

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF ISIOLO

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2027

THEME

Equitable and Prosperous County

Our Vision

A secure, just, integrated and prosperous county where all enjoy full potential and high quality of life.

Our Mission

Facilitation of an inclusive participatory and vibrant engagement in development that allows optimal utilization of available resources

Our Core Values

- **Inclusive Engagement:** We practice equity and equality and engage all stakeholders in establishing the development needs and priorities to inform the county programmes, projects and initiatives.
- **Social Responsibility:** We care for the citizens and the natural environment.
- **Integrity:** We act in an honest, accountable and transparent manner in all our undertakings.
- **Ownership:** We seek to have the citizens embrace a shared county development agenda and take Centre-stage in the formulation, implementation, monitoring & evaluation of county policies and plans.
- **Leadership:** We are committed as county public officers to act with a sense of urgency to address citizens' needs and make qualified decisions in a timely manner.
- **Openness and Innovativeness:** We promote an open and innovative mind-set that strive to apply ingenuity thinking and creativity to everything we do. Our county is open to new ideas and methods and we encourage individuals to explore new opportunities to improve our service deliver

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CADP	County Annual Development Plan
CBEF	County Budget and Economic Forum
CBO	Community Based Organization
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CoG	Council of Governors
CSO	County Statistics Officer
CSP	County Sectoral Plan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
e-CIMES	Electronic County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHCR	Kenya Population and Housing Census Report
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PESTEL	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PSRI	Population Studies and Research Institute
PWD	Person with Disability
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SWG	Sector Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

GLOSSARY OF KEY CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGIES

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

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

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

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

Flagship/Transformative Projects: These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation etc. They may be derived from the Kenya Vision 2030 (and its MTPs) or the County Transformative Agenda/Long-term Plans

Green Economy: An economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities as well as enhancing sustainable development without degrading the environment.

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

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

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

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

Output: Products, services or immediate results, tangible or intangible resulting directly from the implementation of activities or applying inputs.

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

Programme: A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed by a National/County Department to achieve a specific objective.

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

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

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

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

Target: A result to be achieved within a given timeframe through application of available inputs.

FOREWORD

Kenya's legal framework on devolution requires development at the County level comprehensively captured in a five-year plan: County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). Specifically, The County Governments ACT 2012, (Part XI) makes it mandatory for County Governments to have a CIDP that sets out development initiatives, projects, and a resource mobilization framework, maps, County-Related Statistics and information on investments. Formulated through a highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholders' process conducted throughout our great county, Isiolo County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023-2027 elaborates on the development priorities for the County for the next five years. It also upholds the development aspirations of Isiolo people from the previous CIDP 2018-2022. This CIDP sets programmes and flagship projects that my administration will focus on to enable us to set an economic foundation for all.

My government will focus on improved access to clean and safe water, quality health services, strengthening Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE), agriculture and livestock promotion, exploring the commercialization of mining, diversification of tourism products, promoting and marketing of our tourism sites and empowerment of women, youth and persons with disabilities among other priorities captured in this CIDP.

I am delighted that our CIDP III has development priorities clearly aligned and linked to Kenya's Vision 2030 MTP IV, the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). MTP IV identifies among other development priorities; scaling up targeted financing for women, youth and persons with disabilities, diversification of tourism products, enhancing government services through automation and digitization as key drivers of sustainable development.

I thank the people of Isiolo County, development partners, professionals and the elected leaders whose support and inputs made preparation of this development plan successful. I therefore urge all stakeholders in the county to cooperate and collaborate for successful implementation of the development priorities outlined in this CIDP III to transform the socio-economic trajectory of our County.

God bless you all.

**H.E HON. ABDI IBRAHIM HASSAN,
GOVERNOR, ISIOLO COUNTY**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027 was prepared through the efforts of many stakeholders. In this regard, I thank most sincerely the Governor Isiolo His Excellence Mr. Abdi Ibrahim Hassan and Deputy Governor Mr. James Lowasa, County Secretary and County Executive Committee Members (CECM) for providing the overall leadership and guidance during the process of developing the Third-Generation CIDP 2023-2027.

I thank Ministry of Devolution and Planning and & Council of Governors' Secretariat for providing the guidelines for preparation of this document.

I am equally grateful to USAID-Nawiri, WFP, E4IMPACT, Action Aid, Mercy Corp, ACT, World Vision, CESVI, VSF, DRC, IPFK, UNICEF MID-P, FAO, AMREF and NRT for their support in facilitating the process in all stages of the 2023-2027 CIDP development. I subsequently thank the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), community groups, Members of the private sector, general public and professional bodies for providing inputs for the development of this plan.

I wish to acknowledge the role of the County Chief Officer Economic Planning Mr. Gabriel Lekalkuli Elias, the Deputy County Secretary donor coordination Mr. Mohamed Boru Ali and the dedicated team of officers from County Economic Planning Department Mr. Roba Abduba, Ms. Halima Ibrahim, Mr. Gabriel Manyinsa, Mr. Shukri Abdullahi, and Ms. Dokatu Galgalo who provided administrative and technical inputs in preparation of the 2023- 2027 CIDP. In addition, I appreciate the part played by sector technical working groups and departmental heads in technical inputs to finalization of this document.

May God enable this great county to achieve the expected implementation of this document.

MR. BANTICHA JALDESA ABDULLAHI
COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The County Governments Act 2012 (Part XI) obligates each County to develop a county integrated development plan to reflect its strategic priorities, specific goals, objectives, and a costed implementation plan, provision for monitoring and evaluation as well as clear reporting mechanisms. Further, the Act provides that a county integrated development plan should contain information on investments, projects, development initiatives, maps, statistics and a resource mobilization framework.

Isiolo County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023-27 outlines the development priorities for the county in the next five years. It is a commitment by the county government to its citizens in setting an economic foundation in the county. This CIDP carries forward the development aspirations of Isiolo people from the previous CIDP 2018-2022. It sets out the county agenda for the next five years, whose aim is enhancing sustainable socio-economic development. The overall objective of the Isiolo CIDP 2023-2027 is to guide the county to reach a sustainable path of economic growth and enhanced welfare of its citizens through coordinated development.

The CIDP III Preparation was through a participatory approach with the involvement of diverse stakeholders. Citizens deliberated on their development issues, challenges and priority interventions through public participation fora. The CIDP has six chapters, as outlined below:

Chapter one of the CIDP provides the county's background information including inhabitants (dominant, marginalized, minority communities), location of its headquarters, major economic activities, whether the county is a member of a regional economic block (s) and other inter/intra county relations.

Chapter 2 provides a review of the implementation of the previous CIDP 2018-22. It presents an analysis of county performance in terms of revenues, expenditures and key outcomes as well as the major challenges faced in the implementation of the plan.

Chapter 3 provides a brief spatial framework for the implementation of development projects and programmes in the county. The chapter also indicates the progress made in the preparation of county spatial plans.

Chapter 4 provides sector development priorities, strategies, programmes, flagship projects, and cross-sectoral linkages.

Chapter 5 gives an overview of the county's institutional arrangement and their specific roles towards the implementation of the CIDP. In addition, the chapter presents the resource mobilization and management framework, asset management, and risk and mitigation measures.

Chapter 6 outlines monitoring and evaluation process during implementation period and after. The proposed M&E structure; data collection, analysis, reporting and learning; M&E outcome indicators tracking; and dissemination and feedback mechanism.

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

Isiolo County is at the heart of Kenya, a crucial and strategic gateway between Northern and Southern Kenya. Isiolo's strategic position in Kenya has made it irresistible and attractive to local and international investors. As a result, the County is poised to become an economic giant, an industrial hub and international trading center. The County has beautiful hills, valleys, acacia trees, the vast savannah grasslands, and various species of Wildlife. The County boasts of abundant land, tourist attraction sites and minerals, which are the major economic resources. Livestock production remains the biggest economic activity with approximately 80% of the population relying on it. The remaining 20% rely on agro-pastoral, trade and casual laboring activities. The County has its fair share of natural wealth such as the three national game reserves namely; Shaba, Buffalo Springs and Bisanadi. The County has an international airport, which is the nerve Centre of the LAPSSET projects.

According to the 2019 Population and Housing Census, Isiolo County recorded a total population of **268,002** with population density of 11 people per kilometer square. The County average Growth rate between 2009 and 2019 exceeded the projected average growth rate of 1.45. This is a result of ripple effect due to speculative motives... of the national projects such as the LAPSSET, the Resort City and upgrading of Isiolo Airport to an International Airport and other demographic dynamics such as in-migration, high fertility rates, low uptake of family planning control measures, moderate mortality rates and improved life expectancy. By the 2025, the total County Projected population is 330,492 and this figure with further rise to **345,871** by the year 2027.

The population consists largely of Cushitic Communities (Oromo-speaking Borana and Sakuye), Turkana, Samburu, Meru, Somali and other immigrant communities from other parts of the country. Fifty three percent of the population resides in the rural areas. The Isiolo urban population will increase once the Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor project is complete.

The County is a member of Frontier County Development Council (FCDC), a regional economic bloc composed of the County governments of Lamu, Tana River, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Turkana, Samburu and West Pokot. The Council Promotes cooperation, coordination and information sharing between Counties in view of strengthening devolution, enhancing socioeconomic development and promoting peaceful coexistence among its members. The County headquarter is located at Isiolo town, along Nanyuki- Moyale highway, 285 Kilometers north of Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya by road.

1.2 Position and Size

Isiolo County borders Marsabit County to the North, Samburu and Laikipia Counties to the

1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1 Physical and Topographic Features

Most of the land in the Isiolo County is flat low lying plain. The plains rise gradually from an altitude of about 200 M above sea level at Lorian swamp, 300M above sea level at Merti Plateau; 1100 M above the sea level at Isiolo town with the highest point occurring at Oldonyiro-Labarishereki at 2019M above sea level. There are six perennial rivers in the County namely; Ewaso Ngiro North, Isiolo, Bisan-Gurach, Bisanadi, Likiundu and Liliaba rivers. Ewaso Ngiro North River has its catchments area in the Aberdare ranges and Mount Kenya. It also serves as a boundary mark between Isiolo North and Isiolo South constituencies. Isiolo River originates from Mount Kenya and drains into Ewaso Ngiro River. Bisan-Gurach and Bisanadi rivers are in the southern part of the County and drains into the Tana River. Likiundu and Liliaba originate from Nyambene hills and drains into Ewaso Ngiro North River. The County has a combination of metamorphic rocks and other superficial rock deposits. The tertiary rocks (Olive Basalt) are in the northern parts of the County, where past oil exploration has been undertaken. The areas covered with tertiary marine sediments have a high potential for ground water harvesting.

1.3.2 Climatic Conditions

Isiolo County is generally an arid and semi-arid area with low-lying plains on most parts of the region. About 80% of the land is non-arable (22,000 km²) and is used for grazing while agro-pastoralism is practiced in a few areas. The County has three agro-ecological zones (AEZs): semi-arid (5 percent of the total land in the County), arid (30%), and very arid (65%).

The short rain season occurs between October and December with the peak in November while the long rain occurs between March and May with the peak in April. The topography of the landscape influences the amount of rainfall received. The higher ground areas near Mount Kenya and Nyambene Hills (Wabera, Bulapesa, Ngaremara, Burat and Kinna wards receive between 500-670mm of rainfall per year. The drier eastern and northern part of the County receive less than 300mm. High temperatures are recorded in the County throughout the year, with variations in some places due to differences in altitude. The mean annual temperature in the County is 29 degrees centigrade. The County records more than nine hours of sunshine per day and has a huge potential for harvesting and utilization of solar energy. Monsoon winds blow across the County throughout the year and attain their peak during the months of July to August, sweeping away all the moisture. The strong winds provide a huge potential for wind generated energy.

Table 1: Amount of rainfall received in Isiolo in the period of three years

Year/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average 2019	0.0	0.0	26.1	56.7	17.7	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	61.8	191.2	78.2
Average 2020	80.4	37.2	35.5	74.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.1	66.7	30.7
Average 2021	3.7	5.7	3.8	54.3	8.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.5	20.1	43.6	38.5

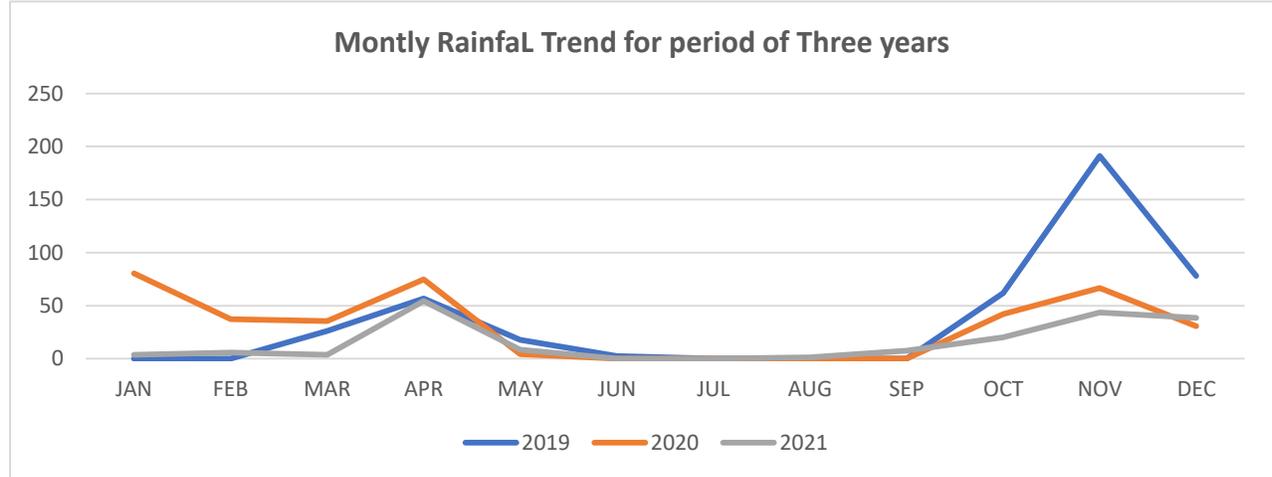


Figure 1 Amount of rainfall received in Isiolo in the period of three years

Source: Kenya meteorological Dept.

1.3.3 Ecological Conditions

The County lies in two ecological zones namely semi-arid and arid. The semi-arid zone (Zone V) covers part of Wabera, Bulapesa, and some parts of Burat Wards in Isiolo North Constituency, and southern parts of Kinna Ward in Isiolo South Constituency. This zone receives between 400 and 650 mm of rainfall annually¹⁰ and the vegetation mostly consists of thorny bush with short grass. The main crops grown in this zone are Maize, beans, cowpeas, green grams, onions, tomatoes, mango and pawpaw. The arid zone (Zone VI) covers Oldonyiro, Ngare Mara, some parts of Burat Wards in Isiolo North Constituency, the entire Garbatulla Ward, and northern parts of Kinna Ward in Isiolo South Constituency. Rainfall ranges between 300 and 350 mm annually and supports grassland and few shrubs. Crops grown in this zone are mainly maize, beans, cowpeas and green grams. The severe arid zone (Zone VII) covers Chari, Cherab, parts of Oldonyiro Ward in Isiolo North Constituency, and Sericho Ward in Isiolo South Constituency. The area is barren, very hot, and dry most of the year, with annual rainfall averaging 150-250 mm. Such harsh climatic conditions do not favour crop growth in this zone.

1.4 Administrative and Political Units

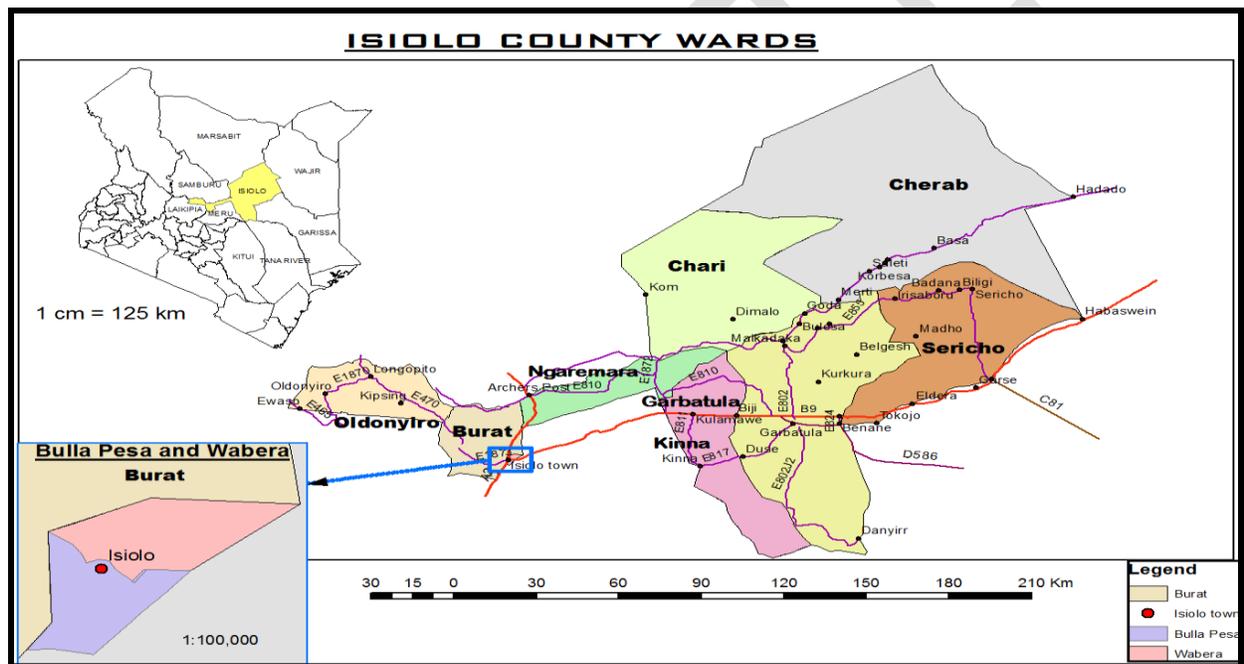
1.4.1 Administrative Units

The County has two constituencies, three sub-counties and ten wards

Table 2: Administrative Subdivision

Constituency	Sub-County	Number of Divisions	Number of Locations	Number of sub-locations	Wards	Area (Km2)
Isiolo North	Isiolo	4	16	30	4	2,691
	Merti	3	9	21	3	12,757
Isiolo south	Garbatulla	4	22	37	3	9,902
Total					10	

Source: County Commissioner, Isiolo County, 2022



Map 2: Isiolo County Administrative units by Wards

Merti sub-County occupies 50% of the land area of Isiolo County while Isiolo sub-County occupies the least area. Three other sub counties namely; Sericho, Oldonyiro and Cherab have been gazetted awaiting operationalization. There is need to introduce more lower administrative units in the sub Counties' as to take services closer to the citizens.

1.4.1 County Government Administrative wards by constituency

Table 3: County Government Administrative Wards

Sub –County	Size Km ²	Number Of Wards	Ward Name
Isiolo	2,691	5	Wabera
			Bulla Pesa

			Burat
			Ngaremara
			Oldonyiro
Merti	12,757	2	Chari
			Cherab
Garbatulla	9,902	3	Kinna
			Garbatulla
			Sericho
Total	25,700	10	

Source: County Economic Planning Office

1.4.2 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)

Table 4: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	Ward	Registered votes
Isiolo North	Wabera	15,034
	Bulapesa	15,125
	Burat	13,195
	Ngaremara	5,434
	Oldonyiro	5,984
	Chari	4,486
	Cherab	8,065
Sub- Total		67,323
Isiolo South	Kinna	8,885
	Garbatulla	7,238
	Sericho	6,058
Sub- Total	Sub total	22,181
Grand Total		89,504

Source: IEBC 2022

Isiolo North constituency has the highest number of wards (seven) while Isiolo South has three wards. Isiolo North constituency is the largest in area coverage of 15,881 Km² while Isiolo South constituency has area coverage of 9,819 Km². Isiolo north has the highest registered voters of 67,323 compared to Isiolo south with 22,181 registered voters. Majority of the population resides in Isiolo municipality where the County headquarters is located due to well-established social amenities and high in migration caused by the speculative motive of upcoming LAPSSET projects.

1.5 Demographic Features

1.5.1 Population Size, Composition and Distribution

According to the 2019 Population and Housing Census, Isiolo County recorded a total population of 268,002. County average Growth rate between 2009 and 2019 was about 2.8%, which is higher than the national average of 2.2% because of demographic dynamics changes such as immigration, increasing fertility rates, low mortality rates and higher life expectancy.

The total projected population will surpass the current KNBS projections of 345,871 by 2027. This is as result of ripple effect of the national projects such as the LAPSSET corridor subsidiary projects, the Resort City and the upgrading of Isiolo Airport to an International Airport. These planned capital investments are going to boost rapid population growth in the County to about 368,938 and 408,630 by 2030 and 2045 respectively.

Apart from the big five, the population also consists of indigenous marginalized communities of Wata, Ndorobo, Nubians and a considerable number of other immigrant communities from other parts of the country who mostly reside in Isiolo central doing business and small scale farming.

County Population Age Structure

Table 5: Population Projections by Sub-County and Sex

Sub-County	Census (2019)			2022 (Projection)			Projection (2025)			Projection (2027)			
	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Garbatulla	54,661	45,068		99,729	57,941	47,772	105,713	61,417	50,638	112,056	65,102	53,677	118,779
Isiolo	60,414	60,647		121,061	66,455	66,712	133,167	73,101	73,383	146,484	80,721	80,721	161,442
Merti	24,435	22,768	9	47,203	25,901	24,134	50,035	27,455	25,582	53,037	29,102	27,117	56,220

Source: KNBS 2019 Where M is male, F is female and T is Total

The analysis on population dynamics reveals that Isiolo Sub County is the most populated among the three sub counties based on 2019 KPHC. There is no major disparity between the population of male and female in Isiolo and Merti sub Counties. However, there is a considerable disparity between male and female in Garbatulla Sub-County. The County inter-censal population growth rate is 2.8% which is slightly higher than the national population growth rate of 2.2% these therefore calls for County to put strategies in place to expand services to cater for the high growing population in the spirit of bringing services closer to the people and leaving no one behind.

Table 6 Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2019				2022			2025			2027		
	Male	Female	Inter-sex	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	20,445	20,172		40,617	22,774	23,111	45,885	23,542	23,280	46,821	24,162	23,893	48,055
5-9	21,069	20,076		41,145	21,392	22,387	43,779	21,781	23,044	44,825	22,283	23,156	45,439
10-14	20,489	18,425		38,914	20,069	20,855	40,924	20,777	21,779	42,557	21,035	22,217	43,252
15-19	17,008	14,146		31,154	18,298	19,008	37,306	19,062	19,952	39,014	19,525	20,562	40,087
20-24	12,442	12,281		24,723	14,634	15,626	30,260	17,530	17,983	35,513	18,033	18,604	36,636
25-29	10,436	10,040		20,476	11,846	13,172	25,018	12,515	13,637	26,152	14,420	15,169	29,589
30-34	9,506	9,044		18,550	9,935	10,879	20,814	11,237	12,365	23,602	11,678	12,669	24,348

Age Cohort	2019				2022			2025			2027		
Age	Male	Female	Inter sex	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
35-39	6,803	5,884		12,687	8,500	8,780	17,280	8,926	9,455	18,380	9,782	10,409	20,191
40-44	5,454	4,327		9,781	7,246	7,278	14,524	8,012	7,912	15,923	8,291	8,346	16,638
45-49	3,847	3,276		7,123	5,031	5,088	10,119	6,489	6,358	12,846	6,983	6,756	13,739
50-54	3,023	2,455		5,478	3,104	3,139	6,242	3,871	3,849	7,720	4,799	4,623	9,422
55-59	2,435	2,395		4,830	2,217	2,222	4,439	2,399	2,361	4,760	2,876	2,788	5,664
60-64	2,441	1,960		4,401	1,771	1,815	3,586	1,848	1,851	3,699	1,956	1,936	3,893
65-69	1,399	1,212		2,611	1,256	1,348	2,604	1,422	1,536	2,958	1,466	1,558	3,024
70-74	1,237	1,185		2,422	1,054	1,146	2,200	873	1,030	1,903	961	1,138	2,099
75-79	589	523		1,112	686	780	1,466	806	991	1,797	726	930	1,656
80+	886	1,082		1,968	984	1,229	2,214	836	1,184	2,021	848	1,291	2,139
NotStated	1			1									
Intersex			9	9									
All Ages	139,510	128,483	9	268,002	150,796	157,863	308,659	161,925	168,567	330,491	169,826	176,045	345,871

Source: KNBS 2019 census

N/B Intersex population projection excluded from the table since it is too small to be distributed by age

From the population projections depicted above, we find that 80% of the population is comprised of persons below the age of 35 years. The County therefore needs to come up with programmes that can support the wellbeing of this growing population. Such programs include Health and Nutrition interventions, Early Childhood Development and Education, Child protection, Basic Education, vocational training and Tertiary Education, Youth Welfare, empowerment and innovation support.

Population Projections by Urban Centre

Table 7 Population Projections by Urban Area

Urban Area	Census (2019)			2022 (Projection)			Projection (2025)			Projection (2027)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Isiolo	38,687	39,958	78,645	43,329	47,950	91,279	47,662	52,745	100,407	52,429	58,019	110,448
Garbatulla	9,028	8,415	17,443	9,750	9,088	18,838	10,530	9,815	20,346	11,057	10,306	21,363
Modogashe	6,039	5,775	11,814	6,281	6,006	12,287	6,532	6,246	12,778	7,054	6,746	13,800
Kinna	5,739	5,436	11,175	6,198	5,980	12,178	6,818	6,578	13,395	7,500	7,235	14,735
Merti	5,682	5,308	10,990	6,534	6,051	12,585	7,514	6,656	14,171	8,266	7,322	15,588
Total	65,175	64,892	130,067	72,092	75,075	147,167	79,066	82,040	161,097	86,306	89,628	175,934

Source: KNBS 2019

The 2019 population census shows that the County is urban Centres had a total population of **130,067** with Isiolo Municipality accounting for over 60 percent of the total urban population. Merti is the least populated urban Centre accounting for only 8.4 percent of the urban population. The figure below shows that the urban population is projected to increase to 147,167 by the year 2022 and 175,934 by 2027.

This high population growth is attributed to the anticipated vision 2030-mega projects dividends. The county therefore should have a comprehensive long-term plan for existing urban Centres and upcoming ones.

1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

The vastness of the County makes its population density of 11 persons per square kilometre relatively small compared to the national population density figure of 82 persons per square kilometre. Table 9 presents population density and distribution per sub-County

Table 8: Population distribution and density by Sub-County

Sub-County	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)		2027 (Projection)	
	Area (KM2)	Population	Density	Area (KM2)	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Isiolo	2,691	121,061	45	2,691	134,378	50	149,159	55	165,885	62
Garbatulla	9,902	99,729	10	9,902	106,710	11	114,180	12	122,172	12
Merti	12,757	47,203	4	12,757	50,507	4	54,043	4	57,826	5

Source: KNBS 2019

Going by administrative units, Isiolo Sub-County had a total population of 121,061 as per 2019 census report. The 2019 census further showed that Isiolo Sub-County had a population density of 45 persons per square Kilometre. The sub-County total projected population will be 134,378, 149,159, and 165,885 in the years 2022, 2025, and 2027 respectively. The sub county projected population density is at 50 persons per square kilometre in the year 2022, and 55 and 62 persons per square kilometre by the year 2025 and 2027 respectively.

Garbatulla Sub-County had a total population of 99,729 as per the 2019 census with a population density of 10 persons per square kilometre. The sub-County total projected population will be 106,710, 114,180, and 122,172 in the years 2022, 2025, and 2027 respectively. The projected population density will be 11 persons per square kilometre in the year 2022, 11.3, and 12 persons per Km2 by the year 2025 and 2027.

Merti Sub-County had a total population of 47,203 in the 2019 census. The sub-County had a population density of four persons per Km2. The sub-County total population is projected to grow to 50,507, 54,043 and 57,826 in the years 2022, 2025, and 2027 respectively. The population density will continue stagnating at four persons per Km2 by the years 2022 and 2025 and five persons per Km2 by 2027.

Taking into consideration the population distribution and density disparity, the County should put strategies in place to facilitate equitable development that is tailor made to the diverse demographic and settlement patterns displayed in the County.

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1.5.3 Population Projection by Broad Age Groups

Table 9: Population Projections by Broad Age Groups

Age Group	2019 (Census)				2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Infant Population(<1 Year)	3,277	3,254		6,531	3,932	3,905	7,837	5,112	5,076	10,188	6,135	6,091	12,226
Under 5 Population	20,445	20,172		40,617	22,490	22,189	44,679	24,738	24,408	49,147	27,212	27,212	54,425
Pre-School (3- 5 Years)	13,591	13,324		26,915	14,950	14,656	29,607	16,445	16,122	32,567	18,090	17,734	35,824
Primary School (6 –13 Years)	33,286	30,882		64,168	36,615	33,970	70,585	40,276	37,367	77,643	44,304	41,104	85,408
Secondary School (13 –19 Years)	24,347	20,756		45,103	26,782	22,832	49,613	29,460	25,115	54,575	32,406	27,626	60,032
Youth (15 –29 Years)	39,886	36,467		76,353	43,875	40,114	83,988	48,262	44,125	92,387	53,088	48,538	101,626
Women of Reproductive Age (15 – 49 Years)		58,998		58,998		64,898	64,898		71,388	71,388		78,526	78,526
Economically Active Population (15 – 64 Years)	73,395	65,808		139,203	80,735	72,389	153,123	88,808	79,628	168,436	97,689	87,590	185,279
Aged (65+)	4,111	4,002		8,113	4,275	4,162	8,438	4,703	4,578	9,281	5,173	5,036	10,209

Source: KNBS 2019

Education is very critical for Human Capital Development. ECDE plays an important role in holistic development and growth of the learners. The County has 240 ECD centers (165 public and 75 private). The 2022 eligible population projections of age 4-5 years for ECD enrolment is 29,607 and but only 22,768 (public 15,415 (7695 male, 7719 female), private 7,353 (4166 male, 3187 female) are attending in ECDE centers as per the ECDE department report 2022. The disparity attributes to nomadic way of life, inadequate ECDE infrastructures & pre-school meals, and effects of climate change, poverty, poor parental engagement and insecurity. ECDE teachers in the county stands at 510, of which, 278 and 232 are in private schools. Teacher pupil ratio in public ECDE schools is 1:55, which is higher than the required ECDE norm of 1:25. The county needs to put proper strategies in place to have the young children of pre-school age in school. Some of the key strategies include; strengthening multi-sectoral approach on ECDE development, rapid ECDE infrastructure development, increase-teaching work force, strengthening of school feeding programmes and establishment of mobile schools.

The projected population of primary school going children (Age 6-13) in 2022 is 70,585. Only about 49,3769 (70%) are in primary school the rest are out of school due to: nomadic way of life, early marriages, insecurity, drug abuse, climate related issues such as drought inadequate school feeding programs and religious radicalization. The County has 156 primary schools of which 116 are public and 40 are private. There are 1,036 primary school teachers and this implies that the teacher/pupil ratio is 1:48 compared to the required teacher pupil ratio of 1:35. The dropout rate is about one percent. Implying that most of pupils are transiting to secondary schools due to cooperation out of school children back to school sponsored by UNCEF. About 74% of pupils walk/travel for over five km to reach the nearest public primary school. This situation therefore calls for need to come up with strategies that will ensure these children are in school including enhancement of school feeding programmes, expansion of primary school infrastructure, and employment of more teachers and addition of low cost boarding primary schools.

The County has 38 secondary schools of which 32 are public and six are private. There are only four public boarding secondary schools in the county. The 2022 projected eligible enrollment secondary enrolment population is 49,613 while the actual total enrolment for is 8,463(17%) students (4124 males and 4339 females.) Teacher population in secondary schools stands at 405 (262 male, 143 female) with a teacher/student ratio of 1:21 which is better than the required teacher-student ratio of 1:30. However, still a great number of students have to walk/travel for 5 km and above to reach the nearest secondary school. From the data presented above the number of teachers is enough but needs to be equitably distributed all schools across the county. The actual county enrolment of 17% is very low due to lack of enough schools and majority of parents prefer schools from other counties because they post better results. In order to attract enrolment we need to improve the infrastructure, standards and performance of schools through provision of proper learning environment and school management.

The County has five vocational training centers four public and one private. Vocational enrolments are still low for example, enrolment at County technical facilities is 352 (2022). This means fewer youth acquire technical skills within the County. There are only six Instructors representing instructor student ratio of 1:59. There is therefore need for the establishment and operationalization of more vocational training centers in the County but also very important to address the enrolment challenges due to negative perceptions on technical, vocational education and training.

Isiolo County has a very youthful population with projected Youth population (15-29 Years) of 83,988 making up 27% of the total population. A young population puts great demands on provision of health services, education, water and sanitation, housing and employment. At the same time, it provides opportunities for the county development if the adolescent get opportunities to attain educational goals and receive all round preparation to grow into responsible adulthood. This segment of the population therefore require close attention of all sectors of the government, development partners and other stakeholders for the county to contribute to its long term developmental goals. Key among the issues of interventions for the cohort include: teenage pregnancy, harmful social cultural practices (female genital mutilation and early marriage), new HIV infections, drug and substance trafficking and abuse, sexual abuse and violence, human trafficking religious extremism and radicalization

The 2022 County population projection for Women of Reproductive Age (15 – 49) stands at 64,898. The number of reproductive women has also risen to more than half of the female population. Contraceptive prevalence rate continue to stagnate at 30.7%, translating to a high fertility rate of 4.9 compared to national average of 3.4 (KDHS 2022). Of concern across the County is the high adolescent birth rate, which stands at 18 percent. The worrying trend where underage girls aged 10 to 14 years is increasingly giving birth and drop out of school. Whereas the county has improved skilled delivery to 86%, increase in number of women in reproductive age necessitates investments in improving quality of maternal and child health. The county will

need to focus on preventive, health promotion and curative interventions including cervical cancer screening and management, antenatal care, postpartum care, emergency obstetric and neonatal care and family planning services. Considering diversity in population dynamics among these cohorts, the county should develop innovative strategies including strengthening of primary health care to reach the hard to reach and marginalized section of the cohort.

The projected current economically active population (15 – 64 Years) is 153,123. With a labor force rate at 52%, the County should maximize on this huge labor potential through investing in job creation programs, create conducive environment to attract investors and further leverage on Public Private Partnership and collaborations.

The aged population comprising of citizen over 65 years makes up 3% (8438) of Isiolo population in 2022. This vulnerable cohort need close attention from both county and national government with interventions including social protection, health insurance, cash transfers and other social subsidies.

1.5.4 Population of Persons with Disability

Table 10: Population of Persons with Disability by Type, Age and Sex

Type	Age 5+			5-14			15-24			25-34			35-54			55+		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Visual	402	638	1,040	43	38	81	29	49	78	20	44	64	76	109	185	234	398	632
Hearing	265	301	566	60	55	115	46	40	86	27	36	63	40	32	72	92	138	230
Mobility	446	534	980	52	38	90	30	28	58	38	30	68	74	82	156	252	356	608
Self-care	234	264	498	48	24	72	38	21	59	18	15	33	27	30	57	103	174	277
Cognition	248	261	509	36	30	66	54	27	81	35	20	55	55	33	88	68	151	219
Communicating	200	158	358	66	43	109	60	27	87	20	20	40	23	10	33	31	58	89

Source: KNBS 2019

The most common type of persons with disability in the county are visual and mobility; whereas the least common is communicating. The disaggregated disability data is essential for differential planning necessary for specific disability group and age. The county therefore needs to design and enhance disability empowerment and facilitative services that address the needs of this special population over the planned period. Some interventions include Creation of disability friendly environment such as Integration of differently abled learner aged 4-15 into regular schools, linkages with rehabilitative services through continuum of care from primary service to tertiary health care.

1.5.5 Demographic Dividend Potential

Demographic dividend refers to the temporary opportunity to achieve a sustained faster economic development resulting from a decline in the fertility levels, a huge population of young persons, and strategic investments in health and wellbeing, education and skills development, employment and entrepreneurship and rights, governance and youth empowerment. This means that for a County to achieve a high demographic dividend, the dependency ratio must decline over time while the number of workers increases over the same period. When the increasing number of workers is healthy, educated, skilled, and have adequate income and employment opportunities, then a County has the opportunity to increase its wealth and improve the quality of life for its citizens.

Table 11: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2019	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population Size	268,002	308,669	315,937	323,212	330,492	338,181	345,871
Population Below 15 (%)	45%	42%	42%	41%	41%	40%	39%
Population 15– 64 (%)	52%	55%	56%	56%	57%	57%	58%
Population above 65 (%)	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Dependency Ratio	48	45%	44%	44%	43%	42%	42%
Fertility Rate	4.1	4.9					

Source: KNBS 2022

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is the average number of children born to a woman in her reproductive life time if she were to pass through all child bearing years reveals that the County have the higher number of children ever born per woman than the national average. The County figures for fertility rate, dependency ration of 4.9% and 45% (2022) respectively compared to national figures of 3.9% and 29.8(2021) respectively. Although County family planning use has yielded numerous benefits for families with every woman getting an average of three to four children but County area differential persists mainly influenced by cultural practices and beliefs that have a direct effect on fertility. Of concern across the County is the high fertility rate, which stands at 45 percent. The worrying trend where under 15 year's population.

It is imperative therefore, for the County to prioritize interventions that will reduce dependency ratio and enhance demographic dividend and hence economic transformation. The County should therefore invest on Integrated Planning and Population focused on potential interrelated areas of Demographic Transition; Education; Health; Economic Reforms and Job Creation; and Governance and Accountability that are requisite to achievement of demographic dividend.

1.6 Human Development Index

The table below gives a brief data Comparison on Human Development Indicators Human Development Index (HDI) to the national Human Development Index.

Table 12 : Comparison between Isiolo County and National HDI Values

Indicator	County Values			National Values		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	54.3	60.9	57.6	63.03	67.62	65.33
Literacy (percent)	52.6	47.1	49.0	85.2	86.6	85.9
School Enrollment rate (percent)	51.8	46.1	49.0	76.5	68.8	74.8
GDP per Capita (USD)			316	1,643.57		1,678

Source: KNBS 2019.

The County has an overall literacy level of 49.0, which is below the National level of 85.9 as per Kenya National Human Development Report of 2019. This however, masks County disparities that continue showing Isiolo as having high Gender Inequality Indices for example males are much better on literacy and school enrolments than female counterparts, which are not the same as the national figures with marginal differences. 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. Recognizing that HDI in the County has to improve to reflect better welfare of the people, the County government has put in place several initiatives especially on health, education and income generation. According to the Gender Inequality Index (GII), the Human Development Index (HDI) 2016 report Kenyan's life expectancy at birth has increased to 62.2 years.

The policies, programs that will be implemented over the five-year period of this CIDP are geared to achieve improvements in all the three indicators, namely HDI, YDI and GII and in other indicators of development to ensure that all segments of society in the County are enabled and enjoy improved living standards and quality of life.

CHAPTER TWO: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP PERIOD

2.0 Overview

This chapter provides a review on implementation of the previous CIDP 2018-22. It presents an analysis of County performance in terms of revenues, expenditures and key outcomes as well as the major challenges faced in the implementation of the plan.

2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Sources

The section provides the annual projected revenues versus actual receipts within the period under review as shown below.

Table 11: Analysis of County Revenue Sources

Table 11: Analysis of County Revenue Sources									
Revenue Sources	Revenue Projection (Ksh. millions)					Actual Revenue (Ksh. millions)			
	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22
a) Equitable Share	3,925.00	4,241.10	4,241.10	4,710.39	4,710.39	3,925.00	4,241.10	4,241.10	4,333.56
b) Conditional Grants-GoK	555.80	578.42	233.34	68.00	90.80	246.84	407.25	133.34	-
c) Conditional grant (Development Partners)	433.78	617.70	686.09	597.29	518.64	0.23	546.90	379.34	449.43
d) Own Source Revenue	150.86	170.86	113.69	113.69	113.69	161.77	122.08	46.78	107.83
Total	5,065.44	5,608.08	5,274.21	5,489.36	5,433.51	4,333.84	5,317.33	4,800.56	4,890.82

Source: County Finance and Planning 2022

The total revenue projection for the five years was Ksh 26,870.59 Million, but by the end of FY 2021/22, the County Government had cumulative revenue receipts of Ksh 19,342 Million whose breakdown are as follows: External revenue receipts of Ksh 18,904.09 Million and internal revenue receipts of KSH 438.46 Million.

The County received total external revenue of Ksh 18,904.09 Million; this comprised of equitable share amounting to Ksh 16,740.76 Million, Conditional grants of Ksh 2,163.35 Million. The deficit for external revenue was Ksh 1,607 Million. This translates to 9% of the total external revenue the County expected as at end of FY 2021/22.

