



**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MARSABIT  
REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**FIRST COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT  
PLAN  
2013-2017**



## **COUNTY VISION AND MISSION**

**VISION:** - To be a cohesive and Prosperous county of choice

**MISSION:** - To spearhead transformative and sustainable development towards achieving quality life for all

### **CORE VALUES**

**Prosperity**

**Excellence**

**Accountability**

**Cohesion**

**Equity**

<b>COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MARSABIT .....</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>REPUBLIC OF KENYA.....</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FIRST COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....</b>	<b>0</b>
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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAC	Area Advisory Council
ADB	African Development Bank
AIC	African Inland Church
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
AWP &B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CAHW	Community Animal Health Workers
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCI	Charitable Children Institution
CDC	Community Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDP	County Development Profile
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CEISP	Community Empowerment and Institutional Support programme
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIFA	Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CMEC	County monitoring and evaluation committee
CT-OVC	Cash transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
CODC	Community Development Committee
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DPU	District Planning Unit
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMCA	Environmental Management and Control Act
ENNDA	Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority
ESP	Economic Stimulus programme
EWS	Early Warning Signs
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EP	Eastern Province
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FDSS	Free Day Secondary School
FPE	Free Primary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gases

GPS	Geographical Positioning System
HH	Household
ICT	Information, Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KENHA	Kenya Highways Authority
KERRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Survey
KKV	<i>Kazi Kwa Vijana</i>
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPR	Kenya police Reservist
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFI	Microfinance Institutions
MOR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MDP	Ministry of Devolution and Planning
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMK	<i>Njaa Marufuku Kenya</i>
NSEC	National Socio Economic Council
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
PACODEO	Pastoralist Community Development Organisation
PC	Project Committee
PDP	Physical Development Plan
PEC	Poverty Eradication Committees
PFP	Physical and Financial Plan
PID	Participatory Integrated Development
PISP	Pastoralist Integrated Support Programme
PLWD	Persons Living With Disabilities
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee

PMCT	Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PPA	Physical Planning Act
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production Centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SIP	Sectoral Investment Programmes
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable Realistic and Time bound
SP	Sector Programme
SRA	Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture
SSI	Semi Structured Interviews
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TOWA	Total War against Aids
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WEDF	Women Enterprise Development Fund
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WRUA	Water Resource User Association
WUA	Water Users Association
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

## **FOREWORD**

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created two levels of Government; National and County Governments. The Constitution at article 220(2) made it mandatory for every County to prepare Development Plans. Following the principles stated in the constitution, development planning at the Counties should be based on integrated national values, equity, resource mobilization and concerns of the minorities and marginalized groups.

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

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

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

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

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

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**Guracha A. Bidu**

**CEC, Finance and Economic Planning**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Chapter one gives the background information on the physical, socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the county government of Marsabit. 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.

Chapter two outlines the social-economic development challenges and cross-cutting issues facing the county. These include; insecurity, poverty, poor infrastructure, inadequate water resources and illiteracy. The chapter also highlights the development issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to MTEF sectors and County functions.

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

Chapter four provides linkages of the CIDP with the constitution of Kenya 2010, Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans and MDGs. The county government will fast-track and coordinate implementation of vision 2030 flagship projects e.g. LAPSSET project. Chapter five outlines the Institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. The county's stakeholders, their respective responsibilities and expectations are analyzed. Chapter six highlights the strategies for raising revenue, expanding the revenue generation, resource sharing with the central government, means of extracting external funding, and the projections for the plan period. Strategies for asset management, fiscal management and capital financing are also discussed.

Chapter seven describe the programmes and projects to be implemented by the county which are identified in various development forums; these includes; sub-counties public participation meetings, MTEF meetings, Vision 2030 and MTP consultative forums. The projects are presented based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budgeting system.

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

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

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION**

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter gives the background information on the physical, socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the County Government of Marsabit. 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.

### **1.1 POSITION AND SIZE**

The County of Marsabit in Kenya has a total area of 70,961.2Km<sup>2</sup> and occupies the extreme part of Northern Kenya. It has an international boundary with Ethiopia to the North, borders Lake Turkana to the West, Samburu County to the South and Wajir and Isiolo Counties to the East. It lies between latitude 02° 45° North and 04° 27° North and longitude 37° 57° East and 39° 21° East.

The map in Figure 1 shows the location of Marsabit County within the map of Kenya.

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



*Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics*

## **1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS**

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

Most of the county constitutes an extensive plain lying between 300m and 900m above the sea level, sloping gently towards the south east. The plain is bordered to the west and north by hills and mountain ranges and is broken by volcanic cones and calderas. The most notable topographical features of the county are: Ol Donyo Ranges (2066m above sea level) in the South West, Mt. Marsabit (1865m above sea level) in the Central part of the county, Hurri Hills (1685m above sea level) in the North Eastern part of the county, Mt. Kulal (2235m above sea level) in North West and the mountains around Sololo-Moyale escarpment (up to 1400m above sea level) in the North East.

The main physical feature is the Chalbi Desert which forms a large depression covering an area of 948 Km<sup>2</sup>. This depression lies between 435m and 500m elevation. The depression is separated from Lake Turkana, which is 65-100m lower in elevation, by a ridge that rises to 700m. There are no permanent rivers in the county, but four drainage systems exist, covering an area of 948 Km<sup>2</sup>. Chalbi Desert is the largest of these drainage systems. The depression receives run-off from the surrounding lava and basement surfaces of Mt. Marsabit, Hurri Hills, Mt. Kulal and the Ethiopian plateau. The seasonal rivers of Milgis and Merille to the extreme south flow eastward and drain into the Sori Adio Swamp. Other drainage systems include the Dida Galgallu plains which receive run-off from the eastern slopes of Hurri hills, and Lake Turkana into which drain seasonal rivers from Kulal and Nyiru Mountains.

### **1.2.2 Ecological Conditions**

Most predominant geological formation in the county is volcanic rocks. They extend both westward and eastward from the eastern part of the Rift Valley to Ethiopia border. These volcanic rocks are interrupted in a few areas by pockets of quaternary sediments and Mozambique belt. Other geological formations are associated with the old lake beds of Lake Turkana and Lake Chalbi. The south western and north eastern parts of the county are underlain by old, metamorphic rock of pre-Cambrian origin. These are covered by tertiary and Pleistocene sheets and cones of volcanic rock in the Central and

North Eastern parts, especially in and around the central volcanic centres of Mt. Kulal, Hurri Hills and Mt. Marsabit.

The South Western plains are covered by quaternary sediments washed out from the higher areas in more recent geological times. Between the hills of Mt. Marsabit, Mt. Kulal, Hurri Hills, the bed of the seasonal Lake Chalbi is also covered by recent sediments. The rest of the county is covered by rocky, stony and rugged lava plains with poor soil development. Some of these soils in the western part of the district have acidic moisture and are saline as in Chalbi Desert.

The area below 700m above sea level is a low potential range land and forms about 75 per cent of the total land area. As a result of low, unreliable rainfall and high rates of evaporation, the soils are shallow and poor. The areas at the foot of the mountains comprise of Moyale-Sololo escarpment, the slopes of the Hurri Hills, the lower slopes of Mt. Marsabit and the middle slope of Mt. Kulal. It also includes the plains of Dida Galgallu, Bure Dera, Kaisut and Milgis. These areas receive moderate rainfall of about 700mm annually. Livestock and crop production are the major economic activities with maize, sorghum, millet, beans, fruits and vegetables being the main crops. The highlands areas in the county include Mt. Marsabit, Mt. Kulal and Ol Donyo Mara Range which have moderate rainfall and productive agricultural soils.

### **1.2.3 Climatic Conditions**

Most parts of the county are arid, with the exception of high potential areas around Mt. Marsabit such as Kulal, Hurri Hills and the Moyale-Sololo escarpment. The county experiences extreme temperatures ranging from a minimum of 10.1<sup>0</sup> C to a maximum of 30.2<sup>o</sup> C, with an annual average of 20.1<sup>0</sup> C. Rainfall ranges between 200mm and 1,000mm per annum and its duration, amount and reliability increases with increase in altitude. North Horr (550m) has a mean annual rainfall of 150mm; Mt. Marsabit and Mt. Kulal 800mm while Moyale receives a mean annual rainfall of 700mm.

## **1.3 ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS**

### **1.3.1 Administrative Sub-Divisions**

Administratively, the county is divided into four administrative sub counties namely: Marsabit Central, Laisamis, North Horr, and Moyale. Sub-counties are further divided

into 20 wards and administrative villages. There are 4 sub-counties and 20 wards. Table 1 shows the area of the county as per each sub-county.

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

Sub County	Area Km <sup>2</sup>	No. of Wards Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Marsabit Central	2052	2	11	22
Laisamis	20290.5	4	11	30
North Horr	39248	4	13	18
Moyale	9370.7	4	23	42
Total	70,961.2	14	58	112

*Source: County Commissioner's Office, Marsabit, 2013*

### 1.3.2 Political Units

The county has four constituencies namely: Saku Constituency which covers the entire Marsabit Central sub-counties, Laisamis Constituency which covers Marsabit South (Laisamis) and Loiyangalani sub-counties, North Horr Constituency consisting of North Horr and Marsabit North (Chalbi) sub-counties and Moyale Constituency covers Moyale and Sololo sub-counties.

The County has 20 assembly wards as shown in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency**

Constituencies	County Assembly Wards	Area Km <sup>2</sup>
Laisamis	Loiyangalani	4,202.5
	Kargi/South Horr	7,528.0
	Korr/Ngurunit	2,780.9
	Logologo	1,893.9
	Laisamis	3,885.2
Saku	Sagante/Jeldesa	624.7
	Karare	877.3
	Marsabit Central	549.9
North Horr	Dukana	6,798.0
	Maikona	9,868.4
	Turbi	10,820.8
	North Horr	7,722.8
	Illeret	4,041.5
Moyale	Butiye	341.7
	Sololo	341.7
	Heillu	126.6
	Golbo	50.7
	Moyale Township	2,374.0
	Urain	3,226.9
	Obbu	3,247.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>713,02.6*</b>

*Source: Independent Electoral and boundaries Commission*

\*The total Area in Km<sup>2</sup> differs slightly with Table 1 due to difference in data sources

Moyale Constituency has seven county assembly wards, which is the largest in the county due to its large population while Saku has the least. The county had a total number of 144,131 eligible voters which represents 45.6 per cent of the county's population in 2012. The total number of registered voters in the county was 104,408 in 2012 representing 72.4 per cent of the eligible voters. Table 2.2 shows the eligible and registered voters by constituency in the county.

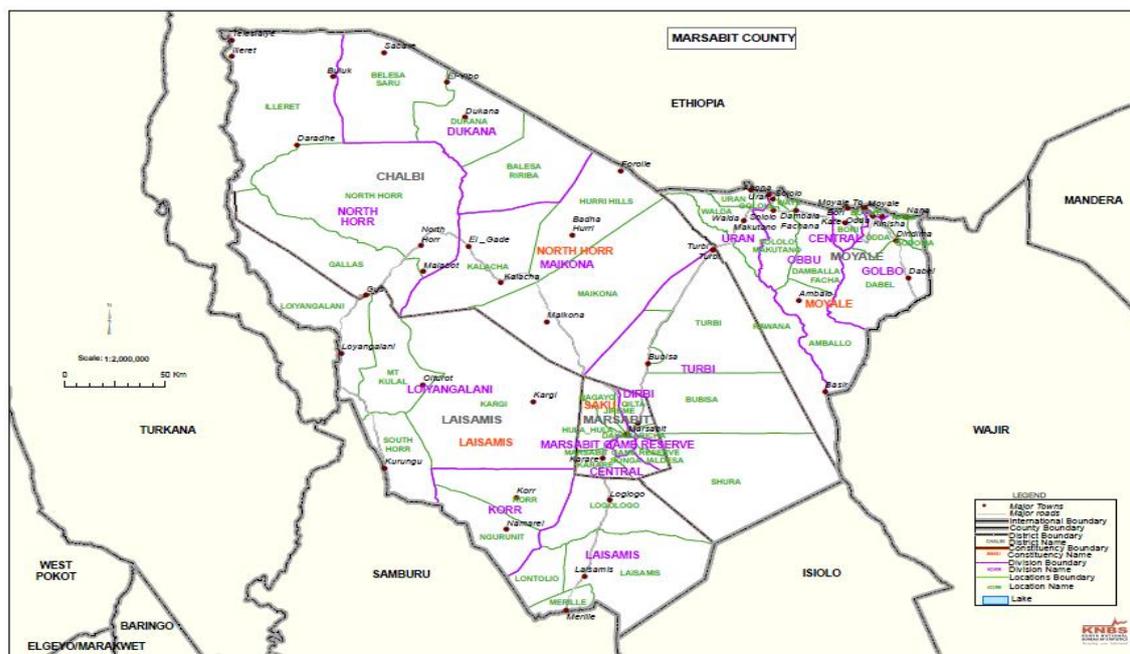
**Table 2.2: Eligible and Registered Voters by Constituency**

Constituency	Eligible voters (2012)	Registered voters (2012)	% of Registered Voters
Moyale	47,550	38,562	81.1
North Horr	41,699	24,530	58.83
Saku	23,450	20,318	86.6
Laisamis	31,432	20,998	66.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>144,131</b>	<b>104,408</b>	<b>72.4</b>

*Source: Independent Electoral and boundaries Commission, 2013*

Moyale Constituency has the highest number of registered voters of 38,562 while Saku has the least with 20,318. However, Saku Constituency has the highest proportion of the registered voters at 86.6 per cent while North Horr Constituency has the lowest proportion of the registered voters at 58.8 per cent. There is need to promote civic education in the county by both government and non-governmental agencies to improve people's involvement in political decision making.

*Figure 2: Administrative/Political Units of Marsabit County*



*Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics*

The map shows the boundary demarcations for the four constituencies in the county. There is however variation in the number of locations and sub-locations. Moyale has the highest population with the highest number of administrative units, 13 locations and 26 sub-locations. North Horr has the least number of administrative units, seven locations and eight sub-locations. Although Marsabit North, Loiyangalani and North Horr form 72 per cent of the total county area, they lie in Chalbi desert, where large rocky and unutilised pieces of land are found.

## 1.4 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

### 1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

From the 2009 National Population and Housing Census, the county's projected population was 316,206 people in 2012. This comprised of 164,105 males and 152,101 females. The projections are based on annual growth rate of 2.75 per cent. Table 3.1 shows the population projections by gender and age cohort.

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

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

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
75-79	855	726	1,581	928	788	1,716	1,008	856	1,864	1,095	930	2,025
80-84	1,938	1,998	3,936	2,105	2,170	4,275	2,286	2,357	4,643	2,483	2,560	5,043
85+	54	43	97	58	47	105	63	15	114	68	55	123
<b>Totals</b>	<b>151,115</b>	<b>140,054</b>	<b>291,166</b>	<b>164,105</b>	<b>152,101</b>	<b>316,206</b>	<b>178,218</b>	<b>165,145</b>	<b>343,399</b>	<b>193,544</b>	<b>179,387</b>	<b>372,931</b>

*Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013*

The population is projected to increase to 343,399 persons comprising of 178,218 males and 165,181 females by 2015 and further to 372,931 persons comprising of 193,544 males and 179,387 females by 2017. The county has a sex ratio of 100:93. The majority of the population in the county is confined between 0-24 years, this translates to 67.8 per cent. This is an indicator of a growing population and the county therefore expects greater pressure on resources in future if the trend continues. The county should therefore promote investment in facilities and services that meet the economic and social needs of the youth. Table 3.2 shows population projections for the selected special age groups by sex. These include: under one, under five, Primary School Age, secondary school going age (14-17 years) the Youth, Females of Reproductive Age, Labour Force and aged population.

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

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

Aged Population (65+)	6,327	5,755	1,282	6,871	6,250	13,121	7,466	6,791	14,257	8,099	7,366	15,465
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*Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013*

**Under 1 year:** These are infants whose population was 8,630 comprising 4,422 males and 4,208 females in 2012. This translates to 2.7 per cent of the county's population. This population is projected to increase to 9,378 in 2015 and further to 10,172 in 2017. This will require that special efforts be put in place for improving their health such as scaling up antenatal care, increasing immunizations/vaccinations coverage and improving child nutrition.

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

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

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

The increase of this population implies that there will be increased demand for secondary school places and therefore the need to put up more facilities to cater for the increased demand. Efforts should therefore be made to establish tertiary learning institution such

as technical colleges and polytechnics and even university colleges to cater for those completing their secondary school education.

Employment and income generating opportunities should be explored to take care of school leavers by making them productive hence contributing to poverty reduction in the county.

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

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

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

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

programmes and scaling up of the social protection programme. The population also needs to be given opportunities to contribute to peace building and conflict resolutions.

### Urban Population

There are two major towns and three urban centres in the county. The towns are Moyale and Marsabit while the urban centres are Sololo, Loiyangalani and Laisamis with a total projected population of 70,868 as at 2012. This represents 22.4 per cent of the county population. The urban population is expected to increase to 77,078 and 99,869 in 2015 and 2017 respectively as shown in Table 4.

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

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

*Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013*

Moyale town had the highest population with a population of 40,663 in 2012 followed by Marsabit town which is the county headquarter with a population of 16,213. The high population in Moyale and Marsabit is due to availability of employment and business opportunities and a fairly good communication and transport networks. Other growing urban centres are Loiyangalani, Sololo and Laisamis. Laisamis had the least population of 2,875 people in 2012.

### 1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

The vastness of the county makes population density relatively small. The county had an average population density of four persons per Km<sup>2</sup> in 2012 as shown in Table 5.

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

Constituency	2009 (Census)		2012 (Projections)		2015 (Projections)		2017 (Projections)	
	Population	Density (Per Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Per Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Per Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Per Km <sup>2</sup> )
North Horr	75,196	2	81,663	2	88,731	2	96,250	2
Laisamis	65,669	3	71,317	4	77,489	4	84,056	4
Moyale	103,799	11	112,726	12	122,482	13	132,862	14

Saku	46,502	23	50,501	25	54,822	27	59,522	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>291,166</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>316,206</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>343,399</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>372,931</b>	<b>5</b>

*Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013*

Saku Constituency has the highest population density at 25 people per Km<sup>2</sup>. This is expected to increase to 27 and 29 people per Km<sup>2</sup> in 2015 and 2017 respectively. North Horr is the least densely populated constituency in the county with a population density of two persons per Km<sup>2</sup> which is expected to remain the same by 2015 and 2017.

**Table 5.2: Population Projections by Constituency**

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

*Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013*

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

## 1.5 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

### 1.5.1 Human Development Approach

The human development approach emerged in response to the growing criticism of the use of economic development in measuring the standard of living. The approach examines broader human development issues and is concerned with both building up human capabilities and with using 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 the 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 per cent, 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 HDI and GDI.

### **1.5.2 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 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 INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS

### 1.6.1 Road, Rail network, Ports, Airstrips and Jetties

The total road network in the county is 2,431 Km which consist of 397 Km gravel surface and 2,034 Km earth surface. Most of the roads are however impassable during rainy seasons. The county has no single tarmac road but the construction of Merille-Moyale road is underway and Marsabit –Turbi and Turbi- Moyale phases already in progress.

*Figure 3.1: Laisamis - Marsabit - Moyale Road: Bus and fuel truck stuck in the mud*



*Figure 3.2: Commuters scramble for space in a lorry transporting livestock*



The county has five airstrips located at Marsabit, North Horr, Sololo, Turbi and Moyale. The Marsabit airstrip is undergoing renovation but the others are in good condition and in use. There is no rail line, port or jetty in the county.

### 1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunication

The county has two post offices located in Marsabit and Moyale towns. There are 557 landline connections while the mobile phone coverage is 20 per cent. However mobile coverage is only confined in a few urban centres. All major towns have television services and the whole county has radio signals.

### 1.6.3 Financial Institutions

There are four banks in the county and one Micro Finance Institutions (MFI). The banks are based in Marsabit and Moyale towns.

These are Kenya Commercial Bank, Equity Bank, Co-operative Bank and First Community Bank while Kenya Women Finance Trust is the only MFI. The county has only one SACCO situated at Marsabit which only serves teachers.

#### **1.6.4 Education Institutions**

There are 207 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres, 129 primary schools, 16 secondary schools and four youth polytechnics in the county. There are however no commercial or public colleges and universities in the county. The proportion of primary schools that are situated within a radius of less than one kilometre from the community is 79 per cent, less than five kilometres is 7.7 per cent while more than five kilometres is 84.4 per cent. This implies that majority of schools are located at distances that are more than five kilometres posing a challenge of accessibility to educational facilities.

#### **1.6.5 Energy Access**

Main source of energy is fire wood while the electricity coverage is only found in urban centres of Marsabit and Moyale towns. The county is not served by electricity from the national grid but by diesel generator and a small wind plant to supplement it. Moyale town is connected with electricity from Ethiopia and plans are at an advanced stage to connect Sololo and neighbouring market from the same grid.

The total numbers of households with electricity connection are 1,273. The proportion of households using firewood as main source of cooking fuel is 92.6 per cent, charcoal is 5.6 per cent, paraffin is 1.4 per cent, and biomass residue is 0.2 per cent.

Household using firewood for lighting comprises 57.2 per cent, paraffin 27.5 per cent and those using electricity stands at 3.6 per cent.

#### **1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres**

Main traded goods in the urban centres and local markets are: livestock, fruits, vegetables, maize, beans, wheat, teff and millets. Majority of maize and beans come from other counties whereas some fruits and vegetables come from Ethiopia through Moyale, which is the border town.

#### **1.6.7 Housing**

The proportion of household living in mud/wood walled houses stand at 34.2 per cent. Those households with stone walls are 0.4 per cent, brick/block 4.3 per cent,

mud/cement 5.7 per cent, wood only 5.7 per cent, corrugated iron sheets 0.5 per cent, grass straw 22.8 per cent, tin 0.5 per cent and others 26 per cent.



*Figure 4.1: Grass Thatched House Common among the Borana*

The proportion of households with cement floored houses is 8.3 per cent, those with tiles accounts for 0.4 per cent while earth floor are the majority at 91.3 per cent. The household with roofing materials as corrugated iron sheets are 31 per cent, tiles 0.1 per cent, concrete 1.1 per cent, grass 37.5 per cent, Makuti 1.3 per cent and others comprises of 29 per cent.

*Figure 4.2: A Typical Manyatta House common among the Rendille.*



## **1.7 LAND AND LAND USE**

### **1.7.1 Mean Holding Size**

Most of the land in the county is owned communally except few adjudication sections in Saku constituency. The mean holding size of adjudicated sections is 0.8 Ha but plans are underway to adjudicate land in Moyale constituency.

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

Less than one per cent of land is registered in the county. Among the registered sections are those in the mountains, Marsabit Township and Dakabaricha in Saku Constituency, where 1,200 title deeds have been issued.

### **1.7.3 Incidences of Landlessness**

Landlessness is not a common issue in the county as people generally reside on communal land. Due to frequent conflict, communities get displaced but normally resume to their land after the situation calms.

### **1.7.4 Rural Developments**

Agriculture and rural development contributes to approximately 60 % of the county's economy. It employs 70% of the rural population with food security and poverty being major development challenges. Over 65% of the population is food secure with an average poverty levels estimated at 68%. The subsector attracts NGO's, CBO's, FBO's and self-help groups. Prolonged drought, poor infrastructure, insecurity, environmental degradation and underdeveloped markets inhibit the success of rural development initiatives.

## **1.8 COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS/NON STATE ACTORS**

### **1.8.1 Cooperative Societies**

Co-operatives societies in the county are not very vibrant. There are 55 registered co-operative societies out of which only 32 are active. Majority of these are involved in marketing livestock products.

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

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

### **1.8.3 Non- Governmental Organizations**

There are about 20 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) operating in the county who supplement the government in offering services to the community. These NGO's have programs in water and sanitation, agriculture and food security, pastoral livelihoods program, health and nutrition, HIV/AIDS, conflict mitigation and peace building, advocacy and more importantly drought mitigation and emergency relief. There are also several Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) operating in the county.

## **1.9 CROP, LIVESTOCK FISH PRODUCTION**

### **1.9.1 Main Crops Produced**

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

*Figure 5: Food Crops*



The population working in agriculture is estimated to be about 2 per cent. Main cash crops grown in the county include vegetables and fruits whereas food crops include maize, teff, beans and millet.

### **1.9.2 Acreage under Food crops and Cash crops**

Only two per cent of the county population practice crop farming. The total area under food and cash crop production is 5,060 Ha. However the county has great potential of crop production with an area of 1,582,750 Ha being arable. Much of the area is underutilized due to erratic climatic condition.

*Figure 6: Main Cash Crops in Marsabit County*



Agriculture potential in the county: farmers tending maize and beans crops in around Marsabit town.

### **1.9.3 Average Farm Sizes**

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

### **1.9.4 Main Storage Facilities**

Main storage facilities include bags and wooden granaries with few modern stores found in Moyale and Marsabit town and other urban centres. The other common storage facilities are gallons and guards which are used to store milk.

### **1.9.5 Main Livestock Bred**

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

*Figure 7: Camels and Goats in Search of Pasture and Water*



### **1.9.6 Number of Ranches**

There are no registered group or company ranches, however different communities have their own grazing areas. This contributes to resource based conflicts especially in drought season where community competes for grazing fields.

### **1.9.7 Main Fishing Activities**

Lake Turkana is the main source of fish in the county supporting 1,400 of fishermen and 400 fish farming families. The main species of fish caught are: Tilapia, labeo and Nile perch. The county has 10 landing beaches but only four are gazetted. There are 2,000 fishing nets, 500 hooks, 10 motor boats and 20 canoes.

## **1.10.1 FORESTRY AND AGROFORESTRY**

### **1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests**

The county has one indigenous forest known as Mt. Marsabit, with a size of 152.8km<sup>2</sup>. This is the only gazetted forest in the county. There are two non-gazetted forests, Mt. Kulal and Hurri hills, with a total area of 750km<sup>2</sup>.

Figure 8: Sections of Marsabit Forest and Lake Marsabit (inset)



### 1.10.2 Main Forest Products

Main forest products are: Charcoal, grass, plants, stones, wood fuel and water. Non timber forest products include: Water, medicinal herbs and grass. Seedlings production per year amount to 100,000Kgs and are controlled by the government. The main tree species includes *olea Africana*, *croton spp*, *leucaena spp*, *cassia spp*, *moringa spp*, *jacaranda*, and *acacia spp* and *cordia spp*. There are 2,160 tonnes of fuel-wood obtained per year, engaging 300 fuel-wood collectors from Marsabit. Annual seedlings production by the community is 400,000Kgs although there are no community forest associations in the county.

### 1.10.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

Agro-forestry activities in the county are limited by the harsh climatic conditions with less than one per cent of the population practicing farm forestry in areas around Marsabit and Sessi in Moyale. Crop trees grown include: Oranges, avocados, mangoes and miraa in Moyale and parts of Saku constituency. Miraa is grown for commercial purposes while fruits trees are mainly on small scales and are consumed in domestic circles.

The water catchment areas in the county are found in mount Kulal and Mount Marsabit. Mount Marsabit catchment area is found in Marsabit forest and is protected by Kenya Forest Service while Mt. Kulal is protected by the community. The Kenya Forestry Service, department of Youth Affairs and Sports have been involved in afforestation campaigns through *Kazi Kwa Vijana* programme and provision of tree seedlings to institutions. This has contributed to improvement of forest cover in the county.

## **1.11 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

### **1.11.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County**

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

### **1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation**

The environmental degradation has led to increased land degradation and desertification. Population on Mt. Marsabit has increased precipitating further degradation of natural resources, environmental health problems have been reported due to pollution of the ecosystem, energy demands for domestic use has increased resulting in natural resources depletion and degradation. The degradation has also increased slum settlements in urban areas due to rapid rural-urban migration resulting in environmental problems of overcrowding, poor garbage disposal and environmental diseases such as cholera, dysentery and typhoid.

### **1.11.3 Climate Change and its Effects in the County**

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

Climate change has affected the county's bimodal rainfall pattern. It's now difficult to predict the onset of the short and the long rains. This has affected farmers timing in regard to land preparation hence affecting agricultural productivity. Water resources have also been affected with many springs flowing from the forest drying up due to effects of climate change. Prolonged and recurrent drought has led to reduced forage availability, degradation of the environment and an increase in destitution. The 2006 to 2009 drought caused devastation to the livestock sector.

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

Mitigation measures that have been put in place to check on environmental degradation include increased use of alternative carbon free fuels e.g. solar, wind energy and hydropower, increased use of energy efficient technologies e.g. efficient cook stores, lighting bulbs and greater use of public transport rather than use of private vehicles to reduce emission of GHGs. There is need to encourage recycling, maintenance/conversion of forests for carbon sequestration, organic farming as well as encourage agro forestry in existing agricultural systems in order to increase size of the forest cover that would sequester carbon dioxide.

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

### **1.12 MINING**

#### **1.12.1 On-going Activities**

The mining of blue quamline and mica is done at South Horr in Laisamis Constituency. Sand harvesting is being undertaken in small quantities at Segel, Kargi and Bubisa. Open cast quarrying activities are taking place around Gof Choppa, Manyatta Dabba and adjacent areas in Saku Constituency. Mining of chromite is being undertaken at Moyale Constituency. Exploration of petroleum is also on-going at Maikona, Laisamis and Kargi.

#### **1.12.2 Mining Potentials.**

The county has high potential for a number of mineral deposits, proper assessment needs to be undertaken to determine the quantity and the economic value of those minerals.

### 1.13.1 TOURISM

#### 1.13.1 Main Tourist Attraction Sites

The county has a number of tourist attraction sites which include: Marsabit National Park and Reserve, Sibiloi National Park, Lake Paradise, Mt. Marsabit, Tropical Rain Forest and diverse cultures from different communities.

*Figure 9.1: Fossils at Sibiloi National Park*



*Figure 9.2: A Drive through the Desert Towards Sibiloi National Park*



Figure 9.3: The First County Governor and CEC members at the Scenic Lake Turkana



### 1.13.2 Main Wildlife

There are a variety of wildlife which includes rare species of black rhino and great kudu. Other main animals found in the county include: Elephants, buffalos, lions, bush bulks, baboons, leopards, zebras, gazelles, giraffes and different species of birds such as ostriches.

### 1.13.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants and Bed Capacity

The county receives about 1,000 tourists per annum with majority being foreign tourists. There is only one tourist class hotel in the county which is in Marsabit town. There is a proposal to construct another tourist hotel at Moyale to boost Moyale - Ethiopia boarder tourism by the Kenya wildlife service.

## 1.14 INDUSTRY

The county has no manufacturing or agro-processing industries despite its potential of livestock products. There are however two registered *Jua kali* Artisans but no *Jua kali* associations. The county realises the importance of industrialization in job creation and alleviation of poverty. It will therefore invest in industrial promotion by offering incentives to investors who wish to exploit these opportunities.

## 1.15 EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME

### 1.15.1 Wage Earners

The wage earning category in the county is seven per cent. This is due to low literacy level and lack of industries, the proportion of skilled labour is also low due to lack of technical and vocational training institutions in the county.

Therefore there is need to sensitize the community on importance of education and promote investment in training the youths to enable them compete in the labour market.

### **1.15.2 Self-Employed**

Rural self-employment is 10 per cent while urban is 18 per cent. This is a reflection of low rate of business growth and lack of skills among the populace. Lack of capital and business management skills have resulted to a few people being engaged in business. There is need to promote small and medium enterprises by availing loans and grants to youths and women groups. The government through ministry of trade and industry has constructed *Jua Kali* shed and fresh produce markets in all constituencies to promote small business enterprises.

*Figure 10: Fresh produce market in Moyale constituency*



### **1.15.3 Labour Force**

Labour force constitutes 49.1 per cent of the county population which is almost half of the entire population. The county has potential to grow economically but due to high unemployment level, most of the labour force is not utilised. The county needs to beef up efforts meant to improve the skills of the labour force, create a conducive environment for investment, employment creation and provision of business development services.

### **1.15.4 Unemployment Levels**

The county has unemployment rate of 65 per cent. This is most common to youth's age bracket. There is need for establishment of training and learning centres for the youth,

creation of employment avenues, enforcement of youth enterprise programs and sensitization

## **1.16 WATER AND SANITATION**

### **1.16.1 Water Resources and Quality**

Most parts of county experience acute shortage of water and only four per cent of the household use piped water. There are no permanent rivers in the county and 60 per cent of the households rely on boreholes, springs and wells. Most parts of county experience acute water shortages.

*Figure 11: Queuing for water in Marsabit Town and Sololo in Moyale*



There are nine dams, 853 shallow wells, 18 protected springs, 17 unprotected springs, 53 water pans and 60 boreholes which serve as the main sources of water in the county. The piped water is treated at the water supply plant but the others are not treated and are saline.

### **1.16.2 Water Supply Schemes**

There is no established water supply services board in the county due to the limited water resources. The water projects in Moyale and Marsabit are government and community

initiated either through Ministry of Water or the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). There is need to establish water management boards to manage water supply in the county.

### 1.16.3 Water Sources (Distance)

The mean distant to the nearest water point is 25 Km. This distance is big and therefore a lot of time is wasted to fetch water which could be used for other productive activities. School children also waste time in fetching water and this compromises their education standards.

*Figure 12: A Muddy Water Hole in the County*



### 1.16.4 Sanitation

Households with latrines account for 34.3 per cent of the population. Among the toilets used include: Pit latrine which account for 25.8 per cent, uncovered pit latrines (13.5 per cent), covered pit latrine (12.3 per cent), bucket (12.3 per cent), VIP (6.5 per cent) and 0.2 per cent flush toilets. Waste/garbage disposal is done by public garbage heap burning which account for 19.7 per cent, garbage pit (12.1 per cent), farm garden (8.9 per cent), public garbage heap (1.9 per cent) and 0.4 per cent disposed by local authority.

*Figure 13: A Town Cleaning Exercise in Marsabit Town*



## **1.17 HEALTH ACCESS AND NUTRITION**

### **1.17.1 Health Access**

There are two level IV hospitals, three mission/NGOs hospitals, one nursing home, eight Level III hospitals, three private health centres, 32 Level II hospitals and 15 private clinics. The ratio of doctor to patient in the county is 1:63,825 while that of nurse to patient is 1:1,868. This is quite alarming and needs special attention. More doctors and nurses are required in the county.

### **1.17.2 Morbidity**

The five most common diseases in order of prevalence are; Malaria/fever accounting for 44.8 per cent of the cases reported in medical facilities .The other diseases are flu which account for 19.1 per cent, respiratory diseases (5.3 per cent), eye problems (4.5 per cent) and headache which is 3.7 per cent. Average morbidity for the county is 21.4 per cent, where male morbidity rate is 21.5 per cent and females are 21.3 per cent. In efforts to combat malaria, children under five years who sleep under treated nets are 22.4 per cent while those who sleep under untreated nets account for 21.9 per cent.

### **1.17.3 Nutritional Status**

In the county, 31 per cent of the children under five years are malnourished while 40 % per cent are stunted. Efforts are made by both government and NGOs to improve this status. This includes provision of food supplements and promoting income generating activities to the vulnerable groups. The 2013 Health and Nutrition survey reveals the statistics for a few selected areas in the county with the county averages yet to be obtained for stunting, weight and height for age. Mortality survey data is available but is awaiting validation.

### **1.17.4 Immunization Coverage**

Immunization coverage is 63.6 per cent. This is done through mobile services where community health workers visit households. Concerted effort should be done to increase the coverage to about 90 per cent.

### **1.17.5 Access to Family Planning & Contraceptives Prevalence**

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

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

## **1.18 EDUCATION AND LITERACY**

### **1.18.1 Pre-School Education**

There are 207 ECD centres, 261 ECD teachers, with a total enrolment of 12,218; the teacher pupil ratio is 1:46. On average, the county has three years of school attendance.

### **1.18.2 Primary Education**

There are 129 primary schools which are served by 680 teachers generating a teacher pupil ratio of 1:60. Total enrolment for primary schools is 41,200 whereas gross enrolment rate is 43 per cent. The dropout rate in the county is high at 43 per cent and completion rate of 57 per cent. This is due to nomadic way life, early marriages and inters tribal conflicts. This situation calls for proactive action to heighten completion rate and minimize the dropout rate. On average, the county has seven years of attendance.

