REPUBLIC OF KENYA

ISIOLO COUNTY

COUNTY INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2013-2017

KENYA VISION 2030

Theme: A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

Figure 1: Pastoralist Scramble for Water during Dry Season

ISIOLO COUNTY

Vision of Isiolo County

A developed, just cohesive county where all enjoy high quality of life.

Mission of Isiolo County

To improve livelihoods of Isiolo people through participatory engagement and creating an enabling environment for mobilization and sustainable utilization of available resources

Goals of the Isiolo County

1. **Infrastructure Development**: To develop and maintain infrastructure that addresses the needs of the Communities.
2. **Security:** To build a peaceful and cohesive society where all have access to equitable share of resources.
3. **Livelihoods:** Improved livelihoods through provision of basic services, maximization of production using appropriate technology and sustainable exploitation of resources for better quality of life.
4. **Public Participation:** To promote and enhance ownership and sustainability of programmes and project through public participation and involvement in decision making process.
5. **Basic Services:** Improve access to clean water, basic health and education services, within the county.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ISIOLO COUNTY III
TABLE OF CONTENTS IV
LIST OF TABLES X
LIST OF FIGURES XI
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS XII
FOREWORD XV
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS XVI
INTRODUCTION XVII
CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY PROFILE 1
1.1 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1.1 Position and Size 1
1.2 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL CONDITIONS 1
1.2.1 Physical &Topographic Features 1
1.2.2 Ecological Conditions 2
1.2.3 Climatic Conditions 2
1.3 ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS 3
1.3.1 Administrative subdivision (Sub-Counties, Wards, locations) 3
1.3.2 Political Units (Constituencies and Electoral Wards) 4
1.3.2 Political Units 4
Source: IEBC, 2012 4
1.3.3 Eligible and Registered Voters by Constituency and Ward 4
1.4 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES 5
1.4.1 Population Size and Composition 5
1.4.2 Population Projections by Urban Centres 8
1.4.3 Population Density and Distribution by Constituency 8
1.5 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 9
1.6 INFRASTRUCTURE 11
1.6.1 Road and Rail Network, Airports and Airstrips 11
1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications: Post Offices, Mobile Telephony, ... 12
1.6.3 Financial Institutions: Banks, SACCOs and Micro Finance Institutions 12
1.6.4 Education Institutions: Primary and Secondary Schools, Polytechnics, Colleges, ... 12
and Universities 12
1.6.5 Energy Access (Main Sources of Energy, Electricity Coverage) 13
1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres 13
1.6.7 Housing Types 13
1.7 LAND AND LAND USE 13
1.7.1 Mean Holding Size 14
1.7.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds 14
1.7.3 Incidence of Landlessness 14

1.8 COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS/NON-STATE ACTORS 14
1.8.1 Cooperative Societies *14*
1.8.2 Non-Governmental Organizations *15*
1.8.3 Self Help, Women and Youth Groups *15*
1.9 CROP, LIVESTOCK AND FISH PRODUCTION 15
1.9.1 Main crops produced *15*
1.9.2 Hectares under food crops and cash crops *15*
1.9.3 Average Farm Sizes *15*
1.9.4 Main Storage Facilities *15*
1.9.5 Main Livestock Breeds *15*
1. 9.6 Number of ranches *16*
1.9.7 Main Fishing Activities and Types of Fish Produced *16*
1.10 FORESTRY AND AGRO FORESTRY 16
1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Gazetted Forests *16*
1.10.2 Main Forest products *16*
1.10.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy *17*
1.11 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE 18
1.11.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation *18*
1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation *18*
1.11.3 Climate Change and Its Effects *18*
1.11.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies *18*
1.12 MINING 19
1.12.1 Ongoing Activities *19*
1.12.2 Mining Potential *19*
1.13 TOURISM 19
1.13.1 Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves *19*
1.13.2 Main Wildlife Species *20*
1.13.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants, Bed Occupancy *20*
1.14 INDUSTRIES 20
1.15 EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME 21
1.15.1 Wage Earners *21*
1.15.2 Self-Employed *21*
1.15.3 Labour Force *21*
1.15.4 Unemployment Levels *21*
1.16 WATER AND SANITATION 21
1.16.1 Water Resources and Quality *21*
1.16.2 Water Supply Schemes *22*
1.16.3 Water Sources (Distance to Nearest Water Points) *23*
1.16.4 Sanitation *23*
1.17 HEALTH ACCESS AND NUTRITION 24
1.17.1 Health Access (Health Facilities, Personnel) *24*

1.17.2 Morbidity: Five Most Common Diseases in Order of Prevalence *24*
1.17.3 Nutritional Status Prevalence of Stunting and Wasting In Children Under Five *24*
1.17.4 Immunization Coverage *24*
1.17.5 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence *25*
1.18 EDUCATION AND LITERACY 25
1.18.1 Early ChildHood Education *25*
1.18.2 Primary Education *25*
1.18.3 Literacy *25*
1.18.4 Secondary Education *25*
1.18.5 Tertiary Education *25*
CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS, ... 26
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES 26
2.0 INTRODUCTION 26
2.1 KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES 26
2.1.1 Inadequate and Poor Communication Network *26*
2.1.2 Inadequate Water and Sanitation *27*
2.1.4 Low Productivity of Land *27*
2.1.5 Poor Livestock Marketing Infrastructure *27*
2.1.6 Weakness in the Land Tenure System *28*
2.1.7 Low level of Industrial Development: *28*
2.1.8 Food Insecurity *28*
2.2 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES 28
2.2.1 High Poverty Levels *28*
2.2.2 High Prevalence of HIV/AIDS *29*
2.2.3 Gender Inequality *31*
2.2.4 Disaster Management *31*
2.2.5 Environmental Degradation *32*
2.2.6 Climate change *33*
2.2.7 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) *34*
2.8.9 Physically Challenged Persons *37*
2.8.10 Summary of County Development Issues, Causes, and Strategies *37*
2.3 ANALYSIS OF SECTOR BASED ISSUES AND CAUSES 41
CHAPTER THREE: COUNTY SPATIAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK 50
3.1 INTRODUCTION 50
3.2 SPATIAL PLANNING 50
3.2.1 Significance of the spatial plan to county Development *50*
3.2.2 Previous Planning Interventions *51*
3.2.3 The Legal and Institutional framework *51*
3.2.4 Urbanization in the County *51*
3.2.5 Human Settlements *51*

3.2.6 Human Settlement Policy *52*

3.2.7 Land Use pattern *52*

3.2.8 Spatial plan and CIDP Planning Process *52*

3.2.9 Spatial reconstruction *53*

CHAPTER FOUR: LINKAGE WITH OTHER PLANS 55

4.1 INTRODUCTION 55

4.1.1 Integrated Development Planning *55*

4.2 LEGISLATION ON INTEGRATED PLANNING IN KENYA 55

4.2.1 The County Government Act 2012 ..... *55*

4.2.2 Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012 ..... *55*

4.2.3 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012 ..... *56*

4.2.4 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 ..... *56*

4.2.5 CIDP Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and Second Medium Term Plan *56*

2013-17 56

4.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AT THE COUNTY 57

4.3.1 Overview *57*

4.3.2 Mainstreaming of the MDGs at the County level *58*

4.3.3 Linkage with sectoral plans and township plans *60*

4.3.4 Linkage with County Spatial Plan *60*

CHAPTER FIVE: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK 61

5.1 INTRODUCTION 61

5. 1.1 County Resource Analysis *61*

5.1.2 Capital Projects Funding *62*

5.1.3 Strategies for Raising Revenue and Financial Resources *62*

5.1.4 Assets and Financial Management and Accountability *63*

5.1.5 Resources from the Central Government *63*

CHAPTER SIX: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS 65

6. 0 INTRODUCTION 65

6.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT 65

6.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission *65*

6.1.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission *65*

6.1.3 Role of Stakeholders *66*

6.1.4 Project and Programme Priorities *67*

6.1.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues *81*

6.2 GENERAL ECONOMIC COMMERCIAL AND LABOUR AFFAIRS 82

6.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission *82*

6.2.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission *82*

6.2.3 Role of Stakeholders *83*

6.2.4 Project and Programme Priorities *83*

6.2.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues *88*

6.3 ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT (EII) 89
6.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission *89*
6.3.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission *89*
6.3.3 Role of Stakeholders *90*
6.3.4 Projects and Programme Priorities *90*
6.3.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues *97*
6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, WATER AND HOUSING 98
6.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission *98*
6.4.2 County Response to Sector Mission and Vision *98*
6.4.3 Role of Stakeholders *98*
6.4.4 Projects and Programmes Priorities *99*
6.4.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues *115*
6.5 HEALTH SECTOR 116
6.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission *116*
6.5.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission *116*
6.5.3 Role of Stakeholders *117*
6.5.4 Projects and Programmes Priorities *117*
6.5.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues *124*
6.6 EDUCATION SECTOR 124
6.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission *125*
6.6.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission *125*
6.6.3 Role of Stakeholders *125*
6.6.4 Projects and Programmes Priorities *125*
6.6.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues *132*
6.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR 133
6.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission *133*
6.7.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission *133*
6.7.3 Role of Stakeholders *134*
6.7.4 Projects and Programmes Priorities *134*
6.7.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues *136*
6.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL RELATIONS (PAIR) 136
6.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission *137*
6.8.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission *137*
6.8.3 Role of Stakeholders *137*
6.8.4 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues *138*
6.9 SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION 138
6.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission *138*
6.9.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission. *138*
6.9.3 Role of Stakeholders *139*
6.9.4 Projects and Programmes Priorities *139*

6.9.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues *140*

CHAPTER SEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION 141

7.0 INTRODUCTION 141
7.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION 141
ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ORGANS OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT 142
ORGANIZATION CHART 142
7.2 STAKEHOLDERS IN THE COUNTY AND THEIR ROLES. 143
7.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM 145
7.4 INDICATIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX 147
7.5 INDICATIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 182
APPENDIX 1: MDGS ACHIEVEMENT COUNTY LEVEL 2012. 184

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: County's Administrative Units and Area 3
Table 2: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency.....4
Table 3: Estimated Voting Population Registered and Percentage of Registered Voters 5
Table 4: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohort..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 5: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups.....7
Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Centres.....8
Table 7: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency/Sub County.....9
Table 8: Population Projections by Constituency/Sub-county 9
Table 9: Comparison between Isiolo County and National HDI Values.....10
Table 10: County Development Issues, Causes, and Strategies 37
Table 11: Government and Non Government Agencies in Isiolo County 143
Table 12: An analysis of Isiolo County Resources 61

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Pastoralist Scramble for Water during Dry Season ii
Figure 2: Position of Isiolo County on the Kenyan Map 1
Figure 3: Map of County's Administrative Units 3
Figure 4: Section of Paved (Bitumized) Road along Isiolo Moyale road 11
Figure 5: Completed 1.4 km runway in the First Phase of Isiolo international 12
Figure 6: Open Grazing Land in the County 14
Figure 7: Livestock Market in Belgesh in Isiolo County 16
Figure 8: Section of Buffalo National Reserve in Isiolo County 20
Figure 9: Section of Ewaso Ngiro River at Gotu during Wet Season 22
Figure 10: Protected Natural Spring in Gotu 23
Figure 11: Expansion of Sewerage Ponds Project in Isiolo Town 24
Figure 12: Human and Livestock Scramble for Water during Drought 26

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALRMP	Arid Land Resource Management Programme
ART	Anti Retroviral Treatment
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBPP	Capprine Bovine Pseudo Pneumonia
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CP	County Profile
CHW	Community Health Worker
CSHSF	Civil Servant Housing Scheme Fund
CSO	Community Service Organisation
CALEO	County Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer
CATC	County Aids Technical Committee
CDC	County Development Committee
CDP	County Development Profile
CEC	County Executive Committee
CIDC	County Information and Documentation Centre
CMEC	County Monitoring and Executive Committee
CPMU	County Planning and Monitoring Unit
CSDO	County Social Development Officer
CVO	County Veterinary Officer
CWO	County Works Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
ENNDA	Ewaso Ngiro North Development Authority
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GOK	Government of Kenya
Ha	Hectare

HBC	Home Based Care
HG	High Grade
HH	House Hold
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Head Quarter
ICC	Isiolo County Council
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IT	Information Technology
KAA	Kenya Airports Authority
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEWI	Kenya Water Institute
KPLC	Kenya Power & Lighting Company
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LG	Low Grade
LMD	Livestock Management Department
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MG	Medium Grade
MOH	Ministry Of Health
MTAP	Medium Term ASAL Programme
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NSIS	National Security Intelligence Service
NWCPC	National Water Conservation & Pipeline Corporation
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OOP	Office of the President
OVC	Orphan and Venerable Children

PHC	Primary Health Care
PLWA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
RMFLF	Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat
TLU	Total Land Unit
TOWA	Total War on Aids
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WaRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WSTF	Water Service Trust Fund
CDP	County Development Profile

FOREWORD

The Isiolo County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) covers the period 2013 to 2017 and outlines the policies, programmes and projects that the Isiolo County Government plans to implement over the five year period. The CIDP further highlights the programmes and projects to be implemented by the Isiolo County Government, the private sector, and those to planned for implementation in partnership with the National Government, Development Partners, NGOs, and the private sector (PPPs).

The Programmes and projects to be implemented under this CIDP have been informed by priorities identified through consultations carried out at the grassroot and community level and through stakeholder consultations at the county level involving government officials, private sector representatives, representatives of NGOs, youth and women organizations and professionals from various fields. The Programmes and Projects of this CIDP have also been aligned to the policies and Plans of the National Second Medium Term Plan 2013-2017 and the various national sector plans. Chapter Seven of this CIDP outlines the monitoring and evaluation framework which will involve all stakeholders to ensure that the programmes and projects are implemented in a timely and cost effective manner.

This CIDP will also be complemented by the Isiolo County Spatial Plan which will delineate the land set aside for implementation of the projects outlined in this CIDP. I welcome our development partners, NGOs, foreign and local investors to partner with the Isiolo County Government to ensure successful implementation of this CIDP and state my assurance to our partners and investors that the Isiolo County Government will provide the necessary support to ensure that we succeed in implementing the projects outlined in this CIDP. I take this opportunity to thank the Isiolo residents for finding time to participate in the grass root consultations and their commitment and input to this Plan. I will also like to thank all those who contributed one way or the other to the preparation of the Plan. Finally, I would like to thank members the Isiolo Government County Executive Committee for their dedication and guidance throughout the preparation of this CIDP. I therefore call upon all of us to rally behind this Plan so that we can all work together to ensure success in its implementation so that at the end of the five years we can all look back and see tangible results and significant improvement in the welfare of Isiolo County residents.

Dr Adhi Godana

Governor, Isiolo County.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

The promulgation of a new constitution in 2010 ushered in a new era in Kenya's system of governance and management of political, economic and social affairs. Chapter 11 of the Kenyan constitution created a two-tier level of government leading to creation of 47 counties led by elected county governments. It has also given priority to participatory integrated development planning as the foundation upon which the county budgets will be based on.

The County Integrated development Plan (CIDP) is a five year plan prepared by the county government through wide stakeholder participation to provide an overall framework for development. The main purpose of the CIDP is to guide, harmonize and facilitate development within the county by providing a framework upon which all stakeholders in the county will base their programmes and activities.

Chapter 1: Chapter one of the CIDP provides a detailed background of the county; population; resource endowments; main economic activities; major development challenges and constraints; previous development initiatives and their achievements.
Chapter 2: Chapter two describes the County's developmental strategies based on the international development goals, the Vision 2030, the Second Medium Term Plan 2013-17, and other national development policies and plans. In addition, it proposes specific policies and strategies that the county government plans to use in addressing the challenges and shortcomings of previous development initiatives.The Chapter also includes the strategies to mitigate the effects of cross-cutting issues such as climate change, environmental degradation, HIV/AIDS, and gender inequality among others.

Chapter 3: Chapter three describes the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented and the interconnection among the sectors and regions.

Chapter 4: Chapter four describes the linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan with the county sector plans, county spatial plans, sub-county plans, national plans and international commitments made by the government such the MDGS.

Chapter 5: Chapter five sets out the implementation matrix and identifies the institutional framework and organizational flow required for implementing the County Integrated Development Plan
Chapter 6: Chapter six outlines the resource mobilization framework, mechanisms and strategies for revenue raising, asset management, financial management and capital financing.
Chapter 7: Chapter seven provides details of programmes and projects planned for implementation in the county detailing the strategic priorities, performance indicators and budgets.

Chapter 8: Chapter eight outlines the implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework of the Plan's programmes and projects in compliance with Section 108(1) (c) of the County Government Act.

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY PROFILE

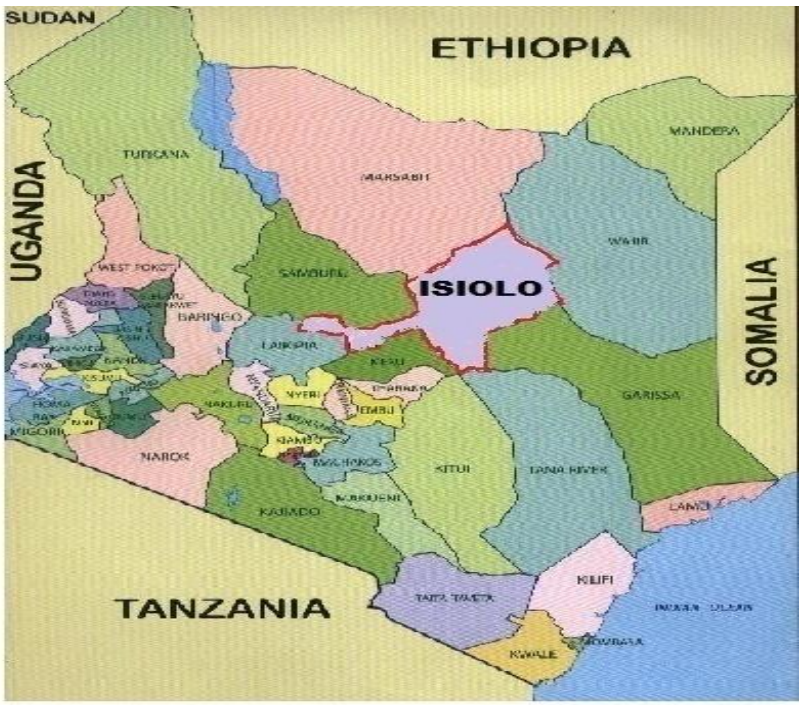
1.1 Introduction

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

1.1.1 Position and Size

Isiolo County is one of the counties in the lower eastern region of Kenya. It borders Marsabit County to the North, Samburu and Laikipia Counties to the West, Garissa County to the South East, Wajir County to the North East, Tana River and Kitui Counties to the south and Meru and Tharaka Nithi Counties to the south West. The county covers an area of approximately 25,700 km^2. Figure 2 below indicates the position of the county on the map of Kenya.

Figure 2: Position of Isiolo County on the Kenyan Map



1.2 Physical and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Physical &Topographic Features

Most of the land in the county is flat low lying plain resulting from weathering and sedimentation. The plains rise gradually from an altitude of about 200 M above sea level at Lorian swamp (Habaswein) in the northern part of the county to about 300M above sea level at Merti Plateau.

There are six perennial rivers in the county namely; Ewaso Ngiro North, Isiolo, Kinna, 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. Kinna and Bisanadi rivers are found 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. Tertiary rocks (Olive Basalt) are found in the northern parts of the county, where oil exploration has been going on. The areas covered with tertiary marine sediments that have a high potential for ground water harvesting.

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

The county is classified into three ecological zones namely Semi-Arid, Arid and the very Arid. Semi Arid zone covers part of Wabera Ward, Bulla Pesa Ward and some parts of Burat Ward in Isiolo North Constituency. It also covers some Southern part of Kinna Ward in Isiolo South Constituency. This zone covers five percent of the total area of the county and receives rainfall ranging between 400 – 650 mm annually. The relatively high rainfall is due to influence of Mount Kenya and Nyambene Hills in the neighbouring Meru County. The vegetation in this zone is mainly thorny bush with short grass. Arid zone covers Oldo/Nyiro, Ngare Mara and some parts of Burat Wards in Isiolo North Constituency and whole of Garbatulla Ward and northern part of Kinna Ward in Isiolo South Constituency. The zone covers 30 percent of the total area of the county. Rainfall received here ranges between 300 mm and 350 mm annually and supports grassland and few shrubs.

Severe arid zone covers Chari, Cherab, parts of Oldo/Nyiro Ward in Isiolo North Constituency and Sericho Ward in Isiolo South Constituency. These areas account for 65 percent of total area of the county. Rainfall received here ranges between 150 and 250 mm annually. The area is barren and very hot and dry most of the year.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

The county is hot and dry in most months in the year with two rainy seasons. The short rains season occurs in October and November while the long rain occurs between March and May. The rainfall received in the County is usually scarce and unreliable posting an annual average of 580.2 mm. The wettest months are November with an average of 143 mm of rainfall and April with an average of 149 mm of rainfall.

The erratic and unreliable rainfall cannot support crop farming which partly explains the high food insecurity and food poverty levels recorded in the county. Rain fed crops are grown in Bulla Pesa, Wabera and Kinna wards where the black cotton soil retains moisture long enough to make crops mature.

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 hence has a huge potential for harvesting and utilization of solar energy. Strong winds blow across the county

throughout the year peaking in the months of July and August. The strong winds provide a huge potential for wind generated energy.

1.3 Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative subdivision (Sub-Counties, Wards, locations)

The County has three sub-counties, ten wards, 22 locations and 43 sub locations.

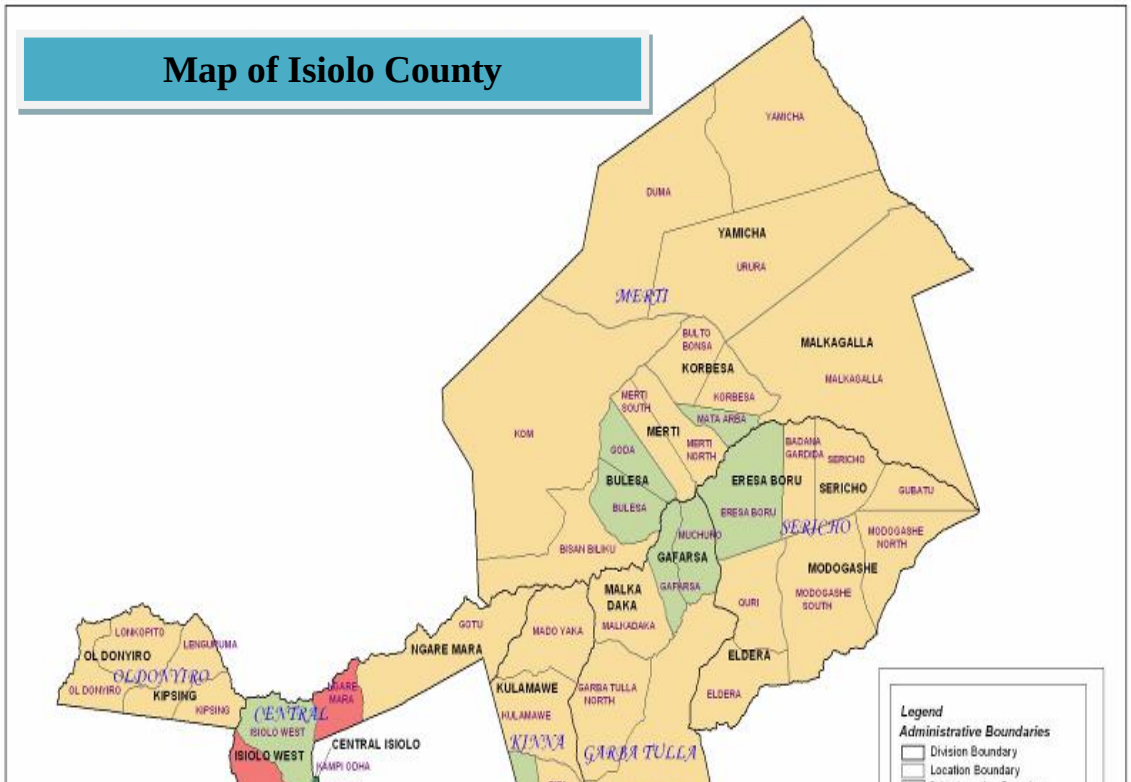
Table 1: County's Administrative Units and Area

Sub-county	Area (Km²)	Ward
Isiolo	**3,269**	Wabera
		Bulla Pesa
		Burat
		Ngaremara
		Oldonyiro
Merti	**12, 612**	Chari
		Cherab
Garbatulla	**9,819**	Kinna
		Garbatulla
		Sericho
Total 3	25,700	10

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Isiolo sub-county has the highest number of wards (five) while Garbatulla has the highest number of locations (ten) and sub-locations (19). Merti sub-county is the largest area of 12,612 Km² while Isiolo sub-county is the smallest with an area of 3,269 Km² Figure 3 shows the county's administrative boundaries.

Figure 3: Map of County's Administrative Units



1.3.2 Political Units (Constituencies and Electoral Wards)

1.3.2 Political Units

The County has two constituencies and ten wards. The constituencies are Isiolo North and Isiolo South. Isiolo North Constituency has seven wards which are Wabera, Bulla Pesa, Chari, Cherab, Ngare Mara, Burat and Oldo/Nyiro. Isiolo South Constituency has three wards namely Sericho, Kinna and Garbatulla. Table 2 below shows the county's electoral wards by constituencies and corresponding ward population

Table 2: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	Wards	Total Ward Population (2009)
Isiolo North	Wabera	17,431
	Bulla Pesa	22,722
	Chari	4781
	Cherab	15,560
	Ngare Mara	5,520
	Burat	18,774
	Oldo/Nyiro	15,388
	Sub Total	**100,176**
Isiolo South	Garbatulla	16,401
	Kinna	14,618
	Sericho	12,099
	Sub Total	**43,118**
	Grand Total	**143,294**

Source: IEBC, 2012

1.3.3 Eligible and Registered Voters by Constituency and Ward

Data from the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission shows that, as at end of December, 2012, Isiolo County had 66,804 eligible voters of which 52,617 registered as voters. Isiolo North Constituency has the highest number 37,998 with Isiolo South constituency having 14,619. Population estimated voting population, registered voters and the percentage of registered voters by Wards are presented in the Table 3.

Table 3: Estimated Voting Population Registered and Percentage of Registered Voters

Constituency	Wards	Total Ward Population (2009)	Estimated Voting Population (2012)	Registered Voters as at close of registration (2012)	percentage of registered Voters as at close of registration
Isiolo North	Wabera	17,431	8126	9424	115.90
	Bulla Pesa	22,722	10,593	6219	58.71
	Chari	4781	2229	2421	108.62
	Cherab	15,560	7254	4652	64.13
	Ngare Mara	5,520	2573	2619	101.80
	Burat	18,774	8752	9654	110.30
	Oldo/Nyiro	15,388	7174	3009	41.94
	Sub Total	**100,176**	**46701**	**37998**	**81.36**
Isiolo South	Garbatulla	16,401	7646	4063	53.14
	Kinna	14,618	6815	5982	87.78
	Sericho	12,099	5641	4574	81.09
	Sub Total	**43,118**	**20102**	**14619**	**72.73**
	Grand Total	**143,294**	**66,804**	**52617**	**78.7**

Source: IEBC, 2012

1.4 Demographic Features

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

The county's population stood at 143,294 as per the 2009 Population Census comprising of 73,694 males and 69,600 females. The population was projected to rise to 159,797 by the end of 2012 and 191,627 by 2017. The population consists largely of Cushites communities (Oromo-speaking Boran and Sakuye) and Turkana, Samburu, Meru, Somali and other immigrant communities from other parts of the country. The planned massive capital investments under development of the LAPSSET Corridor including International Airport, Resort City, and oil storage facilities are expected to boost rapid population growth in the county.