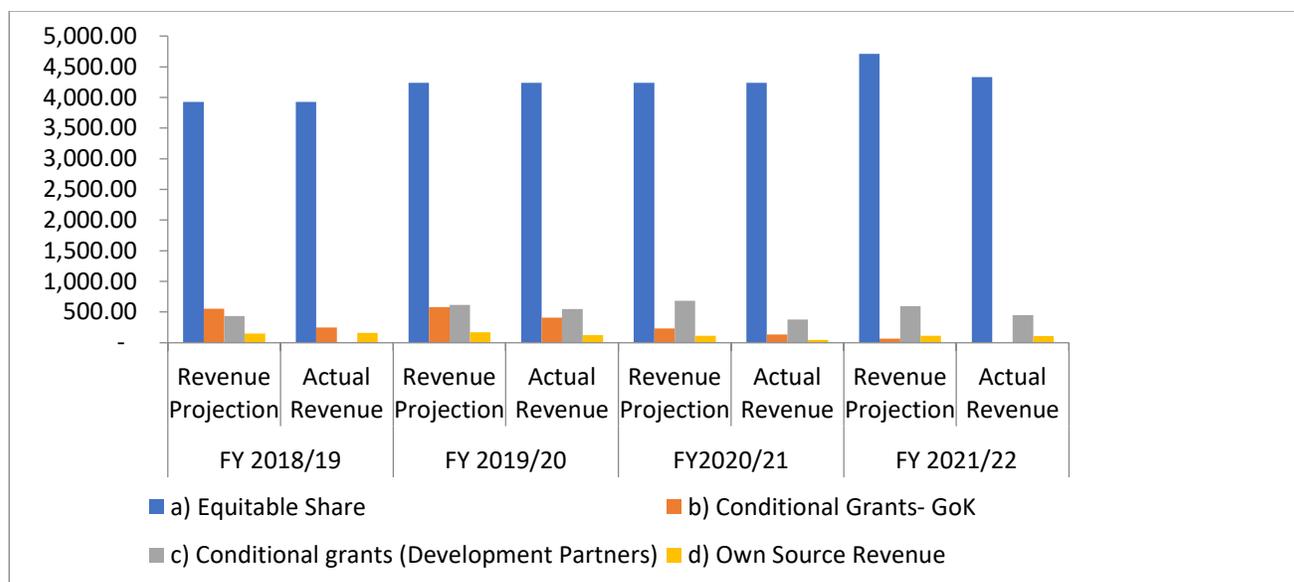


Figure 3: Analysis of County Revenue Sources

2.2. County Budget Expenditure Analysis

The section provides an analysis of total budget allocation and total actual expenditure by sector as shown in the table below.

Table 13 : County Expenditure Analysis

Sector	Total Budget Allocation (Ksh in millions)	Total Actual Expenditure (Ksh in millions)	Variance	Absorption rate (%)
County Assembly	2108.65	2011.14	97.51	95%
Office of the Governor	1776.91	1595.42	181.49	90%
Finance & Planning	3080.78	2160.65	920.13	70%
Lands, Physical planning, Roads, Public Works	1066.76	824.22	242.54	77%
Agriculture, Livestock	2554.02	1412.02	1142	55%
Education, Youth, Gender	1805.34	1392.16	413.18	77%
Tourism and trade	841.76	716.93	124.83	85%
Public Service and administration	756.53	544.31	212.22	72%
Water and Environment	1006.82	892.09	114.73	89%
Health Services	5668.07	5065.05	603.02	89%
Municipal Administration	1178.98	612.29	566.69	52%
Cohesion and Intergovernmental relations	336.12	203.82	132.3	61%
Special Programmes	1165.93	1066.22	99.71	91%
Total	23346.67	18496.32	4850.35	79%

Source: County Treasury 2022

Total cumulative expenditure for FY2018/19- 2021/22 amounted to **Ksh18,496.32 Million** against an overall revised budget of **Ksh23,346.67 Million**, representing an under-spending of **Ksh 4850.35 Million** and an absorption rate of 79%.

2.3. Sector Programmes Performance Review

The subsection provides a discussion on sector performance trends in terms of key outcomes and key outputs that have contributed to the changes. Further, it outlines gaps from the expected values/levels, and makes comparison with national statistics.

Agriculture Sector

Agriculture Sub-Sector

The agriculture sub sector targeted to increase Gross Annual Revenue of Horticultural crops (tomatoes and Onions) from Ksh 444M at the beginning of the plan period 2018 to Ksh 555M. At the end of planned period 2022 the sub sector achieved Ksh 577M. The achievement was driven by increase in acreage under irrigation from targeted 1497Ha to 1806Ha; promotion of agricultural mechanization among farmers with 2000 farmers using the services and recruitment of 18 Agriculture Officers to support farmers. In addition, the sub sector received strong support from partners such as KCSAP, WFP, DRSLP, FAO Action Aid, Action against Hunger, NAWIRI, World Vision, WE-World, CESVI, LISTEN (SNV, AGRA, FCDC). Sub sector also targeted annual tonnage of food crops (maize, beans, green grams) from 219 to 295 metric tons and only achieved 200 metric tons due to rain failure and locust invasion.

Livestock production Subsector

Livestock population (Cattle, sheep, camel, Goats, chickens and Donkeys) grew from 1,876,017 in 2018 to 2,928,716 in 2022. These achievements were attributed to: Construction and equipping of 6 pasture storage facilities; production and distribution of 500 metric tons of local feeds; introduction of 10,000 improved livestock; co-management of 8 markets; recruitment of 26 technical staff; and technological transfer through capacity building of staff and pastoralists. The achievements were through collaboration with development partners including LMS, DRIC, WFP, NAWIRI, LVIA, VSF Suisse, SNV, FAO, CRS, KCSAP, DRSLP, ELRP, RPLRP, Action against Hunger, Action Aid.

Veterinary Sub-Sector

In the plan period, the sector targeted to improve livestock health by controlling diseases and pests. Specifically, the programme aimed at reducing livestock disease prevalence from 60% in 2017/18 to 42% at the end of the plan period. The sub sector managed to improve livestock health by reducing livestock disease prevalence to 38.2 percent at the end of CIDP II period. This over achievement was attributed to: Sustained livestock vaccinations across the County; adoption of one- health approach to disease outbreak management; use of disease e-surveillance system; Engagement of 87 community disease reporters; and strengthened collaboration with development partners such as LMS, DRIC, WFP, NAWIRI, LVIA, VSF Suisse, FAO, ILRI, Action Against Hunger etc.

Fisheries Sub Sector

The fisheries sub sector targeted to increase fish production from 36.2 tons at the beginning of CIDPII period to 45.3 tons. At the end of the plan period, 43.5 tons of fish were from capture and aquaculture fisheries. This achievement was out of recruitment of 56 fish farmers who increased area under fish production by 6500 M2; expansion of fish capture from riverine sources by 5.4 tons; and enhanced collaboration with development partners such as CRS-NAWIRI, WFP KCIC, and LMS.

Special programs (Disaster preparedness and Response)

In the plan period, the County had targeted to formulate and implement five strategies/policies addressing Disaster Risk Management (DRM). At the end of the period, the County managed to formulate three policies addressing DRM to completion. These included Livestock, Rangeland management and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policies. The achievement was possible through the support of partners such as MID-P, NAWIRI, AHADI, LMS-USAID, UNDP, WFP and Kenya Law Review Commission.

The plan also envisaged to have 80 percent of citizens being able to respond in time to impending disaster warnings. At the end of the plan period, only about 8 percent of the citizens are were able to respond in time to disaster warnings, provided by NDMA and Kenya Meteorological Department. In addition, regular provision of drought early warning information and effective coordination efforts enabled the government with support of development partners and consortiums to implement various resilience and response programs. These programs contributed significantly towards bridging of the food availability and access gaps due to prolonged drought.

At the beginning of the plan period, communities took an estimated 30 months to recover from shocks related to drought. The County planned to reduce this time to 7 months through implementation of various programs. The target not achieved due to unprecedented frequency of drought episodes.

Water & Sanitation, Energy, Environment, Natural Resources, and Climate Sector

The sector is composed of Water & Sanitation sub sector and the Environment, Natural Resources, Energy and Climate Change sub sector.

Water & Sanitation sub-sector

At the beginning of the plan period, the proportion of Isiolo town population accessing clean and safe drinking water was 60% (9,734 households). The county targeted to increase access to portable water to 80% of the total town population of 22,294 HHs by the end of the plan period. However, the achievement at the end of the plan period was 67% (14,908 HHs) accessing portable water. There was an additional 3,882 HHs in Isiolo municipality connected to clean safe drinking water supply. One of the projects that contributed to this achievement included the last mile connectivity, funded by Northern Water Works Development Agency (NWWDA) who did pipeline extensions and improvement of water intake to supply 4,5000m³ of water per day.

However due to challenges of reduced water flows from the water sources; rivers and springs that feed into the Isiolo water and sewerage company water intake, the production of water to supply residents of Isiolo town declined leading to water rationing and thus the target as set by end of the plan period was not achieved.

In rural water service provision, the proportion of rural population accessing safe drinking water was at 37% at baseline with a projection of increasing to 52% at the end of the plan period. However, the sub-sector achieved 44.5%, translating to 13,280 rural population households accessing safe drinking water. Among the rural water supplies developed, five boreholes (Malkadaka, Malkagalla, Awarsitu, Biliki and Badana) had high levels of salinity and fluoride content and therefore not reliable for use. While one borehole collapsed at Alango leading to 4,000 persons without access to a reliable water supply.

In the plan period, 23 boreholes drilled for livestock use and this increased livestock water from 8,476m³ to 10,769m³. The achievement attained through partnership of County Government, development partners and National Government projects such as DRSLP RPLRP, KCSAP. However, water and pasture resources conflict caused by influx of pastoralists from neighboring Counties into Isiolo County rangelands led to long standing insecurity, seven boreholes were destroyed/vandalized, setting back the good achievements in livestock water access.

In the town sewerage services, the number of households accessing the Isiolo town sewer network was at 1,100 HHs at the beginning of plan period and the target was 2,100 HHs at the end of the plan period. The county achieved 2,323 HHs at the end of the planned period. The target achievements were through the implementation of last mile connectivity project in Isiolo town in which 12km sewer pipeline extensions and connections in Isiolo town. Low sewerage coverage in Isiolo town is due to gravity flow challenges and therefore sewerage is unable to cover Chechelesi, parts of Kiwanjani, Seventy Eight/78 and Kambi Garba area and unable to flow to the treatment ponds from these settlements. Major parts of Bullapesa, Mwangaza and parts of Kulamawe not covered due to unplanned settlements

Energy, Environment, Natural Resources, and Climate Change sub-sector Energy

At the beginning of the plan period, the energy department had no verifiable baseline data. However, it realized 2,937 HHs in Isiolo County accessing clean cooking technologies and 49 public facilities/institutions equipped with solar energy for lighting. This achievement was because of Public Private Partnerships in provision of facilities such as result-based financing, and credit facilities. There is still low uptake of the clean and renewable energy technologies in the County, calling for increased advocacy for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate Change

At the beginning of the plan period, the department did not have a climate change Act. In 2018, Isiolo County Climate Change Fund Act enacted. The Act creates a fund in the County for the purpose of facilitating, establishment of a mechanism to finance climate change activities and

programmes. The Act enabled establishment of institutions to coordinate climate change issues at the County; County Steering Committee, County Planning Committee and Ward Planning Committees. The Act also enabled commitment of 2% County development funds for interventions towards mitigating against effects of climate change and mainstreaming of climate change issues in County development. It also facilitates an enabling environment for accessing multilateral donor funding, and funding from the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLOCA) programme among others. The process for the development of County Climate Change Policy is ongoing, after which County vulnerability Assessment will be undertaken and County Climate Change Action Plan developed.

Environment & Natural Resources

At the beginning of the plan period the environment and natural resources department had no verifiable baseline data, however the forest and vegetation cover from Kenya Forest Service at the end of the plan period puts it at 5.21% against the recommended 10% national coverage. The coverage includes the rangeland vegetation and the invasive species such as *Prosopis juliflora*. The sub sector also managed to increase trees by planting over 24,000 indigenous trees across the County.

2.5.1 Health Sector

During the period under review, the County planned to reduce maternal mortality and under five mortality rates from 790/100,000 and 56/1,000 live births to 500/100,000 and 31/1,000 live births respectively. As per the Kenya Economic Survey 2022, the County managed to reduce maternal mortality ratio to 451/100,000 live births. The sector achievements areas result of strengthening of health systems across the building blocks- Service delivery, health financing, human resources for health, health stewardship, health information management and health products and technologies. However, under-five mortality rate increased to 56.6/1,000 live births that is attributed to poor health seeking behaviors by caregivers leading to sub-optimal access to child healthcare, increase in malnutrition. Increase in maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response (MPDSR) contributed to more reported deaths than previous recording.

The reduction in maternal mortalities and increased child survival is also attributed to a number of interventions that included: operationalization of theater at Garbatulla, installation of oxygen plants, expansion and equipping of new born units, improved referral systems, implementation of Linda mama for maternal – child health financing, and investment in human resource for health.

In the review period, the County prioritized reducing Crude Mortality Rate (CDR) from 11.7/1,000 live births to 9.0/1,000. However, the County managed to achieve a CDR of 10.6/1,000 live births. The increase in CDR partly affected by COVID-19 and increase in Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Intervention in reducing CDR in the County included malaria control and management measures, TB/HIV programming, Reproductive maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health interventions, NCDs programmes, and Pandemic and epidemic

preparedness and response

The County targeted to improve nutritional status of children and adults in the period 2018 - 2022. The achievement under this target is as provided in table below:

Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Target (2022)	Achievement (2022)
% Of Children Under-Five wasted	18.2	10	17.4
% Of Children under-five underweight	20.9	18.8	18.8
% Of Children under-five stunted	21.6	15	12.4
% Of Infants less than 6 months on EBF	12	50	74
% Of Pregnant Women receiving iron folate at 90 days	1.3	40	17

Improvement in nutrition indicators attributed to heightened surveillance, early case detection and referral, and sustained health outreaches targeting hard-to-reach population. However, the County continued to experience effects determinants of nutrition; prolonged drought, food insecurity, potable water scarcity, inadequate hygiene and sanitation practices that led to malnutrition.

In increasing access to affordable health services, the County government committed to achieving Universal Health Coverage by 2022. Universal Health Coverage aspiration for the County was to enable County residents access the health services that they need (preventive, promotive, rehabilitative, and curative services) without the risk of financial hardship. In the review period, the County managed to have 92% of households covered through piloting of UHC. However, at the end of the pilot the County had 57% coverage Nested in National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) with 7,609 as indigent household support.

The County in collaboration with national medical equipment scheme managed to improve access to specialized diagnostic and treatment services at tertiary level facilities; Isiolo County teaching and referral hospital and Garbatulla Sub- County hospital. The support geared towards procurement and installation of theater equipment, sterilization equipment, x-ray and other imaging equipment and renal dialysis equipment. About 20,598 patients benefited from Isiolo County teaching and referral and Garbatulla level four hospitals from 2018 to 2021.

Isiolo County Governments under health sector focused to improving quality of primary healthcare. The County managed to meet the target partly through revamped community health services, increase in number of primary health care facilities, strengthened linkages in PHC networks and effective referrals improved access essential health services among rural and hard-to-reach population.

The County managed to improve quality of health services through digitization of health services at Isiolo County Teaching and referral hospital, and Garbatulla sub County hospital. At level 1 service delivery, the County Government of Isiolo in partnership with Living Goods Organization digitized community health services, through m-health for community service

provision, data collection, data interpretation for evidence-based decision making. The County also improved quality of medical imaging through specialist referral for CT scan by collaborating with external consultants and with Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH). The County is currently implementing telemedicine, a remote referral of specialists between Garbatulla Sub-County hospital, Isiolo County teaching and Referral hospital and Kenyatta National hospital.

The department made notable strides in organizing health service delivery through: Expansion of services from 42 health facilities in 2018/19 to 49 in 2020/21, thus 17% increase to improve health services across the County. The county established a fully equipped ICU for COVID 19 with specialized health personnel and Installation of oxygen plant in Isiolo and Garbatulla hospitals. Refurbishing and upgrading of ICRH Lab, EMR, Contracting of Radiology services for digital reporting of radiographs i.e. X-rays, CT scans, Construction of KMTC dormitories, and classes. There was also strengthening of referral system by availing of three ambulances in all the three sub counties. Percentage of deliveries conducted by skilled attendants in facilities increased from 77% to 84% and this increased number of pregnant women attending fourth ANC visit.

The County invested in human resources for health effectively by increasing the total number of human resource for health from 439 in 2018 to 660 in 2022. The ratio of doctors to population increased from 1.1/10,000 to 1.3/10,000 population. The core health worker's density per 10,000 populations has improved from 8.8 in 2018 to 9.6. Isiolo boasts better ratio of Nurses per 10,000 populations at 11.8 compared to 8.3 national averages as shown in the table below.

Indicator	2018/19	Target 2021/2022	Achievement 2021/22
Core Health Worker density per 10,000 Population (Nurses, Doctors, RCOs)	8.8	21.7	15.7
Number of Doctors per population ratio (per 10,000 population)	1.1	1.5	1.3
Number of Nurses per population ratio (per 10,000 population)	5.6	17.1	11.8
Health Facility density (number per 10,000 population)	2.5	2.9	2.9
Density of community health volunteers (per 5 000 population)	12.50	13.93	13.57
Number of CHVs in the country	700	780	760

In developing health leadership, management and stewardship capacities, the County managed to operationalize planning, Coordination, monitoring, evaluation structures, and developed Community health services Act 2022 and fund regulations. The department is currently working on food quality and safety policy in collaboration with the department of agriculture.

Lands & Physical Planning, Roads, Transport and Infrastructure, Public Works, Urban Development and Municipality

Lands and physical planning

The lands subsector planned to issue 10,000 title deeds by the end of the planned period but by 2022 about 5,800 freehold titles issued in the adjudication areas of Oldonyiro and Ngaremara. In an effort to secure land tenure in Isiolo Town 1,793 land properties was surveyed awaiting issuance of titles. The achievement was through collaboration between County and national government.

Roads Sub Sector

During the CIDPII period, the sector increased the length of graded and graveled roads from 130 Kms 2017/18 to 315Kms in 2021/2022. This was achieved through the funding from County and Kenya Roads Board Fund. In addition, 2.2Kms of roads upgraded to pavement standards in Isiolo town against a target of 1.8Kms through the support of Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP). This improvement has significantly contributed to improved service delivery, reduced transport and maintenance cost and increased efficiency in travelling time.

Tourism, Wildlife Promotion and Development, Trade, Cooperative, Industry and Enterprise Development sector

Tourism Development and Promotion subsector

The sub sector targeted to increase earnings from game reserves from Ksh. 47 Million the financial year 2017/18 to Ksh120 Million in the year 2022/23. The annual tourism revenue collected in the financial year 2018/19 was Ksh.89 Million. The increase was due to improvement of reserve security, rehabilitation of the reserves circuit roads and use of commercial banks systems to collect revenue. By the end of financial year 2021/22, the sub sector annual revenue achievement was KSH 45 Million. The under achievement at the end of the financial 2021/22 was due COVID 19 travel restrictions that negatively affected the tourism sector for the period 2019/20 to 2021/22. However, in the first quarter of financial year 2022/23 the revenue collected from tourism was Ksh 48.2 Million. This shows that the County is on high gear towards achieving the set target by the end of the planned period in the next three quarters of financial year, due to improved security of game reserves, rehabilitation of the reserves circuit roads and positive return to normalcy of the tourism sector after COVID 19 pandemic.

Trade promotion and Development Subsector

Trade sub-sector targeted to increase contribution of commerce to the County economy by increasing registered businesses from 2,587 to 4,200. By the end of the planned period, the sub-sector managed to increase the number of newly registered businesses killed entrepreneurs to 4,400. The target surpassed due to the improved capacity of the community and staff on entrepreneurship skills trainings through partnership and collaboration with development partners.

On weight and measures unit targeted to improve fair trade and consumer protection by enhancing compliance from 200 in 2018 to 325 in 2022. The unit achieved 424 compliances through support from enforcement from national government and County government.

Co-operative Development Subsector

To increase wealth creation and accumulation for cooperative societies, the unit managed to increase registration of cooperatives from 58 in 2018 to 80 in 2022 against a set target of 75 at the end of the planned period. The target was overachieved due to trainings of community on importance of cooperative societies. Also improved accountability, transparency and good governance whereby the number of legally compliant societies increased from 20 to 75. The unit trained 2,725 members of the cooperative on importance of audit and financial management, which is an overachievement from target of 2,500 by 2022. The target was overachieved due to more training and awareness creation of the societies supported by developments partners i.e. NAWIRI, LMS, E4Impact and WFP.

Industrial Development and Investments Subsector

At the beginning of the plan period, the target was to increase Contribution of Industry to the County. The unit increased the number of industrial processors from two to 14 against target of eight at the end of the plan period. The target surpassed due to increased awareness creation on value addition of locally available products by support from development partners and enabling business environment created by the County government on harmonizing of business permits. Capacity training of Jua Kali artisan from 200 to 1500 on good business practices and value addition enhanced the business environment for industrial investors.

Education, Vocational Training, Youth, Sports and Gender

Education Subsector

The sub-sector aimed to increase access to and improve on the quality of education. By the end of the plan period, the subsector targeted to increase teacher pupil ratio from 1:75 in 2018 to 1:50 and increase enrolment from 15,095 to 18,116. The subsector managed to achieve a teacher pupil ratio of 1:55 and increased the overall enrolment to 16,295. The achievement was due to construction of new 53 ECDE classrooms and recruitment of 248 ECDE teachers. The sector also developed ECDE meals policy

The county increased TVET enrolment from 54% in 2018 to 260% by 2022. The county also increased access, retention, completion and quality of TVET services through construction of two TVET centres in Oldonyiro and Sericho and operationalized one Centre in Merti. The county recruited additional 10 instructors and purchased training equipment for all TVET centers. The government also offered students a capitation grant of Ksh15, 000 per student and introduced new courses that are more attractive and market oriented to students. In addition, the county awarded 35 million shillings in scholarships targeting 10,000 students annually from vulnerable families to increase access, retention and transition.

Youth and Sports Subsector

In the plan period, the subsector targeted to increase the youth participation in sports from 10% to 30%. The subsector managed to increase participation by 10% through: increasing the

number of sports teams participating in competitive sports from 25 to 32 placing soccer players at National and International levels; trained 17 youths on refereeing and facilitated 16 athletes to participate in national sporting activities including the Standard Chartered marathon and Beyond Zero and national cross country championships. In addition, Youth Innovation was Centre established in Isiolo town to provide platform for youths interested in innovations training on mobile repair and computer applications, agri-business, leadership training, career and mentorship and those in the entertainment industry to receive training in filmmaking. Through the Centre, more than 3000 youth have benefited from youth empowerment training held at the Centre. Further, construction of Isiolo Stadium is at 50% completion rate with a view to improve sporting facilities in the County.

Gender, Culture and Social Services Subsector

The department achieved the following achievements: construction of social halls in Ngaremara and Sericho to promote cohesion and harmony among community members; capacity build of police officers, health workers, child protection volunteers and paralegals on child protection. In addition, community sensitization forums conducted across all the 10 wards in the county on the retrogressive social cultural practices that impact on child reduction of gender related conflict covering 900 community members. Support to over 30,000 vulnerable households through cash transfers by support of partners such as WFP, NAWIRI, NDMA and Action Aid.

The subsector was also able to develop a draft Child protection policy and action plan for children as well as County gender policy to address gender inequalities and mainstream gender in the County. The activity achieved to increase the appreciation and promotion of Isiolo County's culture and heritage with over 3000 people participating. The sector also hosted the Desert Wheel Race, an annual sporting and advocacy event for the paraplegic to promote the participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities in County activities and to provide them with a platform to advocate for their rights.

Finance and Economic Planning

In the period 2018/2022, the subsector aimed to enhance effective M&E system in the county. By the end of the plan period the department was able to domesticate National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System to the county, development of M&E indicator handbook & M& E policy.

County Administration and Coordination Affair

Governor's office Subsector

In the period 2018/2022, the subsector aimed to enhance effective service delivery in the County through establishment of the Governor's Delivery Unit; County records and archives center; County Integrated Central Registry System (CICRS); and Modern customer care desk. By the end of the plan period, the projects were 100% complete thus providing resourceful evidence-based data and information on the development priority areas communicated to the public through the Governor's Delivery Unit Bulletin.

Communication and ICT Subsector

The sub-sector targeted to ensure effective public communication of the government service delivery through development of a County's website and County relationship management system. During the plan period therefore, the subsector developed a modern and client friendly website, <https://isiolo.go.ke/>. Additionally, the sub-sector published and disseminated three (3) quarterly newsletters and developed one County Crisis Communication plan that has informed early warning information dissemination to County residents.

County Administration

The subsector targeted to ensure effective coordination of the devolved units raising citizen's satisfaction from 40% to 100% during the plan period through: construction of seven (7)-ward administrator's offices. In the period under review, the sub-sector constructed six (6) ward administrators' offices in Sericho, Chari, Oldonyiro, Cherab, Kinna and Garbatulla thus raising the citizens' satisfaction level to 86%.

Public Service Management

The subsector targeted to enhance high quality and efficiency of public service delivery. During the plan period, the sub-sector developed and implemented a performance management system that ensured accurate and reliable payroll data and improved County records and archives Centre as well as motivating staff through promotion. The sub-sector also collaborated with the National Government and Development partners to train the staff on performance contracting and appraisals.

Civic Education and Public Participation

During the plan period, the subsector targeted to improve citizen engagement and participation in governance and decision making from 30% to 100%. In the plan period, the sub-sector ensured rollout of civic education throughout the County to improve on public engagement. It also established grievance redress mechanisms that involve public at grassroots level and help improve feedback mechanisms. This raised the level of citizen participation and engagement to 60% through enactment of the Isiolo County Civic Education and Public Participation Act 2015.

Cohesion, peace and Conflict resolution

The subsector targeted to ensure a County free from violence in which citizens actively participate and lead in the peaceful transformation of conflicts and work towards cultivating a culture of peace. During the plan period, the subsector in collaboration with the National Government and development partners developed the Isiolo County Action Plan on Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism (ICAP PCVE) 2018-2022, through which the County Engagement Forum (CEF) to implement the plan. In addition, the subsector established sub county, County and inter-County peace committees to foster peace and harmony.

County Public Service Board

In the period 2018/2022, the sub-sector managed to develop and operationalize the human resource development manual 2018. The sub sector developed optimal staff establishment for the County, which is awaiting approval by the County Assembly. The Sub Sector conducted a County Human Resource Audit with a view to keep the County personnel emolument budget in accordance with PFM Act. The Sub Sector recruited staff for various County departments to address departmental staffing needs.

2.4 Sector Challenges

2.4.1 Agriculture Sector

- i. Poor livestock marketing information system
- ii. Degraded rangelands and reduced land carrying capacity
- iii. Livestock & Crop diseases & pests
- iv. Human wildlife Agro-pastoral and pastoral Resources conflict
- v. Inadequate investments in disaster preparedness, prevention, response efforts
- vi. Low adoption of Technologies, Innovations, Management and Practices resulting on low agricultural and livestock production and productivity

2.4.2 Water, Sanitation, Environment & Natural Resources

- i. Water Scarcity due to the aridity nature of the County
- ii. Poor ground water quality in most parts of the County especially Salinity/high mineralized water quality and fluoride contents exceeding allowable limits, leading to abandoning of some water projects that have borehole that are high yielding
- iii. insecurity in the rangelands due influx from neighboring counties leading to vandalism and
- iv. High urban population increases causing pressure on water sources
- v. Weak capacity of the community and water management committees to manage water resources
- vi. Lack of comprehensive information on ground water aquiver characteristics in both time and space.
- vii. Infestation of invasive species such as mathenge (*prosopisjuliflora*) in the rangelands and water riparian's, food security and health challenges to livestock.

2.4.3 Health Sector

- i. Inadequate primary, secondary and tertiary health care financing.
- ii. Lack of a legal framework and financing systems to allow public health facilities to exploit internal sources of financing and Re-allocation of development funds to address pandemics and emerging and re-emerging diseases.
- iii. Social-cultural and religious factors in health seeking behavior negatively affecting uptake of essential services like maternal and child health and EMMS stock.
- iv. Limited use of Information Technology in managing health systems to advise health

- managers in planning, including EMR, which is limited to ICTRH and GT hospital.
- v. Staff shortages in some health cadres, low staff motivation, poor staff succession planning, and ageing population of Health workers especially the nursing staff leading to high attrition.
 - vi. Inadequate number of health facilities including sub county level facilities, medical storage facilities for Nutrition and medical products at County and Sub-County levels
 - vii. Ineffective referrals systems due to poor fleet management
 - viii. Inadequate investment in: capacity building of CHMT & SCHMTs in management, planning, budgeting and coordination, health accountability and performance through regular program performance review and data quality improvement
 - ix. Inadequate Number of utility vehicles to support logistics for supervision and mentorship in the County.
 - x. Health facilities lack objective and quality annual work plans and targets for provision of quality health care.

2.4.4 Lands & Physical Planning, Roads, and Urban Development

- i. Court cases that petitioned against the survey of land by community members delayed the process.
- ii. Inadequate resources affecting the land mapping and adjudication processes within Isiolo County.
- iii. Inadequate technical capacity to conduct land survey
- iv. Lack of project vehicles for easy mobility of the project staff.
- v. Inadequate technical staff to undertake municipality administration and management
- vi. Lack legal frameworks & by-laws to manage the municipality
- vii. Lack of municipal planning and zoning
- viii. Poor municipal infrastructures leading to poor services

2.4.5 Tourism, Trade, Cooperative, and Enterprise Development

- i. Inadequate legal and institutional framework in place e.g. tourism management plan.
- ii. Inadequate financial resource allocation to implement departmental programs.
- iii. Inadequate technical & skilled personnel.
- iv. Insecurity in the game Reserves due to encroachment creating human, livestock and wildlife conflict.
- v. Inadequate tourism and trade data for informed decision.
- vi. Natural disasters e.g. drought, floods, fires and animal diseases.

2.4.6 Education, Vocational Training, Youth, Sports and Gender

- i. Delay of Project implementation caused by Procurement and payment issues
- ii. Inadequate technical personnel
- iii. Inadequate infrastructures for quality service delivery.
- iv. Lack of policy to support special needs education, childcare facilities, youth and sport.

- v. Overlapping of roles and replication of activities since most of the department's functions are not fully devolved
- vi. Inadequate funding for effective services delivery

2.4.7 County Administration and Coordination Affairs

- i. Inadequate capacity to institutionalize performance management, M&E framework, government communication, knowledge, skills and attitude
- ii. Unaddressed succession management resulting to failure to attract, retain, motivate, competent and qualified workforce
- iii. Nonexistence of County institutional, regulatory and policy framework on; records management, communication
- iv. Devolved units not fully operationalized such as creation of village administration and council

2.5 Lessons Learnt

- i. Automation of performance management is important for the realization of its goals
- ii. Co-creation, Co-planning, and Co-implementation are key drivers of livelihood projects and programmes done with development partners
- iii. Multi sectoral approach in addressing the issues that are cross cutting among the sectors E.g. multi-sectoral platform (MSP) for nutrition (MSP-N)
- iv. Leveraging on Public private partnership engagement and building synergies with partners is critical for networking, mobilization of resources for programme & project implementation
- v. Involvement of community in programme and project implementation ownership and participation.
- vi. use of digital communication e.g. Use of social media in communication
- vii. Embracing digital technology in data collection, marketing and information sharing is pivotal towards effective project implementation
- viii. Embracing agro pastoralism is significant to optimize agricultural productivity.
- ix. Adopting regional approach is effective in enhancing disease and pest control
- x. Effective diversification of livelihoods improves resilience during calamities should be scaled up.
- xi. Social Protection programs (cash transfers, cash plus,) have been significant in cushioning households experiencing food insecurity during drought episodes.
- xii. Integrated outreaches bridges the gaps in access to essential medical services among the marginalized and hard to reach population.
- xiii. Remote service delivery, including through telemedicine, sample referrals and networking is pivotal to increasing access to specialist care among the rural and hard to reach population.

- xiv. An effective public health emergency and operation Centre is instrumental in coordination, preparedness and response to outbreaks, epidemics and pandemics including, Cholera, Yellow fever, RVF and COVID
- xv. Institutional Strengthening and capacity building to enhance knowledge and support across all sectors
- xvi. Investment in climate resilient development through nature based solutions and green infrastructure
- xvii. Early warning systems, disaster risk reduction using international, regional, national and county systems and indigenous knowledge
- xviii. Cross-county interventions e.g. catchment restoration, rangeland reseeded, adaptive water and pasture management

2.6 Sector Emerging Issues

- i. Covid19, yellow fever, RVF outbreaks in the county affecting outreaches and community engagement forums, overall access to quality health services, production and market access of farm produce and tourism sector.
- ii. Unforeseen impacts of climate change- this has been blamed for the increasing frequency in drought, flood episodes and increased magnitude and impact to channel funds intended for development to relief and emergency program
- iii. The locust invasion, which negatively affected the crop and livestock productivity.

2.7 Development Issues

This section presents key sector development issues and their causes as identified during data collection and analysis stage as shown in the.

Table 14: Sector Development issues

Sub Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Agriculture	Low agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate water for crop production · Low uptake of technologies · Poor market linkages · High cost of production · Socio cultural attitude · High post-harvest losses · High incidences of crop pest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate funding of the sub sector · Lack of County supportive policies · Weak/unstable /un cohesive farmer producer groups/associations · Poor distribution of agro dealers /stockiest · Poor infrastructure (Roads, storage facilities, electricity) · Weak coordination of inter and intra food system sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support by partners- to layer, integrate and sequence for sustainable crop production · Availability of vast land with fertile soils · Existence of Climate smart technologies · Recruit more young technical staff · Adequate green energy · Available young manpower · Existence of agricultural engineering designs · E-extension (Digital platform · Identified water damming · Existence of famer service Centre and village based advisors
Livestock	Low production and productivity of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate availability and access to livestock feeds · Poor livestock husbandly · Low adoption to modern value addition technologies · Poor knowledge and skills of communities/ entrepreneurs · Low value of livestock and livestock products · Poor adoption of fodder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Degraded rangelands · Successive drought episodes · Poor genetic materials · Poor livestock husbandry · Low genetic potential · Successive episodes of drought that hamper rangeland regeneration and fodder production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Availability of high population of good quality and drought tolerant livestock breeds in the County · Vast rangelands endowed with fairly good rangeland resources · Opportunity for adoption of modern livestock production technologies · Availability of supportive

Sub Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> productions initiatives · Overstocking · Poor distribution of livestock due to insecurity · Lack of artificial insemination station for breeds improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate funding support to value adoption · Low technological transfer · High cost of some value addition technologies · Poor governance of rangelands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> development partners · Availability of existing value addition technologies · Availability of wide range of value addition products in the County · Availability of community rangelands governance system · Availability of trained technical manpower in rangeland management · Availability of supportive relevant departmental policies · Availability of modern fodder production technologies
	Low livestock enterprise and marketing development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate commercialization of livestock and livestock products · Poor quality of products · Low diversification of livelihoods · Low hides/skins prices/poor access to markets · Little value addition to hides and skins · Poor market linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate resources for promotion of more livestock related enterprises · Poor knowledge and skills development of actors · Poor developed enterprise value chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Potential for variety of different livestock enterprises · Existence of partners to support different enterprises and value chains · Proximity of County to highly populated livestock and livestock products. · Opportunity of financial support from financial institutions · Completion & operationalization of Isiolo export abattoir
Veterinary services	Presence of endemic livestock diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presence of disease vectors and pests · Extensive livestock movements/ influxes from neighboring counties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Insufficient resources allocation · Inadequate technical staff · Disharmony in veterinary laws for effective intergovernmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Effort to establish regional common frameworks for disease prevention and control · Structured regular disease surveillance · Existence of County One Health

Sub Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · low community awareness on disease control regimes · Inadequate preventive measures/low vaccination coverage · Ineffective disease surveillance · Inadequate diagnostic laboratories · Inadequate safe animal handling facilities · Insufficient cold chain systems at sub-County level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Unit · More involvement of community disease reporting · Recruitment of more technical staff · Vaccinations and mass livestock treatments · Support from development partners · Ongoing review of veterinary laws · Land identified for Disease cleansing area at the livestock holding ground · existence of laws addressing roles in implementation and service regulation
	Presence of drugs/chemical residues in foods of animal origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · -Low awareness on proper use of veterinary products and dangers involved like antimicrobial resistance · Unqualified persons treating animals · Ineffective enforcement of input supply regulations · -Inadequate technical staff · Inadequate number of slaughter facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate technical capacity · Poor service regulation · Inadequate finances for law enforcement · Lack of drug inspectors in counties/regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Establishment of regional inspectorate offices · -Existing One Health Unit in the County · -Enhancement of capacity building among staff and livestock stakeholders on proper use and disposal of inputs
Fisheries	Inadequate fish market access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Poor infrastructure(roads, storage facilities, Beach landing site, hatcheries) · Socio-cultural barriers reduces local consumptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate funding of the sector for extension support · Lack of County fisheries policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Exploitation of large fish stock along the river · Promotion of Fish as a nutrition dense food type · Promotion of fish farming as an

Sub Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate skills on fish preparation · Inaccessibility of fish products · Low local fish consumption 		Income generating activity
	Low production of farmed fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Scarcity of water resources · Inadequate supply of quality seeds and feeds · Limited skills and knowledge on fish farming technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate funding to support promotion of fish farming production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Promotion of fish farming as an alternative livelihood to supplement livestock keeping
Special Programs	Poor preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery to natural and man-made disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Low understanding of disaster risk across the board. · Weak disaster risk governance and management structures · Inadequate implementation of DRR measures as articulated in Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030). · Inadequate weather and climate monitoring and information management and dissemination systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate community sensitization, mobilization, formation, and strengthening of structures at all levels. · Inadequate financial resources to support implementation of DRR priorities and recommendations · Low/poor investments in disaster risk reduction for resilience · Non-operationalization of emergency response fund · Insufficient equipment for disaster response (Water boozers, fire engines, Emergency response Land cruisers) · Inadequate coordination of preparedness and response programs · Unavailability of disaster/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Climate Change policy 2022 · County Emergency Fund Act 2019 · Updated Drought Contingency Plan (version 2021) · Training opportunities on disaster risk management with partner funding · DRR knowledge with experts in CMDRR and PDRA in the County · Community readiness to cope with emerging hazards · Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy 2021. · National Drought Emergency Fund (NDEF). · Existence of Agricultural Training Centre (Rural) · Availability of Fire engine and water bowsers (Northern Water Works, Army water boozers, dept. of water, ENNDA) · Presence of drought risk management specialized organization- NDMA

Sub Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
			emergency response Centre/unit · Inadequate sensitization and capacity building efforts in disaster risk reduction · Inadequate political support/ good will · Unpredictable weather systems due to climate change.	· Strong County coordination structures · Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) common programming framework · Existence of active County Steering Group (CSG) coordinated by NDMA

SUBMITTED

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Water & Sanitation, Energy, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	Low coverage and access to potable water for rural and urban households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited water sources - Recurring droughts - Poor water quality - Inadequacy of bulk storages (reservoirs) - Unreliable community management in rural water services - Low sustainability of rural water supply projects - Dilapidated pipelines - Sabotage of water supply system - Financial Constraints - Poor rain water harvesting. - High Non Revenue Water/Unaccounted for water. - Pollution of water bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of County water master plan - Un-implemented County Water & Sanitation Services Act 2020 due to lack of rules and regulations - Inadequate surface and ground water resources studies & database in the County - Un regulated rural water supply services - Non-professional rural water supply management - Inadequate water supply production, storage and delivery infrastructure - Competing needs /demands for water for domestic use, livestock use , and irrigation use from limited sources - Few dams to harvest flood flows from major rivers in the County - Aged existing water supply infrastructure - High cost of operation and maintenance of rural water supplies - Inadequacy of community technical know-how capacities and low availability of technicians and artisan within the local community - Low employment of technical staff for the sub sector - Lack of laboratory and personnel for rural water supply quality checks - Upstream illegal abstractors - Water rationing by WRUA - Dilapidated pipelines - Sabotage of water supply system - Unsecured water facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water and Sanitation services devolved function hence County has the ability to prioritize water supply services and storages - Existing technical know-how/technical officers - Availability of new technologies in water supply & water treatment - Availability of Sub Catchment Management Plans on Water Resources use and existence of local institutions such as Water Resources Users Associations (WRUAs) for regulation of water resources for all stakeholders - Existence of numerous seasonal flow streams that flow during rains that can be harnessed for surface run off harvesting during rainy seasons - Good sites for damming water flow from EwasoNyiro (QubiQalo) - Available National water laws , County water laws and regulatory guidelines on sustainable rural water supply services institutional set up and sustainability delivery models - Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) Common Programming Framework (CPF) - Existence of adequate water treatment plant - Land available for sinking boreholes - Water table in Isiolo town for borehole is not very deep - Water quality from most boreholes in Isiolo town offer good quality water as per WHO standards - Availability of development partners in the county