### **1.18.3 Literacy**

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

### **1.18.4 Secondary Education**

The county has 16 secondary schools, with 120 teachers, generating a teacher pupil ratio of 1:26. The county total secondary school enrolment is 3,131. Secondary school dropout rate is 10 per cent, with four years of average attendance and 84 per cent completion rate. High dropout rates are due to cultural practices such as *Moranism*, FGM and early marriages.

### **1.18.5 Tertiary Education**

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

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# **CHAPTER TWO**

## **COUNTY DEVELOPMENT**

### **ANALYSIS**

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## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter provides highlights of the social-economic development and challenges in the county. It analyses the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. The chapter concludes with a highlight of the development issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to MTEF sectors and County functions as given in schedule four of the Constitution 2010. The county is faced with various development challenges presented in the following sections

### **2.1 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES**

#### **2.1.1 Water Scarcity**

Large part of the county suffers from acute water shortage for domestic and livestock use. This is caused by: inadequate and unreliable rainfall, environmental degradation, poor community water management practices, and increase in human and animal population. The most affected areas are those along the mountain areas and the plain areas. This is due to the drying up of the water sources such as Aite wells and Karantina and reduction of water level at Bakuli. The county depends on few surface water and underground sources. Most of the boreholes drilled during the drought emergency programme have dried up. The upper regions of the county, including Sololo and Moyale, depend on boreholes at Walda and Dabel which are few and over stretched. Other parts of the county however rely on water boozers which are facilitated by the government and Non-Governmental Organizations.

#### **2.1.2 Drought**

Recurrent drought is a major challenge to the development of the county. Most of the resources are used to take care of emergencies at the expense of longer term development. Drought leads to the worsening of water scarcity, loss of livestock, shortage of food and loss of bio-diversity. Lack of water has resulted to loss of approximately 20 per cent of livestock in the county. Limited pasture has led to overgrazing and forest encroachment, leading to environmental degradation.

#### **2.1.3 Poor Roads Network**

The county has a road network of 2,431 kilometres of which 397 kilometres are gravel and 2,034 kilometres are of earth surface. The road network in the county is poorly developed. These roads are prone to erosion and are rendered impassable during the rainy seasons leading to high transportation costs. Further, poor road network has led to limited cross border trade between Kenya and Ethiopia. This situation also adversely affects provision of essential services such as health, education, security and extensions services.

#### **2.1.4 Poor/inadequate Markets for Local Products**

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

#### **2.1.5 High Illiteracy**

Despite the Free Primary Education (FPE) and Free Day Secondary School (FDSS), there is low literacy rate as only 27 per cent and 22 per cent of the population can read and write respectively. Enrolment and transition rates to tertiary level are also low with high rate of school dropout partly due to retrogressive cultural practices. This translates to un-competitiveness in the labour market within and outside the county and therefore high unemployment.

### **2.2 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

In the county there are several issues that affect development at various stages of implementation. These issues pose a great challenge in realization of the county development goals and the MDGs. Their effect on development has been analysed and SWOT analysis done to highlight the strengths the county can tap on and the opportunities which can be exploited.

#### **2.2.1 Poverty**

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

Despite these programmes, poverty continues to be a challenge in the county. According to the Kenya Integrated Household Survey (KIHBS) 2005/06, absolute poverty, food poverty and hard core poverty in the county are 92 per cent, 83 per cent and 68 per cent respectively. There is high incidence of poverty in urban areas (Marsabit and Moyale towns) where people who have lost their livestock, settle for employment. The main causes of poverty include: poor road network, persistent drought, environmental degradation, insecurity, and HIV/AIDS. Other causes of poverty are as a result of over dependence on rain-fed agriculture, high level of illiteracy, and inadequate water for domestic and livestock use. The high number of orphans due to HIV/AIDs also contributes to high poverty levels.

**Table 6.1: SWOT Analysis on Poverty**

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
Availability of Youth and Women Enterprise Funds; Availability of Government poverty programs.	Inadequate business skills and financial resources; High illiteracy level; Poor and inadequate infrastructural facilities.
<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Availability of CBOs and NGOs; Availability of devolved funds (CDF, CDTF); Free primary Education and subsidised Tertiary Education.	Insecurity; Drought; HIV-AIDS.

### **2.2.2 Insecurity**

In response to the insecurity concerns, the county has established several police posts. Peace and conflict management committees and community policing has also been integrated. However, social and economic conflicts such as ethnic clashes, cattle rustling, and banditry

along major roads poses a big challenge to the development of the county because it discourages investors and development agencies. Insecurity has also had negative effects on the use and management of community resources such as water and grazing land which directly affects development of the key livestock sector.

**Table 6.2: SWOT Analysis for insecurity**

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
Existence of Steering Group (SG) & Rehabilitation Committees; Existence of County peace Committee; Existence of Community policing.	Insufficient resources; Inadequate Police posts.
<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Available of NGO and CBOs; Devolved funds available (CDF, Youth Fund).	Frequent ethnic conflicts; Lack of political will.

### 2.2.3 Gender Inequality

The county faces high gender inequality as women and youth participation in development is low. In most cases, there are few women and youth involved in leadership and decision making at the grassroots level where traditional and cultural practices are dominant. Women have less control over resources. Customary law, cultural attitudes and rigidity to gender roles overburden women. They do not contribute actively to development processes.

In the county, the boy child is preferred to the girl child with the latter in most cases being considered as a source of wealth. There is low enrolment and high drop-out rates in schools for girls, leading to limited opportunities for the girl child to acquire the necessary skills and training.

**Table 6.3: SWOT Analysis for Gender inequality**

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
Existence of women groups; Governments campaign on women empowerment and educating the girl child; Women's resilience and determination.	Low opportunities for women to participate in leadership; Retrogressive cultural beliefs.

<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Presence of Civil society organisations; Deliberate promotion of gender equality by government and other stakeholders; Available Women and Youth Enterprise Funds.	Widespread poverty;  High illiteracy.

#### **2.2.4 People Living with Disabilities**

People living with disabilities in the county are also part of the vulnerable groups and most of them are discriminated against. They have not been well represented in decision-making process in the various spheres of socio-economic development. At household levels, they are stigmatized and still viewed as a curse to the family. This limits the opportunity to develop their skills to facilitate effective participation in development processes. Their concerns are therefore not adequately addressed or taken into consideration in the planning process.

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

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

**Table 6.4: SWOT Analysis for Physically Challenged Person**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Existence of a Disability Act, 2003; Support from stakeholders.	Inadequate funding; Non-involvement of persons with disability in decision making; Poor infrastructural development; Inadequate supportive	Strong religious and cultural ties; Availability of Special Schools like Obbu children's home in Sololo.	Lack of political goodwill; HIV/AIDS; Risky cultural practices.

	equipment.		
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### 2.2.5 Disaster Risk Reduction

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

**Table 6.5: SWOT Analysis for Disaster Risk Reduction**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
Existence of management authorities that regulate various activities in the county (e.g. NEMA, KWS, WARMA); Presence of personnel who can map disaster-prone areas; Existence of Knowledge on Traditional Early warning systems. e.g. Migrating birds; Presence of NGOs and CBOs conducting advocacy campaigns; Existence of county information sharing forums; Availability of devolved emergency kitty e.g. CDF.	Existence of the current devolved government structures for cascading DRR information; Presence of several civil society organizations undertaking surveys on disaster; Existence of devolved funding to fund income generating activities; Existence of financial institutions availing loans affordable to the community e.g. SACCOs.
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Lack of DRR policy at devolved level; Lack of DRR awareness at community level; Low levels of awareness on environmental management; Gaps in coordination of DRR; Inadequate personnel; Inadequate medical supplies; Lack of specialized disease handling facilities.	Inadequate capacity and personnel on disaster; Rigidity of the risk prone communities to act on Early Warning Signs (EWS); Inadequate technology to early warning system prediction; Political interference to suit individual interests; Unpredictable climatic conditions.

### 2.2.6 Environmental Degradation

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

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

In order to control further degradation of the environment, several programmes have been undertaken. These programmes included rehabilitation of degraded areas such as Mt. Marsabit forest and Hurri Hills through planting of trees and grass; mobilization and sensitisation of the community on the need for environmental conservation, formation of Community Environmental Committees to coordinate the activities at the grass root levels, protection of water points to avoid contamination leading to disease outbreaks and conducting research and feasibility studies on the indigenous ways of re-forestation of the degraded areas.

**Table 6.6: SWOT Analysis for Environmental Degradation**

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Regular trainings and demonstrations on environmental conservation; Support from stakeholders; Presence of KWS.	Inadequate technical staff; Poor conservation methodologies; Ignorance of the links between poverty and environment; Many conflicting Acts of parliament; Illiteracy.	Existence of NEMA guidelines and strategic plan; Existence of Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; Devolved funds to support conservation efforts.	Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources; High population growth rates; Poor land use and management techniques; Over reliance on wood fuel; Overgrazing.

### **2.2.7 HIV/AIDS**

Although the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate stands at 1.8 per cent against the national rate of 7 per cent, the pandemic poses a serious threat to the development of the county. In the county HIV/AIDS related deaths are common and those mainly affected are those within the productive age group of 15-48 years. In addition, the number of HIV/AIDS orphans is on the increase and so are the street children. Progressive gains on poverty reduction may be reversed if concerted efforts are not made to bring the HIV/AIDS pandemic under control. Poverty is viewed as a cause, manifestation and consequence of HIV/AIDS. Poverty increases vulnerability of people to HIV infection, hence there is need to redirect resources towards support services to the affected households. Further, HIV/AIDS has led to declining productivity of the labour force due to morbidity and mortality and rise in medical expenses, loss of man hours and employment.

In addition, it contributes to psychological and physical stress due to uncertainty of the future, stigmatization, and an increase of orphans. HIV/AIDS in the county is linked to socio-cultural values and norms such as: Initiation rites, polygamy, widow inheritance, and wife sharing. For any HIV/AIDS program to succeed, special attention should be given to the above factors.

The government with the support of donors have initiated many projects in the last eight years aimed at reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS. This has been done through the National AIDS Control Council (NACC) which has decentralized structures. County Technical Committees and Constituency AIDS Control Committees have implemented many projects through the communities under Kenya HIV/AIDS disaster response project and the current program known as Total War against HIV/AIDS. The effort of NACC is also complemented by other development partners in the county such as Catholic Mission and the Kenya Red Cross.

**Table 6.7: SWOT Analysis for HIV/AIDS**

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
Presence of strong NACC structures at county and constituency level; Existence of County stakeholders' forum; Increased awareness.	Inadequate trained health personnel/counsellors; Inadequate health facilities; Lack of Antiretroviral treatment kit; Inadequate VCT centres.
<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Threats</b>
High awareness created; Availability of CBOs and NGOs working in the county; Increased Government support through funding.	Poverty; Stigmatization; Outdated cultural practices; Drug abuse; Bad attitude against VCT services.

### 2.2.8 Youth Development

In 2012 the youth population in the county was 86,879 accounting for 27.5 per cent of the total population. This being a quarter of the entire county population is a clear indication that the youth would be influencing decision making in the county. It is therefore necessary to involve them in leadership and development based activities, since this is the way to capture interests of the majority population. The county has been receiving Youth Enterprise Fund. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been fast tracking and developing talents in both sports and games. *Kazi Kwa Vijana* (KKV) programme has been engaging the youth in income generating activities. However, the high population of the youth coupled with high illiteracy poses a challenge to the county. There is therefore need for creation of awareness on the need for education, especially during this time when competition for resource is very high.

**Table 6.8: SWOT Analysis for the Youth**

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
Availability of youth empowerment centres in constituencies; Availability of FPE and FDSS programmes.	Illiteracy; Few self-employment avenues.
<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Presence of youth development funds e.g. Youth Fund, KKV; Ministry of Youth and Sports.	Poverty; Drug abuse; Retrogressive cultural practices.

### 2.2.9 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

**Table 6.9: SWOT Analysis on ICT**

Strength	Weaknesses
Many computer literacy centres coming up for public; Computer syllabus in schools; General interest in IT skills among the public; cybercafé operating.	Scarce ICT infrastructure for training; Inadequate trainers; Poor network coverage.
Opportunities	Threats
E-government; Public Private Partnership; Availability of wireless internet services Cable connectivity.	Expensive ICT hardware and software; Unclear ICT laws e.g. on training and investment; Cybercrime.

### 2.3 POTENTIAL STRATEGIC POLICY THRUST

Table 7 presents a summary of the main development issues and challenges affecting the County, their causes, development objectives and potential strategic thrust by sector. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding County functions.

**Table 7: Development Issues, Challenges, Causes, Objectives and Strategic Policy**

#### Thrusts

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to County Functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development/ Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrust
1. Agriculture and Rural Development	Agriculture ; Livestock development	Crop and animal husbandry;	Food Insecurity	Prolonged /recurrent drought; Cattle rustling ; Poor livestock market outlets; Poor infrastructure; Lack of training on micro-finance; Lack of credit facilities.	To improve food security by 50% by 2017.	To improve food security by 30% by 2015.	Promotion of drought tolerant crops; Opening new markets for livestock; Capacity building on micro-finance; Provision of credit facilities.
			Prolonged Recurring Drought	Inadequate and unreliable rainfall; Degraded environment; Lack of drought preparedness plans.	To improve drought mitigation measures to 80% by year 2017.	To enforce drought mitigation measures and reduce its adverse effects by 50% by 2015.	To develop early warning systems; Support restocking programmes; Carry out awareness training on drought preparedness; Improve livestock marketing; Livestock feeds supplement during drought.
			High poverty levels	Prolonged/ recurrent drought; Poor infrastructure; Insecurity; High levels of illiteracy; poor livestock markets.	To reduce the poverty level by 60% by 2017.	Improve the living standards of the community by 70% by 2015.	Provision of credit facilities for micro-enterprises; Training on entrepreneurship.
		plant and animal disease control	High rate of human and livestock diseases	Inadequate health personnel and facilities; Poor sanitation; Lack of relevant drugs in existing health facilities ; Lack of knowledge on preventive measures;	To reduce rate of human and livestock diseases by 60% by 2017.	Reduce the prevalence rate on human and livestock diseases by 40% year 2015.	Improve essential drugs supply to existing health facilities; Provision of drugs and vaccination of livestock; Training more veterinary field officers, Employment of more medical personnel;

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to County Functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development/ Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrust
				Low income levels; High parasite prevalence; Pastoralist way of livestock keepers.			Training on better methods of hygiene.
	Livestock development; Cooperative development and marketing	Livestock sale yards; County abattoirs;	Poor livestock marketing	Long distances to existing market; Insecurity; Lack of organized market systems; Lack of market information; Lack of knowledge on marketing.	To develop a well-established livestock marketing centre in the county.	Improve livestock marketing by 40% by 2015.	Improvement of marketing for livestock; Training on market opportunity and dissemination of marketing information; Improvement of rural roads and livestock tracks.
2. Environmental protection, Water and Housing	Water and Irrigation	water and sanitation services;  Water conservation;	Inadequate Water	Prolonged/ recurrent drought; Degraded environment; Inadequate rainfall; Poor water harvesting and storage methods; Inadequate water catchment points; Deep water table due to topographic complication of the area e.g. Mt. Marsabit.	To increase water availability and access to 80% by 2017.	To reduce water shortage by 50% by year 2015	Development and protection of shallow wells/springs; Construction and de-silting dams; Drilling and equipping more boreholes; Holding trainings on water harvesting, storage and conservation measures.
	Environmental and Mineral resources	refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste	High rate of environmental degradation	Concentration of livestock and humans around the few water points; Tree felling; High dependency on	To reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 85% by	To accelerate the rate of environmental recovery (pasture and	Educate and train on environmental conservation and management; Formation and empowering of the EMCs;

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to County Functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development/ Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrust
		disposal;	n	livestock keeping.	2017.	planting of indigenous trees) to 60% year 2015.	Advocating for the use of fuel saving gadgets; Advocating for alternative use of energy; Empowering communities through credit.
3. Education	Education	Pre-primary education; Village polytechnics; Home craft centers; Childcare facilities.	High rate of illiteracy	Poverty; Inadequate learning institutions; Retrogressive cultural practices; Insecurity; Inadequate education personnel.	To increase the literacy level to 60% by 2015.	To improve literacy level to 40% by 2013.	Improve enrolments in adult classes; Increase both primary and secondary schools enrolment; Train and employ more teachers; Improve peace through community peace building.
4. Governance, justice Law and Order	Provincial, Administration and Internal Security; Judiciary	Link with National government	Insecurity	Cattle rustling; Inter clan ethnic conflicts; Competition for pasture and water.	To improve the security situation by 80% by 2017.	To reduce the rate of crime committed in the county by 60% by 2015.	Promote community policing; Support conflict resolution/management measure; Provision of more security personnel along the borders of the neighbouring country; Improvement of rural access roads in the county; Formation of conflict resolution forums and enhancement of county peace committees.
5. Energy, Infrastructure and	Roads; Public Works	county roads; public road	Poor Infrastructure	Poor and inadequate roads; Lack of access roads to important grazing areas;	To accelerate the improvement	Improvement of road network;	Upgrading to Bitumen standard Merille - Marsabit - Moyale road; Murraming and gravelling of

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to County Functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development/ Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrust
ICT		transport.		Poor telecommunication.	and development of roads networks; Develop telecommunication by 60% by 2017.	Develop telecommunication by 45% by 2015.	major roads in the county; Opening and gravelling rural access roads; Promotion of the use of solar power gadgets; Improvement of ICT.
6. Health	Health	County health facilities and pharmacies ; Promotion of primary health care;	High rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence	Retrogressive cultural practices e.g. cohabiting, widow, inheritance, FGM; Early marriages of the girl child; Poverty; Illiteracy; Low community awareness on HIV/AIDS epidemic; Migration.	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate to 1% by 2017.	To reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence to 1.5% by 2015.	Awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS and the retrogressive cultural practices; Intensify HIV/AIDS preventive measures; Advocacy on mitigation measures to affected and infected.

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# **CHAPTER THREE**

## **COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK**

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### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

In the devolved structure of governance the counties have become the focus for socio-economic and political development. They are charged with promoting integrated and sustainable social, economic and political development in their areas of jurisdiction. Counties are mandated to identify, plan, initiate, guide, direct, implement and coordinate all development activities and integrated multi-sector programmes and projects in the region. The Marsabit County Spatial Plan is a long term spatial framework for the County's development. The plan identifies short and medium term sector plans while taking cognizance of the appropriate National policy goals of the government of Kenya. The plan has anchored its proposals in the development concerns of the county by embedding participation and consultations of key stakeholders and interest groups in the data collection and plan preparation process. Plan implementation and coordination of resource management are also taken into account especially at the strategic level of the County's development.

Local areas cover sub-county communities that are identified as requiring distinct planning and development programs and projects to address specific needs at the grassroots. Marsabit county spatial plan is organized in terms of development nodes categorized as central node, sub-county nodes, urban nodes and ward nodes.

#### **3.1 SPATIAL PLANNING**

Kenya's national goal is to attain rapid and sustained economic growth and development in all regions of the country. This is reflected in the Economic strategy for Employment and Wealth Creation (ERS), Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the National Development Plan, Kenya vision 2030 to name but a few. The policies have also been done with appropriate regard to sector policies, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's).

There are a number of development agencies undertaking diverse activities in the county i.e. government line ministries, quasi-government development agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and private investors without an appropriate spatial frame work for coordination of activities.

A spatial plan is a tool for translating development interventions on space while taking into consideration the unique needs of different places. The spatial plan provides a framework on which all development programs and projects will be based. It also proposes strategies and sector programs geared towards achieving the County Governments mandate. It presents the necessary coordination between the various sectors while assessing the current social, cultural, economic and environmental situation in each area of sectorial jurisdiction. It is based on the determination of community needs, alignment of needs to the requirements of the Constitution; protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized groups and communities; a shared vision for its development and that of the county as a whole. Spatial plans contribute to the audit of available resources, skills and capacities; prioritization of the identified needs. A spatial plan is part of a larger integrated development meant to link economic planning and physical planning to achieve sustainable development of the County.

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

This County Integrated Development Plan provides the overall framework for coordinating the various development efforts by different agencies to achieve sustainable socio-economic growth and quality of life within the county. Objectives of county spatial planning are to:

- a) ensure harmony between national, county and sub-county spatial planning requirements;
- b) facilitate the development of a well-balanced system of settlements and ensure productive use of scarce land, water and other resources for economic, social, ecological and other functions across the county;
- c) maintain a viable system of green and open spaces for a functioning eco-system;
- d) harmonize the development of county communication system, infrastructure and related services;

- e) develop urban and rural areas as integrated areas of economic and social development;
- f) provide the preconditions for integrating under-developed and marginalized areas to bring them to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the county;
- g) protect the historical and cultural heritage, artifacts and sites within the county;
- h) make reservations for public security and other critical national infrastructure, utilities and services;
- i) work towards the achievement and maintenance of a tree cover of at least 10 % of the land area of Kenya as provided for in Article 69 of the Constitution; and
- j) develop the human resource capacity to drive growth and development of the county.

## **3.2 COUNTY LEVEL ISSUES**

### **3.2.1 Development Nodes**

The creation of counties is based on the assumption that each county should support at least one viable central node, i.e. principal industrial/commercial (and administrative) nodes. Marsabit county spatial plan therefore endeavors to promote at least one central node that will stimulate nodal development in the Sub-counties and further to the county assembly wards. Urban nodes are necessary for effective spatial development because they provide centers of population concentration, around which development of the surrounding areas is organized and can take place. The County lacks well-developed urban nodes that can function as centers of population concentration and which could attract private investments.

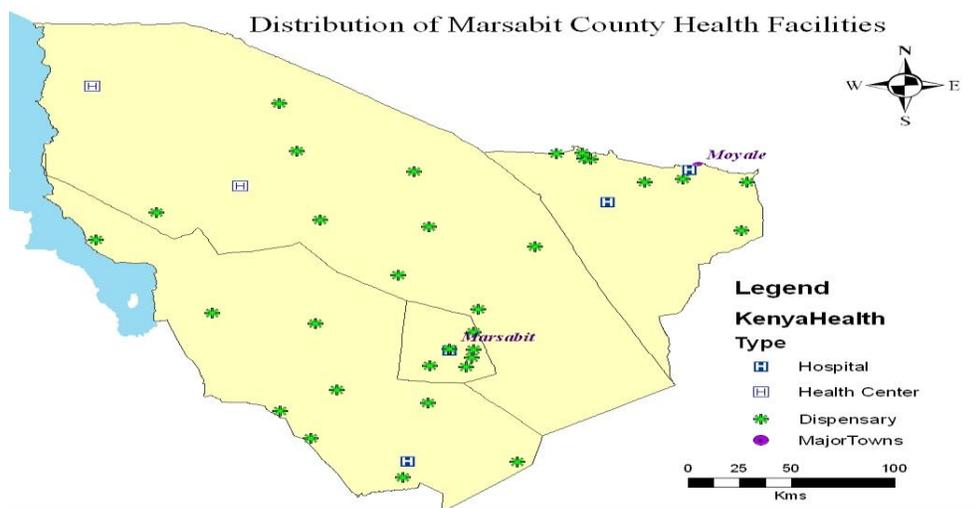
### **3.2.2 Settlements Systems and Models of Regional Development**

#### ***Restructured Settlements and County Hubs of Development***

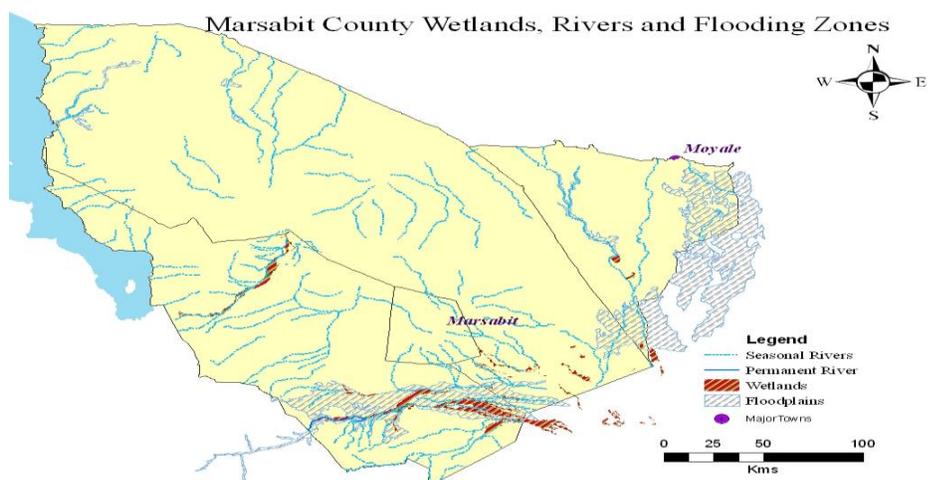
The settlements systems across the county will be developed around two conceptualization ideas namely; settlement restructuring and county hubs of development. Settlement restructuring is restructuring of human settlements which begins by planning and targeting new investment in infrastructure, commercial and public utility services to existing but strategic settlements that are designated on basis of the existing population concentration, resource potential and level of infrastructure.

County hubs of development is settlements where hubs are identified and selected on the basis of signs (known possibilities) of population concentration if none at the moment; the possibility of physical connectivity by durable road(s); possibilities of business development, and on whether the hub is also the county headquarters (i.e. principal town) that already has a noticeable level of infrastructure and service facilities development. Figure 14.1 illustrates the distribution of Marsabit County Health Facilities

**Figure 14.1: Distribution of Health Facilities in Marsabit County**



**Figure 14.2: Wetlands, Rivers and Flooding Zones in Marsabit County.**



### *Levels of Restructured Settlement Systems*

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

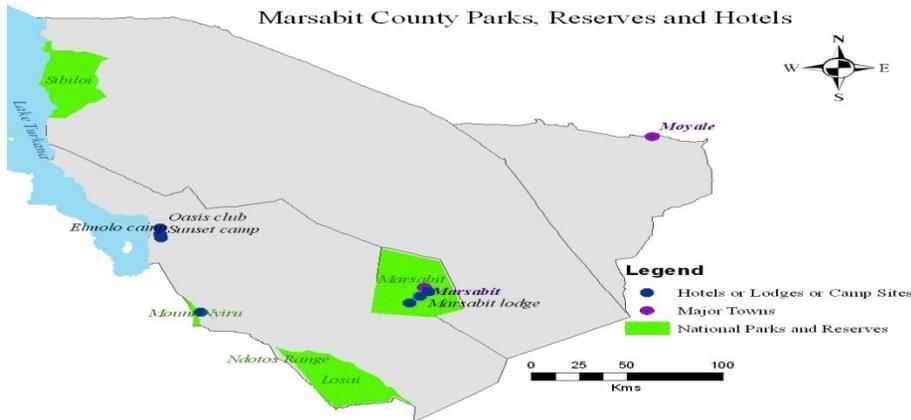
- (i) Agricultural and rural development,
- (ii) Tourism development and environmental conservation; and
- (iii) Urbanization, infrastructure and industry which are identified on the basis of resource potential and resource use issues.

Each of the three sectors stands out as sector models on their own, each with its respective resource types and development opportunities. The county has identified the following four levels of restructured settlement systems which have aligned integration of regional development with more realistic and new regional economic and social spaces. Figure 14.2 shows the location of wetlands, rivers and flooding zones in Marsabit County.

#### *Level 1: Regional Centres*

Regional centers (RCs) are urban centers and towns that will constitute development hubs, which will generate impetus for commercial and industrial development in the region. These towns already exist and are playing this role in varying ways. Regional centers are core urban areas and towns that have their influence, beyond the Counties where they are located. The towns link the County to the national economy and international markets. Currently, roads connection between these centers in the region, between the centers and their rural hinterlands is very poor or non-existent. The centers which are regional development hubs in the County include Marsabit, and Moyale, towns. The County parks, reserves and hotels are shown in Figure 14.3.

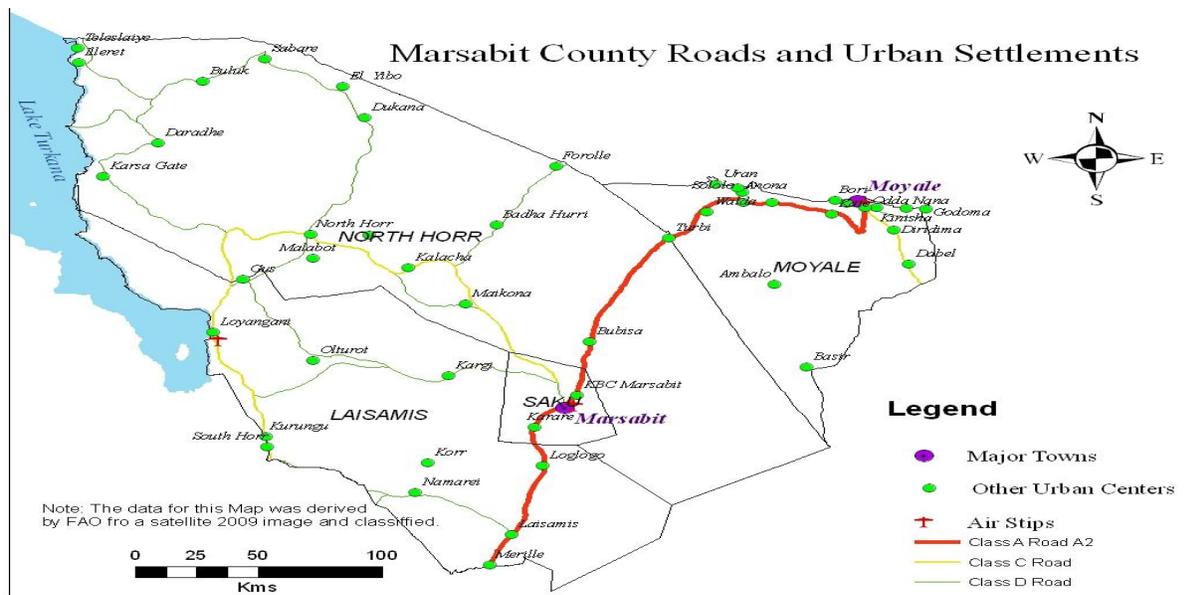
**Figure 14.3: Marsabit County parks, Reserves and Hotels**



*Level 2: Sub-Regional Centres*

Sub-regional centers (SRCs) are the principal urban areas and/or towns of a County. The common factor between these centers is that they dominate economies and administrative services in their respective counties. SRCs across the County will be connected with tarmac roads, to promote them as County hubs of economic activity. SRC towns in the County include Laisamis and, North Horr towns. Figure 14.4 shows the spatial map on the current roads, airstrip and urban Settlements in Marsabit County.

**Figure 14.4: Marsabit County Roads and Urban Settlements**



### *Level 3: Local Services and Development Nodes*

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

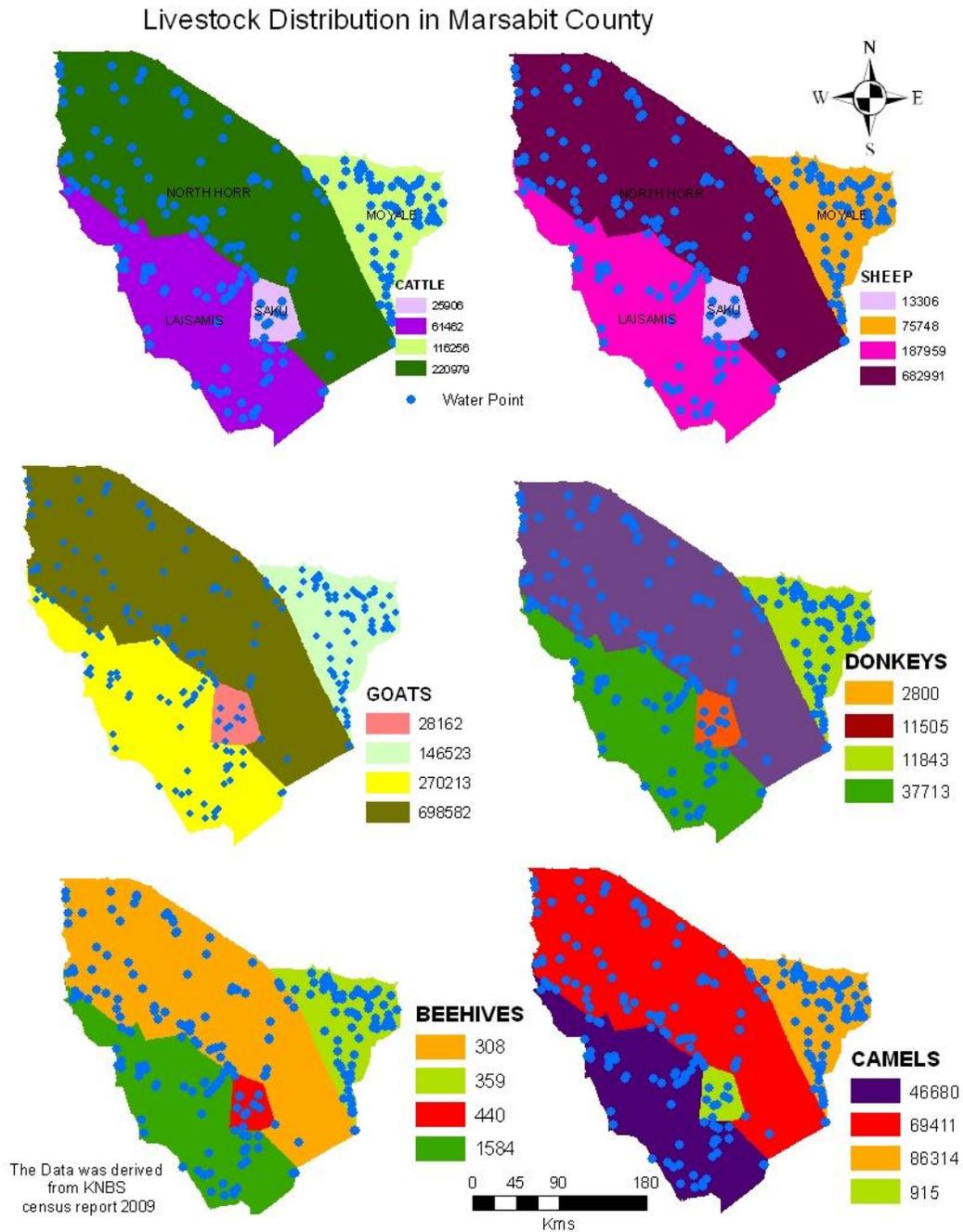
The nodes have an industrial-production function and they also provide necessary infrastructure for local trade in their rural hinterlands. The principle of development along rural trade and production centers (RTPCs) will be used to plan and stimulate urban development. In this regard, public investment in infrastructure and market facilities will be followed by the development of new nodes. Land use planning in the nodal centers is therefore central to ensure cost effective provision and delivery of essential services and facilities, as well as to secure environmentally sound human habitat in the construction of buildings and other physical structures. In addition to service provision, production and marketing functions, the nodes would serve as livestock collection points, collection and storage/warehousing points for local primary products (honey, gum and resin, etc.) to build bulk volumes for value addition through processing before export to other markets. The nodes will be connected by all-weather roads. The Marsabit County will have service nodes at North Horr, Merille, Sololo, Loiyangalani and Laisamis.

### *Level 4: Local Market centres*

Local Market Centers (LMCs) are important market places and/or points that would serve as outlets for local products to Local Service and Deployment Nodes (LSDNs), and to Sub-Regional Centers (SRCs). These will also function as places where households will purchase consumer goods, access inputs for agricultural production (crops and livestock production) and places of business and social interaction. Households will buy their daily provisions (sugar, salt, cooking oil, paraffin, candles, soap, beverages, etc.) at LMCs. LMCs will further serve as lower end LSDNs along the principles and functions of rural trade and production service centers (RTPCs), in serving households of hinterland communities.

The county livestock distribution is illustrated in Figure 14.5.

**Figure 14.5: Livestock Distribution in Marsabit County**



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

### **3.3 INTEGRATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN THE COUNTY**

#### **3.3.1 Centralization/Concentration**

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

#### **3.3.2 Dispersion/ Deconcentration**

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

A combination of centralization/ concentration and dispersal/de-concentration will give a mix of centralized and dispersed spatial development and secure integration of the two approaches.

The restructured and re-organized settlement system provides the structural anchor of this integration, which is also the basis of spatial organization of the County economy. This balance has reconciled and accommodated potential development tensions that would result from pursuing either purely a concentration or deconcentration regional development strategy. The Spatial plan has laid a strong base for integrated County development. Pursuing both centralization (concentration) and dispersal (deconcentration) to achieve integration in for an expansive region with adverse resource use and human settlement is a hallmark of pragmatic Spatial development planning that will serve to open up the region.