Table I 4: Population by Gender and Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2009(Census)			2012(Projections)			2015(Projections)			2017(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 – 4	12,075	11,228	23,303	13,466	12,521	25,987	15,016	13,963	28,979	16,148	15,015	31,163
5 – 9	10,816	10,345	21,161	12,062	11,536	23,598	13,451	12,865	26,316	14,464	13,834	28,298
10 – 14	9,852	9,242	19,094	10,987	10,306	21,293	12,252	11,493	23,745	13,175	12,359	25,534
15 – 19	8,057	7,711	15,768	8,985	8,599	17,584	10,019	9,589	19,609	10,775	10,312	21,087
20 – 24	6,824	7,002	13,826	7,610	7,808	15,418	8,486	8,708	17,194	9,126	9,364	18,490
25 – 29	5,645	5,607	11,252	6,295	6,253	12,548	7,020	6,973	13,993	7,549	7,498	15,047
30 – 34	4,286	3,931	8,217	4,780	4,384	9,163	5,330	4,888	10,218	5,732	5,257	10,989
35 – 39	3,380	3,188	6,568	3,769	3,555	7,324	4,203	3,965	8,168	4,520	4,263	8,783
40 – 44	2,802	2,545	5,347	3,125	2,838	5,963	3,485	3,165	6,649	3,747	3,403	7,151
45 – 49	2,465	2,157	4,622	2,749	2,405	5,154	3,065	2,682	5,748	3,296	2,885	6,181
50 – 54	2,231	1,833	4,064	2,488	2,044	4,532	2,774	2,279	5,054	2,984	2,451	5,435
55 – 59	1,371	1,033	2,404	1,529	1,152	2,681	1,705	1,285	2,990	1,833	1,381	3,215
60 – 64	1,228	1,130	2,358	1,369	1,260	2,630	1,527	1,405	2,932	1,642	1,511	3,153
65 -69	717	573	1,290	800	639	1,439	892	713	1,604	959	766	1,725
70-74	775	786	1,561	864	877	1,741	964	977	1,941	1,036	1,051	2,088
75-79	414	348	762	462	388	850	515	433	948	554	465	1,019
80+	700	914	1,614	781	1,019	1,800	871	1,137	2,007	936	1,222	2,158
Age NS	56	27	83	62	30	92	70	34	104	75	36	111
Total	**73,694**	**69,600**	**143,294**	**82,183**	**77,614**	**159,797**	**91,645**	**86,554**	**178,199**	**98,551**	**93,073**	**191,627**

Source: County Development Planning Office - Isiolo
$P_1 = P_0 * EXP$ (County Pop Growth Rate*Y) Where Y=No. of Years

Tables 4 and 5 shows the population projection by age cohort. The projections indicate that the young population (0-14) account for 44.4 percent of the population in 2012 while the aged 65 and above account for 3.6 percent. Both groups add up 48 percent of the population giving a dependency ratio of 100:187. The large numbers of dependants to the working age population leads to low savings and places a strain on the existing health and education facilities. Therefore appropriate measures will be taken to mitigate this.

Table 4: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age group	2009 (Census)			2012(projections)			2015(projections)			2017(projections)		
	M	F	**Total**	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under 1	2328	2211	**4539**	2596	2466	**5062**	2895	2750	**5645**	3113	2957	**6070**
Under 5	12075	11228	**23303**	13466	12521	**25987**	15016	13963	**28979**	16148	15015	**31163**
6-13 (primary)	16498	16197	**32695**	18398	18062	**36460**	20517	20142	**40659**	22063	21660	**43723**
14-17 (secondary)	6757	6388	**13145**	7535	7124	**14659**	8403	7944	**16347**	9036	8543	**17579**
15-29 (youth)	20526	20320	**40846**	22890	22660	**45550**	25526	25269	**50795**	27449	27174	**54624**
15-49 (female reproductive)		32141			35842			39970			42982	
15-64 (labor force)	38288	36137	**74425**	42697	40298	**82996**	47614	44939	**92553**	51203	48326	**99529**
Above 65 years	2607	2621	**5228**	2907	2923	**5830**	3242	3259	**6501**	3486	3505	**6991**

Source: County Development Planning Office - Isiolo

Under 1 year: Data from the 2009 population census shows that there were 4,539 children in this age cohort. This population was projected to increase to 5,062 in 2012 and 6,070 in 2017. The county recorded infant mortality rate of 42 per 1000 (MOH Annual Report, 2012) compared to the national rate of 43.6. This has been made possible by immunization and children vaccination rate of 90 percent and 83.4 percent respectively. The county will however strive to achieve 100 percent rates of immunization and children vaccination to reduce infant mortality to the targeted 35 per 1000 by 2015. On account of this development, the population of the county is projected to increase by 18 percent over the period of five years (2012-2017) due the declining infant mortality rate. This calls for an increase in reproductive, maternal and child health care services.

Age Group Under 5 years: This age cohort comprised of 23,303 children in 2009 and is projected to increase to 25,987 by the year 2012 and 31,163 by 2017.This points to the need to train more manpower especially for ECD (early childhood development) and for the education sector as a whole. Increased investment in Infrastructure development in the education sector is also needed to cater for increase in the number of children. This population is also vulnerable to diseases and therefore immunization programmes should be stepped up for this group.

Age group 15-49 years: The total population of this age group was projected to increase to 35, 842 in 2012 rising to 39,970 by 2015 and 42,982 by 2017.

Age group 15-64 years (labour force): This is the economically active group of the county. According to the 2009 census the county had a total labour force of 74,425 comprising of 36,137 females and 38,288 males. This number is expected to rise to 82,996 people in 2012 and 99,529 in 2017 representing a 33.7 percent increase by the end of 2017. The bulk of this labour force is either unskilled or semi -skilled and mainly engaged in livestock activities. This calls for increased investments in vocational and technical training, middle colleges and universities to provide the requisite training and enhance skills for job creation to absorb the ever increasing workforce.

Age Group 65+ years (Aged): This group represents the number of aged population in the County. The aged population was 5,228 by 2009 and is projected to increase to 6,991

representing a 34 percent increase by 2017. This points to the need to expand health care facilities for the aged and the Old Persons Cash Transfer Fund in order to benefit the elderly.

1.4.2 Population Projections by Urban Centres

Acording to the 2009 population census, The county's urban centres had a total population of 59,327. Isiolo town had the largest population accounting for over 74 percent of the total urban population. The least populated was Garbatulla urban centre which accounted for only six percent of urban population. Table 6 below shows that urban population is project to increase by 22 percent by the year 2015 and 30 percent by 2017. Isiolo town is expected to experience a very high urban population growth given its upgrade to a resort city, an international airport expected to be fully operational by 2015, and implementation of other projects under the LAPSSET transport corridor. This calls for comprehensive planning for existing urban centers and towns and upcoming ones.

Table 5: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban Areas	2009(Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015(Projections)			2017(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Isiolo	21,883	22,289	44,154	24,403	24,856	49,239	27,213	27,718	54,909	29,264	29,807	59,047
Garbatulla	1,931	1,843	3,774	2,153	2,055	4,209	2,401	2,292	4,693	2,582	2,465	5,047
Merti	3,103	3,429	6,532	3,460	3,824	7,284	3,859	4,264	8,123	4,150	4,586	8,735
Kinna	2,424	2,440	4,837	2,703	2,721	5,394	3,014	3,034	6,015	3,242	3,263	6,469
Total	29,326	30,001	59,327	32,703	33,456	66,159	36,469	37,309	73,778	39,218	40,120	79,338

Source: County Development Planning Office - Isiolo

1.4.3 Population Density and Distribution by Constituency

Isiolo North Constituency has a total population of 100,176 as per 2009 census report distributed as follows: Wabera ward with a population of 17,431; Bulla Pesa ward 22,722; Burat ward 18,774; Chari ward 4,781; Cherab ward 15,560; Ngare Mara ward 5,520; and Oldo/Nyiro ward 15,388. The 2009 census results also showed that Isiolo North Constituency had a population density of 6 persons per square Kilometre.

Isiolo South Constituency had a total population of 43,118 distributed as follows: Garbatulla ward with a population of 16,401; Kinna ward 14,618; and Sericho ward 12,099. The Constituency had a population density of four persons per Km^2. There is dire need to have strategic plans and spatial plans for the two constituencies. Table 7 below present the population distribution and density by constituency. As indicated in the Table, most of the county's population is concentrated in Isiolo North Constituency.

Table 6: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency/Sub County

Constituency	Area (Km^2)	2009 (Census)		2012 (Projections)		2015(Projections)		2017(Projections)	
		Population	Density (Km^2)	Population	Density (Km2)	Population	Density (Km^2)	Population	Density (Km^2)
Isiolo North	15,881	100,176	6	111,712	7	124,577	8	133,966	8
Isiolo South	9,819	43,118	4	48,083	5	53,621	5	57,662	6

Source: County Development Planning Office - Isiolo

Table 8 below shows the projected populations for Isiolo North and South constituencies. The projections indicate that Isiolo North constituency will remain the most populated constituency in the county due to upgrade of Isiolo town to resort city status with a projected population of 133,966 by 2017, up from 117,712 in 2012. On the other hand the population of Isiolo South constituency is projected to increase from 47,463 in 2012 to 57, 662 by 2017.

Table 7: Population Projections by Constituency/Sub-county

Constituency	2009(Census)			2012(Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Isiolo North	50,380	49,796	100,176	56,182	55,530	111,712	62,651	61,925	124,577	67,373	66,592	133,966
Isiolo South	23,314	19,804	43,118	25,999	22,085	48,083	28,993	24,628	53,620	31,178	26,484	57,661
Total	73,694	69,600	143,294	82,181	77,615	159,795	91,644	86,553	178,197	98,551	93,076	191,627

Source: County Development Planning Office-Isiolo

1.5 Human Development Indicators

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

This approach examines broader human development issues and is concerned with both building up human capabilities and with using those human capabilities fully. It underlines the expansion of opportunities so that the disadvantaged can do more for themselves through economic, social and political empowerment. It recognizes that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development. Economic growth is necessary but not sufficient to enlarge human choices. Economic growth provides resources to support health care, education, and advancement in other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In turn, achievements in human development make critical contribution in assuring quality human capital to spur economic growth via productivity gains.

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

One of the main objectives under the Kenya's economic blue print, Vision 2030, is to provide a high quality of life for all Kenyans. Article 27 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) recognizes that measures should be put in place to encourage affirmative action programmes and policies to address past inequalities. Economic and social rights to all are also recognized in Article 43. These include the right to health care services, adequate housing, and sanitation, adequate food of acceptable quality, clean and safe water and appropriate social security to vulnerable groups in society.

The 6th Kenya Human Development Report of 2009 introduced a new measure for youth development in Kenya, the Youth Development Index (YDI). The index was at 0.5817 nationally but also depicted variations across the regions. The index is a composite of education, income and survivorship (health) dimensions. The constitution requires measures to be undertaken to ensure the youth access relevant education and training, have opportunities to participate in political, social, economic activities, and access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices.

The major development challenges in the county include poor infrastructure, general insecurity, unsecure land tenure, poor education, unemployment and drought. These basic enablers of development is holding the back the county and deterring investment, undermining productive potential and frustrating local development initiatives. Table 9 below compares national human development indicators with those of the county.

Table 8: Comparison between Isiolo County and National HDI Values

Indicator	Isiolo County Values			National Values
	Male	Female	All	
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	54.3	60.9	57.6	55.6
Literacy (percent)	51.6	33.2	42.8	71.4
School Enrollment rate (percent)	58.7	61.6	60.1	70.5
GDP per Capita (USD)	708	878	792	1,436

Source: Kenya National Human Development Report, 2009.

The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

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

Kenya has an overall GII of 0.651 (Draft 7th Human Development Report). This however, masks regional disparities with counties located in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALS) including Isiolo County having high Gender Inequality Indices. In addition, there are certain groups which are more likely to experience poverty. These vulnerable groups include children living in poor households, the disabled and the youth. Improving equity in gender issues and reducing gender disparities will benefit all sectors and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social injustices.

The policies, programmes and projects that will be implemented over the five year period of this CIDP are geared to achieve improvements in all the three indiactors, 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.

1.6 Infrastructure

1.6.1 Road and Rail Network, Airports and Airstrips

The county has a road network of 975.5 km, out of which only 34 km are bituminised. Gravel and earth surfaced roads account for 22 percent and 75 percent of the total road surface respectively. All the earth surface roads are impassable during the wet season and there is an urgent need for continuous upgrading of these roads to all weather roads standards.

Figure 4: section of paved (Bitumized) Road along Silo Moyale road

The County has 5 Airstrips. Isiolo Airstrips is in the process of being upgraded into an international Airport as envisaged in the Kenya Vision 2030. The first phase of 1.4 km runway has been completed. The second phase which includes construction of modern passenger terminus to handle over 600,000 passengers annually and modern car parks are ongoing and set for completion in the year 2015.

Figure 5: Completed 1.4km runway in the first Phase of Isiolo international

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications: Post Offices, Mobile Telephony, Landline

The only post office in the County is situated in Isiolo town and a sub-post office in Garbatulla urban centre. There are about 164 telephone connections (landlines) in the County. Around eight percent (2,090 $km^{2)}$ of the county have mobile network coverage leaving about 92 percent of the County without mobile phone network coverage. An important development goal is therefore to lincrease mobile network coverage in the county so that communication could be improved to better support social and economic activities.

1.6.3 Financial Institutions: Banks, SACCOs and Micro Finance Institutions

There are six Commercial Banks, two Micro-Finance Institutions, and one SACCO and all located in Isiolo town. The Commercial Banks are: Kenya Commercial Bank, Equity, K-Rep, Cooperative Bank, Barclays, and Consolidated Bank. The micro finance institutions are: Faulu Kenya and Kenya Women Finance. Isiolo Mwalimu SACCO operates in the county. Over 70 percent of households are excluded from financial services. Isiolo South Constituency residents rely on financial services in Mau town in Meru County.

1.6.4 Education Institutions: Primary and Secondary Schools, Polytechnics, Colleges, and Universities

The County has 142 public ECD centres and 29 private ones; 115 primary schools of which 93 are public while 22 are private; and 13 public and 2 private secondary schools. There are no established colleges or universities in the County but only satellite learning classes for university of Nairobi and Mt Kenya University offering some few courses. In view of the projected increase in the young population, there is therefore need to establish more primary and secondary schools,

modern polytechnics and a university campus to meet the county's requirements for educated and technical manpower.

1.6.5 Energy Access (Main Sources of Energy, Electricity Coverage)

The county's main source of energy is wood fuel. Over 70 percent of the households rely on fire wood as their main source of power. This has led to over-harvesting of trees primarily for charcoal causing extensive land degradation in the county. Of the 31,326 households in the county, only 2,500 have access to electricity. 85 percent of the trading centres, most schools and health facilities are not connected with electricity. Provision of clean sources of alternative energy will be critical in slowing down the cutting of trees. It will further save the time spent especially by women and girls in fetching wood fuel for domestic purposes.

1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres

There are seven major livestock markets in the county situated in Isiolo, Garbatulla, Kinna, Modogashe, Merti and Oldo/Nyiro. The main livestock traded include cattle, goats, sheep and camels. Buyers come from Nairobi, Meru, and as far as the coastal region of Kenyan. There is only one major town in the county; Isiolo which serves as the county's administrative headquarters. The other upcoming urban centres are: Garbatulla, Modogashe, Kinna, Merti and Sericho.

1.6.7 Housing Types

Most of the houses are constructed of mud, grass and wood. These dwellings are called "manyata" and are temporary in nature. A total of 9,850 of manyatas are made of mud and sticks walls while 5,491 are made up of grass and sticks walls. Permanent housing structures are only found in Isiolo town and other urban centers. In total, the permanent housing structures number 3,220 stone wall houses and 2090 brick wall houses.

1.7 Land and Land Use

Much of the land (80%) is communally owned and is under the trustship trusteeship of the county government. Government land constitutes 10 % of total land and includes land for schools, administration, army barracks, and health facilities. The remaining 10% of the land is under private ownership and was alienated for private investment in housing, industrial and commercial purposes. Over 80 percent of the land cannot support crop farming and is used as grazing land by the pastoralists. In some wards areas such Kinna, agro-pastoralism is practised with the inhabitants engaging in both livestock and crop farming.

Figure 6: Open Grazing Land in the County

1.7.1 Mean Holding Size

The livestock land carrying capacity is 25, which imply that only 25 tropical livestock units (TLU) can sustainably be kept under one hectare of land.

1.7.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

The percentage of land with title deeds is less than 1% . Title deed holders are unwilling to sell their land to potential investors. Lack of title deeds to the locals poses great challenge as they cannot use their land as collateral in acquiring loans for development and and are unable to earn compensation when land is purchased for investment in national development programmes like the LAPSSET project. Lack of title deeds further discourages willing and potential investors from investing in the county. There is therefore an agent need to fast track county land titling to public, private and communal ownership.

1.7.3 Incidence of Landlessness

The land is communally owned. The landless are mainly found in the towns where the poor from outside the county have not been able to purchase or be allocated plots.

1.8 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.8.1 Cooperative Societies

There are 28 Co-operative Societies in the county. Some of these include: Deedha Multipurpose cooperative society, Elbote Sacco that deals with miraa trade, Kinna Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Garfasa Farmers Cooperative engaging in crop farming and the Isiolo camel milk cooperative society which trades camel milk.

1.8.2 Non-Governmental Organizations

Some of the NGOs operating in the County include: Action Aid, Mid-P, Action against Hunger (ACF), KRCS, African Muslim Agency, Alfalah, Catholic Development Office, UNICEF, World Vision, Food for the Hungry (FH) and CCK.

1.8.3 Self Help, Women and Youth Groups

There are 60 active women self help groups, 345 community based organizations and 280 youth groups registered and operating in the county. Most women groups operate revolving funds. The level of activity of women and youth groups in the county depends on funding from various donors and government funded initiatives.

1.9 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

1.9.1 Main crops produced

A large portion of the county is arid and cannot support meaningful crop farming. However, maize, beans, cowpeas, onions are produced in the areas bordering Meru and Laikipia Counties. Mangoes, paw paws and other horticultural crops are produced in the existing private small-scale irrigated farm along rivers.

1.9.2 Hectares under food crops and cash crops

With no rain fed agriculture, the hectares under food crops is small. There are only 1,497 hectares under food crops production. However, the area under food crops is expected to increase to 2,000 hectares with the completion of Rapsu and Makadaka irrigations schemes.

1.9.3 Average Farm Sizes

The average farm size is one hectare. The relatively small average farm sizes is explained by the fact that most of the areas in the county are not suitable for rain-fed agriculture and reserved for grazing.

1.9.4 Main Storage Facilities

Privately owned traditional stores are the main food storage facilities in the county.

1.9.5 Main Livestock Breeds

The backbone of the county's economy is Livestock production with over 80 percent of the inhabitants relying on livestock for their livelihoods.

Nomadic pastoralism: Nomadic pastoralism is the more prominent in the county and defines the lifestyle of most of the county's inhabitants. It has had a negative impact on the environment due to the tendency of overgrazing caused by overstocking.

Intensive dairy production: This is less prominent economic activity in the county but lately gaining importance as a business in the county. Instead of grazing, cows are locked up and fed in stalls. The animal waste can be recycled into the farms as natural fertilizer and self-sustain the environment.

The main livestock cattle breeds are Zebu and Boran which are drought resistance breeds mainly for beef production. Goat breeds include the Galla (main), the Small East African and Saanen. A few farmers also keep dairy breeds like the toggenburg and the Swiss Alpine and many crosses of local and exotic breeds. The Black Head Persian breed is the dominant sheep breed in the county. The major breeds of camels found in the county are the Somali, the Turkana and the Rendille. The market for the county's livestock are mainly in Nairobi and other neighboring counties. In order to sustain the livestock industry in the county several measures and policy interventions need to be put in place to improve the industry and to mitigate the negative effects of overstocking.

Figure 7: Livestock Market in Belgesh in Isiolo County

1. 9.6 Number of ranches

The county has several ranches. A ranch neighbouring Lewa Wildlife Conservancy is used as a breeding ground of Black Rhinos. Borana ranch is a group ranch and is a home to 50 indigenous tree families and over 300 species of bird life. Its unique geographic situation makes the 35,000 hectare ranch a haven for a wide diversity of wildlife: buffalo, eland, Jackson's hartebeest and herds of Grant's gazelle, the highly endangered species grevy gazelle, impala and Burchell zebra roam its plains.

1.9.7 Main Fishing Activities and Types of Fish Produced

The main types of fish caught are caroes, tilapia, barbus and labeo. Fishing activities are carried out in fish ponds which are being promoted by the Fisheries department.

1.10 Forestry and Agro Forestry

1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Gazetted Forests

Currently two forests are earmarked for gazettement in the county, namely Gotu and Kipsing forests. The types of trees in found are those suitable for dry areas. These are mainly Acacia Propopis and Cassiasis species.

1.10.2 Main Forest products

The main forest products are poles, wood fuel, honey, dyes and gum.

1.10.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

a) Income generating activities including farm forests

This is done through sale of tree seedlings, movement permits of forest products, sale of gums and resins (small scale).

b) Protection of water catchment areas

KFS (Kenya Forest Services) in collaboration with WaRMA (Water Resources Management Authority), Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources are the major players towards protection of Isiolo River and Bisinandi River catchment areas.

c) Prevention of soil erosion

Soil erosion in Isiolo County is more serious in areas of Oldonyiro. The Land Reclamation office in Isiolo is coordinating all stakeholders in prevention of soil erosion in the county. This is done through planting of fruit trees using modern methods of water harvesting in the rehabilitated areas.

d) Provision of wood fuel and Generation of energy for industries

Wood fuel is collected from shrubs and trees on trust land mainly for domestic use. Currently there are no industries in the county but with the upgrading of Isiolo town to resort city status, many industrial developments will take place creating huge demand for energy.

e) Improvement of soil fertility

This has been achieved through agro forestry. KFS has been promoting the planting of Greveria robusta and the lucina species to improve soil fertility. The Lucina species can also be used as animal feed.

f) Growing of fruit trees for improved nutrition and markets

The fruit trees grown include pawpaw, avocados and guavas.

g) Provision of carbon sinks and Carbon trading

To achieve this objective the KFS and stakeholders will promote tree planting in schools, institutions and private farms. Efforts to protect acacia totelis species from being cut for production of charcoal are on going and will be intensfied.

h) Beautification activities in towns, highways, schools, homes and other public places

Kenya Forest Service in collaboration with NEMA, and Financial Institutions such as the KCB has in the past planted trees in Isiolo town (along the high way), at Isiolo Baraza park and in some selected schools. The KKV initiative has also assisted in increasing tree cover in the county. Under the ESP programme, trees were planted in 40 primary schools in the county. The tree planting programmes and projects will be prioritized in implementing this CIDP.

i) Animal Feeds production ventures

This has been achieved through the production of lucina species. There are efforts to research on Prosopis julifora species which has proven to be a form of animal feeds. Mordern animal feed manufacturing plants and methods will also be implemented under this CIDP.

j) Growing and processing plants for medicinal purposes

KFS in collaboration with other stakeholders are looking for ways of coming up with medicinal farms in the county before the end of 2015. Some of the trees with high medicinal value include: Neem (Muharobaini), Muringa stenopetala, Terminalia brownii, and mkwaju.

1.11 Environment and Climate Change

1.11.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation

The county is hot and dry in most months of the year hence the vegetation cover is very low and scattered. Charcoal burning, sand harvesting, overgrazing and overstocking in most parts of the county has been rapidly depleting the vegetation cover leaving land exposed to soil erosion. Much of the soil erosion is also caused by strong winds which lead to massive environmental destruction.

1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation has led to decreased vegetation cover; increase of environment-related diseases such as kalaazar, eyes and respiratory problems. During the windy season, visibility becomes very poor due to huge amount of dust. This has induced increase in both air and water borne diseases in the county.

1.11.3 Climate Change and Its Effects

Isiolo is one of the most vulnerable counties to climate change in Kenya. Some of the key vulnerabilities emanating from climate change include drought and unpredictable rainfall, floods, and spread of water and vector-borne diseases, loss of forests and wetland ecosystems, land degradation and desertification and scarcity of portable water.

Drought and unpredictable rainfall will impact negatively on the economy of the county leading to reduced crop yield, low livestock productivity, high livestock mortality, loss of income for farmers, famine and malnutrition. These impacts will be exacerbated by unsustainable use of ground water. Merti and Sericho the county's most arid areas are also expected to be most affected by famine and malnutrition in the absebce of mitigation measures against climate change.

Some areas of the country are will also experience increased precipitation in some seasons as a result of climate change. The county is expected to be adversely affected by flash floods with negative impacts such as sediment pollution, loss of fertility, landslides and erosion, and disruption of hydropower systems and destruction of other physical infrastructure. The Anthropogenic amplifiers of floods are: deforestation, unsustainable land use practices and ill-placed infrastructure.

The spread of water-borne and vector -borne diseases will be exercebated by lack of sanitation services. This will lead to disease proliferation and compromised public health. This requires significant mitigation and health planning. Loss of forests and wetland ecosystems will also lead to loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. In the absence of mitigation, climate change will lead to reduced crop yields, community migration and loss of livestock productivity.

In view of the above, this CIDP will put priority on programmes and projects that help to manage and adapt to climate change.

1.11.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

Some of the adaptation strategies to mitigate against the impact of unpredicatable drought are: introduction of drought resistant crop varieties, use of community irrigation, use of water saving irrigation, and putting more land into production. The other risk due to drought and unpredictable

rainfall is loss of income to farmers. There is need for improved weather forecasting, introduction of better adapted livestock, food processing and preservation techniques as well the establishment of food banks so as to adapt and cope with the the effects of climate change. Diversification of food production is also necessary.

In order to adapt to effects of floods as a result of climate change, there is need reconstitute basin slopes, undertake restoration of silted ponds, and initiate afforestation and reforestation programmes. There is further need for an early warning systems and raising awareness, planning settlements in low risk areas, constructing hydro power micro-stations, diversification of energy sources to wind, solar, and biogas, construction of shelters for displaced population, resettlement of communities at risk, and construction of water gates and culverts. To be able to control landslides and erosion, infrastructure planning is needed. It is also important to come up with integrated land use plans.

Adaptation strategies against water-borne and vector-borne diseases include: production of bio pesticides, malaria education campaigns, establishment of database of diseases and vectors, emergency plans and health care professional training.

Further, adaptation strategies to loss of forests and wetland ecosystems include: forest fire management and prevention as well as promoting energy efficiency. Forest conservation and promotion of other construction materials will be prioritized so as to ease pressure on the county's forests.

1.12 Mining

1.12.1 Ongoing Activities

The Government is currently prospecting for petroleum oil in Chari and Cherab wards in Isiolo North Constituency.

1.12.2 Mining Potential

The county has a lot of potentials for mining. Geological surveys have shown that the county has untapped deposits of mineral such as blue sapphire Saaer in Duse location, Ruby in Raspu and Korbesa locations, limestone and Biromix in Merti, and Gas in Merti and Ilango locations. The county has plenty of sand but its exploitation is haphazard and environmentally unsustainable. Under this CIDP the county government will put in place reforms to improve and regulate sand harvesting will also put in place measures to attract investors in the county's mining sector.

1.13 Tourism

1.13.1 Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves

The county has three game reserves namely Shaba, Buffalo Springs, and Bisanadi game reserves. Samburu and Meru national parks also border the county. The parks and game reserves in Isiolo County are famously known for their natural beauty and abundance of wildlife. Most conservancies in the county are also famous for providing sancuatrires to Black Rhinos. Over fifty indigenous tree families and over 300 species of bird life are found in the county. The county provides a unique home to wide diversity of wildlife including buffalo, eland, Jackson's hartebeest and herds of Grant's gazelle, impala and Burchell zebras.

Figure 8: Section of Buffalo National Reserve in Isiolo County

1.13.2 Main Wildlife Species

The main wildlife species found in the county includes: Black rhino (Diceros bicornis), African Wild dog (Lycaon pictus), Giraffe, Elephant, Ostrich, Monkeys, Antelopes, Impala, Giraffe, Leopard, Waterbuck, Lesser kudu, Greater kudu, Hippo, Grevy zebra, Buffalo, Lion and over 300 species of birds. There is an urgent need to protect the county's wildlife from poachers and illegal traders , especially killing of elephants for ivory.

1.13.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants, Bed Occupancy

There are a wide range of hotels and campsites in the county which offer accommodation to tourists. These include: one five star hotel with a bed capacity 34, two four stars hotels with total bed capacity of 78, three 3 star hotels with total bed capacity of 250, one two star hotel with a bed capacity of 311, three one star hotels with total bed capacity 348 and several unclassified hotels and restaurants.

1.14 Industries

The county has no manufacturing establishments /industries despite a huge potential in livestock product based industries. The main economic activity in the county is livestock production and this provide a huge potential for hides and skins processing (Tannery), camel and goat milk processing industries. The county has a great potential for wood based handicraft industries due to availability of indigenous suitable trees species. Currently, there are only 10 Jua Kali associations and several unorganized artisans whose number needs to be determined.

1.15 Employment and other Sources of Income

1.15.1 Wage Earners

This accounts for 14.5 percent of the county's population. Majority of the wage earners are employed in the hotel industry and public sector. Over 85.5 percent of the populace is not engaged in formal employment due to high illiteracy levels among the locals.

1.15.2 Self-Employed

60 percent of the county's population is in rural self employment. 15 percent is in the urban self employment doing retail trade in various commodity sales such as Miraa trade. Most of the rural dwellers are engaged in livestock trade.

1.15.3 Labour Force

This constitutes of 80,809 persons in 2012 translating to 51.94 percent of the county's population. The labour force is projected at 96,139 by end of 2017. In order to take advantage of the of employment opportunities that will come with massive investments of the new status of a resort city, international airport and LAPSSET project, the county needs to invest more on developing the capacity of the people to be skilled and more specialized.

1.15.4 Unemployment Levels

The county experiences high level of unemployment with over 70 percent of the labour force not formally employed. This is due to high illiteracy levels coupled by lack of skills. Training and empowerment are key strategies that the county will focus in this five Plan year period.

1.16 Water and Sanitation

1.16.1 Water Resources and Quality

Three big perennial rivers namely Ewaso Ngiro, Isiolo, and Bisanadi flow through the county. Rivers Ewaso Ngiro has its catchment area from the Aberdare and drains into the Lorian Swamp. The Isiolo River originates from Mt. Kenya and drains into Ewaso Ngiro River. Bisanadi river drains into River Tana. Most irrigation schemes are found along these rivers. Where the site conditions are suitable, floodwater harvesting facilities for communities in the county can be be constructed and by excavating shallow pans or ponds.