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
	Low coverage of sanitation services in both rural and urban households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor initial town planning - Lack of land for sewerage plant expansion for downstream users - Existing sewer pipes unable to accommodate sewage from expanded population - Minimal shared sanitation facilities at water supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rocky terrain making difficult to excavate and lay sewers - Most town settlements do not allow gravity flow of sewage to the sewerage treatment plant - High rate of sludge accumulation in the sewerage treatment ponds - No way leaves - Existence of low diameter sewer pipes - Inadequate allocation of budget for security - Rural community inability to manage effectively water resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate sewerage treatment plant for the upstream users - Existence of a fully equipped lab and personnel for both water and sewerage - Existing technical know-how/technical officers - Existing good Corporate governance in the water company - Disaster management policy and Risk management policy
	Adverse effect of Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cutting down of forest for human use leading to destruction. - Degradation of land because of farming and other human activities. - Encroachment of catchment areas thus destroying water towers. - Overstocking that increases greenhouse gas leading to global warming. - Unplanned settlement leading to floods that destroys property and lives. - Use of fossils fuels as a source of energy contributing to GHG. - Invasive species that renders lands unproductive especially along Ewasonyiroriver in Charri, Cherab and Sericho wards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial allocation. - Reallocation of 2% climate change funds due to competing County priorities. - Low awareness level among local communities on climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration with partners and other stakeholders. - Enabling legal and administrative framework. - Nexus approach in tackling climate change issues. - Established formal community structures that addresses climate change issues in consultation with the communities. - Establishment of a dedicated County climate change unit that coordinates climate change issues. - Livelihood diversification. - Mainstreaming climate change issues across polices and strategies - Cross-County interventions e.g. catchment restoration, rangeland reseeding, adaptive water and pasture management
	Low renewable energy uptake as enabler of development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate investment in Renewable energy Technologies - Lack of Energy Master plan - Inadequate energy infrastructure in the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate data to support investments initiatives - Underfunding of Energy as a sector - Inadequate personnel at the department - Inadequate Research in Energy topics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Energy resource potentials to be exploited in the County e.g. solar, wind, energy, Biogas - Job creation - Energy trading - Opportunities to benefit from Carbon-crediting. - Reduction of County Electricity bill

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
	Environmental degradation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor farming practices. - Deforestation. - Lack of County Mineral resource mapping. - Pollution of rivers from chemicals used in farms. - Overgrazing, especially influx from neighboring counties exerting pressure on limited resources. - Unregulated natural resources exploitation such as Sands and minerals. - Weak law enforcement. - Weak institutional structures (County Environmental Committees). - Loss of flora and fauna. - Encroachment of riparian lands by invasive species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of Policy and legal framework. - Inadequate funding. - Inadequate technical personnel to implement the department function. - Capacity gap in institution mandated to manage environment within the County.(County Environmental Committees) - Unsustainable Logging and Charcoal Burning in the County - Lack of awareness of sustainable Natural resources exploitation and use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential revenue source for the County - Job Creation - Improved Environmental quality and general Health of the populations - Sustainable supply of Constructions materials - Sources of Herbal medicines - Recreational and amusements industry improvements from huge County's natural resources - Investments in Renewable Energy Resources - Exploitation of huge arable land in Agriculture through modern technologies such as agriculture etc.
Health	High maternal and neonatal mortality burden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate access to health care - Migratory lifestyle exacerbated by climate change; - Sparsely distributed health service point; - Low contraceptive prevalence rate; - Low uptake of ante-natal care services; - Inadequate BEmONC and CEmONC services across the County; - Sub-optimal level of completion of immunization; and - Changing and varying available and advanced health technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Number of health facilities; - Gaps in HRH, including specialists' services; - Irregular and underfunded Outreach services; - Competency skills gaps in BEmONC services; and - Social-cultural barriers to services uptake; - Inadequate referral systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning for infrastructure development - Completion of 7 newly constructed HFs - Construction of CWs; - Outreach services - Support for each vulnerable groups and collaboration - Identification of partners who are capacity building HCWs - Training courses - Health services act in place - Review of County referral strategy

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
	High burden of maternal and child malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food insecurity; - Frequent and prolonged drought; - Poor health seeking behaviors; and - Inadequate water, sanitation practices and - Other morbidities like Kalazar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor coordination among Nutrition stakeholders for response; - Irregular and underfunded Outreach services; - Social-cultural barriers to services uptake; - Gaps in HRH, nutritionists; and - Commodities insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular stakeholder’s forum for planning; Implementation of County Nutrition Action Plan (CNAP), Nutrition specific and sensitive interventions, Integrated outreaches - innovations to reach vulnerable groups and collaboration with partners; - Community health Services Act in place; and - Available core HCWs
	Sub-optimal uptake ART services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-optimal health seeking behaviors including adherence issues; - Stigma; and - Commodities insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate HIV services coordination; - Lack of prioritization of HIV services in the County budget making process; - Erratic supply of HIV commodities attributable to unreliable supply chain; and - Inadequate capacity in HIV management among healthcare workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular stakeholder’s forum for planning and Partners support - School health programs; - Integration of HIV services at all health facilities; - Facilities at lower KEPH levels offering HTS services; - Political goodwill to fight HIV and AIDS stigma; - Involvement of PLHIV in the activities of the County - Implementation of County AIDS implementation plan (CAIP)
	High Morbidity and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low health seeking behavior; - Semi-functional community health units; - Low motivation and retention of CHVs; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-optimal health systems including specialized services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of CHS Act, 2022; - Strong partnership with health and development partners

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rising cases of road traffic accidents mostly involving bodaboda riders; - Insecurity- Raids and conflict intra and extra-County. - Harmful social cultural factors including FGM and early marriages 		
	Non-optimal quality of healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-Responsive Supply chain management; - Lack of warehouse for medical products; and - Erratic supply EMMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor cold-chain management; Stock out of EMMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commodities Technical Working Groups (CTWGs); - Available health financing option through NHIF
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate utilization and availability of health information technology; - Sub-optimal coordination of health services in the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor data for decision making; - Poor Linkages of health services; - Health leaders and managers lacking requisite skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available and approved HMIS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor intersect oral coordination to provide water and electrical services; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of political goodwill; - Inadequate funding; - Poor inter-sectoral collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-sectoral collaboration- Water and sanitation; and - Exploring alternative power sources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inability leverage on Strategic purchasing; - Inadequate Infrastructure and HRH for FIF implementation; - Poor Intersect oral linkages Health/County treasury for joint planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional imbalance in access to health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint planning for health infrastructure - Aligning towards UHC - Increase health resource generation
		Inadequate access to essential health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate number of primary health facilities; - Poor access to care by the vulnerable households; - Congested tertiary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low access to optimal care; - Inadequate funding - Poor road networks; - Limited power network infrastructure in the County

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
		facilities providing primary care level services; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of accessing healthcare services; - Referrals of routine cases to ICTRH for management; and - Sub-optimal referral and emergency services (4 out of 9 ambulances functional) 		Countyhealthcare system; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social protection programmes in the County;
Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Lands and Physical Planning Department	High number of untitled land properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature of land use (Pastoralism is a major socio-economic activity within IsioloCounty) - Lack of proper collaboration between the various Stakeholders (National Government, NLC (previously the office of the Commissioner of Lands) and County Government (previously the County Council)) in urban titling programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor knowledge on land matters by communities leading to weakened support - Internal rifts between the National Government and the National Land Commission in Urban Titling programs leads to delays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding the registration of Community Land - Better collaboration between the various stakeholders at inception stage of all land programs - Comprehensive and timely civic education on land issues to sensitize communities and get the buy ins for land programs
	Poor land management and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor enforcement and adherence to approved Local Physical Development Plans leading to encroachments - Poor knowledge by communities on planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of enforcement officers at County Level - Lack of a substantive Director of Physical Planning necessitating plan approvals at the national Director of Physical Planning rather than at County Level - Lack of necessary machineries by the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and preparation of local Physical Development Plans for all urban centers - Willing Partners to support Establishment of land management systems Spatial Plan.

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regulations within urban set ups - Poor public engagements during the preparation of the physical plans - Outdated or complete absence of Local Physical Development Plans within some urban centers in IsioloCounty - Inadequate Land use management plans and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sister roads department e.g. dozers to open up road access - Limited budgetary allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding from County government - Support from national government
Municipal Administration	Weak municipality administration and management of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate municipal guiding legal framework. - Inadequate Waste management systems - Poor drainage system - Inadequate disaster response. - Poor municipal transport infrastructures - inadequate technical personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encroachment of designated public spaces - Unprecedented population growth - Unplanned infrastructure developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for expansion of solid waste management sites - Current Collaboration with national government and development partners such as Seg KIA,military Barracks - Donor funds - Donor support on development of legal frameworks
Roads	Poor road Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unreliable road networks(seasonal) - Inadequate routine Maintenance - Deterioration of roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of enough funds for the project. - Inadequate technical staff - Extensive length of gravel and earth roads in the County requiring periodic maintenance. - Lack of road construction equipment's. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of road inventory - Availability of roads parastatals working in the County.e.g KENNA, KURA and KERRA - Availability of development partners working in Isiolo funds

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Tourism and Wildlife Management	Low Tourist Visitations and earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor Marketing and promotion of Tourism products and Services - Untapped tourism potential areas - Natural disasters - Game reserve insecurity - Poor road infrastructure - Inadequate legal framework - Manual systems of revenue collection at the Gate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding for the sector - Inadequate technical staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing untapped game reserves - Developed hospitality industry of high end eco-tourism lodges, site scene camping and filming - Rich and unique flora and fauna - Scenic sites e.g. waterfalls, natural springs - Existence of national game reserves - Great culture diversity and heritage - Existence private investors
	Weak wildlife management and conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low public sensitization on wildlife conservation - Inadequate legal framework in place - Delay review of the (Samburu Isiolo Conservation Area) Management plan. - Encroachment and Blockage of the Wildlife migratory corridors - Dilapidated Tourism Facilities and Infrastructure - Un-operationalization of BisanAdhi National reserves - Natural Disaster - Human wildlife conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding for the sector - Inadequate legal framework in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence County wildlife compensation committee (C.W.C.C) to FastTrack the compensation of the affected in case of injury, death, loss of livestock's. - Existing government policies - Active conservancies - Private partners' who can sensitize the surrounding communities on human wildlife coexistence

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Trade, Cooperatives, Industrialization and Enterprise Development	Inadequate enabling business Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Legal framework trade and market and policies - Un-streamlined compliances - poorly equipped and unmaintained markets structures - lack of industrial area - Inadequate transport Terminals/ Shades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding - Low awareness of the communities on weights and measures standards - Lack of trade integrated database. - Lack of designated area for industrial development - Inadequate staff in the sub sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing market structures. - Availability of land to allocate for industrial development - Development partners who supports trade activities - Good transport infrastructures - Harmonized trade licenses
	Slow growth of cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low capacity of the sub sector - Minimal embracement of technology - Low awareness on the cooperatives Inadequate Cooperative management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Religion beliefs such as sharia compliances - County geographical vastness of the County - Low technology in production of values added products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technological advancement and innovation. - Availability of raw materials - Existence of organized village savings and loan associations VSLAs
	Low Investment within the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low marketing on the County potentials - Limited information data for investors - Lack of County investment plan - Low skills and knowledge of the investment opportunities in the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate seed capital - Absence of clear land use plans - Inadequate technical skills in the County - Poor roads infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land for industrial development - Availability of raw materials such as livestock and livestock products, green energy, minerals and gum and resins and sand. - Sufficient Power supply - Good infrastructure and upcoming Lapsset projects

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Education and Vocational Training, Youth and Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services	Low enrollment rate into ECDE and TVETs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate ECDE and primary classrooms - Distance to access school. - Inadequate funds to support school feeding programme - Inadequate number of TVETs in the County. - Poor perception on quality and marketability of education offered at the TVETs. - inequality and exclusion on basis of gender and disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Congestion in the classroom - Inadequate funding - Attitudes towards TVETs - Gender inequality and discrimination against children with disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnership with development partners and other stakeholders in ECDE and TVET infrastructures development - MoU with business entities eg Kenya Literature bureau [KLB] and other publishers - Partnership with academia in area of research eg Aga Khan University - Seeking support through Community Social responsibility [CSR] from financial institutions in County.
	Low quality of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of teachers, trainers and other support staffs - Inadequate learning materials and equipment e.g. play material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate budget allocation to employ more personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financing from National government [NG] through capitation and support from partners in TVETs subsector - Availability of ECDE Policy Documents E.g. Preschool Act 2015,2021,Preschool Policy, Preschool Standard service guideline,ECDE Meals Policy
	low retention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hunger and malnutrition - Conflict/insecurity - shortage of personnel - Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate school feeding programme - Lack WASH program in Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development partners and Communities through ECDE BoM to support schools on feeding and WASH programmes
	Low rate of access to ECDE service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate ECDE infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funding towards ECDE infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of development Partners / NGOs and other stakeholders in ECDE infrastructures development
Youth and Sports	Low engagement in sporting activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of adequate sporting facilities and equipment - Inadequate skilled -personnel in sporting activities - Low number of sporting competitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - Delayed completion of the stadium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youthful population - Availability of willing sports sponsors - Availability of school play grounds

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Youth engagement in negative social behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of unemployment - Drug abuse - inadequate training and mentorship programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of rehabilitation centres - Lack of funds - Lack of skills, job opportunities - Inadequate recreational centres and facilities - Inadequate youth mentorship support programs /services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willing National Government and development partners to support youth activities/ facilities - Availability of several Youth funds, innovation Centre for skill and knowledge development
	Low access and participation of youth in the labour market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate skills, - Cultural and political interference in job opportunities and recruitment preferences is given to the older generation (negotiated democracy) - Poor access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of talent academies to nurture talents - Negative perceptions towards TVETs as institutions of learning - Inadequate youth legal frameworks & enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of youth Innovation Center to nurture skills and talents in Isiolo town - Established TVETs. - County capitation funds to support in TVETs.
Gender	Gender inequalities and violence against women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uneven access to education - Lack of employment equality and job segregation - Lack of legal protection - Poor medical care - Lack of political representation - Gender based violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Societal and cultural norms that favour and prioritizes the male child's - Corruption - Slow and complicated legal redress process. - Poverty, low literacy level resulting in poor access to medical services. - Negative cultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isiolo County gender policy. - A third gender rule in employment. - labour laws - County, National and donor programmes that support socio-economic empowerment of women.
Culture	Low level of awareness and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of cultural Centre's - preservation of County artefacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - lack of skilled staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diverse cultures in the county - Availability of partners to support

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	appreciation of cultural heritage and diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited support of arts and cultural activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of awareness. - Lack of a County Cultural Centre's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cultural activities in the county - Cultural heritage sites in the county
Child Protection	Increased number of vulnerable children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child labour - Drug and substance abuse in the community. - HIV/AIDS increasing number of orphaned children. - Child marriage - Conflicts - inadequate enforcement of child protection laws - Other retrogressive cultural practices such as FGM, child beading, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty - Poor governance and community policing - Negative cultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child protection policy - Available court users committee to address the issues of vulnerable children. - Children protection department - Partners, NGOs, CBOs and agencies working in areas of child protection. - Child Reporting desks at police stations.
Persons With Disabilities	Low Participation in the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the County development process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unequal access to the labour market. - Low access to information/opportunities. - Limited representation - Inadequate implementation of disability policy - Lack of mainstreaming of disability aspects in planning and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funding of disability programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government and development partners PLWDs programs in the county. - Disability mainstreaming e.g. Education, Health, public service management. - Disability legislations in the county
Social safety net	Increased number of vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of living - Rise in unemployment levels - Drug and substance abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor parental care - Poverty - Natural calamities - Climate change effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National, County and development partners' cash transfer programme coverage to cushion the vulnerable groups.

Sub-sector	Development Issue (Problem)	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Office of the Governor and the Deputy Governor	Unconducive Working environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate physical infrastructure - Inadequate working tools and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay of phases' fund disbursement by the County - Inadequate funds - Insufficient office equipment and stationeries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of office rental houses - Allocated funds for the project - Availability of space to be converted for offices
	Poor accountability in project and programmes management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate tracking of the projects' and programs implementation to improve efficiency and effectiveness - Weak M&E system in project and programs implementation by County departments - Incoherent dissemination of M&E findings - Lack of M&E communication strategy and advocacy plan for efficiency and effectiveness in data management - Inadequate data collection and reporting equipment and materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial resources - Inadequate of staff Capacity to carry out M&E - Lack of motor vehicles for logistics - Sub-optimal Operationalization of GDU procurement plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of technical staff - GDU budget allocation - Working with hired vehicles - Availability of government owned M&E systems like E-CIMES
County Administration and Coordination of Devolved units	Ineffective devolved units of County administration services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward administrators' lacking office spaces and requisite working tools. - Inadequate staffing at Ward administrators offices' - Lack of legal framework to guide on village administration in the County - Weak coordination of decentralized County services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds for construction and equipment of the offices - Inadequate funds to procure motor vehicles and motor cycles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available land for construction of offices - Availability of staff at the devolved units - Constrained budgetary allocation
Public Service Management	Sub-optimal service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staff technical competency/ capacity - Uncoordinated performance management within the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate financial resources - Lack of logistics support - Inadequate capacity to institutionalize performance management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of institutions to offer training needs - In house training from experienced and long serving staff

Sub-sector	Development Issue (Problem)	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Technical personnel - Well-coordinated and mapped development partners to support capacity building
	Low Human resource productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of human resource and succession management strategic plan - Inadequate capacity to instill knowledge, skills and attitude for staff - Lack of policy framework on records management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staff capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constrained budgetary allocation - Availability of County workforce - Presence of County Archives
Civic education and Public Participation	Low public participation on County development affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of implementation of the existing public participation policy - Inadequate technical personnel in the department - Limited capacity among County departments - Lack of institutionalization public participation - Civic education programs not entrenched at ward levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds for implementation of the policy - Inadequate capacity to institutionalize public participation at ward levels - Inadequate information education and Communication materials not developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the policy - Existence of directorate of public participation and civic education - Devolved units operational
Cohesion, Peace and Conflict Resolution	Non-operational Cooperation for Peace and Development (Amaya Triangle Initiative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in ratification of Memorandum of Understanding by Isiolo County Assembly - Lack of Funds to support the Secretariat in the four counties forming ATI (Isiolo, Laikipia, Samburu and Baringo) due to unavailable framework to finance the secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient funds to support the ratification - Lack of legal framework to have counties support the secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Kenya Ranger Program funded by the European Union to support the establishment of CPD Secretariat and County specific activities implemented by Amaya Triangle Initiative County offices - National Cohesion and Integration Commission expression of interest to have a collaborative MOU

Sub-sector	Development Issue (Problem)	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
				with Amaya Triangle Initiative in addressing conflicts in Amaya Triangle Ecosystem
	Unconducive working environment for CPD County Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of office space for staff - Lack of legal framework to support the establishment of the office - Inadequate staff in the department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Kenya Ranger Program - NCIC - Potential CSOs
County Public Service Board	Non optimal Staff Establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - County lacks optimally defined staff structures - Inadequate training, capacity and skills of CPSB - Sub-optimal human resource skills matching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funds - Lack of multi-sectoral coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal and institutional legal framework - Operational board and secretariat
	Weak Human Resource Planning and Succession Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aging workforce - Under skilled inherited staff from defunct County Council - Inadequate technical capacity and skills enhancement - Lack of training need analysis, lack of human resource planning by the department - Lack of succession management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funds - Lack of multi-sectoral coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Departmental organization structure and staff, legal and institutional framework operational
	Ineffective board operation due to Lack of financial Autonomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isiolo County Public Service Board Bill not passed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of political goodwill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Bill and Operational Board Charter

Natural Resource Assessment

This section discusses the major natural resources found within the County.

Table Natural resource assessment

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Management strategies
River EwasoNgiro, Groundwater, Water springs and other water sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Livestock - Veterinary - Fisheries - Tourism 	Over utilized up stream leading to drying in the low land triggering loss of livelihoods, Catchmentdegradation ,pollution, inadequate monitoring networks ,limited monitoring, lack of integrated basin planning management , climate change and population growth, inadequate flood and drought management	Can support more food and fodder production through irrigation, expansion of fisheries and Fish farming, flood harvesting through damming, Groundwater management , water quality management, flood and drought management, catchment management and hydro meteorological monitoring	Upstream over abstraction, Nitrification, Deforestation along the river banks, Flooding destroys crops, Increase diseases incidences e.g. rift valley fever, Resource based conflict,Population growth, climate change in adequate capacity of WRUAs to manage effectively water resources Poor ground water quality	Legal and policy enforcement, - River-line rehabilitation and Transboundary water resource management. Improved institutional capacity and functionality of WRUAs Protection of springs and other water sources
Sand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water - Environment and Natural Resources - Roads, housing /public works 	Rampant sand harvesting along the river line causing environmental degradation	Increase income and wealth creation for households for small-scale precious stone miners.	unorganized and poor management of sand harvesting along riverine	Extensive rehabilitation of degraded areas market for precious stone miners
Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finance - Water - Environment and Natural Resources 	Availability of minerals such as duse mines, blue and yellow sapphires,Kom-Durte gold mines,Bathanshiitha precious metal, quarries	It can increase revenue for the County and create job opportunities for locals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor legal and policy framework - Inadequate investments on extraction and market linkage - Shortage of water supply to mining sites - Insecurity in the mining region - Inadequate knowledge on how to extracts this minerals thus exposing the miners to a potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of adequate, supportive infrastructure services to Investing in mineral exploration - Proper legal and policy framework on how to guide mineral exploitation in the County. - Environmental and social safeguards on how to protect both human and Environment in mining sector - Beefing up security along the

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Management strategies
				health hazard situations	mining corridor and finally improving the road condition.
Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finance - Tourism - Water - Environment and natural resources - Agriculture and livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased human-wildlife conflict the situation is expected to worsen especially with interference of wildlife migration corridor and its habitat - Tourism contributes 80% of county Own Source Revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of tourism-Both domestic and international - Promotion of emerging livestock(ostrich, quill & crocodile) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Threat from poaching. - Wildlife becoming extinct, human wildlife conflict - Poor legal and policy frameworks - Reservoir for some livestock disease causing organisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainability of resources within game reserves through regulation of land use near the parks and along the wildlife migratory corridor
Rangelands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock - Agriculture - Environment & Natural Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over exploitation due to influx from neighboring counties. - Degraded rangelands due to invasive species - Climate Change has contributed to further degradation of Rangelands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of commercial pasture production - Establishment of conservancies, pasture reserves and feed lots - General rangelands reseeding - fodder cultivation through irrigation, - Community validated land use plans through resource mapping, inventory, management, zoning, and spatial planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water and pasture availability - Resource based conflict - poor rangeland management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rangeland policies - Reseeding programme - Control of invasive species - strengthening of rangelands management committee - Establishment of commercial pasture farms and reserves - Landscape zoning , community participatory resource maps and management plans - Inter County landscape management
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land, roads and public works, water, Environment, natural resources management, agriculture, livestock, wildlife, tourism and industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased land tenure insecurity - Unresolved land disputes - Low Proportion of households that have title deeds - Grabbing of public land by private developers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The preparation of land use plans to maximize on rangelands - More sustainable Residential and commercial developments in the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient land tenure policy - Land disputes - Insecurity. - Destructive impacts on the land resource base from uncontrolled and extensive grazing by the pastoralist communities - Poor spatial planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of title deeds - Development of land use policy. - Development of County Spatial Plan. - Legal and policy enforcement on land matters.
Tourism Attraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under tapped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping of tourist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sufficient Tourism marketing

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Management strategies
Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finance - Environment Roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> opportunities - Low key/poor tourism promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attraction sites and marketing - Online promotions - Promotion of Local tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strategies 	
Forest and forestry product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Trade - Tourism, Environment - Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unregulated use of forest and forestry exploitation e.g. charcoal burning, - Severe environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest product such as gum and resin creates economic opportunities/enhances livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of legislation at County level to guide forestry operation - Un sustainable exploitation of gum and resin - Inadequate market opportunities/linkages for forestry product - In adequate capacity of local community in management of resource, - In adequate funding from the County to the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enabling legal framework - Capacity building of local communities - Social behavior change - Community sensitization/Awareness - Market Linkages
Energy- Solar/wind/Biogas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy - Environment, water, Health - Agriculture and Livestock - Education - Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under-exploitation - Lack of policy and legal framework to guide the Energy sector. - There is a higher chance of Renewable Energy Resources in the County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased Energy supply - Reduced Energy Costs - Reliable and clean Energy - Green Energy transition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate technology and infrastructure - Cultural barriers - High Initial Costs - Low Investment from both the County government and private sectors in Energy sectors in the County - Lack of policy, Plans and legal framework to guide the Energy Sector in the County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriately approved technologies and infrastructure - Incentives from partners and Government to Encourage PPP in Energy investments.

CHAPTER THREE: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

The County spatial development framework sets the general direction of spatial development of the County and indicates the distribution and organization of population and activities in the County. The plan ensures that land and natural resources of the County are optimally used. Further, the plan promotes equitable and planned development and conservation of the environment. The County spatial plan will form the basis for the preparation of sub County plans and sectoral policies and plans that will provide the necessary coordination and build synergies between the various sectors such as transport networks, industry, transportation and infrastructure, environmental management, tourism and agriculture. The plan will complement the County Integrated Development Plan by providing a spatial perspective to the economic policies by zoning of urban-versus-rural areas; areas for public facilities and private home developments. Spatial planning will endeavor to ensure that various land uses are located on suitable sites for enhanced production while not having negative impacts on the adjacent land uses. It also ensures aesthetics in the urban space and that land as a factor of production put to the highest and best use. Isiolo County Spatial Plan will provide the needed overall integrated spatial framework for coordinating the various development efforts by different agencies to have sustainable development within the County.

3.2 Significance of the Spatial Plan to County Development

The spatial plan will allow the County to coordinate growth and achieve countywide objectives. It will facilitate funding for investment, infrastructural development and social services. Further, it will provide a link between various growth areas. It will specify areas for new housing, business and industrial areas and for infrastructure across the County. The plan will enhance the sustainability of both rural and urban settlements in Isiolo County. It is important to protect and enhance the natural environment as well as deliver an accessible, integrated and sustainable transport system. It will enable measures to increase tourism revenue by zoning wildlife areas and parks, protect water points for the wildlife and hence reduce the human wildlife conflict. The plan will also map out grazing areas for livestock and general rangeland management.

The Objectives of County Spatial Planning Include:

- i. Identification of the spatial distribution of the resources within the County, their level of utilization and potential;
- ii. Assessing the conditions of existing infrastructure, capacity and projected demand;
- iii. Identifying fragile ecosystems and recommend intervention measures for their protection and conservation;
- iv. To mitigate resource based conflict by identifying and mapping out settlement areas, grazing areas, wildlife conservation areas, water towers and wet lands.
- v. Investigation of human settlement trends and propose an appropriate strategy to spur development of urban and rural centres to

- facilitate development;
- vi. To assess capacity of the existing institutions and organizations and recommend strategies to enhance their performance;
 - vii. To recommend an integrated spatial framework and land use management plans that will guide the sustainable utilization of the natural resources;
 - viii. Spur rural-urban inter-linkages and hasten economic growth and development; and
 - ix. Recommending priority areas for intervention.

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The detailed analysis of Isiolo County Spatial framework is as below.

Table 14 detailed analysis of Isiolo County Spatial framework

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
Resource Potential Growth Areas	The County boasts of potential oil and gas reserves, several Mineral Resources, Vast Land for Irrigation and real estate development. However, there is need for further research, exploration and investment to tap into these resources potential growth areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable use and exploitation of natural resources; - Increased investment in social and physical infrastructure and environmental conservation; - selective development concentration; Construction of key infrastructure to support resource exploitation; urban development ; and - Mapping of natural resources. 	Mineral in Duse, Kom_Durte, Bathan,Shida, Boji and Kulamawe; Gas in Merti; agro farming in Burat, isiolo town, ngaremara, Kinna , Malka daka, biliqo and Merti -Gum and resins in oldonyiro, Ngaremara and Garbatulla	Environment, Renewable energy, Mining and Natural Resources, roads and public works, Agriculture, Water and Sanitation
Renewable Energy Potential	There is huge renewable energy potential in the county; ranging from Biomass, solar, wind, Hydro and biogas resources. However, these resources has remained largely underexploited and there is need for collaborative effort between the two levels of government to come up with regulations and frameworks to tap into the utilization of these resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enactment of Energy Act - Development and Adoption of County Energy Master Plan. - Development and adoption of County Spatial planning - Creation of favorable investment environment for the promotion of PPP in renewable energy sector in the County - Employment of Technical County staff 	Solar Energy parks in Garbatulla and Merti Sub-counties Higher wind potential in Cherrab areas of Merti Sub-counties. Higher Biogass potential in Isiolo sub-County.(Abattoir) Hydroelectric potential in Oldonyiro areas	Environment, Renewable Energy, Mining and Natural Resources, Livestock,Water and Sanitation.
Enhancing County Competitiveness	The County's social economy is largely dependent on livestock-based livelihoods. A number of capital-intensive infrastructures like export abattoir and international airport have the potential to spur vibrant market for agricultural products and by-products to boost economic growth in the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The County have a variety of rangelands community-managed structures. - The EwasoNgiro catchment cuts across the County which support irrigated agriculture and fodder production - The existence of livestock marketing legal framework that support livestock trade - Robust support from the development partners in the livestock sector help to supplement County budget and programmes 	Isiolo town; resort city and County wide	Agriculture and Livestock, Lands and urban planning, Tourism, roads and public works, Trade.

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existing and upcoming capital intensive livestock related infrastructure (Export standard abattoir, feedlots, disease free zones, pasture farms, Isiolo international airport) that have the potential to revolutionize the livestock industry in the County - Isiolo County act as a funnel that attracts livestock from neighboring counties for grazing and trade - The proximity to areas with large human population and good transport system that offer market for our livestock and livestock products 		
Modernizing Agriculture and livestock production	The County experiences Low Agricultural Production and productivity, poor marketing, market uncertainties and low value additions to agricultural products, Inadequate insurance facilities to cushion agricultural and livestock farmers from uncertainties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize provision of requisite infrastructure (water pans, dams, cold storage facilities and laboratories) to support production; - Modernize livestock keeping through appropriate animal husbandry; expansion of extension services, disease and pest control, product processing and timely marketing; - Adoption of appropriate rangelands management practices including observance of carrying capacity, conservation of the natural vegetation and adaptation and mitigation against climate change and its impacts; - Adoption of Climate resilient and sustainable agriculture through agro ecology policy - Disaster Early Warning Systems, prompt response and recovery 	County wide	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, Special Programs

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
		<p>systems to cushion communities and make them more resilient to the perennial drought cycles;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Customization of the National government livestock and crop insurance strategy - Rehabilitation and expansion of existing irrigations schemes and establishment of new irrigation schemes in areas with irrigation potential; - encouraging small holder irrigation schemes through targeted campaigns; - Research to identify the irrigation potential of the County; - Encourage small holder farmers to establish fish farms in areas with potential throughout the County; - Provide appropriate infrastructure to support the fishing industry 		
Tourism & Wildlife Diversification	<p>The County sits on a diverse range of natural, social, human and physical resources, which include wildlife for safari tourism; incredibly rich and unique flora and fauna, mountains, adventure tourism sites, natural and fresh water springs and rich cultural diversity expressed in songs, dance, history, art and handicrafts. Hospitality industry of high-end ecotourism lodges, sightseeing, camping and filming. The County is also home to three National game reserves and several community conservancies.</p>	<p>Policies and action strategies exist for the maximum exploitation of the tourism potential of Isiolo County. Some of these are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isiolo county tourism Bill, Isiolo county Wildlife conservation bill and Isiolo county community conservancies' bill. - Opportunities also exist of in areas of; upgrading the existing tourist facilities and infrastructure, preparation of local physical development plans to guide the implementation of Isiolo Resort City, enhance governance of 	Oldonyiro, Kinna, Cherab, Shaba, Buffalo, Bisanadi, Ngaremara, Burat, Chari	Tourism and Trade, Culture, Gender and Heritage, Environment, Lands and Physical Planning, Roads, Livestock, Agriculture, water and Sanitation,KWS

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
		<p>tourism by marketing eco-tourism facilities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertaking research to identify more tourist attraction areas and to document them. - Formulate strategies that protect wildlife migratory corridors and wildlife watering points, implement aggressive marketing of Isiolo as a major tourist destination; exploit film industry and sports tourism niches; - Encourage & market domestic tourism; and diversify and develop tourism products. - Develop cultural centres and festivals, niche products such as; conference tourism, eco-tourism, cultural tourism, bird watching and heritage and historic sites tourism. - Manage community conservancies to give the local communities the opportunities to reap from tourism benefits and products. 		
<p>Access to affordable quality health care for all</p>	<p>Isiolo boasts of one public (Isiolo County Teaching and referral) hospital and 2 private tertiary level facilities located in Isiolo town. This creates inequitable distribution and access to specialised care across the County and disadvantaging over 68% of the population (Rural pop).</p> <p>In Isiolo Sub- County, due to inadequate number of primary health care facilities, Isiolo County Teaching and referral Hospital still focuses on provision of primary health care rather</p>	<p>Policy strategies linked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eliminate communicable diseases; - Halt, and reverse rising burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD's); - Reduce the burden of violence and injuries; Provide essential health services; Minimize exposure to health risk factors; - and Strengthen collaboration with health-related sectors - Guiding documents in spatial distribution of health facilities: Norms and standards for health 	<p>Countywide</p>	<p>MoH, County Dept of Health Services</p>

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	<p>than tertiary level care.</p> <p>Whereas the County managed to expand health services at Merti and Garbatulla Sub- County hospitals, there exist sub-optimal infrastructure planning resulting in the two health facilities not conforming to the norms and standards for health service delivery at Level 4. This necessitates the citizens to incur additional cost to travel to Isiolo to access secondary and tertiary care services.</p> <p>Health products and commodities is a critical pillar in health systems management. The County reported frequent stock-out of EMMS and vaccines at health facilities. Key among the challenges in improving commodities security is lack of efficient prepositioning of commodities due to lack of adequate storage space. This further hampered the County's plan to implement commodities forecasting, quantification, stocking, and redistribution of EMMS and Vaccine.</p>	<p>service delivery; spatial distribution of BEmONC and CEmONC health facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic plan: - Modernize Isiolo County Teaching and referral hospital to provide quality tertiary services and establish potential for referral hub for Lower Eastern - Set up and equip Centre of excellence for maternal and child health services at ICTRH - Set up primary care facilities in Tulu-Roba and KambiGarba to decongest Isiolo County Teaching and Referral hospital - Set Up a modern Sub- County Hospitals in Merti and Garbatulla sub-counties in a new site allocated to the facilities. - Expand and upgrade Dispensaries in the sub counties to Health centres to improve access to primary and secondary health care. - Construction and operationalization of a Modern warehouse in Isiolo County. 		
Managing Human Settlement	<p>The county is facing increased and swelling Urban populations. This increase has led to pressure on urban services and infrastructure. The urban population is at 43.5% of the county's population. This has resulted into a reduced utilization of physical infrastructure in the rural areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of efficient transportation and quality infrastructure in human settlements to support industrial and service sectors growth and sustenance; - Strengthening of major urban area infrastructure to attract urban settlement and investments; - Improve the living standards of the population through the use of land 	Isiolo township, Kinna, Merti,	Lands, urban planning roads and public works

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
		<p>in a more rational way and sustainably and based on a well thought and signed spatial plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In furtherance of the same, provide distinct zones for human settlement, transportation, agriculture, livestock, manufacturing, sports, entertainment, wildlife conservation, national reserves, etc., that are separated from industrial zones and community conservancies. In each zone, sufficient utilities (water, electricity, communication, etc.) should be provided to support the specific sector to optimize its productivity; - Cluster urban areas into populations that attract the Kenya Urban Support Programme KUSP funding (Cities, Municipalities and Towns) 		
<p>Conserving the Natural Environment</p>	<p>The County provides critical habitats for wildlife and ecosystem diversity, including grasslands and wetlands for migratory species. Currently there is expansion of human activities into marginal areas leading to clearance of natural habitats leading to loss of economic potential and options for commercial development. These ecological environments require connection to animal friendly network and biodiversity. Managing natural environment responsibly is through the method of conservation. There has been growth of invasive species that took over critical grazing field that used to be fallback areas for pastoralist during dry season. The land is now unproductive, and this calls for measures to restore its productivity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance disaster preparedness in all disaster-prone areas; Improve capacity for adaptation to global climatic change; - Ensure application of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the County with a view to harvesting of flood and river water; - Promote efficient adaptation measures for productive and sustainable resource management in the County; Mainstream dry land issues into all County development plans and policies; - Involve and empower communities in the management of County 	<p>Along all the rivers in the County All forests (gazetted and ungazetted) and farms All major Towns centers and Markets.</p> <p>Along Waso-nyiro river in the county, Cherab, SerichoNgare Mara, Burat, Oldonyiro, Chari and Garbatulla wards.</p>	<p>Department of water, Environment and Natural Resources; KFS; NEMA; WRA; WRUA; Public Health.; Agriculture; Lands; Public administration; Ministry of interior and coordination; Department of social services. State Department of Agriculture, CETRAD, KEFRI, UON</p>

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
		<p>ecosystems and promote environmental education and awareness ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gazette and manage emergency drought reserve areas and encourage the development of buffer areas of forage and crop production as part of contingency planning; - Mainstream environment climate foresight and climate adaptation into planning at all levels by strengthening the climate resilience of communities in the County and promoting sustainable livelihoods; - Jointly develop and implement harmonized regional approaches for sustainable management of trans-boundary resources; Strengthen Environmental Governance and harmonize sectoral policies, legislation and regulations; - Mainstreaming of climate change into all water resource management plans and actions; and Develop and promote the use of green energy. - Implementation of the National prosopisjulliflora management strategy and migratory and invasive pests and weeds management strategy 		
Transportation network and Providing appropriate infrastructure	As at 2022, 55 KMs of roads within Isiolo County paved to bitumen standards. 3.2 KMs paved to Cabro standards. 200 KMs are gravelled and there is 500 KMs of earth roads. Out of the 5 urban centres, only two centres connected to Bitumen roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase financial resources for road construction and maintenance; construct new roads; expand and maintain existing roads; and construct non-motorized transport facilities; and improve drainage systems along County roads 	County Wide	Roads, Transport and public works, Municipality, KENHA KeRRA, KURA

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	<p>This has greatly increased the cost of transport for communities living in Isiolo.</p> <p>It is also important to note majority of useable roads in Isiolo are earth roads, which are impassable during wet seasons. The long awaited tarmacking of the Isiolo-Kulamawe-Modogashe road is in progress.</p> <p>There is need for construction of Bridges across EwasoNgiro river to ease movement across sub-counties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination with other road agencies such as KeNHA, KURA and Kerra to improve on highways, urban and rural roads and help in sensitization of the communities and administrators on the different classes of roads. - Upgrade of roads in major urban and market centres to cabro standards. 		

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CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

The chapter presents the county sector priorities, strategies, programmes flagship projects and cross-sectoral linkages for the plan period.

4.1 Development Priorities, Strategies and Programmes

4.1.1 Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Special Programmes

This sector comprises of Agriculture & Irrigation, Livestock, Fisheries and Special Programmes.

Vision

Food secure and resilient County anchored on an innovative, commercially oriented sector that able to effectively and efficiently respond to disasters.

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Isiolo residents by ensuring food, feed and nutrition security through sustainable production systems, effective disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change.

Sector Goals

1. To attain food, feed and nutrition security and improve income through increased production and value addition in livestock, agriculture and fisheries investments.
2. To promote awareness, adoption and implementation of disaster risk reduction concepts and measures across the sectors and communities.
3. To mobilize and promote efficient utilization of resources for building resilience and disaster response.

Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 15 Sector Priorities and Strategies- Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Special Programmes

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Increase agricultural production & productivity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensuring effective & efficient water harvesting investment ii. Develop regulatory framework to support service delivery iii. Capacity building on agriculture climate smart technologies & innovation iv. Enhancing agribusiness & marketing development v. Enhancing public private partnership vi. Undertaking agricultural extension services vii. Provision of quality farm inputs viii. Pest and disease control ix. Expansion of irrigated agricultural land x. Enhancing community resilience& risk management capacities through livelihood diversification linkage to financial & insurance service
Increase livestock production and productivity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improve rangeland rehabilitation and management ii. Improve fodder production and conservation iii. Promotion of value addition of livestock and livestock products iv. Promotion of marketing of livestock and livestock products/commercialization

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Livestock breed improvement vi. Improve livestock extension services vii. Promotion of livestock related livelihood diversification iii. .Promotion of livestock insurance ix. Promotion of alternative livestock production system x. Control of invasive plant species
<p>Improve livestock health to enhance livelihoods and safeguard human health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Undertaking control of pests and diseases ii. Undertaking animal health extension services iii. Improving ethical practices in veterinary medical practice iv. Capacity-building of staff and recruitment v. Breeds improvement vi. Improving veterinary infrastructure vii. Improving hides/skins and leather development
<p>Increase fisheries production and productivity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provision of quality feeds and seeds ii. Improve Investment in fisheries infrastructure iii. Promotion of fish market linkages iv. Enhanced extension support services v. Promotion of fisheries technologies and innovations vi. Improve quality assurance of fish products
<p>Increase disaster preparedness, prevention, response and recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promote awareness, coordination, mainstreaming and implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction concepts and measures and National Drought Emergency Fund, DRM policy 2021 ii. Mobilization of resources for disaster preparedness, prevention, response and recovery. iii. Provision of timely and reliable multi-hazard early warning information iv. Development and operationalization of multi-hazard contingency plan v. Operationalization of emergency fund in line Emergency Fund Act 2019 and NDEF vi. Initiate Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning of disaster preparedness and response actions.