### **3.4 STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS FOR DEVELOPING A SPATIAL FRAMEWORK**

**Table 8: Strategies and Action plans for Developing a Spatial Framework**

Strategies	Action
Adopt a hierarchy of urban centres as basis for service provision	Prepare local physical development plans (LPDPs) for all the service centres; Encourage settlement within these service centres and rural pastoral settlements at the peripheral areas of these centres; Development of Integrated investment plan for Moyale border town;

<p>Urban network development i.e. Merille–Marsabit–Moyale Corridor</p>	<p>Encourage employment to locate within the growth centres, around transport interchanges and selectively, along activity corridors to support public transport with encouragement of business mobility and small businesses;  Strengthen specialized centres through the development of complementary land use to capitalize on the opportunity provided by their functions;  Encourage the application of best practice urban design principles in activity centres to establish and maintain higher levels of amenity and functionality for centre users, business owners and operators;  Undertake a detailed evaluation of priority activity and transport corridors;  Commence implementation of the best options as b demonstration project and review further priorities for activity and transport corridors;  Through partnership arrangements undertake and facilitate demonstration projects in activity centres to promote transit oriented development;  Mixed use and higher density residential projects and to demonstrate best practices in design and implementation through a local dialogue process align employment locations so they can take advantage of increased opportunities to use public transport for journeys to work;  Support and partner with local government in the provision of place-based capacity to manage the Development and implementation of plans for primary and secondary activity centres and activity corridors.</p>
<p>Use land resources efficiently by making fully use of existing urban land to support additional residential development within existing urban areas</p>	<p>Develop regional housing strategy that Integrates and audits existing housing stock (which includes tenure arrangements, stock, demographics, household structure) with projected population, household and dwelling requirements;  Define smaller areas and associated targets which are to be subject of participatory processes designed to determine how these targets can be achieved within the parameters established by the planning strategy;  In association with local government, community, major government and private landholders and industry stakeholders, undertake a detailed appraisal of the extent of the opportunities for providing additional houses. ( Marsabit and Moyale);</p>
<p>Manage urban growth to limit urban sprawl through a development staging strategy an other complementary techniques</p>	<p>Undertake a technical assessment of land availability based on current town planning schemes, structure plan commitments, development intentions and policy directions;  Provide a time frame for development of allocated plots for the various users;  Undertake a technical assessment of the infrastructure requirements for available land;  Develop a focused public Investment plan for the provision and timing of infrastructure;</p>

	<p>Prepare the structure plans for the growth centres and for activity corridors identified in the spatial plan;</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive public transport strategy to support the activity corridors and other growth areas; and</p> <p>Plan all centres in the proposed transportation corridor from Isiolo to Ethiopia.</p>
<p>Provide timely, appropriate and efficiently serviced employment land, supported by appropriate infrastructure which is linked to the urban Network</p>	<p>Assess existing infrastructure capacities and utilization;</p> <p>Identify areas with significant underutilized infrastructure; and</p> <p>Liaise with owners of nearby industrial and commercial areas to establish what additional links might be provided from the corridor to the area so that benefits of the urban network can flow more easily into these areas when planning and developing activity corridors and centres.</p> <p>Local authorities should set aside land for urban and industrial development.</p>
<p>Promote development of strategic growth centres</p>	<p>Develop integrated investment plan for Marsabit, North Horr and Laisamis towns);</p> <p>Prepare integrated strategic plans for, Marsabit, North Horr and Laisamis, Develop and improve Infrastructure services in the centres;</p> <p>Identify strategic economic activities to be located in Marsabit, North Horr and Laisamis using competitive advantage principle;</p> <p>Encourage partnership with the private sector in investment promotion and Infrastructure development</p> <p>Link investment plans to existing approved spatial plans</p> <p>Promote public awareness on planning and urban management matters;</p> <p>Construct a regional abattoir in Marsabit County;</p> <p>Construct a tannery in Marsabit County;</p>
<p>Rank urban centres as basis for service provision</p>	<p>Prepare local physical development plans;</p> <p>Provide services to match the ranked centres;</p> <p>Develop road network interlinking rural centres to growth centres and others lower cadre centres for the region;</p> <p>Encourage settlement and Investment in the centres;</p> <p>Establish land banks for housing development programme; and</p> <p>Encourage settlement patterns that minimize cost of providing infrastructure and other services.</p>

The concept of the integrated plan evolves from the following two complimentary ideas; the spatial dimension of human settlements in the County and sectorial resource management. The first idea concerns the restructuring of existing settlement patterns along four levels, focusing on increased intra-inter regional connectivity, linkages and accessibility. This is the spatial

dimension of the concept plan, which aims at minimizing and ultimately resolving the isolation of the county from the rest of the country.

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

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS**

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## **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter provides linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans and Millennium Development Goals. It also shows connectivity with sectoral, urban, and town plans within the county.

### **4.1 CIDP LINKAGES WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA 2010**

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

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. This process includes long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term.

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

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

#### **4.2 LINKAGE WITH THE KENYA VISION 2030 AND MEDIUM TERM PLAN**

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

*The Economic Pillar* aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 % per 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 cognizance of the recent related developments.

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

*The Political Pillar* aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and 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 realization of Vision 2030. These include: macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science, Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is designed to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The current Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 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 cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

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

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 between the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes. County governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation and implementation of county development plans. In particular, they are envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties.

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

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

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

### **4.3 LINKAGE OF THE COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN WITH THE MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AT THE COUNTY LEVEL**

#### **4.3.1 Mainstreaming Millennium Development Goals**

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

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

With only two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core.

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

#### **4.3.2 Status of the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals at County Level**

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

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

The County lags behind in achieving this goal with poverty and hunger being a great challenge. Over 80 per cent of the population is still living with less than a dollar per day. This goal is being implemented through the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Co-operatives and Marketing, Forest and Environment. Various programmes namely NALEP, NMK, Mifugo Aids, PEC Revolving Loan Fund, CDF, WEDF, YEDF, CT-OVC, aged and PLWDs, Water Harvesting for Food Security among others. These programmes address strategies to achieve food security for all, increase employment, generate income and reduce poverty.

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

Achievement of this goal has remained a challenge in the county with the primary school enrolment rate of 49 per cent falling far below the national level of 99 per cent. The government has however invested greatly in the achievement of this goal by providing free primary school education and feeding programmes. There has been increased resource allocation to enhance its achievement through CDF, LATF and donors notably ADB and UNICEF. This has marginally increased enrolment rates in primary schools due to the numerous challenges in the area. The County has also continued to enforce the Children's Act through the Children Office and the Judiciary which demand that all children of school going age must attend school. The Provincial Administration has also played a crucial role of ensuring all school age children are in school.

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

The constitution of Kenya 2010 has promoted gender equality through providing for women to be getting a minimum of 30 per cent of any appointment. In the county there exist various programmes aimed at improving the welfare of women such as accessibility to credit provided through PEC, WEDF, and KWFT. There is also enforcement of affirmative action on women representation in development committees. The county has embarked on civic education targeting women to take up political positions. Currently there are 310 registered women groups in the county of which 55 per cent are active.

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

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

To ensure that children do not die due to preventable diseases, the government has established an immunization programme which is free for all children under five years. The county immunization coverage is 63.6 per cent as at 2011. When combined with the measures that have been taken to control malaria, child health is expected to improve further. The county is performing fairly in realization of this goal.

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

The County is facing a great challenge in improving maternal health with 82 per cent of women delivering at home. Despite the concerted efforts by the Ministry of Health, the goal has continued to lag behind. This is due to cultural and religious beliefs associated with child birth. Sensitization campaigns aimed at encouraging mothers to deliver in the nearest health facility under the supervision of skilled health workers has been spearheaded by the Ministry of Health and non-governmental organizations. The government has abolished user fees in all the 46 public hospitals and health centres. The county is committed to shifting resources from curative health to preventive health services. This will help deal with child birth problems before they become serious.

***Goal 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases***

In the county, free antiretroviral drugs are provided to patients in designated health facilities, voluntary counselling and testing is also provided in all public health facilities. HIV-positive patients are given necessary advice and enrolled in antiretroviral therapy (ART), and PMCT programmes. The government is also supporting the OVCs through cash transfer and other mitigation programmes such as income-generating activities funded under Total War against Aids (TOWA) programme. Malaria is a major threat in the county with 44.8 per cent prevalence followed by influenza at 19.1%. The Ministry of Health has been encouraging the community, especially pregnant mothers, to sleep under the treated mosquito nets. The campaign has not borne much fruits with only 22.4 per cent of children under five years sleeping under these nets.

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

Environmental protection has been of great challenge in the county especially garbage/waste disposal. Little has been done in the achievement of this goal. The garbage disposed in the neighbourhood stands at 57.1 per cent and only 0.4 per cent is collected by the local authority. However, through NEMA the county has continued to implement the Environment Management Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 that provides the legal and institutional framework for the management of all environmental problems though with challenges. Farmers are encouraged by the Kenya Forest service and the Ministry of Agriculture to plant trees especially in the mountain regions of Moyale, North Horr, Laisamis and Saku constituencies as a way of conserving the environment.

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

In the county, there are programmes in support of acquisition of ICT equipment especially for schools through Ministry of Education, ESP and CDF. Further, the county government has continued to licence private cyber cafes to enable the public access internet services. The uptake of these services is very low with only 5 per cent of cyber cafes registered in the county.

#### **4.4 LINKAGE WITH SPATIAL AND SECTORAL PLANS**

The county is mandated to identify, plan, initiate, guide, direct, implement and coordinate all development activities and integrated multi-sectoral programmes and projects in their area of jurisdiction. Marsabit spatial plan is part of a larger integrated development plan meant to link economic and physical planning to achieve sustainable development of the County. The plan envisages sectoral linkages to discourage wastage of the available resources while encouraging efficiency. It identifies various Short and Medium term sectoral plans while taking cognisance of the appropriate National policy goals of the government of Kenya. This provides a framework on which all development programs and projects will be based. The spatial plan therefore links all the county sectoral plans with the Integrated Development Plan.

# **CHAPTER FIVE**

## **IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

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## **5.0 INTRODUCTION**

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

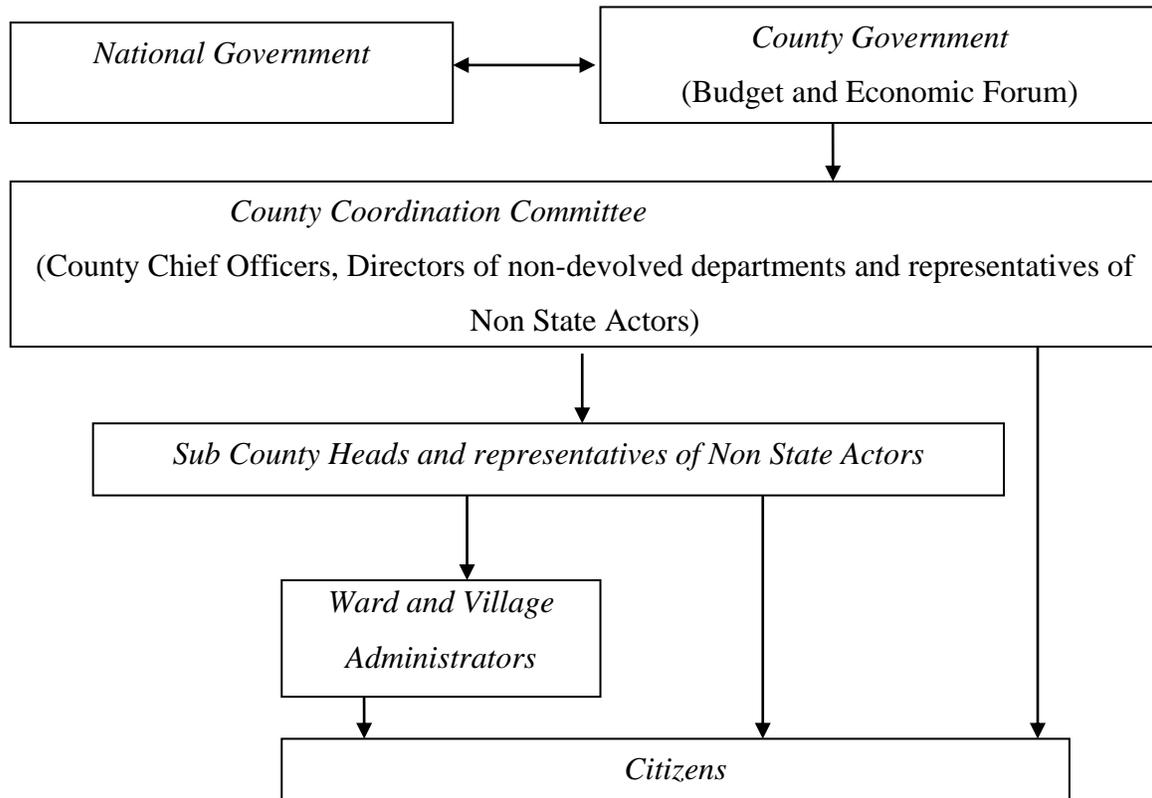
### **5.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL FLOWCHART**

#### **5.1.1 Institutional Framework**

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

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

**Figure 15.1: Institutional Framework in Marsabit County**

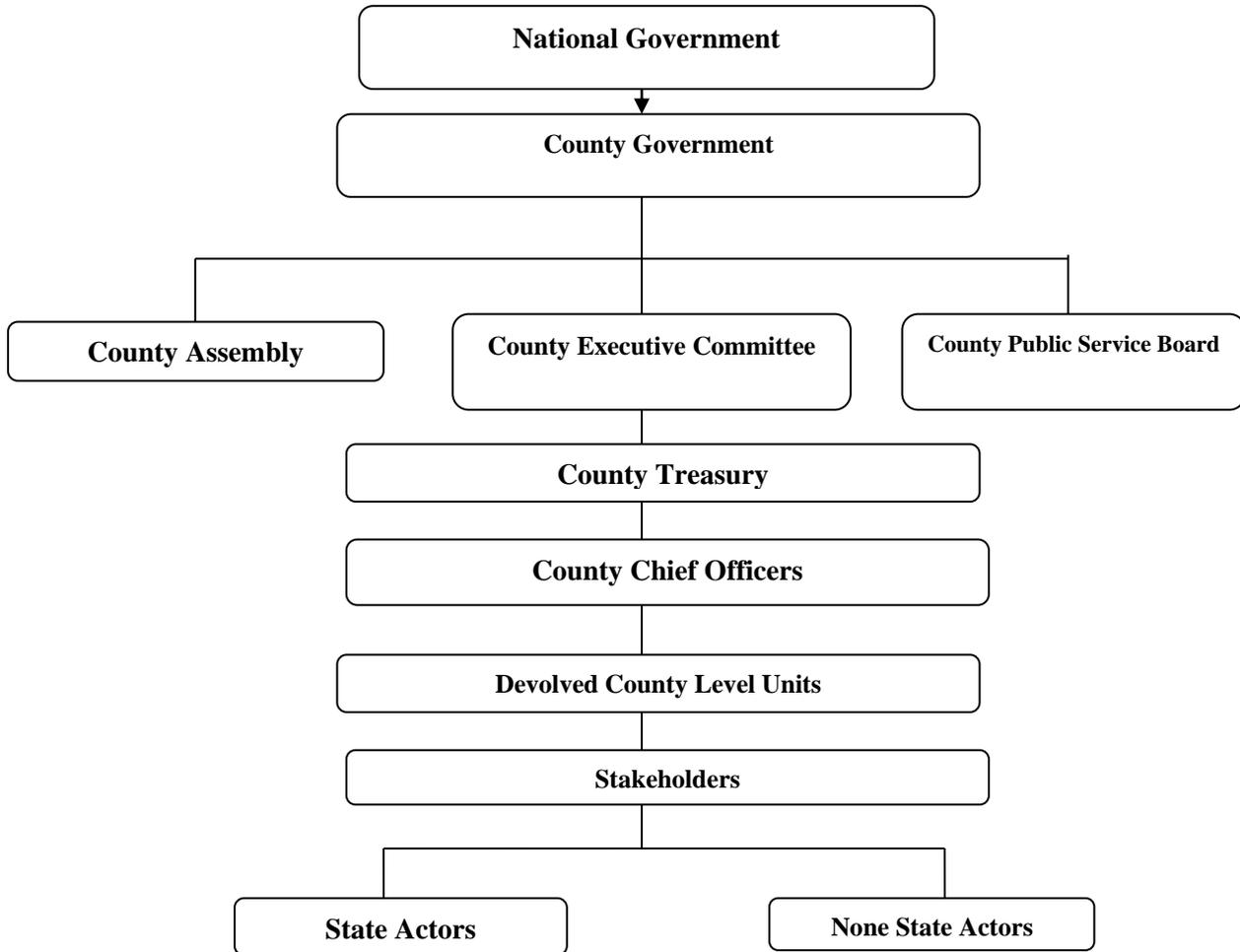


The National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) will provide guidelines to the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC) especially on general accepted monitoring tools and indicators. Evaluation will be done at two stages; mid-term evaluation and end term evaluation. In addition,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

### 5.1.2 Organizational Flowchart

The organizational structure in the County Government of Marsabit is illustrated in Figure 15.

**Figure 15.2: Organizational Flowchart for the County Government of Marsabit**



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

#### *Governor*

The county governor and the deputy county governor are the chief executive and deputy chief executive of the county respectively. The Governor will provide:

- Leadership in the county's governance and development.
- Leadership to the county executive committee and administration based on the county policies and plans.

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

#### *County Executive Committee*

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *County Treasury*

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

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

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

In addition, the County Treasury should assist county government entities in

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

#### *County Chief Officer*

County Chief Officer's report suspected offences that may have been committed under the PFM Act 2012. He or she shall notify the County Executive Committee member for finance and take all practicable steps to report the matter to the relevant law enforcement authority to enable that authority to investigate the suspected offence and, if evidence of the offence is discovered, to institute proceedings to prosecute any person who is alleged to have committed it.

#### *Devolved County Level Units*

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

## *Stakeholders*

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

## **5.2 STAKEHOLDERS IN THE COUNTY**

### **5.2.1 Functions of Stakeholders**

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

### **5.2.2 Stakeholders in the County and their Roles**

For the success of all development goals of Marsabit County, many groups and institutions are involved in the implementation of different activities directed towards achievement of the set targets. These stakeholders have different roles as outlined in the Table 9 below.

*Table 9: Stakeholders in Marsabit County*

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Role of stakeholders</b>
People of Marsabit County	Participate in development programs and projects; Provision of revenue in form of fees and other charges; Custodians of the natural and cultural resources of Marsabit county;
The executive	Develop Policy guidelines and sustenance of political will; Give general direction to the objectives of the county; Provide road map to development agenda; Promote private public partnership; Efficient and effective implementation of policies.
County assembly	Enact enabling legislations;

	<p>Quality control over top cadre personnel in the county;  Scrutinizing and approval of budget;  Oversight of development projects;  Promote public private partnerships and create incentives for investors.</p>
National government Agencies	<p>Collaboration in implementation and executing projects and programmes;  Provide professional/technical input and policy directions;  Provision of relevant information and data;  Effective participation in all sector meetings.</p>
NGOs/CSOs/FBOs/CBOs and Other development partners	<p>Contribute to policy formulation on county Matters;  Mobilization of funds for development;  Support on community empowerment and advocacy.</p>
Private Sectors	<p>Contribute to policy formulation on county Matters;  Create wealth and employment through building industries and businesses;  Provide essential goods and services to the people.</p>
Neighbouring counties	<p>Developing mutual understanding in resource sharing;  Dialogue, information sharing, exchange of views.</p>

# **CHAPTER SIX**

## **RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

### **FRAMEWORK**

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## **6.0 INTRODUCTION**

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

### **6.1 BUDGET PROJECTION AND RESOURCE AVAILABILITY**

The budget making process for county governments starts with the development of an Integrated Development plan as required in Sec. 104 of the County Government Act 2012. Article 220 of the constitution (2010) and the PFM Act (2012) as provides that no public funds shall be spend without a development plan. . This first integrated development plan for Marsabit establishes financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term and makes an overall estimation of the county government's revenues and expenditures. Based on the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA), Marsabit County is expected to receive a total of Ksh. 3.8B for the year 2013/14. This allocation has been determined based on the county`s population, poverty levels, land area, basic equal share and fiscal responsibility. The value is expected to progressively grow steadily to 4.6B in the mid-term for the year 2015/16 and 6.2B in 2018/19. Capital/development projects contained in this plan will be funded through budgetary allocation from the funds from the national government, grants and loans from development partners and internally generated funds.

Table 10 shows projected revenues for the county within the 2013-2017 plan period for the first County Integrated Development Plan.

**Table 10: Budget Projection and Resource Availability in Marsabit**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2013/14</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>2015/16</i>	<i>2016/17</i>	<i>2017/18</i>
Internal Revenue	44,000,000	48,400,000	53,240,000	58,564,000	64,420,400
Commission for Revenue Allocation-Equalization Share	3,796,008,898	4,175,609,787	4,593,170,766	5,052,487,843	5,557,736,627
Total Revenue	3,840,008,898	4,224,009,787	4,646,410,766	5,111,051,843	5,622,157,027
Development/Capital Funds	1,876,685,721	2,064,354,293	2,270,789,722	2,497,868,694	2,747,655,564

**Source: County Government Budget Estimates 2013 (up to 2015/2016)**

Development project funding will be done through annual budgetary allocation with a benchmark of a minimum of 30% of the total expenditure by the county government or any other constitutional source of funds. Any Private Public Partnership by the county government requires approval from the cabinet secretary in charge of the Parent Ministry. Project identification and prioritization will be undertaken within the framework of public participation and use of scientific processes used by internationally recognized institutions.

## **6.2 STRATEGIES FOR RAISING REVENUE**

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

### **(a) Local Revenue**

The county has a potential to generate more funds internally if the following strategies are implemented. Preparation of valuation roll for all urban areas, enhancing accountability through maintaining registers and records, capacity building for staff and improving on enforcement. The county intends to carry out a comprehensive study that will among other things rationalize the existing traditional revenues as previously was being collected by defunct local authorities.

A comprehensive valuation role based on urban spatial plans will be prepared so as to ensure that the county government is objective in land rates charged. This will help the county government come up with new sources as guided by the now expanded mandates. Introduction of automated payment systems to minimize contact with cash and develop more IT enabled systems will help seal leakages. The staff on the other hand will be placed under performance based system to enhance their efficiency and accountability. These measures are expected to grow local revenue at an average of 20% within the next five years while at the same time ensuring the principle of equity, certainty and ease of collection are observed. The amount of anticipated local revenues is indicated in Table 11.

### **(b) Commission for Revenue Allocation Equalization Share**

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

### **c) Public Borrowing/debt**

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

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

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

To exploit the county potential, PPPs will be sought in key strategic sectors especially in Energy, mining and Tourism. The county has a huge potential for hydro and alternative (clean) sources of energy and tourists sites. In the medium term, the county government will seek partnerships with private investors to exploit these opportunities to growth the county economy and revenue sources.

## **(b) Other Sources**

In the short and medium term, the county is expected to attract new and retain existing non state actors in form of AID, Grants and Bilateral development assistance. The county has a relatively large network of NGOs, Donors and Development Partners, especially on the Semi-Arid regions of the county. With the development of this plan, these non-state actors are expected to identify strategic areas to support development initiatives. As a government, the county will provide coordination to avoid duplication and assure sustainability of the development initiatives in the long-term.

## **6.3 ASSET MANAGEMENT**

The county government will compile a list of its assets according to the Public Finance Management Act No. 18 of 2012. New purchases of assets will be procured in accordance to guidelines provided in the Public Procurement & Disposal Act (2005), Public Procurement & Disposal (County Government Regulations) (2013) and Public Procurement and Disposal (Preferences & Reservation) Regulations (2011) to ensure that the county Government gets value for money in acquiring, using or disposing those assets. As a precaution the county government will carry out a re-evaluation of all county assets and compile relevant registers. The introduction of a Geographical Information System (GIS) will help in the management of the registers thus enhancing accountability. Enough funds will be allocated for regular repair and maintenance of the assets as well as carry out routine audits for verification.

## **6.4 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK**

### **6.4.1 Approaches to Resource Mobilization**

Resource mobilization is a comprehensive process involving strategic planning for program funding, close communication and effective negotiation with donors, sound management of resources, improving image and credibility of the County and ensuring good coordination among all partners.

Resource mobilisation includes developing an appropriate fundraising strategy which meets the community needs with achievable timelines through the following.

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

#### **6.4.1 Resource Mobilization Strategies**

##### *Baseline Survey*

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

##### *Use of ICT*

The county will use ICT to enhance effective revenue collection. This will reduce human interface and thus minimize corruption. Digitalizing the revenue collection processes will increase revenue collection and reduce collection costs. The county will also consider outsourcing of revenue collection to professional or financial institutions.

##### *Donor Engagement and Mapping*

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

The county will embed resource mobilisation strategy in the County Integrated development plan. This will increase transparency and donor confidence, assess and determine the funding needs, gaps and priorities. County donor steering committee will be established to create synergy and eliminate duplication of development projects. Plans and budgets on which donors can base funding decisions will be formulated. This will give confidence to donors that activities for which the county requests financial support have been subjected to thorough review and prioritization and that their contributions are managed efficiently. The implementation of County Integrated Development Plan will provide comprehensive, clear and distinct overviews of all planned activities and financial requirements. It will serve as main resource mobilization tool, encourage predictable and flexible funding, promote an equitable spread of contributions and encourage long-term planning of activities thus projecting a professional image of the County.

#### *Creating a Transparent Reporting System*

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

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

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

### *Setting up Resource Mobilisation Unit*

The county will set up a resource mobilisation unit domiciled under the department of Finance and Economic planning to coordinate and spearhead resource mobilisation strategies. The unit will be recommending resource mobilization priorities for the county by auditing the resource need, identifying the potential donors, outlining the approach for each donor, develop targeted messages for advocacy and tracking the performance of funds to provide accountability. The unit will create an open avenue for pledges and voluntary contribution. The unit will further ensure that conditions and earmarking will be respected and donors shall be requested to formulate pledges in a manner that leaves no doubt as to how the contribution should be used. Most funding is provided under agreements setting special conditions. These shall be kept simple and clear and include conditions that are practical and consistent with County laws and policies and the national policy and legislative frameworks. Pledges/agreements shall be acknowledged in thank you letters and receipt of payments must always be confirmed. Funds provided with broad or no earmarking should be allocated according to priorities set by County Executive Committee. To achieve this, the county government will establish a lean liaison office in Nairobi which will partly coordinate resource mobilization and communication with various partners.

## **6.5 CAPITAL FINANCING STRATEGIES**

### **6.5.1 Allocation from National government.**

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

### **6.5.2 Public Private Partnerships**

The county will attract external funding through public private partnerships. The institutional framework will be strengthened for operationalizing the Public Private Partnership (PPP) and

relevant legislation will be made by the county assembly to encourage private investment in public projects. Among the key strategies to be applied will include but not limited to:

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

#### **6.5.4 Grants and Partnership with National Government on Revenue Sharing**

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

### **6.6 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

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

method is to increase the value of the services to the county. In capital budgeting, county risk management strategy will be applied as a technique.

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

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

#### **6.4 STRATEGIC COUNTY ASSETS MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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

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

#### **6.4.1 Maintain assets Register**

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

#### **6.4.2 Classify assets to be managed.**

Different types of assets will be managed on sector basis. The classification includes: Buildings, plants and machineries, transportation assets pertaining the physical production and delivery of services, hardware and equipment pertaining to the development and production of services and products. Intellectual property such as patents and copyrights also will be maintained for consistent rights to use.

#### **6.4.3 Develop separate plans for each step of the asset management cycle.**

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

#### **6.4.4 Create budgets for each department's asset management plan.**

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

CHAPTER SEVEN  
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES  
AND PROJECTS

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## **7.0 INTRODUCTION**

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

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

## **7.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

### **7.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

*Vision:* “An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development sector”.

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

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

Livestock production is the main livelihood of the county. It contributes to more than 88 per cent of household income in the county. The county will increase livestock productivity by promoting

value addition of livestock and its products. The extension services will be increased to train farmers in new livestock breeds, fodder management, disease control and marketing of livestock products. Farmers will also be trained on planting drought tolerant crops together with new farming technology to increase food production. Conservation and protection of the environment will also be emphasised. The county will revive dormant cooperative societies and encourage formation of the new ones. The Cooperative Movement plays a major role in mobilization of resources, increasing savings and investments as well as marketing livestock and their products. It is thus a spring board for future development of the county.

### 7.1.3 Role of stakeholders

**Table 11.1: Roles of Key Stakeholders in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector**

Stakeholders	Role
NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and CBOs	Capacity building of farmers in project identification, project design, implementation and management; Assist in provision of material support to farmers; Assist in environmental conservation.
Farmers	Carry out farming activities; Environmental conservation; Adoption of skills and new technologies; Reporting of disease outbreaks; Formation of cooperative societies for processing and marketing their produce.
Cooperative Societies	Provision of farm inputs, training members on new technology & innovation, savings, credit and marketing.
GOK	Provision of extension and advisory services to other stakeholders; Facilitate implementation of policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Research and development on new methods of farming; Environmental conservation and management; Funding of various projects.
Kenya Forestry Service	Reforestation; Facilitate implementation of government policies; Promoting agro-forestry; Providing technical advice on conservation matters.
Kenya Wildlife	Management of Wildlife; Conducting trainings on importance of conserving wildlife;

Stakeholders	Role
Service	Tracking wildlife population at the Marsabit national park; Promoting tourism in the Marsabit park and other tourist sites.
Financial Institutions	Provide financial services and credit to farmers.
Private Sector	Source of agricultural and livestock inputs; Provide marketing channels for farmers.
Parastatals/Agencies (KARI, NCPB)	Conduct research and disseminate finding to other stakeholders; Provide training to farmers; Assist farmers with marketing of produce.
Donors (European Union, Japan, America, Britain)	Compliment government funding through NALEP-SIDA, IFAD/BSF, and EU-CDTF/CEF programmes.

#### 7.1.4 Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

**Table 11.2: Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock development	Improve production; Improve food security; Facilitate access to market.	Poor access to markets; Low livestock productivity and inefficiency in the production system; Low productive breeds/animals; Inadequate quality fodder/pastures.	Improve management and disseminations of information; Increase sustainable livestock resource base through breeding programmes to increase the availability of improved livestock genetic material; Rehabilitation and development of livestock water resources; Improve efficiency in livestock production system through promotion of integrated production systems in

			<p>livestock subsector;</p> <p>Capacity building on animal husbandry practices;</p> <p>Putting in place mechanisms for disaster management and emergency preparation by putting an early warning system in place.</p>
Veterinary services	To improve animal health.	<p>Inadequate and poorly maintained road network;</p> <p>Lack of livestock holding grounds;</p> <p>Lack of relevant laboratory facilities equipment and kits;</p> <p>Incidences of communicable diseases.</p>	<p>Participate in the review of the relevant veterinary acts;</p> <p>Quarantine and animal movement control;</p> <p>Animal disease surveillance and investigation;</p> <p>Engage Adequate, motivated and well remunerated staff;</p> <p>Sufficient and well equipped livestock holding ground;</p> <p>Provide adequate laboratories facilities equipment and kits.</p>
Agriculture Development	<p>Increased acreage in crop production;</p> <p>Promotion of drought tolerant crops;</p> <p>Promotion of traditional and emerging crops e.g. teff, cassava, sweet potatoes, Jatropha &amp; aloe;</p> <p>Diversification of food sources.</p>	<p>Persistent drought;</p> <p>Lack of input outlets;</p> <p>Insecurity;</p> <p>Wildlife menace;</p> <p>Conflict between agro-pastoralists and pastoralist;</p> <p>Lack of knowledge on utilization of some crops e.g. sorghum &amp; cassava;</p> <p>Limited sources of quality and certified seeds;</p> <p>Soil degradation;</p> <p>Lack of modern farming tools and under-utilization of modern farming technologies.</p>	<p>Promote drought tolerant crops;</p> <p>Sensitize community on diversification;</p> <p>Train farmers on utilization of emerging food crops;</p> <p>Introduce seed bulking sites, sensitization and training of farmers on use of quality and certified seed;</p> <p>Sensitize farmers on adoption of drought resistant crops;</p> <p>Train farmers on soil conservation techniques and involve stakeholders;</p> <p>Rehabilitation and re-seeding of pasture land;</p> <p>Train farmers on use of alternative draught animal's e.g. donkeys and camels;</p> <p>Train farmers on modern farming technologies.</p>

Co-operative Development	Improve management of co-operatives; Revive dormant societies; Broaden financial base of societies; Increase the participation of people in co-operatives.	Poor management of co-operative societies; Inadequate capital and entrepreneurship skills; Weak capital base of cooperative societies; Stiff competition due to economic liberalization; Harsh climate conditions; Middlemen exploit farmers.	Intensify cooperative education and training to management committees, co-operative movement employees and ordinary members to improve the management of cooperatives; Mobilize co-operatives members to form rural Sacco's and front offices; Encourage societies to diversify their activities to generate more income; Revive dormant agricultural cooperatives; Strengthen the audit system of co-operatives and timely release of audit reports; Formation of new cooperative societies; Train members on the need for cooperatives; Organize market surveys to assist farmers get more funds.
Forestry and Wildlife	Environmental conservation; Agro-forestry; Conservation of the Wildlife Primate and Bio-diversity; Tourism Development and promotion.	Soil degradation; Deforestation; Over-grazing; Inadequate funding to implement conservation activities of wildlife; Poor tourism infrastructure and facilities; Poor road and lack of tourism class hotel.	Train farmers and staff on soil conservation methods; Sensitize farmers on afforestation and agro-forestry; Sensitize Environmental Management Committees ('Dheedha' council) on pasture and range management; Involve all stakeholders in lobbying for funds implement conservation activities; Tourist facilities will be constructed to boost this important sub-sector.

### 7.1.5 Projects and Programmes

#### a) Agriculture Sub-Sector

##### i) On-going Projects

Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agriculture extension programmes. <i>County wide</i>	To provide agriculture and	10,000 farmers	Farmer training; Staff training;

	extension services to farmers.		Information sourcing; Staff educational visits.
Food security project. <i>County wide</i>	To achieve food security; To reduce poverty; To create employment opportunities.	10,000 farmers	Farmers trainings; Staff trainings; Information sourcing; Staff educational tours.
Integrated food security <i>County wide</i>	To achieve food security and reduce poverty.	250 groups	Poultry keeping and Livestock marketing; Vegetable production; Water harvesting; Processing and value addition activities.
Horticultural production. <i>Moyale Constituency</i>	To improve income generation.	Increase total Hectares under fruit trees from 6.75 ha. to 10 ha.	Establishment of group fruit nurseries in all wards; Training farmers on management of fruit trees; Support groups with funds to up-scale vegetable growing.
Soil and water conservation.  <i>County wide</i>	To conserve the environment and establish water sources for crop production.	20 water pans	Training of farmers on water harvesting techniques, agro forestry and soil conservation structures.
Farm demonstrations and field days <i>County Wide</i>	To sensitize farmers on the need for drought tolerant crops	20 Demos and 20 Field days	Set up on demonstrations on drought tolerant crops.
Farmer training and establishment of Income generating activities (IGA) <i>County Wide</i>	To improve farmers livelihoods.	2000 farmers	Conduct field surveys; Develop Community action plans; Build the capacity of farmers to establish IGA's; Link farmers with other stakeholders.

## ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Irrigation infrastructure development <i>Kalacha, Sololo, Songa and Walda</i>	To exploit crop production potential under irrigation	Establish 4 greenhouses county wide and establish rainwater harvesting structures	Set up rain water harvesting
Agro-Processing- value addition for fruits and vegetables <i>County wide</i>	To enhance farm and off farm incomes; To increase shelf life of farm produce.	4 producer groups	Build the capacity of producer groups on passion fruit, mangoes and tomatoes value chain; Procure processing and drying equipment; Develop market linkages.
Natural resources management and drought resilience project <i>County wide</i>	To enhance farmers resilience while promoting environmental conservation	10 demonstration sites on hydroponics;10 greenhouse farming demonstration sites; 5 water pans	Preparation of demonstration sites; Construction of Green houses; construction of water pans.