Figure 9: Section of Ewaso Ngiro River at Gotu during Wet Season

Most of the springs are situated within game reserves, and as such, are not accessible to local people. Data shows a total of 24 springs scattered along major rivers in Isiolo. However, due to degradation, 12 of these springs with negligible flows seem to have disappeared in recent years.

Over 58 percent of the domestic water is sourced from boreholes and 17 percent from shallow wells. Fifty nine percent of the total number of water sources are operational during the wet season, with only 36 percent operational in the dry season. Merti, Garbatulla and Sericho areas are poorly served with water sources, particularly during the dry season.

In general, water supply in the county can be divided into four majors sources: direct use of natural water sources such as rivers, streams and springs; developed surface water, such as earth dams, sand/subsurface dams, tanks and pans; developed groundwater such as wells, shallow wells and boreholes; and emergency water supply by the government using tankers. Up to 58 percent of the water sources have saline water hence limiting the availability of potable water, especially for human consumption.

1.16.2 Water Supply Schemes

The Isiolo Water and Sewerage Company supplies water in Isiolo town. The other supply schemes are: Merti Water Supply and Garbatulla Water Supply. The following projects are ongoing Korbesa Community Project, Dadachabasa 15 km Pipeline Project, and Dadachalaffe Borehole Water Supply Project.

Figure 10: Protected Natural Spring in Gotu

1.16.3 Water Sources (Distance to Nearest Water Points)

In terms of spatial coverage, about 93 percent of the county area lacks access to safe and clean water within five kilometers reach. Over 175 (73 percent) villages rely on water sources that are unsafe and beyond five kilometers reach. Some villages in Modogashe area are about 25 km from the nearest safe water source. The maximum distance cattle can walk without stressing them is 10 km yet 74 percent of the pastoralists walk over 15 km to the nearest water source for livestock.

1.16.4 Sanitation

As much as 81 percent of the households in the county have pit latrines, 56 percent of which are uncovered. Open defecation by adults and disposal of children feaces in the open is still rampant in most rural areas of the county. The use of buckets is disappearing and only 15 households still use them. Currently only 6 percent of the households are connected to the sewerage line in Isiolo town. The government is expanding the sewerage ponds in Isiolo town (see figure 11) to be able to connect more households to the sewer line.

Figure 11: Expansion Project of Sewerage Ponds in Isiolo Town

1.17 Health Access and Nutrition

1.17.1 Health Access (Health Facilities, Personnel)

Over 70 percent of the county's inhabitants live in the rural areas where health facilities are inadequate, inaccessible, and unaffordable. The county has two level four health facilities (Isiolo and Garbatulla level four hospitals), five level (what ?) health facilities and 34 level one health facilities. Most county's public health facilities lack adequate personnel. For example, Garbatulla level two health facility has only one doctor. The doctor**:** population ratio for the county is 1:20,000.

1.17.2 Morbidity: Five Most Common Diseases in Order of Prevalence

The five most prevalent diseases in the county are: malaria, diarrhoea, stomach ache, respiratory diseases and flu respectively. Majority of the cases of diarrhoea and stomach ache are associated with the use of contaminated water especially during the wet seasons.

1.17.3 Nutritional Status Prevalence of Stunting and Wasting In Children Under Five Years: Height-For-Age, Weight-For-Height, and Weight-For-Age

The prevalence of wasting in children is 3 percent whereas the prevalence of stunting is 18.6 percent. Height for Age prevalence of stunting is 13 percent, weight for height prevalence of stunting is 8 percent. The weight for age prevalence of stunting is 13 percent. The frequent famines and poor nutrition contributes to the high levels of wasting and stunting among the county's residents

1.17.4 Immunization Coverage

Currently 90 percent of the children in the county have been immunised against various diseases. Lack of enough health facilities, personnel, inaccessibility of some health facilities due to the poor terrain and distances explains why it has not been possible to achieve universal coverage of 100 percent immunization.

1.17.5 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

The average distance to a health facility is 25 km. Due to this factor coupled by the fact that there are inadequate health facilities in the county, access to family planning is a big challenge. Up to 73 percent of the women in the county deliver at home with the assistance of traditional mid wives. More than 60 percent of those in the reproductive age group do not have access to family planning. The contraceptive prevalence rate is 28 percent.

1.18 Education and Literacy

1.18.1 Early ChildHood Education

There are 142 public ECD centres of which 29 are private. Total enrolment is 8,991 with 5,034 being boys and 3,957 girls. The teacher pupil ratio in the ECD centres is 1:87. This ratio is far above the optimal of 1:40 implying that the county is running short of ECD teachers. Dropout rate is nil which means that all the pupils transit to primary schools. Currently the less than five years age group population is estimated at 25,651 and 90 percent of them are supposed to be attending ECD centres. This calls for rapid infrastructure development and an increase in manpower in ECD centres to accommodate this high number.

1.18.2 Primary Education

The county has 23,008 pupils enrolled in primary schools. The number of primary school teachers is 624. This implies that the teacher/pupil ratio is 1:37. The dropout rate is one percent implying that most pupils are transiting to secondary schools. However 74 percent of pupils walks/travel for over five km to reach the nearest public primary school. The current projection of primary school going children population is 35,989. This implies that over 37 percent of the children who are supposed to be in primary school are out of school. There is therefore urgent need to come up with strategies that will keep children in school.

1.18.3 Literacy

Literacy levels in the county are very low as 85 percent of the community members can neither read nor write. Of the male adult members, only 48 percent are literate. There are 63 adult literacy classes in the entire county with an enrolment of only 1,835 students out of which 649 are males and 1,186 are females. There is therefore a dire need to increase the number of adult literacy classes in the entire county and undertake campaigns to influence enrolment.

1.18.4 Secondary Education

The County has only 15 secondary schools, with an enrolment of 1,822 students (1,278 males and 546 females.) Teacher population in secondary schools stands at 61 with a teacher/student ratio of 1:30 The dropout rate is nil. However 83 percent of the students have to walk/travel for 5 km and above to reach the nearest secondary school.

1.18.5 Tertiary Education

There are three tertiary institutions in the county. These are St. Josephs Youth polytechnic, St. Marys Secretarial College, and Isiolo ECD Training centre. More tertiary institutions need to be constructed in each of the county's 10 Wards.

CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

2.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the county's socio-economic challenges, opportunities and strategies. It also provides a SWOT analysis of cross cutting issues and key development issues that affect the development of the county. The chapter concludes with a summay of main development issues and problems affecting the county, their causes, development objectives and potential strategic interventions analyzed under MTEF sectors and county functions as given in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution and gazetted in Legal Notice No 16 of 2013.

2.1 Key Development Challenges

Over time the Government has put in place various strategies to ensure effective implementation of programmes and projects all geared towards development and poverty reduction in the County. There has been a considerable achievement for some of these strategies despite various challenges that affected performance including floods, droughts and disease outbreaks affecting both humans and livestock.

Figure 12: Human and Livestock Scramble for Water during Drought

2.1.1 Inadequate and Poor Communication Network

The county has a road network of 975.5 km of which only three percent are bituminised. Seventy seven percent of the roads are earth surfaced and impassable during rainy season. Many sections of the gravel roads are very rocky and can only be used by heavy vehicles. The bad roads condition have made the cost of transportation to be quite high and a major hindrance to free movements of goods and services. There is therefore an urgent need to come up with a master plan to improve the county's roads net work in order to facilitate faster and higher economic growth of the county.

The county's telecommunications network is also very poor. Only 7 percent of the county has mobile phone network coverage while landline telephone connections are only 164. Internet access and usage is low as there only 12 cyber cafes in the whole county.

2.1.2 Inadequate Water and Sanitation

The county is prone to drought resulting to poor accessibility to clean water. Water shortage is the main cause of severe food insecurity. The water shortage mostly affects women and children as they have to walk long distances to collect water. The average distance to the nearest water source for most households in the county is 3km. Out of 31,326 households in the county, only 6 and 35 percent have access to piped water and potable water respectively. Scarcity of water has affected women participation in development as they spend time searching for water at the expense of other economic activities.

The sanitation situation is acute as open defecation by adults and children is rampant in most rural areas. On the whole 81 percent of households have pit latrines, 56 percent of which are uncovered. The use of buckets still exists in some Manyattas. Most urban centres lack sewerage systems and garbage disposal sites.

2.1.3 Population Growth

The inter-censual census growth rate is high at 3.7 percent. The county's population growth is further expected to increase rapidly as Lamu Port-Southern Sudan and Ethiopia Transport corridor (LAPSSET) projects including the Resort City and International Airport; flagship projects of the Vision 2030, attract increased migration into the county.

The population of those aged below 15 years is 30% of the total, which is very high compared to other age cohorts. This is due to poor family planning and results in high dependency rate. The age group 0-24 years comprises 60 percent of the population and majority of them are unemployed youth. This implies high dependency ratio, which encourages high consumption rather than savings and investment. There is therefore need to promote family planning initiatives to address this situation.

2.1.4 Low Productivity of Land

Due to prolonged drought and poor land management practices such as overgrazing and charcoal burnin, over the past few years, land has been degrading at a high rate. Much pressure has been exerted on semi arid zones due to rising influx of pastoralists from the neighbouring counties like Wajir, Samburu, Garissa and Marsabit. The county will institute measures to protect land from further degradation and promote diversification of compatible livelihoods by investing in pro-poor climate resilient livelihood options.

2.1.5 Poor Livestock Marketing Infrastructure

Livestock production supports most livelihoods in the county Despite this the county lacks a vibrant market for livestock and livestock products. There are very few livestock cooperatives to cushion pastoralists from exploitation by traders and middlemen in the livestock sub sector. There is therefore an urgent need to establish modern livestock marketing infrastructure and promote formation of livestock owners companies and cooperatives for the purpose of marketing both livestock and livestock products in order to benefit from the economies of scale. There is further

need to construct modern livestock product processing facilities including abattoirs for value addition to livestock products.

2.1.6 Weakness in the Land Tenure System

Land onwership and registration is very low in the county with less than one percent of the land registered. The low registration of titles has been a constant source of resource based conflicts and t low revenue collection of land rates which represents a significant loss of over ksh 250 million annually. Faster land adjudication and registration is therefore crucial to faster growth and development of the county. Without title deeds local inhabitants are constrained with regards to securing investment loans from banks and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and also wininng investors confidance.

2.1.7 Low level of Industrial Development:

The County lacks industries especially the agro based industries, which add value to farm and livestock products and enable farmers and pastoralists to fetch good market prices. There are no value addition plants such as milk processing plants for agriculture produce such as milk. It is expected that the already huge investments that the government has made in the livestock sub sector in construction of an abattoir in Burat ward will assist in adding value to livestock products. Planned investments in juakali and cottage industries under this CIDP are expected to create employment opportunities for the growing number of unemployed youth.

To address the issue of lack of manufacturing establishments in the county, the county government will encourage establishment of agro-based firms for processing products such as: milk, tomatoes, horticultural products, onions and cereals that can utilize the locally available raw materials.

2.1.8 Food Insecurity

Available data shows that the County has a food poverty rate of 77 per cent. Majority of its inhabitants depends primarily on relief food. Furthermore, the quantity of food crops harvested is low hence exposing families to hunger and malnutrition.

This CIDP will address food insecurity in the county by encouraging farmers to diversify food crops planted so as to include traditional varieties. Farmers will be given training on on-farm value addition to their produce. Sustainable land use management practices will be disseminated to farmer groups for replication. Farmers will further be sensitized on the need to farm two seasons as opposed to the current single season in a year and the importance of growing early maturing and disease resistant food varieties. The county government will also support investment in irrigation as a means of increasing food production and addressing food insecurity in the county.

2.2 Cross-cutting Issues

The following are the cross cutting issues identified in the county; high poverty rates; high prevalence of HIV/AIDs, rate; gender inequality, Disaster Management, environmental degradation; Climate Change; and Disaster Risk Reduction. Below is a SWOT analysis of these cross cutting issues.

2.2.1 High Poverty Levels

With 71 percent of the county population living below the poverty line, there is need to develop programmes directed at addressing acute poverty especially among pastoralists. This is partly

because of insecure land tenure system compounded by breakdow of traditional land management systems as well climate change effects and incidences of insecurity.

Development of secure land titling to confer ownership, arresting insecurity, supporting traditional land management practices and further development of programmes and projects on sustainable land use, provision of water, and disease control all need to be put in place given that the county economy is greatly dependent on livestock. Pastoralists have been under constant threat of poverty especially during drought episodes, making them lose large portion of their livestock due to starvation and lack of water.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Devolution of resources as per the new constitution; • Increase in the number of donor funded projects; • Availability of natural resources such as sand, quarry, minerals, land and forest; • Revenue from devolved funds such as LATF, CDF, CESS, and from business permits; • Presence of a number of NGOs addressing poverty alleviation programmes.	• Cultural beliefs and practices like early marriage; • Poor infrastructure and harsh topography; • High illiteracy levels; • High dropout rates in school; • Inadequate financial institutions offering credit facilities: • Harsh climatic conditions; • Inadequate water resources; • Poor implementation of development projects
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Revamping of Kenya Meat Commission; Construction of the slaughter house/Abattoir in the County; • Establishment of community sanctuaries for ecotourism; • Upgrading of Isiolo Airport to International Standard; • LAPSSET Project; • Construction of Resort City in the County; • Increased government and development partner interest in the County development; • Youth Enterprise Fund; • Women Enterprise Fund. • Uwezo Fund	• HIV/AIDs pandemic; • Wide spread conflicts and insecurity; • Overdependence on donor assistance; • Low literacy level; • Environmental degradation e.g. illegal sand harvesting, deforestation, quarrying; • Drought.

2.2.2 High Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a major problem in pastoralists' communities due to movements of men from one area to another in search of pastures while leaving their families behind. Further, areas adjacent to Isiolo town has a heavy concentration of military training camps, and being a transit town, Isiolo town and the adjoining areas have seen a rise in commercial sex workers.

Medical reports from Isiolo level three hospitals indicate that HIV prevalence fell from 6.1 percent in 2008 to 4.9 percent in 2012. The major affected areas are Isiolo town, Garbatulla, Ngaremara and Merti. The threat posed by HIV/AIDS is that of an increase of OVCs and in deaths among the productive population. The pandemic has also increased demand for health services and health care provision.

Interventions should be multidimesional and county and constituency AIDS technical committees will mobilize all stakeholders to fight new infections and promote community based care for those infected and affected by AIDS. Under this CIDP, HIV/AIDs related issues will further be mainstreamed in all development activities in the county. Increased focus will also be on education to prevent mother to child transmission.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Dedicated staff; • Well trained community health workers; • Availability of essential drugs in health facilities; • Availability of ART; • Presence of numerous collaborators in the fight against HIV/AIDs; • Presence of CACCs; • Mobile VCT clinics; • Presence of PMTCT centers.	• Ignorance of the dangers by unskilled birth attendance; • Vastness of the County vis-à-vis low resource allocation; • Long distances to health centers due to inadequate health facilities; • Inadequate health personnel; • High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate; • High defaulting rates by HIV/AIDS patients due to weak tracking mechanism; • Multi-drug resistance to certain opportunistic infections e.g. Multi Drug Resistant TB.
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Availability of a global Fund to boost the fight against the scourge; • Improvement of services offered in health facilities through infrastructure development; • Institutional capacity building of health management boards and committees; • Proposed HIV/AIDs Bill in parliament; • Training of health personnel on management skills; • Renewed support from the development partners through initiatives such as TOWA; • Numerous publicity campaigns against HIV/AIDs pandemic in the media.	• Limited and resource allocation criteria which fails to take into account the size of the county; • Difficulty in communication in case of emergencies; • Insecurity causing communities to abandon health facilities; • Inbuilt stigma against HIV/AIDs patients; • Poor road network and means of communication; • Cultural beliefs.

2.2.3 Gender Inequality

Women in the County are more vulnerable to poverty than men. They spend most of their time searching for water and firewood. In addition, they do not own or control assets like livestock and rarely take part in decision making as it is a preserve of men. It is also notable that men benefit more from formal education, as young girls remain at home to help in household chores and herding. Because of this, women are not able to develop skills that enable them to find gainful employment or engage in business. They are therefore not able to compete with men in many spheres of life. There is minimal recognition of the role of women in development across a number of communities in the county. Primary school droput rates are higher among girls than boys. Most girls never complete primary education or secondary education. Most of the girls are married at early ages and perfrom domestic chores as the boy child is more valued among the pastoralist.

In order to address the prevailing gender disparities, the county government will prioritize capacity building initiatives and take deliberate efforts at empowering women to enhance their status. In addition, girl child education will be mainstreamed in development, with great emphasis on the improvement of girl child enrolment and increased focus given to retention of girls in schools. Efforts will be directed towards strengthening and supporting existing women groups to initiate income generating projects.

Investment will be made in the provision of potable water for the purpose of reducing the distances and time taken by women and girls in fetching water and involvement of women in peace and conflict resolutions in the County will be intensified. Sensitization will be done of community members to discard negative cultural attitudes and practices towards women and to encourage gender balanced development.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
• High level of awareness on development of the social sector; • Presence of donor programmes addressing women issues; • Presence of CBOs and civil societies fighting for gender based rights.	• High dependence on donor assistance; • High illiteracy; • Non-recognition by the community of the role played by women;
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Women Enterprise Fund; • Youth Enterprise Fund; • Self help groups (ROSCAS); • Micro finance institutions. • Uwezo Fund	• HIV/AIDs; • Political instability; • Disasters; • Insecurity; • Retrogressive cultural practices.

2.2.4 Disaster Management

Isiolo County is a disaster prone region as it is vulnerable to hazards such a drought, floods and livestock and human disease epidemics. The most prevalent disaster is drought which results in loss of human life and livestock deaths and causes frequent migration of affected communities. Such migrations often result in conflicts over grazing rights.

Various interventions will be put in place to reduce vulnerability to disasters. Part of these include; strengthening of EWS (Early Warning Systems), establishment of multi-agency disaster rapid response teams and strengthening linkages between County level actors and national operation centre.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Well endowed with natural capital including livestock, minerals, game, tourists attraction sites, rangeland, and wide open spaces; • A resilient local community with developed mechanisms for coping and adapting to harsh environment. • Presence of NGOs and development partners assisting in quick response to emergencies.	• Rampant conflict over dwindling scarce resources ; • Weak human capital base due to low investment in education; • Poor or non-existent of physical infrastructure such as roads, hospitals and telecommunication services in most parts of the county, • Collapse of traditional pasture management practices ; • Poor land tenure systems; • Cultural practices which inhibit uptake of new ideas; • Bad/impassable roads during rainy season; • Low mobile phone and tele- communication network coverage; • Overstocking of livestock; • Rapid herd growth; • Lack of systems to protect indigenous intellectual property rights.
Opportunities	**Threat**
• Increased government and development partner interest in ASAL development ; • Establishment of the National Drought Management Authority; • Implementation of the Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) Programme; • Drive for peaceful co-existence with other communities in the region; • Value addition for livestock products.	• Rampant insecurity in the region; • Endemic poverty and rising population ; • HIV/AIDS; • Low private sector interest in investment in disaster management; • Growing frequency of climatic shocks; • Overdependence on relief assistance.

2.2.5 Environmental Degradation

The main challenge in the county remains poor management of natural resources and consequent land degradation. There are no controls over grazing lands, spread of settlements and water points. Further, no mechanisms exist to ensure equitable sharing of benefits from the natural resource base. This has led to localized degradation of the environment and intensified community conflicts over natural resources.

Land pressures in the rangelands are increasingly becoming acute due to influx of pastoralist from the neighbouring counties leading to an increase in degradation of much of the dry-season grazing

areas on which the locals depend. A County Land Policy and Spatial Plan will therefore be formulated to provide a framework to address many of the land challenges facing the County including land and boundary disputes, land degradation and sharing of benefits from natural resources.

Uncontrolled charcoal burning and trade has further led to massive environmental degradation, leading to decreased vegetation cover and increase in environment-related disasters. The vegetation cover has been rapidly depleted exposing the area to the threats of floods and strong winds.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Conservation of the environment;	• Poor waste disposal culture. • Weak enforcement of waste management and pollution; • Low afforestation in the county;
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Available Availability of casual labor; • Political good will; • Private partnerships; • Many CSOs; • Presence of devolved funds; • Income from Carbon Credits	• Fires; • Droughts; • Improper waste disposal and lack of a landfill; • Overstocking.

2.2.6 Climate change

The county is classified as arid with scant vegetation cover. This makes it vulnerable to wind and water erosion. Some of dangers of climate change experienced in the county include drought and unpredictable rainfall, floods, and spread of water and vector borne diseases, loss of wetlands ecosystems, land degradation and desertification and scarcity of potable water. Another vulnerability is depletion of underground water. Climate change will be worsened by deforestation, unsustainable land use practices and intensified grazing. It will lead to reduced crop yields, community migration and loss of livestock productivity. As a mitigation measure, rehabilitation of degraded lands will be prioritized. Programmes such as afforestation, supporting natural production of fodder for livestock and enabling traditional grazing patterns that have low impact on the environment and are adaptable to climate change will further be supported under this CIDP.

In 2006, a severe flood led to loss of human lives and livestock and massive destruction of property contrasted the following year by a drought in 2007. To manage and lessen the impacts of climate change and its extreme weather events, the County government will implement mitigation measures and adaptation strategies that are resilient to extreme climatic events. Traditional and modern early warning systems and raising of awareness on climate change adaptation strategies will be accorded priority. The adoption of renewable and alternative sources of energy and proper environmental management that will not only help in dealing with climate change but also earn the county the much needed revenue from carbon trading in international market will also be supported

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Existence of comprehensive policies, plans and programmes for climate change adaptation; • Government commitment to conservation of the forest reserves or gazetted forest; • Existing Institutions • Existing academic institutions in the country; • Existence of political will; • Existence of information and data; • National supporting policies; • Implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)	• Weak implementation of policies and enforcement of regulations; • Corruption in the public sector; • Lack of adequate funding; • Lack of Capacity; • Few climate change experts and scientist; • Unreliable or outdated data; • weak instututial governance, technical, and financial capacity.
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Five Year National Development Plan which incorporates climate change strategies • National budget incorporating climate adaptation strategies; • Public Private Sector dialogue on climate change adaptation issues; • Opportunities to train and build and capacity • Goodwill from development partners; • Emerging technological innovation • Constitution 2010 which has provided for devolution of resources and importance of environmental conservation	• Lack of harmonization between economic growth and poverty reduction; • Ministries and sectors with differing priorities; • Lack of appropriate data;

2.2.7 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Disaster risk reduction is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to reduce exposure to hazards, lessening vulnerability of people and property through improved preparedness. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) aims to reduce the damage, severity and impact on society and the environment. The DRR efforts have been previously coordinated by the provincial administration but this has changed with the establishment of the county governments and it is one of the main devolved functions. Therefore, Isiolo County needs to develop DRR plans and strategies as well as capacity to deal with disaster. Currently the county lacks fire station and should fire tragedy happens the consequences are unmanageable

The common disasters in the county therefore include severe drought, floods, famine, tribal clashes, cattle rustling, and banditry which have all along led to displacement, loss of lives of both animals and human, loss of shelter and severe degradation of the environment. Uncontrolled

charcoal burning and sand harvesting are prevalent thus damaging natural environment in the County. Inter tribal conflicts arising from cattle rustling and banditry among the neighbouring tribes (Boran, Turkana and Samburu) has always led to severe fights in the County.

SWOT Analysis for DRR.

Strength	Weakness
• National and County government support on disaster prevention and mitigation; • Disaster Risk Reduction Experts from various government and non government departments in the county; • Vibrant county administration in mobilizing local volunteers in disaster prone areas; • Support from NGOs such as World Vision, Red Cross, and Catholic Diocese of Isiolo in carrying extensive disaster prevention awareness and early warning system through seminars, trainings and mapping; • Existence of District Disaster **M**anagement Committees (DDMC); • Presence of national government department for Special Programmes and Arid Lands; • Incorporation of DRR issues in the constitution of Kenya; • Developed communication channels , e.g. like the upcoming local radio stations in Garbatulla. • Indigenous knowledge	• Lack of clarity and synchronization of management systems at national and county levels causing problem of coordination and resultant inefficiency; • Lack of research on causes of disaster occurrence which include characteristics and causes of occurrence, directions for improvement management systems and policy and operational planning; • Lack of staff, budget, tools and equipment; • Lack of training on disaster risk reduction; Absence of evaluation system for disaster reduction at the county level; • Poor enforcement of existing legislation on DRR.
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Goodwill from the government on disaster risk reduction; • Goodwill from development partners on disaster risk reduction; • Inclusion of Disaster risk reduction in National Development Policy documents; • Local administrative organization, willingnesss of people and communities especially in disaster prone areas to acitively participate in disaster prevention and mitigation; • New technology for early warning system, disaster prevention and	• Unpreparedness to cope with and manage occurance of sudden disasters • Poor Data collection system; • Difficulty in developing information system for identifying and to make decision on disaster prevention and mitigation at the policy level; • Existence of multiple agencies from government and non government sector with unclear roles and direction on disaster risk reduction; • Funding dictated by the national government; • Lack of proper coordination from the lead agencies and key stakeholders; • Lack of political goodwill to enforce DRR policies; • Increased demand for natural resources

mitigation; • Use of Information technology and communication systems for linking agencies involved in disaster risk reduction; • Devolved system of government	• Adverse climate change leading to frequent droughts and floods; • High population growth rate exerting high demand on available resources.

2.2.8 The Youths

The youth by definition are the population between the ages of 18 to 35 years. This age group forms part of the productive age group and in the county it constitutes about 35.2 per cent of the total population. The youth form a crucial part and play a vital role in the development process of the county. However in recent times the youthful population has lacked resilience by being more vulnerable to drugs, HIV and AIDS and other social evils weakening their ability to participate in the county's development processes. Past efforts to empower the youth include registration of youth groups, funding of registered groups, training of youth in health issues, involvement of youths in meaningful economic activities, involvement in development committees, revival and equipping of youth polytechnics, creating employment opportunities and putting in place an enabling environment for entrepreneurial skills development. However, lack of business entrepreneurial skills, negative attitudes by some leaders on provision of credit to youths, inability of the staff to reach the youths in remote areas, inadequate staff of the ministry responsible for youth affairs and drug abuse have affected the youth negatively.

SWOT Analysis: Youth

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Establishment of Youth Enterprise Fund; • Rehabilitation of youth polytechnics; • Formation of youth councils; • Devolution of funds to the counties; • Provision of tools and equipment to youth polytechnics; • Routine inspection programme of youth polytechnics; • Periodic employment of the youths in government initiatives such as KKV/KYEP, and the national youth service.	• Lack of office accommodation; • Inadequate funding ; • Delays in release of funds; • Youth not seeking elective leadership positions; • Inadequate technical skills; • Poor record keeping; • Discrimination against youth with special needs; • Inability to come up with creative entrepreneurial activities.
Opportunities	**Threats**
• An informed youth population; • Existence of youth councils; • Enactment of national youth policy; • Support from the local leaders; • Existence of organized and registered youth groups ; • Political good will; Availability of new technologies; • Establishment of the Uwezo Fund	• Dependency syndrome; • Inadequate financial base ; • High youth mobility; • Bias towards IGAs as opposed to social activities; • HIV / AIDS and • Drug abuse among youth

2.8.9 Physically Challenged Persons

This category of the population constitutes about 1.3 per cent of the county's total population. For a long time physically challenged persons have been marginalized in all sectors of development due to a perception that they may not be able to perform duties and other roles in society. They have also been treated with disrespect and seen as dependants who cannot add value to economic and developmental processes. Under this CIDP policies and guidelines to mainstream the physically challenged into development will be developed and implemented .

SWOT Analysis: Physically Challenged Persons

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Formation of groups for people with disabilities; • Involvement of people with disabilities in key decision making committees such as the County and sub-County forums committees; • Direct support of people with disabilities from development partners and other private sector and civil society donors.	• Unclear structures at the County levels for people with disabilities; • Low level of uptake of disability friendly requirements in all sectors; • Inadequate technical skills among people with disabilities; • Inadequate funding of disability groups; • Inadequate special education schools and teachers in the County
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Cash transfer fund for disabled; • Government policy and regulations on involvement of people with disability in key programmes; • Disbursements of disability funds to constituencies; • Mainstreaming of disability in all government programmes	• Weak structures for advocating for rights of people with disabilities; • Widespread of stigmatization from parents, employees and communities; • HIV and AIDS

2.8.10 Summary of County Development Issues, Causes, and Strategies

Table 10 below summarises the key issues identified from the public consultations, their causes and the required strategies to mitigate or fully address them.