Table 16 Sector Programmes- Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Special Programmes

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShM)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme Name: Sustainable crop development, Agricultural Land Use and Environmental Management														
Objective: To maximize Crop Production and Land use Management														
Outcome: Increased crop productivity														
Rehabilitation and expansion of irrigation schemes	Expanded area under crop production	Crop acreage under irrigation in Ha	SDG 2.3	42	1	84	2	126	3	517	3.4	559	3	12.4
	Irrigation infrastructure rehabilitated	Length of functional Gravity fed system km	SDG 2.3	4	1.3	4	13	8	2.3	4	1.3	4	1.2	7.4
		Length of functional Piped system rehabilitated in km	SDG 2.3	0	0	10	1	5	0.5	5	0.5	0	0	2
	Agricultural mechanization services (AMS) accessed & utilized	Number of farmers utilizing AMS	SDG 2.3	600	1	800	1	1000	1.25	1200	1.5	700	1.75	6.25
		Area cultivated In Ha using AMS	SDG 2.3	300	1	400	1	500	1.25	600	1.5	700	1.8	9.55
Crop development & management	Regulatory framework developed	Number of policies developed	SDG 2.3	-	-	1	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	6
		Number of Bills developed	SDG 2.3	1	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	5
		Number of Strategies developed		-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Certified qualified assorted farm inputs provided	Quantity of fertilizer distributed to farmers in tonnage	SDG 2.3	10	50	15	75	15	75	15	75	10	50	325
		Quantity of Seedlings distributed in tonnage	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
		Quantity of Vines	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShM)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		distributed tonnage												
	Production of Nutrient dense foods promoted	Number of farmer producing Nutrient dense foods tonnage	SDG 2.3	66	2	100	3	120	4	120	5	120	6	20
	Climate smart agriculture technologies & innovation Promoted	Number of technologies innovation management practices (TIMPS) developed & disseminated)	SDG 2.3	30	7.5	30	12.5	30	15	30	15	-	-	50
		Number of officers and farmers trained on technologies innovation Management Practices (TIMS)	SDG 2.3	40	22	40	22	40	22	40	22	-	-	88
	Farmers Sensitized on Soil fertility & management practices	Number of farmers trained on soil management practices	SDG 2.3	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	5
		Number of farmers soil analysis requests processed	SDG 2.3	300	0.5	500	0.75	600	0.9	600	0.9	-	-	3.1
	Extension Officers and Farmers provided with pest and disease control skills	Number of demonstrations carried out to extension officers and farmers	SDG 2.3	30	7.5	30	12.5	30	15	30	15	30	15	65
		Number of plant clinic established	SDG 2..3	0	0	6	1.25	4	1	4	1	4	1	4.5
	Crop insurance product availed to farmers	Number of staff capacities build on crop insurance	SDGs 2..3,17	40	2.7	40	2.7	40	2.7	40	2.7	-	-	10.8

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShM)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Farm inputs of priority value chains subsidized through e-voucher system	Number of farm inputs subsidies developed	SDGs 2.3,17	2,000	2	4,000	4	6,000	6	-	-	-	-	12	
		Number of farmers registered/profiled		2,000	2	4,000	4	6,000	6	-	-	-	-	12	
	Farmers service providers trained (FSC/VbA)	Number of farmers service providers trained	SDGs 2.3,17	25	5	20	4	20	4	20	4	-	-	17	
	Stores & warehouse established at strategic areas	No of cold chain stores established	SDGS 2.3,17	1	1	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	
		Number of seed banks established		-	-	2	5	--	-	-	-	-	-	5	
		Number of cereal stores established		-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	Promotion Nutrition sensitive agriculture (NSA) projects in schools and youth involvement in agriculture	Number of schools with NSA projects I	SDGs 2..3	2	1	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	21	
		Number of youths involved in agriculture	SDG 2.3	100	3.5	200	5	400	6.5	500	8	300	5	29	
	Agribusiness and Market Development	market system service providers/value chain actors Trained	Number of market system service providers/value chain actors Trained	SDGS 2..3	6	1.2	6	1.2	6	1.2	6	1.2	6	1.2	6
		SMEs & businesses incubation Hubs promoted at community level	Number of farmer groups trained	SDGS 2..3	-	-	1	50	1	10	1	8	1	5	68
Programme Name: Livestock Production															
Objective: To increase livestock production and productivity															

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShM)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Outcome: Improved livestock production and productivity																
Rangeland rehabilitation and management	Rangeland reseeded	Acreage of pasture reseeded		50	0.2	100	0.2	100	0.2	100	0.2	100	0.2	1		
		Tonnage of fodder seeds planted		0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.25	
	10- acre community Pasture farms established in six wards	Number of 10 acre community pasture farms established		1	8	2	16	2	16	1	8	0	0	48		
	Pastoralists trained on rangeland management and governance	Number of pastoralists trained rangeland management and governance	SDG-2.3	200	2.5	200	2.5	200	2.5	200	2.5	200	2.5	200	2.5	12.5
		Number of rangelands committee formed and strengthened		2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	2
	Alternative pasture production systems established and operationalized	Number of feedlots established	SDG-2.3	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	150
		burat feedlot Completed and operationalized		0	0	1	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
	Rangeland management bill formulated	Rangeland management bill in place	SDG-2.3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Enterprise Development and value addition	Livestock and livestock products enterprises developed and value added	Number of enterprises/value chains supported in value addition	SDG-2.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25
			Number of pastoralists and enterprises trained on value addition	SDG-2.3	100	1.25	100	1.25	100	1.25	100	1.25	100	1.25	100	1.25

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShM)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Number of value chains/ enterprises associations formed and trained		1	0.4	2	0.8	2	0.8	2	0.8	0	0	2.8
Promotion of marketing and value of livestock products	Livestock marketing Information System established	Livestock Data base in place	SDG-2.3	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
		Number of radio talk shows		4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	0.5
		Number of market linkages developed		2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	1
	Commercialization of livestock keeping	Number of livestock keepers trained on commercialization of livestock keeping	SDG-2.3	2,251	4	2,251	4	2,251	4	2,251	4	2,251	4	20
		Number of livestock traders recruited and sensitized on supply of livestock to abattoir and feedlot facilities		0	0	50	0.4	30	0.3	20	0.2	30	0.3	1.2
	Modern livestock market Constructed at Sericho	No of new Livestock market constructed	SDG-2.3	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	15
Breeds Improvement and livestock risk reduction	Breeds improvement and risk reduction undertaken	Number of HHs supplied with genetic improvement goats	SDG-2.3	1200	20	0	0	2,000	20	0	0	0	0	40
		Number of HHs supplied with Somali bread		100	7	0	0	100	7	0	0	100	7	21

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShM)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		camels												
		Number of HHs supplied with improved poultry breeds		200	1	200	1	200	2	200	1	200	1	5
Livelihood diversification	Bee keeping promoted	Number Bee keepers trained on apiculture	SDG 2.3	100	1.25	100	1.25	100	1.25	100	1.25	100	1.25	6.25
		Number of honey demonstration harvests done	SDG 2.3	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5
		No of bee artisans trained	SDG 2.3	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
		Number groups/individuals supplied with bee hives		1000	5	1000	5	1000	5	1000	5	1000	5	25
		Number of honey refinery established				1	8		1	8				16
	Poultry keeping promoted	Number of groups supplied with incubators		5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	12.5
	Emerging livestock domesticated	Number of emerging livestock domesticated	SDG 2.3	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	2.5
Programme Name: Veterinary Services														
Objective: To improve livestock health to enhance livelihoods and safe guard human health														
Outcome: improved livestock health														
Livestock diseases and pests control	Livestock vaccinated	Number of livestock vaccinated	SDG 2.3	800,000	40	1,000,000	45	1,200,000	50	1,400,000	55	1.7	60	250
	Disease Surveillance conducted	Number of diseases status reports	SDG 2.3	4	0.4	4	0.6	4	0.8	4	1	4	1.2	4
		Number of Community	SDG 2.3	60	0.36	70	0.42	80	0.48	90	0.54	100	0.6	2.4

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShM)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Disease Reporters trained on disease reporting												
	Disease-free zone established	% completion of livestock cleansing compartment	SDG 2.3	0	0	10	30	20	30	50	90	70	60	210
	Mass Vector control Clinics conducted	Number of livestock covered	SDG 2.3	200,000	1	200,000	1.5	200,000	2	200,000	2.5	200,000	3	10
	Safe livestock handling facilities constructed	Number of cattle crushes constructed	SDG 2.3	2	1.4	2	1.4	2	1.4	2	1.4	2	1.4	7
Diagnostics and laboratory services	Refurbished and equipped diagnostic labs	Number of laboratories rehabilitated and equipped				1	5	1	5	1	5			15
		Number of vaccine cold chain systems established		1	2	1	2	12						6
Hides and skins improvement and leather development services	Tanneries Established	Number of rural tanneries established				1	20							20
	Curing technologies promoted	Number of hides and skins traders trained on preservation		10	0.2	10	0.15	10	0.3	10	0.4	10	0.5	1.45
Breeds improvement services	Artificial insemination promoted	Number of stations established and equipped		-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	8.8	15.5
		Number of inseminations carried		360	0.5	360	0.6	400	0.7	450	0.8	500	1	3.6

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShM)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Veterinary public health services	Slaughter Points Rehabilitated	Number of abattoirs completed and equipped		1	400										400
		Number of slaughter house rehabilitated				1	25								25
Programme 1: Fisheries Development and Management															
Objective: To increase the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to poverty reduction, food and nutrition security, employment and wealth creation															
Outcome: Increased fish Production															
Aquaculture Technology Development and Innovation Transfer:	Fish farmers recruited and supplied with fish fingerlings and feeds	Number of new community members recruited to fish farming	SDGs 2:3	80	1	100	1.5	120	1.8	150	2	180	2.5	8.8	
		Number of fingerlings supplied to fish farmers	SDG 2.3	40,000	4	50,000	5	60,000	6	75,000	7.5	80,000	8	30.5	
		Number of farmers supplied with fish feeds	SDG 2.3	80	1.5	100	2	120	2.5	150	3	180	3.5	12.5	
		Number of fish farmers assisted with UV resistance Pond liners	SDG 2.3	80	2	100	2.5	120	3	150	3.5	180	4	15	
	Fishery development and management policy in place	Fishery development and management policy	SDG 2.3	1	1.5										1.5
	Enhanced	Number of	SDG 2.3	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShM)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	extension services	demonstrations on fish farming conducted												
		Number of radio talk shows aired on fish farming, marketing, safety assurance and nutrition value	SDG 2.3	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	1
		Number of technical extension staff trained on new fish farming technologies	SDG 2.3	7	0.4			10	0.6			16	1	2
		Number of eat more fish campaign conducted	SDG 2.3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
		Number of new staff recruited	SDG 2.3	11	6									6
	Alternative Fish Feed technologies promoted and adopted	Number of Black soldier fry (BSF) farming technologies constructed and operational	SDG 2.3	3	0.3	5	0.5	7	0.75	10	0.75	12	1	3.3
		Number of fish farmers formulating homemade fish	SDG 2.3	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	2.5

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShM)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		feeds												
	Fisheries infrastructure developed	Number of fish hatcheries equipped	SDG 2.3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
		Number of fish breeding facilities developed	SDG 2.3	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
		Number of offices equipped	SDG 2.3	3	2									2
		Number of county fish farm rehabilitated	SDG 2.3	2	10	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	15
		Number of offices constructed	SDG 2.3	1	3	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	9
		Number of Concrete ponds refurbished	SDG 2.3	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Fish safety assurance, value addition and marketing	Farmers trained on value addition	Number of fish farmers organization trained on fish value addition	SDG 2.3	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25
		Number of farmers using improved traditional smoking kiln established	SDG 2.3	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5
	Innovations and	Number of fish	SDG	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	5

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShM)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	technologies promoted and adopted	farmers trained on new technologies, innovations and management	2.3											
		Number of fish farmers assisted to develop business plans	SDG 2.3	30	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.3	1.2
	Fishermen linked to fish markets	Number of fishermen linked to fish markets	SDG 2.3	40	0.1	50	0.1	60	0.1	70	0.1	80	0.1	0.5
	Fish Kiosk established	Number of kiosks established	SDG 2.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25
	Fisheries producer groups formed	Number of producer group formed (COOP society)	SDG 2.3	2	0.5	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Fisheries information systems established	Number of information systems established	SDG 2.3	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Programme Name: Disaster preparedness, prevention, response and recovery														
Objective: To improve disaster(s) preparedness, prevention, response and recovery														
Outcome: Improved disaster preparedness, prevention, response and recovery across the board														
Social protection	Social protection policy	Social protection policy formulated	SDG 13.2		-	1	8	1	3.5	-	-	-	-	11.5
		Number of staff trained on social protection	SDG 13.2	8	1.2	-	-	8	1.2					2.4
		Number of	SDG	-	-	8	1.5	-	-	8	1.5	-	-	3

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShM)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		sectors mainstreaming gender and social protection	13.2											
Disaster risk awareness, preparedness and management	Stakeholders sensitized on Sendai Framework DRR & EDE frameworks	Number of stakeholders sensitized on DRR and EDE	SDG 13.3	35	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4
		Number of stakeholders sensitized on the National Drought Emergency Fund (NDEF)	SDG 13.3	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DRM priorities mainstreamed in annual sectors plans	Number of sectors mainstreaming EDE-CPF & DRM priorities in annual Development plans (ADPs)	SDG 13.1	9	1.2	9	1.2	9	1.2	9	1.2	9	1.2	6
	DRM policy Operationalized	DRM act and regulations in place	SDG 13.2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		DRM fund established	SDG 13.2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	vulnerability and multi-hazard assessment and mapping conducted	Hazard Vulnerability Assessment Report	SDG 13.3	35	2.1	-	-	-	-	35	2.1	-	-	4.2
		Revised hazard atlas	SDG 13.3	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Multi-Hazard contingency plan developed	Multi-hazard contingency plan	SDG 13.2	35	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
		Multi-hazard information management system	SDG 13.2			35	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShM)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		Number of Sectoral preparedness plans developed	SDG 13.2	-	-	9	1.5	-	-	-	9	1	-	2.5	
	Climate, Weather and drought early warning systems strengthened	Number of weather and drought monitors trained	SDG 13.3	-	-	25	1	-	-	25	1	-	-	2	
		Number of participatory scenario plans (PSP) developed	SDG 13.3	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	12	
		Operational RANET Community radio station in Garbatulla	SDG 13.3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15	
Coordination, Training and Capacity development	County DRR strengthened	Number of local (ward-WPC) coordination and planning strengthened	SDG 13.1	4	2	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	
			Number of DRR coordination (CSG) fora held	SDG 13.1	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	1.5
			Number of DRR experts (staff) trained	SDG 13.3	30	3.4	-	-	30	3.4	-	-	-	-	6.8

Table 17- Flagship Projects- Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Special Programmes

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Export Abattoir	Burat	To process meat for the lucrative export markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of structural works - Purchase and installation of mechanical equipment - Installation of cold storage system - Handing over facility to private operator - Operationalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed structural works - Mechanical equipment installed - Cold storage system installed - Signed MOU between County government and private operator - Livestock slaughtered - Revenue collected from investment 		400	World Bank	KCSAP
Revitalization and commercialization of agriculture training centre (ATC)	Burat	To Improve institutional, effectiveness and efficiency. To Enhance Revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and operationalize devolved farm fund(DFF) - Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructures (Dinning Hall, Kitchen, Hostels, conference Hall, perimeter fence, Bole hole, demo farms structures- fish pond, apiary, goat pen, poultry house - Incubate viable businesses. - Promoting technologies & enterprises (agroshadenets, Aquaponics, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DFF Established - Infrastructure in place - Viable business incubated - Technologies and enterprises promoted - Extension services provided - Revenue generated 	- 2022-2027	500	- County government and partner	- Dept. of agriculture livestock and fisheries

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
			hydroponics BSFLarvae farming,modern apiaries, Feed formulation etc.) - Provision of extension services - Generation of revenue					

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Table 18 Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations-- Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Special Programmes

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	Agriculture - e.g., to be an innovative, commercially oriented, and modern agriculture and livestock sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Value addition to agricultural produce ii. Adoption of modern technology into agricultural practices
SDGs	SDG 1 No Poverty (specific targets)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Implementation of social protection floors e.g., cash transfers to elderly
	SDG 2 – Zero Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Smart agriculture ii. Supporting small scale irrigation iii. School feeding intervention targeting ECDE
	SDG 3 – Good Health & Wellbeing etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fully operationalized health facilities ii. Increasing patient to health personnel ratio
Agenda 2063	Goal 2: World class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa. Goal 6: Blue/Ocean economy for accelerated economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Road improvement ii. Sustainable exploitation of resources in ewasonyiro rivers and iii. Conservation of water bodies

Table 19: Cross-sectoral affects Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Special Programmes

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Sustainable crop development, Agricultural Land Use and Environmental Management	Agriculture and water, Finance and security	Efficient water and land use	soil erosion and conflict over resources Irrigation	Incorporation of agro forestry; Increased forest cover Public education; and awareness creation
	Agriculture, water and NRM, Trade, Finance	sustainable land use	Increased greenhouse gasses emission from livestock Abattoir	Bio-filtration systems in place
Veterinary Services	Livestock, Trade, Finance, Tourism and wildlife ,physical planning	Value addition Improved livestock trade Integrated Natural resources management	Interference with wildlife migration due to fencing of Disease Free Zone(DFZ)	provision of wildlife migration corridor creation of an inter-agency working mechanism
Livestock Production	Livestock and trade, Finance and development agencies, Environment, water resources and services	Value Addition	Chemical Pollution from the Tannery	Industrial waste management

4.1.2 Water, Sanitation, Energy, Environment, Natural Resource and Climate Change

The sector is composed of Water & Sanitation, Environment & climate change, mining and natural Resources, renewable Energy sub sectors.

Sector Key roles

- Rural and Urban water supply and sanitation services
- Coordination of public water schemes and community water projects
- Water conservation
- Development and implementation of relevant policies and regulations
- Protecting the environment
- Environmental management
- Conservation and protection of natural resources
- Exploration and exploiting natural resources
- Mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Development of clean, Renewable and modern energy sources
- Capacity building of sector stakeholders

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A vibrant County free of water crisis and sustainable sanitation, green energy sufficient, adaptive to climate change, sustainably utilizing environment and its natural resources

Mission

To facilitate and promote sustainable utilization and management of water & sanitation services, energy, environment and natural resources for socio-economic development by building synergies with other stakeholders through application of modern technologies

Sector Goal(s)

Sustainable access to potable water, improved sanitation, provision of clean and green energy and development of a secure environment for natural resources exploitation

Table 20: Sector Priorities and Strategies-Water, Sanitation, Energy, Environment, Natural Resource and Climate Change

Sector Priorities	Strategies
<p>Increase coverage and access to potable water for both rural and urban households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop new water sourceseg boreholes , mega dams, sub surface dams to increase water availability in extreme water scarce areas ii. Undertake development of County water and sewerage master plan iii. Implementation of County Water & Sanitation Services Act 2020 and application of rules and regulations iv. Develop adequate bulk storages (reservoirs) for rural and urban water supply v. Employ measures to reduce Non Revenue Water vi. Collaboration with Water Resources Authority (WRA) to curb upstream illegal abstractors and increase supply to town water treatment facilities vii. Rehabilitate dilapidated pipelines viii. Sensitize community to reduce sabotage of water supply system ix. Undertake surface and ground water resources studies & database in the County x. Regulate and professionalize rural water supply services xi. Rehabilitate existing water supply infrastructures xii. Embrace Common Programming Framework (CPF) in water projects and ensure new and rehabilitated water infrastructure are climate proof xiii. Enhance rural water supply quality monitoring xiv. Utilize new technologies in water supply & water treatment xv. Reduce reliance on diesel fuels for water pumping xvi. Enhance community technical know-how in operating and maintaining rural water supplies xvii. Construction ofself-regulatory common intake to ensure equitable water access and preserve the environmental flow. xviii. Automate borehole functionality and performance through automatic sensors to improve response time in BH non functionality xix. Mitigate drought effects in water services xx. Enhance Collaboration with development partners
<p>Increase coverage and access to sanitation services for both rural and urban households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improve coverage through allocation for sewerage treatment plant for downstream users ii. Rehabilitate sewer pipelines to accommodate sewage from expanded population iii. Establish shared sanitation facilities at rural households iv. Rehabilitate sewerage treatment ponds to reduce sludge accumulation v. Increase connectivity by introducing new sewer lines vi. Enhance security of sewerage facilities vii. Enhance Collaboration with development partners in promotion of sanitation services
<p>Increase uptake of clean and renewable energy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development and implementation of County Energy Master-Plan ii. Development of Micro-grids on all County government Institutions iii. Awareness creation on renewable energy iv. Development of Biogas units in collaboration with other relevant County department such as agriculture and veterinary v. Creating favorable business environment to promote Green energy technologies to private investors vi. Promotion of clean renewable energy technologies through private public partnership.

Promotion of Sustainable Exploitation of Natural Resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Conduct comprehensive mapping of natural resources; ii. Enforcement of laws governing natural resource exploitation; iii. Increase awareness on best natural resource exploitation and use iv. Licensing of all resources stakeholder players in the County v. Promotion of investment opportunities on Natural Resources. vi. Protection and conservation of natural resource vii. Strengthen Water Resource Users Association (WRUA) institutional capacity for effective Isiolo Water Resource Management (IWRM) implementation at sub catchment level viii. Review and develop Sub-Catchment Management Plans and participatory forest management plans ix. Develop water resources for wildlife at designated areas to reduce human wildlife conflict x. Mainstreaming of Mining act/customizing
Restoration of degraded land sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Integrated management of invasive weed (Prosopisjuliflora) through control method, Early detection and rapid response and prevention ii. Landscape Reseeding and landscape restoration iii. Implementation of County Environmental Action Plan iv. Strengthening of County Environmental Committee Members v. Equipping and capacity building of Enforcement Officers vi. Establishment of tree nurseries in all sub-counties to promote afforestation. vii. Train pastoralist on integrated landscape management and regenerative agriculture
Improve Climate Change Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Implementation of County Climate change legislations. ii. Climate Proofing of development Projects. iii. Diversification of livelihoods. iv. Strengthening of existing County climate change structures.

Table 21: Sector Programmes-Water, Sanitation, Energy, Environment, Natural Resource and Climate Change

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme 1 Name: Water supply and storage services														
Objective: To Increase coverage and access to potable water services for both rural and urban households														
Outcome: Increased access to clean and safe water														
Rural water supply and storage services	New water system developed	Number of boreholes drilled and equipped	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.2 SDG 6.4	7	56	8	64	10	80	10	80	7	56	336
		Number Water pans constructed	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.2 SDG 6.4	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	100
		Number of sand dams constructed	SDG 6.2 SDG 6.4	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	50
		Number of rock catchments constructed	SDG 6.4 SDG 6.2 SDG 6.4	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	50
		Number of Shallow wells constructed	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.2 SDG 6.4	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	22.5
		Number of Springs protected	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.4 SDG 6.4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15
	Piped water extend to critical institutions	Number of critical institutions connected to public water supply	SDG 6.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Pipeline extensions to households	Kilometers of pipeline extensions	SDG 6.1	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	250
	Solarized boreholes	Number boreholes installed with Solar energy	SDG 7	11	22	11	22	11	22	11	22	11	22	110
	Saline water boreholes treated	Number of highly saline boreholes installed with Reverse Osmosis plants	SDG 6.1	2	40	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	120
	Water systems rehabilitated	Number of Boreholes rehabilitated	SDG 6.1	21	42	21	42	21	42	21	42	21	42	210
		Number of Shallow Wells rehabilitated	SDG 6.1	12	24	12	24	12	24	12	24	12	24	120
		Number of Sand Dams rehabilitated	SDG 6.1	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	40
		Number of Water Pans desilted	SDG 6.1	9	27	9	27	9	27	9	27	9	27	135
		Number of kilometers of Pipelines rehabilitated	SDG 6.1	21	45	21	45	21	45	21	45	21	45	225
		Number of Water Kiosks rehabilitated	SDG 6.1	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	25
		Number of Water	SDG 6.1	12	24	12	24	12	24	12	24	12	24	120

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		tanks rehabilitated												
		Number of Water Systems power sources rehabilitated	SDG 6.1	21	1	21	1	21	1	21	1	21	1	5
	Mega Dams constructed	Number of mega dams constructed	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.2 SDG 6.4			1	5000			1	23000	2000		30,000
	Smart technologies & innovations adopted in water supplies	Number of Pre-paid water kiosks constructed	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.4 SDG 6 B	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	100
		Number of consumer water meters installed in rural water supply schemes	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.4 SDG 6 B	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	7.5
	Water storages constructed/installed	Number of 50M ³ masonry tanks constructed	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.4 SDG 6 B	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	4	25	125
		Number of 50 m ³ steel tanks constructed	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.4 SDG 6 B	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	50
		Number of 10,000 ltrsplastic tanks supplied	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.4 SDG 6 B	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Consultancy conducted for comprehensive surface and	Underground water investigation conducted	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.2 SDG 6.4			1	40							40

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	underground water potential													
	Water options Feasibility studies done	Number of pre-feasibility & feasibility studies conducted	SDG 6.2	5	10	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	10	50
		Number of hydrogeological studies	SDG 6.2	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	75
		Topographical Survey and design equipment's purchased				1	10							10
		Modern hydrological equipment for hydrological surveys						1	10					10
		Number of water systems designs	SDG 6.2	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	75
		Number of Environmental Impact and social studies	SDG 6.2	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	17.5
Rural Water services Governance	County water and sewerage services master plan developed	A County Water & Sewerage Master plan	SDG 6.4 SDG 6.5			1	20							20
	Ratified rules and regulations for rural water	Operational rules and regulations	SDG 6.4	1	0.2									0.2

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	services													
	Community sensitized on rules and regulation for rural water & sanitation services	Number of persons sensitized	SDG 6.4 SDG 6B	1000	1	1000	1	1000	1	1000	1	1000	1	5
	Rural water and sanitation services corporation established, registered and operationalized	Number of rural water corporations established	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.2 SDG 6.4 SDG 6B	1	15		15		15		15		15	75
	Rural water schemes applying sustainable service delivery models and professional management	Number of Rural water schemes applying sustainable service delivery models and professional management	SDG 6.1 SDG 6B	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
	Community managed water supplies capacity built on Operation and Maintenance and Management	Number of community managed water supplies capacity built on Operation and Maintenance and Management operations	SDG 6B	25	12.5	25	12.5	25	12.5	25	12.5	25	12.5	125

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	operations													
	Mapped water point attributes	Up to date database established on water points	SDG 6B	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
	Staff recruited	Number of water staff recruited	SDG 8.2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50
	Vehicles purchased	Number of 4 WD Vehicles purchased	SDG 8.2	1	9	1	9	1	9					27
	Water bowsers purchased	Number of Water bowsers purchased	SDG 8.2	2	30	2	30	1	15					75
	Drilling rig purchased	Number of Vehicles Drilling rigs purchased	SDG 8.2			1	70							40
	Motorbikes purchased	Number of Motorbikes purchased	SDG 8.2	4	1.5	4	1.5	4	1.5	4	1.5	4	1.5	7.5
	Trained rural water service providers on minor technical skills	Number of rural water service providers trained	SDG 6B	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	12.5
	Engaged local artisans and crafts persons in rural water supply schemes	Number of trained local artisans and craftsmen with certification relevant to water	SDG 6B	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	15

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		supply												
		Number of trained community artisans and craftsmen absorbed in rural water supply schemes	SDG 6B	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	15
	Gender mainstreamed in rural water supply governance	Number of women in rural water management committees	SDG 6B	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	5
		Number of PLWD in rural water management committees	SDG 6B	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	5
		Number of Youth in rural water management	SDG 6B	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	5
Rural water quality	Rural water quality monitored	Number of rural water quality testing laboratories established	SDG 6.1			1	3.5	1	3.5	1	3.5	1	3.5	14
		Number of water quality test reports	SDG 6.1	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	2.5
Adaptive capacity to natural disasters	Drought risk management planned and budgeted	Number of Early warning information received	SDG 13.3	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	2.5
		Mapped drought stressed hotspots	SDG 6.1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Number of Water response activities implemented	SDG 13.2	5	40	5	40	5	40	5	40	5	40	200
		Number of highly water insecure communities served with potable water	SDG 6.1	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	100
		Number of water infrastructure rehabilitated	SDG 13.2	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	150
		Number of borehole breakdown fixed	SDG 6.1	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15	75
	Flood control	Number of flood control structures constructed	SDG 13	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	250
Urban water supply and storage services	Boreholes drilled and equipped in Isiolo town	Number of Boreholes drilled and equipped in Isiolo town	SDG 6.2 SDG 6.4	2	10	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	70
	Reservoirs constructed	Number of 100,000m ³ reservoirs constructed	SDG 6.2 SDG 6.4			1	20	2	40					60
	Pipeline extension in urban centres/towns	Kilometers of Pipeline laid	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.4	10	10	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	100
	Non-functional meters replaced	Number of water meters replaced	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.4	1000	4	1000	4	1000	4	1000	4	1000	4	20

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Water supply facilities secured	Number of water supply facilities fenced	SDG 6.1 SDG 6.4	2	20									20
Programme 2 Name: Urban and rural sanitation services														
Objective: To Increase coverage and access to sanitation services for both rural and urban households														
Outcome: Increased coverage and access to sanitation services for both rural and urban households														
Urban Sanitation services	Sewer line extensions	Kilometers extended	SDG 6.3 SDG 6 A	5	25	5	25	5	5	5	25	5	25	125
	Dilapidated sewer pipes replaced	Kilometers of sewer pipes replaced	SDG 6.3 SDG 6 A			5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	100
	Manhole chambers rehabilitated	Number of manhole chambers rehabilitated	SDG 6.3 SDG 6 A	200	6	200	6	200	6	200	6	200	6	30
	Relocated sewerage treatment plant to a suitable site downstream of the town	Number of New treatment ponds constructed	SDG 6.3 SDG 6 A	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	500
Rural Sanitation services	Shared sanitation facilities constructed at rural water supplies	Number of households using shared sanitation facilities at rural water supplies	SDG6.3	30	12	30	12	30	12	30	12	30	12	60
	Community WASH service	Number of HHs receiving WASH		3480	87	3480	87	3480	87	3480	87	3480	87	261

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	provided	Non- Food Items														
		Number of HHs receiving hygiene promotion		29000	21	29000	21	29000	21	29000	21	29000	21	29000	21	105
Programme 3 Name: Environment and Natural Resources management																
Objective: To Enhance Environmental sustainability and natural resource exploitation																
Outcome: Improved environmental conservation and sustainable natural resource exploitation																
Promotion of Sustainable Natural Resources exploitation	Policy/legal frameworks on natural resources developed.	Number of policies and legislations enacted.	SDG6,SDG7,SDG12,SDG13,SDG14,SDG15.	1	10	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
	County natural resources Database developed	Number of natural resource database developed.	SDG8,SDG9	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	Catchment sites Conserved and Protected.	Number of catchment sites protected and conserved	SDG14	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	60	
		Number of watersheds with good management plans	SDG14	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
		Hectares of EwasoNyiro river basins with an operation plan for integrated water resources management	SDG14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	local bio-enterprises ventures capacity built on	Number. of Community groups trained on conserving and protecting of catchment sites.	SDG9	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10
		Number of community groups linked to market opportunities.	SDG9	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	sustainable exploitation of Gum and resins													
	Technical staff Recruited	Number of technical staff recruited		4	4									4
	Mining community sensitized on best mining practice	Number of community members trained		100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	10
Environmental conservation	Restoration of degraded land	Acreage of land cleared of prosopis and reseeded.	SDG6,SDG9,SDG13,SDG15	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	25
		Number of forest landscape restoration plan developed.	SDG6,SDG7,SDG12,SDG13	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
		prosopis management plan developed.	SDG6,SDG7,SDG12,SDG13	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	Tree planting.	No. of indigenous trees planted.	SDG15	10,000	2	10,000	2	10,000	2	10,000	2	10,000	2	10
		Number of Tree Nurseries established.	SDG15	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	15
	County Environmental groups/committees trained on Environmental Conservations.	Number of Community groups practicing improved environmental conservation	SDG15	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	12.5
		Number of functional County Environmental Committee members trained.	SDG15	30	2	-	-	-	-	30	2	-	-	4
	Solid Waste management system	Number of solid waste sites established		1	2	2	4	2	4					10
		Number of waste collection bins		10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)			
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5					
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
		Number of waste collection trucks		-	-	1	12	1	12							24	
		Number of garbage collectors recruited						15	6							6	
Programme 4 Name: Climate change mitigation and adaptation.																	
Objective: To Increase resilience and adaptive capability of residents to climate change shocks.																	
Outcome: Increased adaptation and mitigation to effects of climate change																	
Enabling legal & implementation frameworks	Climate change Policies developed	Climate change policies adopted.	SDG13.2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	County Climate change Action plan developed.	Climate change action plan	SDG13.2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Participatory climate risk /vulnerability assessment done	County climate risk vulnerability assessment developed	SDG13.2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Landscape and Nexus approaches in county established	Number of joint projects between departments / ministries	SDG 13	8	8			8	8			8	8				0
Improved institutional capacities and programming frameworks for inclusive climate resilience at the county level	Committees and Communities members trained on climate resilience	Number of Community members trained	SDG13.2	333	4	333	4	333	4	222	2.5	-	-	-	-	14.5	
		Number of Committees trained		10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	2.5	
	Departments mainstreaming climate change Adaptation (CCA) in their plans and budgets	Number of departments mainstreaming CCA in their plans and budgets.	SDG 13.2	18	18			18	18			18	18				
Promotion of	Households'	Number of HHs with	SDG13.1	500	5	600	5.5	700	6	800	6.5	900	7			30	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
climate smart practices	livelihoods diversified.	diversified livelihoods.												
	Adoption of climate smart technologies	No. of farmers practicing climate smart technologies.	SDG7.1.2	100	1	120	1	130	1.5	135	1.5	140	2	7
	GarbatullaRanet radio station coverage expanded.	Area covered in Km2.	250	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	Dissemination of climate information conducted through radio.	Number of radio sessions conducted.	SDG 13	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	1
Cross-county landscape investments cooperation	Establishment of inter county policy dialogue Fora to Address inclusion of CCA in thematic areas, catchment restoration, rangeland reseeding, adaptive water and pasture management.	Number of quarterly inter county fora held	SDG13	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	1
Programme : Energy Services														
Objective: To Increase access to affordable, reliable and modern Energy Services.														
Outcome: Increased access to Green energy for lighting and cooking.														
Adoption of Renewable Energy Technologies	Government offices and facilities equipped with solar energy	Number of County Government offices /facilities equipped with Solar/hybrid systems	SDG7.1	3	40	5	20	5	20	9	60	9	60	200

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	lighting technologies														
	Green energy uptake in cooking and heating technologies up scaled.	Number of Government facilities equipped with Biogas.	SDG7.1	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
No. of HH accessing improved cooking technologies		SDG7.1	600	3	800	3.5	1000	4	1500	6	2000	8	24.5		
Number of staff recruited				3	2.4									2.4	
	Street, Stadium and market lighting.	Number of streets using green energy	SDG7.	5	3	8	5	10	6	12	8	15	10	32	
	Institutions and HH connected to renewable energy	Number HH connected.	SDG7.			500	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	
		Number of Public facilities solarized	SDG7.					16	32					32	
Green Energy Promotion	Enabling policy/Legal framework on green energy promotion	Number of Energy Legislations, policies and regulations enacted.	SDG7.1	1	4	1	6	1	10	1	5	1	5	30	
	Awareness creation on renewable energies	Number of community members sensitized	SDG7.1	200	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	2	4	
	Enhanced technical capacity of county staff and public on Green Energy technologies	Number of staff trained.			16	0.25	-	-	16	0.25	-	-	-	-	0.5
		Number of community members trained			200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	5

Table 22: Flagship Projects -Water, Sanitation, Energy, Environment, Natural Resource and Climate Change

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Isiolo Mega dam	Oldonyiro	To harvest flood water upstream from EwasoNyiro river	Construction of multipurpose dam	Dam constructed	2023-2027	25B	National Govt	Ministry of Water (HQs) &County department of Isiolo PPP arrangements
QubiQalo dam	BilikuMara	To harvest flood water from downstream from EwasoNyiro river	Construction of multipurpose dam	Dam constructed	2023-2027	6.4 B	County & National Govt	Ministry of Water (HQs) &County department of Isiolo PPP arrangements
Modogashe water project	Modogashe	To provide water to Modogashe town centre	Drill and equip boreholes Lay pipeline to Modogashe town Booster pumping Construct storage tanks Set up water governance structure for Modogashe water supply	Water supplied to Modogashe	2023-2027	0.5B	County & National Govt	Ministry of Water (HQs) &County department of Isiolo PPP arrangements
Relocation of Isiolo town sewerage treatment plant to a suitable site downstream of the town	Isiolo town	To increase connectivity to sewerage services in Isiolo town	Securing of land Construction of new sewerage treatment ponds Construction of offices and laboratory Lay new sewer lines to cover underserved area Increase connectivity	Sewerage system for Isiolo town relocated Connectivity to sewerage services increased	2023-2027	0.5B	County & National Govt	Ministry of Water (HQs) &County department of Isiolo PPP arrangements
Kenya Off-grid solar access project(KO SAP)	County-wide	Provision of clean modern and renewable energy.	Equipping of public facilities with Solar systems. Provision of affordable power. Provision of Clean cooking solutions to residents. Provision of alternative source of energy for boreholes	Access to Power. Development of Solar-Mini-grids. Solarization of boreholes.	By 2024. By 2026.	0.6B	World Bank.	MOE,Rerec and KPLC.

Table 22: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations- Water, Sanitation, Energy, Environment, Natural Resource and Climate Change

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals (By sector goal where possible)	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	To ensure that improved water and sanitation are available and accessible to all population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To increase both access to safe water and sanitation in both rural and urban areas beyond the present levels in the County · Adoption of modern technology into water practices
	Environment – To be a nation living in a clean, secure and sustainable environment by 2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improved environmental conservation and sustainable natural resource exploitation.
	Energy – To promote development of renewable energy as an alternative source of energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Adoption of Renewable Energy Technologies.
SDGs	<p>(Relevant SDG Goals):SDG Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>Target 6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.</p> <p>6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally.</p> <p>6.4 by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.</p> <p>6.B support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To increase both access to safe water and sanitation in both rural and urban areas beyond the present levels in the County · Adoption of modern technology into water practices · Expand sewerage and on site sanitation facilities to safely collecting and treating waste water from households
	SDG 7 -Ensure access to affordable,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Investment in renewable energy for water

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals (By sector goal where possible)	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	<p>reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p>	<p>pumping</p>
	<p>SDG 6.6 – Clean water and sanitation (specific targets) - protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Protection and conservation of catchment areas · Restoration of degraded land · Afforestation.
	<p>SDG 13.1 Combat climate change and its impact. Target - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Livelihood diversification. · Adoption of climate smart technologies
	<p>SDG 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Good Health & Wellbeing Target - Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. -Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Development and adoption of County Energy Master Plan · Equipping of all Government institutions and facilities with solar energy technologies · Adoption of solar street light · Using and encouraging of Clean cooking technologies and fuels in the County · Public private partnerships on green energy initiatives in the County
<p>Agenda 2063</p>	<p>Goal 1- A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improvement Basic Quality Services- water and sanitation services
	<p>Goal 7 - Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Enhance County Water security · Improve on Climate resilience and natural disasters preparedness and prevention · Investments in Renewable energy
	<p>Goal 7:Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sustainable Natural resources management and exploitations according to NEMA Acts and regulations · Enactment of County Mining Act · Adoption of Climate change action plan · Adoption of Climate Smart technologies · Strengthening of County environmental and Climate Change Institutions and Personnel · Investment in Renewable energy technologies such as Solar, Biogas, Biomass, wind etc.

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals (By sector goal where possible)	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030.	Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction in the sector Addressing disaster risk in publically owned, managed or regulated services and infrastructures such as water supply and sanitation facilities

Table 23 Cross-sectoral impacts- Water, Sanitation, Energy, Environment, Natural Resource and Climate Change

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Water supply and storage services	Trade & Tourism	Water for trade/businesses Water for industrial activities Water for wildlife and recreational facilities	Industrial waste polluting water	Effluent treatment before disposal to water bodies
	Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries	Water for irrigation Water for ,livestock Water for abattoir /industrial Water for fish ponds/blue economy	Pollution of water sources by pesticides and farm chemicals	Designate areas for spraying livestock and adopt organic farming
	Lands , physical planning , urban planning roads, public works	Land for water and sewerage projects development	Land not properly planned and adjudicated leading to haphazard development and inability to provide water and sewerage service/lack of spatial plan to guide water and sewerage related development	Spatial plans and land set aside for water and sewerage facilities
		Way-leaves- use plans	Land compensation issues and disputes in projects	Department to be availed with plans and legal documents for designated areas for water development to avoid encroachment and grabbing
	Municipality administration	Water for fire fighting	Increase water usage Increase unaccounted for water	Promote fire accident preventive measures in premises
	Transport	Water for aviation industry/airports	Delay in water bills payments leading to	Promote economic water use practices and waste

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
			unsustainable water services	water recycling interventions
	Health	Water for health facilities and general populace	Hospital waste in sewer systems Clog of sewers Release highly toxic waste to sewer system Costly to invest sewer lines	Prevent solid waste disposal into sewerage system Sort out hospital waste before disposal in sewer system Use incineration
Urban and Rural Sanitation Services	Water, Health, Livestock	Coordinated WASH actors in Urban water supply development	Poor health /increase in water borne diseases Lack of safe clean water for all purposes Unmet universal access	Development of clean and safe water supply and sewerage services for the County Strengthen Urban water supply services Restructure rural water supply service providers
Environment, Natural resources and climate change mitigation	NEMA	Technical support in training and guidance in development of plans.	Environment pollution	Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines
	Gender, Culture & social services	Gender mainstreaming	Gender imbalance	Compliance and enforcement.
	County Assembly	Pass laws and regulations	High climate change impact.	Adoption of laws and regulations.
	KFS	Technical support	Environmental degradation	Reseeding and restoration of degraded land
	Trade	Empowering groups	Poverty reduction	Alternative livelihood.
Energy services	Land	Land allocation	No service	Collaboration
	Agriculture and Livestock	Development of Biogas plants	Environmental pollution.	Co-planning
	County Assembly	Pass laws and regulations	High cost of energy.	Creation of favorable environment for energy investment prospect.
	Water	Solarization of boreholes	High energy cost. Environmental pollution.	Reduction of GHG

4.1.3 Health Services

The Sector is comprised of medical and public services

Vision

A healthy and prosperous community

Mission:

To provide quality healthcare services that is accessible, equitable and sustainable to the population of Isiolo County and beyond

Goal:

Better health in a responsive manner.