## iii) Flagship Project

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County agricultural show ground <i>County Headquarters</i>	To establish an exhibition centre for stakeholders	1 Agricultural show ground	Construct and maintain the show ground.
County Agricultural Resource Centre <i>County Headquarters</i>	To establish a centre for agriculture information	1 resource centre	Construct and equip an ultra-modern centre

## iv) Stalled Project :NONE

### b) Livestock subsector

#### i) On-going projects

<b>Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Livestock marketing. <i>County wide in each constituency</i>	To improve income from sale of livestock.	4 livestock markets	Establishment new livestock market
Disease control and standard methods in animal health <i>County wide</i>	To improve the health status of livestock and control disease spread; Promotion of livestock market through control of trade sensitive diseases.	Sheep 350,000; Goats 250,000; Cattle 100,000; Camels 100,000; Dogs 20,000.	Administer strategic vaccinations during emergencies and control of livestock movements (movement permits)
Animal disease monitoring and surveillance <i>County wide</i>	To determine the trade sensitive disease status in the county	1 Report on disease trends, prevalence and incidence cases	Sampling for disease search and participatory epidemiology
Animal health and extension service delivery systems <i>County wide</i>	To educate livestock owners on livestock health issues	50 farmers field days	Hold farmers field days in all villages
Veterinary public health infrastructural development. <i>Marsabit, Moyale and Sololo towns</i>	To provide whole and safe meat for human consumption.	Cattle 3,000; Goats 5,000; Sheep 4,500; 3 slaughter houses	Complete the Moyale and Laisamis slaughter houses; Upgrade the Marsabit slaughter house; Conduct meat inspection
Bee keeping improvement through ADB-ASAL and ENNDA. <i>County wide</i>	To improve honey and bee wax production to satisfy the local demand and for export	35kg per hive	Produce bee keeping equipments; Hold training, demonstration and field days workshops; Promote formation of bee keeping groups
Environmental protection <i>County wide</i>	Empowerment of traditional grazing management by-laws and designing proper grazing systems	15 management committees	Establishment of management committees

ii) **New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name/Location/ward /Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Livestock improvement through ADB-ASAL livestock and rural livelihood support project (ADB-ASAL). <i>County wide</i>	To increase the production of milk and meat for home consumption and commercial purpose.	100 breeding bulls	Procurement of breeding bulls; Community capacity building.
Livestock extension services through NALEP Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority(ENNDA) and ADB-ASAL. <i>County wide.</i>	To provide extension service to pastoralist.	4500 pastoralist	Carry out demonstration field days and training workshops; Form extension groups.
Routine control of trade sensitive diseases <i>County wide</i>	To improve health status of all livestock species	Sheep 1.2M; Goats 1.1M; Camels 0.5M; Cattle 0.5M; Dogs 0.1M.	Annual routine vaccination of all livestock species against various trade significant diseases
County veterinary diagnostic laboratory <i>Headquarter</i>	To reduce cost and time needed to do diagnosis of animal diseases	1 laboratory	Putting up one laboratory
Start-up kit for veterinary clinical ambulatory services <i>County wide</i>	To improve on livestock health status	7 kits	Procurement and installation of the kits
Slaughter houses at Maikona,	To provide	3 slaughter	Construct new slaughter

North Horr and Turbi and slaughter slabs <i>Bubisa, Dukana and Loiyangalani</i>	whole and safe meat to improve revenue collection	houses 3 slaughter slabs	houses and slabs
Range water project <i>Countywide</i>	To open up additional grazing areas for increased livestock production	100 water troughs	Construction of new water sources; Drill more boreholes and existing water sources
Construction of hay sheds <i>County wide</i>	To conserve livestock feeds	4 hay sheds	Construction of hay sheds

### iii) Flagship Project

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Digital pen technology <i>County wide</i>	To achieve animal identification and disease reporting	To do identification of 1 million cattle and do 100 disease reports.	Animal identification and disease reporting
Quarantine station <i>County wide</i>	To put up quarantine stations and livestock holding grounds	Two quarantine stations and holding grounds	Animal screening before slaughter and/or movement
Office infrastructure and enabling environment for work <i>County wide</i>	To improve on service delivery and effectiveness	Office block, vehicle, staff quarters per sub county	Putting up office blocks and staff houses; Purchasing of vehicles
Regional veterinary diagnostic laboratory of	To establish a laboratory to support	1 laboratory	Construct a laboratory

international standards. <i>County</i> <i>Headquarter</i>	the disease free zone initiative		
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**iv) Stalled Project: None**

**c) Cooperative Development Sub sector**

**i) On-going projects : NONE**

**ii) New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name/ Location /ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Mobilize New Co-operative Societies <i>County wide</i>	To economically empower members of formed co-operatives.	40 new registered Co-operatives	Pre co-operative education; Formation and registration of co-operative unions.
Stimulus fund steering growth of co-operatives <i>County wide</i>	To increase access to core capital from cooperatives	40 Co-operatives 10 Per Sub-County	Credit administration; Capacity building; Continuous monitoring and evaluation of co-operatives.
ICT integration of co-operative societies. <i>County wide</i>	To support existing co-operatives to integrate ICT	20 Co-operative Societies 5 per Sub-County	Investment in ICT driven services; Capacity building of staff; Software acquisition.
Financial management in all co-operatives <i>County Wide</i>	To enforce prudent financial management in all co-operatives	All (old and new) cooperative Societies	Annual auditing and inspections; Capacity building of committees and staff
Policy, Legal and	To domesticate the	Enforce	Stake holders forum;

Reforms <i>County Wide</i>	national cooperative policies & laws	compliance by all Co-operatives	Regulations; Capacity building of the staff on the new legislative documents.
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### iii) Flagship Project

Project Name/ Location /ward/Constituency/	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establish co-operative unions <i>County wide</i>	Scaling up co-operative movement in the county	Two Co-operative unions: County Staff Sacco & Teachers Sacco	Formation or Transformation of co-operatives into unions

### iv). Stalled Project: NONE

#### d) Lands sub sector

##### i) On-going projects

Project Name/ Location /ward/Constituency/	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Jirime Adjudication Section. <i>Jirime Central Ward/ Saku Constituency.</i>	Finalise adjudication section	1660 Certificates of Titles to be issued.	Resolve field queries – plot parcels with numbers but not in the maps; Submit the maps and records with queries to the directors of land adjudication and director of surveys
Songa Adjudication Section <i>Central Ward/ Saku Constituency.</i>	Finalise adjudication section	Hear and determine approx. 200 objections	Hear, determine & implement objections' decisions
Sagante I Adjudication Section, <i>Sagante Ward, Saku Constituency</i>	Hasten demarcation/survey	Approx. 60 plots to be demarcated	Demarcation survey; Resolution of land adjudication committee cases Resolution of Arbitration Board cases
Badassa Adjudication Section, <i>Saku Constituency</i>	Hasten demarcation/survey	Approx. 500 plots	Demarcation/ survey; Resolution of land adjudication committee cases;

			Resolution of arbitration board cases
Laisamis Local Physical Développement Plan (PDP) <i>Laisamis urban centre Laisamis Constituency</i>	To provide a spatial framework for infrastructure development and services; Guide development for Laisamis town for the next years	Approved physical plan	Stakeholders meeting; Degazettement from the National park
Preparation of Part Development Plans for various Public Institutions <i>County wide</i>	To advice the commissioner of lands and the county assembly on alienation and appropriate use of Public and Community Land.	50 plans	Planned Public Purpose land use ; Land Ownership Documents of the various institutions.
Development Control in Marsabit <i>County wide</i>	To ensure the proper execution of Physical Development Control and Preservation Orders	200 applications vetted	Vetting of applications for Development e.g. Building plans, Subdivision schemes, EIA reports etc, Collection of revenue; Site visits

## ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location /ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establishment of County Land Registry <i>County headquarter</i>	To deal with land transactions and related ancillary matters within the county for the better service delivery to the citizens	1 Land Registry	Marsabit County to be gazetted as a unit of registration of land.
Land, adjudication and settlement	Hasten	300,000 certificate	Demarcation/ survey/Certificate

Project in the entire <i>county wide</i>	demarcation/survey	of titles	of title
Land use and land cover assessment <i>County Wide</i>	To ensure rationale and suitable land use	70,961km <sup>2</sup>	Assessment to be conducted
Establishment of County land management board <i>County headquarter</i>	To deliberate and oversee matter of land	1 County land management board	Establish County land management board
Establishment of sub county land commissions <i>County Wide</i>	To enable land adjudication	4 Sub county land commissions	Establish land commission
Construction of lands offices purchase of office equipment's. furniture and tools <i>County Wide</i>	To provide land registry & office space	4 fully equipped land office's	Issuance of land administration, management & certificate of titles
County Physical development plans <i>County Wide</i>	To harmonise development and reduce land use conflicts	18 PDP's	Reconnaissance/Transect survey, consensus buildings, stakeholders meetings, data collection, data analysis, draft plan and approval of plan
Town Planning <i>Saku and Moyale</i>	Proper planning	2 town plans	Proper Planning & land registration
Boundary identification <i>County Wide</i>	To identify boundaries	5 Boundary Identification	Demarcation/ Survey
Survey & settlement scheme for IDP <i>County Wide</i>	To settle landless people	1000 households	Planning and adjudication

### iii) Flagship Project

<b>Project Name/ Location /ward/Constituency/</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Computerised land management information system <i>County headquarter</i>	To fast track access to land title	1 computerised land management system	Record keeping ; Issuance of titles

**iv) Stalled Project**

<b>Project Name/ Location /ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Saku High School Centre of Excellence <i>Saku</i>	Demarcate and Register the centre plot	1 Title Deed	Demarcation & survey

**e) Fisheries subsector**

**i) On-going projects: None**

**ii) New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Credit facilities for fisher folks, BMU members <i>Loiyangalani</i>	To improve fish harvesting and Catch Per Unit Effort(CPUE)	400 fisher folks and 40 BMU's	Avail credit to fisher folks and BMU's
Fish landing sites, packing bay drying and storage racks <i>Loiyangalani</i>	Improve product quality and market value.	10 landing sites; 10 packing bays; 40 racks per beach	Increase drying and storage racks.

**iii) Flagship Project**

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Fish processing plant in <i>Loiyangalani and Illeret</i>	To add value for improved income to the fisher folk	2 fish processing plants	Fish processing and value addition
Patrol boats <i>Lake Turkana</i>	To regulate fishing within lake Turkana	2 patrol boats	Procurement and availing the patrol boats.

**iv) Stalled Project: None**

**f) Forestry and Wildlife Sub Sector**

**i) On-going projects**

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

**ii) New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Gums and resin value chain development <i>Moyale and Laisamis</i>	To improve rural community livelihood from non-wood forest products	2000 tons of gums; 2000 households to benefit from gum tapping	Mapping high potential areas of acacia woodland; Capacity build community on appropriate harvesting and handling of gum Market linkages.
Honey value chain development. <i>countywide</i>	To improve rural community livelihood through honey production	500 Households; 5000 litres of honey.	Identification of potential area of honey production; Capacity building community on appropriate technology;
Development of charcoal industry <i>Moyale and Saku</i>	Sustainable charcoal industry	500 charcoal producers; Formation of 5 charcoal producers association.	Formation of charcoal producers Associations; Improve on charcoal production technology; Development of afforestation programme for sustained charcoal production.
Develop commercial and dry land forestry <i>County wide</i>	Improved income from tree farming; Enhanced social and ecological benefits through forestry sector.	300 households 6000 hectares of community wood lands.	Establish commercial forestry; Capacity build community on farm forestry enterprise; Increase tree growing in schools. Facilitate community forest governance.
Mt. Kulal water catchment area protection. <i>Loiyangalani.</i>	To restore Mt. kulal forest ecological and social functions; To improve forest resources governance	45000 Hectares rehabilitated and protected.	Demarcation of boundaries; Formation of Community Forest Association; Gazettement of Mt. Kulal

	through community participation		forest; Drawing of Mt. kulal Participatory forest Management Plan.(PFMP); Implementation of the Plan.
Establishment of urban forestry <i>County wide.</i>	To establish arboreta in all Urban centres	2.0 hectares arboreta	Setting aside land for arboreta in every urban centre; Drawing of PDP; Fencing of the area; Planting at least 1000 ornamental tree in each arboretum.
Improve forestry infrastructure. <i>County wide</i>	To improve forestry service delivery at sub county level	4 sub counties offices	Construction of 4 Sub County forest Extension managers offices.

iii) **Flagship Project - None**

iv) **Stalled Project - None**

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

Projects in the sector are aimed at reducing extreme poverty and hunger in the county. One way of achieving this objective is to integrate gender, HIV/AIDs and youth issues in various projects and programmes. The sector will collaborate with technical and vocational institutions in providing training for women and youth engaged in sector related activities. After training, these categories of population can be empowered financially through women and youth enterprise funds. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership positions of the groups within the sector.

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

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

## **7.2 ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT SECTOR**

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

### **7.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

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

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

The transport sub sector provides basic access to the pastoralist community to enable them transport their livestock’s to market areas. To support this, the county will rehabilitate classified, unclassified and feeder roads that will improve movement of livestock and other produce. Rehabilitation of roads will also facilitate other basic social services e.g. health, security and education. The county will also promote the use of cheap environmentally friendly and sustainable source of energy to boosts the development of key sectors such as agriculture and rural development sector. The supply of electricity will be increased to spur the growth of small and micro enterprises. This will also avail employment opportunities, improve incomes and help alleviate poverty.

### 7.2.3 Role of Stakeholders

**Table 12.1: Role of Stakeholders in the Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector**

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

### 7.2.4 Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

**Table 12.2: Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Transport	Provide safe, efficient reliable transport and communication network.	Poor road network; Lack of basic road maintenance equipment; Insecurity along the roads	Regular grading of roads to attract public transport vehicles; Tarmacking of Moyale – Marsabit- Isiolo road;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		<p>leading to loss of lives and property;</p> <p>Inadequate funds (piecemeal funding);</p> <p>Limited hours of travel causing delays and damages due to the convoy system of movement</p>	<p>Improvement of security along main terminals.</p>
Energy	<p>Promotion of use of renewable sources of energy and conservation methods;</p> <p>Urban and rural electrification.</p>	<p>High cost of power connectivity;</p> <p>Environmental degradation due to excessive use of fuel wood energy.</p>	<p>Enhance development of appropriate energy technologies to exploit untapped energy resources such as solar and wind ;</p> <p>Partnership with investors to invest in the energy sector;</p> <p>Planning , development , operation and maintenance of mini-grid systems, coordination and research studies</p>
Housing	<p>Increase access to better housing</p>	<p>Marginal investment in housing;</p> <p>High poverty levels;</p> <p>Lack of secure land tenure;</p> <p>Lack of physical planning for the urban areas;</p> <p>Lack of reliable and adequate data on housing;</p> <p>Poor basic social infrastructures and services.</p>	<p>Initiate Appropriate Building Technology Centres (ABT);</p> <p>Construction of housing units for low income and upgrading informal settlement;</p> <p>Conduct a housing survey;</p> <p>To provide street lighting in two major towns.</p>

## 7.2.5 Projects and Programmes

### a) Transport Sub-Sector

#### i) On-going Projects

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Odda-godoma road <i>Golbo ward.</i>	To grade roads	36 km	Grading and gravelling
Dirib-jaldesa road <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward.</i>		8 km	Bush clearing, boulder removal, grading and gravelling.

**v) New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
KCB roundabout-Marsabit boys <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit central ward</i>	To upgrade the road to gravel standard	2km	Grading and gravelling
Marsabit town roads <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit central ward</i>	To upgrade the roads to bitumen standard	10 km	Tarmacking
Marsabit town street lighting <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit central ward</i>	To provide street lighting	Marsabit town streets	Installation of street lights.
Main road-quarry <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit central ward</i>	To grade roads	3km	Grading
Stadium-Manyattaginda via Manyattaote <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit central ward</i>		3km	Grading
Town-Nyayo road <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit central ward</i>		4km	Gravelling and structures
Town-Shambole via Manyattachille <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit central ward</i>		3km	Grading and gravelling and structures

Grave yard-Airstrip Dispensary road <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit central ward</i>		3km	Grading, gravelling and structures.
Main road-Komboni primary <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit central ward</i>		4km	Upgrading
Main road(Muslim agency)-Main road(Marsabit boys) via Majengo <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit central ward</i>		2.5 km	Gravelling
Link roads in Majengo <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit central ward</i>		4 km	Gravelling
Shauriyako road <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit central ward</i>		5 km	Grading, gravelling and boulder removal
Marsabit-arbijahan <i>Saku constituency-Marsabit central ward</i>		190 km	Grading, gravelling and structures
Leyai-Mata Lama hill <i>Karare ward</i>	To grade roads	20 km	Grading and bush clearing
Main road-Pargichon-hajale <i>Karare ward</i>		3 km	Grading and gravelling
Leyai-Songa-Illpus-Kituruni <i>Karare ward</i>		15 km	Grading and gravelling
Manyattajillo-Kubi Kallo <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>	To grade roads	32km	Grading, bush clearing and boulder removal
Dirib-Jaldesa-shura <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>		40 km	Grading and gravelling(spot)
Malkalakole-Sasura girls <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>		15 km	Grading and gravelling
Boruharo-Mata muka <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>		20 km	Grading
Kubibagasa-Kachacha <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>		15 km	Grading and structures
Sagante-Gar karsa <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>		18 km	Grading, structures and gravelling(spot)
Town –Badassa via forest <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>		13 km	Grading and gravelling
Town-Badassa <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>		20 km	Grading, gravelling, bush clearing and boulder removal

Harobota-golole <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>		25 km	Grading	
Town-Livestock market <i>Moyale Constituency-Township ward</i>	To grade roads	3 km	Grading and gravelling and structure	
Town –Sessi via hospital road <i>Moyale Constituency-Township ward</i>		4 km	Grading and structure	
Moyale town roads <i>Moyale Constituency-Township ward</i>		10 km	Tarmacking, structures and drainage	
Street lighting <i>Moyale Constituency-Township ward</i>		Moyale town streets	Installation of street lights.	
Town-Biashara street-Lami via hajjo <i>Moyale Constituency-Township ward</i>		6 km	Gravelling and structures	
Link roads in Biashara street <i>Moyale Constituency-Township ward</i>		10 km	Grading and gravelling(spot)	
Township pry-Goromuda via Muslim pry <i>Moyale Constituency-Township ward</i>		4 km	Gravelling and structures	
Heilu-Mansile road(new) <i>Manyatta/Heilu ward</i>		To grade roads	25 km	Grading, gravelling and boulder removal
Livestock-Manyatta primary <i>Manyatta/Heilu ward</i>	6 km		Grading and structure	
Manyatta mosque-Moyale girls <i>Manyatta/Heilu ward</i>	3 km		Grading	
Kinisa-Hallo bulla <i>Manyatta/Heilu ward</i>	10 km		Grading and gravelling(spot)	
Manyatta road to Heilu primary <i>Manyatta/Heilu ward</i>	7 km		Grading and structures	
Bambraga-Hellu police post <i>Manyatta/Heilu ward</i>	3 km		Grading and gravelling(spot)	
Link roads in Lami location. <i>Manyatta/Heilu ward</i>	10 km		Grading	
Sessi-Butiye <i>Butiye location</i>	To grade roads		3 km	Grading and gravelling
Qate junction-Bori			10 km	Grading, gravelling and

<i>Butiye location</i>			structures
Sessi-Somare <i>Butiye location</i>		4 km	Grading
Dabel-Godoma(cut line) <i>Golbo ward</i>	To grade roads	15 km	Grading and bush clearing
Watiti-Godomagudo <i>Golbo ward</i>		4 km	Grading and structures
Odda-Mansile <i>Golbo ward</i>		5 km	Grading
Link roads in Odda <i>Golbo ward</i>		3 km	Grading
Rawana-Elle borr <i>Uran ward</i>	To grade the road	7 km	Grading and bush clearing
Yasare-Anona via uran <i>Uran ward</i>	To grade the road	30 km	Gravelling and structures
Rawana-FunanQumbi <i>Uran ward</i>	To grade the road	4 km	Grading and bush clearing
Lataka-Elle borr – Rawana <i>Uran ward</i>	To grade the road	60 km	Grading
D.F-Dadachobbu <i>Obbu Ward</i>	To grade roads	10 km	Grading and structure
Adadigarba road <i>Obbu Ward</i>		20 km	Grading and structures
D.F- Ambalo <i>Obbu Ward</i>		30 km	Grading and structures
Sololo - Madoadi-wayegodha <i>Sololo ward</i>	To grade roads	7 km	Grading and structures
Sololomakutano – SololoTown <i>Sololo ward</i>		12 km	Grading
Link roads in Sololo town <i>Sololo ward</i>		5 km	Grading and structures
Log loko-Korr <i>Korr/Ngurunit ward</i>	To grade roads	60 km	Grading, structures and gravelling(spot)
Ngurunit-Mpagas <i>Korr/Ngurunit ward</i>		10 km	Grading and structures
Korr-Namarei <i>Korr/Ngurunit ward</i>		20 km	Grading and spot gravelling
Gudas-SoriAdi <i>Log-Logo ward</i>	To grade roads	8 km	Grading, and gravelling(spot)
Ibarook-New health centre <i>Log-Logo ward</i>		5 km	Grading

Town-El Barook girls sec sch. <i>Log-Logo ward</i>		4 km	Grading and gravelling
Merille-Koya <i>Laisamis ward</i>	To grade roads	25 km	Grading
Merille-Lontolio <i>Laisamis ward</i>		38 km	Grading and structures
Silapam-Sakardala <i>Laisamis ward</i>		6 km	Grading and bush clearing
Koya-Kom <i>Laisamis ward</i>		24 km	Grading and structures
Merille – Nolotola <i>Laisamis ward</i>		2km	Bush clearing
Kamotonyi – Lendigiro <i>Laisamis ward</i>		15km	Grading
Laisamis – Ndigir – ulauli <i>Laisamis ward</i>		45km	Grading
Laisamis – Tirgamu water supply <i>Laisamis ward</i>		30km	Grading
Lokilipi Escarpment <i>Loiyangalani ward</i>		To grade roads	25 km
<i>Loiyangalani-Serima</i>	12 km		Grading
Yellow rock-Teleki volcano <i>Loiyangalani ward</i>	5 km		Grading
Loiyangalani-Lardapach-arapal road <i>Loiyangalani ward</i>	20 km		Grading, gravelling.
Mount kulal road <i>Loiyangalani ward</i>	20 km		grading, structures and expansion
Marsabit-Kargi road <i>Kargi/south horr</i>	To grade roads	40 km	Grading, gravelling and structures
Kargi-South horr <i>Kargi/south horr</i>		30 km	Grading
Kargi-Korr <i>Kargi/south horr</i>		80 km	Grading and gravel patching
Kargi – KurKum – Yell <i>Kargi/south horr</i>		30km	Grading
Illeret-Ethiopia border <i>Illeret ward</i>	To grade roads	15 km	Grading
Illeret-Sibilo <i>Illeret ward</i>		25 km	Grading
Illeret-Derathe <i>Illeret ward</i>		45 km	Grading and gravelling(spot)

Dukana-Bulluk <i>Dukana ward</i>	To grade roads	75 km	grading and structures
Balesa-Dukana <i>Dukana ward</i>		45 km	Grading
El Gade – Balesa <i>Dukana ward</i>		55km	Grading
Balesa – El hadi <i>Dukana ward</i>		65km	Grading
Sabare – Bullock <i>Dukana ward</i>		75km	Grading
Balesa – Huri hills <i>Dukana ward</i>		80km	Grading
El Hadi – Forore <i>Dukana ward</i>		110km	Grading
Dukana – BatesaSaru <i>Dukana ward</i>		90km	Grading
Dukana-Ethiopia border <i>Dukana ward</i>		45 km	Grading and structure
Daradhe-Bulukh <i>North-horr ward</i>	To grade roads	30 km	Grading
Gas-moite <i>North-horr ward</i>		30km	Grading
Matiti hills-moite <i>North-horr ward</i>		25km	Grading
El-beso-Bololo <i>North-horr ward</i>		25 km	Grading
Qorqa-el-Beso <i>North-horr ward</i>		25 km	Grading
Sarimo-Galasa-Koromto <i>North-horr ward</i>		30 km	Grading
Gas-Malabot-North horr <i>North-horr ward</i>		20 km	Grading and structures
North horr-Funangos-Bololo <i>North-horr ward</i>		20 km	Grading
Hurri hills-Kalacha junction <i>Maikona ward</i>		To grade roads	34 km
Hurrin hills-Toricha-maikona <i>Maikona ward</i>	55 km		Grading
Burgabo-Hurri hills <i>Maikona ward</i>	30 km		Grading and structures
Turbi – Forole <i>Maikona ward</i>	35 km		Grading, structures and bush clearing.

Toricha-Burgabo <i>Maikona ward</i>		20 km	Grading
El-Gathe-Kurawa <i>Maikona ward</i>		20 km	Grading
Maikona-Medate-Buro <i>Maikona ward</i>		30 km	Grading
Hurri hills Furore <i>Maikona ward</i>		150km	Grading
Toricha – Elle Dimtu (new) <i>Maikona ward</i>		80km	Grading
Kalacha – Olom - Arapal <i>Maikona ward</i>		120km	Grading
El Gade – hurri hills (new) <i>Maikona ward</i>		90km	Upgrading
Dosawachu-Burgabo-Hurri hills <i>Turbi ward</i>	To grade roads	60km	Grading
Burgabo-Forolle <i>Turbi ward</i>		25km	Grading
Bubisa-Shura <i>Turbi ward</i>		50 km	Grading
Turbi-Koronderi <i>Turbi ward</i>		15 km	Grading
Turbi- Amballo <i>Turbi ward</i>		40 km	Grading
Turbi – Forore <i>Turbi ward</i>		60km	Grading
Kukuru-Demo <i>Turbi ward</i>		20 km	Grading
Bubisa – Maikona <i>Turbi ward</i>		110km	Grading
Shegel – Bubisa <i>Turbi ward</i>		85km	Grading
Turbi – SapasGange <i>Turbi ward</i>		45km	Grading
Sotowes – Demo Basir <i>Turbi ward</i>		105km	Grading
Road signage <i>County wide</i>	To guide motorist	County roads	Installation of road signs
Emergency roads fund <i>County wide</i>	Emergency repair	County roads	Grading, structures and gravelling.

**iii) Flagship projects**

<b>Project Name/ Location/ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>	<b>Implementation status</b>
Merille-Marsabit road	Connecting Kenya with Ethiopia	122 Km	Upgrading to bitumen level	Kenya National Highway Authority	On-going
Marsabit-Turbi Road	To connect Kenya with Ethiopia	121 Km	Upgrading to bitumen level	Kenya National Highway Authority	45% of work complete
Turbi- Moyale Road	To connect Kenya with Ethiopia	121 Km	Upgrading to bitumen level	Kenya National Highway Authority	On-going 5%

**iv) Stalled Projects: None**

**b) Public works sub-sector**

**i) On-going project: None**

**ii) New project proposal**

<b>Project Name/ Location/ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Public works offices. <i>Laisamis and north Horr sub counties</i>	To improve service delivery	2 sub county offices	Construction of 2 offices

**iii) Flagship projects: None**

**iv) Stalled projects- None**

**c) Energy Sub Sector**

**i) On-going projects**

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Wind Farm <i>Loiyangalani</i>	To generate wind power electricity	5 Mega Watts	Electrification of the public institutions, markets and households
Rural Electrification project <i>County wide</i>	To provide reliable energy to households, institutions, & business enterprises	500 connections	Electrification of the public institutions, markets and households
Rural Electrification & KPLC project generation plant <i>North Horr, Laisamis</i>	To make electrical power accessible to all	160 Kilowatts	Installation , erection of power lines, transformers and generation of public

## ii )New Project Proposals

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

			boreholes.
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iii) **Flagship projects – None**

vi) **Stalled Projects – None**

d) **ICT Sub sector**

i. **On-going Projects-**

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Fibre Optic Cabling and connectivity for high speed internet services. <i>Main urban centres</i>	To improve internet service delivery for efficient and rapid communication and services	14 county offices connected to fibre optic backbone	Connecting the Fibre Optic Cabling

ii. **New Project Proposals**

**Table 20.2: New Project for ICT sub-sector**

<b>Project Name/ Location/ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Procurement, and Installation of computer equipment <i>County wide</i>	To establish a full-fledged integrated ICT equipment and service for convenient ,effective and efficient service delivery; To enhance data and information sharing through a robust internet facilities; To reduce cost by linking institutions through computer networks.	100 computers	Procurement, purchase and installation of desktop computers, laptop computers, printers, photocopiers and scanners.

Establishment of Local and Wide Area Networks <i>County wide</i>	To enable data and information sharing among various institutions; To reduce cost and time wastage in acquisition of data among institutions.	15 departments networked	Connecting of computers by means of UTP cables and establishing a Local Area Network (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN).
Installation of Integrated Financial Management System <i>County headquarter</i>	To increase financial efficiency at county treasury; To reduce corruption at county financial institutions; To reduce burden of access to services.	One IFMIS established	Installation of IFMIS configured System and server at the county headquarter to link it to the National Treasury
Capacity building and user support programs <i>County wide</i>	To increase computer knowledge among the youths and rural population; To share information with convenience among stakeholders; To create awareness and sensitization through publicity	40 trainings on ICT	Training of stakeholders and community on the use of ICT facilities and technologies.
Maintenance of computer system and technical backstopping <i>County wide</i>	To increase lifespan of computer equipment and devices through periodic maintenance and servicing	5 Maintenance exercises	Maintenance of equipment and devices.
State- of the art software such as Geographical Information System, National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System and software's for revenue collection <i>County Headquarter</i>	To increase output through specific computer software's tailor-made for specific county needs and functions.	5 software	Purchasing of certain computer programs that have been developed to perform certain very crucial functions such as Geospatial Information System among others.

### iii. Flagship projects

Project Name/ Location/ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Digital Villages <i>Marsabit and Moyale</i>	To cascade friendlier technologies to the village levels	2 digital villages	Setting up of e-learning resource centres with internet based facilities and other technology based financial services.

### iv. Stalled Projects-None

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

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

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

## 7.3 GENERAL ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND LABOUR AFFAIRS

General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Trade, Tourism, Industrialization, Labour, East African Community, Regional Development Authority, Research and Development.

### 7.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

### 7.3.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

### 7.3.3 Role of Stakeholders

**Table 13.1: Role of Stakeholders in the General Economic, Commercial & Labour Affairs Sector**

Stakeholder	Role
National Government	Provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Promotion of culture; Conservation of tourist attraction sites in collaboration with communities; Educating communities to initiate income generating activities.
Marsabit County government	Register and license businesses; Construction and maintenance of livestock and product markets.
National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Marsabit	Promotion of trade in the region.
KWS, Marsabit National Park	Maintenance and management of the parks; Promotion of domestic and international visits to the parks and recreational facilities.
Donors	Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development in this sector.
Private Sector	Investment in trade and businesses.

Stakeholder	Role
KTB- Kenya Tourist Board KTF- Kenya Tourist Fund Tour Operators and Hotel Operators Associations	Promotion and marketing of Tourism activities

### 7.3.4 Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

**Table 13.2 Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Develop Tourism strategic plan, marketing and publicity; Building of resorts	Lack of enough Capacity; Inadequate funds; Poor infrastructure; Insecurity	Partnership with private sectors to develop resorts; Capacity development on proposals writing
Trade and Industry	Promote the development of small scale and simple industrial entrepreneurship eg. Handcraft, Metal works, Carpentry, Hides and skin processing; Improve availability of financial support to SMEs	High poverty level in the county; Low education and training ; Poor infrastructure; Lack of collateral	Identify and promote industrial development opportunities; Encourage utilization of local materials; Conducts entrepreneurial trainings; Create SME support fund

### 7.3.5 Projects and Programme Priorities

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

a) Trade sub-sector

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Youth Development Centres <i>County Wide</i>	To build and equip youth development centres	4 Centres, one in each sub-county	Construction of the youth centres; Purchase and installation of equipment
Establishment of MSE Centres of Excellence (COE) <i>County Wide</i>	To establish centres of Excellence for young innovators	4 Centres, one in each sub-county	Work with national government to construct the centres
Joint loan board <i>County Wide</i>	To improve financial support to communities.	Issue of loans worth 150M.	Advancing loans to small scale entrepreneurs; Collection of loan repayment from past beneficiaries.

ii) New Project Proposals

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Business Skills Transfer <i>Countywide</i>	To equip youths and Women business owners with basic business skills	8,000 MSE operators	Intensive training on business skills to MSE operators
New tier-3 Market structures <i>Count wide</i>	To create conducive business environment	7 market structures	Construction of permanent and better furnished markets
Upgrading of old and existing markets <i>Countywide</i>	To improve and modernize existing market structures	7 markets	Rehabilitation and renovation of market structure
Construction of model markets for youth groups <i>Countywide</i>	To mentor youths in business	4 markets	Construction and equipping of markets; Coaching, advisory and monitoring of progress.
Trade links with Counties	To increase market links	5 links	Consultations, signing of

<i>Country wide</i>	and optimize on competitive advantage	established	MOU's and removal of trade barriers
External Trade development <i>County wide</i>	To tap into larger markets for livestock and other local materials	5 new markets	Leveraging on national government's support to access external markets
Set up County Chamber of Commerce <i>County Headquarter</i>	To commercialize the pastoralists economy	1 chamber of commerce	Work with KNCCI to activate the local Charter
Business extension services <i>County wide</i>	To improve business management and ensure maximum exploitation of that potential.	500 traders.	Conducting visits to business premises and offer advice on business practices and information.
County enterprise fund <i>County wide</i>	To build a revolving fund to access affordable finance to MSE; Encourage culture of savings among women and youths by organizing County business plans competition	8000MSE  200 youths and women	Issuing of loans and recovering issued loans from MSEs

**iii) Flagship Projects: None**

**iv) Stalled Projects: None**

**b) Industrialization subsector**

**i) On-going projects: None**

**ii) New project proposals**

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Investors' Conferences <i>County headquarter</i>	To position the county's untapped huge investment potentials to domestic & foreign investors	5 investors' conferences	Holding an investors conferences; Resource mapping; Demonstrate to them existing huge untapped potential.
Domestication of National Industrialization	To develop supportive and regulatory framework for investments	5 laws and policies	Formulate county policies and laws

Policies & Laws <i>County wide</i>			
Abattoir <i>Site to be identified</i>	To add value to livestock product	1 abattoir	Identifying the site and potential investor; Construct an abattoir
Mobile Slaughter <i>County wide</i>	To add value to livestock product	4 mobile slaughters	Identify potential investors
Fish cooling plant <i>Loiyangalani</i>	To improve fish preservation	1 cooling plant	Identify potential investors
Tourist Rich Historical Sites and Hotels <i>County wide</i>	To invest in Tourism potential areas	5 hotels	Identify potential investors
Exploration of Minerals [Oil+Iron Ores+Gold+Salt] <i>County wide</i>	To invest in huge mineral potential	5 exploration licences	Identify potential investors
Investment in Energy [Wind + Solar] <i>County wide</i>	To invest in energy potential	3 investments in wind and solar energy	Identify potential investors
Investment in education <i>County wide</i>	To develop manpower	2 education institutions	Partner with education institutions
Industrial development centre <i>County headquarter</i>	To promote industrial development	1 centre established	Construction and equipping industrial development centre

**iii) Flagship Projects: None**

**iv) Stalled Projects: None**

**c) Tourism subsector**

**i) On-going projects: None**

**ii) New project proposals**

<b>Project Name And Location</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Description Of Activities</b>
Site mapping and publicity <i>County wide</i>	To consolidate information on tourist attraction sites and the assets in the county	6 site maps	Consultancy, a county wide movement that will capture tourist attraction sites, map cultural sites and document them, Site placements on the county web, publicity through print media, audio-visual and local films.
Development of community ecotourism conservancies. <i>County wide</i>	To increase community benefits from wildlife and tourism; Reduce human wildlife conflict	4 wildlife conservancy	Training of communities; Training of rangers; Community surveillance; Training of community offices; Marketing; Linkages with KTB.
Miss/Mr Tourism pageant <i>County wide</i>	To have a representative who will market the county on its Cultural diversity	5 events	Selection of sub-county representatives who compete at the county level and later at the national level
Renovation of Koobi fora solar eclipse site <i>North-Horr Sub-county</i>	To take the opportunity of the solar eclipse to market cultural artefacts and historical sites.	1 site renovated	Renovation of koobi fora in preparation for the tourists, travel to the site, pre-event visits and publicity of the solar eclipse
Networking with partners <i>Countywide</i>	To build partnership with other stake holders like the national museum of Kenya, KTB, Bomas of Kenya and NGO's	10 partners	Through trainings, capacity buildings, memorandum of agreements and community programmes
Benchmarking, ASAL regions <i>County wide</i>	For exposure, more ideas, market cultural and art galleries	5 reports	Through travels to other counties, local and abroad
Construction of 4 Resort tourist class hotel <i>Kalacha Northhorr Sibiloi Ngurunit</i>	To create world class tourism resort centres that will open up the tourism circuit.	4 resort class hotel at	Identifying a potential investors and sites for construction

iii) **Flagship Projects: None**

iv) **Stalled Projects: None**

### **7.3.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues.**

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

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

## **7.4 HEALTH SECTOR**

The sector comprises the following Sub-Sectors; Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation, Research and Development on Health.