Table 9: County Development Issues, Causes, and Strategies

Issue/problem	Causes	Strategies
Low education levels particularly post primary education	• Low staffing levels • Lack of prioritization of education • Lack of relevant education system for nomadic lifestyle	• Increasing staffing and education facilities • Expand sensitization strategy on the importance of education Development of a strategy for education of mobile populations.
Low staffing in health facilities	• Lack of development in Isiolo County has resulted in inability of the county to attract and retain health care professionals	• Staff recruitment and retention drive • Strategy to compensate workers for hardship

Issue/problem	Causes	Strategies
	• The county is considered a hardship area with respect to working environment	conditions • Improving infrastructure and security in the county
Obtaining irrigation licenses	• Communal land tenure	• Legal framework for working with communal land tenure systems
FGM among young girls	• Enforcement of cultural practices	• Sensitization and advocacy against FGM
Poor rangeland management	• Low education levels • Overgrazing • Poor livestock management practices • Failure of communal land tenure systems to promote responsible use of rangelands	• Behavior change strategies on livestock stocking levels • Expansion in coverage of community extension services for livestock. Develop strategies on how communal land can elicit ownership among individuals
Water insecurity	• Low rainfall • Lack of water storage and management practices	• Integrated approach towards water management
Food insecurity	• Low capacity for crop farming • Lack of adequate storage strategies to sustain County during droughts • Low area under irrigation	• Increase the scope of Irrigation schemes on viable land • Develop strategies to monitor and sustain food reservoirs for the County population • Increase physical storage capacity for food
Poor access to markets for livestock and farm products	• Poor Road Network • Lack of marketing strategy for agricultural produce • Poor market knowledge among pastoralists and farmers	• Implement Plans for road upgrades • Link local produce with suitable market • Increase awareness among pastoralists and farmers • Use of mobile phone technology to access prices in local and international markets
Low levels of disaster preparedness	• Low levels of staff allocated to disaster management • Lack of integrated management of conflict	• Prioritise disaster management both natural and anthropogenic by allocating staff to adequately deal with the issues • Develop an integrated approach for disaster management including key

Issue/problem	Causes	Strategies
		stakeholders and taking the lead instead of allowing CSOs to take the lead themselves • In conjunction with neighbouring count.ies, develop a system for branding livestock including use of electronic tagging
Poor diversification of livelihood strategies	• Over dependence on livestock • Failure to maximize on alternatives such as crop farming, trade, industry and cultural and wildlife tourism	• Behavioral change communication strategies to be targeted at diversification of economic activities in the County • Invest in other viable alternative livelihood strategies and create awareness of the strategies among community members
Gender inequality	• Cultural and Community attitudes which discriminate against women • Lack of affirmative action to empower women. • Persistence of FGM issue	• Advocacy for equal opportunities for all genders to be prioritized • Step up initiatives against FGM to secure reproductive health for all women • Implement affirmative action for wemen in employment and access to other opportunities
Overall human resource capacity	• Low literacy levels in the County meaning that few locals are eligible to form the human capital in the County • Poor staffing levels across all sectors in the County	• Investment in development of homegrown human capital over the long tem period • Increased incentives for pursuing tertiary education in the short and medium term period

Table 10: Key Challenges and Opportunities

Key Developmental Challenges	Key Opportunities
• Low levels of infrastructure development especially lack of access roads in most parts of the county and region; • Water scarcity, low accessibility to safe drinking water and inadequate sanitation facilities; • Inadequate health and educational facilities in the region that fall far below the national average; • High poverty levels, characterized by inequitable access to resource and wealth creation opportunities; • Recurrent famine, floods and droughts resulting to loss of livestock and poor agricultural yields; • Environmental degradation; and • Inter and intra-regional conflicts and spillover effects of conflicts from neighboring counties. • Diversification of economic activities and livelihoods • Gender imbalance and inclusion of women in the development process	• Vast land for investment opportunities; • Unexploited mineral resources which can promote industrial development; • Ewaso Ng'iro river which can be utilized for hydro-power generation and irrigation; • On-going oil exploration; • Potential for alternative energy sources in terms of solar and wind power; • National game reserves for tourism development; • Abundant livestock resources which can promote industrial development; • Abundant gum and resin resources to promote industrial development; • Availability of human resource; • Rich cultural diversity to promote cultural and eco-tourism; • Abundant building materials to promote modern improved local housing technology • Construction of Isiolo International Airport which gives an opportunity for the county to pursue an export led growth strategy

2.3 Analysis of Sector based issues and causes

The Table below provides a summary of the main development issues and challenges affecting the county. It _presents a summary of the main development issues and problems affecting the county, their causes, development objectives and potential strategic thrusts by sectors.

MTEF Sector/ Sub-sector	Function of County/National Government	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective/Targets	Potential Strategic Policy Thrust
MTEF- Sectors: Agriculture and Rural Development						
Agriculture	Crop production; Plant diseases control. Cooperative Societies.	Food insecurity	Poorly developed inputs market; Inadequate and unreliable water supply; Poor soil fertility; Poor agronomic practices; Low use of crop protection chemicals (products); Low adoption of soil and water conservation techniques; Lack of knowledge of the optimal timing for various horticultural crops; Overdependence on rain fed farming; Few extension staff.	Ensure food Security in the County by 2017.	Make fertilizer affordable to all farmers by 2015; Increase area under food crop production by 200 % through irrigation by 2017; Reduce post harvest loss by 70% by 2015; Increase area under horticultural produce by 200% by 2017.	Provision of free certified seeds to farmers Provision of free drought tolerant seeds to farmers Increase awareness on technologies to increase soil fertility; Increase awareness on water harvesting technologies for irrigation; Train farmers on proper post harvest handling; Increase investment in food storage facilities Provision of cheap credit to encourage farmers to adopt modern agronomic practices; Training farmers on feed production and conservation, Water harvesting.

Livestock	Animal husbandry; County Abattoirs; Animal diseases; Livestock sales yards. Veterinary services; Cooperative societies. Animal control and welfare	Poor animal health	Frequent droughts; Inadequate funding for extension; High cost of livestock inputs; High cost of breeding animals; Poor livestock breeds; Malnutrition due to poor pasture development; Lack of an animals feed industry Inadequate supply of vaccines; Lack of staff.	To improve living standards of livestock producing households	To increase household income by at least 100 % by 2017	Intensify early warning systems; Intensify disease surveillance and control; Sensitize farmers on breed improvement ; Provision of water for livestock; Promotion of pasture management and hay bailing; Branding and electronic tagging of livestock Establishment of a modern animals feed manufacturing plant Establishment of livestock marketing yards; Promotion of private sector investment in livestock products processing industries.
MTEF- Sectors: General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs Sector						
Tourism	Trade licences; Local Tourism; County games reserves; Facilities for accommodation; County roads; Cultural activities;	Untapped potential	Poor infrastructure Inadequate marketing; Insecurity.	Increase the tourist population by 500,000 by 2017.	Increase the number of tourist by 100,000 by 2014.	Aggressive advertisements in the international market; Improve infrastructure in game parks and reserves; Certification of homes and sites for cultural and eco-tourism; Finalize the construction of the resort city; Completion of the international airport; Ensure security within the county
MTEF- Sectors: Education Sector						

Education	Primary education; Village polytechnics; Home craft centres; Childcare facilities; ECDE.	Low literacy levels Low enrolment rates; High dropout rates	Inadequate learning facilities; Inadequate staff; Poverty; Child labour; Religious and cultural beliefs	Increase the literacy level from 15% to 50% by 2017	Increase the transition rate to secondary to 100% by 2017 Increase the net primary enrolment rate to 90% by 2017	Increase provision of physical facilities in schools; Increase staffing levels; Provide mordern learning tools and equipment; Sensitize the public on the importance of education; Provide bursaries to children from poor households; Create mobile schools and boarding girl's schools in areas that are very remote; Construct additional primary and secondary schools; Construct ECDE facilities and mainstream ECDE in the county education system; Expand the construction of TIVET institutions and village polytechnics
MTEF- Sectors : Health Sector						
Health	County health facilities and pharmacies; Ambulance services; Promotion of primary health care;	Low health standards	Inadequate health facilities; Poorly equipped health facilities Shortage of health personnel; Inadequate drugs; High poverty levels; Inadequate capacity of the health facilities management committees; Poor transport and communication; Low doctor and nurse patient ratio;	To improve health standards for all county residents	To decrease the average distance to the nearest health facility from 25km to 10 km by 2017; Reduce Infant Mortality rate to below 30/1000 by 2017; To increase the under one immunization coverage from 90% to 95% by 2017;	Establish new health facilities; Recruit and deploy more health personnel; Provide adequate drugs. Train CHEWS; Sensitize communities on importance of immunization Carry more vaccination campaigns; Intensify HIV/AIDs awareness campaigns; Provide free ARVs; Provide free maternal health

			Long distances to health facilities.		To reduce HIV/AIDs prevalence rate from 4.9/100 to 1/100 by 2017.	care; Establish maternal wings in all public health care facilities in the county; Establish an e-health hub in the County.
MTEF- Sectors : Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector						
Roads	County roads; Street lights;	Impassable roads	Earth surface roads Rocky roads Gravel roads Rugged terrain	To upgrade all roads to a bitumen/paved standards	To increase bitumen road network from 34 km to 150 km by 2015 To make all impassable roads to all weather roads standards by 2015	Provide funds for major and rural access roads Initiate routine road maintenance through RMFLF; Initiate classification of roads; Initiate the construction of trunk roads and bridges; Initiate gravelling and spot improvement on all unpaved roads
Energy	Street lighting; Electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation.	Very low electricity coverage; Over reliance on firewood charcoal for fuel; Low population density; High levels of poverty; Nomadic way of life; Rugged terrain; Insecurity; Long distances to the nearest urban centres; and Temporary	Provide all the urban centres and 80% of the households with electricity	To connect 3 urban centres with electricity;	To increase electricity connection from current 2,500 households to 10,000 by 2017.	Expand rural electrification programme; Promote the use of wind and solar energy; Promote use of fuel efficient jikos; Promote use of cheap solar energy lamps to replace kerosene lamps

		housing structures				
ICT		Low mobile Network and internet coverage	Poverty; limited mobile infrastructure; Lack of electricity in rural areas; Poor transport network; Low population density.	To increase mobile phone network coverage to cover the whole county.	To increase mobile phone network coverage from current 8.1% to 50% 2017.	To partner with mobile service providers through cost sharing of equipments; Expansion of electricity coverage; Invest in solar and wind energy sources; Set up and expand digital villages; Incoporate ICT cabling in new building designs.
MTEF- Sectors: Environmental Protection, Water and Housing sector						
Water	Soil and water conservation; Water and sanitation; Storm water management;	Inadequate access to safe drinking water	Persistent drought Poor water harvesting Pressure on water points from large livestock herds. High salinity of underground water; Long distance to water points	Safe and clean water for all	Connect 50% of households with piped water by 2017; Reduce the average distance to water points from 3Km to 1Km by 2015	Surface run off harvesting; Roof catchments; Construction of small, medium, big dams and pans; Rehabilitation and sinking of new boreholes/wells; De-silt existing water points; Provide credit to households to invest in roof water catchment; Investment in water treatment plants; Construction of weirs for underground water recharging.

Environment	Soil and water conservation; Forestry.	Massive environmental degradation	Communal land ownership; Uncontrolled grazing; Uncontrolled charcoal burning; Poor disposal of solid wastes; Illegal logging/bush clearing.	Increase forest cover by to meet international standards (10%)	Increase forest cover by 2% by 2017	Land adjudication and registration; Promotion of afforestation; Controlling charcoal burning Controlling grazing; Prevention of soil erosion.
Housing	Housing, Land surveys and Mapping.	Poor and inadequate housing	High poverty levels; Lack of secure land tenure; High cost of construction materials; Lack of qualified labour; Traditional and cultural mindset.	Decent housing for all	Improve the quality of housing by 2017	Provide soft loans for housing to poor households; Subsidize cost of building materials ; Partner with private sector in construction of affordable houses; Promote land titling. Construct office blocks and housing for county public service
MTEF- Sectors : Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector						
Immigration and Registration of Persons		Low registration coverage	Low literacy levels; Lack of awareness; Lengthy vetting process; Corruption; Lack of manpower of department of registration; Poor roads	To increase registration levels in the County	To increase registration levels in the County by 10% by 2015 and by 20% in 2017	Deploy an ICT based registration system and procure adequate equipments and add funds; Conduct community awareness campaigns on registration
Kenya Police		High incidences of insecurity	Illegal arms; Cattle rustling; Poverty	Zero crime rate	Reduce illegal arms by 80% by 2017; Reduce cattle rustling by 60% by 2017	Increase police patrols; Deployment of more police officers to the county; Promote community policing; Provision of modern equipments to police department; Promotion of peace

						campaigns among neighbouring communities. Electronic tagging of livestock to assist police in combating cattle rustling
IEBC		Low registration of voters	Lack of national identity card; Cultural and religious beliefs; Lack of awareness; High illiteracy levels; Nomadic way of life.	100% registration of eligible voter population	To increase voter registration from the current 77.5 to 100% by 2017	Awareness campaigns; Promote issuance of national identity cards to youth and adults; Increase the number of voting centres; and Promote mobile registration outreach
MTEF- Sectors: Public Administration and Internal Relations						
Planning and National Development		Weak coordination Low staffing.	Parallel committees; Lack of equipments and facilities; Low funding; Weak linkage between the County Development initiatives and sectors plans; Lack of up to date data;	To foster sustainable socio- economic development at the County level through collecting, interpretation dissemination and implementation of government policies.	100% dissemination of policy documents;	Capacity building on planning and M&E; Capacity building on compilation of county statistics in standardized formats Carrying out regular surveys; Continued updating of County projects ; Interpretation and Dissemination of policies.
Office of the President		Weak service delivery	Poor accommodation; Lack of transport and office equipment; High staff turnover Low public image.	Timely service delivery to the public.	To deploy ICT system in all ward offices; To procure vehicles; Develop housing and offices for staff.	Procure vehicles and equipments Procure and install ICT systems in all ward offices. Procure land for housing development

Financial Services		Weak Service delivery	Lack of transport and office equipments; Low staffing; Low computerization of the financial systems.	Timely service delivery to all government departments.	Reduce delays in services delivery by 50% by 2017.	Computerization of financial systems; Deployment of more staff; Train staff in the area of financial services; Fully implement IFMIS
MTEF- Sectors : Social Protection, Culture and Recreation						
Children	Childcare centres.	Violation of child rights	Poverty; Cultural beliefs; Lack of awareness; Inadequate social; protection scheme.	To increase child's rights awareness to 100%.	To increase child's right awareness by 50% by 2015.	Conduct Child Rights awareness campaigns; Protection of girl child from harmful cultural practices; Enforcement of laws protecting children from abuse. Establish and expand child protection centers
Youth	Village polytechnics; Home craft centres. Control of drugs and pornography	High youth unemployment	Lack of job opportunities; Lack of skills; Lack of collateral; Lack of cheap credit; Poverty; Crime, drugs and substance abuse; Low levels of education.	Reduce youth unemployment to 10%	To ensure decent job opportunities for 30% of the unemployed youth by 2017.	Establish vocational and technical institutions in each wards; Provide interest and collateral free credit; Establish Jua Kali sheds; Promote ICT skills and. establishment of digital villages; Increase capacity building on entrepreneurship skills; Implement 30 % public procurement rule for youth bases enterprises; Conduct awareness campaigns on how youths can access government procurement on line; Conduct awareness campaigns on youths to access the Uwezo Fund.

Gender		Low involvement of women in leadership and decision making processes.	Cultural/religious practices; High illiteracy levels.	To enhance women participation in decision making process.	To increase women membership in public sector decision to reflect 30% constitutional requirement.	Advocacy and awareness campaigns; Affirmative action; Awarness campaign for women to access funds from the Women Enterpise Fund
Social Services	Cultural Activities;	Negative cultural practices such as FGM.	Poverty; Illiteracy; Highly patriarchal society.	To eradicate FGM.	To reduce FGM by 50 % by 2015.	Advocacy and awareness creation; Promote alternative rite of passage for girls; Use of religious and community leaders.

CHAPTER THREE: COUNTY SPATIAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

3.1 **Introduction**

This chapter presents the spatial planning framework which highlights the necessary coordination between the various sectors such as transport networks and their relationship to agricultural production and markets; industrial areas and energy projects that supply them; zoning of urban-versus-rural areas; areas for public facilities and private home developments.

3.2 Spatial Planning

Spatial planning involves apportioning space to various land use to ensure harmony and order in adjacent land user. It endeavors 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 is put to the highest and best use. Spatial planning has become urgent in Kenya especially within the context of paradigm shift in governance and planning following the creation of 47 counties under the constitution of Kenya (2010). County spatial planning can assist in cascading global and national development policies to the local level. It can also help to improve the link between economic planning and budgets and improve the productivity of investments.

Every county is required to prepare its county integrated development and spatial plan as well as integrated development and spatial plans for a city, municipality and town in their county to qualify for classification in line with section 54 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. Spatial plans have a regulatory and developmental function in a county.

Isiolo County spatial Plan will provide the needed overall integrated spatial framework for coordinating the various development efforts by different agencies so as to have sustainable development within the county.

3.2.1 Significance of the spatial plan to county Development

The spatial plan will allow the county to coordinate growth and achieve county wide objectives. It will facilitate funding for investment, infrastructure 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 county spatial plan is a statutory document that will set out the strategic policies that guide where development is located in the context of the next 20 years. The Plan will enhance the sustainability of both rural and urban settlements in Isiolo county . It is envisaged 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 objectives of county spatial planning include:

- Identification of the spatial distribution of the resources within the county, their level of utilization and potential;
- Assessing the conditions of existing infrastructure, capacity and projected demand;

- Identifying fragile ecosystems and recommend intervention measures for their protection and conservation;
- Investigation of human settlement trends and propose an appropriate strategy to spur development of urban and rural centers l to facilitate development;
- To asses capacity of the existing institutions and organizations and recommend strategies to enhance their performance;
- To t recommend an integrated spatial framework that will guide the sustainable utilization of the regional resources, bring services closer to the people;
- Spur rural-urban inter-linkages and hasten economic growth and development; and.
- Recommending priority areas for intervention.

3.2.2 Previous Planning Interventions

Isiolo was designated as a district in 1909 where it was classified as zones for UASO Borana and the Sekuye grazing areas by the colonial government. The township was demarcated to provide the headquarters for the Northern frontier province. The first spatial plan for Isiolo was for Isiolo Township. It was prepared by the colonial government. A spatial plan for Modogashi bordering Garissa was prepared in 1974 ; however, it was marred by boundary disputes thus not implemented. In the year 2006, a physical planning team prepared a local physical development plan for Modagashi which was approved in 2007. Ngaremara physical plan was prepared in 2010. However, the residents have previously petitioned for its revision to reflect current development trends on the ground.

3.2.3 The Legal and Institutional framework

The spatial planning framework is anchored on the County Government Act (2012), the physical planning Act, the Constitution (2010) and the Cities and Urban areas Act (2011). The county spatial plan contains the urban plans, zoning plans, the subject plans and development plans. The Isiolo County Spatial plan will address the following: Alienation of Urban areas, alienation of forests and game reserves, the establishment of the county boundary, the establishment of county grazing areas, alienation of government vital installations e.g KWS, Army barracks, the Airport, and the Resort city. It will outline the detailed planning needs for urban areas, the transportation networks and interconnectivity, identify the natural resources, their spatial distribution and how well they can be utilized. It will further investigate the human settlement trends, their access to infrastructure and services and propose measures to ensure they thrive sustainably.

3.2.4 Urbanization in the County

Isiolo Town is the major urban center in the county and serves as the county headquarters. It covers approximately 65 $km^{2.}$ The main factor behind the growth of Isiolo Town is its strategic location on the transit corridor A2 road linking Nairobi to Addis Ababa in Ethiopia. Isiolo town started as a base for King's African Riffle. The colonial government declared the Northern Frontier district in 1909 covering the whole county and other northern parts of Kenya with its headquarters in Meru. However, in 1928, the colonial government recognized the strategic position of Isiolo as a gateway to the North, Somali and Abyssinia and decided to move the district headquarters to Isiolo

3.2.5 Human Settlements

A settlement refers to a permanent or temporary community in which people live. It can range from a small number of dwellings grouped together to the largest of cities with the surrounding urbanized areas. An analysis of human settlement patterns in a region is critical in planning terms. The pattern of human settlement in a region is influenced by the population dynamics of that area and the two have an embryonic relationship. Other factors influencing human settlement include availability of water, soil

fertility, availability of productive resources, other natural resources and general production capacity, level of economic development, location of industry and urbanization among others. Settlements change in size and form and respond to the changing economic and social development of the surrounding areas.

3.2.6 Human Settlement Policy

In Kenya, the Human Settlement Policy is espoused in the detailed Human Settlement Strategy of 1978. This strategy is an overall framework for the management of urban growth and location of Physical Development in the urban and rural areas of Kenya so as to develop "*a coherent system of human settlement".* Five strategies were outlined to achieve the above:

- The development of service centres;
- The development of growth centres;
- The development of an integrated transportation and communication system;
- Rural Development; and
- The development of appropriate standards for urban infrastructure

3.2.7 Land Use pattern

The current urban population in the county is about 42%. This is based on the fact that there are scattered urban and rural centers centered around water points which become administrative centers. Insecurity in the region is also a push factor thus security institutions attract settlement. The urban areas (growth and service centers) including Isiolo, Merti, Garba Tulla, Kinna and Modogashi portray a pattern where about 70% of the land is residential with various residential neighborhoods distinctively named with the local dialects.

The remaining 30% of land use within the county urban areas forms the commercial, industrial sites and administrative centers. Outside the growth centers, the county hosts two Army barracks and grazing areas, forests and national reserves. A small area of the county's land area i.e 600 hectares is currently under irrigation. Due to their contribution to the economy of the county, the spatial plan will provide measures to protect and preserve the livestock grazing areas and the two existing national reserves.

3.2.8 Spatial plan and CIDP Planning Process.

The essence of the spatial plan will be to anchor all the development projects proposed in the CIDP and budgeted for in the five year plan. This will include transportation networks, housing development, employment areas i.e. industrial and commercial areas and government installations. Priority will be given to the projects proposed by the community. The plan will provide strategies for land banking to ensure that land is kept for strategic Public Private Partnerships (PPP) or government investment. The objective is to integrate economic, social, ecological policies and proposals with the spatial plan by providing space to put up the proposed projects. The process will include;

a) Problem Identification

The main problems associated with spatial planning in Isiolo have been implementation. The previous local authorities lacked adequate capacity to implement the prepared plan. Thus CIDP and the MIP will put into consideration enough capacity for plan implementation and enforcement.

b) Community consultation: Various attempts to implement the development plans have proved problematic due to inadequate consultation during the preparation stage. The CSPE will ensure publicity of the plan preparation which will culminate into various consultations at the ward levels. It will

also entail selection of seven member planning committee at the ward level to represent the community in spatial plan preparation stage.

b) Sensitization: After the adoption of the plan there will be widespread sensitization to the public on planning issues and zoning in different areas. This will ensure that all development being carried out in the county is approved by the county land management board.

d) Environmental Sustainability

As a policy direction and pursuant to the EMEA act, the spatial plan will undergo a strategic environmental impact assessment to examine the environmental impact it would have. This will ensure also that the plan is given a clean bill of health and that all major projects anchored spatially on the plan undergo an EIA.

e) Community participation

The preparation of the county spatial plan will be a consultative process. The preparation team will encompass a communication expert to devise a strategy to reach the community at the lowest workable unit of administration.

At every ward, consultative forums will be held to identify the main problems and devise mitigation strategies. The community will be able to identify their problems as presented during the CIDP consultation meetings.

This will be followed by formation of planning committees at the ward level. These committees will be involved during the plan preparation, presentation, adoption and approval. They will ensure that the community wishes are taken into consideration.

After the plan preparation it will be presented to the community at the ward levels for feedback sessions and a wider stakeholder's session including the CSOs and other government agencies. During these feedback sessions, the members will be able to propose changes to the county spatial plan and come up with alternative strategies. The completed plan will be published pursuant to the physical planning Act Cap 286 to ensure that comments are given on displayed plans within 60 days.

e) Methodology

- Notice of intention (Leading Daily Newspapers)
- Preparation of a base map
- Community consultative meetings (ward level, county headquarters)
- Preparation of plan proposals. (draft plan)
- Presentation to the community at ward level and the headquarter
- Incorporation of comments (Radio and TV talks, intensive consultations)
- Publication of completed plan and adoption

3.2.9 Spatial reconstruction

The county spatial reconstruction will be manifested by implementing the county spatial plan at the following levels:

- Level 1: County wide spatial strategy
- Level 2: Urban plans preparation
- Level 3: Detailed spatial plans

Level 1: County Spatial Plan

The spatial plan will be prepared to identify the existing resources and to place the proposed projects spatially. This plan is envisaged to anchor all the development projects in the CIDP spatially with special consideration on environment impacts, congmenty of land uses and centrality of growth centers. The plan will provide a basis for demarcation of fragile ecosystems for protection, urban areas (centers) demarcation, interconnectivity, proposed land for irrigation, grazing areas, human settlement areas and various government installations such as the Army Barracks. This plan will provide a framework for both urban and subsequent rural planning.

Level 2: Urban Plans

This will entail preparation of urban plans for the growth centers i.e. Isiolo Town, Merti, Garba Tulla, Kinna and Modogashi. These growth centers will be given priority as action areas of the county spatial plans. These plans will provide a framework for controlling development in these centers and will entail:

- Zoning for various land uses
- Planning and development standards.
- Delineation of the urban areas boundary based on their projected growth.
- Setting apart of all government land (both National and County)
- Mechanisms for protection of fragile ecosystems
- Programmes of actions

The Urban Plans will ensure consultation among all the urban actors to ensure inclusivity and collective responsibility during the implementation stage.

Level 3: Detailed Area Plans

These will emanate as an action area from the urban plans. These plans will be prepared for urban design purposes and specifically for various themes or subject within the stated centers. The main issues to be addressed in these plans will include:

- Street Lighting
- Roads Opening/Widening
- Urban renewal/Conservation
- Urban Beautification
- Public Utilities Layouts etc
- Storm Water Drainage

These plans will be geared to reconstruction of urban areas to improve their functions. These plans will be precise to both in terms of measurements and the costs of the projects. They will be mainly geared for immediate or short term implementation.

CHAPTER FOUR: LINKAGE WITH OTHER PLANS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the County Integrated Development Plan linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030 County Sector Plans, County Spatial Plans and Township Plans It also provides a brief status of Millennium Development Goals at the County level.

4.1.1 Integrated Development Planning

Integrated development planning is defined as "a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities"

4.2 Legislation on Integrated Planning in Kenya

4.2.1 The County Government Act 2012

In fulfilment of constitutional requirement to legislate preparation of county plans, the County Government Act 2012 details the goals and procedures of "County Planning" (Part XI of the Act). County planners are required to prepare 5-year integrated county development plans and annual county budgets to implement them.

Under Article 100(h) of the Act, county planning is expected "to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review". A county planning unit shall be responsible for "coordinated integrated development planning". County plans will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation.

Section 104 (1) of the County Government Act, 2012 states that "a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly". It also states that the county planning framework (as in the definition above) shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. In addition to an integrated county development plan, each county is expected to have the following:

i. A County Sectoral Plan;
ii. A County Spatial Plan; and
iii. A City and Urban Areas Plan.

These county plans (section 107(2)) "shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a county".

4.2.2 Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012

Under the Transition to Devolved Government Act (2012), the Transition Authority is expected "to provide mechanisms for capacity building requirements" of the new county authorities to prepare the appropriate plans and budgets.

4.2.3 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012, emphasizes what the County Government Act states but puts a slightly different emphasis on planning. Whereas the County Government Act requires a "five-year County Integrated Development Plan", the PFMA (Part IV (126) (1)) requires both a long-term and medium term plan. According to the PFMA, a budget process for the county government in any financial year shall consist of the following stages:

i. Start with an integrated development planning process, which shall contain both short term and medium term plans.
ii. Every county shall prepare a development plan as per Article 220 (2) of the constitution.
iii. Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

4.2.4 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011

Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) also emphasizes the need for 5 year integrated development planning and aligning annual budgeting to the plan. Section 36(2) of the Act states that "an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions."

4.2.5 CIDP Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and Second Medium Term Plan 2013-17

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

The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations.

The key sectors of the Vision's economic pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and other mineral resources has been included under the economic pillar in view of the recent discovery of fossils fuels and other mineral deposits in the country.

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

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

The Kenya Vision 2030 is being implemented through successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It will also take due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

The broad key priority areas of the Second MTP include: employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services; reducing the dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure; increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports to GDP; implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects including development of the LAPSSET Corridor; improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continued implementation of the Constitution including devolution.

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

In order to synchronise development at the national and county level, county governments must therefore embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans during preparation of county development plans. In particular, they are envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties. In addition, counties will need to identify specific projects and programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and MDG goals.
The County Development Profiles form the basis for county planning and development process by providing the requisite benchmarks and information required for preparation of the CIDPs.

4.3 Implementation of Millennium Development Goals at the County

4.3.1 Overview

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to 'free all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty'. The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration. The eight MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the

areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development. Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieve the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges. As we pursue development agenda at the county level, we need to fast track the achievement of these goals.

With only two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core. This agenda will be cascaded in the Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets both at the national and county levels.