Table 24: Sector Priorities and Strategies- Health Services

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To eliminate communicable Conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention of mother to child transmission by continuously testing and linking pregnant women to care; - Implementation of Isiolo County AIDS implementation plan; - Improve access to ART services among all cohorts at all levels of service delivery, and adherence through 95-95-95 cascade - Improve access to health services including immunization through health outreaches; - Scale up the uptake of Covid-19 vaccine through community mobilization; - increase awareness through health education; and - Investment in community health services to strengthen community engagement and improve demand for health services and defaulter tracings.
Halt and reverse the rising burden of non-communicable conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve early case finding through screening at community and at health facilities; - Health education through mass media including local FM stations on NCDs; - Improve quality of NCDs screening through procurement of NCDs screening equipment, lobbying for increased funding for NCDs control, recruitment and capacity building of staff to screen NCDs; and - Strengthen nutrition specific interventions including scale up of IMAM services at all levels of health services.
Reduce the burden of violence and injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved referral strategies for road traffic accident; - Building capacities of drivers and boda-bodas riders through first aid training; - Expansion of facilities providing SGBV services and - Strengthen collaboration with different stakeholders in addressing the rising burden of Gender based violence including FGMs and early marriages.
Minimize exposure to health risk factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community awareness on health risk factors through community dialogue sessions; and - Stakeholder engagement on minimizing exposures to health hazard through approaches including hazards and vulnerability assessment and mitigation measures
Provide essential health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the quality of primary health care through leveraging on strategic purchasing for health in Universal health coverage; - Infrastructure development to expand primary healthcare network, expansion of secondary and tertiary service delivery levels and improve linkages and referrals; - Strengthen health systems focusing on all WHO building blocks for health including service delivery, human resource for health, health information, leadership and stewardship, health financing and medical product and

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	<p>technologies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve access to services through health outreaches to vulnerable, marginalized and hard to reach population by operationalizing the new health facilities; - Provision of high quality and responsive Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child Health (RMNCH) Services; - Effective Emergency, curative and rehabilitative services by expanding services to rural population; - Integrated outreaches, in-reaches and RRI week to improve Immunization and nutrition Services; - Strengthening of Public health emergency operation center for Disease Surveillance and Control, Pandemic preparedness and response; - HIV/AIDS Control Interventions focusing on prevention, testing (including self-testing) and linkage to care for all cohorts; - TB Control Interventions; - Public health interventions and Curative care in Malaria Control; - Community interventions, awareness, early detection and the Neglected Tropical Diseases Control - Halt and reverse the impact of Non-Communicable Diseases; - Strengthened health intervention and inter-sectoral collaboration to support Environmental Health, Water and Sanitation Intervention; - Strengthen Mental health care including community and health facilities intervention; - Strengthen nutrition specific interventions including scale up of IMAM services at all levels of health services; - Leverage on Community Health Services as the pillar for delivery of primary health care; - Institutionalization of Health promotion in primary health care facilities with tailor-made information to reach the most vulnerable community members - Increase universal health coverage for indigent households
strengthen collaboration with health-related sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build synergies in health developments through collaboration with other sectors i.e., County finance and economic planning, environment and water resource, education, trade and agriculture and communication, Special programs.

Table 25: Sector Programmes -Health Services

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme Name: General Administration, Planning and Support Services														
Objective: To improve health care service delivery														
Outcome: Improved service delivery and supportive function to the County health sector														
Human Resource Management	Appropriate and equitably distributed health workers	Number of health facilities in the County with recommended staffing as per the national norms & standards	SDG 3	2	10.00	4	10.00	6	10.00	8	10.00	10	10.00	50.00
	Staff put under performance	Percentage of health professionals and staff evaluated under performance contracting terms of engagement including follow-up on action plans	SDG 3	100	20.00	100	20.00	100	20.00	100	20.00	100	20.00	100.00
Monitoring and evaluation	Compliance with the standard operating procedures (SOPs) in the health sector	Number of health facilities with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) manuals	SDG 3	0	10.00	10	10.00	20	10.00	25	10.00	30	10.00	50.00
Planning, monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	Health service delivery processes automated for evidence-based decision making	Number of health facilities benefiting from and utilizing operational electronic medical records (EMRs)	SDG 3	4	5.00	8	7.00	12	9.00	16	11.00	20	13.00	45.00
	Health facilities performance reviewed	Number of quarterly DQA carried out	SDG 3	4	12.00	4	12.00	4	12.00	4	12.00	4	12.00	60.00
		Number of quarterly performance	SDG 3	4	12.00	4	12.00	4	12.00	4	12.00	4	12.00	60.00

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		reviews carried out												
		Number of quarterly supportive supervisions conducted	SDG 3	4	12.00	4	12.00	4	12.00	4	12.00	4	12.00	60.00
		Number of health facilities with requisite primary and reporting tools	SDG 3	58	20.00	58	20.00	58	20.00	58	20.00	58	20.00	100.00
		Number of exit interviews conducted	SDG 3	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	25.00
	Integrated sector plans developed	HSSIP developed	SDG 3	1	10.00	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	10.00
		Number of sector AWP's developed	SDG 3	1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	50.00
Quality Assurance & Standards	Quality health care assured	Number of health facilities benefiting from Quality Improvement Teams (QITS) and Work Improvement Teams (WITS)	SDG 3	10	10.00	13	10.00	15	10.00	17	10.00	20	10.00	50.00
		Number of public health laboratories meeting medical ISO standards	SDG 3	1	20.00	1	40.00	1	40.00	1	-	0	-	100.00
Programme Name: Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services														
Objective: To Provide essential health services														
Outcome: Reduced morbidity and mortality and improved access to health services														
Curative, and Rehabilitative Health services	Access to quality and responsive health care	New modern Sub-County health care level facilities set-up (Merti& GT)	SDG 3	2	120.00	2	120.00	2	160.00	2	-	2	-	400.00
		Set-up a modern office for County and Sub-County Health Management teams	SDG 3	0	0	1	50.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	0	0	70.00
		Number of health facilities with	SDG 3	2	10.00	3	40.00	3	40.00	3	5.00	3	3.00	98.00

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		requisite modern equipment												
		Number of Morgues modernized and equipped and maintained	SDG 3			1	15.00	1	15.00	1	2	1	2	34.00
		Number of new ambulances purchased and maintenance of existing ambulances	SDG3	3	30.00	3	30.00	3	30.00	3	30.00	3	30.00	150.00
		Number of referral controls set-up, equipped and operationalized	SDG3	3	5.0	3	5.0	3	5.0	3	5.0	3	5.0	25.00
		Number of health workers supported for CMEs, and specialized trainings	SDG 3	200	20.00	200	20.00	200	20.00	200	20.00	200	20.00	100.00
		Number of health facilities linked to level four/five hospitals through telemedicine to provide specialized care	SDG 3	2	30.00	4	30.00	6	30.00	8	30.00	10	30.00	150.00
		Number of health facilities in sample referral networks	SDG 3	48	10.00	48	10.00	48	10.00	48	10.00	48	10.00	50.00
		% Level of completion of Center of excellence for maternal and child health services at ICTRH	SDG 3	10	30.00	50	75.00	85	35.00	100	10.00	-	-	150.00
		Equipping Emergency and Trauma Centre at ICTRH	SDG 3	0	-	1	50.00							50.00

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Expansion of ICTRH to provide tertiary level services	SDG 3					1	100.00					100.00
Pharmaceutical and Non-pharmaceutical commodities	Health products and technologies available and accessible	Number of orders delivered for facility per year	SDG 3	4	505.00	4	555.00	4	610.00	4	672.00	4	739.00	3,081.00
		No. of drugs redistribution exercise conducted across health facilities	SDG 3	4	10.00	4	10.00	4	10.00	4	10.00	4	10.00	50.00
		Construction of storage space/warehouse for Health products and technologies (% completion)	SDG3	10	12.00	50	48.00	100	60.00	0	-	0	-	120.00
Blood and blood product	Blood satellite center established with linkages with Sub-County hospitals	Number of Blood satellite center set-up, operationalized and maintained	SDG3	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	25.0
		Number of fridges for blood banks for Merti and Garbatulla	SDG3			2	5.0							5.0
Diagnostic services	Quality diagnostic Services accessible to the population	Percentage of clients receiving diagnostic services at health facilities	SDG 3	40	10.00	45	10.00	50	10.00	55	10.00	60	10.00	50.00
Specialized medical services Rehabilitative Services	Specialized treatment services available and accessible	Number of public health facilities offering specialized services	SDG 3	2	50.00	3	50.00	3	50.00	3	50.00	3	50.00	250.00
		Number of routine maintenances carried out on Oxygen plants at ICTRH and GTSCH	SDG 3	2	3.00	2	3.00	2	3.00	2	3.00	2	3.00	15.00

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Persons accessing mental health services, and recovering from substances abuse	Number of health facilities providing mental health services	SGD 3	10	5.00	10	5.00	10	5.00	10	5.00	10	5.00	25.00
Number of health personnel trained on MHPSS/PFA		SGD 3	150	4.00	250	2.40	350	2.40	450	2.40	500	1.20	12.40	
Number of health facilities expanded to provide comprehensive mental health services		SDG 3	10	10.00	15	10.00	20	10.00	25	10.00	30	10.00	50.00	
Programme Name: Preventive and Promotive Health Services														
Objective: To enhance essential health services provision while reducing the burden of violence and injuries														
Outcome: Reduced morbidity and mortality and improved access to health services														
Primary health care	Affordable health care provided	No of households with NHIF cover accessing several Health Facilities	SDG 3	33,101	10.00	38,908	20.00	44,135	30.00	49,942	40.00	55,749	50.00	150.00
		Number of health facilities equipped to benefit from Health insurances	SDG3	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	100.00
		Number of newly constructed primary care facilities that are fully operational	SDG 3	4	16.00	4	16.00	4	16.00	4	16.00	4	16.00	80.00
		Number of new primary health care facilities set-up (Tupendane, Tulu roba, KambiGarba, Lakole, Oldonyiro)	SDG3	0	0	3	12	2	12					24.00
		Number of health facilities renovated	SDG3	12	12.00	12	12.00	12	12.00	12	12.00	12	12.00	60.00
		Number of rural health facilities equipped with solar energy, including	SDG3	5	20.00	8	32.00	8	32.00	8	32.00	9	36.00	152.00

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		operation and maintenance												
		Number of health facilities expanded and upgraded (Bula Pesa, Oldonyiro, Ngaremara, Kinna, Kulamawe, Bassa, Gafarsa, Sericho&Bulesa)	SGD3	1	10.00	3	30.00	4	40.00					80.00
		Number of health facilities fenced	SGD3	12	12.00	12	12.00	12	12.00	12	12.00	12	12.00	60.00
Nutrition	Strengthened capacity of health workers to deliver nutrition services	Number of Health workers trained on IMAM	SDG 3	50	4.00	80	4.00	105	4.00	130	4.00	155	4.00	20.00
		Number of Health workers trained on MIYCN.	SDG 3	30	2.00	60	2.00	90	2.00	120	2.00	150	2.00	10.00
		Number of Health care workers trained on BFHI and BFCI.	SDG 3	30	2.00	60	2.00	90	2.00	120	2.00	150	2.00	10.00
		Number of health care workers trained on VAS, IFAS	SDG 3	50	4.00	80	2.00	110	2.00	140	2.00	170	2.00	12.00
	Strengthened capacity of emergency response, early detection, prevention, and treatment of wasting.	Number of Health workers trained on IMAM Surge and Adapted IMAM surge	SDG 3	90	5.00	120	2.00	150	2.00	180	2.00	210	2.00	13.00
		Number of health facilities supported to conduct mass screening	SDG 3	56	4.00	56	4.00	56	4.00	56	4.00	56	4.00	20.00
		Number of integrated outreaches mapped and supported.	SDG 3	81	58.32	81	58.32	81	58.32	81	58.32	81	58.32	291.60
		Number of caregivers trained on the Family	SDG 3	18000	2.00	18000	2.00	18000	2.00	18000	2.00	18000	2.00	10.00

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		MUAC Approach												
	Strengthened evidence-based nutrition planning, budgeting and expenditure, and nutrition information, monitoring, and evaluation systems	Number of nutrition surveys & surveillance (SMART, KAP, SQUEAC) conducted.	SDG 3	2	10.00	2	10.00	2	10.00	2	10.00	2	10.00	50.00
Number of Nutrition capacity assessments conducted		SDG 3	0	-	1	3.00			1	3.00			6.00	
Number of Nutrition financial tracking conducted/		SDG 2 & 3	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	25.00	
County Nutrition Action Plan reviewed, developed, and disseminated.		SDG 2 & 3					1	5.00			1	10.00	15.00	
Health and nutrition sector emergency/response plan developed		SDG 2 & 3	2	2.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	10.00	
Number of the sector AWP and budget developed		SDG 2 & 3	1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	50.00	
Number of data quality audits conducted		SDG 2 & 3	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	20.00	
Number of performance review meetings conducted at County and SubCounty level		SDG 2 & 3	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	20.00	
Nutrition Supply chain integration and procurement of therapeutic		Number of Health workers trained on LMIS including inventory management	SDG 2 & 3	30	2.00	60	2.00	90	2.00	120	2.00	150	2.00	10.00
	Number of end-user	SDG 2	4	2.00	4	2.00	4	2.00	4	2.00	4	2.00	10.00	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	and supplementary feeding as well as micronutrient supplements strengthened	supply monitoring for nutrition commodities conducted.	&3											
		Number of health facilities with Essential nutrition commodities	SDG 2 &3	58	179.58	58	169.58	58	179.58	58	169.58	58	179.58	877.89
		Number of Healthcare workers trained on KHMIS.	SDG 2 &3	58	2.90	58	2.90	58	2.90	58	2.90	58	2.90	14.50
High-level nutrition advocacy multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) in the County strengthened.	Number of Quarterly MSP-N coordination meetings conducted.	SDG 2 &3	4	0.50	4	0.50	4	0.50	4	0.50	4	0.50	2.50	
	Number of Quarterly County Nutrition coordination meetings conducted	SDG 2 &3	4	0.50	4	0.50	4	0.50	4	0.50	4	0.50	2.50	
	Number of Monthly sub-County nutrition coordination meetings conducted.	SDG 2 &3	12	0.50	12	0.50	12	0.50	12	0.50	12	0.50	2.50	
Integration of nutrition in Community health services strengthened	Number of CHVs trained on BFCI	SDG 2 &3	100	3.00	100	3.00	100	3.00					9.00	
	Number of CHVs trained on Family MUAC	SDG 2 &3	760	1.00	760	1.00	760	1.00	760	1.00	760	1.00	5.00	
	Number of National and international nutrition-related days observed	SDG 2 &3	6	6.00	6	6.00	6	6.00	6	6.00	6	6.00	30.00	
Nutrition actions in Food, Education, WASH, and social	Number of MTMSG oriented on nutrition-sensitive agriculture.	SDG 2 &3	50	2.00	100	2.00	150	2.00	200	2.00	250	2.00	10.00	
	Number of Community Mother	SDG 2 &3	0	-	10	2.00	10	2.00	0	-	0	-	4.00	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	protection systems integrated	Support Groups (CMSG) trained on Community Baby Friendly Initiative (BFCI)												
		Number community units conducting participatory cooking/food demonstrations.	SDG 2 &3	50	1.00	50	1.00	50	1.00	50	1.00	50	1.00	5.00
		Number of schools with functional young farmers/School health clubs sensitized on nutrition	SDG 2 &3	50	1.00	50	1.00	50	1.00	50	1.00	50	1.00	5.00
Community Health Services	Community health services implemented through County CHS Act 2022	Number of Community health Units in Isiolo that are functional providing level one health services	SGD 3	50	10.00	52	10.00	52	10.00	55	10.00	55	10.00	50.00
		No of CHVs receiving monthly stipend	SGD 3	760	35.00	760	35.00	760	35.00	760	35.00	760	35.00	175.00
		Number of Community health dialogue days held	SGD 3	200	10.00	200	10.00	200	10.00	200	10.00	200	10.00	50.00
		Number of Community health action days conducted	SGD 3	600	10.00	600	10.00	600	10.00	600	10.00	600	10.00	50.00
		Number of Community Health Units with Community health committee in place	SGD 3	20	6.00	30	6.00	40	6.00	50	6.00	50	6.00	30.00
		Number of community health	SGD 3	20	10.00	40	10.00	50	10.00	50	10.00	50	10.00	50.00

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		units implementing community score card (Social accountability tool)												
Communicable diseases control	Community access to quality communicable diseases interventions	Number of children under 1 years fully immunized	SDG 3	4800	50.00	4911	50.00	5029	50.00	5681	50.00	6049	50.00	250.00
		Number of health facilities expanded to provide comprehensive TB treatment	SDG 3	31	50.00	36	50.00	42	50.00	47	50.00	52	50.00	250.00
		Number of health facilities services expanded to provide comprehensive HIV/AIDS management	SDG 3	22	10.00	27	10.00	32	10.00	37	10.00	42	10.00	50.00
		Number of health workers trained in key HIV programme areas	SDG 3	200	12.00	200	12.00	200	12.00	200	12.00	200	12.00	60.00
		No. of sample referral networks supported to reduce MTCT	SDG 3	144	10.00	8	10.00	8	10.00	7	10.00	6	10.00	50.00
		No. of monitoring visits to health facilities to support viral suppression interventions	SDG 3	12	12.00	12	12.00	12	12.00	12	12.00	12	12.00	60.00
		Number of facilities carrying out RDT for malaria	SDG 3	49	20.00	49	20.00	49	20.00	49	20.00	49	20.00	100.00
		Number of long-lasting insecticides treated nets (LLITNs) distributed to pregnant mothers	SDG 3	8838	20.00	9244	20.00	10414	20.00	11149	20.00	11796	20.00	100.00

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		and children under 1 year												
		No. of tuberculosis patients followed up for treated and discharged (treatment completion)	SDG 3	643	5.00	653	5.00	663	5.00	673	5.00	683	5.00	25.00
		No. of households reached with information for prevention of diarrhea in children	SDG 3	38363	10.00	41559	10.00	44757	10.00	47954	10.00	51150	10.00	50.00
		Number of facility-based outreach services carried out to deworm School age children	SDG 3	200	20.00	200	20.00	200	20.00	200	20.00	200	20.00	100.00
Non-communicable diseases and injuries	Responsive non-communicable diseases and injuries interventions	No. of health facilities expanded and equipped to provide NCD screening services	SDG 3	1	100.00	5	100.00	6	100.00	10	100.00	10	100.00	100.00
		Number of health facilities equipped to provide comprehensive NCD services	SDG	10	30.00	10	30.00	10	30.00	10	30.00	10	30.00	150.00
		No. of outreaches for NCD screening and treatment	SDG3	12	12.00	12	12.00	12	12.00	12	12.00	12	12.00	60.00
		No. of world health days commemorated for NCDs	SDG 3	5	5.00	5	5.00	5	5.00	5	5.00	5	5.00	25.00
		Number of health workers trained in management of NCDs	SDG3	120	8.00	120	8.00	120	8.00	120	8.00	120	8.00	40.00
		Number of NCD centers set-up and	SDG 3	0	0	1	30.00	1	30.00	1	20.00	1	20.00	100.00

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		operationalized												
Sanitation and Environmental health	Exposure to health risk factors minimized	No. of Households energized on improved sanitation	SDG 3	39488	20.00	40650	20.00	41811	20.00	42973	20.00	44135	20.00	100.00
		Number of schools with improved sanitation (2/4 door latrines set-up)	SDG 3	55	15.00	70	15.00	85	15.00	99	15.00	113	15.00	75.00
		Number of Health facilities with operational modern incinerators/ Burning chambers	SDG 3	80	50.00	18	50.00	28	50.00	38	50.00	36	50.00	250.00
		No of villages triggered, followed up and certified for Open Defecation free (ODF)	SDG 3	90	5.00	140	5.00	190	5.00	240	5.00	290	5.00	25.00
		No. of households sensitized on importance of hand washing with water and soap as a norm	SDG 3	39488	15.00	40650	15.00	41811	15.00	42973	15.00	44135	15.00	75.00
		Procure and distribute household water treatment materials	SDG 3	1	15.00	1	15.00	1	15.00	1	15.00	1	15.00	75.00
		Number of food samples collected, analyzed on safety	SDG 3	300	15.00	300	15.00	300	15.00	300	15.00	300	15.00	75.00
		Number of operational mini laboratories for food safety analyses	SDG 3	1	20.00	2	20.00	3	20.00	3	20.00	3	20.00	100.00
		Number of tests done from private water vendors	SDG 3	100	10.00	100	10.00	100	10.00	100	10.00	100	10.00	50.00
				Number of Health Facilities with improved water and	SDG 3	15	30.00	25	20.00	35	20.00	45	20.00	50

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		sanitation systems and environmental safeguarding – WASH FIT												
Family & Reproductive Health	Community access quality and effective reproductive maternal and child health	Number of health facilities providing emergency obstetric and neonatal care services	SDG 3	28	20.00	31	20.00	35	20.00	40	20.00	45	20.00	100.00
		Number of women of Reproductive age receiving family planning drugs	SDG 3	19764	10.00	21176	10.00	22588	10.00	2400	10.00	25412	10.00	50.00
		No. of integrated outreaches conducted to provide ANC & services	SDG 3	60	35.00	60	35.00	60	35.00	60	35.00	60	35.00	170.00
		No. of mothers with infants under 6 months advised on exclusive breastfeeding	SDG 2 & 3	4800	20.00	4911	20.00	5029	20.00	5681	20.00	6049	20.00	100.00
		Number of youth friendly and innovation centers set-up and operationalized	SDG 3			1	20.00	1	20.00	1	20.00			60.00
	Access to integrated Sexual and gender-based violence Provided	Number of health facilities providing comprehensive SGBV services	SDG 3	4	20.00	6	20.00	10	20.00	14	20.00	18	20.00	100.00
		Number of Multi-sector stakeholders for a and technical working groups to improve SGBV services supported	SDG 3	8	5.00	8	5.00	8	5.00	8	5.00	8	5.00	25.00
Healthy living awareness and	Health promotion	No. of HHs reached with health	SDG 2	39488	15.00	40650	15.00	41811	15.00	42973	15.00	44135	15.00	70.00

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
promotion	activities undertaken	promotion (HP) messages.												
		No. of NCD integrated outreaches conducted screened for cancer, diabetes and hypertension	SDG 2	12	20.00	12	20.00	12	20.00	12	20.00	12	20.00	100.00
		No. of schools reached with health promotion messages	SDG 2	55	20.00	70	20.00	85	20.00	99	20.00	113	20.00	100.00
		Number of health education sessions held through local FM stations	SDG 2	72	7.00	72	7.00	72	7.00	72	7.00	72	7.00	35.00
Public health emergency Coordination	Public health emergencies, preparedness and response coordinated	Number of coordination and stakeholders' sessions	SDG 2	12	10.00	12	10.00	12	10.00	12	10.00	12	10.00	50.00
		Number of surveillance and preparedness sessions at County & sub-County levels including surveillance of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)	SDG 3	36	15.00	36	15.00	36	15.00	36	15.00	36	15.00	75.00
	Pandemic preparedness and response	Integrated approach to pandemic preparedness and response	SDG3	1	50.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	250.00
	Platforms for prevention, control and management of zoonotic diseases created (one health)	Number of one-health coordination forums held with responsible sectors	SDG 3	4	10.00	4	10.00	4	10.00	4	10.00	4	10.00	50.00

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Inter-sectoral collaboration	Inter-sectoral collaborations to address determinants of health including Isiolo MTC	Number of coordination for a held	SDG 3& 17	12	10.00	12	10.00	12	10.00	12	10.00	12	10.00	50.00

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Table 26: Flagship Projects-Health Services

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Center of excellence for maternal and child health services at ICTRH	Isiolo Sub County , Wabera Ward	Improve access to quality RMNCAH services	Construct, equip and operationalize excellence Centre as one stop shop for all RMNCAH services including specialist care	Centre for excellence set-up and operationalized	3 years	150	CGI	County department of Health
Accidents and emergency (trauma center)	Isiolo Sub County , Wabera Ward	Improve quality of emergency services provided in the County	Construct, equip and operationalize A&E department at ICTRH	A&E Centre set-up and operationalized	3 years	140	CGI	County department of Health
Universal health (UHC)	Isiolo County , County wide	Improve access to quality health care Reduce Out of pocket payment for health services	Support NHIF payment for indigent households in Isiolo County, while creating awareness for NHIF registration for citizen in gainful employment	Citizens under UHC cover	5 years	150	CGI	County department of Health
Health products and technologies Warehouse	Isiolo County	Coordination, accountability and commodity security,	Construction and equipping of storage space with management operations offices	Storage space for Health products and technologies	3 years	120	CGI	County department of Health
Upgrade Merti&Garbatulla sub County hospital Infrastructure to level 4	Merti-sub County	Increase access to secondary and tertiary care in Merti Sub-County	Construct, equip and operationalize a modern Sub-County	A modern Sub-County health care level facility set-up	2 years	400	CGI	County department of Health

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
			level health facility in Merti					

Table 27: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations-Health Services

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	Health care subsidies for social health protection: Universal health Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support and expand indigent household insurance scheme - Awareness on NHIF registration for people employed in informal sector
	Expand access to basic and specialist care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen primary health care services - Expand secondary and tertiary care services - Support linkages between levels of service delivery and referrals including telemedicine -
SDGs	SDG 2- Zero hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition specific interventions at all service delivery levels - Nutrition Research and surveys
	SDG 3 – Good Health & Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fully operationalized health facilities - Increasing patient to health personnel ratio - Health product and technology security - Ensuring Patient safety
	SDG 6- Clean water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water treatment commodities distribution and water quality assurance - Community engagement through CLTS - Hygiene promotion activities

Table 28 Cross-sectoral impacts – Health services

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Preventive and promotive health, Curative and rehabilitative and General administration	Energy, Environment and climate change	Solarization of primary health facilities Conducting EIA and EA	Environmental pollution Biological and hazardous waste	Energy sector engagement for Electrification/solarization of health facilities, Compliance with NEMA guidelines that are relevant to public health development Co-planning between Health and environmental departments
	Education	Improving nutrition status of school going children Support for School Health Programmes	Low enrolments in schools.	Joint planning and implementation of ECD Nutrition programs, including Vitamin A supplementation, Deworming School feeding program, screening and other nutrition support. Menstrual health concerns and needs among teenage girls in school Water, sanitation and hygiene programmes Support and link school going children for immunizable childhood diseases. Conduct health outreaches targeting schools and other learning institution
	Agriculture	Improving nutrition status of the community particularly mother and Child nutrition	Increase of malnutrition cases in the county. Poor brain development	Inter-sectoral collaboration in response to Malnutrition.
	Water	Supply of water to health facilities	Inadequate water supply to health facilities	Joint planning, design and connection of water to new and existing health facilities Carry out Water quality assurance
	Finance and economic planning	Healthcare financing and sustainability Accommodation of unique peculiarities in the nature of health service provision through adapted financing	Haphazard implementation of health programmes and projects	Joint planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of health programs/activities. Collaboration for management and accountabilities in FIF implementation.
Preventive and promotive health, Curative and rehabilitative and General administration	County Executive/ Assembly	County assembly to support Legislation and policy formulation for health	Delays in approval of bills and regulations	Advocacy with the County assembly through the executive. Implementation of enacted County legislation in health.
	Gender and social services	Access to RMNCAH services Addressing social cultural determinants of health and	Increased cases of SGBV Child labor cases going up	Inter-sectoral planning and coordination Co-fund raising for interventions Linkages with State department of gender and social

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
		health outcome including SGBV, & Nutrition SGBV infrastructure development SGBV referral pathways Child protection services Civil registration (Birth and death certification) Mental health services Drug and substance abuse	Increased mental cases	services Jointly set-up rehabilitation centers and Gender based recovery centers Provision of Integrated mental health services at primary and secondary service delivery levels Linkages with judiciary services including Court users' committees for Child abuse and SGBV cases Support timely notification for processing of civil registration Joint provide social protection and integrated services Joint support for recovery centers set-up and operations
Preventive and Promotive health, Curative and rehabilitative services	Land	Health facilities land ownership and Land registration	Encroachment of Public health facilities land by private developers	Department to facilitate acquiring public land for construction of new health facilities, expansion of existing health facilities Development of PDPs Registration and issuance of title deeds
Preventive and promotive health, Curative and rehabilitative and General administration	County Administration and HR	HR management to support in Integrated Human Resource Information System	Shortage of critical human resources in the health sector leading to poor rendering of service	Joint planning in management of human resource for health

4.1.4 Lands & Physical Planning, Roads, Transport and Infrastructure, Public Works, Urban Development and Municipality

This sector comprises of the following sub sectors: Land and Physical Planning, urban development, roads transport, infrastructure, public works and housing.

Vision:

A well planned highly connected and accessible territory with secure tenure for land and properties.

Mission:

To promote efficient administration and management of land and facilitate access and interconnectivity for sustainable economic development

Sector Goal

To have a properly planned County and urban spaces with smooth connectivity in access for the rural and urban areas

Table 29: Sector Priorities and Strategies Lands & Physical Planning, Roads, Transport and Infrastructure, Public Works, Urban Development and Municipality

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Secure land tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adopt a multi-agency approach to fast track titling activities at County level ii. Registration of Community Land through issuance of community land title iii. Registration of private and public land through issuance of titles
Digitization and digitalization of land records and processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establish a robust County Land Information System to safeguard data integrity and security ii. Provide linkages between the County Land Information System and the revenue system to boost revenue collection iii. Link the County LIMS to the National LIMS through stakeholder engagement iv. Automate the processes involved in Plan Approvals on the County LIMS
Improve land use Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provision of spatial plans to guide physical developments and land usage in urban setups ii. Proper public engagement in land use planning to ensure the local physical development plan is coherence with the aspirations and needs of the community and other relevant stakeholders iii. Provision of survey services to mitigate cases of encroachment into public and private establishments iv. Roll out a GIS based County spatial plan as a blueprint to guide land utilization in the County v. Land use planning on registered community land
Improve accessibility and connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Upgrading of roads ii. Rehabilitation of existing roads

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. <i>Opening up of new access roads</i>
<p><i>Improve on quality of buildings for both private and public developments</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Facilitate adequate provision of cost effective government buildings and other public works.</i> ii. <i>Fast-track approval processes for private developments</i> iii. <i>Develop, co-ordinate and implement all policies related to public works</i>
<p><i>Improve urban land use system</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Development of municipality physical development plans to secure more public spaces</i> ii. <i>Empower the enforcement of physical development control measures</i>
<p><i>Enhancement of municipality social amenities</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Maintenance of streetlights.</i> ii. <i>Installation of new streetlights</i> iii. <i>Construction of a modern bus terminus.</i> iv. <i>Decongestion of municipality traffic system</i> v. <i>Collaboration with national government on Opening of access roads.</i> vi. <i>Support the development and enactment of transport based policies and legal framework</i> vii. <i>Installation of concrete structures such as box culverts and drifts.</i> viii. <i>Opening of municipality access roads</i>
<p><i>Strengthening municipality waste management system</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Development of legal framework that are County specific.</i> ii. <i>Provision of proper garbage disposal mechanisms.</i> iii. <i>Construction of a modern dumpsite.</i> iv. <i>Procurement for additional waste collection trucks</i> v. <i>Development of an Environmental Management plans(EMPs)</i> vi. <i>Construction of modern storm water drainage systems</i>
<p><i>Strengthening of the disaster management</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Provision for adequate equipment to facilitate fast response</i> ii. <i>Establish and operationalized firefighting office</i>

Table 30 Sector Programmes -Lands & Physical Planning, Roads, Transport and Infrastructure, Public Works, Urban Development and Municipality

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme Name: Land Survey, Planning and Management														
Objective: To have well planned and organized spaces with clearly defined land uses and boundaries														
Outcome: Secure land tenure and effective land use and management														
Land Use Planning	County Spatial Plan	County Spatial Plan	2.4,4.2,6.1,7.1,9.1,11.1,11.2,11.b,15,13		50	1	50							100
	Physical Land Uses Development Plans Prepared	Number of Physical Land Use Development Plans prepared	2.4,11.1,11.3,11.6	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	50
	Access Roads Opened	Kilometers of road opened	2.4,11.1,3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25
	Controlled Development sites	Number of compliant development sites	2.4,11.1,3	50	2	65	2	75	2	85	2	95	2	10
Land Survey and Mapping	Land Parcels registered (Titled)	Number of registered land parcels (titled)	2.3,11.1,15	500	12	1000	12	1500	12	2000	12	2000	12	60
	Operational GIS System in the county	Functional fully equipped GIS Lab	2.4,2.3,4.2,6.1,7.1,11	1	50		7		7		7		7	78
		Number of departmental staff trained on GIS	2.4,2.3,4.2,6.1,7.1,11		40	4			40	4				8
		Number GIS Expert recruited					3	6						6
Land cases settled through Alternative dispute resolution (ADR)	Number of land cases settled	16	30	5	30	5	30	5	30	5	30	5	20	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme Name: Road Improvement, Accessibility, Logistic and Connectivity														
Objective: To increase access and movement in the County														
Outcome: Improved transport efficiency														
Opening, periodic and routine maintenance of roads	Road status reports	Road condition survey report submitted	<i>SDG9.1</i>	1	5	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	7	30
	New Roads Opened and graveled	Km of New roads graded and graveled	<i>SDG9.1</i>	30	300	15	160	10	98	5	54	3	30	642
	Rehabilitation of existing roads	Kms of existing roads Rehabilitated	<i>SDG9.1</i>	400	350	450	400	455	398	460	405	470	410	1,963
Construction of Bridges/ drifts	Bridges constructed	Number of bridges constructed	<i>SDG9.1</i>	2	35	1	70	1	70	1	0	-	-	175
	Drift constructed	Number of drift constructed	<i>SDG9.1</i>	5	40	5	40	4	35	4	35	4	35	185
Upgrading Roads to paved standard	New Roads Paved	Kms of Roads paved	<i>SDG9.1</i>	2	120	4	300	2	120	2	125	2	120	785
Expand citizen contracting capacity	Contractors Trained	Number of contractors trained on compliance	<i>SDG9.1</i>	20	2	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	30	3	12.5
Programme Name: Municipal administration & management														
Objective: To enhance municipal infrastructure and community services provision														
Outcome: Improved municipal administration and management efficiency														
Municipality amenities	Street lighted	Number of street lights installed	<i>SDG9.1</i>	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	15
		Number of High mast Floodlights installed	<i>SDG 9.1</i>	3	11	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	31
		Number of street light rehabilitated	<i>SDG9.1</i>					4	2	4	2	4	2	6
	Modern market complete	% completion of Isiolo market		60	100	90	130	100	45					275
Waste management	Waste management act in place	Approved waste management act	<i>SDG 11.6</i>	1	5									5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	Garbage collected	Garbage collection trucks purchased				1	12				1	12			24	
	Dumpsite Facility established	New Dumpsite established	SDG 11.6		1	30									30	
		% completion Modern Dumpsite				30%	75.9	40%	101.2	30%	75.9				253	
	Skilled personnel	Number of personnel trained on Waste management	SDG 11.6		100	2	120	2.5	140	3	160	3.5	180	4	15	
	Public Toilet Units constructed	Number of Public Toilet Units Constructed			2	5			2	5			2	5	15	
	Municipality Green Environment beautification	Area square km developed			2	7.5	2	7.5							15	
Municipal disaster management	Fully operational fire station	Number of fire station established	SDG 11.5							1	30				30	
		Completion of Fire and Disaster Management office in Bulapesa ward		1	5.2										5.2	
		Number of fire engines purchased.	SDG 11.5			1	30					1	30			60
		Number of officers with complete set of PPEs	SDG 11.5		6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1				4
	Sensitized building owners on fire prevention	Number of building owners sensitized on insurance cover			10,000	0.5	20,000	0.5	20,000	0.5	20,000	5	20,000	0.5	2.5	
	Storm water	Approved storm	SDG 11.6		1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	management policy	water management policy												
	Storm water drainage Channels developed	Number of KM of channels developed	<i>SDG11.6</i>	2	100	2	100	3	120	4	140	3.5	103	563
Municipal Transport services and management	Bus terminus constructed	Proportion of Bus terminus constructed	<i>SDG 11</i>	30%	50	70%	100	100%	125					275
	New Parking bays developed	Km of parking bays paved		1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	20
	Roads paved	Km of roads paved		1.2	40	1.2	40	1.2	40	1.2	40	1.2	40	200
	Streets Named	Number of streets named		40	2									2

Table 31: Flagship Projects Sector Programmes Lands & Physical Planning, Roads, Transport and Infrastructure, Public Works, Urban Development and Municipality

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Modern dumpsite	Ngaremara/Manyatta zebra	To have proper solid waste disposal site for municipality waste	Land field construction waste sorting facility Waste sorting machine waste weighing machine, compactor, composting set up and provision, bulldozer. Development of a plan and design	Functional modern dumpsite.	2023-2027	253	Development partners CGI, SUED/BHC	Municipality of Isiolo and SUED/BHC.
Construction of a modern Bus terminus	Isiolo town	To have a convenient point for transport services/activities.	Construction of stalls Parking bays, improvement of drainage, Emergency centres	Operational and well-established modern bus terminus.	2023-2025	275	Development partners CGI, and KENHA, KURA and KERRA	Municipality of Isiolo

Table 32: Cross-sectoral impacts-Lands & Physical Planning, Roads, Transport and Infrastructure, Public Works, Urban Development and Municipality

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Land Survey, Planning and Management	Roads, Environment and Natural resources, Agriculture and Livestock, Tourism, Health, Water, Education	informed decision-making leading to effective and optimal use of land Secure tenure for land properties/assets Well-defined boundaries of plots will minimize road and parcel encroachment.	Without proper data input from the other sectors, it would be very difficult preparing the county spatial plan.	Engagement of all stakeholders to prepare a robust County spatial plan through acquisition of relevant datasets and insights. Capacity building of community members. Land use planning and registration to establish ownership. Institute proper physical development controls to prevent encroachments and disputes
	Trade and Agriculture	Provide financial security to business people, pastoralists and farmers	Land parcels can be auctioned when land owners default loans owed	Encourage meaningful investment of loans acquired through civic drives
	Finance	Boost revenue collection when land parcels are continually registered	Revenue loss through corruption	Digitize and digitalize land billing services and processes to improve accountability
Road Improvement, Accessibility, Logistic And Connectivity	Education Agriculture, Livestock Trade Tourism	Accessibility of schools from villages Connection of farmers to market centres Ease movement of tourists at game parks	Poorly planned roads will eventually limit the socio-economic potential of Isiolo County	Construction of high standard roads characterized by child friendly traffic signs and markings Provision of pedestrian lanes and strategic placement of bumps Establishment of parking bays near market centers to ease traffic Graveled roads resistant to forces of nature
	Municipality	Plan, design, supervise municipal roads	Disruption of sewer lines, water pipes and electric poles	Development and implementation of County spatial plan to protect road reserves
Municipal Administration and management	Roads	Lower the average road maintenance costs	Interruption of sewer lines, pipelines and electric poles	Integrating the measures instituted by this program to proposed road projects
	Lands and Physical Planning	Ease access to estates increasing the land value index of an area	Loss of properties due to manmade disasters and	Employ the use of physical and survey plans in channeling water ways to arrest the storm water and

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse	
			impact	
			demolitions	development of clear physical plans
	Health	Reduce impact of communicable diseases	High prevalence of communicable disease outbreaks	Direct storm water away from human settlements to prevent spread of diseases and loss of life
	Agriculture	Improve market access to agricultural products	Municipality agricultural waste dumping	Establishing of clear agricultural waste dumping systems

4.1.5 Tourism & Wildlife Management, Trade, Cooperative, Industry and Enterprise Development

The sector comprises Tourism & wildlife management, Trade, co-operatives Industrialization & Enterprise Development.

Sector and sub sector key roles.

- i. Transforming County into a top tourist destination hub in Kenya that offers a high-value, diverse and distinctive visitor experience
- ii. Promoting trade by strengthening economic partnerships with our neighboring counties
- iii. Improving the overall environment for investment and doing business in the County;
- iv. Strengthening cooperatives to enhance collective marketing, mobilization of financial resources and technological transfer; and
- v. Promoting industrial growth and enterprise development.