### **7.4.1 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”.

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

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

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

### 1.4.3 Role of Stakeholders

**Table 14.1: Role of Stakeholders in the Health Sector**

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide essential services and drugs to patients; Develop, upgrade and rehabilitate medical infrastructure; Solicit for funding from development partners; Provide essential equipment and staff.
Donors (Development agencies).	Compliment government efforts through funding of key medical programs.
Community	Participate in preventive medical activities and programs and cost share in curative medical services.
NGOs, CSOs, CBO and FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services and preventive health activities.
Private Sector	Provide and increase access to medical services in line with existing health policies; Supplementing government efforts in provision of health services.

### 7.4.4 Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

**Table 14.2: Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
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<b>sector</b>			
<b>Medical services</b>	Human resource	Shortage of all cadres; Low wage for ESP employee	Recruits health workers of all cadres; Better emolument for ESPs staff
	Infrastructure development and maintenance	Inadequate funding	Construction of sound infrastructures; Maintenance of existing structures
	Referral services	lack of ambulances; lack of specialised services; vastness and rough terrains	Procurement of ambulances and 4wd land cruisers; Contracting specialised services
	Medical equipment	Inadequate equipments Obsolete equipments	Purchase of assorted medical equipment; Repair of existing equipment
	Commodity supplies	Inadequate funding to purchase essential supplies; Frequent stock out; Poor storage facilities	Purchase of essential supplies on time; Construct storage facilities for commodities
<b>Public health</b>	Community strategy	Lack of funds to establish Community Units	Opening of 4 CUs per sub-county and train the CHCs, CHEWs and CHWs
	Human resources	Shortage personnel; Low wage for ESP employees and low motivation for community health workers	Recruits health workers of all cadres; Better emolument for ESPs staff and Community unit personnel
	Commodity supplies	Inadequate funding to purchase essential supplies; Frequent stock out	Purchase of essential supplies on time
	WASH activities	Low latrine coverage Inadequate safe water Low awareness level	Trainings of Health workers on CLTS; Health education and

			promotion; Strengthen school health programme; Purchase of water treatment chemicals
	Reproductive health services	High maternal and neonatal deaths; Low skilled deliveries	Strengthen referral systems; High awareness level needed on skilled deliveries; Periodic specialised services
	Logistics	Inadequate utility vehicles and motorcycles	To strengthen promotive and preventive health services; Improve supply system to the rural health facilities.

#### 7.4.5 Projects and Programmes

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

##### a) Medical Services Sub Sector

##### i) On-going project

Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Water harvesting from the Hospital roofs <i>Marsabit Level 4</i>	To increase water supply	Attain 50% sufficiency in water supply	Replacement of asbestos tiles with corrugated iron sheets

##### ii) New project proposals

Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Laundry equipment for hospitals <i>Moyale and Marsabit</i>	To improve sanitation within the hospital	2 hospitals	Purchase Laundry equipment for 2 hospitals
Kitchen renovation and equipment for hospitals <i>Moyale and Marsabit</i>	To enhanced food preparation and management	2 hospitals	Renovation of Moyale and Marsabit hospitals kitchens

Moyale hospital laboratory equipment <i>Moyale</i>	To improve quality of diagnostic service	1 hospital	Purchase of lab equipment
Construction of surgical Ward <i>County hospital</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 Surgical Ward	Construct and equip surgical ward
Construction of Medical College <i>County hospital</i>	To improve access and adequacy of staff in the county	1 medical college	Construct Medical College

### iii) Flag ship projects

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Upgrading Marsabit Hospital <i>Marsabit town</i>	To transform the hospital to a well-equipped and functioning county referral unit with all forms of specialised care.	1 hospital	Build and equip a modern Laboratory; Repair Mortuary fridges, purchase of theatre equipment and CT scan ; Purchase of ambulances; General renovation of hospital.
Up grading Moyale hospital <i>Moyale</i>	To transform the hospital to a well-equipped and functioning sub county referral unit with all forms of specialised care.	1 hospital	Build and equip a modern Laboratory; Repair Mortuary fridges, purchase of theatre equipment and CT scan ; Purchase of ambulances; General renovation of hospital.
Upgrading Kalacha hospital <i>Kalacha</i>	To transform the hospital to a well-equipped and functioning sub county referral unit with all forms of specialised care.	1 hospital	Build and equip a modern Laboratory; Repair Mortuary fridges, purchase of theatre equipment and CT scan ; Purchase of ambulances; General renovation of hospital.
Upgrading Laisamis hospital <i>Laisamis</i>	To transform the hospital to a well-equipped and functioning sub county referral unit with all forms of specialised care.	1 hospital	Build and equip a modern Laboratory; Repair Mortuary fridges, purchase of theatre equipment and CT scan ; Purchase of ambulances; General renovation of hospital.

### iv) Stalled Project ---- None

**(b ) Public Health Sub Sector**

**i) On-going Projects**

**ii)**

<b>Name of Project and Location/Ward/ Constituency</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Immunization programme <i>County Wide</i>	To increase immunization coverage.	From current 70.3% to 85%.	Routine immunization in all levels; Outreach services to community settlement areas; Publicity and mobilization of the community on the programme.
Reproductive health programme <i>County Wide</i>	To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality in the county.	From current 4.7% to 3.5%.	Community sensitization; Health workers training; Routine anti-natal and family planning; Training of traditional birth attendants.
Malaria prevention programme <i>County Wide</i>	To reduce malaria prevalence in the county; Reduce malaria complication on pregnant mothers.	By 50%	Training of CHWs; Treatment of mosquito nets; Prophylactic treatment for antenatal mothers; Purchase insecticide/chemicals
Household sanitation <i>County Wide</i>	To improve access of household to safe sanitation.	From current 34.3 % to 50%.	Raising awareness on basic public health principles and promoting partnership with stakeholders.
School water and sanitation <i>County Wide</i>	To improve water and sanitation in schools.	Increase latrine coverage and water facilities by 10%.	Mobilize schools and institutions to form health clubs; Support construction of latrines and water storage tanks.
HIV/AIDS intervention programmes/ TOWA . <i>County Wide</i>	To strengthen institutions for the prevention and mitigation measures against HIV/AIDS.	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence in the county by 0.5%.	Capacity build the CBO to mobilize resources to input HIV/AIDS activities; Link PLWHA to support organization; Offer support to institution involved in OVCS.
Waste management in towns and urban centres <i>Urban centres</i>	To improve waste management in the county.	2 towns and 3 urban centres.	Enforcement of public health laws; Conducting health education in collaboration with other stake holders.
Nutrition programmes <i>county wide</i>	To improve nutrition status of under 5, years and vulnerable groups	Improved nutritional status of women of reproductive age by 20%; Reduced prevalence of micronutrient	High impact nutritional intervention (HINI), health workers Training, SFP/OTP, community awareness.

Name of Project and Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of activities
		deficiencies in the population by 25%; Improved access to quality curative nutrition services and improved cure rate by 15% Improved nutrition knowledge, attitudes and practices in the general population by 10% Improved prevention, management and control of diet related NCDs by 20%	
Disease surveillance <i>county wide</i>	To strengthen integrated disease surveillance mechanisms within the county	Timely and coordinated response to minimize consequences of emergency and disasters by 25%	Routine surveillance activities; Regular samples for suspected cases; Outbreak response and preparedness; Training staffs; Strengthening community awareness on prevention; Upscale cross border diseases surveillance
Community strategy <i>county wide</i>	To establish and sustain operation at community level	Increase number of functional community unit from 0 to 120 unit	Train 5000 CHWs Train CHCs Employ 120 CHEWs Provision of kits Provision of m/bikes, bicycles
County management of mortuary and burial services <i>Marsabit and Moyale</i>	To improve storage and disposal of the dead	2 functional mortuaries	Purchase of fridge for the fare well homes; Fencing of cemetery and beautification

(ii) **New project proposals**

Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Incinerator , ambulance and staff houses <i>Uran health centre.</i>	To strengthen referral services; Promote staff retention;	5 staff houses; 1 Ambulance; 1 incinerator	Construct staff houses, incinerator and purchase an ambulance

	Improve health care waste management		
Kinisa dispensary maternity unit <i>Hellu, Moyale</i>	To improve reproductive health service; To Reduce maternal pre-natal deaths	1 maternity unit	Construction of a maternity unit
Nano dispensary Maternity unit and incinerator <i>Nano/Golbo/ Moyale,</i>	To improve reproductive health service; Reduce maternal pre-natal deaths and Improve health care	1 maternity unit and an incinerator	Construction maternity unit and an incinerator
Dabel health centre Staff house and ambulance <i>Golbo/Moyale</i>	Strengthened referral services and promote staff retention	1 staff house and 1 ambulance	Purchase an ambulance and construction of staff house
Ngurnet health centre Ambulance and staff houses <i>Korr/Laisamis</i>	Strengthen referral system and promote staff retention	2 staff houses and 1 ambulance	Purchase one ambulance and construct 2 staff houses
Balah Dispensary Staff houses <i>Korr</i>	To improve health services by proving quality accommodation	2 staff houses	Construct two staff houses
Maikona maternity unit, laboratory and ambulance <i>Maikona</i>	To improve access to health services	1 maternity unit, 1 laboratory, 1 ambulance	Construct 1 Maternity unit and laboratory; Purchase 1 ambulance.
Burgabo dispensary toilets, staff house , Fencing and Water tank <i>Burgabo</i>	To improve health services and hygiene	2 toilets, 1 staff house, 1 water tank	Construct toilets, staff house water tank; Fencing
North Horr Health Centre Utility Vehicle, ambulance and an outpatient dept. <i>North Horr</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 utility vehicle; 1 ambulance 1 outpatient department	Purchase 1 Utility Vehicle and ambulance; Construction of a dispensary
Badasa dispensary maternity unit, Laboratory and Staff house <i>Badasa</i>	Reduce maternal pre-natal deaths and improve	1 maternity unit 1 staff house 1 ambulance	Construct staff house and maternity; Purchase an ambulance

	health care		
Songa Health Centre toilets, Inpatient ward, Laboratory, Incinerator and ambulance <i>Songa</i>	To strengthen referral services and to provide comprehensive health care	4 pits latrines; 1 staff house; 2 inpatients wards; 1 laboratory; 1 Incinerator; 1 ambulance	Construct latrines, inpatients wards, laboratory, incinerator and staff house; Purchase ambulance
Kituruni dispensary maternity unit, laboratory staff house, water tank and incinerator <i>Kituruni</i>	Improve general quality health care services and waste management	1 maternity unit; 1 laboratory; 1 staff house 1 Incinerator; 1 water tank	Construct maternity unit, laboratory, staff house incinerator and water tank
Sagante dispensary maternity unit, laboratory and Staff house <i>Sagante</i>	To reduce maternal pre-natal deaths and improve health care and provide quality accommodations	1 maternity unit; 1 laboratory; 1 staff house	Construct maternity unit, laboratory and staff houses
Manyatta Jillo Health Centre maternity unit, laboratory staff house and ambulance <i>Manyatta Jillo</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 maternity unit; 1 laboratory; 1 staff house 1 ambulance	Construct maternity unit, laboratory, staff house and an ambulance
Dukana Health Centre staff house maternity unit and a laboratory <i>Dukana</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	2 staff houses 1 maternity unit; 1 laboratory;	Construct staff houses, maternity unit and a laboratory
Balesa Dispensary Maternity unit, ambulance and a laboratory <i>Balesa</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 maternity unit; 1 ambulance; 1 laboratory;	Construct maternity unit and a laboratory. purchase ambulance
Gus Dispensary Maternity unit, laboratory and ambulance <i>Gus</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 maternity unit; 1 ambulance; 1 laboratory	Construct maternity unit and a laboratory purchase ambulance
Bubisa dispensary ambulance, maternity unit and	To Strengthen referral services	1 ambulance; 1 maternity unit	Construct maternity unit and water tank

water tank <i>Bubisa</i>	and provide comprehensive health care	1 water tank	Purchase ambulance
Moite dispensary block and staff house <i>Moite</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 Dispensary block 1 staff house	Construct a dispensary block and staff house
Kargi dispensary outpatient and staff house <i>Kargi</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 Outpatient block; 1 staff house	Construct outpatient block a staff house
Merille H/Centre maternity unit, staff houses, water tank, fencing ,vehicle and ambulance <i>Merille</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 Maternity unit; 1 staff houses; 1 water tank; Fencing; 1 vehicle ; 1 ambulance	Construct a maternity unit, staff houses, water tank Fencing, Purchase vehicle and ambulance
Walda dispensary Laboratory and staff houses <i>Walda</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 laboratory; 1 staff houses;	Construct laboratory and staff house
Bori dispensary-Ambulance and staff house. <i>Bori</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 ambulance 1 staff houses;	Purchase ambulance Construct staff house
Yaballo Dispensary maternity staff house ,incinerator <i>Yaballo</i>	To reduce maternal, pre-natal mortalities and improve health care waste management	1 Maternity unit; 1 staff houses; 1 incinerator	Construct maternity unit, staff house and incinerator
Jirime dispensary Staff house, incinerator and maternity <i>Jirime</i>	To reduce maternal, pre-natal mortalities and improve	1 Maternity unit; 1 staff houses; 1 incinerator	Construct maternity unit, staff house and incinerator

	health care waste management		
Goro Rukesa Dispensary Maternity, Laboratory and Staff house <i>Goro Rukesa</i>	To improve general quality health care services	1 Maternity unit; 1 laboratory; 1 staff houses	Construct staff house, maternity and Laboratory
Boru Haro Model Health Centre ambulance and staff house <i>Boru Haro</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 ambulance 1 staff houses	To purchase one ambulance and construct staff house
Forolle dispensary staff house, maternity, Laboratory and Ambulance <i>Forolle</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 staff house; 1 Maternity unit; 1 laboratory 1 ambulance	To construct staff house, maternity unit and laboratory; Purchase ambulance
Shurr dispensary OPD block <i>Shurr</i>	To improve general quality health care	1 OPD block	Construct an OPD block
Illeret sub-District hospital upgrading	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	2 hospital blocks; 1 ambulance; 1 oxygen concentrator; 1 bore hole; 1 maternity theatre; 1 laboratory	Construction of hospital blocks Maternity theatre, laboratory. Purchase of oxygen concentrator, ambulance and other medical equipments; Drilling of bore hole
Buraharamia Dispensary Staff house <i>Buraharamia</i>	To improve staff accommodation	1 staff house	Construction of two bedroom staff house
Upgrading of Loiyangalani H/Centre (GOK) <i>Loiyangalani</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 administration block; 1 ambulance 1 maternity unit 1 water tank	Construct an administration block, maternity and water tank; Purchase an Ambulance
Elmolo bay Dispensary Staff houses <i>Loiyangalani</i>	To improve staff accommodation	1 staff house	Construct a staff house
Ngurunit/Illaut Dispensaries <i>Ngurunit , Illaut</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive	1 Ambulance	Purchase a Land cruiser ambulance

	health care		
DamballaFachana Health Centre Maternity block and staff houses <i>DamballaFachana</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 Maternity unit; 1 staff house	Construct maternity block and staff house
Kate dispensary <i>Kate</i>	To Strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 staff house; 1 water tank	Construct 1 staff house Construction of a water tank
Dabel health centre staff house <i>Dabel</i>	To improve staff accommodation	2 staff houses	Construct staff house
Sololo mukutano dispensary <i>Sololo</i>	To improve staff accommodation	1 staff house	Construct staff house
Malabot dispensary staff house and water tank <i>Malabot</i>	To improve health services	1 staff house 1 water tank	Construct staff house and water tank
Dakabaricha dispensary purchase of land, Construction of OPD block, maternity ward, Administration block, staff houses, Laboratory and fencing <i>Dakabaricha</i>	To improve health care services	1 OPD block 1 maternity unit 1 water tank 1 Administration block, 1 staff house; 1 laboratory	Construction of OPD, maternity unit, administration block, two staff houses, laboratory and fencing; purchase of land
Hulahula dispensary maternity unit, Laboratory, staff house <i>Hulahula</i>	To reduce maternal, pre-natal mortalities and upgrade quality of services	1 maternity unit 1 laboratory; 1 staff house	Construct staff house, maternity and a Laboratory
Oltorot dispensary maternity unit and staff house <i>Oltorot</i>	To reduce maternal, pre-natal mortalities	1 maternity unit 1 staff house	Construct a maternity unit and staff house

	and upgrade quality of services		
Huri Hills Dispensary Maternity unit ,water tank, ambulance and a laboratory <i>Huri Hills</i>	To reduce maternal, pre-natal mortalities and upgrade quality of services	1 maternity unit 1 water tank 1 laboratory 1 ambulance	Construct maternity unit, water tank, Laboratory Purchase an ambulance
El-Hadi Dispensary Maternity unit and water tank <i>El-Hadi</i>	To reduce maternal, pre-natal mortalities and upgrade quality of services	1 maternity unit 1 water tank	Construction of Maternity unit and water tank
Lontolio Dispensary OPD waiting shed <i>Lontolio</i>	To improve health services	1 OPD waiting shade	Construct OPD waiting shed
Logologo Model H/Centre Upgrading	To improve ; health services	3 staff houses; 1 utility vehicle; 1 Leyster generator; 1 water tank.	Construction of staff houses and water tank; Guttering; Fencing of the H/Centre; Purchase of a utility vehicle; Purchase of Leyster Generator; Construction of a water tank.
Kurungu Dispensary –staff house <i>Kurungu</i>	To improve health services	1 staff house.	Construct a staff house
Anona dispensary- staff house <i>Anona</i>	To improve health services	1 staff house.	Construct one staff house.
Ambalo dispensary – staff house <i>Ambalo</i>	To improve health services	1 staff house.	Construct a staff house.
Mansille dispensary – staff house <i>Mansille</i>	To improve health services	1 staff house.	Construct a staff house
Godoma Model Health Centre Staff house, incinerator, water tank, placenta pit. Renovation of the existing outpatient block <i>Godoma</i>	To improve health services	1 staff house; 1 incinerator; 1 water tank; 1 placenta pit; 1 renovated outpatient block	Construct Staff house, incinerator, water tank, placenta pit. Renovate the existing outpatient block

Balesa Saru Dispensary Maternity unit, Laboratory and staff house  <i>Balesa</i>	To reduce maternal prenatal mortalities and upgrade services.	1 maternity unit; 1 laboratory; 1 staff house.	Construct Maternity unit, a laboratory and a staff house.
Yibo Dispensary Maternity and water tank  <i>Yibo</i>	To reduce maternal prenatal mortalities and upgrade services.	1 maternity unit 1 water tank.	Construct a Maternity unit and a water tank.
Koya Dispensary staff houses and Renovation of health facility  <i>Koya</i>	To improve health services	1 staff house.	Renovation of the facility and construction of two bedroom staff house.
Ndikir Dispensary construction and Motorbike  <i>Ndikir</i>	To improve health services	1 motorbike; 1 dispensary.	Purchase of a motorbike and construction of a dispensary.
Lebindira Dispensary – Construction  <i>Lebindira</i>	To improve health services	1 dispensary.	Construct a dispensary.
Rawan dispensary Maternity block and a staff house  <i>Rawan</i>	To reduce maternal prenatal mortalities and upgrade services.	1 maternity block; 1 staff house.	Construct a maternity block and a staff house.
Karbururi dispensary - Maternity block and staff houses  <i>Karbururi</i>	To reduce maternal prenatal mortalities and upgrade services.	1 maternity block; 1 staff house.	Construct a maternity block and one staff house
Ramata dispensary- staff house	To improve staff accommodation.	1 staff house.	Construct a staff house.
Madoaddi dispensary- staff house	To improve staff accommodation.	1 staff house	Construct a staff house.
Wayegoda dispensary staff house  <i>Wayegoda</i>	To improve staff accommodation	1 staff house	Construct staff house
Badanrero dispensary staff house  <i>Badanrero</i>	To improve staff accommodation	1 staff house	Construct staff house
Butiye dispensary staff house	To improve staff	1 staff house	Construct staff house and

and water tank <i>Butiye</i>	accommodation; To improve access to water	1 water tank	water tank
Kinisa dispensary maternity ward <i>Kinisa</i>	To strengthen referral services and provide comprehensive health care	1 maternity unit	Construct maternity unit
Manyatta dispensary staff house <i>Manyatta</i>	To improve staff accommodation	1 staff house	Construct staff house
Nana dispensary maternity, staff house and incinerator <i>Nana</i>	To reduce maternal prenatal mortalities and upgrade quality of services	1 maternity unit; 1 staff house; 1 incinerator	Construct maternity unit, staff house and incinerator

**(iii) Flag ship projects: NONE**

**(iv) Stalled Projects**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>	<b>Reasons for stalling</b>
Walda maternity	Walda/Uran/Moyale	Maternity unit	Insufficient funds
Heillu maternity	Heillu/Township/Moyale	Maternity unit	Insufficient funds
Somare outpatient block	Somare/township/Moyale	OPD Block	Insufficient funds
Uran Maternity	Uran/Uran/Sololo	Maternity unit	Insufficient funds
Songa H/Centre	Songa/Karare/Saku	Fencing and Incinerator	Insufficient funds
Kituruni Dispensary	Kituruni/Karare/Saku	Maternity and Incinerator	Insufficient funds
BoruHaro Dispensary	Boruharo/Township/Saku	Staff house and Incinerator	Insufficient funds
Gororukesa dispensary	Gororukesa/township/Saku	Staff house	Insufficient funds
Arose dispensary	Butiye	Out patient	Burnt down
Guru mesa dispensary	Guru mesa	Out patient	Insufficient funds

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

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

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

### **7.5 EDUCATION SECTOR**

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

#### **7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

**Vision:** “A cohesive, prosperous and competitive high quality county education”.

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

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

Education is critical for the development of all other sectors. The county requires skilled and knowledgeable labour force for any meaningful economic growth and sustainable development

for poverty reduction. To achieve this, the county will improve the quality of education by employing more teachers, improving school infrastructure and increasing the number of educational and training institutions to ensure easy access.

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

### 1.5.3 Role of Stakeholders

**Table 15.1: Role of Stakeholders in the Education Sector**

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

### 7.5.4 Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

**Table 15.2: Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Increase enrolment and transition rate in secondary and tertiary institutions; Improve the quality of education at all levels.	Poor transition from one level of education to another; Inadequate physical infrastructural facilities.	Improve existing physical facilities; Support for OVCs; Introduce ICT based school programs.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Increase adult enrolment and retention	Low number of candidates	Publicize the adult education program; Start IGAs for adult learners.
	Assessment of all ECD centres; Training of all teachers; Feeding programmes.	Lack of vehicles for transport; Lack of parental support.	Community support campaigns; Provision of transport.
	Assessment of all education institutions for quality assurance	Inadequate staff; Lack of transport.	Capacity building for all heads of schools; Panel assessment.
	Awareness on HIV/AIDS. Life skills curriculum implementation.	Inadequate funds; Lack of text books.	Mount seminars for teachers Strengthen ECD at school level.
	Human resource development	Lack of skills; Inefficiency among the staff.	Training of the staff.

### 7.5.5 Projects and Programmes Priorities

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

#### (a) Education sub-sector

##### i. On-Going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of activities
School meals programme. <i>County Wide</i>	To increase enrolment in schools.	436 schools.	Restock school camel herds to provide milk; Starting other viable income generating activities.
Free primary Education programme. <i>County Wide</i>	To increase access to education.	129 primary schools	Distribution of FPE funds to the beneficiaries; Purchase of necessary school materials.
Free Day Secondary Education programme.	To increase access to secondary education.	16 secondary	Distribution of the funds to the beneficiaries;

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
<i>County Wide</i>		schools	Purchase of necessary school materials.
Construction of Centres of Excellence under ESP <i>One in each constituency.</i>	To improve education standard.	4 schools.	Construction of a school with all facilities.
Construction and rehabilitation of Qorka Boarding school <i>North Horr Constituency</i>	To increase enrolment in ASAL areas.	1 school.	Construction of classrooms, dormitories and dining hall

## ii. New project proposals

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Sololo boys Education project II ADB – construction of two classrooms and a laboratory <i>Sololo</i>	To improve education standards.	2 classrooms; 1 laboratory.	Construction of classrooms and a laboratory
Sololo boys furniture project <i>Sololo</i>	To improve education standards.	150 Desks	Purchase of desks
Amballo nursery school <i>Amballo</i>	To increase enrolment rate	1 classroom	Construction of a classroom
Shurr Primary school - 5classroom and 9 VIP Toilets <i>Shurr</i>	To improve education standards.	5Classrooms; 9 Toilets.	Construction of classrooms and toilets
Dr.Godana Memorial Secondary school <i>Maikona</i>	To improve education standards.	4Classrooms block; 1Laboratory; 1Library; 1 Dormitory.	Construction of classrooms, library, Laboratory and a Dormitory.
Bubisa Secondary school <i>Bubisa</i>	To increase enrolment rate	4Classrooms block; 1 Laboratory.	Construction of classrooms a laboratory.
North Horr Girls secondary School <i>North Horr</i>	To improve education standards.	4classrooms; 1 laboratory.	Construction of classrooms and a laboratory

(iv) **Flagship Projects: None**

(v) **Stalled projects; none**

**(b) Pre-school Education (ECD); Sub-sector**

(i) **On-going project; None**

(ii) **New proposed projects**

<b>Project Name Location/ Ward / Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description Of Activities</b>
Construction of pre-school Classrooms <i>County wide</i>	To enhance ECD education to as many pupils as is possible; To offer enabling learning environment.	300 classrooms	Preparation of BQ's tendering and awarding of tenders; Supervision.
Training of E.C.D teachers <i>County wide</i>	To ensure quality education; To enhance efficiency and competencies.	300 teachers	Preparation of training modules and training materials.
Conduct workshops for trainers, Trainees and parents/guardians. <i>County wide</i>	To scale up enrolment of trainees in schools. To ensure that parents accept and own such programs.	50 trainings	Procure/produce training materials and modules.
Partner and mainstream stakeholders in ECD sector. <i>County wide</i>	To forge a partnership with other players in the education sector; To source for new ideas and resources.	30 stakeholders	Identification and mainstreaming of partners
To build a sub county centre for Early Childhood Education(DICECE) <i>Moyale/Marsabit</i>	To have a resource centre in which ECE teachers could visit and get materials	1 centre	Mobilizing resources and supervising the construction of the centre

(iii) **Flagship- None**

v) **Stalled projects; None**

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

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

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

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

## **7.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SECTOR**

The sector is represented in the county by the following sub-sectors; County Public Service, Devolution and County Planning, Finance, Research and Development.

### **7.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

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

## 7.6.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector is responsible for ensuring coordination of county government policies and programmes. To achieve this, the county will set up empowering institutions aimed at achieving the sector’s goals. The County Development Committees will coordinate development activities, coordinate preparation of county development plans and ensure government policies are disseminated to community members. Community members will be empowered to participate in project identification, design and implementation. The sector will also play a key role in co-ordinating all development activities in the county. The county will put in place monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the progress in the implementation of all development projects. The sector will also ensure that resources meant for development are utilized efficiently.

## 7.6.3 Role of Stakeholders

**Table 16.1: Role of Stakeholders in the Public Administration and International Relations Sector**

Stakeholders	Role
GoK	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector; Training, employing and sustaining staff; Conduct performance appraisals and reward best performers.
County Public Service and Public service Commission	Hire civil servants; Review schemes of service; Recommend and offer motivation to civil servants.
Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Provide leadership and coordinate formulation of economic policies; Strengthen M&E structures at the grassroots.

## 7.2.4 Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

**Table 16.2: Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Development	Coordinate preparation	Lack of equipment;	Capacity building on planning and

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning	of CIDP; Monitoring and evaluation of projects; Provision of planning data through CIDC; Continuous interpretation and dissemination of policies.	Lack of understanding of the M&E objectives; Low/no funding; Lack of vehicles; Poor linkage of CIDPs with the budget.	regular M&E; Procurement of vehicles; Continued updating of CIDC; Interpretation and dissemination of policies; Undertaking regular CIDP reviews.
County 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; Job evaluation; Staff rationalization; To employ new rapid results initiative; Training of staff; Deployment of additional staff.

### 7.6.5 Projects and Programmes

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

#### a) Development Planning sub Sector

##### i) On-going projects

Project Name Location/ Constituency/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
CEISP project <i>Moyale, Laisamis and Chalbi</i>	To strengthen the capacity of the communities in development and project management.	3 CEISP projects	Construction of modern DPUs, furnishing and equipping them; Conducting various community empowerment trainings.

##### ii) New Project Proposals

<b>Project Name Location/ Constituency/ward</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Projects Monitoring & Evaluation <i>County wide</i>	To track the implementation of the county Integrated Development Plan and ensure coordinated planning.	Monthly M&E visits	Coordinate field visits of all the development projects in the county; Producing reports.
Dissemination of government policies <i>County wide</i>	To equip the county staff and community with knowledge of all government policies	6 Meetings per year	Conduct training meetings on the vision 2030, MDGs and other new government policies.
Training on MTEF and budget process <i>County wide</i>	To equip the county departments and community members with knowledge and skills on MTEF and Budgetary processes	4 meetings per year	Organise budget training meetings for county departments and other stakeholders
Construction and equipping of modern county information resource centre. <i>County Headquarter</i>	To create one stop computerised information centre.	1 Modern County Information Documentation Centre	Construction of an office; Equipping the office with modern equipment and computers.
Community Empowerment Meetings <i>County wide</i>	To empower and strengthen the capacity of the community in project management cycle.	4 community training meetings per year	Organise training meetings on project proposals, procurement procedures and participatory monitoring.
Special interests, gender and youth mainstreaming trainings <i>County Wide</i>	To ensure issues of special interest groups are incorporated in county policies and development.	2 Trainings per year to county executives and assembly members.	Mainstreaming Trainings on gender, youths and special groups.
Administrative support services <i>Countywide</i>	To facilitate effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation of development activities.	2 Four wheel drive vehicles	Purchase of four wheel drive vehicles.

iii) Flagship projects - None

iii) Stalled Projects/Programmes –None

b) County Public Services

(i) On-going Projects: None

(ii) New project proposals

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Target	Description
Recruitment/ Employee Resourcing <i>County Wide</i>	Attract qualified and competent applicants	700 New employees	Recruiting and placement
Training and Development <i>County Wide</i>	To establish the training gaps in the human resources	1700 employees	Conducting TNA
	To up-grade employee skills	1700 employees	Skills upgrading
	To nurture and develop specialized skills	200 employees	Impact specialized skills
Job Evaluation <i>County Wide</i>	To determine equitable wage differentials between different jobs in the county	1700 employees	Job evaluation
Staff rationalization <i>County Wide</i>	To decide on the relevant staffing levels, qualifications and experiences that suits an institution.	200 employees	Retrenchment
	Ensure rightful placement of the staff in the county	150 employees	Redeployment
Human Resources Information Systems <i>County Wide</i>	To develop and lead information system plans that meet Human Resources' automation, data, records and information management requirements.	1 HRIS system	Develop HRMIS Robust platform
Performance Management Systems <i>County Wide</i>	To ensure the best performance from people to achieve agency and team objectives and individual goals.	1700 employees on PMS	Introduce performance management
Industrial Relations Matters <i>County Wide</i>	To redress industrial Court awards in relation to industrial relation matters.	100 cases	Establish good working relations

<b>Project Name and Location</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Description</b>
Change Management <i>countywide</i>	To transition individual and teams to a desired future.	1700 employees	Culture transformation and change management
Strategic Plan  <i>County headquarters</i>	To develop a strategic plan which will guide the CPSB's operations	1 strategic plan	Develop CPSB Blue print

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

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

## **7.7 SOCIAL PROTECTION CULTURE AND RECREATION SECTOR**

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

### **7.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

**Vision:** “To be an Empowered, competitive county that enhances cohesiveness and prosperity for all”.

**Mission:** “To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive programmes through participatory of well-coordinated strategies, empowering the vulnerable and marginalized groups for sustained and balanced socio-economic development of the county”

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

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

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

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

Under the Special programme sub-sector, the county will introduce and support programmes such as arid and semi- arid projects, HIV/Aids programmes, physically challenged programmes to help the community to cope with certain situations prevailing in the county.

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

### 7.7.3 Role of stakeholders

**Table 17.1 Role of Stakeholders in the Social Protection Culture and Recreation Sector**

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

### 7.7.4 Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

**Table 17.2: Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Culture	Development of Cultural Centres in the 4 Sub-Counties; Build Cohesion among diverse groups; Conserve indigenous	Resource conflicts; Tribal conflicts; Culture erosion; Extinct languages	Use of Communal land; Food and Cultural Festivals; Building Cultural Centres; Planting indigenous trees; Mainstreaming special groups; Recognizing indigenous knowledge

	Cultures, Knowledge, Plants, Language and food		
Social Services	Gender mainstreaming; Special group mainstreaming i.e. the elderly, PLWHA, Minority, Children, Women, persons with disabilities; Building a social hall and rehabilitation centres that will empower the special needs group	Lack of Adequate Funds; Lack of statistics and Coordination	Deploy Sub-County personnel for better coordination; Collect data on special need group; Solicit for funds; Partnership

### 7.7.5 Projects and Programmes Priorities

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

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

##### i) On-going projects

Project Name/ Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Older persons' Cash Transfer OPCT programmes. <i>All Sub-counties</i>	To strengthen and expand accessible social welfare services.	5000 persons	Giving out Cash transfer of 2000/= per person per month.
Registration of self-help groups <i>County wide</i>	To realize full potential of individuals and communities.	1500groups	Completion of forms; Verification of the constitution/ by laws; Verification of the groups' objectives; Issuance of registration certificate.

Persons With Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer Programme. <i>All Sub-counties</i>	To address poverty and reduce vulnerability in the county through creation of a frame work which provide and promote immediate support to the poor and the vulnerable.	700 persons	Completion of forms; Household targeting persons with severe disabilities; Validation of forms; Cash transfer of 2000/= per month
Grants to groups/community projects <i>County wide</i>	To empower groups economically	3000 groups	Conduct awareness campaigns and calls for proposals
Conflict resolutions <i>County wide</i>	To promote cohesion among groups and communities	1500	Hold meetings and trainings on leadership and management
Women Enterprise Fund. <i>County wide</i>	To support women oriented micro, small and enterprises to develop linkages with large enterprises; To facilitate marketing of products and services of women enterprises in both domestic and international markets.	250 groups	Call for proposal.
National Development Fund for Persons with Disabilities. <i>County wide</i>	To identify, train and settle persons with disabilities to ensure they are economically independent and able to participate fully in national development.	200 persons	Formation of groups; Call for proposals; Registration of persons with Disabilities with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities.