4.3.2 Mainstreaming of the MDGs at the County level

MDGs in the County are being addressed within their respective sectors through different interventions such as implementation of policies and strategies to address the goals. Different goals are at different levels of achievement. All the goals are still far from being achieved largely due to the socio-economic condition prevailing in the county. As part of its contribution to the overall aim of improving the quality life for all Kenyans, the county will continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Second Medium Term Plan 2013-2017, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and County HIV and AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnership.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger - Poverty rate in the county is still very high and stands at 71 percent. The goal is not likely to be met by 2015 although the government and non government organizations in the county are implementing programmes namely: KAPAP, NMK, OVC, CDF, PEC, WEDF, YEDF, and PWDs fund and Water Harvesting for Food Security among others. These programmes address strategies to achieve food security for all, increase employment, generate income and reduce poverty.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education - The government has provided free primary school education and the county have continued to benefit from the programme. There has been increased resource allocation to enhance its delivery through KESSP, CDF and LATF and donors notably ADB. This has increased enrolment rates in primary schools, translating into improved transition rates to secondary schools. Currently the gross enrolment rate is 85 percent for primary schools. This is one of the MDGs that can be met before 2015. The County has also continued to enforce the Children's Act through the Children Officers and the Judiciary which demand that all children of school going age must attend school. The Provincial Administration officers have also played a crucial role of ensuring all school age going children are in school but has resulted strained both physical and personnel resources. There is need to increase the physical infrastructure and provide more teachers in order to address the dwindling quality of education.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women- The Constitution of Kenya (2010) promotes gender equality through affirmative action that guarantees women a minimum of 30 percent

representation in public appointments and development committees. This may not immediately be achieved in the county due to high female illiteracy levels which stand at a staggering 85%. The county has however embarked on civic education programmes to promote girl child education and encourage women to take up political positions. In addition, there are various government programmes targeting improving women's participation in the economy by providing cheap and affordable loans through PEC, WEDF. Further, there are various privately supported initiatives including microfinance institutions like KWFT and cooperative societies. Under this CIDP women will be encouraged to fully utilise these facilities to improve their welfare and contribute to the local economy.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality- To ensure that children do not die due to preventable diseases; the government has established an immunisation programme which is free for all children under five years. In this county the government and its partners have achieved a commendable success rate with immunisation coverage standing at 90 percent as at 2012.When combined with high vaccination rate of 83.4 percent and further measures that have also been taken to control malaria which is one of the main causes of child mortality. Child health is expected to improve further.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health - The County has continued to ensure that all expectant mothers continue to benefit from quality and safe health services. The government has abolished user fees in all health centres. The Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation is also encouraging mothers to deliver in the nearest maternity facility under the supervision of skilled health workers. The health facility delivery was 42.5% as at the end of 2012. In order to address this dire situation, the county government in collaboration with the national government and development partners will commit more resources in improving maternal health in the county.

Goal 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases - HIV/AIDs prevalence rate is currently down to 4.9/100 from 6.1/100 in 2008. The government is providing free antiretroviral drugs to patients in designated health facilities through NACC and NASCOP supported programmes. HIV-positive patients are also given necessary advice and enrolled in antiretroviral therapy (ART), CCC and PMCT programmes. The government is also supporting OVCs through cash transfers and other mitigation programmes such as the income-generating activities funded under TOWA. This support will be further scaled up during the Plan period.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability - Through NEMA regional offices, the County has continued to implement the Environment Management Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 that provides the legal and institutional framework for the management of all environmental matters. Through NEMA, farmers, pastoralists and school children will be encouraged to plant trees especially in water catchment areas so as to benefit from the carbon credit trading. The county government will prioritise afforestation programmes during this CIDP period towards reaching the target of 10 % forest cover.

Local environment committees in the county are also implementing regulations to control environmental degradation, enhance water quality and manage waste disposal. Such strategies include requirements for carrying out EIA and EA. Expansion of the sewerage systems in Isiolo town is underway and will be completed by 2015. Construction of sewerage systems for other urban centers in the county will also be initiated under this CIDP.

GOAL 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development: The County has mobile network coverage of 12.3 per cent. There are 10 cyber cafes operating in the county. Due to globalization and need for information sharing, it is important that the ICT sector be improved. Mobile operators' network needs to be improved to cover the entire region. This CIDP will prioritise the development of the ICT sector in the

county through collaboration between the county government, neighbouring counties, national government and the leading private mobile phone providers expand the mobile phone and network in the county.

4.3.3 Linkage with sectoral plans and township plans

One of the roles of the county government is to facilitate the development of sectoral and township plans. A county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly. The County plans shall be the basis for all budgeting and spending in a county and it provides a framework for integrating economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning.

The county government designates county departments, cities and urban areas, sub-counties and Wards as planning authorities of the county. To promote public participation, non-state actors shall be incorporated in the planning processes by all authorities. County plans shall be binding on all sub-county units for development within a county. The CIDP will require the other sectors to adopt its use and also provide the necessary environment including its adoption in the implementation processes. Through the CIDP, the county development agenda for each sector will be disseminated to the stakeholders. This calls for the county government to make the CIDP fully operational in the implementation of all county development activities. The Sector plans will promote the sector priorities by introducing sector programmes and projects that will transform the county through new innovations.

Urban area integrated plans will be aligned with county integrated development plans and strategies. They will outline how urban areas will be developed in alignment with the county government plans. For Isiolo county there will be two town plans namely for Isiolo and Merti. Others small settlements will be classified as urban centres according to the laid criteria. The county government will further ensure that all urban areas have development plans.

The county is expected to prepare ten year sectoral plans which will guide the sector development. These plans will be linked with the county spatial plan, township plans and county development plans.

4.3.4 Linkage with County Spatial Plan

The spatial plans will define the space in which economic and development activities will take place in the county. More precisely they will specify the areas in which the the various physical projects slated for implementation under the CIDP will be situated. In this regard the spatial plans will delineate the areas reserved for industrial zones and manufacturing parks, areas reserved for agriculture and irrigation, grazing areas, and areas for housing and recreation among others.

CHAPTER FIVE: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the resource mobilization framework and strategies for managing the resources within the county. It also indicates the resources that the county can expolit and those available for development of capital projects. It outlines strategies for raising revenue, _asset management, financial management, and capital financing. Also included in this chapter are strategies to expand the revenue base , resource sharing with the central government and means of attracting external funding.

5. 1.1 County Resource Analysis

Isiolo County is endowed with natural resources which if well utilized and managed can enable the county to generate revenue for development. Table 13 below summarizes an analysis of existing resources in Isiolo County and the current trends and opportunities for their exploitation. The Table further highlights the key resources held by the County and how the county can take advantage of them.

Table 11: An analysis of Isiolo County resources

Resource	Current trends	Opportunity
	Need for land adjudication and registration	• Develop a framework to improve productive use of communal land • Development of the County Spatial Plan • Develop a frame work to allocate a certain percentage of county land as collateral to raise funds for development projects in the county • Allocation of Land for PPP projects with the value of land as equity held by the county government in the projects
	Need for alternative sources of power	• Exploit solar energy all over the county
	Increasing demand for domestic and irrigation water Mismatch between water availability and demand especially irrigation water whose peak demand is when the river flows are depressed Depletion of groundwater resources Water quality becoming degraded	Expand water resources by recycling/re-use of waste-water More efficient and appropriate irrigation technology Develop water storage facilities Integrated water catachment management;
	Providing habitat to the endangered Grevy's Zebra	• Expand tourism and market Isiolo Town as a potentially green town.
	Sand harvesting and quarry stones for income generation but also causes environmental degaradtion	Regulate use of sand harvesting and quarrying in construction industry, brick making industry, sand dams and quarrying in 9 wards.
	Oil, gas, gold and limestone exploration in Arid areas	Oil exploration at Dadach Bassa / Yamicha areas for oil, Chari (Dhalach Dheheba area) for gold, Arbjan areas for gas, Boji/ Duse Belt for limestone.
	Decreasing population of Livestock due to drought and human settlement and wildlife conservancies. Increased demand of camel milk Export of camel and camel products.	Processing and packaging of camel goat milk in Isiolo town, Merti, Kulamawe and Sericho. Establishment of modern animal feeds manufacturing plants Constuction of Abbatoirs

	↓ Increased demand of honey	↓ Tanneries for skin in Oldonyiro and Merti Town ↓ Learther Processing and manufacturing plants ↓ Export of processed livestock products through the Isiolo International Airport ↓ Honey processing in Leparwa and Oldonyiro ↓ Rehabilitation of rangelands

5.1.2 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.

5.1.3 Strategies for Raising Revenue and Financial Resources

The Kenya Government is increasingly constrained in mobilizing the required financial and technical resources to cope with the rising demand for development projects and provision of services. Rapid economic growth, growing urbanization, increasing rural–urban migration have all compounded the pressure on the existing resources and infrastructure. Further, donor commitments and resourceshave been unable to bridge the financing gap.

Governments in developing as well as developed countries have been using PPPs arrangements to finance infrastructure development and improved delivery of services. Governments have built or are building transport (roads, railways, toll bridges), education (schools and universities), healthcare (hospitals and clinics), waste management (collection, waste-to-energy plants), and water (collection, treatment, and distribution) infrastructure through PPPs. PPPs are therefore becoming the preferred method for public procurement of infrastructural services throughout the world.

The county will generate revenue from service provision, partnership with non- state actors, development grants and loans, expanding trade and tourism, encouraging private investments, and establishing light industries. Isiolo County will strive to host business forums and investor conferences to attract investment and financing into the county. The county will further explore new and innovative financing methods to attract private sector investment through a mutually agreed arrangements. Since neither the public sector nor the private sector can meet the financial requirements in isolation, the PPP model will be adopted to implement key infrastructure and investment projects in the couty. It is expected that PPPs will deliver efficiency gains and enhance the impact of investments. The efficient use of resources, availability of modern technology, better project design and implementation, and improved operations resulting from PPPs combine to deliver efficiency gains.

The county also expects to gain from resources mobilized by the National Treasury. According to Article 226 of the Constitution, it is the duty of the National Treasury to mobilize domestic and external resources for financing national and county government. Loans will be another source of funding. The County Treasury is in charge of mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources.

The county also expects to receive grants from development partners for various projects. It should be noted that under the PFM Act 2012, regulations approved by parliament shall provide for the

administration, control and management of grants, including procedures to ensure that grants are spent on the basis of the Integrated County Development Plan. Funds channelled through NGOs are further expected to fund development programmes and projects outiled in this CIDP.

5.1.4 Assets and Financial Management and Accountability

The National Treasury is expected to design and prescribe an efficient financial management system for the national and county governments to ensure transparent financial management and standard financial reporting as contemplated by Article 226 of the Constitution. The County Treasury, subject to the Constitution, will monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government including developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county; preparing the annual budget for the county and coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government; coordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government; mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources.

The County Treasury will ensure compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time. It will also ensure proper management and control of, and accounting for the finances of the county government and its entities in order to promote efficient and effective use of the county's budgetary resources.

In conformity with the constitutional requirements, the county will undertake to develop functional county planning units and improve on plan reporting and implementation, develop fund raising policy, adopt modern asset management models including tracking, utilization and maintenance and develop human resource capacity to maximize efficiency and lastly maximization of resources potential through adoption of technology.

The county will put in place the following strategies for managing the assests and finances of the county: improve revenue management system (using online based systems) reduce leakage, increase revenue base and efficiency, improve budget design and implement expenditure control systems linked to budget and desired outcomes and adopt technology based accounting and reporting systems.

5.1.5 Resources from the Central Government

To support the devolution framework, several acts of parliament have been enacted: The Urban and Cities Act 2011; The County Government Act, 2012; The transition to Devolved Government Act 2012; The Inter-government Relations Act, 2012; The Public Finance Management Act, 2012; The County Government Public Finance Transition Act, 2013. The constitution and many of these laws require “Integrated Development Planning” as the process of enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of budgeted funds and addressing the county mandate under the constitution of Kenya 2010.

Release of funds from the national government will depend on whether a county has developed an integrated development plan. Integrated development planning is defined as a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities.

Part XI of the County Government Act 2012 obligates the county government to ensure harmony of the integrated development plan with the national plans, and other sub-county plans such as sectoral plan, spatial plans and urban and city plans which are located in the county. In accordance with article 106, the plan will thereby provide mechanism for linking the county and national planning processes with the MTEF budgetary system.

The budget process for county governments consists of an integrated development planning process, which include both long term and medium term planning. The integrated plan establishes a financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term and makes an overall estimation of the county government's revenues and expenditures.

Based on the Commission on Revenue Allocation, Isiolo County was allocated Kshs. 2.4- 2.8 billion for the FY 2013/14. This allocation has been determined based on the county population (45%), poverty index (20%), land area (8%) basic equal share (25%) and fiscal responsibility (2%). Although prorated, prudent public resource management as stipulated in the PFM Act 2012 will determine the amount the county receives in future on fiscal responsibility. These resources from the central government and from revenue collected locally and development partners resources, will be spent on completion of on-going projects and programmes and projects that:

a) Contribute to growth of the county economy and raising the levels of income per capita;
b) Focus on poverty alleviation and increasing job opportunities;
c) Communities/stakeholders have identified and recognized as important through public participation fora; and proposals
d) Are sustainable within the projected fiscal framework for the MTEF period.

CHAPTER SIX: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS
(Ongoing, Stalled, Outstanding/Unfunded and New)

6. 0 Introduction

This chapter presents a highlight of programmes identified in Kenya Vision 2030; MTEF consultative forums; the Second Medium Term Plan 2013-17; MTP Consultations and other development consultations at devolved levels. The chapter presents the projects and programmes as follows; Ongoing projects, (flagship and others), stalled projects, outstanding proposed projects and new proposals.

The programmes and projects are presented along Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors namely Agriculture and Rural Development; General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; Environmental Protection, Water and Housing; Health; Education; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and International Relations; and Social Protection Culture and Recreation. For each of the MTEF sectors, the national sector vision and mission are stated. In addition, the county's response to the sector vision and mission and the role of the stakeholders are explained. Finally, the prioriy programmes and projects identified during in the Medium Term Plan (2013-2017) are presented as new proposals. Also included in the Chapter are Cross Cutting issues in each sector.

6.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector includes the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, Cooperative Development, Lands, Fisheries Development, Forestry and Wildlife, National Land Commission, Research and Development.
This is a major sector in the County since the majority of the people depend on livestock for their livelihood. Agricultural production however has varied over the years due to erratic rainfall pattern in the County

6.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision
An innovative and commercially-oriented Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

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

6.1.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Agriculture sector is key in realizing the Kenya Vision 2030. It is the avenue through which the County can realize its vision of food security. Food security is a prerequisite for success of other development interventions. Almost 80 percent of the community's income is derived from livestock related activities and therefore efforts to increase the per capita earnings must target increasing production and productivity and value-addition in the livestock sector.

The livestock sub-sector is supported by the expansiveness of the county and availability of natural vegetation even with low rainfall levels. To promote productivity of livestock in the county, efforts must be made to curb livestock diseases by making the county a livestock disease free zone, provide water, market informantion systems, marketing infrustructure and extension services to the herders' continuously. Measures will be taken to rehabiliate holding grounds, establish quarantine stations, stock routes, establish disease testing systems for livestock, and watering points for livestock. These will further facilitate the development of the disease free zone. Strategies to improve livetcok breeds through artificial insemination will also be pursued during the implementation phase of this CIDP. The County government will also liase with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fishries and other stakeholders to establish viable extension services in the county and increase the staffing levels of agriculture and livestock extension officers. The County will also focus on expansion of the irrigated hecterage from curren 600 hectares to 2,000 hectares, enterprise development, cooperative development improving access to credit and value addition by creating light industries.

To facilitate development of the agriculture and addresss land issues, the County government will collaborate with the the Ministry of Lands and Housing and the National Land Commission in establishing field offices in the county and establishment of County Land Management Boards.

6.1.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Micro Finance organizations	Provision of flexible and free collateral loans to farmers and herders.
Commercial Banks	Provision of farm loans
Kenya Agricultural Research Institution (KARI)	Research and technologies
Cooperatives Societies	Farmers organisation for economies of scale
World Food Programme (WFP)	Provision of emergency relief support
Department of Trade	Promotion and marketing
Department of Water	Provision of water for irrigation, livestock and human use
Department of Information and Communication	Information on market trends, publicity and advertisement.
Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure	Infrastructure development and maintenance
National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)	Climate change adaptation and drought risk reduction
Livestock Marketing Board	Support marketing of Livestock
Kenya Food Security Group (KFSG)	Liase with NDMA and County Food Security Groups (CSG) for early warning systems and provision of emergency relief support
National Drought and Disaster Constigency Fund (NDDCF)	Address emerging drought conditions and relief support
Asal Alliance (NGOs working in ASALs)	Partner with county government on development issues
Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP)	Conduct comprehensive registration of households to assit in relief and scale up cash transfers during drought periods
Constituencies Development Fund (CDF)	Funding to community initiatives
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	Funding to community projects
Ministry of Health	Health services
Local Community	Participation in production, community labour, good practices and management.
Provincial Administration	Community mobilisation and enforcement of resolutions Dissemination of policies and good practices
CARE International in Kenya	Funding and capacity building
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Initiative	Funding to groups for food security
ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Project (ALLPRO)	Infrastructure and funding

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Livestock Production	Policy direction, implementation and extension services and coordination
Livestock Enterprise Fund	Facilitate development of the livestock sector
Department of Veterinary Services	Faciliate development of the livestock sector
Kenya Veterianary Board	Development of the Livetock sector
Kenya National Artificial Insemination Service	Improve livestock breeds in the County
Department of Agriculture	Policy direction, implementation and extension services, coordination
Agriculture Sector Coordinating Unit (ASCU)	Liasion with the County to implement the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (2010-2020)
Ministry of Lands and Housing	Land adjudication and planning
Medium Term Asal Programme(MTAP)	Support to WRUAs through WaRMA
Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers (KENFAP)	Promote development of the agriculture sector
Kenya Red Cross Society	Distribution of Relief food Disaster management
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme	Extension services Training of staff and community
Agriculture Finance Corporation	Funding for development of agriculture
Agriculture Development Corporation	Support to development of Agriculture in the county
World vision	Promotion of agro business ,service providers
Chamber of Commerce and Industry/private sector	Promotion of agro-business Credit facilities and cash transfer

6.1.4 Project and Programme Priorities

This section presents a comprehensive analysis of the on-going projects (flagship and other projects). It also includes stalled, outstanding/unfunded past projects and new priority projects identified during the Second Medium Term Plan consultations.

I. On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

a) Flagship Projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Rehabilitation and Expansion of Irrigation schemes along Ewaso Ngiro River (Rapsu and Malka Daka irrigation schemes)	Increase agricultural production in the county including enhancement of food security	Over 10,000 hectares	Construction of dams; Construction and expansion of water canals;	MOALF County Government Development Partners

b) Other Projects- On going projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Agriculture sector development support programme(ASDSP) County wide	To increase equitable Income ,employment and improved food security of male and female target groups as result of improved production and productivity in the rural smallholder farm and off-farm sectors	Reduce dependence on food relief; Income generation; Improved financial management by the groups	Development of a transparent system for improved agricultural sector coordination and harmonization and enabling policy and institutional environment for the realization of the ASDS Strengthening of the environmental resilience and social inclusion of value chains(VC) Promotion of viable and equitable commercialization of the agricultural sector through value chain development	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Njaa Marufuku Kenya. County wide	Increase food security; Strengthen and support private sector participation in food security.	Reduce dependence on food relief; Income generation; Improvement on financial management by the groups.	Farmer groups propose group projects geared towards eradication of hunger and poverty, they are vetted and funded for implementation; Support community organization and schools in food security projects.	National Government Development Partners
Farmers Training. County wide	Improve farming skills and storage.	320 farmers to be trained for post harvest handling & storage training.	Conduct crop husbandry training, Post harvest handling and storage.	MOALF County Government
UPAP(Isiolo town)	To stem food insecurity with urban farming activities reduce urban farmer poverty	Isiolo town and its environs	Demonstrations on UPAP technologies; Trainings on UPAP technologies; Extension of credit services to finance income generating activities ;	National Government County Government
Water Harvesting (Construction of a water pan at Kulamawe)	Harness rainwater both for crop production and animal use.	Improve on community water access.	Community identifies a site and sends a proposal for vetting and if viable it is then funded; Excavation is done by the community itself.	MOEWNR County Government Development Partners
NALEP – GOK. County wide	To improve farm inputs access and	Increase agricultural productivity and outputs	Select farmers to receive seed and	MOALF County Government

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
	affordability for smallholder farmers; To improve inputs supply and utilization to stimulate the demand for and efficient utilization of farm inputs by the smallholder farmers; Impart knowledge and skills to farmers, agro-input dealers and extension staff on the efficient utilization of farm inputs; Marketing to link up farmers and agro-dealers to available markets for efficient sale of their products.	at farm level; Enhance food security/availability at the household level and generate incomes from sales of surplus produce; Mobilize and facilitate accessibility of credit to agro-input dealers and farmers; Transform agriculture from subsistence to commercial farming and inculcate farm business and entrepreneurial skills.	fertilizer; The farmers undergo training in group formation and seed banking; Data collection on the selected farmers; Ensure that the correct practices are followed to improve on productivity.	Development Partners

II. Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Reason for Stalling	Implementing Agency
Malka Daka,Kilimani,Game Galana, Bules Dima, Akadeli Irrigation schemes	Garbatulla	To increase land under crop production	1100ha	Construction of dam and canals	Insecurity, Insufficient Funds; Lack of community support; Poor supervision;	MOALF

III. Outstanding Project

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Construction of dams along Ewaso Ngiro river	To preserve water for irrigation To increase area under irrigation	To have enough water to irrigate over 10,000 Ha by 2017.	Construction of dams, water pans	MOALF MOEWNR County Government

IV. New Project Proposals: Agriculture (MTP II Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions	Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost Ksh

		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
Agriculture productivity / Food Security	Over 77 percent of households on food relief program; Permanent food deficit; Livestock production vulnerable to erratic weather conditions	Improved access to drought resistant and fast maturing crops; Invest in rain water harvesting; Affordable agro-based loans Provision of inputs subsidies to farmers; Provision of low interest capital for value addition; Reduction in crops lost to wild animals (Half of farm produce is lost to elephants and other wild animals in the county)	Construction of dams along Ewaso Ngiro river to provide water for irrigation;	% Increase in area under crops	Food security	1.5 B	5B

Proposed Project: Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Objective 1: Production – Increase food (crops, livestock and fisheries) productivity by 30%.				
Improve input accessibility.		County wide	Provision of certified seeds, planting material, equipment and fertilizer.	County Government; Development Partners
Capacity building of appropriate agricultural technologies-		County wide	Staff and farmer training	County Government;
Training facilities development		Isiolo ATC	Modernise and equip ATC	Development Partners
Soil and water management		County wide	Install and maintain soil and water conservation structures.	County Government;
Pests and disease management		County wide	Procure pesticides. Capacity building of farmers.	Development Partners
Field extension support		County wide	Hire extension staff Build offices Purchase furniture ICT equipment and vehicles.	County Government;
To increase land under irrigation from 600 to 2000 hactares.		Rapsu	Expand Rapsu phase II by 350 hectares	Development Partners
			Expand irrigation schemes to • Gafarsa – 172 ha • Malkadaka – 100 ha	County Government; Development Partners

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
			• Belesa Biliqo – 200 ha • Isiolo Central – 300 ha • Merti - 100 ha • Chumvi Yale 128 ha • Iresabu • Badaho • Sericho	
			Develop a dam/ water harvesting facilities in the planned irrigation expansion areas.	County Government; Development Partners
			Dryland water harvesting technologies	County Government; Development Partners
Objective 2: To increase volume and value of trade in markets				
Market facilities development		Merti, Kinna, Isiolo Oldonyiro, Garfasa. Ola-Odha Lebarua	Establish produce storage/marketing facilities, Roads spots improvement, Establish market stalls.	County Government;
Market information system and access		Countywide	Establish market linkages	Development Partners
Value addition		Countywide	Capacity building Encourage and provide incentives to entrepreneurs Establish agro-processing plants	County Government;
Strengthening linkages		Countywide	Encourage Public private partnership	Development Partners
Market information system development		Countywide	Gather and disseminate information	County Government;
Objective 3: To increase sustainable livelihood ventures in various sectors.				
Improve credit accessibility		Countywide	Facilitate access to affordable credit Capacity building on enetreprenuership	County Government;
Promotion of innovation		Countywide	Establishment of agriculture innovation fund	Development Partners

On- going Projects: Livestock Production

a) Flagship Projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Disease Free Zone	To reduce livestock diseases and enhance market	Disease Free Zone by 2017; Quality livestock products for export markets	Livestock disease surveillance; Provision of subsidized veterinary extension services; Rehabilitating existing dips; Documentation of indigenous veterinary knowledge; Livestock Vaccination campaigns.	MOALF County Government

b) Other Projects

Programme Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Construction of the Isiolo Abattoir at Burat ward	To add value to livestock products.	Complete the construction by end of 2013.	Survey and design; Erection and completion of main slaughter house; Installation of electricity power line Construction of water trough laying pipe and paddocking; Construction of hides store and manure store;	MOALF County Government
Construction of Livestock Production Offices in Garbatulla	To create a conducive working environment to livestock production officers in the Constituency	Complete Construction work by June 2013	Office construction.	MOALF County Government
Construction of a borehole at Kinna	To provide Kinna residents with sufficient water for domestic use and their livestock	Availability of Water for domestic and Livestock at Kinna area.	Borehole construction.	County Government
Planting grass/fodder at Muchuro and Mbarambate 10 hectares	Provision of grass for livestock consumption	To plant 10 hectares of land with grass at Muchuro and another 10 hectares at Mbarambate for livestock use.	Tilling the land Planting grass.	MOALF County Government
Rehabilitation and Construction of Livestock Marketing Facilities in all Constituencies in the County	Ensure all livestock holding facilities are in good condition.	Construction of weigh bridge and sale yards.	Develop weigh bridges and sale yards.	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Capacity Building of Livestock	Ensures traders and pastoralists	Ensure all livestock dealers and trainers	Train livestock keepers and traders on marketing	MOALF County Government

Programme Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Keepers and Traders. County Wide	are enlightened on livestock market issues.	are identified, trained and enlightened on livestock market issues.	strategies.	