Vision

A prime tourism destination, a leading trade and investment center and vibrant County with renowned cooperative movement

Mission

To develop, manage, promote, co-ordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a sustainable tourism and economic investments for development. Vision

Strategic Goals

The sector works towards achievement of the following strategic goals;

- i. Tourism promotion and conservation for development enhancement of co-existence between humans, wildlife, and its habitat.
- ii. Growth and development of Trade Savings and investment for Employment creation through Industrial and entrepreneurship development

Table 33 Sector Priorities and Strategies-Tourism & Wildlife Management, Trade, Cooperative, Industry and Enterprise Development

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Increase Tourist Visitations and Earnings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop and enact tourism and wildlife management policies, bills and Management plan ii. Strengthening community conservancies. iii. Demarcate national game reserves Boundaries iv. Install communication and security systems in the national reserves, v. Improve park security patrols vi. Capacity build of tourism personnel vii. Marketing and promotion of Tourism products and Services viii. Revival of untapped Tourist Facilities
Improve wildlife management and conservation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Demarcate and secure wildlife habitat, and migratory corridors ii. Mapping of human/wildlife conflict hotspots iii. Improve park security personnel

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Strengthen game reserves disaster mitigation measures v. Rehabilitating dilapidated tourism facilities and infrastructure
Provision of enabling business Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development Legal Frameworks ii. Supporting business growth and innovation to promote resilience iii. Open new and rehabilitate existing markets. iv. Provide incentives to investors and entrepreneurs (Biashara Fund) and support from development partners v. Capacity build entrepreneurs to identify investment opportunities and diversification of livelihood vi. Promotion of Value addition. vii. Enhance Collaboration with private sector and line departments. viii. Calibration and verification of weighing Machines. ix. Establish trade Information Centre and digital economy. x. Promotion of one wards one Product.
Promotion of cooperatives, MSMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Social Behavior Change Campaign ii. Increase the number of cooperative societies and revive dormant ones in the County. iii. Create favorable environment to enhance for cooperatives to develop more products and enhance governance and compliance. iv. Domestication of cooperative act
Increase Investment within the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development and domestication of Legal framework on investment. ii. Set up industrial zones in the County iii. Develop a County Investment plan iv. Promotion of Value addition. v. Promotion of Public private partnership.

Table 34 Sector programmes - Tourism & Wildlife Management, Trade, Cooperative, Industry and Enterprise Development

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme: Tourism Development, Promotion and Marketing														
Objective: To increase tourists arrivals and earnings for the County's Economic Development														
Outcome: Improved Tourism Contribution to the County Economy														
Tourism promotion, and marketing	Niche tourism products (campsites, Game reserves and picnic sites) Developed	Number of branded diversified Tourism Niche Products Developed	SDG 8	1	3	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	3	
	Niche tourism Services (sports Tourism, bird/gameviewing) promoted	Number of Tourism diversified services promoted		1	3	2	10	2	6	1	3	1	3	
	Tourism Exhibitions organized	Number of events/Tourism Exhibitions organized and attended annually		1	10	1	10	1	10	1	12	1	15	
	Automated Tourism Revenue collection systems	Operational automated tourism revenue systems	SDG 8			1	10							10
	Tourism policy ,bills and regulations developed	Number of Tourism bills and regulations developed	SDG 11&15	1	10	1	10	1	10	-	-	-	-	30
	game reserves management plan	% completion of game reserves management plan				50	5	50	5	-	-	-	-	10

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Tourism investment and development	Private sector players involved in tourism investment	Number of private sector players involved in tourism investment in the County	SDG 8	1	0.5	4	2	5	2.5	5	2.5	2	1	8.5	
Programme: Game Reserves , Wildlife Ecological Management and Conservation Development															
Objective: To increase wildlife conservation and Investor Confidence															
Outcome: Improved wildlife conservation and County Visibility															
Wildlife Protection	Security personnel recruited	Number of Additional security personnel employed.	SDG 15,11	60	30					60	40			70	
	Community trained Conservancies operational with clear Management structure	Number of community trained on conservancy management skills		60	3	60	3	60	3	60	3	60	3	15	
	Revitalized game reserves	Number of km of roads in the reserves maintained			15	10	18	12	15	12	20	12	15	12	58
		Number of drifts constructed	SDG 9				2	5	2	5	2	5	-	-	15
		Number of functional entry gates rehabilitated			1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	0	0	0		4.5
		Number of new entry gates established					1	10							10
Number of offices in the game reserves rehabilitated	SDG 16 SDG11		2	3	2	3			2	3			9		

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		Number of staff houses in the game reserves rehabilitated		2	2	5	5	4	4	5	5	3	3	19	
		Number of sanitation block rehabilitated		2	1	5	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	12	
Bisanadhi game reserve Operationalised		Km of roads opened		5	4	10	10	1	6	1	6	-	-	26	
		Number of staff houses constructed				4	10							10	
		Number of tourism products developed		1	3					2	5				8
		Km of air strip rehabilitated						2	5						5
		Number of staff recruited				20	20								20

Programme Name: Trade development, promotion and Investment

Objective: To create an enabling business environment.

Outcome: increased contribution of commerce to the County economy

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Trade development and promotion	Entrepreneurial Capacity Building	Number of entrepreneurs trained.	SDGs1,8,9 12 & 17	260	1.8	385	2	400	2.2	425	2.3	450	2.5	10.8
	Fresh Produce Shade Constructed	Number of fresh produce shade constructed				1	3.5							3.5
	BodaBoda shade constructed	Number of bodaboda shade constructed		4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Trade information and documentation centers.	Operational Trade information center	SDGs 1,8,9 12 & 17	1	5	1	8	1	8	1	0.5	1	0.5	
	Legal and Policy framework.	Number of Policies, Bills and Strategic plan developed.	SDGs 1,8,9 12 & 17	1	5	2	5					1	5	15
	Provision of business biashara and economic stimulus fund	Biashara fund		1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
	Trade fairs Market linkages and promotion	Number of Trade fairs and exhibitions conducted.	SDGs 1,8,9 12 & 17			1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	24
		Number of weight and measures machines and equipment calibrated	SDGs 1,8,9 12 & 17	80	0.2	80	0.2	80	0.2	80	0.2	80	0.2	1
Co-operative development and management	Cooperative societies members trained	Number of cooperative society's members trained.	SDGs 1,8,9 12 & 17	100	2	300	6	200	4	100	2			14
	Legally compliant cooperatives	Number of cooperatives registered	SDGs 1,8,9 12 & 17	20	1	25	1.5	20	1	20	1	20	1	5.5
Industrial Development and Investments promotion	Industrial processing and manufacturing developed	Number of Cottage industries established.		1	6			2	12			2	12	30
		% of Industrial Park developed.		10%	20	50%	50	85%	50	100%	20			130
	Value chain development and commercialization	Number of trade products		1	2	2	4	1	2	1	2			10

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

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Table 35 Cross-sectoral impacts -Tourism & Wildlife Management, Trade, Cooperative, Industry and Enterprise Development

Program Name	Sector/Subsector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Tourism Promotion and Development	Lands, Physical Planning, Roads, Works and Urban Development	Improvement of tourism environment through better infrastructure& park planning and survey	Poor access to game reserves hence poor services to tourist	Harmonize the maintenance and construction of the park roads and other infrastructure
	County Administration, Public Service Management, Cohesion and Civic Engagement	Provision of security to the national game Reserves	Insecurity and low income from tourism	Engagement of security officers (Rangers, KWS,NPS) in game security.
	Culture and Social services	Upholding culture as tourism activity and passing skills to the young people	Forgotten culture, un-conserved culture and loss of tourism activity	Promotion of culture sites/centers and heritage
Wildlife and Ecological Management	Water, sanitation, energy, Environment, and natural resources	improvement of game reserves eco-system	soil erosion and conflict over resources	Provision of water for wildlife. Public education and awareness creation for adopting climate change mitigation measures.
	Special Programs	Improved disaster management	Damaged properties at the Parks, scarce resources (grazing land during draught), animal diseases	Collaboration with stakeholders and development partners with the department in management of disasters
	County administration and ICT	Improved communication and security within the reserves	Poor communication and security	lobbying network providers to provide networks in the parks
	, Public Service Management, Cohesion and Civic Engagement	Improvement of game reserve management	poor service delivery	Training of personnel and adoption of and embracing modern technology,
	Lands, public administration environment, and natural resources	Improvement in wildlife conservation	Increased poaching and encroachment	Awareness creation on conserving wildlife, stakeholder's forums, involvement of KWS, CRS
Trade development and promotion	Special programme and ICT	Improved flow of business and market information in the County	Un-informed business community	Capacity building for business community
	Health Services	Advancement of health care access offered by the private sector	low health provision in the County	Awareness and public education
		Food Security and quality.	Low inspection of food product.	Joint Inspection and testing activities.
	Education and vocational training	Improvement of access to education through the private sector investment	inadequate access to quality education	Increased partnership with the education private sector
Roads and public works	Improved trade through fast access to markets	Damaged roads and environment, degradation and soil	construction and maintenance of market access roads	

Program Name	Sector/Subsector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
			erosion	
Co-operative Development	Agriculture, livestock and fisheries	Improvement of agricultural and livestock production by spurring demand	Poor Access to County Cooperative funds	Training of communities to encourage them to form cooperatives for them to access funds
	Special Programme and ICT	Improved access to co-operative information	Un-informed community	Encourage Collaboration with stakeholders, capacity building on co-operative movement
Industrial development and promotion	Lands, Physical Planning, Roads, Works and Urban Development	Improvement of infrastructure for industrial development	Untapped industrial development opportunities, unemployment and inappropriate use of land	Collaboration with all stakeholders including KIE (Kenya Industrial Estates)
	Water, sanitation, energy, Environment, and natural resources	Improvement of working environment for artisans.	Poor working environment due to poor waste management	Improvement of waste management,

Table 36 : Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations -Tourism & Wildlife Management, Trade, Cooperative, Industry and Enterprise Development

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	Economic and Macro Pillar (raise GDP growth rate to the region of 10 per cent in a number of years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gazettement and development of cultural centers and sites - Rehabilitations, Maintenance and promotion of heritage sites - Promotion of Community based Tourism. - Marketing underutilized game reserves. - Optimize rich tourism Potential brought about by the resort city. - Develop and institutionalize capacity building and training programmes on technology and business development. - Business linkages and subcontracting programme through Public Private Partnerships (PPP); - Support and promote the development of cooperative Organizations to market their produce - Establishment and strengthening of informal traders associations to form SACCOs for enhancing savings - Mobilization in order to provide affordable finance and enhancement of management of the existing SACCOs. - To Promote locally derived value-added natural products in local and export markets - Development of credit guarantee scheme (Biashara fund) - Development of industrial and manufacturing zones
SDGs	SDG 1 SDG 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate business groupings & cooperative between members of communities to overcome the disadvantages. - Creation of employment in the tourism industry
	SDG 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build resilient infrastructure promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. - Development of infrastructure and innovation to promote the attractiveness and competitiveness of products in the County.
	SDG 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilize Sustainable Cities and Communities through investments
	SDG 12 –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influence Responsible Consumption and Production
	SDG 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of human and wildlife habitat - Environmental Conservation (Flora & Fauna) - Development of industrial park and markets.
	SDG 16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of coexistence between human

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	SDG 17	and wildlife. - Collaboration with development partners. - Public private partnerships.
Agenda 2063	SDG Goal 1:	- Improving living standards through industrialization. Trade and Tourism development.
	Goal 4:	- Promoting Sustainable and inclusive economic growth Manufacturing, Industrialization and Value Addition - Promoting economic diversification and resilience - Developing Tourism and Hospitality industry.
	Goal 9:	- Development of a bill and Biashara Fund
	Goal 10:	- Upgrading communication connectivity in the game reserves
	Goal 13:	- Maintenance and Preservation of Peace and Security within the community - Reduction of human wildlife conflicts by community awareness
	Goal 16:	- Promotion and development of Cultural Heritage, Creative Arts
	Goal 18:	- Creating awareness and capacity building on entrepreneurship - Creating employment to youths through cooperatives, saccos and Jua Kali sector

4.1.6 Education and Vocational Training; Youth and Sport; Gender, Culture and Social Services

The sector is composed of Education and Vocational Training; Youth and Sport; Gender, Culture and Social Services

Vision:

A society where communities are empowered with competitive quality education and training, and vulnerable groups enjoy equal rights, opportunities, and a high quality of life

Mission:

To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, empower the vulnerable groups and nurture diverse heritage, arts and sports to enhance the County's regional competitiveness.

Sector Goal(s):

The sector works towards achievement of the following key strategic goals;

- i. Improve the learning environment that provides quality pre-primary education to children
- ii. Provide quality Vocational training and education services
- iii. Strengthen the sports services within the County
- iv. Empower youth, women and persons with disabilities.

Table 37 Sector Priorities and Strategies Education and Vocational Training; Youth and Sport; Gender, Culture and Social Services

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Increase access, retention and transition of students in learning institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i.</i> Reduce distance to learning facilities by constructing more ECDE classrooms. <i>ii.</i> Collaborate with national government to expand existing primary and secondary schools <i>iii.</i> Collaborate with the national government, private sector, NGOs and development partners to facilitate school feeding program and additional educational facilities <i>iv.</i> Enhance provision of bursaries for needy and vulnerable students <i>v.</i> Provide adequate instructional/ learning materials and play equipment's in ECDE Centres <i>vi.</i> Improve Quality supervision of ECDE Centres <i>vii.</i> Promote vocational and technical institutions to provide necessary and market oriented skills at post-secondary school level <i>viii.</i> Discourage early marriages and teenage pregnancies through advocacy <i>ix.</i> Facilitate M&E services support e.g. procurement of vehicles. <i>x.</i> enhance construction of latrines, Toilets ,Kitchens and Food stores <i>xi.</i> operationalize sub County and Ward offices by providing computers and ICT gadgets <i>xii.</i> Enhance use of Digital learning in ECDE <i>xiii.</i> Construct more TVET centres in Wards <i>xiv.</i> Introduce marketable courses at VTCs <i>xv.</i> Harmonize and develop one database for all children benefiting from education bursaries within the County and carry out annual updates. <i>xvi.</i> Strengthen education in emergencies (EIE) system

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	<i>xvii.</i> Child Home care policy
Increase youth engagements in sporting activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i.</i> Training of referees and coaches <i>ii.</i> Provision of sporting equipment <i>iii.</i> Recruitment of competent sporting personnel <i>iv.</i> Increased number of tournaments and County leagues <i>v.</i> Establish quality county sporting facilities in all wards
Enhancement of positive social behavior change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i.</i> Creating employment opportunities to the youth <i>ii.</i> Building rehabilitation centres <i>iii.</i> Sensitization against the use of illicit drugs and other substances <i>iv.</i> Training of youths on life skills
Increase access and participation of youth to the labour market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i.</i> Establishing youth programs on entrepreneurial skills Development <i>ii.</i> Collaborate with National government, Private sectors,NGOs and other development partners on youth empowerment e.gUjuziManyattaniProgramme. <i>iii.</i> Enforce adherence to employment acts in terms of recruitment of staff at the County <i>iv.</i> Increase vocational training centres and skill modules <i>v.</i> Sensitization of youths on career choices and development <i>vi.</i> Linking of skilled youth to labor market <i>vii.</i> Provision of startup kitty for business <i>viii.</i> Enforcement of affirmative action for business opportunity
End all forms of Gender based violence and discrimination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i.</i> Enforce laws that govern and address issues that promote gender violence. <i>ii.</i> Establish and strengthen GBV structures at the County and ward level <i>iii.</i> Create awareness and advocacy against GBV <i>iv.</i> Increase women's access to government tenders <i>v.</i> Increase participation and representation of women in policy and decision making <i>vi.</i> Establishing entrepreneurial skills development programmes for women. <i>vii.</i> Increase access to and uptake of National, Countyand Development partner's affirmative action funds for women. <i>viii.</i> ImplementIsioloCounty Gender Policy and action plan. <i>ix.</i> Collaborate with National, County, NGOs, Religious Institutions, CBOs to establish rescue centres for victims of gender based violence in every sub-County. <i>x.</i> Sensitization of community against retrogressive cultural practices
Promotes the safety and well-being of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i.</i> Development, enacting and implementation of County appropriate policies for care of children with special needs <i>ii.</i> Enforcing implementation of existing children policy and laws such as universal health care for all children, compulsory basic education up to secondary school. <i>iii.</i> Empowering the most vulnerable families or caregiver to be able to provide well for their children as well as strengthen community led care for the children <i>iv.</i> Collaborate with National, County, NGOs, Religious Institutions, CBOs to establish Child rescuecentres in every sub-County. <i>v.</i> Expanding Safety nets programmes for vulnerable children. <i>vi.</i> Establishing IsioloCounty child protection operational guidelines during disasters and emergencies e.g. drought, Conflict. <i>vii.</i> Developed Child protection Policy and action plan
Protection and empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i.</i> Enhance the participation of PWDs in public forums e.g. meetings, workshops, seminars, trainings, sensitizations, etc. <i>ii.</i> Provide products and services that promote access and participation of Persons with Disabilities e.g. sign language interpreters, rumps, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials in audio, braille and large prints. <i>iii.</i> Provision of assistive devices and personnel for persons with disability

Sector Priorities	Strategies
	iv. Promotion of affirmative action for PLWDs
Social safety net	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="505 327 1382 384">i. Establish special programs for street families and their rehabilitation, OVCs, Elderly, IDPs& PLWDs. <li data-bbox="505 384 1317 415">ii. Establishment of rescue centres for abandoned individuals including children <li data-bbox="505 415 1117 447">iii. Integration programs for neglected families & individuals

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Table 38 Sector Programmes: Education and Vocational Training; Youth and Sport; Gender, Culture and Social Services

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme Name: Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE)														
Objective: To increase access, quality, retention and transition of Early Childhood Education														
Outcome: Improved access to Quality Early Childhood Education														
ECDE Access	ECDE classrooms constructed	Number of ECDE Classrooms constructed.	SDG4.2	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	10	15	135
	Children with special needs enrolled in ECDE	Number of schools identified with Special needs children and enrolled	SDG4.2	165	2	165	2	165	2	165	2	165	2	10
ECDE Retention	provision of Learning Materials for ECDE centers	Number of ECDE centre provided T&L materials (assorted)	SDG 4.2	165	5	165	1	165	1	165	2	165	4	13
	School on feeding programme	Number of ECDE Centre under school on feeding programmes.	SDG4.1	165	20	165	25	165	30	165	35	165	40	150
	ECDE teachers recruited	Number of ECDE teachers recruited	SDG 4.2	100	41.4			20	12.4	2				53.82
Education support services	Education in Emergencies [EiE]	Disaster early warning alerts provided in schools	SDG 13.3SDG 4.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
		No of pre-schools supported with Disaster contingency fund	SDG 13.3	5	3	6	4	6	4	7	5	8	6	22

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Number of pre-schools supported own budgetary allocation	SDG 4.2	5	5	7	6	10	8	15	10	20	15	44
Quality ECDE services	water and sanitation equipment provided to ECDE centres	Number of child friendly latrines constructed.	SDG 4.2	50	10	70	15	70	15	70	15	70	15	70
		Number of water 10,000 litre plastic tanks provided	SDG4.2	30	5	40	6	50	7	70	8	80	10	36
	County ECD Resource centre	Number of ECD centre constructed	SDG 4.2			1	20	-	0	-	0	-	0	20
	ECDE teachers and administrators trained.	Number of ECDE teachers trained on Earlier childhood development issues	SDG 4.2	30	2	50	3	100	6	60	4			15
		Number of ECDE administrators trained on ECD management and coordination	SDG 4.2	10	1	30	2	50	3	50	3	30	2	11
	Provision of Child friendly play equipment.	Number of ECDE centres equipped with child friendly play equipment	SDG 4.2	20	5	30	8	40	10			75	10	33
	Digital learning in ECDE	Number of ECDE centres	SDG4.2	20	5	30	8	30	8	40	12	45	15	48

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		provided with Digital learning Devices													
	ECDE quality strengthened	Number of quality assessments undertaken	SDG 4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15
Programme Name: Vocational Education and Training															
Objective: To enhance access, equity, quality and relevance of technical vocational education and training.															
Outcome: Increased access to quality and relevant Vocational Education and Training.															
Access and retention to TVET	VTC classrooms constructed(with workshop shades)	Number of VTC Classrooms constructed.	SDG4.1	3	9	3	9	3	9	2	6	1	6	29	
	Students sensitized on career and skills development	Number of student sensitized	SDG4.1	200	2	250	2.5	300	3	400	3.5	500	4	15	
	VTC students benefited from Bursary and subsidies	Number of VTC students benefiting from bursaries and Subsidies	SDG4.1	200	3	250	4	300	4.5	350	5	400	5.5	22	
	VTC boarding facilities constructed and equipped	Number of VTC boarding facilities constructed and equipped	SDG 4	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	7	35
	Polytechnics fenced	Number of polytechnics fenced	SDG 4	1	2	1	2			1	2				6
	Polytechnics connected to water and electricity	Number of polytechnics connected to water and	SDG 4	2	3.4	1	1.5								4.9

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M) *	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		electricity													
	Administration block constructed	Number of administration block constructed	SDG 4	1	4			1	4						8
Secondary and tertiary education levels' support	Bursary and scholarship program	Number of students benefiting from County bursary and scholarships.	SDG 4.2	6,000	65	6,000	65	7,000	65	7,000	65	7,000	65	325	
VTC Quality development.	Training equipment procured	Number of VTC Facilities fully equipped	SDG 4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	20	
	VTC instructors recruited	Number of VTC instructors recruited	SDG4	10	4	10	4	5	2	5	2	3	3	15	
Programme Name: Sports development															
Objective: To Improve Sports Performance in the County															
Outcome: Excellence in sports performance															
Sports performance and management	Annual sporting activities held.	Number of sporting activities held annually	SDG3	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	25	
	Teams supported with Assorted sports equipment	Number of teams supported with assorted sports equipment	SDG3	30	5	20	4	20	3	15	3	15	3	18	
	Trained youths on sport skills and development	Number of youths trained in sport skills and development	SDG3	100	2	150	3	200	4	250	5	300	5	19	
	Coaches and referees trained	Number of coaches and referees trained on various sports	SDG3	20	2	30	2	40	3	50	3.5	60	4	14.5	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Sports policy in Place	Sports policy developed.	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Development of sports facilities.	Sports facilities Established.	Number of sporting facilities established	SDG3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	15
	Isiolo Sport stadium Completed	Percentage of completion of the stadium	SDG3	75%	35	100%	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
	Sports academy established.	Number of sports academy established	SDG8			0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	30
	Sports camps established.	Number of sports camps established	SDG3	1	10	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	20
Programme Name: Youth Empowerment and training														
Objective: To enhance empowerment and participation of youth and other vulnerable groups in all aspects of County development														
Outcome: Increased participation of youth in County development														
Youth Development	Youth groups benefiting from enterprise development fund	Number of youths group benefiting from Enterprise development funds	SDG1.2	100	10	150	15	200	15	250	20	300	20	80
	Youth trained in entrepreneurship	Number of youths trained on entrepreneurship Skills	SDG8	1000	2	1500	3	2000	4	2500	4.5	3000	5	18.5
	Youth mentored on careers	Number of youth trained in career and mentorship program	SDG8.	200	1.2	300	1.8	400	2.4	500	3	600	3.6	12
	Youth policy formulated	Completion rate of youth policy.	SDG8	30%	2	70%	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Youth	Number of	SDG 3	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	rehabilitated from drug use and abuse	youths rehabilitated from use and abuse of drugs												
	Established youth innovation Centre.	Innovation Centre constructed	SDG8			1	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Programme Name: Gender Mainstreaming														
Objective: To mainstream gender in County development planning and promote equitable political and socio-economic development for women, men, girls and boys														
Outcome: Enhanced social, political and economic equality and equity between women, men, girls and boys														
Gender-based violence and other Harmful Practice	GBV training conducted for service providers e.g Health officers, Police officers, legal and paralegals etc.	Number of service providers trained on GBV	SDG 5	200	3	200	3	250	3.5	300	4	300	4.5	18
	County specific costed action plan on FGM developed	County specific costed action plans to end FGM in place.	SDG 5	-	0	1	4	-	0	-	0	-	0	4
	SGBV community sensitization forums held.	Number of SGBV community members sensitized	SDG 5	500	2	600	5.2	650	3	700	3.5	750	4	15
	Gender Based violence recovery centres established	% completion and operationalization of gender based recovery	SDG 5	20	5	40	10	50	5	70	10	100	10	40

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		centres.													
Women Empowerment	Women benefiting from Enterprise Development funds.	Number of women groups accessing enterprise funds	SDG 5	100	8	110	10	130	10	140	10	160	10	48	
	Women trained in entrepreneurship	Number of women trained on entrepreneurship skills	SDG8	200	2	300	2.5	400	3	500	4	600	6	17.5	
	Women mentored on careers growth	Number of women participated in career and mentorship training.	SDG5	200	1	500	1.5	700	2	800	2.5	1000	3	10	
	Sensitized county leadership of gender equity	Number of county managerial staff sensitized on gender equity	SDG 5	50	1			50	1					2	
	Women trained in leadership governance.	Number of women trained on leadership and governance	SDG 5	100	1	150	1.5	200	2	250	2.5	300	3	10	
	GBV reporting platform	GBV Hotline reporting in place	SDG 5					1	3					3	
Programme Name: Child Protection															
Objective: To end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children															
Outcome: Reduce the prevalence of children experiencing abuse															
Child Protection	Policy on child protection developed.	Child protection policy developed and enacted.	SDG 16.2	1	4	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Paralegals and community, child protection actor trained on child rights.	Number of community members sensitized on child rights	SDG 16.2	1000	2	1000	2	1300	3	1500	3.5	2000	4	14.5
		Number of Paralegals & child protection actors members sensitized on child rights		100	4					100	4			8
	community sensitization on laws and policies addressing violence against children	Number of community sensitization on laws and policies addressing violence against children	SDG 16.2	500	2	600	2.5	700	3	750	3.5	800	4	15
		Number of platforms used to convey the sensitization messages		4	1	4	1	4	1	5	1.5	5	1.5	6
	Children trained on life skills, prevention and response to violence.	Number of children trained life skills, prevention and response to violence.	SDG 16.2	200	1	300	2	400	2.5	500	3	600	3.5	12
	Child protection coordination assessments reports.	Number of child protection and coordination assessment reports.	SDG 16.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	6
Programme Name: Disability Empowerment														

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Objective: To reduce, empower and promote socio-economic and political inclusion of persons with disabilities.															
Outcome: Enhanced social, economic and political inclusion of Persons with disability.															
Disability Mainstreaming	Policy on disability developed	Number of disability policies developed.	SDG 10	0	0	1	6					0	0	6	
	Sensitized senior officials on mainstreaming of disability in county programmes	Number of officials sensitized on mainstreaming of disability in county programmes	SDG 10	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	10	
	Disability building compliant	Number of government institutions sensitized on disability friendly infrastructures		50	1	70	5	40	5	0	0	0	0	3	
	Persons with disabilities participated in desert wheel race(a County advocacy and sporting event for people with disability)	Number of disability sporting events held.	SDG 10	2	15	2	15	2	15	2	15	2	15	75	
	Grant given to Almasi Children's home for the disabled to support school	Amount in Ksh granted to Almasi Children's home.	SDG 10	1	4	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	24	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	administration.														
Social-economic empowerment of PWDs	PWDs Trained on AGPO.	Number of PWDs trained on AGPO)	SDG 10	100	1	120	1	150	1	170	1	200	1	5	
	PWDs trained in entrepreneurship .	Number of PWDs trained on entrepreneurship	SDG 10	200	1	300	1.5	400	2	500	2	600	2.5	9	
	PLWD receiving assistive devices	Number of PLWD supported with assistive devices		50	4	50	4	50	4	50	4	50	4	20	
	Trained staff on sign languages	Number of county staff on sign languages				30	3							3	
PWDs, Leadership and Governance	PWDs trained in leadership trained on leadership and public participation.	Number of PWDs trained.	SDG 10	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	5	
	PWDs participating in decision-making.	Number of PWDs sensitized on leadership and political participation	SDG 10	100	1	120	1	150	1	200	1	250	1.5	5.5	
Programme Name: Social Safety Net															
Objective: To cushion vulnerable groups to meet basic human needs															
Outcome: Improved livelihood of the vulnerable persons															
Social Protection.	Social protection Policy Developed.	% completion of Social protection policy	SDG 1.3	0	0	0	0	40 %	2	60 %	3			5	
	social halls constructed and equipped	Number of social halls constructed	SDG 1.3	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	30	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M) *
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	social halls rehabilitated	Number of social halls rehabilitated		1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4			16
	Training on drug and substance abuse conducted.	Number of trainer of trainees trained on drugs and Substance abuse	SDG 1.3	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
	Vulnerable household receiving cash transfer programme.	Number of vulnerable households on cash transfer programmes.	SDG 1.3	1000	10	1500	15	2000	20	2500	25	3000	30	100
	Street families rehabilitated	Number of street family rehabilitated	SDG 1.3	20	2	30	2	40	3	50	4	60	5	16
	Rehabilitation Centre, operationalized.	% completion of rehabilitation centres	SDG 1.3	0	0	50	20	50	20	0	0			40
Programme Name: Culture and Arts Development														
Objective: To improve heritage and culture awareness, knowledge, appreciation and conservation.														
Outcome: Enhanced heritage and culture knowledge, appreciation and conservation														
Culture development	Cultural centre established	Percentage completion of Cultural Centre.	SDG 4.7	0	0	-	0	40%	40	40%	40	20%	20	100
	Cultural festival held.	Number of cultural festivals held annually	SDG 4.7	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	30
		Number of cultural groups identified and sensitized on indigenous culture	SDG 4.7.	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	10
	Cultural	Number of	SDG	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M) *	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	exchange visits conducted	cultural exchange visits conducted annually	4.7												
	Culture and heritage policy, act and regulation developed	Heritage policy		1	10										10
		Indigenous people knowledge act and regulation					1	5							5
Arts development.	Arts development training conducted	Number of youths enrolled and trained on arts courses	SDG4.7	50	2.5	60	2.6	70	2.7	80	2.8	100	4	14.6	
		Number of trainees on arts development recruited	SDG 4.7	20	1	30	2	30	3	50	4	60	4	14	

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Table 39: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations -Education and Vocational Training; Youth and Sport; Gender, Culture and Social Services

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector aims to provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, empower the vulnerable groups and nurture diverse heritage, arts and sports to enhance the County's regional competitiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborate with national government and private sector to expand existing primary and secondary schools - Collaborate with the national government, private sector, NGOs and development partners to facilitate school feeding program and additional educational facilities - Enhance provision of bursaries for needy and vulnerable students - Promotion of vocational and technical institutions to provide necessary and market oriented skills at post-secondary school level
Sustainable Development Goals		
<i>Goal 1</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sector aims at empowering the communities in particular the poor and the vulnerable to have equal access to economic resources and basic services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing the enterprise development fund. - Establishing a social protection policy that will mitigate the lifelong consequences of poverty and social exclusion. - Promoting the Village Savings and Lending Associations(VSLA) and Savings-Led Microfinance (SILC) techniques,
<i>Goal 3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sector aims at promoting healthy lives and well-being of youth, PWDs, sportsmen and sportswomen by empowering them to be competitive in sporting activities and engagements in progressive social behaviors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborate with development partners to establish rehabilitation centres for the youths abusing drugs - Organizing sporting events such as desert wheel race, Para volley, County leagues, and other sporting events.
<i>Goal 4</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sector aims at providing and promoting quality and accessible education for all persons to ensure that the marginalized and the vulnerable individuals acquire relevant education and training that meets their needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing bursaries and scholarships to the needy students - Promotion of Vocational and Training Centers and Early Childhood Development Centers to provide quality and need-based education for learners - Collaborate with development partners to provide learning and instructional materials for the ECDE institutions.
<i>Goal 5</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sector aims at advocating for mainstreaming gender equality across all the public and private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adherence to two-third gender rule at both employment and tendering processes. - Capacity building of Service providers (County champions, health officers, police officers and paralegals) on GBV.

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	sectors through promotion of non-discriminatory service provision to citizens and fair employment practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of a gender based recovery Centre to provide free medical treatment and psychosocial support to the survivors of gender based violence. - Collaborate with the national government in ending violence and all forms of harmful practices vetted against women. - Implementation of Isiolo County Gender Policy 2021-2025 that seeks to ensure that both men and women in Isiolo County benefit equitably from County resources.
<i>Goal 8</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sector aims at promoting economic growth among the marginalized and vulnerable households through devising and implementing policies that will enhance sustainable economic development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actualization of Enterprise Development Funds to empower youth and women economic - Collaborating with the development partners to facilitate the operations of Isiolo Youth Innovation Centre as a business incubation hub. - Mentorship of youth, women and organized groups on entrepreneurial and skills development - collaborating with national government and development partners to promote youth innovative enterprises that will create self-employment among the youth
<i>Goal 10</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sector aims at socio-economic and political inclusion and empowerment of all persons to participate in decision-making processes irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status, while promoting social protection for the disadvantaged group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting disability mainstreaming across all the sectors. - Putting in place disability and gender segregated funding with an aim of reducing inequalities. - Encouraging elimination of discriminatory laws polices and practices by the County assembly. - Empowering PWDs, women, youth and the marginalized to take leadership positions and be part of decision making. - Publicizing public participation forums over the print media and local radio stations. - Cushioning the vulnerable through giving cash transfer schemes to minimize the adverse effects of poverty because of uncontrolled conditions.
<i>Goal 16</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sector aims at promoting and enforcing the rule of law to end all forms of abuse, exploitation and torture by ensuring that all persons have equal access to justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation and enactment of Isiolo County child protection policy. - Empowering paralegals and child protection officers through training them on child rights. - partnering with development partners to establish police and rescue centres to provide medico-legal, psychosocial and forensic services to the victims of SGBV

Table 40: Cross-sectoral impacts Education and Vocational Training; Youth and Sport; Gender, Culture and Social Services

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE)	health	Provision of food supplements Improving nutrition status	Poor nutrition due to poverty and persistent drought	Integrated financing during the budgeting process Engagement of community health workers to ensure quality sanitation services
Child Protection	Health	Birth certification	Unregistered children	Coordinate with community health workers to enhance the registration of children born out of health facilities.
Gender Mainstreaming	Health	Provide medical treatment, psychosocial support for the survivors of SGBV.	High rates of unreported SGBV cases	Psychosocial support and referral of SGBV cases. Enhance access to reproductive maternal child and adolescent's health.
	Finance and Planning	Gender responsive planning and budgeting	Gender insensitive planning and budgeting	Gender mainstreaming in County planning and budgeting.
Sports development	Tourism, wildlife promotion and development, Trade, Cooperative, Industry and Enterprise Development	Promotion of sports activities	-low participation of youths in sports activities	Enhance awareness creation on importance of sport tourism
Youth, women and Persons with Disabilities Empowerment and training	Tourism, wildlife promotion and development, Trade, Cooperative, Industry and Enterprise Development	Collaborate on economic empowerment activities for women, youths and PWDs	Unskilled disabled groups	Industrial linkage to ensure skills that are market demand driven
Social safety nets	Health	Provide free screening and treatment for street families and Orphans and vulnerable children; Sensitization on prevention	- marginalization of venerable members of the society	Offering psycho-social support to vulnerable and street families Capacity building/Trainings on behaviour change
Culture and arts development	Tourism, wildlife promotion and development, Trade, Cooperative, Industry and Enterprise Development	Promotion of progressive culture	Insufficient funding of cultural tourism	Awareness creation on the socio-economic importance of arts and culture

4.1.7 Finance and Economic Planning

The sector comprises of the following Subsectors: Finance, Economic Planning & Budgeting, and Revenue Services

Vision

Excellence in development planning and public financial management

Mission:

To provide leadership in development planning and public financial management for shared growth through formulation, implementation and monitoring of economic, financial and development policies

Sector Goal(s):

To provide evidence-based, effective policy and planning system that supports prudent financial management

Table 41: Sector Priorities and Strategies -Finance and Economic Planning

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Enhance revenue supervision and monitoring	County own Revenue Risk Mapping Automation of County revenue services Regular audit of revenue collections
Explore potential sources of revenue	Establish revenue enhancement Policy Mapping of potential revenue streams Develop enabling Legislations on revenue e.g. Liquor Licences Bill
Strengthen adherence to financial regulations and procedures and adherence to budget	Adopt international financial reporting standards (IFRS) Monitor compliance by County governments to statutory reporting and fiscal responsibility principles of PFM Act 2012
Improve internal controls	Building the capacity of the audit committee Strengthen internal audit department
Strengthening Public Financial Management	Roll out capacity building programmes for County staff on PFM Act 2012 and regulation Strengthen the financial management system Develop and implement a PFM reforms Communication Guidelines Implement Public Finance Management Reforms Ensure effective cash and Treasury management Ensure timely and accurate financial reporting Develop assets and liabilities management policies Enhance accountability on Government Assets and Liabilities Operationalize the County Assets and Liabilities Management unit under the department
Strengthen planning and policy formulation	Spearhead County development planning Enhance internal capacity on planning and mainstreaming of cross-cutting and emerging issues into development plans Enhance sectoral information generation and sharing to inform policies and plans
Strengthen linkages between policy formulations, planning and budgeting.	Ensure alignment of budgets to priority in the CIDP and the annual development plans
Improve tracking of implementation of policies, plans and budgets	Improve monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems of projects, programmes, strategies and policies Development of strategic plan
Enhance utilization of external grants	Provide timely, quality and reliable information for evidence-based decision making
	Enhance absorption rate of external grants
	Enhance coordination in the use of external grants
	Strengthen M&E framework for external grants

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Strengthen implementation, monitoring and reporting of SDGs	Map stakeholders and establish partnerships Create awareness on SDGs among stakeholders Enhance domestication and localization of SDGs
Strengthen the M & E function	Develop an Evaluation system Mainstream M&E in all departments Continuously enhance the capacity of M&E staff
Strengthen the procurement process	Maintain proper records of the procurement process Adopt national standards and regulations on procurement Build capacity of procurement staff Fully implement e-procurement

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Table 42 Sector Programmes: Finance and Economic Planning

Sub - Programme	Key - Outputs	Key performance indicators	Linkages to SDGs	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme Name: Revenue Enhancement														
Objective: To Increase County revenue														
Outcome: enhanced County revenues														
own source revenue enhancement	increased local revenue collection	Number of new revenue streams established	SDG 17	3	1.5	3	2	2	1					4.5
		Number of Local revenue streams automated	SDG 17	10	20	15	30	15	30					70
		Revenue Legislations and policies enacted	SDG 17	2	10	1	5			1	5			20
	Enhanced mobility	Number of vehicles purchased	SDG 17			1	12	1	12					24
		Number of motor bikes purchased	SDG 17	10	5	10	5							10
Programme Name: Economic Planning, Policy Formulation and Budgeting														
Objective: To strengthen Economic planning, policy formulation and budgeting														
Outcome: improved economic planning, budgeting and policy formulation														
Budget Formulation and Coordination	Annual Development plans prepared	Number of annual development plans prepared		1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15
	County budget review and outlook paper	Number of Review Documents prepared		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
	County Fiscal	Number of		1	2.4	1	2.4	1	2.4	1	2.4	1	2.4	12

Sub - Programme	Key - Outputs	Key performance indicators	Linkages to SDGs	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Strategy Paper	County Fiscal Strategy papers prepared												
		Programme based budget estimates prepared		1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
	County debt management strategy paper prepared	Number of County debt management strategy paper prepared		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	CIDP IV developed	Number of CIDP developed										1	20	20
Programme Name: Tracking and Reporting on implementation of policies, plans and Budgets														
Objective: To strengthen tracking implementation of policies, plans, and budgets														
Outcome: Improved implementation of development policies, strategies and programme														
Monitoring and Evaluation systems	County CIDP III Indicator handbook	Number of indicator handbooks developed		1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	E-Cimes Dashboard rolled out	percentage of projects uploaded on E-cimes by departments		100%	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	0	100%	4	20
		Number of staff sensitized on eCiMES		60	2.5									2.5
	Annual Progress	Number of M & E		1	1.4	1	1.4	1	1.4	1	1.4	1	1.4	8.4

Sub - Programme	Key - Outputs	Key performance indicators	Linkages to SDGs	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Report prepared	reports prepared												
	Field Visit Reports	Number of M & E field visits		4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	M & E policy and Act finalized	Number of M & E policies and bills finalized		1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Survey Reports on topical issues	Number of surveys conducted		2	3	2	3.5	2	4	2	4	2	4	22.5
	partnerships for M & E developed	Number of MOUs signed		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	1.5
	CIDP III reviewed	Number of CIDP reviewed						1	15			1	5	20
	County statistical abstract developed	Number of statistical abstract developed		1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
	Strategic plan developed	Number of strategic plan developed		1	3					1	3			6
	Enhanced mobility	Number of vehicles purchased	SDG 17			1	12							12
Programme Name: Public Finance Management														
Objective: To strengthen Public Financial Management at the County														
Outcome: Prudent Management of Public Finances														
Accounting, reporting services and audit	IFMIS modules Implemented	Number of modules implemented		2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Accounting	Accounting				1	2	0	0					2

Sub - Programme	Key - Outputs	Key performance indicators	Linkages to SDGs	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	procedures and guidelines manual developed	procedures and guidelines manual developed												
	Accounting technical staff trained on Public sector Accounting Standards and best practices	Number of technical staff trained on accounting standards & practices		10	0.2	20	0.4	30	1	50	1.4	60	1.6	5.8
	Audit committee operationalized	Number of audit reports reviewed		4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	6
Supply chain management	Technical staff trained on supply chain management	Number of technical staff trained	20	1.2	0	0	30	1.5						2.7

Table 43 Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international- Finance and Economic Planning

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
<i>Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attract more investment and safeguard economy from external shocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offer favorable county tax regime
SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Relevant SDG Goals): e.g., SDG 17.1 – strengthen domestic resource mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Automation of revenue collection services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDG 17i – enhance availability of reliable data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop county statistical abstract - Digitization of M&E
<i>Agenda 2063</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goal 4.1: Sustainable and inclusive economic growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Ward Planning Committees

Table 44 Cross-Sectoral Impacts -Finance and Economic Planning

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Public Financial Management	All sectors	allocation of resources to all sectors	unfunded programmes	Timely release of funds to sectors
		collection of revenue	low own source revenue collection	Adoption of an automated revenue collection system
		internal audit	adverse audit opinion	Strengthen the internal audit function
County Economic Policy Formulation , Planning and Management	All Sectors	monitoring and Evaluation of programmes and projects	incomplete projects	Enhance monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects in all sectors
		participatory planning and budgeting	unrealistic plans and budgets	Enhance and participatory planning and budgeting
			Poor costing of projects that distorts County plans	prepare realistic BQs

4.1.8 County Administration and Coordination Affairs

Sector composition:

- a) Office of Governor, Deputy Governor and Governor's Delivery Unit
- b) County Administration
- c) Public service management
- d) Civic Education and public participation
- e) Cohesion, peace and conflict resolution
- f) County Public Service Board

Vision: Excellence in provision of good governance, quality service delivery and efficient public service management and cohesion

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

Goal: Good governance, efficient service delivery and accountability in the County public service.