## ii) New project proposals

Project Name And Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gender Main Streaming. <i>County wide</i>	To ensure issues of gender are incorporated in county policies and development.	4 Gender awareness meetings	Conducting awareness creation meeting for mainstreaming gender in development; Awareness creations on 30% representation in any development activity; Awareness creation to women on

Construction of office block <i>County headquarter</i>	To provide conducive working environment	4 offices	bill of right. Land acquisition, tendering, construction
Procurement of plastic water tanks <i>County headquarter</i>	To provide clean water	4 tanks	Tendering and purchase of water tanks
Furnishing the office <i>County headquarter</i>	To provide conducive working environment	1 office furnished	Tendering and purchase of office equipment
Gender Based Violence. <i>County wide</i>	To take the lead in adopting and implementing the national action plan for an integrated approach to stop violence against women.	50 meetings	Create mechanism and ways of supporting victims before during and after judicial process; Promote and work with local communities by using gender sensitive community generated method of conflict resolution.
Rehabilitation Centre for PLWD for tailoring and artwork. <i>Countywide</i>	To empower people living with disability through skills impartment	4 Centre	Identify land; Build and equip of rehabilitation centres
Relief of Distress <i>Countywide</i> Capacity building <i>Countywide</i>	To empower the poor households access basic needs To enhance community skills	1000 poor households 3000 members	Identify the beneficiaries; Enrol and distribute relief Mobilization and training
Purchase of motor vehicle <i>County headquarter</i>	Improve mobility and service delivery	1 vehicle	Purchase of a vehicle
Marsabit Social Hall <i>County headquarter</i>	To enhance and promote socio-cultural activities	1 Hall	Identify land; Build and equip of social hall
Older person's Cash Transfer – OPCT programmes. <i>All Sub-counties</i>	To strengthen and expand accessible social welfare services.	5000 persons	Giving out Cash transfer of 2000/= per person per month.
Persons With	To address poverty and reduce	700 persons	Completion of forms;

Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer (CT) Programme. <i>All Sub-counties</i>	vulnerability in the county through creation of a frame work which provide and promote immediate support to the poor and the vulnerable.	Identify beneficiaries; Validation of forms; Cash transfer of 2000/= per month
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### iii) Flagship projects- None

#### iv) Stalled projects- None

### b) Children sub-sector

#### i) On-Going projects

Project name/ location/Ward/C onstituency	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Parental and family care <i>Countywide</i>	To sensitize children and caretakers on duties and responsibilities	40 Meetings	Training of children and caretakers
Child abuse and neglect <i>County Wide</i>	To strengthen AACs to oversee children protection; To conduct public awareness on children rights	60 Meetings	Meetings, workshops and child participation activities
Social Protection <i>County wide</i>	To put in place social protection interventions for vulnerable families	3000 households	Up scaling of cash transfers for OVCs from 19 to all locations countywide
Child participation <i>County wide</i>	To involve children to participate in various public awareness activities	30 Meetings	Mark world orphans day, world aid day ,day of the African child ,county and national children's assembly
Child protection <i>County wide</i>	To protect children from abuse and deprivation	30000 children	Rescue children from abuse and neglect ,awareness creation

#### ii) New project proposals

Project Name and location	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Provision of bursaries <i>Countywide</i>	To provide bursaries to needy secondary school students	1000 students	Identify beneficiaries, prioritize and issue cheques
Construction of children Remand home	To provide remand services to children	1 Remand home	Land acquisition, construction and equipping

<i>Marsabit</i> Construction of rehabilitation schools	To provide rehabilitation and training services	2 schools	Land acquisition, construction and equipping
<i>Marsabit</i> Organizational building capacity <i>Laisamis, Sololo, North Horr and Loiyangalani</i>	To open children service offices	4 offices	Acquisition of offices, tools and personnel
<i>Marsabit</i> Construction of children rescue centre	To offer rescue services to children in need of care and protection	1 rescue centre	Acquisition of land and construction

### iii) Flagship Project

Project Name and location	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Social Protection <i>County wide</i>	To enhance social protection interventions for vulnerable families	3000 households	Up scaling of cash transfers for OVCs from 19 to all locations countywide

iv): Stalled projects: None

### c) Culture Sub sector

i): On-going project- None

ii): New project proposal

Project Name And Location	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activities
Promotion of Indigenous knowledge on planting , protection and use of medicinal plants <i>County wide</i>	To promote indigenous knowledge for herbal medicine through trainings, research to inform modern medicine	5 promotions	Research, trainings, awareness, packaging, planting and protection of medicinal plants

Training of traditional birth attendants in partnership with the ministry of health <i>County wide</i>	To empower traditional birth attendants in safe service delivery to complement modern methods	10 trainings	Trainings, workshops, equipment provision
Annual cultural festival <i>All sub-counties</i>	To build cultural cohesion	4 cultural festivals	Songs, dances, games, traditional foods, artefacts displayed.
Construct a cultural centre <i>All sub-counties</i>	To create a one stop shop for tourist to sample our diverse cultures; To build an educational centre for our schools and anthropologists	4 cultural centres	Buying of the land; Building of the centre; Installation of artefacts; Beautification of the compound and planting of trees
Construct an art gallery and beadwork centre <i>Laisamis Sub-county</i>	To create an art gallery to capture the rich beadwork of the local community for local trade and international markets like the world trade market in London	1 art gallery	Out sourcing land, building of the Centre, empowering women by provision of beadwork, thread, tools for the art work marketing of the centre
Renovation of Loiyangalani Museum <i>Laisamis sub-county</i>	To promote desert tourism	1 museum	Artefacts outsourcing, replacing the roofing, building of administration block
Construction of Museum at County headquarter <i>Saku sub-county</i>	To create one stop shop for tourists to sample our diverse cultures and to capture the still cultures	1 museum	Acquisition of land; Building of a museum, planting trees and creation of a recreational centre
Construction of 4 libraries <i>All sub-counties</i>	To create a resource Centre	4 libraries	Acquisition of land and building of libraries.

iii) Flagship projects:

<b>Project Name and location</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Cradle Of Humankind <i>L.Turkana basin</i>	To open up the Northern Kenya to tourism and investment	3 tourist class hotels	Research and consultancies, sourcing of funds, contracting services.

iv): Stalled projects: None

c): Youth and Sports sub-sector

i): On-going projects: None

**ii): New Project proposals**

<b>Project Name Location/ Ward / Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description Of Activities</b>
Youth Skills index survey <i>County wide</i>	To establish the number of skilled versus unskilled youths	1 Survey	Develop questionnaires and distribute them to the youth, collect and develop a databank against which training programs are formulated
Establishment of village polytechnics <i>All sub counties</i>	To enhance access of skills to trainees.	4 village polytechnics	Community mobilization for land provision and ownership of the projects. Construction of classes
Provision of SYPT to YP trainees <i>countywide</i>	To increase access and retention	8 village polytechnics	Enrolment of trainees
Purchase of official vehicle, tools, machinery and equipment <i>County headquarter</i>	To enhance transport to the field for official duties	1 (one)	Purchase a vehicle
Playgrounds <i>County wide</i>	To ensure that sporting facilities are to the internationally required standards; To minimize idling among youth; To safeguard sporting and public utility lands against grabbing.	8 playgrounds	Liaise with Lands Dept. for surveying mapping etc. Fencing off and grading. Where viable plant grass
Recruitment of polytechnic staff <i>countywide</i>	To ensure competencies and effectiveness of training programs	80 instructors	Advertisement of vacancies ,hiring
Training of sports personnel. <i>countywide</i>	To effectively manage and improve competences in sports	80 Officials	Identify and train personnel
Peace tournaments,	To foster peace among youth	10 peace	Purchase equipment, recruit

<b>Project Name Location/ Ward / Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description Of Activities</b>
clinics, athletics, camel derby etc. <i>countywide</i>	and communities; Minimize social vices among youth.	tournaments	personnel's, transport and accommodate teams, rewards
Talent search Tournaments <i>countywide</i>	To sell sports as an investment and income generating venture.	5 tournaments	Purchase equipment, recruit personnel and talent scouts, transport, accommodate teams, rewards.
Youth Development Fund Enterprise <i>countywide</i>	To promote youth self-employment	300 youth groups	Revamp awareness of the youth fund
Entrepreneurship training <i>countywide</i>	Promote business skills among the youth for effective management of loans	500 youth	Conduct training workshops and seminars for the youth
Dissemination of the National Youth Policy <i>countywide</i>	To ensure youth are aware of their rights and obligations as enshrined in the constitution	2000 youth	Publish NYP and organize sensitization campaigns
Conduct campaigns on youth health <i>countywide</i>	To improve access to comprehensive health information and services by the youth	2000 youth	Disseminate health information through seminars, workshops, posters and barazas.
Youth Leisure and Recreation <i>countywide</i>	To promote positive use of leisure and recreation activities among the youth	6 recreation facilities	Encourage involvement of youth in sporting activities, community service and volunteerism
'Trees for jobs' programs <i>Korr, Hurri Hills, Jaldesa and Moyale</i>	To increase participation of the youth in the protection, conservation and improvement of the environment To economically empower youth	Employ 1000 youth to plant 20,000 seedling	Sponsor seedling nurseries by the youth group; Recruit youth/youth groups to plant and nurture seedlings; Pay engaged youth for each surviving seedling
ICT Training <i>countrywide</i>	To increase ICT access by youth	1000 youth	Equip youth with skills for self and/or employment /personal development

<b>Project Name Location/ Ward / Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description Of Activities</b>
Youth empowerment Resource Centers <i>All sub counties</i>	To increase the number of job opportunities for the youth	4 youth empowerment centers	Procure furniture, computers, books/journals and other library materials
Policy paper on the 30% Tender awards to the youth <i>countrywide</i>	To ensure youth do not miss out on the economic empowerment front	75 Tenders	Champion the inclusion of the youth into the tendering committee at all levels and the prompt awarding of the tenders to them as per the policy guidelines
Construction of youth offices <i>All sub-counties</i>	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	4 office blocks	Construction and equipping of the offices

### iii): Flagship projects

<b>Project Name and location</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Twin workshops, hostels and administration blocks for polytechnics <i>County wide</i>	To increase access to youth training programmes	4 youth polytechnics	Construction and equipping
Conduct 'trees for jobs' programs <i>Korr, Hurri Hills, Jaldesa and Moyale</i>	To increase participation of the youth in the protection, conservation and improvement of the environment; To economically empower youth	Employ 1000 youth to plant 20,000 seedling	Sponsor seedling nurseries by the youth group; Recruit youth/youth groups to plant and nurture seedlings; Pay engaged youth for each surviving seedling

Construct youth Empowerment centre <i>Loiyangalani, Maikona, Sololo</i>	To provide youth one stop facilities to address their challenges that will help to mainstream youth in socio – economic development; Increase youth empowerment	8 YEC constructed and equipped	Construction and equipping; Identification of stakeholders to offer various services e.g. health ministry ,APHIA Plus Maisha for VCT services
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**iv) Stalled Projects: None**

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

The sector will mainstream the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups.

HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector, thus the sector will be involved in community mobilization to ensure that they participate in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will work with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth, migrant workers in HIV/AIDS related issues, as well as mitigation of social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS. The sector will mobilize the community in environmental conservation. Environmental conservation issues will be factored in community trainings and capacity building.

**7.8 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR**

The sector is represented by the following sub-sectors in the county; Interior and Coordination of National Government, Registration of persons and Civil Registration among others.

**7.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

**Vision:** “A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya”.

**Mission:**“To ensure effective and, accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens for the achievement of socio-economic and political development”.

## 7.8.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county through this sector will create favourable environment for the development process to take place. The county will ensure peace and harmony both of which are essential for investment and wealth creation.

Interior and Coordination sub-sector is the major player in coordination. The sub sector ensures that the county is secure, peaceful and provides the necessary guidance to the public on government policies on administration. The Kenya Police work closely with provincial administration to enforce law and order and protecting people and property.

The sector will ensure there is administration of justice (Judiciary), adjudication, provision of legal direction and judgment for fairness and justice. Probation sub-sector also works closely with the judiciary and public prosecution sub sectors; the sub-sector is involved in rehabilitation of offenders and integrates them into the community. Civil registration deals with the registration of deaths and births. It issues death and birth certificates and produces statistics on the same. This helps policy makers to determine causes of deaths and number of births in the county. The data also assist the Government to allocate resources to deserving beneficiaries.

### 1.8.3 Role of Stakeholders

**Table 18.1: Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector**

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide leadership and implement government policies; Maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice.
Donors	Provide funds for reform programs.
Community	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen.
Private Sector	Provide services e.g. legal service and partnership with the government in key programmes.
Civil society	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining

Stakeholder	Role
	respect to rights of the citizen.

#### 7.8.4 Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

**Table 18.2: Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Interior and Coordination of National Government	Effective and efficient coordination of security and development; Propagating Government policies.	Inadequate resources; Negative attitude from the community; Inadequate personnel; Limited education and capacity among chiefs	Provision of adequate funds for efficient coordination of security and development issues; Sensitization of the community on the roles and responsibilities of administration; Lobby for more personnel.
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Efficient registration;	Lack of divisional office to house divisional staff; Inadequate funding making mobile registration difficult; Pastoralist lifestyle makes registration difficult; Difficulty in identification of genuine residents.	Conducting mobile registration; Training to sensitize the pastoralist community of the importance of early registration; Construction of offices in all divisions; Formation of vetting to curb illegal registration.
Prison	Rehabilitation of offenders and improvement of living conditions of the prisons	Inadequate funds; Inadequate prison facilities and equipment; Poor working conditions of officers.	Provision of proper houses and sanitary facilities.
Probation services	Rehabilitation of offender; Decongestion of prisons.	Lack of collaboration of stakeholders in the County; Inadequate personnel; Lack of means of transport.	Support community services order Act; Initiate close collaboration through development forums and other stakeholders coordinating the operation of the sub sector activities.

### 7.8.5 Projects and Programmes

Projects and programmes are grouped into four categories namely: On-going, stalled, Flagship projects and new projects proposed during MTP II consultations. Flagship projects are directly linked to Vision2030 and other development projects.

#### a) Interior and coordination of National government sub-sector

##### i) On-going Projects/ Programmes-None

##### ii) New project proposals

<b>Project Name/location/Ward/ Constituency</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Peace building and conflict management programme <i>County Wide</i>	To promote peaceful coexistence and improve security	4 meetings per year  1 peace tournament per year	Revitalize and train grassroots peace committees; Conduct training workshop/consultative meeting with local leaders; Support youth recreational activities.
Communication facilities <i>County Wide</i>	To improve security and effectiveness of service delivery	150 AP line to have radio calls	Installation of radio calls in AP lines
Training of chiefs <i>County Wide</i>	To promote effectiveness in service delivery	58 chiefs	Conduct training of chiefs

##### iv) Flag ship Projects: None

##### v) Stalled projects: None

#### b) Registration of persons sub-sector

##### i) On-going projects

<b>Project Name/Location/ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Mobile registration <i>County wide</i>	To improve efficiency in registration by reaching most of the eligible applicants	448 mobile registrations	Issuance of ID cards to county citizens of 18 years and above

**ii) New project proposals**

<b>Project Name/Location/ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Registration and Issuance of ID cards <i>County wide</i>	To improve efficiency in registration by reaching most of the eligible applicants	5000 ID's	Issuance of ID cards to county citizens of 18 years and above

**iii) Flagship projects: None**

**iv) Stalled projects: None**

**c) Civil Registration sub-sector**

**i) On-going projects**

<b>Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Description Of Activities</b>
Capacity building of sub-county, ward and village administrators on registration of births and deaths <i>County wide</i>	To improve the civil registration	4 Trainings per year	Training of sub-county, wards and village administrators.
Capacity building of	To improve	58 chiefs	Training of chiefs and assistant chiefs,

chiefs on registration of births and deaths <i>County wide</i>	registration of death and birth		
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## ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location/Ward/Constituency	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Radio calls installation <i>County wide</i>	To improve security and effectiveness of service delivery.	150 AP lines	Installation of radio calls in all AP lines.

## iii) Flagship projects: None

## iv) Stalled projects: None

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

The sector is interlinked with all other sectors and therefore it will play a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as the sector fulfils its role of co-ordination and provision of leadership and guidance.

The sector will mainstream the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups.

HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector, thus the sector will be involved in community mobilization to ensure that they participate in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will work with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth, migrant workers in HIV/AIDS related issues, as well as mitigation of social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS. The sector will mobilize the community in environmental conservation. Environmental conservation issues will be factored in community trainings and capacity building.

## 7.9 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, WATER AND HOUSING

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Water and Irrigation; Environment and Mineral resources and Housing.

### 7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** “Sustainable access to adequate water and housing in a clean, cohesive and secure environment”.

**Mission:** To promote, conserve and protect the environment and improve access to water and housing for sustainable county development.

### 7.9.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Through this sector the county will ensure there is provision of clean water and sanitation. This will enable the community to live in an environment where there are reduced incidences of water borne diseases and reduce time spent in fetching the commodity. Also the sector will ensure there is sustainable use of environmental resources. The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems will avails a clean environment for the residents and reduce the occurrence of water borne diseases.

### 1.9.3 Role of Stakeholders

**Table 19.1: Role of Stakeholders in the Environmental Protection, Water and Housing**

Stakeholder	Role
Private merchants and local community	Provision of labour, materials and services for identified projects
Water Department	Hand over major water works to autonomous bodies; Explore and exploit underground water; Enhance conservation of catchment areas
ENNDA(Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority)	Participate in conservation of environment and water resources
Water Resource Users Associations	To enable communities and water users to participate in water resource management
Irrigation and Drainage Department	Identify, design and implement irrigation projects; Sensitise and capacity build farmers on adoption of

Stakeholder	Role
	irrigation farming methods
National Environment Management Authority, KFS , KWS	Safeguarding the wetlands by ensuring that dams and swamps are not drained, cultivated or allocated; Sensitising the public on environmental conservation; Evaluation of EIAs and regular monitoring for adherence to relevant legislation.
Government (ministry of water, environment and local authorities)	Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for certain projects and programmes.
Development partners	Compliment government funding
Farmers	Participate in conservation of environment and water.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Capacity building of farmers in environmental planning and management; Assist in provision of tree seedlings to farmers; Assist in environmental conservation.

#### 7.9.4 Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

**Table 19.2: Sector and Subsector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Increase access to safe drinking water; Enhancing management of existing water works.	Persistent drought and successive rain failure; Poor water management interventions; Pressure on water points from large livestock herds; Poor water harvesting techniques; Inadequate	Carry out feasibility surveys; Training for water users committees; Construction of water dams, pans and boreholes; Surface run off harvesting; Roof catchments; Water treatment; Mobilizing private sector participation; Recruitment of new water service provider.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		knowledge and capacity of water users associations	
Environment	Promote rural afforestation ; Promote agro-forestry; Enhance environmental conservation; Promote proper land tenure system; Soil and Water conservation	Poor attitude by communities towards environmental conservation; Over-exploitation of forest resources; Inadequate training facilities; Poor mining practices; Illegal charcoal burning.	Protection of existing forests in collaboration with communities; Gazettement of forests; Increase forest cover through afforestation and establishing tree nurseries; Control overgrazing and soil erosion; Promote alternative sources of energy to wood; Sensitization on the importance of environmental conservation; Supervision of mining activities

### 7.9.5 Projects and Programmes

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

#### a) Water sub sector

##### (i) On-going Projects

Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Maikona water supply <i>Maikona</i>	To supply clean and portable water to town residents and Institutions	6,000 people and 50,000 livestock	Laying of 3'' pipes for 3km, Construction of 50,000 litres Masonry tank at El Boji
Completion of Losikirach water supply, <i>Mount Kulal</i>	To improve water supply coverage	2500 human population	Purchase of GI pipes for effective distance of 3km and repair of existing masonry tank

Odda borehole water supply <i>Golbo ward</i>	To provide clean and portable water to the resident of Moyale town	4,500 human and livestock population	Procure and install submersible pump; Construction of 50m <sup>3</sup> masonry tank; Construction of 3” & 2” diameter G.I & PVC rising and distribution mains 3.2 km long; Power connection to KPLC grid; Construction of two water kiosks
Completion Kubiqalo piping, <i>Qilta</i>	To improve water supply coverage.	4,000 human population	Procure 2” Gi pipe class B for effective distance 3 km pipeline

**(ii) New project proposals**

<b>Project Name/Location/Ward/ Constituency</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Description Of Activities</b>
Purchase of a motor vehicles <i>County headquarter</i>	To enhance transport and service deliveries	2 Toyota land cruisers	Purchase of two Toyota land cruiser four sitter
Purchase of a water bowser <i>County Headquarter</i>	To provide water to very vulnerable target areas	1 water bowsers	Purchase one water bowsers of capacity 10 m <sup>3</sup>
Equipping of Boreholes Dr Godana and Maikona Girls sec schools <i>Maikona ward</i>	To ensure steady supply of clean water to boarding schools	2 Gensets 2 Submersibles	Purchase 2 No Gensets and 2 No. Submersible and its accessories
Rehabilitation of North Horr water supply <i>North Horr ward</i>	To Increase access to clean water by 40%	3000 people	Purchase and laying of 3” PVC Pipe (2Km) Purchase and laying of 1½ PVC pipes (1Km)

			Construction of water Kiosks 2No
Equipping of Harillo Borehole <i>Maikona</i>	To reduce trekking distance to water at designated points	500 human population and 2000 livestock population	Purchase of Genset and Submersible Pump, Construction of Troughs and masonry tank of 50m <sup>3</sup>
Equipping Galas borehole, <i>North Horr</i>	To improve water supply	600 human population and 1500 livestock population	Purchase of Gensets and other accessories
Rehabilitation of Dukana water supply system <i>Dukana</i>	To improve access to clean water	1000 persons and 10,000 livestock	Drilling of replacement borehole; Purchasing & installation of pumping set Infrastructure rehabilitation (pipeline, Masonry tank, trough & Kiosk)
Drilling of strategic boreholes <i>Maikona ,Torbi ward</i>	To increase livestock and human water in strategic areas	30,000 persons and 100,000 livestock population	Borehole sinking and equipping, troughs, pipework's and masonry tank
Sarima Borehole Projects <i>Loiyangalani ward</i>	To supply borehole water to improve access	2,000 People 3000 Livestock	Drilling and equipping of 1No borehole at Sarima. Construction of 50m <sup>3</sup> ground level masonry storage tank Construction of 2No livestock troughs Construction of piping systems to tank, and troughs.
Construction of Buriharamia rural Water <i>Korr, ward</i>	To increase access to water supply	1500 human population	Construction of Raising main from Burharamia b/hole to a hill 1.2km; Purchase and lay 2" diameter G.I 6km from 100m <sup>3</sup> tank to Korr town for the proposal distribution main; Construction of a standard water storage tank 100m <sup>3</sup> Purchase of pumping equipment genset preferably Perkins engine of 30KVA
Construction of Huwai pan, <i>Gatab</i>	To increase quantity and access to water	2,500 human and livestock population	Pan construction
Rehabilitation of Laisamis Urban Water supply <i>Laisamis</i>	To improve access and increase	2500 human population	Repair and Maintenance of Pump sets, distribution system and storage tank

	revenue collections		
De-silting of Lekechula pan <i>Korr ward</i>	To improve capacity to enhance storage for livestock use	10,000 Livestock population	Excavate and de-silt to the recommended capacity by machines
El Molo piping Rehabilitation, <i>Loiyangalani</i>	Increase access to clean water	3000 human population	Purchase 3'' GI class B for the recommended distance Reconstruction of intake weir
Supply water to Loglogo Model Health centre <i>Loglogo</i>	To enhance supply of water to health centre	500 population	Purchase Gi 2'' pipes ,Dig trenches for effective km of 1.5 Km
Borehole Projects <i>Korr , loglogo</i>	To increase supply of livestock water	150,000 Livestock	Sink and equip replacement borehole at Guthas and Farakoren
Borehole project <i>Golbo, Sololo, Waldaa</i>	To increase access to water	20,000 persons and 150,000 livestock	Survey, Sink and equip 4 No. Boreholes
Rehabilitation of Rawana borehole, <i>Waldaa</i>	Improve access to clean water for both human and Livestock	300 persons	Construction of 32 m <sup>3</sup> elevated tank with steel platform mast; Water kiosk and 500m long distribution pipes
De-silt Sololo Ramata pan, <i>Sololo Ramata ward</i>	To reduced trekking distance to water sources.	5000 persons and 15,000 livestock	De-silting and Reinforcing pan embankment
Rehabilitation of Odda Community borehole <i>Odda</i>	To increase supply of water	1000 people	Pipe works
Missa Community Water pan <i>Golbo ward,</i>	To increase storage capacity by 6000m <sup>3</sup> ;	300 human and 1000 livestock	Rehabilitation, de-silting, expansion of the pan

	Improved access to water for domestic use & small irrigation		
Construction of new pan at Funan Nyatta Junction, <i>Golbo ward</i>	To increase water access for both human and livestock	400 persons and 1000 livestock	Excavation of new pan of capacity 10,000 m <sup>3</sup>
Holale urban Water supply, <i>Moyale town ward</i>	To improve access and connection	10,000 persons	Repair and Maintenance of Pump sets, distribution system and storage tank. New connections
Uran borehole water project <i>Uran ward</i>	To Supply borehole water for both human and livestock	2000 people and 2000 livestock units	Construction of 50m <sup>3</sup> ground level masonry storage tank  Construction of 2No livestock troughs  Construction of piping systems to tank, and troughs
Waldaa Sololo water Project <i>Waldaa ward, sololo ward</i>	To supply clean water for domestic use for Sololo Ramata/ Makutano community.	Increase water quantity to sololo by 30%	Rehabilitation of pipeline from Waldaa to Sololo Ramata/Sololo Makutano Construction of 100m <sup>3</sup> storage tank at Sololo/Makutano; Construction of water kiosk Sololo/Makutano
Purchase of Electrical tools for BRRT <i>County headquarter</i>	To improve efficiency in repair of Motors and borehole control panels	1 master meter; 1Testor 1Insulator resistance	Purchase master meter, tester Avometer and insulation resistance
Development Planning and Design office establishment <i>Saku central ward</i>	To update survey equipment, Improve performance delivery of the county	5 trainings	Purchase of Terrameter, Purchase of 1No total station complete with all accessories (survey equipment)
Rehabilitation of Songa Water supply pipeline	To improve water supply	300 persons	Pipeline rehabilitated

<i>Songa</i>			
Rehabilitation Leyai Pipeline, <i>Karare ward</i>	To improve water supply	600 persons	Pipeline rehabilitated
Rehabilitation of Golole pan. <i>Qilta ward</i>	To improve access to domestic and livestock water	150 persons and 1000 livestock population	Repair and Excavation of Golole about 6,000 m <sup>3</sup>
Expansion of distribution pipes to Majengo, <i>Nagayo ward</i>	To improve individual connections	3000 people	Purchase of 2" GI pipe to cover 3km piping to Majengo, trenches and laying of pipes
Rehabilitation of Existing pipework's Marsabit Urban Water Supply, <i>Central Saku ward</i>	To improve access to domestic and livestock water	30,000 persons	Construction of Masonry tank 50 m <sup>3</sup> , new pipework's and rehabilitation of existing distribution pipes
Marsabit Urban W/S (Bakuli) Mountain Location in Central Division, <i>Saku ward</i>	To alleviate persistent water shortage in Marsabit town and environs	100,000 residents	Construction of Bakuli III concrete Dam-300,0000 cubic metres; Purchase and installation of 5 surface centrifugal pumps; Rehabilitation of composite filtration unit; Fencing of water facilities; Rehabilitation of existing pipeline in town.
Drilling of borehole at Gadamoji, <i>Qilta ward</i>	To increase water access	1,000 persons and 4,000 livestock	Hydro-geological survey and sinking of borehole
De-silting of Bakuli I and Bakuli III <i>Central Saku ward</i>	To increase water supply to Marsabit town	10,000 people	Removal of silt and debris to capacity
Registration of Marsabit water and sewerage Company <i>Saku ward</i>	To improve sanitation	50,000 people	Construct sewer and sewerage system within Marsabit town
Construction of Sewerage system <i>Moyale town ward</i>	To improve sanitation	60,000 people served	Construction of sewerage system
Sololo Makutano water project <i>Obbu Division</i>	To increase water supply both livestock	4200 people ; 60 m <sup>3</sup> storage tank;	Construction of pipeline from Sololo Ramata to Sololo Makutano; Construction of 600m <sup>3</sup> storage tank at

<i>Makutano ward</i>	and human	One water kiosk to be constructed.	Sololo/Makutano; Construction of water kiosk Sololo/Makutano
Drilling of 20 contingency boreholes <i>North Horr, Laisamis, Moyale</i>	To increase water supply both livestock and human	80,000 People	Sink and Equip boreholes
Construction of 10 Dams, Moyale, <i>North Horr, Laisamis</i>	To increase water supply to livestock in far flung areas	500,000 livestock population to be targeted in the rangelands	Construct dams
Construction of 10 Rock catchments <i>Moyale, North Horr and Laisamis</i>	To harness surface runoff increase water quantity	1,000,000 livestock to have access	Build weirs and embankment

#### iv) Flagship project

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Badasa Dam Badasa Location in Gadamoji Division, <i>Saku constituency</i>	To alleviate water shortage in Marsabit urban areas	Increase water quantity to town by 40%	Dam construction

#### v) Stalled Projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Reasons for stalling	Implementation status
Walda/Sololo Water project <i>Sololo</i>	To supply clean water for domestic use	4200 people ; 60 m3 storage tank; One water	Construction of pipeline from Sololo Ramata to Sololo Makutano; Construction of 600m3 storage	Under funded	70% complete

		kiosk to be constructed.	tank at Sololo/Makutano; Construction of water kiosk Sololo/Makutano		
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**b) Environment Sub sector**

**(i) On-going projects**

<b>Project name Location/Ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Matta-Arba Environmental groups <i>Matta Arba Location Drib Location Gadamoji division</i>	To promote sustainable Natural resource management	6 tanks of 10,000 litres	Provision of 6 tanks of 10,000 Establishment of tree nurseries
Environmental education and Capacity building <i>Countywide</i>	To conduct environmental education, training and awareness	58 locations	Creation of environmental awareness through public baraza's seminars and workshops
Capacity building in environmental management for schools <i>county wide</i>	To support and initiate environmental clubs in schools	10 trainings	Environmental lectures/training for schools.

<b>Project name Location/Ward/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Training Environmental Groups <i>County wide</i>	To conduct 10 trainings for EMCs, WUAs and LDC's on sustainable environmental management and grazing management	10 trainings	Increased awareness programmes for EMC's, LDC' and WUA's
Solid and liquid waste management. <i>County wide</i>	To enhance proper disposal and management of waste	14 awareness campaigns	Awareness campaigns; General Cleaning Activities

**(i) Housing**

**i. On-going Project**

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
ABT centre, <i>Central Saku</i>	To train locals on appropriate building materials	1 centre	Moulding of SSB and building of the centre

**ii. New Proposed project**

<b>Project Name Location/Ward/ Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
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Renovation of Government estates <i>Central Saku</i>	To renovate houses occupied by County officers and senior officers within the County.	20 houses	Inspection, prioritization, tendering, award, inspection and certification of the completed works.
Registration of new Government houses, <i>Central Saku</i>	To maintain and increase government staff housing.	20 houses	Inspection; Filling of Form MOH 362 A; Categorization into LG, HG or MG; and Filling of Statistical Forms and sending them to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.
Construction of 250 housing units for low income and upgrading informal settlement <i>Central Saku</i>	To add housing stock for low income	250 housing units	Construction of housing units
Appropriate Building Technology Centre (ABT) <i>Saku Constituency</i>	To lower the cost of building for the low income groups;  To provide cheap locally available materials;  To protect and conserve the environment ;  To empower the community to generate income	4 centres	Hold workshop to train trainers and community Procure and deliver ABT equipment
Fencing to compound with GoK houses <i>Central Saku</i>	To improve on security and discourage speculators and private developers from encroaching	5 acres of land	Establishing beacons and preparation of bill of quantities, tendering, award and certification of completed works

**iii. Flagship project- None**

**iv. Stalled Project: None**

**7.9.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues.**

Tree planting in schools has been on-going as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the county. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment. The community will also be trained and their capacity built through various environmental groups and water users associations.

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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### **8.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the National and County level to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. It also shows indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes then costing implementing agencies as well as monitoring tools and indicators which are selected for the County, based on projects and programmes identified in chapter seven.

### **8.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation**

Section 47 (1) of the county government Act 2012 requires counties to develop a performance management plan which will inform the M& E by outlining the expected inputs, outputs and results. In the county evaluation is planned at two stages; midterm evaluation and end term evaluation. There will be quarterly and annual reports to assess the progress made in implementing the CIDP and providing necessary information and feedback. At the National level, Monitoring and Evaluation is conducted through National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), whose main aim is to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development policies, strategies and programmes. The

County and lower level monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes are part of this system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in the County Integrated Development Plans as well as indicators facilitating the MTEF process, and development aspects of the county.

The County Monitoring and Evaluation committee will be put in place to serve the needs of the County Government, while complimenting the National M&E system. The CMEC consists of members representing county and national government agencies civil society organizations and the private sectors. The CMEC will provide capacity building to instil M&E culture in the county departments and agencies. The activities of the CMEC will include preparation of the county annual M& E report (CAMER) which will capture feedback to the national level. At the sub county levels there will be a sub county M & E committee to coordinate M & E activities at this level.