II) Outstanding Projects

Project Name location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Strengthen livestock marketing.	Promote formation of livestock marketing Association.	Target all livestock farmers.	Formation of livestock producer cooperatives and companies; Registration and financing.	MOALF County Government
Upgrade Honey Processing. Oldonyiro Divisions	Enhance incomes from honey; Promote modern bee keeping.	To increase household incomes.	Process honey by refining; Offer technical trainings.	MOALF County Government
Honey production. Central and Oldonyiro Divisions	Enhance honey production; Promote environment conservation; Improve incomes from honey.	Provision of 500 hives to farmers.	Provision of hives and setting up apiaries; Technical training on apiculture.	MOALF County Government
Hay baling. All wards	Commercialize pasture growing; Environmental conservation; Ensure adequate forage availability.	100% livestock households bailing Hay	Train on hay baling; Provide seeds for planting; Create awareness on environment conservation.	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Construction of cattle dips and crutches.	Ensure animal health and production.	Oldonyo Division, Bulesa, Biliqo centres, Alamach Mugurnanyore, Mlango Kilimani and Turkana.	Construct a cattle dip and a crutch at Oldonyiro Division and Bulesa & Biliqo centres; construct a cattle dip at Alamach Mugurnanyore, Mlango Kilimani and rehabilitation of Turkana Cattle Dip.	MOALF County Government
Research on diseases.	Advice livestock producers on mitigations mechanisms.	One research centre in each constituency	Establish a research centre in the district.	MOALF ILRI County Government
Fencing of two livestock auction markets in Oldonyiro Division.	Avoid encroachment by the community.	Two perimeter fence in olndonyiro.	Barbed wire fencing erected in two livestock auction grounds in Oldonyiro.	County Government

IV) New Project Proposals: Livestock Production (MTP II Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost Ksh	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
Livestock Products value Addition	Livestock production vulnerable to erratic weather conditions; Livestock diseases; Poor quality livestock products; No value addition in livestock products Poor marketing facilities.	Improvement in pasture management; Improvement in livestock marketing systems; Revitalization of free or affordable veterinary services; Training on hay baling; Provision of certified seeds for planting; Embellishment of public livestock drug stores in each ward; Construction of cattle dips and a crutches; Equipping; Secure all the auction markets from encroachment by local	Drilling boreholes; Construction of water pans; Livestock breed improvements; Establishment of livestock disease free areas. Marketing yards; Facilitation of formation of livestock cooperatives; Establishment of camel and goat milk processing plant. Build Clusters for meat and Laether products	% increase in income from Livestock sector	Improved standards of living in the county	1.2B	4B

IV) Proposed Project: Livestock Development

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Objective 1: To improve the economic value of livestock to the communities.				
1. Development of livestock marketing infrastructure		Isiolo Town, Garba Tulla, Sericho, Merti, Kipsing, Oldonyiro, Biliqo Marara, Bulesa, Ngaremara, Sericho, Modagashe, Kinna, Kulamawe, and Garfasa	To construct/ rehabilitate livestock sale yards, Perimeter fencing, water troughs, weighing machine Sanitation facilities (pit latrines) Rehabilitation of stock routes, water points and out spans. Reclaiming and Developing Livestock holding grounds	MOALF County Government
2. To improve meat hygiene.		Isiolo Town, Garba Tulla, Sericho, Merti, Kipsing, Oldonyiro, Billqo Marara,	Rehabilitate/construct modern slaughter houses	County Government Private Sector PPP

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
		Bulesa, Ngaremara, Sericho, Kinna, Kulamawe, and Garfasa		
3. Upgrade animal service delivery facilities		Billqo Marara, Bulesa, Longopito, Tuale, Mrima Chui, Nantundu, Ruminate, Raap, Parkuruk,Nteppes,Ngorika, Lembasharak, Ngarmara, Garfasa, Malka Ndaka, Kombola, Merti, Korbesa, Malka Galla, Yamicha, Uruua, Barsa, All sub Locations In Sericho, Burat, Alamach, Mlango, Ngaresirgon, Ariemet, Magurnanyore and Kambi Garba	Construct cattle crutches and dips	MOALF County Government
4. Construction and Rehabilitation of laboratories		Isiolo LMD, Kinna, Sericho - New	Renovate and equip laboratories in Isiolo and Kinna, Construction of a new laboratory in Sericho	MOALF County Government
5. Increase diagnostic facilities.		Garba Tulla, and Merti	Construct laboratories in Grabatulla and Merti.	MOALF County Government
6. Hides, skins and leather development		County wide	Establish tannery and leather products manufacturing plants	MOALF County Government Private Sector PPP
Objective 2: To increase livestock production by 30% by the year 2017				
Pasture establishment and management		Sericho, Iresaboru, Badana, Dadacha, Basa, Bulesa, Billiqo Marara, Eldera, Garba Tulla, Oldonyiro, Kipsing.	Reseeding of grasses and fodder bulking	County Government
Livestock upgrading		Countywide	Breeding with superior genetic material and selection	MOALF County Government
Provision of veterinary services,		County wide	Provide animal health and extension services. Procurement of vaccines and equipment	MOALF
Livestock identification		County wide	Branding, electronic identification	MOALF County Government
Disease surveillance		County wide	Stock route surveys, inspection of watering points, livestock market surveys.	MOALF ILRI County Government
Development of Disease Free Zone		Isiolo	Perimeter fencing, paddocking, watering, dipping and vaccination and crutch facilities. Rehabilitation of DFZ facilities	MOALF County Government
Pests and disease		Isiolo, Merti, Iresaboru,	Construction of pest	MOALF

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
management		Badana, Sericho, Kinna and Garbatulla	control facilities e,g dips ans crush to control ticks, worms, tsetse flies Procure of pest control inputs. Establishment of veterinary laboratories	County Government
Field extension support		County wide	Hire extension staff Build offices Purchase furniture ICT equipment and vehicles.	MOALF County Government
Concentrate feeding		Isiolo, Kinna, Sericho, Oldonyiro	Identification of pastoralists practising intensive livestock production Identification of suppliers	County Government
Camel development		County wide	Capacity building in hygienic milk processing and modern camel husbandry practices	MOALF County Government
Beekeeping		Garba Tulla, Akadeli, Morulem, Ariemet, Alamach, Ntirim, Kambi Shiekh, Mugurnanyore, Ntalabani	Connecting farmers with suppliers of inputs Provision of processing equipment	MOALF County Government
Value addition to livestock products		County wide	Capacity building through demonstrations. Procurement of demonstration equipment	MOALF County Government Private Sector PPP
Range management (Environmental rehabilitation)		County wide	Rehabilitation/reseeding of degraded sites Capacity building	MOEWNR MOALF County Government Private Sector
Staff capacity building		County wide	Regular seminars for staff	MOALF County Government
Poultry development		County wide	Farmer training and connecting them with retailers and consumers of poultry products Facilitate access or preparation of feeds/inputs	MOALF County Government
Completion of feedlot and slaughterhouse construction		Isiolo	Procurement of construction works	MOALF County Government Private Sector PPP

On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary Services

I) Other Projects

Project Name	Location/ Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Disease control.	County wide	To reduce mortality.	Vaccination of 204,000 head of cattle, 288,500 goats, 34,000	Vaccination against CBPP, Newcastle, Rabies.	MOALF County Government

Project Name	Location/ Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
			poultry, 25,000 donkeys, 4000 dogs and 30,000 camels.		
Hides improvement services.	County wide	Empower flayers, hides and skins traders to produce the best quality products.	Improve and produce 720,000 hides and skin per year.	Conduct workshops, seminars and field days to all stakeholders in hide and skins industry in the 2 constituencies.	MOALF County Government Private Sector PPP
Strengthening Livestock Health.	County wide	Improve access to veterinary drugs by pastoralists.	Parapets to be trained and veterinary dawa shop groups trained.	Train parapets and dawa shop groups.	MOALF County Government Private Sector

II) Outstanding Projects

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Tannery Plants.	To locally process green skins and hides into leather so as to reduce the cost of transporting the same.	One tannery per constituency to process all skins and hides produced.	Prepare BQs for Construction of tanneries.	MOALF County Government Private Sector PPP

III) New Project Proposals: Veterinary Services (MTP Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost Ksh	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
Livestock Health	Livestock Diseases Improved Livestock Breeds	Vaccination campaigns; Employment of veterinary personnel; Provision of subsidized livestock drugs. Artificial insemination campaigns; Employment of personnel; subsidizided insemination servicees	Construction and equipping of veterinary laboratory in each ward Extending insemination services to all wards in the county	% reduction in disease outbreaks annually Number of cows inseminated	Improved livestock body condition Improved Livestock breeds	200m	1B
	Construction of cattle dip in Daaba, Chumvi						

	Yare, Gotu, Attan, Kisile and Zebra in Ngaremara ward and Kiwanjani in Wabera ward						

On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries Development

I) Other projects

Project Name location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Fish demonstration ponds along all the rivers in the County	Increase fish production and diversify sources of income and supplement protein.	All existing and additional 50 ponds.	Rehabilitation of existing ponds, fencing and construction of new ponds.	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Ewaso Ngiro River Fish Processing and Demonstration centres.	Empower local fish farmers with modern fishing technologies; Improve processing and preservation techniques; Improve fish utilization and marketing;	3 demonstration centres by 2015 Eight fish silting and sub drying fray.	Construction of fish processing and demonstration centers; Trainings.	MOALF County Government

II) Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Reason for Stalling	Implementing Agency
ESP Fish Ponds	County Wide	Provide employment opportunity	400 fish ponds	Construction of fish ponds	Lack of community support; Lack of water/drought	MOALF

III) New Project Proposals: Fisheries Department (MTP II Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
Fish Production	Food insecurity;	Rehabilitation of stalled Fish Ponds;	Establishment of fish farms along Ewaso Ngiro river and Kinna ward	% decrease in food poverty	Increased Food security	500m	1B

IV Proposed projects- Fisheries Development

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Fish facilities development		Merti and isiolo	Establishment of hatcheries and cold storage facilities	MOALF County Government Private Sector PPP
Fish farming development		50 ponds per ward in Kina, Merti, Ngaremara, Burat, Bulapesa, Oldonyiro, Iresaboru, Badani and Sericho	Construction of fish ponds.	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Value addition		Merti, sericho, kinna	Provision for preservation equipment	County Government
Capacity building for communities and staff		County wide	Regular seminars for staff and communites.	MOALF County Government
Field extension support for fisheries development		County wide	Hire extension staff Build offices Purchase furniture ICT equipment and vehicles.	MOALF County Government

I. On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

a) Other projects

Project name location/ ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Revive Livestock Marketing and Jua Kali Cooperative Societies. County wide	Enhance livestock marketing in the County.	4 SACCOs.	Capacity building programs.	MOALF County Government NGOs
Registration of Self Help Groups.	Form County wide self help groups.	Form 600 self help groups.	Registration of groups to cover entire County.	County Government NGOs CBOs

II. New Project Proposals: (MTP II consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
Livestock Marketing Cooperatives	Exploitations by traders and middle men	Sensitization campaigns; Recruitment drives; Formation of cooperatives	Formulation of county laws on livestock cooperatives and producer companies	Number of livestock cooperatives	Improved incomes	100m	200m

I. On-going Projects/Programmes: Lands

a) Flagship Projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Land Adjudication and Registration. County Wide.	To provide land title deeds to land owners	100% land adjudicated and registered	Land survey; Community consultations; Identification of owners; Registration of land. Issuance of Title deeds	MOLHUD National Land Commission County Government

b) Other Projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Kambi Juu Settlement Upgrading plan	To provide a basis for development control, infrastructure development and enhanced housing conditions.	Upgraded settlements with improved access.	Hold two Stakeholder meeting Publish the plan in three Dailies Submit the plan for approval and launch the plan. Carry out survey of all the plots Provide water and sanitation	MOLHUD County Government

II. Outstanding Projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Garabatulla Township Spatial Plan	-To develop a spatial framework for development control.	- Approved plan - Surveyed plots	- Hold two Stakeholder meeting - Publish the plan in 3No. Dailies - Submit the plan for approval and launch the plan. -Carry out survey of all the plots	MOLHUD County Government

III. New Project Proposals

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost Kshs	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
County Spatial Plan	Incompatibility of land uses Land ownership conflicts Resource utilization	Prepare a County Spatial Plan	Prepare Township plans. Prepare thematic action plans	Approved Plans	Planned townships. Adequate infrastructure wayleaves	20 Million	25 Million

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost Kshs	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
	conflict.		Establishment of a modern Geodectic Framework, updating, and digitalization of maps and Kenya National Spatial Data Infarstucture (KNSDI) guidelines at the county level	Framework in place	Updated and modern Framework and digitized maps		

6.1.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Women Empowerment

Women are disadvantaged as they have no collateral required to obtain credit. This issue will be addressed by ensuring access to credit by the women and youth through the Women Enterprise Fund, Youth Fund and the UWEZO Fund. Capacity building of women and youth groups will also be undertaken with an aim of strengthening them and equipping them with skills that they can use in coming up with viable income generating activities.

Environmental Conservation

Farmers will be trained by the Department of Agriculture on environmental conservation and appropriate farming methods so as to reduce environmental degradation. They will also be supported to develop resilience and adaptation skills. Similar training will be offered to pastoralits to address issues related to environmental conservation.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS sensitization programmes will be undertaken for farmers. Extension officers will sensitize farmers and pastoralists on issues of HIV/AIDS including protection and treatment. This is expected to reduce infections by a reasonable percentage. The county government will also endevour to partners with organizations supporting programmes on HIV/AIDS to create awareness in irrigation fields, grazing fields and market places.

Poverty reduction

The County Government will invest substantially in agricultural and rural development through sinking of boreholes, development of infrastructure for irrigation, game farming, livestock production, and marketing. The industrial sub-sector will play a paramount role in initiating hides and skins processing in the County hence adding value to these products and therefore enabling pastoralists to fetch higher

incomes. The youth and women will be encouraged to form cooperatives to undertake small scale irrigation initiatives. The agriculture and rural development sector is expected to be a source of employment with opportunities created in the light industries and value addition.

Climate Change

Isiolo County being an arid area, the farmers and pastoralists are exposed to various vulnerabilities occasioned by climate change These include: drought and un-predictable rainfall, floods, spread of water-borne and vector-borne diseases, loss of forests and wetland ecosystems, land degradation and desertification and scarcity of potable water. In order to mitigate the effects of climate change, agricultural extension officers and veterinary officers will train farmers on issues of climate change, adapatation strategies and building resilience. The County government will also collaborate closely with the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) in putting in place appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures. Further, Green employmentopportunities in organic product industries, organic farming, clean production systems and renewable energy will be prioritized.

Drought and unpredictable rainfall impacts negatively on the County's economy. It leads to reduced crop yield, loss of income for farmers, famine and malnutrition. Some of the adaptation strategies to mitigate against the impact of reduced crop yield are: the introduction of drought resistant crop varieties, use of community irrigation, use of water saving irrigation, and putting more land into production.

6.2 General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Trade, East African Community,Tourism, Industrialization, Labour, and Regional Development Authorities Research & Development

6.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic Development, where citizens operate freely across borders.

Mission

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

6.2.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The County has enormous potential in tourism, trade and hospitality industries by virtue of the centrality of the county, the rich natural resource endowment and the International airport under construction. With Isiolo Town destined to become a Resort City, the tourism sector offers a high potential for investment and growth of the County.

In addition, development of the hotel industry for tourists visiting the area can contribute immensely towards employment creation within the County. If the tourism sub-sector can be properly managed, it can contribute immensely towards the economy of the County. This is because of the presence of a variety of wildlife in game reserves and conservancies such as Buffalo springs, Bisanadi, and the Lewa Downs conservancy.

The main raw materials available in the County are agricultural products. However, there is lack of value addition for these products which is a major challenge. This implies that development of industries to process agricultural products into final products will increase farmers and pastoralists income and at the same time provide employment to the local population.

6.2.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Finance institutions	Provide both credit and technical support to entrepreneurs.
Private Sector	Generation of investment opportunities, markets and employment to entrepreneurs.
County government	Formulation of county policy that would create development and also provision of services such as water, infrastructure and other necessary services to the business community.
Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Help in promotion of trade and protection of consumers; Provision of business information.
Business community	Consumer of goods and services provision of feedback on business issues.
Medium Term Asal Programme(MTAP)	Support to WRUAs through WRMA
Northern Kenya Investment Fund (NKIF)	Faciltate investments with both social and economic returns to increase incomes and employment opportunities
Kenya Wildlife Servcies (KWS)	Support to wildlife sanctuaries and national parks
Kenya Tourism Board (KTB)	Support to county government in developing and marketing tourism in the county
Kenya Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC)	Provision of financial resources to develop tourism related projects in the county

6.2.4 Project and Programme Priorities

On-going Programmes/projects: Tourism, wildlife services and Forest services.

a) Flagship Project

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Construction of the resort city	Optimise the rich tourism potential presented by Mt. Kenya, Meru National park, the Aberdares and Samburu National park among others	1 Resort city in Isiolo county	-Construction of tourist class hotels -Construction of casinos and restaurants, golf courses, polo and camel derby stadiums -Construction of bars and other entertainment places.	County government National government PPP

b) Other Projects

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Awareness creation and Wildlife conservation, community mobilization County Wide.	To enlighten communities on wildlife conservation; Enlighten communities to set aside areas for conservation and eco-tourism.	Communities around Burat – Odha, and West location, Ngaremara, Kipsing, Kinna and Oldonyiro	Conducting community mobilization campaigns.	County government KWS Communities
Opening of Northern Tourist Circuit.	To create the northern tourist circuit joining Buffalo Springs and community conservation from which the council and communities	To connect Kora/Mwingi – Isiolo Samburu – Baringo areas as a circuit during the plan period; Easy flow of tourist and easy movements of security forces.	Formation of wildlife ecosystems; Grading and opening roads in Kulamawe and connect them with Garbatulla road to Isiolo.	County government National government KTB

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
	will benefit from eco-tourism; Ensure roads in the region are motor able for both security and tourism activities. Opening of security roads.			

c) Proposed Project: Tourism and Wildlife

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Objective 1: To undertake sustainable management of conservancy and wildlife resources.				
Community wildlife conservancies	High	Biliqo, Kipsing and Oldonyiro, Ngaremara, Garbatulla, Sericho, Burat-Leparua, Nasulu, Quri Omar, Hawaye and Kinna	Strengthening community wildlife conservancies	Northern Rangeland Trust, County government and Communities
	High	Kinna and Basa	Establish community conservancies.	Northern Rangeland Trust, County government and Communities
Objective 2: To improve infrastructure in the reserves				
Access Roads	High	Naturbi-Joys camp road, Charfa to Joys camp road, Meru Gate-Bur Kokwe road and Meru Gate-Camp Site	• Heavy grading • Fixing of culvert • Murruming	County government
Construction of Bridges	High	Isiolo River bridge, Buffalo-Samburu bridge,	Construction of Bridges	Isiolo County government/Samburu County government

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
		Simba Bridge		
Expansion of Sarova airstrip and Joy's Camp airstrip and construction of a new Bisanadi airstrip	High	Sarova Airstrip, JoyCamp and Bisanadi	Expanding the of existing Airstrip Construction of an Airstrip in Bisanadi	County government
Construction of new hotels and camp sites	High	Bisanandi, Shaba and Oldonyiro (along Ewaso Ngiro River	Construction of hotels and campsites	Private Investors, PPPs
Establishment of sanctuaries for hippos and crocodiles along Ewaso Ngiro.	High	4	Construction of sanctuaries	County government, Development partners, Lewa
Objective 3: Enhancing revenue from parks and reserves				
Promotion of local filming	High	2	Develop film shooting sites in Sabarwawa and Shaba	County government, Community, Interested Filming Industry
Enhance security for the parks and reserves by recruiting rangers	High	50	Recruitment of rangers	County Government, KWS
Objective 4: To promote cultural tourism				
Establishment of cultural centres	High	Burat, Oldonyiro, Ngaremara, Chari(Buresa), Sericho and Garbatulla	Establishing cultural centres	County government, Partners
Objective 5: To ensured efficient managemt of natural resources and climate change adapation.				
County Natural Resource Management Plan	High	County wide	Develop a county natural resource management plan	County government, Development partners
Climate change	High	County wide	Capacity building for	County government,

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
adaptation			resilience. Support climate change adaptation funding and structures.	Development partners
Tree planting	High	Ireaboru, Sericho, Badana	Climate change	County government, Development partners

I. On-going Programmes/projects: Department of Industrialization

a) Flagship Projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Construction of Constituency Industrial Development Centre at Modogashe	To Provide working space, tools and equipments for Jua Kali artisans	100 Jua Kali artisans using the facility	Construction of Jua Kali Sheds	MOIED County Government

b) Other Project

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Fencing all Jua kali sheds (All wards)	Safeguard the sheds and its equipments	Perimeter of the shed	Perimeter Fencing	MOIED County Government Development Partners
Youth training Center in Garbatulla	To train youth on Jua Kali artisan			MOIED County Government Development Partners

On-Going Programmes/Projects: Department of Trade

a) New Project Proposals: Trade (MTP Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost Ksh	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
Improve access to business finance by micro and small enterprises	Need for low interest credit facilities to enhance self employment by micro entrepreneurs.	Increased allocation of grants by the county government to the Isiolo Trade Development Joint Loans	Establishment of 86siolo commercial and industrial development corporation to cater for the needs of large and medium	Number of enterprises accessing credit facilities from 86siolo Trade Development Joint Loans Board.	Increase in industrial and services value addition in the county	50 Million	200 Million

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost Ksh	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
		Board for onward lending to micro enterprises	enterprises Development of industrial and SME parks Business development and entrepreneurship under "Biashara Kenya".which will provide funding from local banks County Government to Collaborate with Kenya ICT Baord and Local universities to conduct research and generate content onbest business opportnuties in the County. Establishment of County industrial training and attachment offices in collaboration with the national government ministriries and agencies Establish Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) Centers of Excellence in the County for promting product development and marketing of MSE products	Number of industrial and SME parks established Number and amount of loans provided to county residents and eneterprises under "Biashara Kenya" Number of research and content generated Number of offices established Number of MSE Centers of Execellence established Number of	Increase in employment and incomes in the county Increase in employment and incomes in the county Inventory of business opportunities available on-line Skilled and Trained county manpower Available in the county Increase in number of MSE in county and increased incomes and employment Increased in incomes and employment in the county		

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost Ksh	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
			Awarness creation on National Credit Guarantee Scheme	businesses in the county benefiting from the Scheme			

b) Proposed Projects; Trade

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Export Market Development and Diversification	High	County wide	Establishment of EPZ	MOIED EPC County Government Development Partners
Domestic trade development	High	County wide	Establsihment of light industries	MOIED County Government Private Sector PPP
Improved Entrepreneurship and business management training.	High	Countywide	Training of youths and women on enterprise development	MOIED County Government Development Partners

IV) Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Poverty Reduction

The sector will mainstream cross cutting issues in all the sector activities. The trade sub-sector provides the bulk of employment opportunities either directly or indirectly. Additionally, revenue generated by the county government will help promote development projects to improve the living standards of the people hence ease poverty related problems. The creation of EPZ, development of light industries and enterprise development training are all geared toward poverty reduction.

HIV/AIDS

The county will put in place strategies to ensure continuous sensitization on HIV/AIDS to industrial workers and those in tourism sub-sector. Individuals in the industrialization sub-sectors will be sensitized on the dangers of engaging in dangerous sexual practices as these leads to spread of HIV and ultimate loss of productivity among the infected and affected workers.

Climate Change

Climate change will result in scarcity of potable water. This will be worsened by ground water overdraft and inefficient irrigation systems. The coping mechanism will entail rain water harvesting to ensure that there is sufficient water in the industries, construction or rehabilitation of reservoirs/dams, integrated water resource management, ground water recharging and waste water treatment systems. Local level preventive and coping will directly address vulnerability management and infrastructure.

V) Energy, Infrastructure and ICT (EII)

Provision of adequate and well-maintained infrastructure network is crucial for the overall development of the county, however, most of it is in deplorable state. This has affected the marketing of livestock and farm produce and reduced possibilities of growth of urban and rural employment opportunities. The Kenya Vision 2030 recognizes the importance of infrastructure for sustained economic development. It also states that the high costs of doing business arising from inadequate and inefficient infrastructure can prevent the economy from realizing its full potential regardless of the progress on other fronts (ICT, Agriculture, financial management reforms among others.).

The importance of infrastructure for economic development could hardly be gainsaid, as the superstructure of a nation's overall wealth hinges on it. Infrastructure development represents a broad spectrum of activities and services without which no activity can be undertaken in the economy. It plays a key role in our society and constitutes the wheels, if not the engine of development. Reliable, adequate and quality infrastructure increases economic productivity, lowers production costs, improves quality of life, raises the county's, regional and global competitiveness, attracts Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and helps in modernizing the economy. The visible signs of infrastructure in-adequacy and inefficiencies include congested roads; costly, insufficient and erratic power supply; long waiting lists for installation of telephones/power, shortages of clean and safe drinking water, overloaded waste disposal system and pollution. The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors at the county level: roads, transport, energy, information and communication, public works, airstrips, infrastructure within Kenya wildlife services and Research & Development

VI) Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

VII) County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Economic growth and poverty reduction within the County will highly depend upon the state of physical infrastructure. The sector has the following subsectors: Roads, Transport, Energy, Housing, Public works and Kenya Wildlife Services (Roads, Airstrips and other infrastructure)

The roads link various sectors and allow access to inputs for production and outputs for consumption. They also provide s direct employment opportunities for the people during construction and

maintenance. The roads connect and assist in accessing social facilities like schools, hospitals and hence contribute to the increase in literacy levels and improvement in health standards.

The provision of electricity in the urban, rural as well as other market centres in the County will help to stimulate economic activities especially in the Jua-Kali sub-sector. By 2017 it is expected that all the schools, health care facilities and markets will be linked by an efficient road system, electricity and communication facilities. In this regard, the county government will also undertake PPP arrangements such as Build Operate and Transfer to expand and modernize the County's infrastructure including energy, water and road projects.

VIII) Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Airport Authority (KAA);	Upgrading Isiolo Airstrip to International Airport
Private sector	Mobilization of funds and development
Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC)	Supply and management of electricity
Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen);	Generation of power
Rural Electrification Board	Rural Electrification
Ministry of Transport	Development of policies
Kenya Roads Board	Funding for roads maintenance
KETRACO	Power Transmission lines
County Administration	Provision of security and maintenance of law and order
Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure	Provision of requisite infrastructure
Civil Society Organisations	Provision of technical support, publicity and advocacy.
Kenya Tourist Board	Promotion of tourism
Development Partners	Provision of funds and infrastructural facilities
Medium Term Asal Programme(MTAP)	Support to WRUAs thro WRMA

IX) Projects and Programme Priorities

I. On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

a) Flagship Projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
LAPSSET	Efficient bimodal transport network	To link Kenya with South Sudan and Ethiopia	Construction of a new road network, new railway network, and fibre optic cable from Lamu to South Sudan and Ethiopia	LAPPSET Corridor Authority MOTI

b) Other Projects

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Routine maintenance of feeder roads.	To make the roads motorable all seasons.	To grade and spot gravel patch	Grading, spot gravel patching, culverts construction.	KeRRA KURA County Government Development Partners
Bush clearing, excavation of graded roads	To ease accessibility to towns and markets.	To increase the road network from 1,146 to 1,500km	Bush clearing grading and excavation of graded roads	KeNHA County Government Development Partners

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Modernisation/Up grading of Isiolo Airstrip in to an international Airport	Enhance air transportation in the region	To handle 600,000 passengers annually and air freight cargo for export	Construction of the airport premises Fencing of the air port compound	Kenya Airports Authority MOTI
Isiolo- Oldonyiro Road	To make the road motorable during all seasons.	To gravel 114 km over the plan period.	Gravelling, culverts construction and grading of road.	KeRRA County Government CDF
Construction of Drifts	To improve accessibility across laggas.	To construct 20 drifts.	Construction of concrete drifts.	KeRRA County Government CDF
Routine maintenance of feeder roads in the County.	To improve accessibility to markets.	To grade 700km in the County	Grading, culvert cleaning and bush clearing of the roads. .	KeRRA County Government CDF
Spot improvement	To make the road motor able all seasons.	To grade and spot gravel patch	Grading, culvert construction and spot gravel patching.	KeRRA County Government CDF
Opening New Access Roads to Markets County Wide.	To ease accessibility to towns and markets.	To increase the road network.	Bush clearing, excavation of graded roads	KeRRA County Government CDF
Murera-Garbatulla road rehabilitation.	To improve accessibility to markets.	62 Km	Grading and gravelling of the road and culverts and drifts construction. .	KeRRA County Government CDF
Maintenance of Merti road from the border with Samburu to the border with Wajir,	To improve accessibility to markets.	183 Km	Grading of the roads. . Spot gravelling Drift and Cross Culverts construction	KeRRA County Government CDF
Maintenance of Oldo-Ngiro road, motor able in all seasons.	To improve accessibility to markets.	114 Km	Grading, bush clearing, culverts and drift construction and gravelling of the roads. .	KeRRA County Government CDF
Maintenance of Isiolo estates roads.	To improve accessibility to markets.	120 Km	Grading, ditch culvert construction and cleaning and murraming of the roads. .	KeRRA County Government CDF
Maintenance of the Kulamawe – Mbarambate road.	To improve accessibility to markets.	20 Km	Bush clearing, spot gravelling and Grading of the roads. .	KeRRA County Government CDF
Maintenance of the Kinna-Kulamawe road,	To improve accessibility to markets.	30 Km	Grading, culverts cleaning, spot gravelling of the roads. .	KeRRA County Government CDF
Maintenance of the Modogashe-Sericho-Malkadaka.	To improve accessibility to markets.	131Km	Grading, culvert construction and murraming of the roads. .	KeRRA County Government CDF
Maintenance of the Modogashe-Sericho-Malkadaka.	To improve accessibility to markets.	131 Km	Grading, gravelling, culverts and drift construction of the	KeRRA County Government CDF

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
			roads. .	
Maintenance of Garbatulla to Malkadaka road.	To improve accessibility to markets.	40 Km	Grading, culvert and drift construction and spot gravelling of the roads. .	KeRRA County Government CDF

II. Outstanding/Unfunded Project

Project Name location/ward	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Roads repair County Wide	To ease accessibility to towns and markets.	Repair 159 km	Repair of roads connecting Oldonyiro to Wamba (40 km) and Isiolo (114 km).	KeRRA County Government CDF
Opening of access roads. County Wide	To ease accessibility to towns and markets.	Open 146 km access road	Open up access to Rumate 30(km), Ngorika (15 km), Natundu (15 km), Ntepes (8 kms), Mokori (10km), Lengweny (8km), Kawalash (20km), Lemorijo (20km) and Naalaleta (20km).	KeRRA County Government CDF
Construction and repair of bridges and footbridges County Wide	Make all the bridges passable in all seasons.	100% bridges passable by 2015	Construct bridges in Ngarendare river, Garbatulla town, Serena-samburu game reserve and Isiolo river to serena airstrip drifts in Lbaa Oibor, Nooloroi and Loruko Lelengees; Kambi ya juu bridge repair; Fakir Bridge repair; Arimet Bridge repair and Ntirimu Bridge.	MOTI County Government
Drifts installations. County Wide	To make the road motor able in all seasons.	100% of rural roads fixed with drift culverts.	Install drifts and Culvert at Loorigon Lurot and all other gravel and earth roads	KeRRA County Government CDF
Roads Improvement. County Wide	To upgrade the section to passable roads standards.	100% passable by 2015.	Improvements of Malkagalla-Yamicha-Ururа and Bassa-Hawaswen roads; Improve road NewBassa-Machalo Dusot and Saleti-Bulto Bonsa; Manyatta Arera-Safi Estate road; Bula Mpya-Isiolo River; Isiolo Reparua road; Kambi Sheikh – Soi road; LMD-Kilimani road; Maisha bora-Shambani road; Maili Saba-Ntirimu road; Garbatulla – Isiolo road, Garbatulla – Kinna road.	