Table 45: Sector Priorities and Strategies-County Administration and Coordination Affairs

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve a conducive working environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fast-track Completion of ongoing County physical infrastructure ii. Provision of working tools and equipment for the staff iii. Ensure staff access to medical cover and other compensational benefits
Enhance County Government's image in the public	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop and Implement a County Communication Strategy/Policy ii. Providing strong and effective leadership and management of the Governor's Press iii. Formulate M&E communication strategy and advocacy plan
Improve efficiency and effectiveness in projects and programs implementation at the County	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Participation in the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy ii. Ensure mobility of the County personnel for ease of efficiency field work iii. Ensure efficiency and effectiveness in data management
Enhance effective devolved units of County administration services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Implement Isiolo County village administration Act

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve service delivery and human resource gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Staff training and development ii. Develop and implement a regulatory framework for records management iii. Formulate and implement training and development policy iv. Institutionalize performance management framework v. Develop and implement Department Strategic plan and Service Charter vi. Develop and implement strategic plan on human resource management and succession plan
Enhance public participation on County development affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Implement the existing public participation policy
Promote cooperation for peace and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Operationalize Cooperation for Peace and Development

Table 46 Sector Programmes County Administration and Coordination Affairs

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme: Public Service Management and County Administration														
Objective: To transform quality and efficiency of public service.														
Outcome: Improved productivity of public service														
County Administration	Village administrative system operationalized	Number of village councils formed and operational	SDG 16	44	21	-	23	-	25	-	27	-	29	125
	Sub County headquarter constructed	Number of Sub headquarter offices constructed		1	30	1	30	-	0	-	0	-	0	60
	county headquarters constructed	% completion of county headquarters		70%	120	100	120							240
Public Service Productivity and Reforms	Departmental Staff trained	Number of County departmental staff trained on SMC& SLDP	SDG16.6	40	6	40	5.6	40	5.6	40	5.6	40	5.6	28
		Number of County departmental staff trained on supervisory skills		100	6	100	6	150	9	200	12	100	7	40
	IHRM System developed	Number of IHRM systems developed	SDG16.6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Human resource strategic legal	Strategic HR Plans developed	SDG16.6	1	5	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	5
		HR Training and	SDG16.6	1	5	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	frameworks developed	Development Policies developed	6											
	Human resource welfare and benefits management	Percentage of staff under comprehensive medical insurance cover and life insurance cover (Work Injury Benefit Act(WIBA))	SDG16.6	100	65	100	70	100	75	100	80	100	85	375
Performance management framework	Enhance service delivery	Number of staff signing PC	SDG 16.6	1500	1	1700	1	1800	1	2000	1	2100	1	5
		Number of staff appraised	SDG 16.6	1500	1	1500	1	1500	1	1500	1	1500	1	5
		Number of projects under RRI	SDG 16.6	60	2	60	2	60	2	60	2	60	2	10
Programme 2: Governor's Delivery Unit														
Objective: To track implementation of County projects and programs														
Outcome: Efficient and effective implementation of projects and programs														
Efficiency monitoring	Efficiency Monitoring field visits and reports generated	Number of field visits and reports generated	SDG16.6	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	Governor's Development Scorecard published	Number of Bulletins/scorecards published	SDG16.6	4	1	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	2.5
	Department Staff and focal persons trained on project and	Number of trainings for department staff and focal persons	SDG16.6	2	3	2	3.4	2	3.4	2	3.4	2	3.4	17

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	programs efficiency monitoring	on project efficiency monitoring												
	Efficiency monitoring surveys and researches conducted	Number of surveys and Research reports	SDG16.6	2	2	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	7.5
	Project efficiency Monitoring Ward Committees formed	Number of committees on Project efficiency monitoring formed and trained on M&E	SDG16.6	10	10	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	10
Community engagement	Quarterly fora in different sub counties Conducted	Number of fora Conducted		4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	25
Programme 4: Civic Education and Public Participation														
Objective: To enhance empowerment and participation of the public in matters of Development														
Outcome: Improved citizen participation on development matters														
Civic Education	Awareness on constitution and constitutionalism	No. of citizens sensitized on constitution and constitutionalism	SDG 16.7	1200	10	1200	10	1200	10	1200	10	1200	10	50
Public Participation	Civic Education and Public Participation Act operationalized	Level of operationalization of the Civic Education and Public Participation policy / Act	SDG 16.7	50%	6	70%	4	90%		100%	0	100%	0	10
	CEPP ward	Number of CEPP	SDG	10	15	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	15

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	level Committees formed	ward level Committees formed and trained	16.7												
Customer service	Customer service feedback mechanism established	Number of Customer service desk established		3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	10	
		Number of survey report on customers service		4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10	
Programme 5: Cohesion and Peace Building															
Objective: To enhance social cohesion and a culture of peace in the County															
Outcome: improved peaceful coexistence in the county															
Peace and cohesion	Cooperation for peace and development of AMAYA triangle	Number of peace coordinators and staff recruited	SDG16.1			6	8							8	
		Established office				1	4							4	
	Initiate (ATI) operationalized	Number of intercountry peace meeting held			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20
		Number peace committee members on conflict management	SDG 16.1		60	2	60	2	60	2	60	2	70	4	12
	Deployment of National Police Reservist (NPR)	Number of NPR trained & redeployed			50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	5
	Alternative dispute resolution in place	Number of ADR actors Trained and supported			5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Enhanced peaceful coexistence	Number of annual peace tournaments held	SDG 16.1	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	25
		Number of annual peace caravan undertaken	SDG 16.1	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	20
		The number of committees formed	SDG 16.1	10	10									10
countering violent extremism prevention	County engagement fora for Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism conducted	County annual Action plan of prevention and countering violent extremism (PCVE)	SDG 16.1	1	0	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1.5
		Number of County engagement fora for Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism conducted	SDG 16.1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Programme: Communication and ICT														
Objective: To enhance system efficiency and public visibility of the County														
Outcome: Improved system management and public information dissemination														
County Government Public Image improvement	County Communication policies developed	Communication policies developed	SDG 16.10	1	3	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	3
	Information, education and communication materials	information and education and communication materials	SDG 16.10	60%	5	70%	5	80%	5	90%	5	100%	5	25

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	published and disseminated	published and disseminated												
e-government services	Government services automated	Number of government services automated	SDG 16.10	2	10	3	10	2	5	2	5	1	5	35
	staff trained on ICT	Number of staff trained		60	1			60	1			60	1	3
	Local area network established	Number of departments connected to LAN				15	10	15	10					20
Programme 7: County Governance and Coordination Affairs														
Objective: To strengthen the capacity of County to provide leadership and coordination required for successful implementation of development plans														
Outcome: Enhanced public sector operations and governance services														
Intergovernmental relations and Coordination	Signed Memoranda of Understanding between Inter-County, National Government and Development partners	Number of MoUs signed	SDG 17.17	1	1	2	0.5	1	0.5	2	0.5	-	0	2
Partnerships and NGO Coordination	Partnerships and NGO Coordination Unit established and operationalized	Number of Partnerships and NGO Units established and operationalized	SDG 17.17	1	5	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	5
	County framework for Donor Cooperation	Number of County donor cooperation framework		1	5									5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets *	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	developed	developed												
Programme Name: County Human Resources Establishment and Deployment														
Objective: To formulate, implement and review appropriate support policies and institutional frameworks for efficient and effective service delivery														
Outcome: Enhanced human resource productivity														
Human Resource Planning and Development	Recruitment policy developed and implemented	Number of Recruitment policies developed and implemented	SDG 16.6	1	10	1	8	1	6	1	5	1	5	34
	County staff establishment guideline developed and implemented	Number of County staff establishment guideline developed and implemented		0	-	1	5	-	0	-	0	-	0	5
	Conduct Training Need Analysis	Training Need Analysis Report developed and acted upon	SDG 16.6	1	10	1	0 ¹	1	0 ¹	1	10	1	10	50
Board Operation and Management	County Public Service Board Passed	Enactment and operationalized ICPSB Bill	SDG 16.6	1	15	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	15
County Public Service productivity and Values	Training on Ethics, Values and Governance	Number of trainings on Values Conducted		10	10	10	2 ¹	10	4 ¹	10	16	10	18	70
	Conduct Customer Satisfaction Survey	Customer Satisfaction Survey Report		1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50

Table 47: Flagship Projects - County Administration and Coordination Affairs

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Ongoing Construction of County Headquarters	Isiolo town	To provide a conducive working environment for all County departments	-Superstructure and walling ongoing	-Substructure works completed	2019-2023	500	National Treasury & County Government	PSM & CA

Table 48 Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations- County Administration and Coordination Affairs

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030 (3.8-Human Resource Development)	Public Service Management- to create a competitive and adaptive County human resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building of County staff - Enhance skills, competencies and attitude of County public service - Institutionalizing policy and regulatory frameworks for performance management
Kenya Vision 2030 (3.9 & 6.5- Security, Peace Building and Conflict Management)	Peace and Cohesion- security of all persons and property throughout the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration with National Government to enhance peace and security
Kenya Vision 2030 (3.10-Public Service) & (6.4-Transparency and Accountability)	County Governance and Coordination Affairs -to build a County public service that is more citizen-focused and results-oriented -to create “transparent, accountable, ethical and results-oriented government institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure service delivery at all levels - Coordination of all devolved units - Enhance collaboration and partnerships
Kenya Vision 2030 (6.3- Democracy and Service Delivery)	Civic Education and Public Participation-a people-centered and politically-engaged open society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous rollout of County civic education programs - Entrenching public participation in all County activities
Sustainable development goal 16	SDG 16.1- Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere SDG 16.11-Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement Isiolo County Action Plan on Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism - Capacity building of peace committees at ward levels - Partnership and collaborations with relevant national government bodies and partners on peace and security
	SDG 16.6- Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop policy and legal framework to institutionalize good governance at all levels
	SDG 16.7-Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operationalize Civic Education and Public Participation Act 2015

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	SDG 16.10-Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous updating of the County website and other information access platform - Develop Information Education Communication materials and bulletin
SDGs 17	SDG 17.17 (Multistakeholder Partnerships)- Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint work planning and implementation of development agendas - Stakeholder mapping for resource mobilization

Table 49 Cross-sectoral impacts- County Administration and Coordination Affairs

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse Impact	
County Devolved administration Affairs	All sectors	Improve coordination of County government programs at the lower level	Uncoordinated county programmes	Pooled funds to share the cost to ease coordination
Cohesion and Peace building	Trade	Revive abandoned trading centres due to conflict	Abandoned trading centres., ethnic animosities and citizen displacement	Provide business grants to facilitate economic empowerment
	Youth & Sports	Use of sports activities to engage the youth	Large number of youth joining terror groups Loss of lives	Introduction of sporting activities and talent centres that enable them generate income
	Education	Instill life-skill and trainings tailored to youth needs	disruptions of learning processes	Promote skill development and public sensitization on importance of technical and vocational training
	Agriculture and livestock	Enhance alternative livelihoods and social behavior change	Destructed farmlands. Tribal fighting over grazing rights	Promote agribusiness and irrigated farming
Public Service Management and County Administration	All sectors	Improve Service delivery	unproductive staff	Institutionalize performance culture through capacity building and motivation of staff
Civic Education and Public Participation	All sectors	Citizen empowerment and engagement	Uncooperative and non-informed society	Institutionalize Civic Education and Public Participation for informed decision making
Communication and ICT	All sectors	Access to internet for ease of information sharing	Poor citizen and interdepartmental information sharing	Expand internet connectivity
County Governance and Coordination Affairs	All sectors, NG, Counties and Development Partners	Collaboration and partnerships	Uncoordinated development leading to duplication and absurd development	Enabling a good working environment through participatory leadership

4.1.9 Office of the County Attorney

- **Vision:** To be the most efficient and effective legal and legislative developer
- **Mission:** To provide our clients with timely legal services through teamwork, innovation, responsiveness and by offering practical solutions

Table 50 Sector Priorities and Strategies –Office of the County Attorney

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To reduce court cases that the County Government is a party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Represent the County Government in court or in any other legal proceedings to which it is a party. ii) Establish a legal registry to ensure proper filing of court documents, secure storage of the physical files, a record of all court cases in a file manual and archive for storage of all closed files. iii) Keep a court diary for updates on when matters are coming up in court, current status of the matters and ensure bring ups before the dates. iv) Attend to court matters by representing the County Government when the matters are in court v) Consultation with departments on court matters pertaining their functions vi) Conduct advocate-client meetings and interviews, witness briefings vii) Ensure thorough follow up and request for updates for court matters handled by external advocates on behalf of the County Government viii) Establish a legal resource centre to ensure proactive and evidence based legal research on issues pertaining the court matters when preparing court pleadings/documents ix) Apply ADR mechanisms to enhance out of court settlements x) Ensure and advise County departments and agencies on compliance with court orders, decrees and judgements. xi. Capacity build County departments and agencies on compliance to avoid litigation <p>Request the County Executive Committee for sufficient budgetary allocation for legal fees and liabilities</p>
To formulate and revise County policies, laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Revise existing County policies and laws. ii. Receive requests for revision/drafting of legislations from the County departments and agencies iii. Guide and advise the County departments in formulation of policies and bills iv. Capacity build departments on the process of formulating policies and laws v. Conducting civic education and public participation on county policies and laws

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Request the County Executive Committee for sufficient budgetary allocation for purposes of legislation vii. Publication of county legislations once approved by the County Assembly viii. Issue guidelines from time to time to the County departments and agencies on compliance with County legislations.
To negotiate, draft, vet and interpret legal instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Receiving formal requests from County departments and agencies for negotiating, drafting, vetting and interpreting of agreements, contracts, MOUs and other legal instruments ii. Drafting, negotiating, vetting and interpreting the legal instruments as per request iii. Advising the County departments appropriately iv. Facilitate execution and sealing of the legal instruments as required.
To offer legal advice to the County Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Offer legal advice to County departments and agencies upon request ii. Offer legal opinions top County departments and agencies upon request iii. Offer legal opinions and advise to County departments and agencies where need be iv. Issue guidelines from time to time Office of County Attorney procedures and compliance.

Table 51: Sector Priorities and Strategies –Office of the County Attorney

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh.. M)										Total Budget (Ksh..M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Programme Name: Legal and Legislative Services															
Objective: Provision of Legal and Legislative Services to the County Government															
Outcome: Enhanced legal and legislative Service delivery throughout the County															
Legal services enhancement	County Government Court cases reduced	Number of Complete and reduced court cases handled		50	70	30	60	30	60	30	60	40	60	310	
	Legal awareness enhanced	Number of legal aids enhanced		2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	
	Effective and enforceable Legal framework enhanced	Approved Legal Policy and Procedures Manual		1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Number of approved and enacted County policies, laws and regulations		15	5	10	4	10	4	15	5	10	4	22	
	Effective and enforceable Legal framework enhanced	Approved Legal Policy and Procedures Manual		1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Number of approved and enacted County policies, laws and regulations		15	5	10	4	10	4	15	5	10	4	22	
Legislative services and programs conducted	Clinics, public participation on County policies, bills and Civic Education programs conducted	Number of legal Clinics on County policies, bills and Civic Education programs conducted		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	
		Number of public participation fora held		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	
	Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism (A.D.R.) settled	Number of disputes resolved out of court		20	10	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	30	

Well negotiated, drafted, vetted, interpreted and Legally compliant documents, agreements and contracts	Number of transactional instruments prepared. (MOUs, Contracts, SPVS, Agreements, Instruments of Conveyance)		70	1	70	1	80	1.5	90	1.5	100	2	7
Operations of the Office of the County Attorney and the stakeholders enhanced	An operational and well equipped Legal Resource Centre		0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	5
Effective County laws and policies and legal procedures	Number of Legal Audit Reports generated		1	10	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	42
Effective, efficient and professional provision of legal services	Number of trainings conducted to skilled legal officers		3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	25
	Well-staffed and established Office of the County Attorney		1	5									5
Effective and efficient provision of legal and legislative services through mobility	Number of motor vehicles purchased		1	7									7

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4.2 Sector Name: County Assembly

Sector composition: County Assembly

Vision:

An Effective and Efficient Institution in Legislation, Representation and Oversight”

Mission:

To facilitate the Members of County assembly to efficiently and effectively fulfill their constitutional mandate in enhancing democracy in collaboration with executive

Sector Goal:

To be a supreme, effective, efficient and self-sustaining assembly as a major participant in the process of good governance

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

Table 52 Sector Priorities and Strategies –County Assembly

Sector Priorities	Strategies
<i>Improve legislative and oversight framework</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>ix. fast-track development of pending legislations for proper functioning of the County Government</i> <i>x. strengthen House committees to effectively carryout oversight</i> <i>xi. network with national parliament to expose Members and staff to best parliamentary practices</i> <i>xii. undertake training of Members and staff to build their capacities for effective legislation & oversight</i> <i>xiii. establishment of research and library services</i> <i>xiv. strengthen mechanism for enforcement of approved legislation and House resolutions</i>
<i>Improve working environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. fast-track completion of construction of modern debating chamber complete with committee rooms and offices</i> <i>ii. develop ICT infrastructure to leverage on technology</i> <i>iii. provision of necessary working tools for members & staff</i>
Deepen public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. operationalize the Civic Education & Public Participation Act, 2015 II. map key stakeholders and establish public participation forums at village level III. Conduct public participation during County legislative process, planning, budgeting and M&E IV. exploit partnership with the CSOs to leverage on their existing structures within the community
Human resource development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Offer training on the identified specialized areas such as research and legislative drafting II. Develop appropriate policies to guide human resource development

Table 53 Sector Programmes- County Assembly

Programme Name: Legislation and Oversight																
Objective: To strengthen the Legislative, oversight and representation function of the County Assembly																
Outcome: improved legislative and oversight framework in the County																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)												Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Development of Legislation & oversight framework	Enactment of bills, policies & regulations	Number of legislation debated & passed		5	25	8	40	8	40	6	30	5	25	160		
	Trained committee members on law making process	Number of committee members trained on PFM		20	25	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	35		
Programme Name: County assembly General Administration, Planning & Support																
Objective: To Provide conducive working environment																
Outcome: Enhanced County assembly service performance																
Chamber services	Improved services delivery	Completion of the chamber		70%	68	90%	68	100%	34						170	

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Overview

This chapter outlines Isiolo County's institutional arrangements and their specific roles towards implementation of the CIDP. In addition, the chapter presents the resource mobilization and management framework the County will employ asset management and risk and mitigation measures.

5.2 Institutional Framework

There shall be County institutional implementation arrangements that will demonstrate how the County internal transformation needs are addressed and linked with the National Government Departments at the County as well as other key stakeholders. Also there will be County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) consisting of the governor as the chair person, County executive committee members and the representatives of professionals, business community, women, and 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. A summarized institutional framework is shown here below:

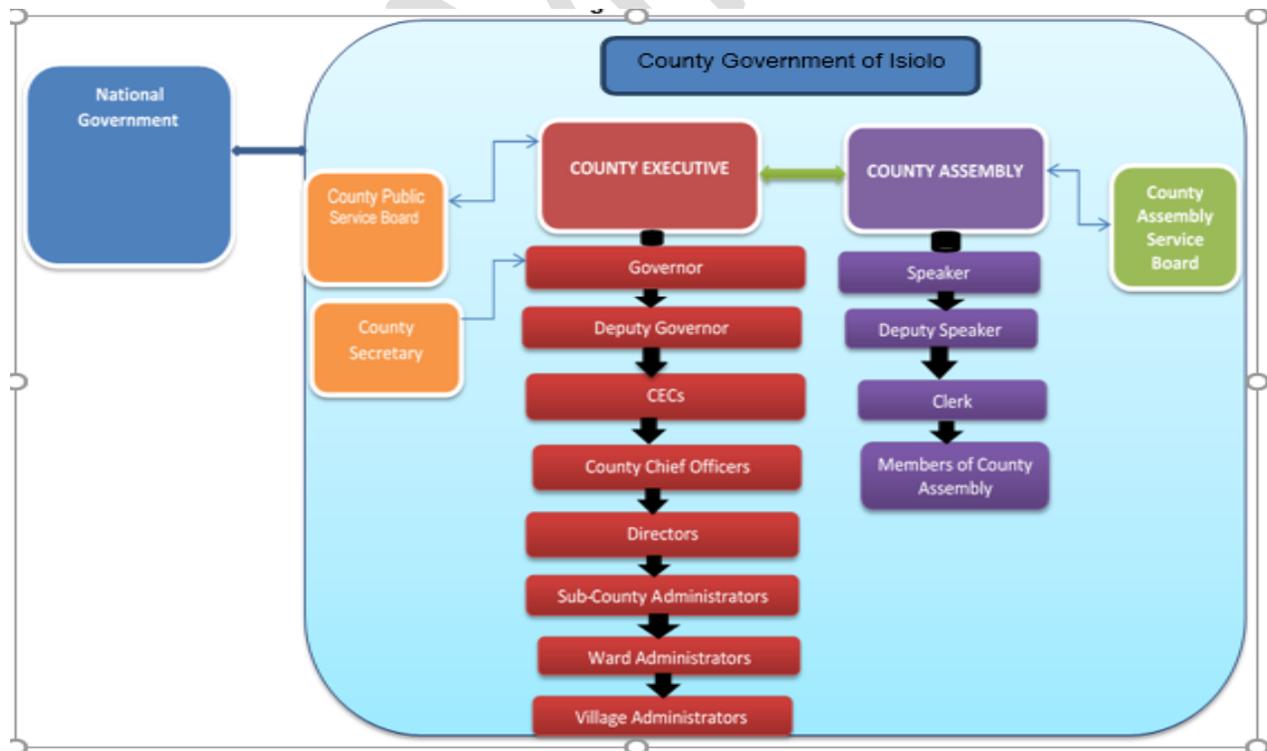


Figure 4 County Organizational Chart

5.2.3 Stakeholders in the County and their roles

In order to realize the development goals of Isiolo County, different groups and institutions are involved in the implementation of strategies which are geared towards achieving the set targets. These stakeholders have different roles as outlined in the Table 21 below.

Table 21: Institutional Arrangement

S/Number	Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
1.	County Executive Committee members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop policy guidelines and sustenance of political will; - Prioritize and mobilize resources for the implementation of the CIDP and other strategic plans - Provide general direction to the objectives of the County; - Provide road map to development agenda; - Promote private public partnership; - Oversee and ensure efficient and effective implementation of policies.
2.	County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enact enabling legislations; - Quality control over top cadre personnel in the County; - Scrutinizing and approval of budget, strategic plans and other policy documents; - Oversight of development projects; - Promote public private partnerships and create incentives for investors
3.	County Government Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation and executing projects and programs; Provide professional/technical input and policy directions; - Budget for the projects and programs in the CIDP - Provision of relevant information and data; - Effective participation in all sector meetings - Support evidence based research, innovation and development - Monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects
4.	County Economic Planning Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate the development and implementation of the CIDP - Lead in reviews of the CIDP - Sensitization of key stakeholders and publishing and publicizing of the CIDP document - Support evidence based research, innovation and development - Monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects
5.	National Government Departments and Agencies at the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration in implementation and executing projects and programs; - Provide professional/technical input and policy directions; - Provision of relevant information and data; - Effective participation in all sector meetings - Support evidence based research, innovation and development - Monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects

S/Number	Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
6.	Development Partners and CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to policy formulation on County matters; - Mobilize funds for development; - Support on community empowerment, advocacy and rights awareness. - Sequencing, Layering and integrating - Support evidence based research, innovation and development - Monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects
7.	Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to policy formulation on County matters; - Create wealth and employment through investment, building industries and businesses; - Provide essential goods and services to the people. - Support evidence based research, innovation and development
8.	People of Isiolo County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in development programs and projects; - Provision of revenue in form of fees and other charges; - Custodians of the natural and cultural resources of Isiolo County; - Hold the government and other development partners accountable in service delivery
9.	Neighboring counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of mutual understanding in resource sharing; - Dialogue, information sharing, exchange of views - Join cross county blocs to pool resources and implement projects and programs jointly.
10.	Office of the County Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate National government programs and projects in the County - Enhance security provision in the County

5.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Framework

This section provides the projected resource requirements by sector, revenue projections, estimated resource gaps and measures of addressing the gaps.

5.3.1 Resource Requirements by Sector

Section 104 of the County Government Act 2012, Article 220 of the Constitution (2010) and the PFM Act (2012) provide that no public funds shall be spent without a development plan. The 3rd County Integrated Development Plan for Isiolo 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. The indicative cost of proposed budget for each sector derived from the sector programmes and projects for the period 2023 – 2027 is as shown in the table 22 below

Table 22: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Sector Name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)					Total	% of total budget requirements
	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28		
Health services	2,504	2,813	2,927	2,507	2,562	13,311.90	20%
Tourism, Wildlife , Trade Cooperative and Enterprise Development	143	240	188	152	80	802.80	1%
Water , Sanitation Environment Energy and Climate Change	1,227	6,353	1,252	24,184	3,162	36,178.60	53%
Lands, Physical Planning Roads, Transport and Public Works	2,656	2,891	1,192	955	776	8,469.50	12%
Education , Youth Sport Culture Gender and Social Services	424	506	501	454	442	2,325.92	3%
Agriculture , Livestock and Fisheries	1,642	1,040	826	338	738	4,585.55	7%
Public Administration	448	401	236	236	242	1,562.50	2%
Finance and Economic Planning	82	98	87	31	52	350.30	1%
County Assembly	118	118	74	30	25	365.00	1%
Total						67,952.07	100%

Source: County Sectors

5.3.1 Revenue Projections

Over the next five years the County government expects to directly receive the following revenues from the traditional sources such as own-source, the equitable share of national revenue, expected conditional grants from national Government or development partners as well as the public-private partnerships (PPPs) arrangement. The summary of the various sources of revenue for the County for the planned period is as in Table 23 below.

Table 23: Revenue Projections

Type of Revenue	Base year 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total
a) Equitable share	4,710.39	4,898.80	5,094.76	5,298.55	5,510.49	5,730.91	26,533.50
b) Conditional grants (GOK)	90.8	95.34	99.15	103.12	107.24	111.53	516.39
c) Conditional Grants (Development Partners)	518.64	544.57	566.35	589	612.56	637.07	2,949.55
d) Conditional allocations from loans and grants (Development Partners)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Own Source Revenue	113.69	170	180.2	191.01	202.47	214.62	958.31
f) Public Private Partnership (PPP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Other sources (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,433.51	5,705.19	5,933.39	6,170.73	6,417.56	6,674.26	30,901.13

5.3.2 Estimated Resource Gap

The County CIDP 2023 -2027 will require Kshs67.95Billion to be successful implemented. The projected County revenue from all traditional sources amounts to ksh30.90Therefore, resulting to a resource gap of Ksh37.05 billion as shown in Table 24 below. However the above stated figures are exclusive of all Flagship projects implemented by National government.

Table 24: Resource Gaps

FY	Requirement (Ksh. Mn)	Estimated Revenue (Ksh. Mn)	Variance (Ksh. Mn)
2023/24	9,244	5,705.19	3,538.81
2024/25	14,460	5,933.39	8,526.61
2025/26	7,283	6,170.73	1,112.27
2026/27	28,886	6,417.56	22,468.44
2027/28	8,079	6,674.26	1,404.74
Total	67,952	30,901	37,051

5.3.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

This section identifies the feasible resource mobilization and management strategies to address the resource gap including capital financing strategies, operational financing strategies and other strategies that will enhance cost effectiveness.

a) Capital Projects Funding

Capital projects as contained in this plan will be funded through budgetary allocation from the central and county government, through grants and loans from development partners. The

County will explore different modes of financing including private investments and public private partnerships arrangements. The County will finance its capital projects using the following strategies.

- i. The County government will receive substantial amounts of revenue from the national government on an annual basis for both recurrent and development expenditure. In applying these resources, the administration will be biased towards development by ensuring efficiency and cost effectiveness. Priority will be given to projects with the widest impact on the living standards of the communities while at the same time ensuring equity in terms of distribution.
- ii. Public Private Partnership (PPP) institutional framework will be strengthened for operationalizing and this will attract external funding through public private partnerships. Relevant legislation will be made by the County assembly to encourage private investment in public projects. Key strategies to be applied will include, but not be limited to:
 - a. Lease, whereby the private party pays the County government rent or royalties and manages, operates and maintains the facility or utilizes the leased property for the exploration, production and development of minerals. The private party receives fees, charges or benefits from consumers for the provision of the service or sale of products for a specified period.
 - b. Build-own operate scheme, where the private party designs, finances, constructs, operates and maintains the infrastructure facility and provides services for a specified period.
 - c. Land swap, where the 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.
 - d. Build-transfer-and-operate, where a private party constructs an infrastructure facility and assumes the costs and risks associated with the construction of the building. Upon completion, the private party transfers the ownership of the facility to the County government and continues to operate the facility on behalf of the contracting authority.
 - e. Joint venture. In some cases, the County will consider joint ownership of a facility with a private investor for mutual benefit
- iii. The County will enhance capital budgeting strategy to ensure prudent financial management. Capital budgeting is the planning process used to determine whether an organization's long-term investments such as new machinery, replacement machinery, new plants, new products and research development projects are worth the funding of cash through the organization's capitalization structure (debt, equity or retained earnings). It is the process of allocating resources for major capital, or investment, expenditures. The primary goal of adopting this method is to increase the value of the services to the County. In capital budgeting, county risk management strategy will be

applied as a technique.

b) Measures to Address Resource Gaps

i. Enhancement of County own Revenue

The County has the potential to generate more funds internally. The following strategies will be implemented towards revenue enhancement:

- a. The County will carry out a comprehensive study that will, among other things, rationalize the existing traditional revenues sources and map all potential revenue sources;
- b. 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 to come up with new sources as guided by the now expanded mandates;
- c. Introduction of automated payment systems to minimize contact with cash and develop more IT-enabled systems will help seal financial leakages;
- d. The staff on the other hand will be placed under a performance-based system to enhance their efficiency and accountability;
- e. Enhance governance structure in the revenue collection department;
- f. Develop enabling legislations and policies to enhance revenue collection;
- g. Aggressively market isiolo as a tourism destination, filming destination and conferences and sporting destination.

ii. Enhanced Use of ICT

The County will enhance the use of ICT to automate revenue management and enhance effective revenue collection. This will reduce human interface and thus eliminate corruption. Digitalizing the revenue collection processes will increase revenue collection and reduce collection costs. The County will also consider outsourcing of revenue collection to professional or financial institutions/ intermediaries.

iii. Mapping of Development Partners

Identifying and networking with key national donors or international bodies that have the potential to support sectors of relevance to them. The County will involve development partners to comprehensively address development challenges. The County shall also undertake comprehensive donor mapping with a view to understanding the core areas of focus for joint development and joint resource mobilization while at the same time charting engagement framework and formulas. A County development partners' steering committee will be established to create synergy and eliminate duplication of development projects. Plans and budgets on which donors can base funding decisions will be formulated. In addition to this, the county has already set up a donor and partner coordination department domiciled under the office of the County Secretary harmonize partner activities and interventions in the County. 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 CIDP shall provide the roadmap as to which type and amount of funding maybe required.

iv. Proposal-writing

Guides the County staff in the development of effective proposals writing and submission that

communicates well to the potential supporters and donors.

v. Fiscal Discipline Measures

Financial prudence, accountability and responsibility are fundamental public finance principles as provided for in chapter twelve of the Constitution. Section four of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 (PFMA, 2012) on County government responsibilities with respect to the management and control of public finance sets out the fiscal responsibility principles to be enforced by County treasury. To ensure compliance with statutory requirement on management of public funds, the County government will adhere strictly to the requirement of the constitution and other relevant legislations on public finance management. In addition, the government will apply cost-cutting and waste reduction strategies aimed at increasing resources for development. The County government will ensure adherence to the 30:70 ratio of development to recurrent expenditure as set out in the PFMA, 2012. The County government shall further strengthen the procurement and audit systems by continuously building the capacities of officers involved in procurement of goods and services and audit processes.

c) Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

Based on the above outlook in the County government alone cannot implement the CIDP in totality. Therefore, the following strategies will be applied to help bridge the resources gap and mitigate the risks posed by over-reliance on few revenue sources. This will be through the following measures and strategies:

i. Private-Public Partnerships

The County Government will invest to increase the level of private investment into public goods. This will be through development of County private-public partnerships' legal and policy framework which will provide an avenue of mobilizing resources from the private sector. The legal framework will act as a guideline into actualizing the partnerships by providing terms and conditions that guide the day to day management of such partnerships. To exploit the County potential, PPPs will be sought in key strategic sectors, especially in Health, livestock and livestock products value addition, agro-processing, energy, mining and tourism. The County has huge potential for mining, wind, solar (clean) sources of energy, Real estate and tourism attraction. In the plan period, the County will seek partnerships with private investors to exploit these opportunities to grow the County economy and revenue sources.

ii. Championing of Regional Economic Blocks

The County government will champion for the empowerment of Frontier Counties Economic block to help in facilitation of resource mobilization for the implementation of development strategies that would have a positive impact on the region. The block would help address common challenges that affect the region and those that would require the efforts of all the affected counties. Such challenges will include livestock diseases, drought and epidemics, water management, infrastructure among others.

iii. Tapping on International Funds

The County government will aggressively initiate partnerships with development partners and tap on climate change funding and carbon credits for conservation of environment and increasing forest cover.

iv. Property Taxes

The property rates has the highest potential for own revenue given the size of the County and the number of planned urban areas and the number of plots. The County government will fast track registration and titling of lands and develop a valuation roll which will guide the collection of property rate based on clear and transparent valuations during the plan period.

v. Enhanced Effective Trade Regulation through Trade Licenses to Maximize on Revenue Collection Coupled with ICT

The County government will streamline the trade licensing to ensure fair licensing fee based on the trade volumes and space occupied. It will conduct a comprehensive business survey to help develop a County business establishment database. This will be coupled with leveraging on ICT developments to strengthen the revenue collection system. In addition, citizen's engagement and public participation will be improved to accelerate good working relations and minimize conflicts in County taxation and revenue collection.

vi. County Investment and Marketing Legal and Policy Framework

The County government will endeavor to attract more investors into the County. This will be achieved through continuous and extensive marketing of the available investment opportunities in the County. The County government will therefore be operationalizing County investment unit which will be in charge of marketing the County investment opportunities. The unit will map, prioritize and document all the investment opportunities to ensure coordinated and sustainable investment.

Operationalizing this strategy, the County government will develop the County investment marketing and promotion bill and the appropriate policy. The objective and purpose of the marketing and promotion bill will be to market the County as an ideal investment destination and promote the business of meetings, conferences and exhibitions.

vii. Community Contribution

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

viii. Other Sources

The county can also tap into opportunities of Corporate Social Responsibilities in private sector and other agencies to supplement investment in the provision of social development services. In this regard, the county will target financial institutions, military installations, the hospitality industry, parastatals and other private companies.

ix. Public Borrowing/Debt

While the County governments are being encouraged not to borrow in the first three years of transition to allow them time to establish their financial systems, it is expected that in the medium term, the County will be able to borrow in order to finance key development projects. To attract investments (locally and internationally) 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.

5.4 Asset Management

The County government will compile a list of its assets according to the Public Finance Management Act 2012. New purchases of assets will be procured in accordance with guidelines provided in the Public Procurement & Disposal Act (2015), Public Procurement & Disposal (County Government Regulations) (2020) and Public Procurement and Disposal (Preferences & Reservation) Regulations (2011) to ensure that the County government gets value for money in acquiring, using or disposing those assets. As a precaution, the County government will carry out a re-evaluation of all County assets and compile relevant registers. The introduction of a geographical information system (GIS) will help in the management of the registers, thus enhancing accountability. Enough funds will be allocated for regular repair and maintenance as well as to carry out routine audits for verification. The following will be done so as to have a good asset management system in the County.

i. Development of Strategic County Assets Management Plan

A strategy for asset management covering the development and implementation of plans and programs 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. Developing a strategic asset management plan is an essential part of any organization's strategy, as it guides the purchase, use, maintenance and disposal of every asset an organization.

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 under its controls.

ii. Maintaining of an Assets Register

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

iii. Classification of Assets to be managed

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

iv. County Assets' security

The County will ensure that all asset listed in the asset register have relevant registration

documents i.e. Tittles and logbooks and are secure from illegal encroachment, grabbing and misappropriation and Install proper storage facilities for drugs, vaccines, seeds and food supplements

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5.5 Risk Management

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, 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 typically include transferring the threat to another party, avoiding the threat, reducing the negative effect or probability of the threat. It could even be accepting some or all of the potential or actual consequences of a particular threat, and the opposites for opportunities. The various portfolios at the County must embed risk mitigation in their strategic plans.

The key anticipated risks that may hinder the implementation of the 2023-2027 CIDP, potential risk implications and proposed mitigation measures to enhance sustainable development as presented in Table 25 below.

Table 25: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
Exogenous Risks	Natural calamities	Diverting of funds from strategic areas	High	Emergency funds in budgets
	Court cases	Litigations and court injunctions derail timely execution of the Budget.	Low	Strict adherence to the provisions of the law and existing legal frameworks
	Political risks	Delays in approval of legislations and policy which may hamper CIDP implementation.	Medium	Continuous engagement with the County Assembly.
Capacity Risks	Technical Risks.	Anticipated technical risks are associated with engineering designs, site-specific characteristics, construction and installation, and operation and maintenance.	Low	The County will strengthen the design and BQ section to ensure quality estimates are done before tendering. Recruitment of qualified personnel.
	Absorptive Risks	Low absorption of budgeted funds may delay delivery of envisaged socio economic transformation	Medium	Undertake monthly and quarterly implementation reporting of all County projects and programmes to ensure planned projects and programmes are implemented and paid on time.
	Inadequate Legal Framework	Delayed implementation of projects due to litigations as a result of loop holes in the legal framework in the County institutions.	Low	Each department will be required to profile its entire institutional legal framework. Ensure compliance with the

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
		Failure to adhere to procurement procedures		laid down procurement procedures
	Change Management Risks	Non- completion of development projects Bloated and unskilled workforce	Medium	Adoption and implementation of strong governance systems
Financial	Inadequate financial resources	Stalled projects Non implementation of projects in the CIDP	Medium	Enhance Resource mobilization Strategies
Economic	Inflation Fluctuating Exchange rates Interest rates fluctuations	Increased cost of implementation	Medium	Mobilize for more resources Factor in inflation at the budget stage Use of cost effective project implementation mechanisms
Climate Change	Drought Floods Pest invasion Outbreak of diseases	Loss of lives and livelihoods Destruction of infrastructure	High	Climate Smart agriculture technologies Diversification of livelihoods Establishment of early warning systems Establish contingency plans and set aside fund for implementation
Organizational	Inadequate Human Resource Capacity Lack of approved staff establishment and organogram	Inefficiency in service delivery	Low	Timely recruitment Training and development Approved staff establishment and organogram Adopt Peer to peer training
Social Cultural Risks	Cattle rustling FGM, Child Marriage, drugs	School drop outs Loss of lives and livelihoods Rising insecurity	Medium	Advocacy and Social Behavior Change campaigns Law enforcement Inter County peace building campaigns and dialogues Establishment of rehabilitation and rescue centers
Security Risk	Radicalization Banditry Organized crime	Loss of lives and livelihoods Displacement of people	Medium	Law enforcement Advocacy and peace building campaigns

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

6.1 Overview

The chapter outlines the M&E structure, processes, methods and tools, data collection, analysis, reporting and learning. It also provides the M&E outcome indicators, dissemination and feedback mechanism as guided by Section 232 of the Constitution and all the legal provisions that provide for M&E, County M&E Policy in line with the National M&E Policy, CIMES Guidelines, Kenya Norms and Standards for M&E and Kenya Evaluation Guidelines.

6.2 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

The institutional setting for M&E in the County will be as informed by the CIMES guidelines. The County M&E structure will comprise of County Assembly Committee responsible for Finance, Budget and Appropriation, CIF, COMEC, TOC, SMEC, WaMEC and ViMEC. The M&E unit will coordinate the implementation of CIMES in the County.