## 8.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

### 8.2.1 Agriculture & Rural Development

#### a. Agriculture Sub sector

##### (i) On- going Project

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Agriculture extension programmes. <i>County wide</i>	150 M	2013-2017	No. of Trainings conducted/ No. of farmers trained	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Agriculture dept	County govt/Deve lopment Partners	Awaiting funds
Food security project. <i>County wide</i>	45 M	2013-2017	No. of Trainings conducted/ No. of farmers trained	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Agriculture dept	County govt/Deve lopment Partners	Awaiting funds
Integrated Food	80 M	2013-	No of	Quarterly	Agriculture	County	Awaiting funds

Security <i>county wide</i>		2017	groups Trained	reports Annual reports	dept	govt/Deve lopment Partners	
Horticultural Production.  <i>Moyale constituency</i>	25 M	2013- 2017	No of groups supported/Tr ained	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Agriculture dept	County govt/Deve lopment Partners	Awaiting funds
Soil and water conservation.  <i>County wide</i>	12M	2013- 2017	No of groups Trained	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Agriculture dept	County govt/Deve lopment Partners	Awaiting funds
Farm demonstrations and field days <i>county wide</i>	20M	2013- 2017	No of demonstrati ons/field days made	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Agriculture dept	County govt/Deve lopment Partners	Awaiting funds
Farmer training and establishment of Income generating activities (IGA) <i>County wide</i>	50M	2013- 2017	No of farmers Trained	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Agriculture dept	County govt/Deve lopment Partners	Awaiting funds

**(ii) New Proposed Projects**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost Estimate (KSh.)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Irrigation infrastructure Development <i>County wide</i>	125M	2013- 2017	No. of acreage	Quarterly reports; Annual reports	Agriculture dept	County govt/Deve lopment Partners	Awaiting funds
Agro-Processing; value addition for fruits and vegetables <i>County wide</i>	32M	2013- 2017	No. of cottage industries  No. of farmer	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Quarterly	Agriculture dept	County govt/Deve lopment Partners	Awaiting funds

			groups	reports; Annual reports; Traded volumes			
Natural resources management and drought resilience <i>County wide</i>	145M	2013-2017	No of water pans Hydroponics demos set up No. of greenhouses in production; No of farmers adopting technologies	EIA Reports; Designs and BQs; Completion certificates; Field reports	Dpt. Of Agric/Water/MOPW	County govt/Development Partners	Awaiting funds
County agricultural show ground <i>County headquarters</i>	10 M	2013-2017	No.of agricultural showground	Stakeholders meeting minutes; EIA reports; Designs and BQs; Completion certificates; Field reports	Dpt. Of Agric/Water/MOPW/Dept of Lands/NEMA	County govt/Development Partners	Awaiting funds
County Agricultural Resource Centre <i>County headquarters</i>	25 M	2013-2017	No. of Resource Centres	Stakeholders meeting minutes; EIA reports; Designs and BQs;	Dpt. Of Agric/MOPW/Dept of Lands/NEMA	County govt/Development Partners	Awaiting funds

				Completion certificates; Field reports			
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**Total Agriculture sub sector= KSH.734M**

**b. Livestock Sub sector**

**(i) On- going Projects**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost Estimate (KSh.)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Livestock marketing. <i>County wide</i>	40M	2013-2017	No of markets established	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Livestock dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
Disease control and standard methods in animal health <i>Countywide</i>	20M	2013-2017	No of animals covered	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Veterinary dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
Animal disease monitoring and surveillance <i>County wide</i>	35M	2013-2017	No of field days/trainings	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Veterinary dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
Animal health and extension service delivery systems	20M	2013-2017	No of groups supported	Quarterly reports Annual	Veterinary dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds

<i>County wide</i>				reports			
Veterinary public health infrastructural development. <i>Marsabit, Laisamis Moyale</i>	100M	2013-2017	No of modern slaughter houses constructed	Completion Reports	Veterinary dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
Bee keeping improvement through ADB-ASAL and ENNDA. <i>County wide</i>	100M	2013-2017	No of beekeeping groups formed	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Livestock dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
Environmental protection <i>County wide</i>	50M	2013-2017	No of laboratories constructed	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Livestock dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds

(ii) **New project proposals**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost Estimate (KSh.)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Livestock improvement through ADB-ASAL livestock and rural livelihood support project (ADB-ASAL). <i>County wide</i>	40M	2013-2017	No. of markets established	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Livestock dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
Livestock extension services through NALEP Ewaso Nyiro North Dev Authority(ENND A) and	20M	2013-2017	No. of trainings conducted	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Livestock dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds

ADB-ASAL. <i>County wide.</i>							
Routine control of trade sensitive diseases <i>County wide</i>	140M	2013-2017	No. of animals vaccinated	Vaccination Reports	Veterinary dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
County veterinary diagnostic laboratory <i>county headquarter</i>	20M	2013-2017	No .of laboratory constructed	Operating laboratory	Veterinary dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
Start-up kit for veterinary clinical ambulatory services <i>County wide</i>	7M	2013-2017	No. of kits bought	Kits availed and working	Veterinary dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
Slaughter houses and slaughter slabs <i>Maikona, North Horr ,Turbi Bubisa, Dukana Merille and Loiyangalani</i>	100M	2013-2017	No of slaughter houses constructed	Slaughter houses and slabs	Veterinary dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
Range water project <i>Countywide</i>	50M	2013-2017	No.of water troughs built	annual Reports	Livestock dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
Construction of hay sheds <i>County wide</i>	40M	2013-2017	No of sheds established	annual Reports	Livestock dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
Office infrastructure and enabling	400M	2013-2017	No of office blocks constructed	Constructio n reports Vehicles	Livestock and veterinary dept	County govt/Develop	Awaiting funds

environment for work <i>County wide</i>			Number of vehicles bought	working		ment Agencies	
Digital pen technology <i>County wide</i>	100M	2013-2017	No of diseases reported Number of animals identified	Monthly disease reports and animal identification reports	Veterinary dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
Quarantine station <i>Location to be identified</i>	100M	2013-2017	No of station established	Quarantine reports	Veterinary dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds
Abattoir <i>Location to be identified</i>	50M	2013-2017	No of abattoirs constructed	Livestock slaughter figures and export reports	Veterinary dept	County govt/Development Agencies	Awaiting funds

**Total Livestock sub sector= KSH.1.050B**

### C) Cooperative sub sector

#### (i) New projects

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Stimulus fund steering growth of co-operatives <i>County wide</i>	10 M	2014	No. of Co-operative Unions formed	Quarterly reports.	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
ICT integration of the co-operative societies. <i>County wide</i>	60M	2013-2017	No. of Co-operative Unions supported.	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
Financial management in all co-	100 M	2013-2017	No. of Co-operative	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds

operatives <i>Countywide</i>			Unions supported				
Policy, Legal and Reforms	25 M	2013-2017	No. of Co-operative Unions supported	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
Mobilize new co-operative societies <i>Countywide</i>	30 M	2013-2017	No. of Co-operative Unions supported	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
<b>Total</b>	<b>225M</b>						

### ii) Flagship Project

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Establish cooperative unions <i>County wide</i>	5 M	2014	No. of Co-operative Unions formed	Quarterly reports.	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds

### (iii) New project Proposal

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Two new co-operative unions <i>County wide</i>	4M	2013-2017	2 cooperatives unions formed	Registration certificates for the unions	Department of cooperatives	County Govt Development partners	Awaiting funds

				Reports.			
30 new co-operative societies <i>County wide</i>	5M	2013-2017	30 cooperatives formed	Registration certificates Reports.	Department of cooperatives	County Govt Development partners	Awaiting funds

**Total Cooperative sub sector= KSH.239M**

**d) Lands sub sector**

**(i) Ongoing projects**

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Jirne Adjudication Section. <i>Saku Constituency.</i>	0.2M	2013-2014	No. Ha demarcated.	Demarcation Report	Department of Land	GOK/ County Government	On-going
Songa Adjudication Section <i>Saku Constituency.</i>	0.1M	2013-2014	No. of objections heard & determined	Demarcation Report	Department of Land	GOK/ County Government	On-going
Sagante I Adjudication Section <i>Saku Constituency</i>	0.1M	2013-2014	No. of plots demarcated	Demarcation Report	Department of Land	GOK/ County Government	On-going
Badassa Adjudication Section <i>Saku Constituency</i>	0.2M	2013-2014	No. of plots demarcated;	Demarcation Report	Department of Land	GOK/ County Government	On-going
Laisamis Local Physical Développment Plan (PDP) <i>Laisamis urban</i>	0.5M	2013-2014	No. of plans produced	Reports Produced	Department of Land	County Government	On-going

<i>centre Laisamis Constituency</i>							
Preparation of Part Development Plans for various Public Institutions	0.4M	2013-2014	No .of plans produced	Reports Produced	Department of Land	County Government	On-going
Development Control in <i>Marsabit County</i>	0.3M	2013-2014	No .of applications received	Reports Produced	Department of Land	County Government	On-going

**(ii) New project proposals**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost Estimate (KSh.)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Establishment of County Land Registry <i>County headquarter</i>	1M	2013-2014	No. of certificate of titles issued	Gazettement as a unit of registration of land	County Government	County Government	Awaiting Funds
Land adjudication and settlement <i>Countywide</i>	40M	2013-2017	No. Ha demarcated; No. of Title deeds issued	Demarcation Report	County Government	County Government	Awaiting Funds
Land use and land cover assessment <i>Countywide</i>	3M	2013-2017	No. of reports	M& E reports; site meeting reports.	County Government	County Government	Awaiting Funds
Establishment of County land management board <i>County headquarters</i>	12M	2013-2017	No. of meetings held	M& E reports; meeting reports.	County Government	County Government	Awaiting Funds
Establishment of sub county	12M	2013-2017	No. of meetings	M& E reports;	County Government	County Government	Awaiting Funds

land commissions <i>All sub-counties</i>			held	meeting reports.		nt	
Construction of lands offices, purchase of office equipment, furniture and tools.	60M	2013-2017	No. Of office equipment, furniture and tool	M& E reports, site meeting reports	County Government	County Government	Awaiting Funds
County Physical development plan <i>Countywide</i>	30M	2013-2017	No. of reports	M&E reports; meeting reports.	County Government	County Government	Awaiting Funds
Town Planning <i>Moyale and Moyale.</i>	50M	2013-2017	No. of reports	M&E reports; meeting reports.	County Government	County Government	Awaiting Funds
Boundary identification <i>Countywide</i>	5M	2013-2017	No. of reports	M&E reports; meeting reports.	County Government	County Government	Awaiting Funds
Survey & settlement scheme for IDP <i>Countywide</i>	10M	2013-2017	No. of IDPS settled	M&E reports, meeting reports	County Government	County Government	Awaiting Funds

**Total Lands sub sector= KSH.224.8M**

**e) Fisheries sub sector**

**(i) Ongoing projects**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost Estimate (KSh.)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Completion of office block	250,000	2013-2014	No. Of office block	Completion certificate	Fisheries Dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds

County headquarters			completed				
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**(ii) New project proposals**

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Credit facilities for fishing communities: BMU members <i>Loiyangalani and illeret</i>	30M	2013-2017	No of groups supported	Quarterly reports Annual reports	Livestock dept	County govt/Development Partners	Awaiting funds
Fish landing sites, packing bay, drying and storage racks <i>Loiyangalani and illeret</i>	25M	2013-2017	No of landing sites/bays & storage racks developed	Quarterly reports and annual reports.	Livestock dept	County govt/Development Partners	Awaiting funds
Fish processing plants in <i>Loiyangalani and illeret</i>	40M	2013-2017	No. Of processing plants	Completion certificate	Fisheries dept/MOPW	County GOVT	Awaiting funds
Lake Turkana patrol boats <i>Loiyangalani and illeret</i>	50M	2013-2017	No. Of boats purchased	Procurement documents logbook	Fisheries dept	County GOVT	Awaiting funds

**Total Fisheries sub sector= KSH 145.25M**

**F) Forestry and wildlife sub sector**

**i) On-going projects**

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
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AFD Infrastructure development Project <i>Saku, Laisamis and North Horr</i>	1B	2013-2017	No. Of offices constructed	BQS and tender documents; Handing over report; Certificate of completion.	Wildlife department	AFD	5%
Effective knowledge management <i>Countywide</i>	2 M	2013-2017	No of training reports	Training reports	Wildlife department	AFD	5%
Natural resource management	15M	2013-2017	No of project reports	Project reports	Wildlife department	AFD	5%
Policy and legislative framework	2M	2013-2017	No of reports	Policy documents	Wildlife department	AFD	5%

i) New proposed Projects

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Gums and resin value chain development <i>Moyale and Laisamis</i>	5M	2014/2017	No. Of households involved; Quantity of gums marketed.	Quarterly reports	KFS; Community; County Government	Development partners; County government.	Awaiting funding
Honey value chain development <i>Countywide</i>	5M	2014/2015/2016/2017	No. Of households involved; Quantity of gums sold.	Quarterly reports	KFS; Community; County Government	Development partners; County government.	Awaiting funding

Development of charcoal industry <i>Moyale and Marsabit central</i>	5M	2014/2015 2016/2017	No. of CPAs registered. No. Of Kilning technologies adapted	Quarterly reports	KFS; Community; County Government ; CBOs and Dev. partners	Development partners; County government.	Awaiting funding
Develop commercial and dry land forestry <i>County wide</i>	10M	2014/2015 2016/2017	Area (Ha) woodlots established; Area(Ha) of forest protected.	Quarterly reports	KFS; Community; County Government .	Development partners; County government.	Awaiting funding
Protection of Mt. Kulal as a water catchment area <i>Loiyangalni.</i>	10m	2014/2015 2016/2017	No. Of CFA registered and Forest Maps produced; Area protected.	Quarterly reports	KFS; Community; County Government ; CBOs and NGOs.	Development partners; County government.	Awaiting funding
Establishment of urban forestry. <i>County wide.</i>	5m	2014/2015 2016/2017	NO. Of arboreta established	Quarterly reports	KFS; Community; County Government .	Development partners; County government.	Awaiting funding
Improve forestry infrastructure. <i>County wide</i>	10m	2014/2015 2016/2017	NO. of completion certificate	Quarterly reports	KFS; County Government .	Development partners; County government.	Awaiting funding

**Total Forestry and Wildlife sub sector= KSH.1B (already funded)**

**TOTAL CIDP 2013-2017 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR  
PROJECTED EXPEDITURE=KSH.3.774BILLION**

## 8.2.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector

### a )Transport sub sector

#### I ) Proposed Projects

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Kcb roundabout- Marsabit boys <i>Saku Constituency Marsabit central ward</i>	2M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Minutes; Quarterly reports	Roads Dept	County government	Awaiting funds
Marsabit town roads <i>Marsabit town</i>	450 M	2013-2017	No. of km tarmacked	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports	Roads dept.	County government	Awaiting funds
Marsabit town street light <i>Saku</i>	10M	2013-2017	No. of street light installed	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports	Roads dept.	County government	Awaiting funds
Marsabit – arbijahan <i>Saku</i>	70M	2013-2017	No.of km graded	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports	Roads dept.	County government	Awaiting funds
Main road-quarry <i>Saku</i>	1M	2015-2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports	Roads Dept	County government	Awaiting funds
Stadium-manyattaginda via manyattaote <i>Saku</i>	2M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	Awaiting funds
Town-Nyayo road	5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/	Site Meetings;	Roads Dept	County government	Awaiting funds

<i>Saku</i>			Maintained	Quarterly reports		nt	
Town-shambole via manyattachille <i>Saku</i>	4.5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Grave yard-airstrip dispensary road <i>Saku</i>	4.5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Main road-Komboni primary <i>Saku</i>	5M	2015-2016	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Main road(Muslim agency)-main road(mbt boys) via majengo <i>Saku</i>	3M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Link roads in majengo	4.5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Shauriyako road  <i>Saku</i>	6M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Leyai-mata lama hill  <i>Karare ward</i>	1.5M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds

Main road-pargichon-hajale <i>Karare ward</i>	3M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Leyai-songai-illpus-kituruni <i>Karare ward</i>	10M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Manyattajillo-kubi Kallo <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>	4M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Dirib-jaldesashura <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>	5.5M	2015-2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Malkalakolesasura girls <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>	6.5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Boruharomatamuka <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>	1.5M	2016-2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Kubibagasakachacha <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>	2.5M	2016-2017	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Sagante-garkarsa <i>Sagante/jaldesa ward</i>	10M	2015-2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds

Town –badassa via forest <i>Sagante/jaldes a ward</i>	14M	2014- 2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Town-badassa <i>Sagante/jaldes a ward</i>	30M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Harobota- golole  <i>Sagante/jaldes a ward</i>	1.5M	2014- 2015	No. of km graded	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept.	County governme nt	Awaiting funds
Town-livestock market <i>Moyale constituency Township ward</i>	5M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
moyale town roads <i>Moyale constituency Township ward</i>	450M	2013- 2017	No. of km tarmacked	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept.	County governme nt	Awaiting funds
Moyale town street lights <i>Moyale constituency Township ward</i>	10M	2013- 2014	No. of street lights installed	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept.	County governme nt	Awaiting funds
Town –sessi via hospital road <i>Moyale constituency Township ward</i>	2M	2014- 2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Town-biashara street-lami via	9M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/	Site Meetings;	Roads Dept	County governme	A waiting funds

hajjo <i>Moyale constituency Township ward</i>			Maintained	Quarterly reports.		nt	
Link roads in biashara street <i>Moyale constituency Township ward</i>	5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Township pry-goromuda via muslim pry <i>Moyale constituency Township ward</i>	4.5M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Hellu-mansile road(new) <i>Manyatta/hellu ward</i>	30M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Livestock-manyatta primary <i>Manyatta/hellu ward</i>	2M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded /Maintained	Site Meetings Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Manyatta mosque-moyale girls <i>Manyatta/hellu ward</i>	0.5M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Kinisa-allo bulla <i>Manyatta/hellu ward</i>	1.5M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Manyatta road	2.5M	2013-	No. of Km	Site	Roads Dept	County	A waiting funds

to hellu primary <i>Manyatta/hellu ward</i>		2014	Graded/ Maintained	Meetings; Quarterly reports.		governme nt	
Bambraga-hellu police post <i>Manyatta/hellu ward</i>	1M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Link roads in lami location. <i>Manyatta/hellu ward</i>	1M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Sessi-butiye <i>Butiye location</i>	3M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Qate junction-bori <i>Butiye location</i>	6M	2015-2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Sessi-somare <i>Butiye location</i>	1M	2013-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Dabel-godoma(cut line) <i>Golbo ward</i>	2M	2016-2017	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Watiti-godomagudo	2.5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/	Site Meetings;	Roads Dept	County governme	A waiting funds

<i>Golbo ward</i>			Maintained	Quarterly reports.		nt	
Odda-mansile <i>Golbo ward</i>	0.5M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Link roads in odda <i>Golbo ward</i>	4M	2013-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Rawana-elleborr <i>Uran ward</i>	1.5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Yasare-anona via uran <i>Uran ward</i>	32M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Rawana-funanqumbi <i>Uran ward</i>	1M	2016-2017	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Lataka-elleborr-rawana <i>Uran ward</i>	4M	2016-2017	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
D.f-dadachobbu <i>Obbu ward</i>	3M	2015-2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Adadigarba	3.5M	2013-	No. of Km	Site	Roads Dept	County	A waiting funds

road <i>Obbu ward</i>		2014	Graded/ Maintained	Meetings; Quarterly reports.		governme nt	
D.f-ambalo <i>Obbu ward</i>	3M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
sololo- madoadi- wayegodha <i>Sololo ward</i>	1.5M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Sololomakutan o-town <i>Sololo ward</i>	2M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Link roads in sololo town <i>Sololo ward</i>	1.5M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Logo logo-korr <i>Laisamis Constituency Korr/ngurunit ward</i>	45M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Ngurunit- Mpagas <i>Laisamis Constituency Korr/ngurunit ward</i>	3M	2015- 2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Korr-Namarei <i>Laisamis</i>	3M	2015- 2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds

<i>Constituency Korr/ngurunit ward</i>				reports.			
Gudas-soriadi  <i>Log-logo ward</i>	2M	2015- 2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Lbarook-new health centre  <i>Log-logo ward</i>	0.5M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Town-el barook girls sec sch.  <i>Log-logo ward</i>	4.5M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/Mai ntained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Merille-Koya  <i>Laisamis ward</i>	3M	2014- 2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Merille- Lontolio  <i>Laisamis ward</i>	3.5M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Silapani- Sakardala  <i>Laisamis ward</i>	1M	2015- 2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Koya-Kom  <i>Laisamis ward</i>	6M	2016- 2017	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Merille- Nolotota	1M	2015- 2016	No. of Km Graded/	Site Meetings;	Roads Dept	County governme	A waiting funds

<i>Laisamis ward</i>			Maintained	Quarterly reports.		nt	
Kamotonyi-Lendigiro <i>Laisamis ward</i>	1M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Laisamis-Ndikir-Ulauuli <i>Laisamis ward</i>	3M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Laisamis-Tirgamo Water Supply <i>Laisamis ward</i>	2M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Lokilipi escarpment <i>Loiyangalani ward</i>	12M	2015-2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Loyangalani-Serima <i>Loiyangalani ward</i>	2.5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Mount kulal roads <i>Loiyangalani ward</i>	10M	2013-2014	No. of km graded	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads dept	County govt	Awaiting funds
Yellow rock-Teleki volcano <i>Loiyangalani ward</i>	1M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds

Loyangalani-Lardapach-Arapal road <i>Loiyangalani ward</i>	24M	2014-2017	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Marsabit-Kargi road <i>Kargi/south horr</i>	45M	2013-2015	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Kargi-South Horr <i>Kargi/south horr</i>	3M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Kargi-korr <i>Kargi/south horr</i>	15M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Kargi-Kurkum-Yell <i>Kargi/south horr</i>	2.5M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Illeret-Ethiopia border <i>North Horr Constituency Illeret ward</i>	1.5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Illeret-sibilo <i>North Horr Constituency Illeret ward</i>	5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds

Illeret-Derathe <i>North Horr Constituency Illeret ward</i>	5M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Dukana-bulloq <i>Dukana ward</i>	10M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Balesa-dukana <i>Dukana ward</i>	3M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
El-gade-Balesa <i>Dukana ward</i>	3.2M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Balesa-El-hadi <i>Dukana ward</i>	3.8M	2013-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Sabare-Bulluck <i>Dukana ward</i>	4.5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Balesa-Huri hills <i>Dukana ward</i>	4.8M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
El-hadi-Forole <i>Dukana ward</i>	6.5M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Dukana-	3M	2013-	No. of km	Site	Roads dept	County	Awaiting funds

Ethiopia border <i>Dukana ward</i>		2015	graded	Meetings; Quarterly reports.		governme nt	
Dukana- BalesaSaru <i>Dukana ward</i>	4.8M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Daradhe- Bulukh <i>North Horr ward</i>	2M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Gus-Moite <i>North Horr ward</i>	3.5M	2014- 2015	No. of Km Graded/Mai ntained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Matiti hills- Moite <i>North Horr ward</i>	3M	2014- 2015	No. of Km Graded Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
El-beso-Bololo <i>North Horr ward</i>	1.5M	2016- 2017	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Qorqa-el-beso <i>North Horr ward</i>	1.5M	2016- 2017	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Sarimo-Galasa- koromto <i>North Horr ward</i>	2M	2016- 2017	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Gus-Malabot-	2.5M	2014-	No. of Km	Site	Roads Dept	County	A waiting funds

north horr <i>North Horr ward</i>		2015	Graded/ Maintained	Meetings; Quarterly reports.		governme nt	
North horr- Funangos- Bololo <i>North Horr ward</i>	1.5M	2015- 2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Hurri hills- kalacha junction <i>Maikona ward</i>	20M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Hurrin hills- Toricha- Maikona <i>Maikona ward</i>	4M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Burgabo-hurri hills <i>Maikona ward</i>	2.5M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Turbi-forole <i>Maikona ward</i>	2.8M	2013- 2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
Torich-burgabo <i>Maikona ward</i>	1.5M	2015- 2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds
El-gathe- kurawa <i>Maikona ward</i>	1.2M	2015- 2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County governme nt	A waiting funds

Maikona-medate-buro <i>Maikona ward</i>	2M	2016-2017	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Hurri Hill-Forole <i>Maikona ward</i>	10M	2015-2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Toricha-Elle Dimtu(New) <i>Maikona ward</i>	5M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Kalacha-Olom-Arapal <i>Maikona ward</i>	6M	2015-2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
El-gathe-Hurri Hills <i>Maikona ward</i>	4.5M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Dosawachu-burgabo-hurri hills <i>Turbi ward</i>	4M	2013-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Burgabo-forolle <i>Turbi ward</i>	1.5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Bubisa-shurr <i>Turbi ward</i>	3M	2013-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds

Turbi-koronderi <i>Turbi ward</i>	1M	2015-2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Turbi-amballo <i>Turbi ward</i>	2.5M	2016-2017	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Kukuru-demo <i>Turbi ward</i>	1.2M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Turbi-Forole <i>Turbi ward</i>	3.5M	2013-2014	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Bubisa-Maikona <i>Turbi ward</i>	6M	2014-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Shegel-Bubisa <i>Turbi ward</i>	5M	2013-2015	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Turbi-SapasGange <i>Turbi ward</i>	2.5M	2015-2016	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Sotowes-Demo-Basir <i>Turbi ward</i>	5.5M	2016-2017	No. of Km Graded/ Maintained	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds
Emergency funds for roads	120M	2013-2017	No. of Km Graded	Site Meetings;	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds

<i>County wide</i>			/Maintained	Quarterly reports.		nt	
Road signs <i>County wide</i>	5M	2013-2017	No. of road signs installed	Site Meetings; Quarterly reports.	Roads Dept	County government	A waiting funds

**c. Energy Subsector**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost Estimate (Ksh)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicator</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Wind Farm at Loiyangalani <i>Loiyangalani</i>	1 B	2013-2017	No. of Megawatts produced	Surveys and reports	PPP	GOK/ Development partners	On-going
Rural Electrification project <i>County wide</i>	1M per kilometre	2013-2017	No. of connections	Reports produced	REA / County Government	REA	On-going
Rural Electrification & KPLC project generation plant <i>North Horr, Laisamis</i>	200M	2013-2017	No. of solar equipment supply	Inspection Reports	REA / County Government	REA & KPLC	On-going

**(i) On- going Projects**

**(ii) New Proposed Projects**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost Estimate (Ksh)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Energy saving jikos <i>County wide</i>	10 M	2013-2017	No. of Jikos constructed	Surveys and reports	County Government	County Government	Awaiting funds

Electrification of Off-grid areas <i>County wide</i>	20M	2013-2017	No. of connections	Reports produced	REA / County Government	County Government / Development partners	Awaiting funds
Solar equipment supplier <i>County headquarter</i>	50M	2013-2017	No. of suppliers sourced	Inspection Reports	County Government	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
Solar street lightning <i>Urban centres</i>	20M	2013-2017	No. of solar street lights installed	Sites meetings; Reports produced	County Government	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
Solar Pump driven borehole <i>County wide</i>	30 M	2013-2017	No. of boreholes with solar pumps	Sites meetings; Reports produced	County Government	County Governments/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
Carrying out specific feasibility study to ascertain potential wind zones and related costs of site development  <i>County wide</i>	5M	2013-2017	No. of potential sites identified	Reports	County Government	County Governments/ Development partners	Awaiting funds

### 8.2.3 General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs Sector

#### a) Tourism- sub sector

##### i) On-going projects- None

##### ii) New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Site mapping & Publicity	8M	2014-2015	No. of sites Mapped & published	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
Community eco-Tourism Conservencies	200M	2013-2017	No. of conservancies established	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
Miss/Mr Tourism peagant	5M	2013-2017	No. of events organized	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
Renovation of Koobi Fora Solar eclipse site	2M	2013	No. of structures renovated	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
Networking with partners	10M	2013-2017	No. of partners networked	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
Benchmarking, ASAL regions	5M	2013-2017	No. of reports	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
Resort tourist class hotel through public private partnership	800M	2013-2017	No. of hotels constructed	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds

**b) Trade**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost estimate (Ksh)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Business Skills Transfer	40 M	2013-2017	No. of People Trained	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
New tier-3 Market structures	160 M	2013-2017	No of markets structures constructed	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
Old markets upgrading	100 M	2014	No of markets upgraded	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
Construction of youths Markets	40 M	2013-2017	No of youth markets constructed	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
Establish Trade Link with Counties	15 M	2013-2017	No of links established	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
External Trade development	20 M	2013-2017	No of new markets developed	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
Set up County Chamber of Commerce	50 M	2013-2017	No of members recruited	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
Business Extension Services	10 M	2013-2017	No. of traders visited & Advised	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
County Enterprise Fund	150 M	2013-2017	No of beneficiaries	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds

**c) Industrialization**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost estimate (Ksh)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Organize Investor Conferences	45 M	2013/14	No. of investors conferences organized	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
Domestication of National Industrialization Policies & Laws	3 M	2014	No. of laws and policies domesticated	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
Investment in Abattoirs	200 M	2014-2017	No. of Abattoirs established	Reports	Trade dept	GOK/Developing Partners	Awaiting funds
Mobile Slaughters	50 M	2014-2017	No. of Mobile Slaughters established	Reports	Trade dept	GOK/Developing Partners	Awaiting funds
Fish cooling plant Lake Turkana	100 M	2014-2017	No. of fish cooling plants established	Reports	Trade dept	GOK/Developing Partners	Awaiting funds
Tourism Rich Historical Sites	50 M	2014-2017	No. of new Hotels constructed	Reports	Trade dept	GOK/Developing Partners	Awaiting funds
Exploration of Minerals - [Oil+Iron Ores+Gold+Salt]	100 M	2013-2017	No. of exploration licences issued	Reports	Trade dept	GOK/Developing Partners	Awaiting funds
Energy - [Wind + Solar]	150 M	2013-2017	No. of new investments	Reports	Trade dept	GOK/Developing Partners	Awaiting funds
Private Investment in Education	200 M	2013-2017	No. of school institutions	Reports	Trade dept	GOK/Developing Partners	Awaiting funds

Industrial Development Centre.	100 M	2013-2017	No. of centres established	Reports	Trade dept	County Govt	Awaiting funds
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## 8.2.4 Health Sector

### (a.) On-going project

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
Water harvesting from roofs <i>Marsabit hospital</i>	10 M	2013-2017	No. of replaced asbestos tiles with corrugated iron sheets	Tenders documents; Meeting reports	GOK/Development Partners	County government and partners	Awaiting funds
Development of community strategy <i>county wide</i>	14M	2013-2014	No. of functional units	Reports, supervisory visit	County health services	County government and partners	Awaiting funds
Household Sanitation <i>county wide</i>	30M	2013-2017	Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation	Survey reports Monitoring and evaluation reports	GOK/Development Partners	GOK, UNICEF	On going
School Water and Sanitation <i>county wide</i>	6M	2013-2017	Proportion of schools with effective health clubs	Monthly school returns/reports	GOK/Development Partners	GOK, UNICEF	On going
Health Centre Water and Sanitation	2M	2013-2017	Health facility utilization rate	Monitoring reports	GOK/Development Partners	GOK, UNICEF	On going
Hygiene Education and Promotion <i>county wide</i>	14M	2013-2017	Number of participatory hygiene education trainings held	Training reports Monitoring reports	GOK/Development Partners	GOK, UNICEF	On going
Nutrition	290 M	2013-	Improved	Survey reports;	GOK,	GOK,	On going

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
programmes <i>county wide</i>		2017	nutrition status of under 5 years and vulnerable groups	DHIS Monthly Reports	UNICEF, WVK, Concern WW, FHK, WFP	UNICEF, WVK, Concern WW, FHK, WFP	
Disease surveillance <i>county wide</i>	20M	2013-2017	No. of surveys	No. of Reports surveys	Health dept/ Development Partners	GOK/Deve lopment Partners	On going
Institutional Capacity Building <i>county wide</i>	20M	2013-2017	No. of Vehicles purchased; No. of motorcycles purchased	Procurement documents ; Project progress reports	Health dept/ Development Partners	GOK, UNICEF	On going
Reduce the incidence of Malaria <i>county wide</i>	20 M	2013-2017	No. of households benefited	Distribution vouchers/Regist ers reports	Health dept/ Development Partners	GOK, UNICEF	On going
Strengthen prevention and mitigation measures against HIV/AIDS <i>county wide</i>	20 M	2013-2017	No. of OVCs supported No. of home based care trainings conducted No. of condoms distributed	Progress/monito ring reports	Health dept/ Development Partners	GOK, NACC, AMREF/D evelopment Partners	On going
Waste management <i>Urban centres</i>	25 M	2013-2017	Proportion of households/ institutions/ business premises with refuse pits/receptacl es	Quarterly/annual reports	Health dept/ Development Partners	GOK	On going
Immunizatio n programme	100M	2013-2017	% of children immunized	Report	Health dept/ Development	GOK	On going

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
<i>county wide</i>					Partners		
Reproductive health programme <i>county wide</i>	25M	2013-2017	% reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality.% increase in CHWS &TB	Reports	Health dept/ Development Partners	GOK	On going
Malaria prevention and treatment <i>county wide</i>	15M	2013-2017	% reduction in malaria prevalence	Reports	Health dept/ Development Partners	GOK	On going

#### b) New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
<b>2013/2014 New Projects proposed (Total cost = Kshs.135.2M)</b>							
3 Maternity units	18 M	2013/2014	No of maternity units constructed	Reports; Site minutes	County government (MOH)	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
7 Staff houses	14 M	2013/2014	No of houses constructed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County government (MOH)	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
Construction of dispensary <i>Maikona</i>	6M	2013/2014	No. of units Completed	Report, tender, completion certificate	County government (MOH)	County Government/ Developm	Awaiting funds

						ent partners	
6 Ambulances	45M	2013/2014	No of ambulances procured	Tender documents LPO	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
3 Incinerators	0.9 M	2013/2014	No of incinerators constructed and completed	Monthly progress Reports,; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
1 Utility vehicle	8.5 M	2013/2014	No of vehicles purchased	Log books	County govt	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
1 Water tank	1M	2013/2014	No of tanks constructed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
4 Laboratories	16 M	2013/2014	No of Laboratories constructed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
6 Pits latrines	1.8 M	2013/2014	No. of Latrines constructed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
Moyale hospital, 3 health centres and 5	15M	2013/2014	No of equipments purchased	Tenders, LPO, Vouchers	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development	A waiting funds

dispensaries laboratory equipment						ent partners	
2 hospitals Laundry equipments	3M	2013/2014	No of equipments purchased	Tenders, LPO, Vouchers	County govt/ partners	County Governme nt/ Developm ent partners	A waiting funds
2 hospitals Kitchen renovation and equipment	3M	2013/2014	No of equipment and units completed	Tenders, LPO, Vouchers	County govt/ partners	County Governme nt/ Developm ent partners	A waiting funds
One Inpatient ward	3M	2013/2014	No of In- patient wards constructed	Monthly progress Reports,; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Governme nt/ Developm ent partners	Awaiting funds
<b>2014/2015 New Projects proposed (Total cost = Kshs.193.6M)</b>							
Laboratory for County hospital and 6 health facilities.	18 M	2014/2015	No of laboratory units completed	Tender, LPO, completion certificate	County govt/ partners	County Governme nt/ Developm ent partners	A waiting funds
Surgical Ward <i>County hospital</i>	20M	2014/2015	No of units completed	Tender, LPO, completion certificate	County govt/ partners	County Governme nt/ Developm ent partners	A waiting funds
9 Maternity units	54 M	2014/2015	No of maternity units completed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Governme nt/ Developm ent partners	Awaiting funds

13 Staff houses	26 M	2014/2015	No of houses constructed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minutes	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
2 OPD Blocks	12 M	2014/2015	No of OPD units Completed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
8 Ambulances	60 M	2014/2015	No of ambulances procured	Tender documents/ LPO	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
2 Incinerators	0.6 M	2014/2015	No of incinerators constructed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
3 water tanks	3 M	2014/2015	No of water tanks constructed	Monthly progress Reports, site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
<b>2015/2016 New Projects proposed (Total cost = Kshs 324.1M)</b>							
Medical College <i>County hospital</i>	150M	2015-2016	No of units completed	Tender, LPO, completion certificate	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	A waiting funds
5 Maternity units	30 M	2015-2016	No of maternity units constructed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development	Awaiting funds

						partners	
14 Staff house	28 M	2015-2016	No of houses constructed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
OPD Block	6M	2015-2016	No. of OPD blocks completed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
5 Ambulances	37.5 M	2015-2016	No of ambulances procured	Tender documents/ LPO	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
2 Incinerators	0.6 M	2015-2016	No of incinerators constructed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
3 water tanks	3M	2015-2016	No of water tanks constructed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
3 Laboratories	9 M	2015-2016	No of Laboratories constructed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
Inpatient ward	3M	2015-2016	No of In-	Monthly	County govt/	County	Awaiting funds

			patient wards constructed	progress Reports; Site minute	partners	Government/ Development partners	
Construction of one administration Block	3M	2015-2016	No of In-patient wards constructed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
oxygen concentrator	20 M	2015-2016	No of equipments purchased	Tenders, LPO, Vouchers	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
Borehole	4 M	2015-2016	No. of boreholes drilled	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
Purchase of medical equipments	20 M	2015-2016	No of equipments purchased	Tenders, LPO, Vouchers	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
1 Maternity Theatre	10 M	2015-2016	No of maternity theatres constructed	Monthly progress Reports; Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
<b>2016/2017 New Projects proposed (Total cost = Kshs 182.7M)</b>							
11 Maternity units	66 M	2016/2017	No of maternity units constructed	Monthly progress Reports;	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds

22 Staff houses	44 M	2016/2017	No of houses constructed	Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Governme nt/ Developm ent partners	Awaiting funds
3 OPD Blocks	18M	2016/2017	No. of OPD blocks completed	Monthly progress Reports;	County govt/ partners	County Governme nt/ Developm ent partners	Awaiting funds
1 Ambulance	7.5 M	2016/2017	No of ambulance procured	Log book	County govt/ partners	County Governme nt/ Developm ent partners	Awaiting funds
2 Incinerators	0.6 M	2016/2017	No of incinerators constructed	Monthly progress Reports;	County govt/ partners	County Governme nt/ Developm ent partners	Awaiting funds
1 Utility vehicle	8.5 M	2016/2017	No of vehicles	Log book	County govt/ partners	County Governme nt/ Developm ent partners	Awaiting funds
6 water tank	6 M	2016/2017	No of water tanks constructed	Monthly progress Reports;	County govt/ partners	County Governme nt/ Developm ent partners	Awaiting funds
5 Laboratories	15 M	2016/2017	No of Laboratories constructed	Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Governme nt/ Developm ent partners	Awaiting funds

1 Placenta pit	0.5 M	2016/2017	No of Placenta pits constructed	Monthly progress Reports;	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
1 Inpatient ward	3M	2016/2017	No of In-patient wards constructed	Site minutes	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
Lyster Generator	2M	2016/2017	No of generators purchased	Monthly progress Reports;	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
Fencing 2Health facilities	8 M	2016/2017	No. of fenced facilities	Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
4 Motorbikes	0.4 M	2016/2017	No of Motorbikes purchased	Monthly progress Reports;	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
OPD waiting shed	1 M	2016/2017	No. of Sheds constructed	Site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
Roof Gutters	0.2 M	2016/2017	No. of Gutters installed	Monthly progress Reports, site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds

OPD Renovation	2M	2016/2017	No. Of OPDs renovated	Monthly progress Reports, site minute	County govt/ partners	County Government/ Development partners	Awaiting funds
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**(c.) Stalled projects**

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
Revival stalled projects <i>County wide</i>	40M	2013/2014	No of revived stalled projects completed	Reports; Site minute	County government, CDF	County development funds, CDF	Awaiting funds

**8.2.4 Education Sector**

**(i) On-going project**

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
School feeding program <i>Countywide</i>	100M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Quarterly reports	MOE	GOK	Ongoing
Free primary education	500M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Progress reports	MOE	GOK	Ongoing
Free day secondary education program <i>Countywide</i>	600M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Progress reports	MOE	GOK	Ongoing
Centre of	30M	2013/2014	No. of	Progress	MOE	GOK/ESP	Ongoing