III. New Project Proposals: (MTP II Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost Kshs	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
Roads Network (County Wide)	**Poor road conditions**	Upgrading all earth and rocky roads to all weather roads	Upgrading roads to paved standards	Kilometres of roads upgraded	Good road conditions	5B	500B
			Implementation of the Roads 2000 Programme in the county which is labour intensive and has the potential to create jobs for the County residents including the unemployed youths.	Number of km of roads constructed under the programme	Increase in employment for county residents and improved roads in the county		
			Expansion of Fibre Optic Networks to cover hospitals, schools, police stations, and other public institutions in the County.	Km of fibre optic network	Enhanced ICT communication and increased productivity		
			Establishment of Wide Area Network and Network operations Center in Isiolo County headquarters	WAN installed in County head quarters	Enhanced ICT capacity and increased productivity		

X) Proposed Project: Road and Infrastructure and Energy

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Objective 1: To Increase length of tarmac road from current 34km to 484km by the year 2017				
Isiolo Town Roads		8 km	Upgrading Towns roads to paved standard s (Tarmac)	KeRRA County Government CDF
Murera- Kinna – Garbatulla Road		62 km	Upgrading the road to paved standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Isiolo –Gachuru –Garbatulla-Modogashe Road		250 km	Upgrading the road to paved standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Gachuru – Gotu – Merti Road		130 km	Upgrading the road to paved Standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Objective 2: To upgrade all roads to all weather roads standards by 2017				
Kumbi Qalo Bridge		Bridge	Construction of a bridge	KeRRA County Government CDF
Merti-Kom – Biliqo Road		120 km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Kom – Gotu Road		80 km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Oldonyiro – Ndunguzanguni – Waso Road	High	15km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Merti – Barsa Road	High	50 km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Garbatula – Malkadak – Sericho Road	High	171 km	Upgrading road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Alamach – Kipsing Road	High	50 km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Leparua – Lotik – Shamabani Alamach Road	High	90km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Aremet- Lorukpo-Leparua – Budalnga Road	High	90km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Eldera – Belgesh	High	65km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Kone – Sericho	High	30 km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Fororsha – Modogashe	High	44km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Modogashe – Kuri Road	High	45km	Upgrading the road to all	KeRRA

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
			weather road standard	County Government CDF
Kina – Kulamawe Road	High	30km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Mbarambate –Tana Malkadaka Road	High	40km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Kinna – Rapsu Road	High	8km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Ngare Mara – Daaba Road	High	10km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Chumviyale – Akunoit Road	High	20km	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Arimet – Mugurnanore drift	High	1	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Kilimani – Burat drift	High	2	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Isiolo West Sub location	High	25	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Ariemet road	High	11	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Alamach road	High	14	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Loiki road	High	5	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Lebarua road	High	38	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Mugurnanyore road	High	28	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Kambi Shiekh- Mailitano road	High	15	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Kilimani – KWS Camp bridge	High	1	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Masha Bora – Shambani bridge	High	1	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Kiwajani – Ariemet Brige	High	1	Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Olabulle – Kambi	High		Upgrading the road to all	KeRRA County Government

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Garba/Nomad road			weather road standard	CDF
Ela, Nitrim, Kakili – Kamba Juu road	High		Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
Ngaresirgon –Shambani road	High		Upgrading the road to all weather road standard	KeRRA County Government CDF
G/Tulla-Belgesh-Furorsa-Kumurbulla	High		Opening of new road	KeRRA County Government CDF
Badana-Modogashe	High		Opening of new road	KeRRA County Government CDF
Furorsa-Quri	High		Opening of new road	KeRRA County Government CDF
Bulapesa roads	High		Murraming	KeRRA County Government CDF
Chumviera-Daaba road	High		Construction of culverts	KeRRA County Government CDF
G/Tulla-Madojaldesa-Border point(Beacon)	High		Road improvement	KeRRA County Government CDF
Gafarsa-Eldera via Belgesh	High		Road improvement	KeRRA County Government CDF
Duse-Boji, G/Tulla-Boji-Tanna,	High		Road improvement	KeRRA County Government CDF
Kiwanjani-Kiwanja Ndege-Chechelesi	High		Road murramming	KeRRA County Government CDF
Objective 2: All market centers and public facilities connected to reliable electricity by 2017				
All markets	High	100%	Provision of electricity	KETRACO KPLC/REA County Government
Schools	High	100%	Provision of electricity	MOE County Government
Health Facilities		100%	Provision of electricity	MOH County Government

On-going Projects: Kenya Airports Authority

a) Flagship projects:

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Modernisation/Up grading of Isiolo Airstrip into an international Airport.	Enhance transportation in the region.	To improve both national and international	Construction of the airport premises; Fencing of the airport compound.	Kenya Airports Authority MOTI

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
		tourism and export of processed agricultural products		

b) Other Projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Garbatulla Airstrip	Improve airstrip condition	Complete upgrade by 2015	Relocation of airstrip to 3 Km away from urban centre; Construction of new airstrip and equipping with paved runway and modern facilities	Kenya Airports Authority MOTI County Government

Ongoing Project: Energy

a) Flagship Project

Project Name location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Provision of Rural electrification to the following wards: Cherab, Garbatulla, Sericho, Ngaremara and Oldonyiro.	To distribute power to divisional headquarters.	100% electrification of urban centres by 2017	Electricity installations	KETRACO KPLC/REA County Government

XI) Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Poverty Reduction

Most of the projects are tailored towards alleviating extreme poverty. The Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure will continue using labour intensive methods in order to provide employment to the local population during the routine road maintenance. Priority will be given to women and youth when awarding the contracts and when hiring labourers.

HIV/AIDS

Roads contractors will be required to have an HIV/AIDS charge clause in their contract. These funds will go into programmes aimed at fighting HIV/AIDS among the communities.

Environmental Degradation

Contractors will be required to have environment conservation clause when contracting for works. They will be required to address environmental concerns such as filling of gullies which are near roads when constructing the roads.

Climate change

Climate change is expected to result in be an increase in precipitation in some seasons. Due to this the County is expected to be adversely affected by flash floods. Some of the negative impacts include: outburst floods, landslides and erosion, energy insecurity (disruption of hydropower systems) and

destruction of infrastructure. To be able to adapt to these effects there is need to do reconstitution of basin slopes, restoration of silted ponds, afforestation and reforestation, early warning systems and raising awareness, construction of shelters for displaced population, planning settlements in low risk areas, diversification of energy (wind, solar, biogas), resettlement of communities at risk, and construction of water gates and culverts. To be able to control landslides and erosion, infrastructure planning will be undertaken together with integrated land use plans.

XII) Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

The sector comprises of Environment and Mineral Resources, Water, Irrigation & Housing

XIII) Sector Vision and Mission

Vision
Sustainable access to adequate water and housing in a clean and secure environment.

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

XIV) County Response to Sector Mission and Vision

Provision of adequate water for domestic and agricultural purposes will contribute to increased food production within the County. This will ensure there is food security, increased income to farmers and help in achieving food self sufficiency within the Sub-County. Water is an environmental resource necessary not only to support life but also sustain economic activities across different sectors. Sanitation and waste management are closely related to human health. The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems avails a clean environment for the residents and reduces the occurrence of water borne diseases. A clean and secure environment will ensure that the entire population is healthy. The availability of water stimulates the growth of the other sub-sectors including agriculture, livestock and industries. The establishment of the resort city in Isiolo will result in huge water demands for the project. The County Government will work closely with the Ministy of Water Environment and Natural Resources (MWENR) and all other relevant stakeholders to expand water supply and sanitation systems for the resort city and the county residents.

The National Water Master Plan has outlined projects to be implemented under the Ewaso Ngiro North Catchment Area (ENNCA) for the development of water supply, sewerage and sanitation facilities and irrigation. In this regard, the Isiolo County Government will work with MWENR to facilitate implementation the projects in Isiolo County.

XV) Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NWCPC)	Infrastructure development
Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA)	Management of water resources

Stakeholder	Role
Meteorological department	Management of weather data
Northern Water Services Board	Coordination of water services
National Irrigation Board (NIB)	Infrastructure development
Kenya Water Institute (KEWI)	Training of personnel
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	Funding community water projects.
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Developing policy guidelines on environment
National Housing Corporation (NHC);	Development of houses
Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund (CSHSF)	Mobilization of funds
Low Cost Housing and Infrastructure Fund (KENSUF)	Infrastructure development
Donors	Financing the establishment of physical facilities; Provision of funds for construction of new water projects; Evaluation and monitoring of works performed.
Water Services providers	Provision of safe water and adequate waste water disposal systems.
Kenya wildlife service	Ensure sustainable use of resources within parks and game reserves.
Medium Term Asal Programme(MTAP)	Support to WRUAs through WaRMA

XVI) Projects and Programmes Priorities

I. On- going Project/Programmes: Water, Irrigation and Sanitation

a) Flagship project

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Isiolo Dams along Ewaso Ngiro river	Provide water for irrigation, domestic use and for livestock	3 high capacity dams	Public consultations currently on-going before project implementation	MEWNR Development Partners
Under the National Water Master Plan construction of water dam at a cost of US$ 21 million (Kshs 2.63 billion) in the period 2015-18	To increase water supply	To increase wter supply to 13,801 m3 per day	Feasisbility Study	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Isiolo Urban water supply phase II-Isiolo Water & Sanitation Project in Isiolo central division.	To have adequate water for Isiolo town	The urban population of Isiolo town.	Laying of pipes from the main stream, construction of an intake, construction of a pipeline, construction of a treatment plant and expansion of the existing treatment plant. In addition the project involves laying pipelines within the town as well as	Northern Water Service Board MEWNR Development Partners

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
			construction of staff quarters within the treatment plant.	

b) Other projects

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
ONGOING WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS –BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT				
Isiolo water and Sewerage project (distribution and expansion of sewerage pipeline system) in Isiolo town	To improve water carrying capacity and waste water conveyance in Isiolo town from 2,000 m3/day to 5,474 m3/day in 2017.	To rehabilitate and expand facilities within the plan period.	Rehabilitation of existing Isiolo water and expansion of sewerage system	Northern Water Service Board MEWNR Development Partners
National Water Master Plan (Isiolo urban water supply)	To increase water capacity	To increase water supply supply from 3,220 m3 per day to 10,608 m3 per day in 2017.	Construction and expansion of water supply facilities	Norther Water Service Board MEWNR Development Partners
Rehabilitation of Garbatulla water supplies – Garbatulla division	Improve accessibility to safe drinking water.	To rehabilitate facilities within the plan period.	Construction of a tank at Manyatta Koropu; Laying of pipes from the bore hole to the tank. Put up a new improved distribution system	MEWNR Northern Water Service Board
Construction of Belgesh Water supply-Modagshe division	To augment the water supply.	To construct one tank and undertake pipe laying	Construction of a tank; laying pipes	MEWNR Northern Water Service Board
Construction of Rapsu Water supply- Garbatulla	To meet long term escalating water demand. For Rapsu centre	Construction of complete water supplies system.	Drilling and equipping of a borehole, Pipe laying and distribution mains and construction of storage and water points.	MEWNR Northern Water Service Board County
Drilling and equipping of 12 boreholes within Isiolo town under Isiolo Phase II-Project-Isiolo town	To increase water supply in the town	Increase population coverage served with clean safe water in Isiolo town by 3,000 persons	drilling and equipping of 12 boreholes within Isiolo town	MEWNR Notrhern Water Service Board Development Partners

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Korbesa Water Supply Project-Cherab Division in Merti	To provide a permanent solution of domestic water problem for Korbesa community by establishing a reliable water supply system for 3,000 Korbesa residents by end of 2013	Provide reliable and clean safe drinking water for domestic use by the area residents	Drill and equip a high production borehole in Merti town, pipe lay 24km water main pipe from Merti to Korbesa, Construct Storage tanks.	MEWNR WSTF KRCS
Makagalla Water Supply Project-Cherab Division in Merti	To provide a permanent solution to domestic water problem for Makagalla community by establishing a reliable water supply system for 3,000 Makagalla residents by end of 2013	Provide reliable and clean safe to drink water for domestic use by residents of the area	Pipe lay 21 km main pipe from Dadachallafe borehole to Makagallla center, Construct 100 cubic meters masonry storage tank and water points.	MEWNR WSTF KRCS
Dadachabasa Water Supply Project-Cherab Division in Merti	To provide a permanent solution to domestic water problem for Dadachabasa community by establishing a reliable water supply system for 4,000 residents of Dadachabasa by end of year 2013	Provide reliable and clean safe to drink water for domestic use by the area residents	Pipe lay 16.4 km Rising main pipe from Alango borehole to Dadachabasa center,Construct 48,000 liters elevated steel tank ,extend distribution pipe 4.5 km to Dololdakiye, Construction of 5 pit latrines and 5 water kiosks.	MEWNR WSTF KRCS
Bilsan Biliqo Borehole- Kom division in Merti	Reduce costs of water treatment by 80% by providing less turbid water for 2,000 residents of Bilsan Biliqo by end of 2013	Provide safe to drink water within the plan period.	Drill and equip a borehole and lay Rising main and distribution pipes and construct storage facilities	MEWNR
Ngaremara Water supply rehabilitation s – Ngaremara division in Merti	improve on water supply to residents of Ngaremara by end of 2013	Provide reliable domestic water supply	Rehabilitate source, storage and distribution system	MEWNR
Gotu Water supply rehabilitations-	improve on water supply to residents of Gotu	Provide reliable domestic water supply	Rehabilitate source, storage and distribution system	MEWNR

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Ngaremara division in Merti	by end of 2013			
Boji water supply rehabilitation – Garbatulla	Improve domestic and livestock water supply to Boji center	Reduce water trekking distance	Rehabilitate existing water facilities to increase water provision.	MEWNR
ONGOING WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS BY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS AND NGOs				
Flood control on Isiolo county by JICA	Eliminate negative effects of drought in Isiolo town and along Isiolo river	Reduce flood induced destruction of property in Isiolo town	De-silting of streams, construction of storm water drains and protection of riverbank	MEWNR Development Partner (JICA)
Water points mapping in Isiolo county by SNV	Geo-Reference and Map all water points in the county	Provide a Map of all water points in the county	Mapping of water points in Isiolo	SNV
Dadachabasa 16.4 km Pipeline Project by KRCS-Cherab division Merti	To supply 100m^3 per day of clean water to Dadachabasa centre by the end of 2013.	Reduce trekking distance to water source	Lay 16.4 km pipeline from water source to Dadachabasa centre and install Booster pump for pumping water through the Rising main.	MEWNR WSTF KRCS
Kinna Water supply Rehabilitation project By KRCS-Kinna div in Garbatulla sub-county	To improve on water distribution by end of 2103	Reliable water supply to residents of Kinna	Lay 4km pipeline extensions and construct water kiosks	KRCS
Kipsing-Lenguenyi Shallow wells Water supply project by KRCS-Oldonyiro division Isiolo	Provide safe clean water to Kipsing by end of 2013	Reliable water supply to residents of Kipsing.	Construct a shallow well	KRCS
Kilimani Water supply project by KRCS-Central div Isiolo	Provide safe clean water to Kilimani area and its environs by end of 2013	Provide clean and safe domestic water	4km pipeline extension, construction of two water kiosks, provide a 50 cubic meters elevated steel tank and construct two water kiosks	KRCS
Garfasa water supply project by World Vision-Garbatulla	Provide safe clean water to Garfasa residents by end of 2013	Provide clean and safe domestic water	Borehole drilling and equipping, Rising and distribution pipeline, storage facilities and Solar energy to power the pumping equipments of the water supply	World Vision
Escort water supply project by World Vision – Garbatulla	Provide safe clean water to Escort center and its environs by end of 2013	Provide clean and safe domestic water	Borehole drilling and equipping, Rising and distribution pipeline, storage facilities and the water supply pumping	World Vision

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
			equipment	
ONGOING IRRIGATION PROJECTS-NATIONAL GOVERNMENT				
Rapsu Irrigation Scheme	Irrigate 70 hactares by end of 2013	Increase irrigated farming acreage	Rehabilitate irrigation scheme	MOALF County Government
Game Galana Irrigation Scheme	Irrigate 30 acres by end of 2013	Increase irrigated farming acreage	Rehabilitate irrigation scheme	MOALF County Government
Gambella Irrigation Scheme	Irrigate 5acres by end of 2013	Increase irrigated farming acreage	Construction of Intake	MOALF County Government
Bulesa irrigation Scheme	establish green houses by end of 2013	establish green houses on 5 acre irrigation land	Purchase of green houses	MOALF County Government
Merti irrigation cluster	Irrigate 40 acres by end of 2013	Increase irrigated farming acreage	Purchase and installation of Pumping sets, Rehabilitation of four pumping sets and pipe lay 2 km distribution line	MOALF County Government
PLANNED WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS –COUNTY GOVERNMENT SHORT TERM				
Awarsitu Water Supply project-Cherab ward in Merti	To provide a permanent solution of domestic water problem for residents of Awarsitu village Marara by June 2014	Provide reliable and clean safe to drink water for domestic use by area residents	Drill and equip a borehole, lay rising main and distribution pipe ,construct storage facilities, construct water kiosks and provide electromechanical equipment for the water facilities	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Machalo drought contingency borehole – Cherab Ward in Merti	To provide sufficient livestock water in the drought grazing area of Isiolo county by June 2014	Improve reliability of livestock water in Isiolo county	Drill and equip a borehole, lay rising main and distribution pipe ,construct storage facilities, construct cattle troughs and provide electromechanical equipment for the water facilities	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Billqo Marara water supply project-Charri ward in Merti	To provide a permanent solution of domestic water problem for 1,000 residents of Billqo Marara by end of 2013	Provide reliable and clean safe to drink water for domestic use by area residents	Construct an infiltration well at banks of Ewaso Ngiro river, Pipe lay Rising main pipe 2.5km from source to centre, Construct water kiosks with overhead storage tanks.	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Augmentation of Ngaremara water supply- Ngaremara division in Isiolo	To provide a reliable and permanent solution of domestic water	improve accessibility and availability of water	Rehabilitate source,Increasse water pipe distributions and storage facilities	MEWNR County Government Development Partners

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
	problem for Ngaremara center by June 2014			
Construction of Malkadaka Water supply in Garbatulla.	To provide a reliable and permanent solution of domestic water problem for Malakadaka residents by June 2014	improve accessibility and availability of water	Construct water source, lay distribution and rising mains and put up storage facilities	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Construction of Burat Water supply- in Garbatulla ward	To provide a reliable and permanent solution of domestic water problem for Burat residents by June 2014	Improve accessibility and availability of water	Construct water source, lay distribution and rising mains and put up storage facilities	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Construction of Amequi pan in Isiolo sub-county.	Improve on water availability and accessibility for domestic and livestock use by June 2014	improve accessibility and availability of water	Construct water pan reservoir, form embankment, construction of silt pan , construct collecting channels ,fence pan ,provide draw off well and hand pump, pit latrine and cattle troughs	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Construction of Raap Sand dam in Isiolo sub-county.	Improve on water availability and accessibility for domestic and livestock use by June 2014	improve accessibility and availability of water	Construct sand dam walls, provide raw offs and protect sand dam.	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Construction of Sericho water supply in Garbatulla sub-county.	Improve on water availability and accessibility for domestic and livestock use by June 2014	Provide permanent solution of water for Sericho community	Drill and equip a borehole, lay rising main and distribution pipeline and construct storage tanks.	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Construction of Modogashe water supply in Garbatulla sub-county	Improve on water availability and accessibility for domestic and livestock use by June 2014	Provide permanent solution of water for Modogashe community	Drill and equip a borehole, lay rising main and distribution pipeline and construct storage tanks.	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Storm Water management for Bulla Pesa in Central div of Isiolo sub-county.	Improve on storm water drainage in Bulla Pesa by June 2014	Storm water drainage provision in Bulla pesa	Research, feasibility studies, project preparation, design and implementation.	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Water Supply for Abbatoir in central division of Isiolo sub-county.	Provide adequate water to Isiolo Abbatoir by end of June 2014	Availability of water for hygienic operations of Abbatoir	Pipe lay distribution pipe line to Abbatoir, construct storage facilities and carry out required Abbatoir	MEWNR County Government Development Partners

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
			plumbings.	
Conservation of Water Catchments in the County	Conserve degraded strategic water catchments by end of 2014	Improve on Catchment capacity to store and preserve water	Catchment protection measures.	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Sanitation and Sewerage services improvement in Isiolo town environs	Extend sewer systems to uncovered and un reached zones of Isiolo town by end of 2014	Sewer line and service coverage to peripheries of the town	Lay sewer pipes, construct ion of inspection chambers and access manholes and connect to sewerage treatment works	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Garfasa storm water management	Improve on storm water drainage in Garfasa center by June 2014	Storm water drainage provision in Garfasa center	Research, feasibility studies, project preparation, design and implementation.	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
PLANNED IRRIGATION PROJECTS – COUNTY GOVERNMENT – SHORT TERM				
Garfasa Irrigation Scheme	Irrigate 120 hectares of land	Increase efficiency of irrigation at Garfasa	Construct source ,construct intake ,improve source, canal construction, canal linning and distributions pipes	MOALF County Government
Irresaboru irrigation Scheme	Increase irrigated land to 120 hectares	Increase efficiency of irrigation at Irresaboru	Construct source, lay distribution, canal improvement and storage facilities.	MOALF County Government
PLANNED WATER PROJECTS-NGOs SHORT TERM				
Lenguruma Water project in Isiolo by KRCS	To provide a permanent solution of domestic water problem for residents of Longuruma	Provide reliable and clean safe to drink water for domestic use by residents of the area	Drill and equip a borehole, Install Solar system, construct pump house, 3Km pipeline, 1water kiosk, and 30 cubic meters storage tank and fencing water facility compound.	KRCS
Nangapawoi Water project in Isiolo by KRCS	To provide a permanent solution of domestic water problem for residents of Nangapowoi	Provide reliable and clean safe to drink water for domestic use by area residents	Drill and equip a borehole, Install Solar system, construct a pump house, 4km pipeline, 3water kiosk, and 30 cubic meters storage tank and fencing water facility compound.	KRCS
Bulesa Water project in Merti by KRCS	To provide a permanent solution of domestic water problem for residents of Bulesa-Goda	Provide reliable and clean safe to drink water for domestic use by residents of the area	Drill and equip a borehole, Install Solar system, construct a pump house, 1km pipeline, 3water kiosks, and a 30 cubic meters storage tank and fencing water facility compound.	KRCS

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Duse Water project in Garbatulla by KRCS	To provide a permanent solution of domestic water problem for residents of Duse	Provide reliable and clean safe to drink water for domestic use by area residents	13km pipeline extension, 2water kiosks, and a 50 cubic pressed steel tank..	KRCS
PLANNED WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS – MEDIUM TERM				
Rehabilitation of Sewer system	Extend sewer systems to uncovered and un reached zones of Isiolo town	Sewer line and service coverage to the town's peripheries	Lay sewer pipes, construct ion of inspection chambers and access manholes and connect to sewerage treatment works	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Construct Kom bola water supply in Garbatulla	Provide safe clean water to Kombola community	Improve availability and accessibility of water and reduce trekking distance to water way	Drill and equip a borehole,pipe lay rising main and distribution pipes ,construct storage facilities and water points and install solar power to borehole facilities	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Augment Merti water supply in Merti	Improve water supply to 12,000 residents of Merti town	Regular and un-interrupted supply of water to the town	Drill and equip a borehole at Godrupa ,pipe lay rising main and distribution pipes ,construct storage facilities and water points, connect electricity power to borehole facilities and extend pipes distribution to centers	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Augment Oldonyiro water supply in Isiolo	Improve water supply to 1residents of Oldonyiro	Improve water production and quality for Oldonyiro residents	Construct a composite filtration unit, rehabilitate the intake works,Laynew Rising main, Construct elevated steel tanks for storage and backwash systems, provide for water chemical treatment and lay and extend new water distribution pipes	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Construct Kipsing water supply in Isiolo sub-county	Provide safe clean water to Kipsing community	Improve availability and accessibility of water and reduce trekking distance to water way	Drill and equip a borehole ,pipe lay rising main and distribution pipes ,construct storage facilities and water points and install solar power to borehole facilities	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Construct Longopito water supply in Isiolo sub-county	Provide safe clean water to Longopito community	Improve availability and accessibility of water and reduce trekking distance to water way	Drill and equip a borehole ,pipe lay rising main and distribution pipes ,construct storage facilities and water points and install solar power to borehole facilities	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Augment Garbatulla water supply	Improve water supply to residents of Garbatulla	Improve water production and quality for Garbatulla town and upgrade to an urban water	Construct new water sources , rehabilitate the intake works, Lay new Rising main, Construct elevated steel tanks for storage and extend new	MEWNR County Government Development Partners

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
		supply	water distribution pipes and carry out metering of water	
Rehabilitation of Ngaremara Water supply in Isiolo	Improve water supply to residents of Ngaremara	Improve water production and quality for Ngaremara town and upgrade to an urban water supply	Construct new water sources rehabilitate the intake works, Provide water treatment units, Lay new Rising main, Construct elevated steel tanks for storage and extend new water distribution pipes and carry out metering of water	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Construct Tanaa water supply in Garbatulla	Provide safe clean water to Tanaa community	Improve availability and accessibility of water and reduce trekking distance to water way	Drill and equip a borehole ,pipe lay rising main and distribution pipes ,construct storage facilities and water points, install meters and electricity to water facilities	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Augment Kinna water supply in Garbatulla	Provide safe clean water to Kinna town	Improve water production and quality for Kinna town and upgrade to an urban water supply	Construct new water sources rehabilitate the existing intake works, Lay new Rising main, Construct elevated steel tanks for storage and extend new water distribution pipes and carry out metering of water	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Rehabilitation of Sericho Water supply in Garbatulla	Improve water supply to residents of Sericho	Improve water production and quality for Sericho town and upgrade to an urban water supply	Construct new water sources by drilling boreholes, rehabilitate the existing facilities works, new Rising main, Construct elevated steel tanks for storage and extend new water distribution pipes and carry out metering of water	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Construct Korbesa Water supply in Garbatulla	Provide safe clean water to Korbesa community	Improve availability and accessibility of water and reduce trekking distance to water way	Drill and equip a borehole ,pipe lay rising main and distribution pipes ,construct storage facilities and water points and install solar power to borehole facilities	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Clean water Pipe extensions to 6 centers in Merti sub-county	Provide safe clean water to 4000 persons in Merti district	Improve availability and accessibility of water and reduce trekking distance to water	Pipe extensions to Lakore, Mataarba, Saleti ,Biliki,Badana,Rig,	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Construction of replacement boreholes within the drought grazing area in Merti	Provide reliable and adequate water supply to 50,000 livestock	Improve availability and accessibility of water and reduce trekking distance to water points	Drill and equip 4 new boreholes, construct water storage facilities, cattle troughs and water kiosks	MEWNR County Government Development Partners

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Flood control measures	Minimize flood destruction in the county	Reduce flood destruction of irrigated land by 90% and homes by 100%	Dyke construction at Malkadaka,expansion and desilting of river bed streams, flood control at makaglla,, kombola and Garfasa in the county	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Drought mitigation	Save lives and livehoods in the event of drought in the county	Provide clean domestic and livestock water to residents of the rural areas of the county during drought	Water trucking, rehabilitate boreholes, fuel subsidy to boreholes ,provision of bladder tanks and provision of fast moving spares	NDMA MDP MEWNR County Government Development Partners NGOs
Conservation of catchment areas	Maintain reliability of water sources	improve water storage and recharge	Conserve and protect springs ,riparian areas and ground water aquifers	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Roof water harvesting	Improve on rainwater harvesting	Improve water storage	Construct roof catchments and storage facilities in all schools and institutions and sensitize households on roof catchments, piloting of improved roof catchments in villages across the county	
Irrigation of 3, 600 hectares of land in Isiolo county	Increase acreage of land under irrigation in the county	-Revive irrigation projects and increase acrage under land	Revive all stalled and unfunded irrigation projects in the county and expand acreage in irrigation for existing projects, Rehabilitate intakes and source, linning to canals, pumping equipments and storage facilities	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Alternative renewable energy source for boreholes and shallow wells in the county	Provide low cost ,and easy to operate and maintain Solar pumps and motors	Provision of Solar equipment for water supplies	Solar pumps and motor for all domestic water supply boreholes and wells	MEWNR MOEP County Government Development Partners

II. Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Reason for Stalling	Implementing Agency
IRRIGATION PROJECTS-						
Bulesa Dima Irrigation project	Isiolo	Increase gravity irrigation from Lewa springs	Increase irrigated land	Construction of weir	Lack of funds	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Biliku Marara irrigation scheme.	Merti	Increase irrigation Land to 75 hectares	60 households	Rehabilitation of pumping equipment, canal construction, storage tanks and distributions	Lack of funds	MOALF County Government Development Partners

III. Outstanding/Unfunded Project

Project Name Location/ ward	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
IRRIGATION PROJECTS –SMALL SCALE				
Labarua irrigation scheme in Isiolo subcounty	Increase irrigation coverage for vegetables	Increase irrigated land under vegetable farming	Construct weir –source Lewa springs	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Kakili irrigation project in Isiolo subcounty	Increase irrigation land to 60Ha	Increase efficiency of irrigation	Construct source intake, pipe distribution and storage tanks. Canal linning	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Maisha bora irrigation scheme in Isiolo	Irrigated framing on 60Ha of land.	Increase irrigation efficiency.	Construct source intake, pipe distribution and storage tanks. Canal linning	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Ngaremara irrigation scheme in Isiolo	Increase irrigation land to 40Ha	Increase irrigation efficiency.	Construct source intake, pipe distribution and storage tanks. Canal linning	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Gubadia irrigation scheme in Merti	Increase irrigation land to 20Ha	Increase irrigation efficiency.	Construct source intake, pipe distribution and storage tanks. Canal linning	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Korbesa irrigation project-Merti	Increase irrigation land to 100Ha	Increase irrigation efficiency.	Construct source intake, pipe distribution and storage tanks. Canals and canal linning	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Merti Irrigation project	Increase irrigation land to 120Ha	Increase irrigation efficiency.	Construct reliable source intake, pipe distribution and storage tanks. Canals and canal linning	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Muchuro irrigation project in Garbatulla	Increase irrigation land to 120Ha	Increase irrigation efficiency.	Construct reliable source intake, pipe distribution and storage tanks. Canals and canal lining	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Malkadaka irrigation project in Garbatulla	Increase irrigation land by 40Ha	Increase irrigation efficiency and flood control	Implementation of Phase II	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Kinna irrigation project in Garbatulla	Increase irrigation land to 70Ha	Increase irrigation efficiency.	Construct reliable source intake, pipe distribution and storage tanks. Canals and canal lining	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Kambi Sheikh Irrigation Scheme	Rehabilitate scheme to irrigate 40Ha	Increase efficiency of irrigation at Kambi Sheikh	Rehabilitate distribution and control regulating valves	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Akore/Akadeli irrigation scheme	Establish 80 Ha irrigation scheme	Increase efficiency of irrigation at Akore/Akadeli	Rehabilitate Weir and intake structures	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Central Isiolo S.H.G	Establish 30 Ha irrigation scheme	Increase efficiency of irrigation at Kambi Sheikh	Rehabilitate irrigation scheme	MOALF County Government Development Partners
Provison of survey equipment for irrigation and water office	Equip water technical staff with equipment for feasibility and design studies	Improve on efficiency and effectiveness of feasibility studies in the water and irrigation sector	Procure modern survey equipment, and GPS equipment,	MOALF County Government Development Partners