Table 54 M&E Committees and their responsibilities

Committee or Forum	Members	Responsibilities	Frequency of Meetings
County Assembly Finance, Budget & Appropriation Committee	Chair: The chair of Finance, Budget and appropriation committee Membership: MCAs	Receive County M&E reports, review and present to the County Assembly for approval Authorize the governor to present the report at the summit	As per the County assembly calendar
County Inter-governmental Forum	Chair: Governor or Deputy Governor in Governor's absence, or member of Executive Committee nominated by the Governor (As per the IGRA 2012) Membership: County Commissioner and all Heads of Department of National Government at County level. County Executive Committee members or their nominees in writing. A representative of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)/Development partners Convener: CEC member responsible for finance and economic planning	Receive, review and endorse M&E reports from CoMEC Present M&E reports to the County Assembly Committee responsible for Finance, Budget Appropriation. Give policy directions on M&E at the County level	Bi-Annual

Committee or Forum	Members	Responsibilities	Frequency of Meetings
CoMEC.	<p>Chair CEC member responsible for finance and economic planning</p> <p>Co-Chairs: County Secretary and County Commissioner or their representative in writing</p> <p>Membership: Heads of technical departments of the national government at the County level County chief officers County Assembly Clerk A representative of the CSOs/Development partners</p> <p>Convener: Chief Officer responsible for Economic Planning.</p>	<p>Oversee delivery, quality, timeliness and fitness for purpose of M&E reports</p> <p>Drive service delivery through Results Based Management</p> <p>Receive, review and approve County and sub-County M&E work plans and M&E reports</p> <p>Mobilization of resources to undertake M&E at County and sub-County level</p> <p>Approve and endorse final County indicators</p> <p>Submission of M&E reports to MED, CIF, CoG, constitutional offices and any other relevant institutions</p> <p>Dissemination of M&E reports and other findings to stakeholders.</p>	Bi-Annual
Technical Oversight Committees (TOC)	<p>Chaired by: Chief Officer responsible for Economic Planning</p> <p>Membership Sector Representative appointed by the CECM responsible for the sector. Up to four representatives of technical National government departments at the County level appointed by the CC. A representative of the Governors delivery Unit (GDU)</p> <p>Convener: M&E Director</p>	<p>Identify, commission and manage evaluations</p> <p>Review of the M&E reports</p> <p>Present M&E reports to CoMEC</p> <p>Capacity building for M&E</p> <p>Sets the strategic direction for CIMES</p> <p>Approves M&E Directorate's work plan and advises M&E Directorate on actions to be taken on various M&E issues</p> <p>Approves indicator reports for use by CoMEC.</p> <p>Endorses M&E Directorate's reports to be presented to CoMEC</p>	Quarterly
Ad hoc M&E Committees	<p>Chaired by: Relevant department/agency</p> <p>Membership: Representative of relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Monitoring the progress of the project</p> <p>Approve variations in the project</p>	Ad hoc

6.3 M&E Capacity

The M&E unit will identify M&E capacity gaps and devise strategies on regular basis how to address these gaps. The strategies will include leveraging on ongoing capacity building initiatives and mobilize more resources for conducting M&E capacity development. The County government will provide adequate resources for building appropriate M&E capacity, together with the mechanisms needed for follow-through on delivery of credible M&E reports. To build County M&E Capacity partnership and collaborations with other development partners will be a priority aspect.

SUBMITTED

6.4M&E Outcome Indicators

This section provides programme outcome indicators by sector to facilitate periodic reporting on outcomes as outlined in Table 17. The summary of the indicators baseline values, Midterm and end term targets are as presented in Table 26.

SUBMITTED

Table 26. Outcome Reporting Indicator Matrix

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Sector: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary							
Agriculture production	Increased crop production and productivity	Area under crop production in acres	7,575	2022	8,333	9,166	Dept. of agriculture
		Tonnage of field crop produced annually	316	2022	411	493	
		Tonnage of horticultural produced annually	26,900	2022	34,969	41,963	
Livestock Production	Increased livestock production and productivity	Livestock population in Million	2.9	2022	4.8	8.2	Livestock Dept.
		Value of livestock products (Ksh Million)	27.73	2022	27.87	28.55	
		Quantity of Meat produced (tonnes in Million)	8.8	2022	12.9	24,00.	
		Quantity of Milk produced (Million litres)	129.4	2022	175.1	242	
		Quantity of Eggs produced (Millions)	0.816	2022	2.65	8.56	
Fisheries Development and Management	Increased fish production and market linkage of small holder fish farmers	Tonnage of farmed fish produced and marketed (tons)	30	2022	34.5	39.675 s	Fisheries Dept.
		Tonnage of captured fish produced and marketed (tonnes)	47	2022	47.35	52	
veterinary services	Improved livestock health	Livestock disease morbidity (%)	38.2	2022	34.4	27.5	veterinary servicesDept.
		Percentage of livestock disease related deaths/mortality	15	2022	%	5%	
Disaster preparedness, prevention, response and recovery	Improved disaster preparedness, prevention, response and recovery across the County	Number of persons in need of food assistance	153,220	2022	102,151	61,288	Special program Dept.& NDMA
		Response time in event of disaster(days)	25	2022	15	10	
		Number of persons reached with Climate weather and drought early warning information	30,000	2022	100,000	200,000	
Sector: Water and Environment							
Water supply	Increased coverage	Household with access to clean	13,280	2022	17,000	21,200	Dept. of water

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
and storage services	and access to potable water services for both rural and urban households	and safe(potable)water in rural areas					
		Household with access to clean and safe (potable)water in Urban areas (Isiolo town)	14,908	2022	18,100	21,000	
		Households cushioned against acute water shortage	5,250	2022	4100	3,700	Dept. of water
		Proportion of Non-revenue water in urban water supply	30%	2022	28%	25%	IWASCO
Urban and rural sanitation services	Increased coverage and access to sanitation services for both rural and urban households	Household connected to sewerage system in Isiolo town	1700	2022	9000	11000	IWASCO
		Households using shared sanitation facilities at rural water supplies	1000	2022	5000	7000	Dept. of water
Environment and Natural Resources management T	Improved environmental conservation and sustainable natural resource exploitation	Number of community groups accessing gum and resin market.	0	2022	100%	100%	Dept of Environment.
		Percentage of tree cover	5.2	2022	5.3	5.4	Dep't of Energy & Env.
		Number of licensed mining sites following Environmental Management & Coordination Act	0	2022	3	5	Dep't of Energy & env.
Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Increased adoption of climate friendly technologies	Number of HH practicing alternative livelihood.	500	2022	1000	2000	Dep't of Energy & env.
		Number of farmers practicing climate smart farming technologies.	2000	2022	200	300	Dep't of Energy & env.
		Number of HH vulnerable to food security	14200	2022	10000	7000	Dep't of Energy & env.
Energy Services	Increased access to Green energy for lighting and cooking	Number of Government facilities using clean affordable and renewable energy	15	2022	13	40	Dep't of Energy & env.
		Number of HH using clean cooking technologies.	2937	2022	4937	6934	Dep't of Energy & env.
		Number of boreholes run on renewable energy technologies.	20	2022	42	52	Dep't of Energy & env.

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Sector: Health							
General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Improved service delivery and supportive function to the County health sector	Proportion of health facilities in the County with recommended staffing as per the national norms & standards	0%	2022	5%	10%	County department of Health
		Proportion of government owned health facilities in the County providing essential health services among the general public	80%	2022	90%	100%	Health Dept.
		Proportion of health facilities benefiting from and utilizing operational electronic medical records (EMRs)	5% (2)	2022	10% (4)	15% (6)	Health Dept.
		Proportion of health facilities with functional Quality Improvement Teams (QITS) and Work Improvement Teams (WITS)	24% (10)	2022	36% (15)	48% (20)	Health Dept.
Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services	Reduced morbidity and mortality through improved access to health services	Annual deaths percentage (per 1,000 persons) - Crude mortality	10.6	2019	10	9	Health Dept.
		Neonatal Mortality rate (per 1,000 births)	27	2019	25	22	Health Dept.
		Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 births)	35.1	2019	33	31	Health Dept.
		Under 5 Mortality rate (per 1,000 births)	56.6	2019	54.6	52.6	Health Dept.
		Maternal Mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)	451	2019	371	300	Health Dept.
		Number of days that Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies are out of stock (EMMS) – days per month	7	2022	4	2	Health Dept.
Preventive and Promotive Health Services	Reduced Morbidities and mortalities at	Proportion of households with NHIF cover accessing several Health Facilities	57%	2022	76%	96%	Health Dept.

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
	primary health care levels	% Of under-fives with acute malnutrition (Wasted)	17.80%	2022	15.80%	13.80%	County Department of Health
		% of <5yrs stunted	12.40%	2022	11.40%	10.40%	County Department of Health
		% Of Community health units that are fully functional	80%	2022	90%	100%	County Department of Health
		Proportion of Children under 1 fully immunized	67.50%	2022	73%	78%	County Department of Health
		Proportion of TB patients completing treatment	95%	2022	97%	100%	County Department of Health
		Proportion of HIV+ pregnant mothers receiving preventive ARVs	95%	2022	97%	100%	County Department of Health
		Proportion of eligible HIV patients on ARVs	59%	2021	95%	95%	County Department of Health
		Proportion of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	11.40%	2021	8%	6%	County Department of Health
		% Of persons positive for malaria treated	65%	2022	70%	80%	County Department of Health & MoH
		Proportion of under 5s treated for diarrhea	60%	2022	70%	80%	County Department of Health
		Proportion of School age children dewormed	60%	2022	70%	80%	County Department of Health
		Proportion of women of Reproductive age screened for Cervical cancers	1%	2022	6%	10%	County Department of Health
		% Of deliveries conducted by skilled attendants	84%	2022	86%	88%	County Department of Health
		Prevalence of Modern contraceptive	28%	2022	32%	36%	County Department of Health
		% of pregnant women attending 4 ANC visits	51%	2022	55%	60%	County Department of Health
% of mothers attending PNC visits	32%	2022	40%	50%	County Department of Health		

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
		% infants under 6 months on exclusive breastfeeding	74%	2022	79%	85%	County Department of Health
Sector: Lands and Physical planning, Roads, Transport and Infrastructure, Pubic Works, Urban Development and Municipality							
Land Survey, Planning and Management	Secure land tenure, effective land use and management	No of titles processed and Issued		2022			Lands Dept.
		Amount of Revenue collected from registered land parcels		2022			Lands Dept.
		Time taken to access land services in days	14	2022	2	2	Lands Dept.
Road improvement, accessibility, logistic and connectivity	Increased efficient transportation of people, goods and services	Number of Kms of roads paved	55	2022	70	85	Dept. of Roads
		Average Time taken from Isiolo town to Merti in hours	6		5	4	Dept. of Roads
		% of roads accessible during wet seasons	40%	2022	55%	75%	Dept. of Roads
Municipal administration	Improved municipal administration and management efficiency	Number of km of streets with street lights	???				Isiolo Municipality
		Number municipal roads paved in km	????				Isiolo Municipality
		Number Reported cases of mugging					
Sector: Tourism, Wildlife Promotion And Development, Trade, Cooperative, Industry And Enterprise Development							
Tourism Development, Promotion and Marketing	Increased Tourism revenue for the County	Number of Domestic and Local tourist	12,000	2021	22,000	30,000	Tourism Dept.
		Number of international tourist arrivals	16,000	2021	20,000	25,000	Tourism Dept.
		Number of branded diversified Tourism Products Developed	3	2021	3	5	Tourism Dept.
		Amount in Ksh earned from tourism	45m	2021	90	120	Tourism Dept.
Game Reserves, Wildlife Ecological Management and Conservation Development	Enhanced wildlife conservation and County Visibility	Number of operational community conservancies	8	2021	4	12	Tourism Dept.

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Trade development, promotion and Investment	Increased contribution of commerce to the County economy	annual amount of revenue collected by the weight and measures Department (Kshs)	400,000	2021	800,000	8,500	Trade Dept.
		Number of cooperatives trained on management that are legally compliant and well managed	75	2021	65	85	Trade Dept.
		Number of operational Cottage industries established.	5	2021	5	9	Trade Dept.
Sector: Education, Vocational Training, Youth, Sports and Gender							
Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE)	Increased access to quality ECDE education.	Toilet: Male Pupil ratio	1:47	2022	1:44	1:38	Education Dept.
		Toilet: Female Pupil Ratio	1:37	2022	1:30	1:23	Education Dept.
		Classroom: Pupil ratio	1:55	2022	1:37	1:34	Education Dept.
		Gross Enrollment Rate	93%	2022	94%	97%	Education Dept.
		Net Enrollment Rate	46% _(22,768)	2022	54% ₍₂₁₁₀₀₎	60% ₍₂₅₆₈₀₎	Education Dept.
		Pupil: Teacher Ratio	1:40	2022		1	
Vocational Education and Training	Increased access to quality and relevant Vocational Education and Training	Number of students enrolled in TVETs/VTCs	260	2022	400	500	Education Dept.
		Proportion of students from poor families receiving bursaries for tertiary education	50%	2022			Education Dept.
		Classroom: student ratio	1:59	2022	1:37	1:34	Education Dept.
Sports development	Enhanced sports performance	Number of sports men and women placements in higher level clubs, league, and competitions.	35	2022	70	100	Youth and Sports
Youth Empowerment and training	Increased participation of youth in County development	number of youth benefitting from youth innovation centre	1	2022	1	2	Youth and Sports
		proportion of youths engaged in agribusiness and are self employed	5	2022	10	15	Youth and Sports
		Proportion of youth benefitting from government procurement	3%	2022	30%	50%	Youth and sports

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
		opportunities					
Gender Mainstreaming	Enhanced social political and, economic equality and equity between women, men, girls and boys	Number of women benefiting from women empowerment funds.	?????	2022	300	600	Gender, Culture and Social Services
		Proportion of women employed in the County	-	2022	30%	40%	Gender, Culture and Social Services
		Gender mainstreaming in programs and projects	??????				
Child Protection	Reduce the prevalence of children experiencing abuse Promotion of Child protection Rights	% of child abuse cases managed. No of children who received comprehensive child protection services	-	2022	50	70	Gender, Culture and Social Services
Disability Mainstreaming	Enhanced social, political and economic inclusion of persons with disabilities.	Number of PWDs accessing funding from PWDs empowerment funds.	0	2022	200	500	Social Services Unit
Social Safety Net	Improved livelihood of the vulnerable persons	Number of vulnerable households on cash transfer	30,000	2022	70000	110000	Social Services Unit
Culture and Arts Development	Enhanced heritage and cultural knowledge appreciation and conservation	Number of visits to the cultural Centres in the County	0	2022	5000	10000	Culture dept.
		Number of cultural events held at the cultural Centres No. of art and cultural products developed and patented	0	2022	5	20	Culture dept.
Sector: Finance and Economic planning							
Revenue Enhancement	enhanced County revenues	percentage of revenue streams completely automated	20%	2022	80%	100%	Finance
Economic Planning Policy	improved planning, budgeting and	% of projects allocated resources through the MTEF budget process	40%	2022	50%	100%	Planning

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Formulation and Budgeting	policy formulation						
Tracking and Reporting on implementation of policies, plans and Budgets	Improved reporting on implementation of development policies, strategies and programme	percentage of programmes and projects implemented by departments	40%	2022	50%	100%	Planning
		percentage of departments regularly reporting on implementation of programmes and projects	30%	2022	50%	100%	Planning
Enhancing Public Finance Management	Prudent Management of Public Finances	Improved Audit rating	Adverse	2022	Qualified	Qualified	Finance
Sector: Administration Public Service Management and ICT							
County Devolved Administration Affairs	Improved Service Delivery	Proportion of citizens satisfied with service delivery at ward levels	40%	2022	60%	80%	PSM Dept.
Efficiency Monitoring	Efficient and effective implementation of projects and programs	Proportion of public projects handed over to the community	30	2022	70%	100%	Office of the Governor
County Public Service productivity	A responsive, productive and value-based County public service	Proportion of County employees satisfactorily implementing County tasks	50%	2022	70%	100%	PSM Dept.
Civic Education and Public Participation	An informed, empowered, accountable and democratic society	Proportion of citizens actively engaged in County affairs	30%	2022	50%	100%	PSM Dept.
		CEPP committees operational	0	2022	10	10	PSM Dept.
Cohesion and Peace Building	Improved social cohesion and harmony in the County	Proportion of reported community conflict cases resolved	30%	2022	50%	100%	Peace and Cohesion
Communication	Well informed	Proportion of County public		2022			Office of the

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
and ICT County Governance and Coordination Affairs	public Enhanced public sector operations and governance services	documents publicized					Governor Office of the Governor
County Human Resources Establishment and Deployment	Enhanced human resource productivity and establishment	Proportion of staff motivated and increased productivity		2022		100%	PSM Dept.
Legislation and oversight	improved legislative and oversight framework in the County	No. of operational legislations passed	27	2022	16	32	Office of the Clerk
	Enhanced County assembly service performance	Percentage of public members who can follow the proceedings at chamber	0	2022	100	100	Office of the Clerk

6.5 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

Section 47 (1) of the County Government Act 2012 requires counties to develop a performance management plan that will inform the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) by outlining the expected inputs, outputs and results. The County M&E unit will coordinate the development of a CIDP Indicator Handbook that will guide the Monitoring & Evaluation of the CIDP III. The County evaluation is planned at two stages – mid-term and end-term.

Data collection tools will be tailored to target each department such that the process is coherent and addresses issues tied to that specific department. Data collection tools will be designed in the form of questionnaires that address data collection issues and types of information needed and correspond to the desired performance indicators. Personalized interviews and KII's will be administered and supported by Focused Group discussions to ensure quality of the data collected. Adoption of the use of digitized data collection tools will be promoted.

The M&E unit will coordinate preparation of Standardized M&E reporting formats to facilitate preparation of quality, complete and comprehensive reports. This will ease the process of aggregating reports from various sectors and Sub Counties, which will include data on diverse programmes and projects being implemented in the County.

The County M&E reports produced will be; quarterly M&E reports and County Annual Progress Report (CAPR). Quarterly M&E reports will be produced two weeks after the end of every quarter, while the Annual Progress Report will be produced by 30th September of every year.

The County will also produce other reports such as; Public Expenditure Report (PER), Projects Analytical Reports and Evaluation Reports. In order to play its role in reporting, the County government will produce the following reports as per the CIMES guideline.

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

Vertical reporting will involve information sharing from ViMEC to WaMEC up to the COMEC. At this level all stakeholders involved in M&E in the County are to be formally involved, with the aim of promoting Non-state Actors and Citizen Participation in M&E.

Horizontal reporting will involve heads of departments, State and Non-state actors. The officers will submit quarterly reports on programmes and projects under implementation to the Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for validation before submission to the County M&E unit. The reports will then be analyzed and submitted to the Technical Oversight Committee

(TOC) for discussion, adoption and on-ward transmission to the COMEC.

6.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning

The County M&E unit will spearhead the preparation of an e-CIMES Communications strategy, which will contain; guidelines and a clear plan on upscaling the uptake of e-CIMES in the County, the reports to disseminate, the recipient and the appropriate dissemination channels. Full implementation of e-CIMES will be supported by this Communications Strategy, which will determine user-friendly strategies for responsive dissemination of e-CIMES Products.

The County M&E reports (CoMER) will be disseminated through the Citizen Participation Fora to ensure stakeholders understand the opportunities and challenges so as to guide on the most effective development strategies.

The various M&E reports produced will be shared using the following channels:

- a) Periodic written reports combined with visual aids such as maps, tables, charts, graphs and photographs.
- b) Oral presentations in one-on-one meetings with the management teams, development partners, and to County citizen fora among other platforms.
- c) Electronic and print media.
- d) Any other Government approved channels.

Knowledge management is a process in which state and non-state actors generate value from knowledge assets to improve their performance by gaining insights and understanding from experience, and by applying this knowledge to improve programmes and projects' planning and delivery.

M&E forms a key pillar for knowledge management for organizational improvement and sustainability. The main purpose of knowledge management in M&E is to promote a culture of learning and application of lessons learned.

To promote a culture of learning and application of lessons learned M&E reports will be widely shared with state and non-state actors for purposes of informing policy, decision-making and future programme planning. Reporting systems and tools such as the e-CIMES will provide for documentation of success stories and good practice showcasing for cross learning.

Archiving of M&E reports in Citizen Centres, County Information and Documentation Centers, Institutional Libraries and Community Resources Centre will be promoted. These will be central points where M&E reports will be stored for ease of access and to encourage their utilization. M&E Reports and Findings will constitute a key source of information for community-based services to local people, businesses and visitors. In addition, the information will offer stakeholders access to knowledge and interactive learning.

ANNEX 1: COUNTY FACTSHEET

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
County Area:			
Total area (Km ²)		25,350	580,895
Non-arable land (Km ²)		22,000	304,067
Arable land (Km ²)		3,700	276,300
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)			2,585,526
Size of non-gazetted forests (Ha)			146,582
Approximate forest cover (%)		5.21	8.8
Water mass (Km ²)		13.0	11,201
No. of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected			
Total urban areas (Km ²)			23,131/7526
TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE			
Lowest altitude (metres)		200	0
Highest (metres)		2019	5197
Temperature range:	High °C	29	36
	Low °C		13
Rainfall	High (mm)	670	2000
	Low (mm)	500	200
Average relative humidity (%)		57	63
Wind speed (Kilometres per hour/knots)		19	15kph
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES			
Total population		288,915	50,622,914
Total Male population		150,297	25,104,154
Total Female population		138,618	25,518,760
Total intersex Population		9	1524
Sex ratio (Male: Female)		1.08	0.98
Projected Population	Mid of plan period (2025)	311,577	53,330,978
	End of plan period (2027)	336,441	55,123,051
Infant population (<1 year)	Female	3,905	590,652
	Male	3,932	590,631
	Total	7,837	1,181,283
Population under five	Female	22,189	3,055,465
	Male	22,490	3,075,490
	Total	44,679	6,130,955
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female	13,693	1,878,320
	Male	13,333	1,856,781
	Total	27,026	3,735,102
Primary school age group (6-13) years	Female	34,549	4,842,910

	Male	33,153	4,746,503
	Total	67,701	9,589,413
Secondary school age group (14 - 17) years	Female	15,649	2,274,083
	Male	15,063	2,239,405
	Total	30,713	4,513,488
<i>School Going Population as per CBC Curriculum</i>			
Pre- Primary School population (3- 5) years	Female	13,693	1,878,320
	Male	13,333	1,856,781
	Total	27,026	3,735,102
Primary school age group (6-12) years	Female	31,756	4,676,191
	Male	34,210	4,738,318
	Total	65,966	9,414,509
Junior Secondary School age group (13 - 15) years	Female	11,641	1,917,317
	Male	13,602	1,979,500
	Total	25,243	3,896,817
Senior Secondary School age group (16 - 18) years	Female	9,954	1,625,413
	Male	11,981	1,693,631
	Total	21,935	3,319,044
Youthful population (15-29) years	Female	41,999	7,395,940
	Male	45,936	7,065,385
	Total	87,935	14,461,325
Women of reproductive age (15 - 49) years		67,948	
Labour force (15-65) years	Female	76,280	13,509,826
	Male	85,022	15,066,238
	Total	161,302	30,345,904
Aged population(65+)	Female	4,616	1,041,377
	Male	4,734	939,807
	Total	9,350	1,981,183
Population aged below 15 years		138,983	18,295,828
Eligible Voting Population	Name of constituency		
	1.Isiolo North	67,323	
	2.Isiolo South	22,181	
	Total (county)	89,504	22,102,532

No. of Urban (Market) Centres with population >2,000				
Urban population (By Urban Centre)				
Isiolo	Female	47,803		
	Male	44,556		
	Total	91,279		
Garbatulla	Female	9,691		
	Male	10,397		
	Total	20,088		
Modogashe	Female	6,651		
	Male	6,955		
	Total	13,606		
Kinna	Female	6,261		
	Male	6,609		
	Total	12,870		
Merti	Female	6,113		
	Male	6,544		
	Total	12,657		
Rural population	Female	73,238		17,646,985
	Male	85,612		17,282,444
	Total	158,850		34,929,429
Population Density (persons per km ²) by County	Isiolo County	11	87	
Population Density (persons per km ²) by Sub-county	Isiolo	52		
	Garbatulla	12		
	Merti	4		
Incidence of landlessness (%)				
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)				
Mean holding size (in Acres)				
Labour force by sector (No.)	Agriculture: Male		57,384	
	Female		29,760	
	Intersex			
	Ruralself-employment: Male		14,034,674	
	Female		14,415,969	
	Intersex		716	
	Urbanself-employment: Male		6,282,451	
	Female		6,500,852	
	Intersex		528	
	Wage employment: Male		174,800	
	Female		162,400	

	Intersex		
Unemployment levels (%)	Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Total		52.3
Total number of households		63,089	12,143,913
Average household size		4.9	3.9
Female headed households (%)			32.4
Child headed households (%)			0.7
Children with special needs	Male		
	Female		
Children in labour (No)	Male		
	Female		
	Total		1,476,793
Number of PWDs	Visual		333,520
	Hearing		153,361
	Speech		111,356
	Physical		385,417
	Mental		212,798
	Other		
	Total		1,196,452
Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs) (No.)			
Number of street Families		0	20,101
Orphanages (No.)		5	
Rescue centres (No.)		3	
Gender Protection Units (No.)		0	
Correction/rehabilitation facilities (No.)		4	
POVERTY INDICATORS			
Absolute poverty (%)			8.6
Rural poor (%)			40.1
Food poverty (%)			32
Contribution to National Poverty (%)			36.1
HEALTH			
Five most common diseases (in order of prevalence)	Upper respiratory tract infection	Upper respiratory tract infection	Upper respiratory tract infection
	Diarrhea		malaria
	Tonsillitis		Skin disease
	Diseases of the skin		Diarrhea diseases
	Pneumonia		Urinary Tract Infections
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000		43	35.5
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)/1000			
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000)		790	355

Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)/1000			
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)/1000			
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000		56	52
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)		12.4	17.6
Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)		17.8	4.9
Prevalence of underweight (Weight for Age)		18.4	10.1
Life expectancy	Male	59.7	60.6
	female	66	66.5
Health Facilities (No.)			
	By Sub-county		
Hospitals	Isiolo	4	921
	Garbatulla	1	
	Merti	1	
	Total	6	
Health Centres	Isiolo	5	1349
	Garbatulla	3	
	Merti	0	
	total	8	
Dispensaries	Isiolo	13	5716
	Garbatulla	15	
	Merti	9	
	total		
Private Clinics	Isiolo	22	4619
	Garbatulla	1	
	Merti	2	
	total		
Nursing Homes	Isiolo	2	368
	Garbatulla	0	
	Merti	1	
	total		
Maternity Bed capacity	Isiolo	73	90,417
	Garbatulla	18	
	Merti	15	
Youth friendly centres	Isiolo	0	
	Garbatulla	0	
	Merti	0	
Health Facility Bed Capacity	Isiolo	201	
	Garbatulla	23	
	Merti	6	
	total	230	
ICU Beds	Isiolo	8	
	Garbatulla	0	
	Merti	0	
Doctor/patient ratio	Isiolo	1:0.67	
	Garbatulla	1:11.4	

	Merti	1:5.5	
			27:100000
Nurse/patient ratio	Isiolo	16.36	
	Garbatulla	4.56	
	Merti	4.94	
			156:100000
Clinical Officers	Isiolo	2.86	
	Garbatulla	0.53	
	Merti	0.91	
			50:100000
Laboratory Technicians	Isiolo	34	
	Garbatulla	7	
	Merti	4	
			8:100000
HIV prevalence (%)		1.6/3.3	6.6/3.1
Patients on ARVs (No.)		1822	
Average Distance to Health facility (km)		42	2.5
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)		51	66
Health Facility Deliveries (%)		86.1	89.3
Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men (No.)		0	
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) (%)		28	56.9
Immunization coverage (%)		86	80.1
CHVs (No.)		760	9000+
Crude Birth rate		30.3	27.667:1000
Crude death rate		7.3	10.5
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES			
Crop Farming			
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)		½ acres	
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)		5 Acres	
Main Crops Produced			
Food crops (list)		Maize, green grams, sweet potatoes, cow peas, beans, sorghum Bananas mangoes	Maize, Rice, cassava, wheat, green grams, sweet potatoes, cow peas, beans, sorghum Bananas, cabbages, tomatoes, onions, ground nuts, millets, watermelons, kales, sugar cane, cotton
Cash crops (list)		Tomatoes, onions, Kales, spinach, Pawpaw, water melon, chillies, capsicum	Tea, coffee, avocado, citrus, mango, coconut, macadamia, cashew nut, khat
Total acreage under food crops (acres)		7025	20,835,800

Total acreage under cash crops (acres)		550	2,375,869
Main storage facilities (Maize cribs, store and warehouses) 2 (NCBPB, rapsu)			
Extension officer farmer ratio 1:500			
Livestock Farming			
Number of livestock	Dairy Cattle	4000	4,500,000
	Beef Cattle	270,000	14,300,000
	Goats	1,200,147	26,700,000
	Sheep	1009385	19,307,445
	Camel	307,011	
	Donkey	38174	1,176,374
	Poultry	98499	38,816,238
	Others	1500 (Rabbits, pigs, ostrich, guinea fowl, Ducks,	14,009,776
Number of Ranches		0	
Extension officer famer ratio		1:575	
Irrigation Infrastructure			
Irrigation schemes		30	
		22	
Type of Livestock, Population and Value			
Dairy cattle	Quantity (Total Population)	4000	4,500,000
	Value (Kshs.)	200,000,000	
Beef cattle	Quantity (Total Population)	270,000	14,300,000
	Value (Kshs.)	9,450,000,000	
Goat	Quantity (Total Population)	1,200,147	26,700,000
	Value (Kshs.)	5,400,661,500	
Sheep	Quantity (Total Population)	1,009,395	19,307,445
	Value (Kshs.)	3,532,882,500	
Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Camel	Quantity (Total Population)	307,011	
	Value (Kshs.)	21,490,770,000	
Livestock Products and Their Value (Annual)			
Milk	Quantity (kg.)	26,260,000	4,000,000,000
	Value (Kshs.)	2,102,400,000	200,000,000,000
Beef	Quantity (Kgs)	1,687,500	
	Value (Kshs.)	1,012,500,500	
Mutton	Quantity (Kgs)	4,287,385	
	Value (Kshs.)	2,572,431,576	
Chicken meat	Quantity (Kgs)	25,409	
	Value (Kshs.)	6,491208	
Honey	Quantity (Kg.)	45,000	100,000 metric tonnes

	Value (Kshs.)	3,600,000	
Hides	Quantity (kg.)	100,588	2,400,000
	Value (Kshs.)	2,514,689	
Eggs	Quantity (Trays)	10,626	
	Value (Kshs.)	3,187,800	
FISHERIES			
Fish traders (No.)		55	
Fish farm families (No.)		178	
Fish ponds (No.)		282	60,277
Fish Tanks (No.)		10	
Area of fish ponds (m ²)		32,0743	1808
Main species of fish catch (list with tonnage)	Catfish	45 tonnes	
	tilapia	2 tonnes	
Fishing nets (No.)		30	
No. of fish landing sites		2	
No. of Beach Management Units		0	
OIL AND MINERAL RESOURCES			
Mineral and Oil potential (explain)			
Ongoing mining and extraction activities (Quarry, sand harvesting, cement etc.)			
FORESTRY			
No. of gazetted forests		0	265
No. of non-gazetted forests		3	
No. of community forests		3	172
Main forest products (Timber, fuel and poles)		- Timber, fuel ,Honey, Gums and Resin	Timber, Fuel, Poles
Forestry products' value chain development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gum and resins (sorting, grading, packaging and marketing) Honey (packaging, branding and marketing) 	Gum and resins, Aloe vera ,murram, sand ,moss, Bamboo, shoots, mushrooms, cut stone, quarry waste
Incidences of environmental threats (Loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, Forest,		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floods Erosion Deforestation Charcoal burning 	Loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, Forest fires, Deforestation, Rising of lake water levels
No. of people engaged in forestry			
Seedling production	Forest Nurseries (No. of seedlings)	1 (*KFS owned 210,000 seedlings)	
	Private Nurseries (No. of seedlings)	14 (168,000 seedlings)	
Quantity of timber produced(m ³)		0	6,500,000
EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
Pre-Primary School			

No. of ECD centres		165	46,530
No. of ECD teachers		278	92,359
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:58	1:32
Total Enrolment	Girls	7696	2,845.3
	Boys	8320	
Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Average years of attendance (years)		3-5	4-5
Primary Schools			
Number of primary schools		120	32,594
Number of teachers		1082	220,744 public
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:30	1:21
Total enrolment	Boys	16,935	10,285.1
	Girls	14,751	
Dropout rate %			1.5988
Enrolment rate %			84.9
Retention rate %			
Proportion of community nearest to public primary school	0 – 1Km	60%	
	1.1 – 4.9Km	30%	
	5Km and more	10%	
Special Needs Schools			
Number of Special Needs Schools		7	972
No. of Integrated Schools			2713
Number of teachers		27	1,135
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:1	1:16
Total enrolment	Boys	17	8971
	Girls	10	4418
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %			
Retention rate %			
Secondary Schools			
Number of secondary schools		37	10.482
Number of teachers		388	113,155
Teacher/student ratio		1:22	41.1
Total enrolment	Boys	4560	1,751,500
	Girls	3722	1,768,900
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %			
Retention rate %			
Proportion of community nearest to public secondary school	0 – 1Km	50%	
	1.1 – 4.9Km	30%	
	5Km and more	20%	
Vocational Training Centres		No.	
		Enrolment	498,326
		Attendance	

Tertiary Education (accredited public and private)	No. of TVETS	1	2,396
	No. of universities	0	68
	Enrolment (desegregate by sex)	Female 102 Male 140	498,326
	Attendance	242	
Adult Literacy	Number of adult literacy centres	50	
	Enrolment	1400	128,878
	Attendance	654	18,750
Literacy rate (%)	Male		89.0
	Female		80.2
	Total		84.5
Ability to read	Can read (%)		94.4
	Cannot read (%)		4.7
Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Ability to write	Can write (%)		
	Cannot write (%)		
Ability to read and write	Can read and write (%)		84.5
	Cannot read and write (%)		14.1
Percentage of schools with access to:	Electricity		90
	Internet		
	Computers		
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE			
Hotels by category (No.)	Five star	0	
	Four star	2	
	Three star	0	
	Two star	0	
	One star	0	
	Unclassified	29	
Hotel bed capacity by category (No.)	Five star	0	111
	Four star	232	274
	Three star		869
	Two star		
	One star		
	Unclassified	855	
Animal Types ((No.)	Elephants		35,500
	Rhino	0	1811
	Lion		30,000
	Leopards		
	Others		
Number of Wildlife Conservation Areas (No.)	Game parks	0	
	Reserves	3	

	Conservancies	12	
	Game ranches	0	
Number of tourists visiting attraction sites, annually (No.)	Domestic	12	1,018,760
	Foreign	16	870,500
Museums (list)		0	22
Heritage and Cultural sites (No.)			
Social amenities			
Talent Academies (No.)		0	
Sports stadia (No.)		1	10
Libraries /information documentation centres (No.)		1	29
Social halls/Recreation Centres (No)		1	
Public Parks (No)			
FINANCIAL SERVICES			
Number of co-operative societies			
Active cooperative societies (No.)		65	
Dormant cooperatives societies (No.)		19	
Collapsed Cooperatives (No.)		10	
Total Registered Membership (No.)		13610	
Commercial banks (No.)		9	42
Micro-finance Institutions (No.)		4	14
Mobile money agents (No.)			292,301
Village Savings and Loan Associations (No.)		316	
Community Organizations/Non-State Actors			
Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)	NGOs		
	CBOs		
	FBOs		
	special interest groups		
BLUE ECONOMY			
Total Area under marine protection			
Total area of marine reserves			
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT			
Volume of solid waste generated: Daily/Annual		200 tonnes	
Volume of solid waste collected & Disposed: Daily/Annual		45 tonnes	
Proportion of waste recycled		5%	
No. of Material Recovery Facilities		0	
No. of Waste Management Facilities		2	
WATER AND SANITATION			
Households with access to piped water (No.)		20,186	2,914,409
Households with access to potable water (No.)		28,187	337,204
Permanent rivers (No.)		2	
Shallow wells (No.)		159	
Protected springs (No.)		3	
Un-protected springs (No.)		22	
Water pans (No.)		87	

Dams (No.)		1	
Boreholes (No.)		70	
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)	Piped into dwelling	6	10.1
	Piped	27.2	14.1
	Rain/harvested	0.5	3.9
	Borehole	12	9.9
	Protected well	3.9	7.0
	Protected spring	1.2	7.1
	Unprotected well	8.5	2.6
	Unprotected spring	1.9	2.4
	Stream	17.7	16.8
	Water Vendor	3.9	8.5
	Dam	3.1	3.3
	Pond	0.6	1.6
	Lake	3.1	3.3
Water supply schemes (No.)		12	
Average distance to nearest water point (km)		1-14Km	
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	0	0	
	1-4	14907	
	5-14	5279	
	15-29	4844	
	30-59	3157	
	60+	25030	
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established		25	
Households with latrines	Flush toilet	16,284	891,183
	VIP Latrine	9,419	1,433,118
	Uncovered Pit Latrine	3,565	1,132,043
	Bucket	319	96,344
	None		
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (percent):	Collected by local Authority	4.7	6.3
	Collected by Private firm	6.3	8.8
Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Garbage pit	4.2	18.4
	Burning	66.7	27.1
	Public garbage heap	1.2	2.4
	Farm Garden	4.1	8.4
	Neighbourhood Community group		6.9
ENERGY			
Households with electricity connection (prop.)		37.22	50.4
% of trading centres connected with electricity		85	

HHs distribution by main cooking fuel	Electricity	639	108,387
	Gas (LPG)	6705	2,878,280
	Biogas	256	60,215
	Solar	160	24,086
	Paraffin	585	939,355
	Firewood	31,196	6,635,701
	Charcoal	12,719	1,396,989
HHs distribution by main lighting fuel	Electricity	21,606	6,069,680
	Gas (LPG)	639	24,086
	Biogas	0	
	Solar	4843	2,324,302
	Paraffin	2022	794,839
	Tin lamp	1969	1,156,129
	Fuel wood	3566	337,204
HOUSING			
Type of Housing	Permanent (%)	71.9	61.3
	Semi-permanent (%)	28.1	38.7
Roofing material	Iron Sheets (%)	70.2	80.3
	Grass thatched (%)	15.9	5.1
	Tiles (%)	0.3	1.0
Housing wall	Bricks (%)	3.4	10.2
	Mason stones (%)	8.4	16.5
	Mud (%)	30.8	27.5
Floor type	Cement (%)	29.3	43.7
	Earthen (%)	61.9	30.0
	Clay (%)	1.1	13.4
INFRASTRUCTURE			
Road Length			
	Bitumen surface (km)	55	21.800
	Gravel surface (km)	260	138,802.8
	Earth surface (km)	500	
	Railway line (km)	0	2,210
	Railway stations (No.)	0	
	Major bus parks (No.)	2	
	Lorry parks (No.)	2	
	Operational Airports (No.)	1	10
	Operational Airstrips (No.)	4	9
Telecommunication			
	Number of telephone connections		
	% of county covered by CDMA wireless		
	Mobile network coverage (%)	93,772	20,694,315 (47.3)
	Proportion of population with internet/broadband connectivity	34,780	9,869,962(22.6)
Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)

Private couriers (No.)		252
Post Offices (No.)		
Licensed stamp vendors (No.)		
TRADE AND INDUSTRY		
Trading centres (with >2000 population) (No.)		
Registered retail traders (No.)		
Registered wholesale traders (No.)		
Jua kali Associations (No.)		
Major industries (No.)		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (No.)		
Flood lights/street lights (No.)	12/126	
No of Market Stalls		
Disaster Management		
Fire engines (No)	1	
Fire stations (No)	1	
Fire fighters (No)	34	510
Ambulance (No)	0	354

ANNEX 2: CIDP PREPARATION STEPS AND PROPOSED TIMELINES

ACTIVITY	TIMELINES
Review of CIDP II	March-June
Meeting with County top management team Governor	11th October 2021
Meeting with Chief Officers & Directors	12th October 2022
Sensitization of SWGs- CIDP3	27 th - 28 th October 2022
-Training of CIDP technical team on CIDP 3 Guidelines -County fact sheet updating -Drafting of Chapter 1 and Performance Review of the Previous CIDP Period	31 st October -4 th November 2022
Drafting of CIDP 3 background information , Spatial development framework and Fact sheet	7th -11th November 2022
Sectors Working group CIDP 3 Preparation- setting mission, vision and formulation of programmes, projects	14th -18th November 2022
Technical Working Group CIDP3 review of SWGs mission, vision and formulation of programmes, projects	21st -25th November 2022

ACTIVITY	TIMELINES
Setting targets, KPIs, Costing of programmes, Implementation and Monitoring & Evaluation Frameworks.	28th Nov to 2nd December
Ward Level Public participation	28 Feb – 3 rd March 2023
Retreat to Refine the draft 1 CIDP	20 th – 24 th March 2023
County key stakeholders/ Professionals/ partners validation of draft CIDP	27 th March 2023
Cabinet retreat on CIDP 3 draft	29 th - 31 st March 2023
Submission of CIDP III to Cabinet	14 th April 2023
Submission of CIDP III to County Assembly	17 th April 2023
Publication and Launch	2 nd May 2023