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
excellence <i>north horr girls</i>			facilities constructed	reports			
Centre of excellence <i>Saku high school</i>	30M	2013/14	No. of facilities constructed	Progress reports	MOE	GOK/ESP	Ongoing
Centre of excellence <i>walda</i>	30M	2013/14	No. of facilities constructed	Progress reports	MOE	GOK/ESP	Ongoing
Centre of excellence <i>logologo girls</i>	30M	2013/14	No. of facilities constructed	Progress reports	MOE	GOK/ESP	Ongoing
Construction and rehabilitation of Qarka Boarding school <i>North Horr Constituency</i>	30M	2013/14	No. of facilities constructed	Progress reports	ARL	GOK	Ongoing
Sololo boys Education project II ADB – construction of two classrooms and a laboratory <i>Sololo</i>	4.3M	2013/14	No. of classrooms and laboratories constructed	Site visits Reports	MOE/ADB	ADB	50%
Sololo boys furniture project <i>Sololo</i>	0.375M	2013/14	No. of furniture purchased	Frequent Site visits Delivery notes & receipts	MOE/ADB	ADB	At tendering stage
Amballo nursery school	0.45M	2013/14	No. of classes &	Site visits and progress	MOE/MCC	MCC	50% completed

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
<i>Amballo</i>			No. of pupils benefiting	reports			
Shurra Primary school 5classroom and 9 VIP latrines <i>Shurra</i>	7.5M	2013/14	No. of classroom and VIP latrines constructed.	Site visits and progress reports	CDTF/DEO	CDTF	On going
Dr.Godana Memorial Secondary school <i>Maikona</i>	21M	2013/14	No. of rooms constructed % increase in enrolment % decrease school dropout	Quarterly report.	DEO	CDF	Ongoing
Proposed Bubisa Secondary school <i>Bubisa</i>	10M	201-2017	% increase in enrolment. No. of classroom constructed	Field visit and quarterly report.	DEO	CDF	Ongoing
North Horr Girls secondary School <i>North Horr</i>	10.4M	201-2017	% increase in enrolment % increase school retention rate.	Field visits and quarterly report .	DEO	CDF	On going
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54.025</b>						

**(ii) New proposed project**

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
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Construction of pre-school classrooms <i>Countywide</i>	350 M	2013-2017	No. of classrooms constructed	Quarterly reports	Department of Education	County Government	Awaiting funds
Training of E.C.D teachers <i>Countywide</i>	3M	2013-2017	No. of teachers trained	Quarterly reports	Department of Education	County Government	Awaiting funds
Monitoring and evaluation of ECD Programmes <i>Countywide</i>	2 M	2013-2017	No. of M & E reports	Quarterly reports	Department of Education	County Government	Awaiting funds
Conduct workshops for trainers, trainees and parents/guardians <i>Countywide</i>	4M	2013-2017	No. Of workshops conducted	Quarterly reports	Department of Education	County Government	Awaiting funds
Partner and mainstream stakeholders in ECD sector <i>Countywide</i>	2M	2013-2017	No. Of meetings	Quarterly reports	Department of Education	County Government	Awaiting funds
To build a sub county centre for Early Childhood Education <i>Moyale/Marsabit</i>	10M	2013/2017	No. of Centres constructed	Quarterly reports	Department of Education	County Government	Awaiting funds
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>371 M</b>						

## 8.2.5 Public Administration and International Relations Sector `

### a) Development Planning sub sector

#### i) On-going projects

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
CEISP project-construction <i>Moyale, Laisamis and Maikona</i>	24.7 M	2011/2014	No. of Projects constructed; No. of equipments Purchased	Progress reports	MDP	GOK/A DB	Completed but yet to be equipped

#### ii) New Project Proposal

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Projects M & E <i>County wide</i>	20 M	2013-2017	No. of Monitoring reports	Annual Reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds
Dissemination of Government policies <i>County wide</i>	15 M	2013-2017	No. of Training & Forums made.	Quarterly Reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds
Training on MTEF and Budget process <i>County wide</i>	50 M	2013-2017	No. of trainings.	Quarterly Reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds
Construction and equipping of Modern	15 M	2013/2014	No. of units constructed; No. of	Reports produced	MDP	County government/Development	Awaits for funds

County Information Resource Centre <i>County Headquarter</i>			equipment purchased			partners	
Community Empowerment Meetings <i>County wide</i>	25 M	2013-2017	No. of trainings made	Quarterly Reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds
Special interests, gender and youth Mainstreaming Trainings <i>Countywide</i>	10 M	2013-2017	No. of trainings made	Annual Reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds
Administrative support services <i>Countywide</i>	8M	2013/2014	No. of vehicles purchased	Log books	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds

**b) County Public Services sub sector**

**New project proposals**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost estimate (Ksh)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Project Implementation status</b>
Recruitment/employee resourcing <i>County Wide</i>	30M	2013-2017	No of staff recruited against the requirement	Recruitment report	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds
Training and	100M	2013-	No of	Training &	MDP	County	Awaits for funds

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost estimate (Ksh)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Project Implementation status</b>
Development <i>County Wide</i>		2017	training and development and Capacity building	development report		government/Development partners	
Job Evaluation <i>County Wide</i>	20M	2013-2017	No. of Job grading and Structures report.	JEP Reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds
Staff rationalization <i>County Wide</i>	400M	2013-2017	No of employees retrenched and re-deployed	Staff retrenchment report and Staff deployment report	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds
Human Resources Information Systems <i>County Wide</i>	5M	2013-2017	No. of Monitoring and Evaluation reports	Monitoring and Evaluation reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds
Performance Management Systems <i>County Wide</i>	15M	2013-2017	No. of Quarterly Appraisal Reports	PMS in place and Monthly reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds
Industrial Relations Matters <i>County Wide</i>	50M	2013-2017	No of industrial Cases	Quarterly HR reports on Industrial Relations	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds
Change Management <i>County Wide</i>	25M	2013-2017	No. of in reach programs conducted	Quarterly Report on Change Management and Culture transformation	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds
Strategic Plans <i>County Wide</i>	10M	2013-2017	No. of plans	Annual reports	MDP	County government/Development partners	Awaits for funds

## 8.2.6 Social Protection Culture and Recreation Sector

### i) On-going projects

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Older Person's Cash Transfer Programme <i>County wide</i>	100M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Reports	Dept of Gender	GOK /Development Partners	On-going
Registration of self help groups <i>County wide</i>	2M	2013-2017	No. of Groups Registered	Reports	Dept of Gender	GOK /Development Partners	On-going
Persons With Severe Disabilities – Cash Transfer (CT) Programme. <i>All Sub-counties</i>	5M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Reports	Dept of Gender	GOK /Development Partners	On-going
National Development Fund for Persons with Disabilities. <i>County wide</i>	5M	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries /Groups supported	Reports	Dept of Gender	GOK /Development Partners	On-going
Women Enterprise Fund. <i>County wide</i>	100M	2013-2017	No. of Groups supported	Reports	Dept of Gender	GOK /Development Partners	On-going
Gender Mainstreaming <i>County wide</i>	4M	2013-2017	No. of trainings conducted	Reports	Dept of Gender	GOK /Development Partners	On-going
Gender Based Violence <i>County wide</i>	2M	2013-2017	No. of trainings conducted	Reports	Dept of Gender	GOK /Development Partners	On-going
Grants to groups/community projects	100M	2013-	No. Of groups	Reports	Dept of Gender	GOK /Development Partners	On-going

<i>County wide</i>		2017					
Conflict resolutions <i>County wide</i>	10M	2013-2017	No. of meetings conducted	Reports	Dept of Gender	GOK /Development Partners	On-going
Parental and family care <i>Countywide</i>	5M	2013-2017	No. of trained parents and children	Reports	Children department	GoK/County government	On-going
Child abuse and neglect <i>Countywide</i>	5M	2013-2017	No. of cases reported	Reports	Children department	GoK/County government	On-going
Social Protection <i>Countywide</i>	200M	2013-2017	No. of supported households	Reports; Payrolls	Children department	GoK/County government	On-going
Child participation <i>Countywide</i>	5M	2013-2017	No. of activities undertaken	Reports	Children department	GoK/County government	On-going
Child protection <i>Countywide</i>	10M	2013-2017	No of workshops	Reports	Children department	GoK/County government	On-going
Persons With Severe Disabilities – Cash Transfer (CT) Programme. (All Sub-counties )	100M	2013-2017	700 persons	Reports,	Dept of Gender	GOK /Development Partners	On-going
<b>Totals</b>	<b>653M</b>						

ii) **New project proposals**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
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	(Ksh)						
Construction of children Remand home <i>Marsabit</i>	10M	2014-2017	No. of remand homes	Certificate of practical completion	Children department	GoK/ County government	Awaiting funds
Construction of rehabilitation schools <i>Marsabit</i>	20M	2014-2017	No. of rehab schools	Certificate of practical completion	Children department	GoK/ County government	Awaiting funds
Organizational building capacity <i>Laisamis, Sololo, North Horr and Loiyangalani</i>	5M	2013-2014	No. of sub-county offices	Reports	Children department	GoK/County government	Awaiting funds
Construction of children rescue centre <i>Marsabit</i>	10M	2014-2017	No. of rescue centres	Certificate of practical completion	Children department	GoK/County government	Awaiting funds
Relief of Distress <i>County wide</i>	10M	2013-2017	No. of households	Reports	Dept of Gender	GOK/ Development Partners	Awaiting funds
Capacity building <i>County wide</i>	7M	2013-2017	No. of people trained	Reports	Dept of Gender	GOK /Development Partners	Awaiting funds
Purchase of motor vehicle <i>County headquarter</i>	5M	2013-2017	No. of vehicles	Reports; Motor vehicle logbook	Dept of Gender	GOK/ Development Partners	Awaiting funds
Social Hall <i>Marsabit</i>	5M	2013-2017	No. of halls	Reports; Certificate of practical completion	Dept of Gender	GOK /Development Partners	Awaiting funds
Construction of office block <i>County headquarter</i>	15M	2013-2017	No of office blocks	Tender documents; Certificate of completion	Dept of Gender	GOK/ Development Partners	Awaiting funds

Procurement of plastic water tanks <i>County headquarter</i>	1M	2013-2017	No of water tanks	Tender documents	Dept of Gender	GOK /Development Partners	Awaiting funds
Furnishing the office <i>County headquarter</i>	1M	2013-2017	Assorted furniture	Tender documents	Dept of Gender	GOK/ Development Partners	Awaiting funds
Develop programs for skill acquisition i.e. youth skills index <i>County headquarter</i>	15M	2013-2017	No. of programmes developed	Reports	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Establishment of village polytechnics <i>All sub counties</i>	50 M	2013-2017	No. of polytechnics established	Reports	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Monitoring and evaluating of Programmes <i>County wide</i>	10M	2013-2017	No. of reports	Reports	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Identifying and developing Playgrounds <i>County wide</i>	10 M	2013-2017	No. of playgrounds	Reports Produced	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Organize peace tournaments, clinics, athletics and camel derby <i>All sub counties</i>	10 M	2013-2017	No. of tournaments	Reports Produced	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Organize talent search tournaments <i>All sub counties</i>	15M	2013-2017	No. of tournaments	Reports Produced	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Upscale uptake	15M	2013-	No of	Reports	Department of	County	Awaiting funds

of Youth Development Fund Enterprise <i>County wide</i>		2017	additional youth benefiting from fund	Produced	Youths	Government	
Conduct entrepreneurship trainings <i>countywide</i>	15M	2013-2017	No. of trainings conducted	Reports Produced	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Dissemination of the National Youth Policy <i>County wide</i>	2M	2013-2017	No. of forums	Reports Produced	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Conduct campaigns on youth health <i>Countywide</i>	8M	2013-2017	No. of forums	Reports Produced	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Youth Leisure and Recreation <i>Countywide</i>	12M	2013-2017	No. of facilities established	Reports Produced	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Conduct 'trees for jobs' programmes  <i>Korr, Hurri Hills, Jaldesa and Moyale</i>	20 M	2013-2017	No. of youths employed; No. of trees planted	Reports Produced	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Youth and ICT <i>Countywide</i>	5 M	2013-2017	No. of ICT equipment	Delivery notes	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
To equip youth empowerment Resource Centres <i>All subcounties</i>	5M	2013-2017	No. of equipments purchased	Delivery notes	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Develop a policy paper on the 30% Tender awards to the youth <i>County</i>	1M	2013-2017	No of policy documents	Reports Produced	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds

<i>headquarter</i>							
Establishment of youth offices <i>All sub-counties</i>	20 M	2013-2017	No. of offices constructed	Certificates of completion	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Purchase of official vehicle, tools, machinery and equipment <i>County headquarter</i>	20M	2013/-2017	No of vehicles, tools, machinery and equipment	Delivery notes; logbooks	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Staff recruitment for the polytechnics <i>All sub counties</i>	30M	2013-2017	No of instructors	Advertisements; Appointment letters	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Train sports personnel <i>County wide</i>	5M	2013-2017	No of officials	Reports	Department of Youths	County Government	Awaiting funds
Indigenous knowledge promotion <i>County wide</i>	4M	2013-2017	No. of promotion drives	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
Training of traditional birth attendants in partnership with the ministry of health <i>County wide</i>	3M	2013-2017	No. of health attendants trained	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
Annual cultural festival <i>Locations to be identified</i>	25M	2013-2017	No. of cultural festivals organized	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
Cultural and recreational centre <i>Location to be identified</i>	150M	2013-2017	No. of cultural villages and centres	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds

Art galleries and beadwork centre <i>Location to be identified</i>	30M	2016	No. of art galleries	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
Loiyangalani museum renovation and artefacts addition <i>Loiyangalani</i>	15M	2015	No. of facilities renovated	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
Creation of a museum through partnership with the national museum of Kenya, and the national government <i>Location to be identified</i>	50M	2016	No. of facilities constructed	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
Creation of libraries <i>Location to be identified</i>	100M	2014-2017	No. of libraries constructed	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
Development of cultural regulations <i>County headquarter</i>	2M	2014	No. regulations made	Reports	Tourism dept	County government	Awaiting for funds
<b>Totals</b>	<b>736M</b>						

## 8.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

### a) Interior & Coordination of National Government

#### i) Ongoing Projects-None

#### ii) New Proposed Projects

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost estimate (Ksh)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Peace building and conflict management programme <i>County Wide</i>	50M	2013-2017	No. of peace meetings conducted	Quarterly reports.	County and Deputy County Commissioner	GOK/Development Partners	On going
Security Communication facilities <i>County Wide</i>	100M	2013-2017	No. of security facilities	Quarterly reports	Police	GOK/Development Partners	On going
Training of chiefs <i>County Wide</i>	40M	2013-2017	No. of trainings	Quarterly reports	County and Deputy County Commissioners	GOK/Development Partners	On going
<b>Total</b>	<b>190M</b>						

### **b) Registration of persons**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost estimate (Ksh)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
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Conducting mobile registration <i>County Wide</i>	20M	2013-2017	No. of Registrations & ID. cards issued	Quarterly reports	Registration of Persons	GOK/Development Partners	On going
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### **New Proposed Projects**

#### **c) Civil Registration**

### **New Proposed Projects**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost estimate (Ksh)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Capacity building of chiefs on Registration of death and birth <i>County wide</i>	20M	2013-2017	No. of Registrations made	Quarterly reports.	Civil Registration dept	GOK/Development Partners	On going

## 8.2.8 Environmental Protection, Water and Housing Sector

### a) Water sub sector

#### i. On-going Projects

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
El Boji Water supply <i>Maikona ward</i>	4M	2013	No of new connections	Quarterly reports ;	Water dept	County government	On going
Completion of Losikirach water supply <i>Loiyangalani ward</i>	3M	2013	No. of new connections	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	On going
Odda community borehole water supply <i>Golbo ward</i>	2 M	2013	Kilometre covered	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	On going
Completion of Kubiqalo piping, <i>Qilta ward</i>	3 M	2013	No. of kilometres piped	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	On going

ii. New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Motor vehicle <i>County headquarter</i>	6 M	2013/2014	No. of vehicles Purchased	Quarterly reports ; log books	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Water bowser <i>County headquarter</i>	8 M	2013	No. of Bowsers Purchased	Quarterly reports ; log books	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Equipping of Boreholes at Dr Godana Sec School and Maikona Girls <i>Maikona</i>	5.17M	2013/2014	No. of boreholes equipped	Quarterly reports.	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Rehabilitation of North Horr water supply, <i>North Horr ward</i>	2M	2013/2014	No. of facilities rehabilitated	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Equipping of Harillo Borehole, <i>Kalacha ward</i>	3.5 M	2013	No. of operational boreholes	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Equipping Galas borehole, <i>North Horr ward</i>	4M	2014	No. of operational boreholes	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Rehabilitation of Dukana water supply system, <i>Dukana ward</i>	2.9M	2014	No. of boreholes rehabilitated	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Strategic boreholes <i>County wide</i>	32.4 M	2013	No. Of Boreholes drilled	Quarterly reports	Water department	County Government	Awaiting funds
Sarima Bore hole Projects, <i>Mt. Kulal</i>	6M	2013	No. of operational boreholes	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds

Burharamia rural Water rehabilitation <i>Burharamia</i>	5 M	2014	No. of facilities rehabilitated	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Laisamis Rural Water supply rehabilitation <i>Laisamis Ward</i>	3M	2014/2015	No. of facilities rehabilitated	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Desilting of Lekechula pan, <i>Loglogo ward</i>	2.6 M	2014	No. Of pans desilted	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Borehole Projects, <i>Korr(farakoren, mpagas, urewen), logloggo ward (gudhas)</i>	16 M	2013	No of boreholes drilled	Quarterly reports	Water Dept	County Govt	Await funding
Replacement of old pipes and Rehabilitation of Gatab springs <i>Gatab</i>	2 M	2014/2015	No. of pipes replaced	Quarterly reports	Water	County Government	Awaiting funds
El Molo piping Rehabilitation <i>Mount Kulal</i>	2M	2014	No. of pipes replaced	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Loglogo Health centre borehole <i>Loglogo</i>	3M	2013	No. of operational boreholes	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Rehabilitation and Embankment reinforcement Huwai pan, <i>Mount Kulal</i>	6M	2013	No. Of pans rehabilitated	Quarterly reports	Water department	County Government	Awaiting funds
Moyale Boreholes Project <i>Moyale</i>	22 M	2013	Number of Borehole drilled	Quarterly reports	Water Department	County Government	Awaiting Funds

Rehabilitation of Rawan borehole <i>Rawan</i>	2 M	2013	No. Of boreholes rehabilitated	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Desilting of Sololo Ramata pan <i>Sololo</i>	6 M	2013	No. of pans desilted	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Missa Community Waterpan <i>Missa</i>	5M	2013	No. of pans constructed	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Construction of new pan at Funan Nyatta Junction, <i>Golbo</i>	4M	2013	No. of pans constructed	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Holale urban Water supply, <i>Moyale town Ward</i>	3M	2013	No. of facilities rehabilitated	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Pipping water from Uran borehole for livestock <i>Uran</i>	1.52 M	2013	No. of KMs piped	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Rehabilitation of Waldaa/ Sololo water supply <i>Sololo</i>	5 M	2013/2014	No. of facilities rehabilitated	Quarterly reports	Water Dept	County Government	Awaiting funds
Purchase of Electrical tools for Borehole team <i>County wide</i>	0.2M	2013	No. of tools purchased	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Development Planning and Design office establishment <i>County wide</i>	1.5M	2013	No. of offices established	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds

Rehabilitation of Songa Water supply pipeline <i>Songa</i>	4M	2013	No. of KMs rehabilitated	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Rehabilitation Leyai Pipeline <i>Leyai</i>	4M	2013	No. of KMs rehabilitated	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Rehabilitation of Golole pan <i>Golole</i>	2 M	2013	No. of pans rehabilitated	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Expansion of distribution pipes to Majengo <i>Saku</i>	5M	2013	No. of pipes rehabilitated	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Rehabilitation of Existing pipelines Marsabit Urban Water Supply <i>Marsabit town</i>	5.4 M	2013	No. of pipes rehabilitated	Quarterly reports	Water dept	County government	A waiting funds
Drilling and Equipping Borehole at Gandamoji <i>Gandamoji</i>	7.5 M	2013	No. of boreholes drilled and equipped	Quarterly reports	Water	County government	Awaiting funds
Desilting of Bakuli I and Bakuli III <i>Saku</i>	4.6 M	2013	No of facilities desilted	Quarterly reports	Water	County Government	Awaiting funds
Marsabit Urban W/S (Bakuli) Mountain Location in Central Division, <i>Saku ward</i>	30 M	2014/2015	No. of additional cubic metres supplied	Quarterly reports	Water	County Government	Awaiting funds
Registration of Marsabit water and sewerage Company, <i>Saku ward</i>	100 M	2014, 2015, 2016/2017	No. of companies registered	Quarterly reports	Water	County Government	Awaiting funds

Construction of Moyale Sewerage system <i>Moyale town</i>	50 M	2014, 2015,2016 /2017	No. of sewerage systems constructed	Quarterly reports	Water	County Government	Awaiting funds
Sololo - Makutano water project <i>Obbu Division makutano ward</i>	15 M	2014/2015	No. of projects established	Quarterly reports	Water	County Government	Awaiting funds
Drilling of 20 contingency boreholes <i>North Horr, Laisamis, Moyale</i>	200 M	2015/2016 , 2016//2017	No. of borehole drilled	Quarterly reports	Water	County Government	Awaiting funds
Construction of 10 Dams <i>Moyale, North Horr, Laisamis</i>	100 M	2014/2015 , 2015/2016 , 2016/2017	No of dams constructed	Quarterly reports	Water	County Government	Awaiting funds
Construction of 10 Rock catchments <i>Moyale, North Horr and Laisamis</i>	100 M	2014/2015 /2016/2017	No of rock catchments constructed	Quarterly reports	Water	County Government	Awaiting funds

**b) Environment Sub sector**

**i) Ongoing project - None.**

**ii) New proposed Projects**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost estimate (Ksh)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Matta-Arba Environmental groups Support programme <i>Gadamoji division</i>	5M	2013	No. of Groups supported	Quarterly reports	NEMA	County government.	Awaiting funding
Capacity building <i>Countywide</i>	3M	2013/2014/2015/2016/2017	No. of trainings conducted	Quarterly reports	NEMA	County government.	Awaiting Funds
Capacity building <i>county wide</i>	6M	2013/2014/2015/2016/2017	No. of trainings conducted	Quarterly reports.	NEMA	County government.	Awaiting funds
Training Environmental Groups <i>county wide</i>	8M	2013/2014/2015/2016/2017	No. of trainings conducted	Quarterly reports.	NEMA	County government.	Awaiting funds
Solid and liquid waste management. <i>county wide</i>	9M	2013/2014/2015/2016/2017	No. of trainings conducted	Quarterly reports.	NEMA	County government.	Awaiting funds

c) **Housing Sub sector**

i) **Ongoing project**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost Estimate (Ksh)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Appropriate Building Technology Centre (ABT) Saku Constituency	6M	2014-2017	No .of housing technology centres created	Quarterly reports.	Housing department	GOK/ Development partners	Awaiting Funds

ii) **New proposed project**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Cost Estimate (Ksh)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring Tools</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>
Appropriate Building Technology Centre (ABT) <i>County wide</i>	10M	2014-2017	No .of housing technology centers created	Quarterly reports	Housing department	GOK/Development partners	Awaiting Funds
Renovation of Government estates <i>County Wide</i>	10M	2014-2017	No. of houses renovated	Quarterly reports	Housing department	GOK/Development partners	Awaiting Funds
Registration of new Government houses <i>County Wide</i>	0.5M	2014	No. of houses registered	Quarterly reports	Housing department	GOK	Awaiting Funds
Construction of 250 housing units for low income and	50M	2014-2017	No .of housing units constructed	Quarterly reports produced	Housing department	GOK/Development partners	Awaiting Funds

upgrading informal settlement <i>County Wide</i>							
Fencing of 5 acres of GOK lands <i>County headquarter</i>	1.5 M	2013/14	No. of Kms fenced	Completion certificate	Housing department	County Government	Awaiting funds

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## Appendix I: County Fact Sheet – Vital Statistics

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>County Area</b>	
Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	70,961.2
Water mass (km <sup>2</sup> )	4,956
Gazetted forests (Ha)	15,280.7
Un-gazetted forests (Ha)	60,000
No. of National parks/reserves	4
Arable land (Km <sup>2</sup> )	15,827.5
Non-arable land (Km <sup>2</sup> )	54,440.2
Total urban areas(Km <sup>2</sup> )	-
No. of towns	2
<b>Topography and Climate</b>	
Lowest altitude (metres above sea level)	300
Highest altitude (metres above sea level)	1,865
<b>Temperature Range:</b>	
High (°C)	30.2
Low (°C)	10.1
Rainfall: High(mm)	1000
Low(mm)	200
Wind speed in km per hour	381.5
<b>Demographic Profiles(projections)</b>	
Total population (2012)	316,206
Total male population	164105
Total female population	152,101
Sex ratio	100:93
<b>Projected Population</b>	
(2015)	343,399
(2017)	372,931
<b>Infant Population (2012)</b>	
Female	4,208
Male	4,422
Total	8,630
<b>Population Under Five (2012)</b>	
Female	24,141
Male	25,419
Total	49,560
<b>Primary School Age Group (2012)</b>	
Female	40,780
Male	50,442
Total	91,222

<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
<b>Secondary School Age Group (2012)</b>	
Female	17,624
Male	21,181
Total	38,805
<b>Youthful Population (2012)</b>	
Female	40,780
Male	46,099
Total	86,879
<b>Labour Force (2012)</b>	
Female	74,002
Male	81,245
Total	155,247
<b>Reproductive Age Group;     Female</b>	65,089
<b>Aged Population (2012)</b>	
Female	6,250
Male	6,871
Total	13,121
<b>Eligible Voting Population:(2012)</b>	
Name of Constituency	23,450
Saku	31,432
Laisamis	47,550
Moyale	41,699
North Horr	144,131
Total (county)	
<b>Total Registered Voters (2012)</b>	
Saku	20,318
Laisamis	20,998
Moyale	38,562
North Horr	24,530
Total (County)	104,408
<b>Urban Population (2012)</b>	
Moyale	40,663
Marsabit	16,213
Sololo	5,551
Laisamis	2,875
Loiyangalani	5,565
Total	70,868
<b>Rural Population(2012)</b>	
Female	116,718
Male	128,933
Total	245,651
<b>Population Density(2012)</b>	
Highest	25
Lowest	2

<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>	
County	4	
	<b><u>County</u></b>	<b><u>National</u></b>
Crude birth rate	45/1000	38.4/1000
Crude death rate	7.3/1000	10.4/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	10/1000	24/1000
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	42/1000	54/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	21/1000	
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	1127/100000	495/100000
Under Five Mortality Rate (UMR)	51/1000	79/1000
<b>Life Expectancy:</b>		
Male (yrs)	65	58
Female (Yrs)	64	61
Total number of households	56,941	8,767,800
Average household size	5	
Physically disabled persons (No.)	9,720	
<b>Distribution of Population by Disability Type (%):</b>		
Lame		
Blind	1	25.7
Deaf	0.97	7.8
Dumb	0.6	5.9
Mental	0.4	9.0
Other	0.3	18.4
	0.1	31.5
<b>Poverty Indicators:</b>		
Absolute poverty:		
Percentage (%)	80	
Number	197,926	
Contribution to national poverty (%)	1	
<b>Urban Poor:</b>		
Percentage (%)	39	
Number	96,489	
<b>Rural Poor:</b>		
Percentage (%)	92	
Number	267,872	
<b>Food Poverty:</b>		
Percentage (%)	83	
Number	205,348	
<b>Income Per Capita:</b>		
Sectorial contribution to household income:		
Agriculture (%)	2	
Rural self-employment (%)	10	
Wage (%)	7	
Urban self-employment (%)	18	

<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
<b>Crop Farming</b> Average farm size (small scale) (ha) Percentage of farms with title deeds (%) Total acreage under food crops (Ha) Total arable land (ha) Main storage facilities -Bags, wooden granaries Population working in agriculture (%)	0.8 1 5,060 1,582,750 - 2
<b>Livestock Farming</b> Number of Ranches : Company ranches Group ranches	0 0
<b>Main Livestock Bred:</b> Cattle Goats Sheep Camels Donkeys Poultry  Total number of ranches Beekeeping apiaries/ bee hives	424,603 1,143,480 960,004 203,320 63,861 50,690  0 2,691
<b>Milk Production:</b> Quantity (Lts) Value (Kshs)	288,674 11,546,960
<b>Beef Production:</b> Quantity (Kgs) Value (Kshs)	325,481 48,822,150
<b>Mutton production:</b> Quantity (Kgs) Value (Kshs)	1,308,710 209,393,600
<b>Egg Production:</b> Quantity (Trays) Value (Kshs)	727,500 7,275,000
<b>Camel Meat Production:</b> Quantity (Kgs) Value (Kshs)	82,800 8,280,000
<b>Fisheries Production:</b> Fishermen (No.) Fish farm families (No.) Fish Ponds Main species of fish catch:- Tilapia, Labeo, Nile Perch  Fishing effort- A fishing trip takes an average of (days) landing beaches (No) Gazetted landing beaches	1,400 400 0   10 10 4



<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
Doctor/Population t ratio	1:63,825
Nurse/Population ratio	1:1868
HIV Prevalence (%)	1.8
Children vaccination (%)	63.6
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	8.3
Antenatal care (ANC) (%)	76.2
Place of delivery (%)	
Hospital	12.0
Health centre	0.9
Dispensary/ clinic	3.3
Maternity home	1.8
At home	82.0
Delivery assistant (%)	
Doctor	2.2
Midwife/ Nurse	12.2
TBA	58.7
Trained TBA	21.7
Self	1.8
Other	1.6
Morbidity rate (%)	
Male	21.5
Female	21.3
Total	42.8
Malaria control	
Children under 5 who slept under bed net (%)	
Untreated net	21.9
Treated net	22.4
Five most prevalent diseases (%)	
Malaria/fever	44.8
flu	19.1
Respiratory Diseases-lower	5.3
Eye problem	4.5
Headache	3.7
<b>Education</b>	
<b>Pre-School:</b>	
No. of ECD centres	207
No. of ECD teachers	261
Teacher/pupil ratio	1: 46
Total enrolment	12,218
Average years of attendance	3
<b>Primary School:</b>	

<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
Number of primary schools Number of teachers Teacher/pupil ratio Total enrolment Gross enrolment rate (%) Drop-out rate (%) Average years of attendance Completion rate (%)	129 680 1:60 41,200 49 43 7 57
Community distribution by distance to the nearest public primary school (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0-1KM</li> <li>1.1-4.9 KM</li> <li>5KM and more</li> </ul>	7.9 7.7 84.4
<b>Secondary Schools:</b> Number of secondary schools Number of teachers Total enrolment Teacher/pupil ratio Drop-out rate (%) Average years of attendance Completion rate (%)	16 120 3,131 1:26 10 4 84
Community distribution by distance to the nearest public secondary school (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0-1KM</li> <li>1.1-4.9 KM</li> <li>5KM and more</li> </ul>	9.9 17.5 72.7
<b>Tertiary Institutions</b> Public Universities (No.) Private Universities (No.) University Campuses/colleges (No.) National Poly techniques(No) Science & Technology Institutes (No.) Other Public Colleges (No) Youth Polytechnics (No)	0 0 0 0 0 0 4
<b>Literacy: (Population aged 15+)</b> Ability to read: Can Read (%) Cannot read (%) Ability to write: Can write (%) Cannot write (%)	27.7 71.5 22.9 74.6
<b>Water and Sanitation:</b>	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Households with access to piped water	3,050	
Households with access to potable water	8,250	
Number of permanent rivers	0	
No. of shallow wells	853	
No. of protected springs	18	
No. of un-protected springs	17	
No. of dams	9	
No. of pans	53	
No. of bore holes	60	
No. of Households with roof catchments systems	1,045	
Mean distance to nearest water point (km)	25	
House Holds distribution by time taken(minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water		
0	7.6	
1-4	15.4	
5-14	23.7	
15-29	19.0	
30-59	20.5	
60+	13.7	
Household with latrines (%)	34.3	
<b>Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)</b>	<u>County</u>	<u>National</u>
Piped into dwelling	0.3	6.9
Piped	6.6	23.1
Rain/harvested	0.5	0.1
Borehole	19.3	11.0
Protected well	9.7	7.4
Protected spring	1.9	7.0
Unprotected well	36.8	5.7
Unprotected spring	1.8	4.4
Stream	0.6	21.6
Jabias	1.3	0.3
Water Vendor	10.6	6.5
Pond	6.4	2.1
Dam	3.4	2.0
Lake	1.3	1.1
Others	0.1	0.3
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%)		
Flush toilet		
VIP Latrine	0.2	
Pit Latrine	6.5	
Uncovered Pit latrine	25.8	
Covered Pit latrine	13.5	
Bucket	12.3	
Other	12.3	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
None	0	
	65.7	
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%)		
Collected by Local Authority		
Collected by Private firm	0.4	
Garbage pit	0	
Burning	12.1	
Public garbage heap	19.7	
Farm garden	1.9	
Neighbourhood community group	8.9	
	57.1	
<b>Energy:</b>		
Households with electricity connection (No)	1,273	
Trading centres connected with electricity (No)	4	
House Holds distribution by main cooking fuel (%)		
Firewood	91.7	16.9
Paraffin	1.4	64.6
Electricity	0.2	0.8
Gas (LPG)	0.2	5.0
Charcoal	6.1	16.9
Biogas	0.1	0.1
Solar	0.0	11.6
Other	0.2	0.3
House Holds distribution by main lighting fuel (%)		
Fuel wood	48.0	4.5
Electricity	7.5	22.7
Solar	1.2	1.6
Gas Lamp	2.9	1.0
Pressure Lamp	0.1	0.6
Lantern	23.0	30.5
Tin lamp	12.2	38.5
Others	5.1	0.7
House Holds distribution by cooking appliance type (%)		
Traditional stone fire	91.1	
Improved traditional stone fire	1.7	
Ordinary Jiko	2.2	
Improved Jiko	3.2	
Kerosene Stove	1.6	
Gas cooker	0	
Electric cooker	0	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Other	0.2	
<b>Transport and Communication:</b> Road length in km Bitumen surface Gravel surface Earth surface Total  Railway line length Railway stations Sea/lake ports Airstrips  Number of telephone connections Mobile network coverage (%) No. of cyber cafes No. of private courier services Number of post offices Number of sub-post offices Licensed stamp vendors	0 0 397 2,034 2,431  0 0 0 6  557 20 5 0 2 1 1	
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade &amp; Industry</b>		
No. of trading centres Number of Registered Retail Traders Number of Registered wholesale traders  <b>Industry</b> Manufacturing Industries Bakeries Jua Kali Associations Jua Kali Artisans  <b>Tourism</b> Number of tourist class Hotels Number of Campsite  <b>Financial Services</b> Commercial banks Micro-finance institution Building Societies Village Banks	29 1,182 44  0 0 0 2  1 3  3 2 0 0	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Insurance Companies/ branches	0	
<b>Housing</b>	<u>County</u>	<u>National</u>
Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit (%)		
Owner occupied		
Rented	89.7	68.0
	13.3	32.0
HH distribution by main wall materials (%)		
Stone		
Brick/ block	1.6	16.6
Mud/ wood	5.0	16.8
Mud/ cement	30.0	36.7
Wood only	10.7	7.7
Corrugated Iron sheet	8.1	11.1
Grass straw	1.0	6.6
Tin	12.1	3.2
Other	3.4	0.2
	28.1	0.9
House Hold distribution by main floor materials (%)		
Cement	<u>County</u>	<u>National</u>
Tiles	16.4	41.0
Wood	0.3	1.6
Earth	0.3	0.8
Other	82.7	56.5
	0.4	0.2
House Hold distribution by main Roofing material (%)		
Corrugated Iron sheet	<u>County</u>	<u>National</u>
Tiles		
Concrete	27.5	73.2
Asbestos sheet	0.2	2.2
Tin	0.1	3.6
Grass	1.0	2.3
Makuti	1.5	0.3
Mud/dung	24.3	13.7
Other	11.8	3.2
	0.8	0.8
	32.8	0.7
<b>Government Houses by Category</b>		
LG	138	
MG	43	
HG	7	
<b>Self Help, Youth and Women Groups</b>		
Youth groups	504	
Women groups	310	
Self Help groups	480	
<b>Active</b>		

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Youth groups	302
Women groups	170
Self Help groups	405