IV. New Project Proposals: (MTP 11 Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost Kshs	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
Clean and Safe water	**Inadequate water for both domestic and livestock use; Long distances to water points**	Drill of 11 boreholes for water supply in the county, Construct 1 river based water supply, construct 1 sand dam, Construct 1 water pan, Construct 1 well ,construct roof catchments	Construction of 1 Mega dam, Construction of 3No water treatment plants; Construction of 6 sand dams and Rehabilitate 60 water points(Pans, Boreholes, Sand dams, Shallow wells, springs, de-silt water pans, and river water source water	percentage increase in access to clean and safe water and number of households access to safe water	Improved health and living standards	88.5m	724.5m
Conservation of water catchments	**Degraded water catchments and reduced water production and recharge of aquifers**	Catchment conservation in Isiolo county	Intensive catchment protection and river bank protection a total 100,000 hectares of catchment areas	Number of catchment areas protected. And km length of river bank protected	Increased water flows in rivers and springs and recharge of aquifers	15m	300m
Extend water pipe line in both the Rural and Urban areas of Isiolo county	**less coverage of clean piped water**	Extend Clean water pipelines in Isiolo town	1,000km Extension of water pipe line to all areas uncovered in the county.	Km Length of water pipe extension and Number of people connected with tap water and served at water points	Improved Health and Standards of living	5m	100m
Extension of sewer lines in the urban areas of Isiolo town	**less coverage of sanitation facilities in the urban area of Isiolo town**	Extend sewer pipe to the peripheries of Isiolo town	Extension of 500m Sewer pipe line to all areas uncovered and provide 100 on- site sanitation facilities (septic tanks) within the county Head quarters	km Length of Sewer pipe extension and Number of people connected on sewer network	Improved Waste water conveyance and treatment.	107.9m	606m
Drought mitigation measures	**Interruption of water provision**	Rehabilitate 8 livestock boreholes in	Increase number of strategic water	Number of persons served	Reduce poverty incidences	-	300m

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost Kshs	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
	due to frequent breakdowns and drying up of water points hence threatening Lives and livelihoods loses	the County, Water trucking to 10 centers with dry water points and pans, fuel subsidy to drought boreholes and provision of fast moving spares	supplies by drilling 5 new boreholes in the drought and dry grazing areas, ,procure 2 water bowzers, provide fuel subsidy to boreholes, provide standby generator sets and fast moving spares	during drought and number of livestock served during drought	due to loss of livelihoods		
Establish Irrigation Schemes	**Under utilization arable land under irrigation**	Construct and rehabilitate 2 irrigation schemes with land capacity of 200 hectares in the county	Revive 15 stalled irrigation projects, Rehabilitate 30 small irrigation schemes and extend irrigated land to 3,600 hectatres in the county	Hectares under active irrigation	3,600 hectares of land put under irrigation and with irrigated crop	55m	494m
Flood control	**Frequent floods along Ewaso Ngiro river and Isiolo river during rains**	Construct dykes and check dams along the flood prone areas in the county.	Construct dykes and check dams along the flood prone areas in the county.	Minimize the negative effects of floods by 70%	Number and type of Flood control structures constructed	-	1 billion

XVII) Proposed Project: Water and Sanitation

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Objective 1: Reduce average distance to safe and clean water points for domestic use from current 10 km to 5km by 2017				
Awarsitu Water Supply		2013- 2017	Drilling and piping	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Biliqo Marara Water Supply	High	2013-2017	Drilling and piping	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Eldera Water Supply	High	2013-2017	Drilling and piping	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Modogashe Water Supply	High	2013-2017	Drilling and piping	MEWNR County Government

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
				Development Partners
Sericho Water Supply	High	2013-2017	Drilling and piping	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Iresaboru Water Supply	High	2013-2017	Drilling and piping	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Kone Water Supply	High	2013-2017	Drilling and piping	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Badana Water Supply	High	2013-2017	Drilling and piping	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Komorbula Water Supply	High	2013-2017	Drilling and piping	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Longobito Sand Dam	High	2013-2017	Construction Activities	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Boji Sand Dam	High	2013-2017	Construction Activities	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Ngaremara Dam	High	2013-2017	Construction Activities	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Rain Water Harvesting	High	2013-2017	Provision of Water Harvesting equipment	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Rapsu Catchment Area	High	2013- 2017	Fencing and Construction of water trough	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Kinna Catchment Area	High	2013-2017	Fencing and Construction of water trough	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Rumate Water Pan	High	2013-2017	Construction Works	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Narasha Water Pan	High	2013-2017	Construction Works	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Nteppes Water Pan	High	2013-2017	Construction Works	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Procure Lab Kits	High	3	Procure for Isiolo, Merti and Garbatulla sub-counties	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Chumviera water project	High		Rehabilitation	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Nakurpat Water project	High		Rehabilitation and drilling	MEWNR County Government

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
				Development Partners
Bul Balaya	High		Borehole drilling	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Sand dam in Garba Kalla	High		Construction of sand dam	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Maendeleo water pan in Ngaremara	High		Construction of water pan	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Chokaa water supply, Ngaremara	High		Water supply	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Water supply in Chari ward	High		Provision of water supply supply in Barambatte, Qone rimeti and Mado Halkano	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Objective 2: Reduce Open defecation from current 60% to 30% by 2017				
Construct toilets in all the schools	High	2013-2017	Construction	MOE County Government Development Partners
Kula Mawe Public Toilet	High	2013-2017	Construction and Equipping	County Government Development Partners NGOs
Rapsu Public Toilet	High	2013- 2017	Construction and Equipping	County Government Development Partners NGOs
Lembasharaki Public Toilet	High	2013- 2017	Construction and Equipping	County Government Development Partners NGOs
Oldonyiro Public Toilet	High	2013-2017	Construction and Equipping	County Government Development Partners NGOs
Raap Public Toilets	High	2013-2017	Construction and Equipping	County Government Development Partners NGOs
Parakuruk Public Toilets	High	2013-2017	Construction and Equipping	County Government Development Partners NGOs
Tuale Public Toilet	High	2013-2017	Construction and Equipping	County Government Development Partners NGOs
Malkagala Public Toilet	High	2013-2017	Construction and Equipping	County Government Development Partners NGOs
Korbesa Public Toilet		2013-2017	Construction and Equipping	County Government Development Partners

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
				NGOs
Dadabasha Public Toilet		2013-2017	Construction and Equipping	County Government Development Partners NGOs

On- going Project/Programmes: Environment

a) Other projects

Project Name Location/ ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Construction of an Energy centre at Kulamawe	To increase the population coverage of households using solar energy by 2,000 households.	To avail solar energy to 2,000 Households in Kulamawe location	Construction of an energy centre. Provision of solar lamps	MOEP REA County Government Development Partners
Water catchment and spring conservation.	Conserve 10 springs and protect 6 catchment areas per year.	10 springs in Isiolo; 3 catchment areas in Garbatulla and Merti	Plant trees; Construct water points for livestock; Educate communities on the need to conserve the environment.	MEWNR County Government Development Partners
Energy conservation programme. Countywide	To reduce pressure on natural resources.	Hold demos on alternative energy to schools, hotels and families.	Put up the demonstrations to the organizations.	MOEP REA County Government
Construction of Renewable energy centre at Kulamawe – ksh 9.15million	To promote the use of green energy	To increase access to energy to households	-Construction of energy centre -Installation of solar panels	MOEP REA County Government

On- going Project/Programmes: Housing

a) Other projects

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Electrification of Government buildings.	To enhance quality of government houses	All Government buildings.	Internal wiring and power connection.	MOEP KPLC County Government

b) Outstanding/Unfunded Project

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Rehabilitation and Routine maintenance of Government Houses; County Wide	To make the houses habitable	To rehabilitate all un-inhabited government buildings within the plan	General repairs and redecoration;	MOTI MOLHUD County Government

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
		period.		
Provision of decent and affordable housing.	To construct new housing units	50 houses per year for 7 years.	Construct demonstration houses; Demonstration in public shows, Habitant days etc.	MOLHUD County Government PPP

c) New Project Proposals: (MTP II Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost Kshs	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
Decent Housing	**Poor housing facilities**	Low interest housing loans	Housing scheme for the poor.	% of household with descent houses	Improvement in housing facilities	2B	5B

d) Proposed Projects-Housing

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Low Housing Development Scheme		500	Construction	MOLHUD NHC County Government Development Partners (Shelter Afrique) PPP
Rehabilitation of county houses		2013-2017	Rehabilitation	MLHUD County Government

6.4.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Gender Inequality

The drilling of boreholes, construction of water storage tanks and construction of pans shorten the time taken to fetch water. As a result, children and women who spend most of their time fetching water will have adequate time to engage in other economic activities. Women will also be incorporated as members of water management committees.

HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS message will be passed on to the communities at watering points and water management committees and user associations will be trained on HIV/ AIDS.These campaigns will be directed towards secondary school students and men and women who are employed to do labour intensive activities such as tree planting and dam de-silting.

Climate Change

Drying up of wells, rivers and boreholes is a major risk arising from climate change. As a matter of fact some places which used to have water no longer have water. This is evidenced by drying up of rivers such as river Bisanadi. Coping mechanism to be put in place will include the keeping of manageable figure of livestock due to water scarcity. Farmers and pastoralists will also be advised to harvest rain water for both human and livestock consumption. Large numbers of is livestock are also feared to be depleting the fragile ecosystem in the region. Ways will be devised to ensure pastoralists maintain optimal numbers of livestock.

High Poverty Levels

Meaures will be put in place for the department of water to employ the less fortunate members of the society when undertaking labour– intensive activities such as desilting of dams. The Department of Environment will also employ women and youths when undertaking its tree planting programmes.

6.5 Health Sector

This sector comprises of: Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation, Research and Development.

6.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

6.5.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To fulfil the vision and mission, the sector at the county level has adhered to the government health policy by providing subsidized services, which are affordable to the community. The county government will work with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders to roll out the Community Health Strategy in the county and also ensure that community health workers are adequately remunerated. Community Health High Impact interventions will be scaled up to enhance access to helath services by communities. Additionally, the county government will support the youth and girls from the county to enrol in public health training institutions.

There exists a waiver/exemption system for those who cannot afford minimum user fees and therefore ensuring access to health services by all. The sector will continue to educate the public on disease prevention measures and health promotion. It will also continue to provide curative services and conduct immunization for preventable diseases.

The capacity of referral sytems in the county will be enhanced and the county government will undertake construction, rehabilitation and upgrading of health infrastructure and equipment including level 4 facilities. The County will also establish fully fledged low cost diagnostic centers to provide screening and treatment facilities for persons with chronic or terminal conditions, including cancer, diabetes and kidney failure.

In line with the Draft Kenya Health Policy (2012-2030) the County Government will set up a professional and technical county health management team to coordinate the delivery of county level health services. The team will also liase closely and work under the direction of the County Executive Committee to facilitate provision of health care services at the county level.

6.5.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department	Designs and technical backstopping in infrastructures development
Ministry of Health	Sanitation and Immunization programmes for children and school children Provision of curative and preventive services; Expansion of health infrastructure; Provision of technical personnel; Capacity building for the community
UNICEF	Advocacy, logistical support and infrastructures development
NGOs	Infrastructure development and advocacy
CBOs and FBOs	Advocacy and mobilization of resources
Private sector	Establishment of private health facilities
Community	Observing and practicing good health care.
Handicap International	Support HIV/AIDs activities Health Infrastructure support
APHIA Imarisha	Support HIV/AIDs
Constituency Development Fund	Putting up Health Infrastructure

6.5.4 Projects and Programmes Priorities

I. On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

a) Other Projects

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
GOK/UNICEF WASH programme.	Rapid hygiene awareness on hand washing	Pilot with 7 schools then upscale to other schools	Child friendly latrines are being put up in primary schools for both boys and girls.	MOH UNICEF

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Community led total sanitation Programme.	Educating the communities to come up with sanitary facilities they can afford.	All communities in the county	Sensitization meetings	MOH UNICEF
Rapid hygiene and health promotion Programme	Capacity building the communities to take up their health issues seriously.	All communities in the county	Organizing trainings Barazas	MOH UNICEF
Preventive Health Care Activities County Wide.	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rates; To minimize dependence on the community by the people with disabilities	To reduce TB and leprosy patients; To establish 6 nuclear point/centres of CBR, one in every division.	HIV/AIDS prevention , support to TB and leprosy patients, Community based rehabilitation; .	MOH UNICEF
Construction of Sericho level 3 Health Centre	To reduce mortality	To eliminate deaths caused by curable diseases	-Construction of health premises -Ward facilities -Toilet construction -Incinerator -Placenta pit	MOH County Government

II. Outstanding/Unfunded Project

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Connection of Sewerage System to kitchen and wards.	Improve disposal of liquid waste.	300 meters within 6 months.	Construction of sewerage;	County Government
V.I.P pit latrines county wide.	Improve disposal of human waste products.	4 VIP latrines within 6 months.	Dig up pit latrines;	County Government NGOs
Incinerator Isiolo TB	Improve disposal of solid wastes	1 within 6 months	Construct a new incinerator	MOH County Government
Repair of Nurse Office/Station Isiolo TB Manyatta.	Safeguard government properties and create conducive working environment	1 – 8 months	Put wire mesh window panes, locks and sink.	County Government
Renovation of Daaba dispensary.	Improve health services.	Have the dispensary renovated in 2 years	Repair and repaint	County Government NGOs
Dispensary construction.	To bring health services closer to the Community (i.e. to improve accessibility to health care).	10 dispensaries to be constructed	Establish dispensary at Longopito, Rumate, Lenguruma, Ngarendare, Kawalash, Awasitu, Goda, Matarba, Dadachabasa and Mokori.	MOH County Goivernment NGOs

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Maternity wing at Kipsing dispensary. Upgrade of Kipsing and Bulesa dispensary to health centre and also put up a VCT centre.	Promote safe motherhood.	Maternity wing.	Construct a maternity wing. Construct a VCT centre Equip the facilities Increase staff including HIV/AIDS counsellors	MOH County Goivernment NGOs
Equip Oldonyiro dispensary.	Improve health services.	Fully equipped dispensary.	Supply all required equipments.	MOH County Government
Provide ambulance to Oldonyiro and Merti health care center.	Provide health services to wider population.	One Ambulance to the centre.	Purchase of an ambulance.	County Government
Completion of Merti health centre	Improve health services.	1 health centre.	Completion of the health centre.	MOH County Government NGOs

III. Proposed Project: Health

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Objective 1: Increase access to healthcare services so as to reduce average distance to the nearest health facility from current 10km to 5km by 2017				
Construction of new facilities at Saleti And Dadachalafe, Almach, Mlango, Lotiki, Odha, Ngaresekon, Buladaga, Kambi Garba, Akadeli, Leparua, Mogore, Kombola, Eskot, Girisa, Mado yaqa, Kambi ya juu, Rumate, Longopito, Parkuruk, Nantundu		At least 1 health facility per 5km radius	Construction	MOH County Government Development partners NGOs
Construction of fully equipped dispensaries at dima adho and goda				MOH County Government NGOs
Provide modern maternity in all existing health facilities without maternity units		All of the facilities to have maternity units	Construction	MOH County Government NGOs
Provide ambulance in all the wards cherab, chari, sericho health centre, garbatulla DH, Kinna ward, Oldonyiro disp		At least 1 ambulance per district hospital At least 1 ambulance for hard to reach	Procurement of ambulances	County Government NGOs

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
		sites especially sericho, basa and Oldonyiro		
Establish the community health units in Cherab, Chari, Kinna ward and Oldonyiro ward		At least 2 community health units per sub location	Construct/Establish the Community health units Capacity building	County Government NGOs
Belgesh Dispensary			Construction of dispensary	County Government NGOs
Medical Training College in Isiolo			Establishment of of M.T.C at Isiolo County hospital	County Government NGOs
Private Wing in Isiolo County hospital			Establishment and creation of standard private wing for specialised health services	County Government NGOs
Gafarsa Health center			Take over and standardise, Equiping and staffing	County Government
Iresaboru Dispensary			Upgrading to Health centre and construction of maternity wing	MOH County Government Development Partners
Provision of mobile outreach services to Lakole, Yamicha, Urura, Fororsa, Iskasa-Quri, Duma and Alango, Koomu, Dima Adho, Rumate, Longopito, Parkoruk, Nantundu		Monthly outreaches by each facility	Integrated Mobile Outreach Services	County Government NGOs
Objective 2: To ensure adequate staffing within the health facilities				
Provision of personell in Martaba, Billqo Marara, Bulapesa, Tuale and Lebarsherek dispensaries		Post/Recruit 2 nurses in each of theses dispensaries and 1 support staff per dispensary	Hiring of health workers	MOH County Government NGOs
Hiring of different cadres of health personell Cherab		To have staffing pattern according to set norms	Hiring of staff	MOH County Government NGOs
Ensure adequate staffing in Sericho ward and Malkadaka dispensary		To have staffing pattern according to set norms	Hiring of staff	MOH County Government NGOs
Recruit 6 PHOs for understaffed divisions.		1 PHO per sub location	Hiring of staff	MOH County Government
Motivation of health workers in hard to reach areas with		Retention of health workers in	Provision of allowances and	MOH County Government

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
allowances		stations	incentives	Development Partners
Incentives for community health workers such as monthly token of ksh 2,000		Functional community units Retention of health workers in stations	Provision of incentives	MOH County Government Development Partners
Regular capacity building of staff in relevant courses		Trained Staff	Capacity building for staff	MOH County Government Development Partners
Sponsor select staff for short courses, certificate, Diploma, Degree & Masters program		Well qualified health care personnel	Payment of trainings courses	MOH County Government Development Partners
Objective 3: To improve the infrastructure and equipments				
Upgrading of Merti health cemtre to a district hospital		Functional theatre and admission wards	Construction and equipping	MOH County Government NGOs
Provision of equipment and personell for theatre Cherab and Garbatulla DH		All equipment as per the norms	Installation of equipment and posting of personnel	MOH County Government Development Partners
Upgrading of dispensaries to health centre Malkagalla, Basa and Korbesa and Oldonyiro dispensary		4 additional health centres in the county	Construction and equipping	MOH County Government Development Partners
Provision of equipment and drugs for Martaba, Biliqo Marara dispensary, Bulapesa dispensary, Tuale dispensary , Lebarsherek		Equipping as per the norms	Procurement of equipment.	County Government Development Partners
Provision of radio call for ambulance and facilities in Merti, Chari and Oldonyiro health facilities.		1 radio call per facility and ambulance	Procurement, installation	County Government Development Partners
Provision of motorbikes to Merti, Chari, Oldonyiro and Kipsing dispensaries		1 motorbike per facility	Procurement	County Government
Renovation of existing staff houses and construction of additional houses Merti, Modogashe, Sericho health centre, Badana, Kina, Oldonyiro and Kipsing dispensary		At least 1 additional staff house per facility	Construction	MOH County Government Development Partners
Construction of sewerage system in Merti District Hospital		Functional sewer system in the Merti DH	Construction	MOH County Government Development

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
				Partners
Construction of latrines in all the facilities Merti, Kombola dispensary, Irresaboru, Eldera dispensary		at least 2 toilets per facility	Construction	MOH County Government Development Partners
Provide a 4x4 vehicle for Merti, Isiolo & Garbatulla health team		3 vehicles	Procurement	MOH County Government Development Partners
Improve and equip the infrastructure of dispensaries to offer laboratory and maternity services in Bulesa and Biliqo dispensary, Modogashe dispensary, Irresaboru dispensary , Badana dispensary, Malkadaka dispensary, Kulamawe dispensary, Rapsu dispensary, Kinna Health Centre , Sericho, Oldonyiro and Kipsing dispensary		Functional laboratories in each dispensary and maternity	Construction and equipping of facilities	MOH County Government Development Partners
Renovation of health facilities at Biliqo and Bulesa, Modogashe, Irresaboru dispensaries		4 renovated health facilities	Renovation	MOH County Government Development Partners
Dispensary in Badana, Biliq, Gubato and Mogore		4 dispensaries	Construction of dispensaries	MOH County Government Development Partners
Construction of public toilet in every ward market		3 new toilets per ward	Construction	County Government NGOs
Fencing of Eldera dispensary, Merti and Kipsing dispensary , Irresaboru dispensary		4 Fenced facilities	Construction	MOH County Government Development Partners
Provision of solar power to Irresaboru, Modogashe Tuale and Lebarsherel dispensaries		4 health facilities with solar power	Installation	MOH County Government Development Partners
Establish a modern laboratory in Garbatulla District Hospital		1 Modern lab.	construction	MOH County Government Development Partners
Improvement of the county referral hospital infrastructure – in Wabera ward.		Functional county referral hospital	Construction , procurement s	MOH County Government Development Partners
Introduction of computers, printers and laptops in the facilities and		IT use in all county hospitals	Procurement of IT equipment	MOH County Government

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
public health offices		and management offices 3 hospitals 3 sub county teams 1 county team		Development Partners
Support the CHMT/ DHMT to equip and renovate their offices with basic furniture and computers		Functional 10 CHMT offices at TB Manyatta	Renovations, procurements	MOH County Government Development Partners
Objective 4: To reduce infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate.				
Surveillance of disease trends in county		Generate weekly surveillance sub county reports	Report sending and compilation, active surveillance	MOH County Government Development Partners
Supportive supervision by the CHMT, Sub county HMTs to lower units to improve service delivery		Quarterly supportive supervision	Supervision travel	MOH County Government Development Partners
Introduce incentives for mothers to deliver in the health facilities eg kangas, soaps, hot beverages, maternity shelters for ANC mothers		Increased deliveries in the health facilities from 40% to 70%	Deliveries	MOH County Government Development Partners
Support health promotion education activities e.g. marking of World Aids Day, TB day, Toilet day, hand washing etc		Support of all health marked days	Hold public gatherings to mark days	MOH County Government Development Partners
Establish a cancer & non-communicable diseases screening program at the county referral hospital		1 comprehensive screening center in Isiolo county referral hospital	Procurement, construction, capacity building	MOH County Government Development Partners
Support for the malezi bora bi–annual weeks		Hold malezi bora twice a year	Mb activities	MOH County Government Development Partners
Scale up the community led total sanitation approach and school sanitation program		Increase no. ODF villages by 50%	CLTS	MOE MOH County Government Development Partners
Vector control programs in the sub counties		1 vector control unit per sub county	Procurement	MOH County Government Development Partners
Support school health programs		Hold fortnightly school education	Health education	MOE MOH

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
		program		County Government Development Partners MOE
Establish, refurbish and strengthen KEMSA depots		KEMSA depots	Constructions Procurements	MOH County Government Development Partners

6.5.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

HIV/AIDS

The County will target the youth in its HIV/AIDS prevention programmes as they are most vulnerable. Health practitioners will also be target pregnant mothers when attending antenatal clinics.

Gender inequality

The County will develop strategies that will promote involvement of vulnerable groups such as the disabled, youth and women in socio-economic development. The enrolment of girl child in schools will be encouraged through sensitization on the importance of educating girls.

Climate Change

Community health workers will be encouraged to sensitize communities of climate change during their normal operations. Health hazards such as kalaazar occur from flash floods that hit the region. Others include cholera from polluted water due to floods. In the event of a flood, communities will be encouraged to protect themselves by using boiled water. Communities residing at lower grounds will be encouraged to shift to higher grounds.

Climate change is expected to lead to a scarcity of potable water. The coping mechanism will entail rain water harvesting, construction or rehabilitation of reservoirs/dams, integrated water resource management, ground water recharging and waste water treatment systems. Local level preventive and coping mechanisms will directly address vulnerability management and infrastructure. As a result of lack of potable water, communities might end up consuming unclean water leading to proliferation of disease. As such the Ministry of Health will be tasked with capacity building activities to educate the public on how to cope and adapt to emerging hazards.

Floods will lead to spread of water -borne and vector-borne diseases. This will be worsened by lack of sanitation services. Adaptation strategies will include: production of bio pesticides, Malaria education campaigns, creation of database of diseases and vectors, emergency plans and health care professional training.

6.6 Education Sector

This sector comprises of Education, Higher Education, Science and Technology. There literacy rates in the county are very low with less 15 percent of the population able to read and write.

6.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

6.6.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Education Sector will play a crucial role in education and moral upbringing of the youths. The education sector ensures well educated workforce to work in the other sectors. This in turn translates to good performance of the sectors managed by learned individuals. The education sector will focus on access, quality, retention and monitoring of county education services. In collaboration with the national government a County Technology and Innovations Advisory and Prospecting Center will also be established to coordinate innovations and technology transfer and adoption at the County level. The Center will also spearhead and transfer county specific technologies. Additionally it will document, profile, and secure indigenous knowledge, technologies, and associated biological resources; scientific testing and validation.

6.6.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stake holder	Role
Ministry of Education	Funding, quality control, deployment of teachers and infrastructure s development
National Council on Nomadic Education (NACONEK)	Implement policy framework for nomadic education and responsive service delivery models including mobile schools and distance learning
Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure	Designs and technical backstopping in infrastructure s development
Ministry of Health	Sanitation and Immunization programmes for school children
UNICEF	Advocacy and logistical support, bursaries and infrastructure s development
NGOs	Infrastructure s development and advocacy
CBOs and FBOs	Advocacy and mobilization of resources
Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources	Provision of water in schools
CDF	Infrastructure s development and bursaries
Children's Department	Child protection and child rights
Private sector	Establishment of private schools and supply of quality education material s
WFP	Management of school feeding programme
Community	Support to education; Observing and practicing good health care.
Ministry of Lands and Housing	Physical planning of schools

6.6.4 Projects and Programmes Priorities

I. On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

a) Flagship Project

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Boarding primary school (Garbatulla)	To ensure learning is not disrupted as pastoralists move in search of pasture and water	1	Construction of a boarding school	County Government CDF Development Partners

b) Other Projects

Project Name Location/ ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Upgrading of Isiolo Girls High school into a centre of excellence	To improve the quality of education	Complete by 2013	Construction of the school infrastructure	County Government CDF Development Partners
Upgrading of Garbatulla High school into a centre of excellence	To improve the quality of education	Complete by 2013	Construction of the school infrastructure	County Government CDF Development Partners
Upgrading Algani Primary school into a model school	To improve the quality of education	Complete by June 2013	Construction of the school infrastructure	County Government CDF Development Partners
Upgrading Gubatu primary school into a model school	To improve the quality of education	Complete by end of 2013	Construction of the school infrastructure	County Government CDF Development Partners
E-learning centre at Kinna secondary	To improve the quality of education	To complete by 2015	Construction of the E-learning centre	County Government CDF Development Partners
Administration block at Kulamawe secondary school	To improve the quality of education	Complete by June 2013	Construction of administration block	County Government CDF Development Partners
Infrastructure Improvement in schools courtesy of CDF	To improve the quality of education	100 percent complete by June 2013	-Construction of classrooms, toilets, administration blocks.	County Government CDF
Laboratory block at Garbatulla high	To improve the quality of education	Complete by June 2013	Construction of the administration block	County Government CDF Development Partners
Upgrading Goda Primary school into a modern school	To improve the quality of education	Complete by 2015	Construction of the school infrastructure	County Government CDF Development Partners
Upgrading Bula Mpya primary school into a model school	To improve the quality of education	Complete by end 2013	Construction of the school infrastructure	County Government CDF Development Partners
Mobile schools County Wide	To reach all pastoralist children	2 mobile schools in each Constituency by end of 2013	Start mobile schools .	MOE County Government CDF Development Partners

II. Outstanding /Unfunded Project

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency

Project Name Location/ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Completion of Daaba Primary School.	upgrade the school to boarding school	Avail boarding facilities	Dorm construction and boarding facilities	County Government CDF Development Partners
Establish 25 nursery schools in Oldonyiro	Enable children start education and increase enrolment	Construct 25 nursery classes and avail teachers	Construction of 5 classes per year Availing 5 teachers per year	County Government CDF Development Partners
15 nursery schools in Kipsing	Enable children start education and increase enrolment	Construct 25 nursery classes and avail teachers	Construction of 3 classes per year Availing 3 teachers per year	County Government CDF Development Partners
Primary school at Lengaruma	Increase the enrolment rate	A full operational school by 2012	Construction of 8 classes and availing teachers	County Government CDF Development Partners
Primary school at Longopito	Enhance enrolment rate	A full operational school by 2012	Construction of 8 classes and availing teachers	County Government CDF Development Partners
Primary school at Parkuruk	Enhance enrolment rate	A full operational school by 2012	Construction of 8 classes and availing teachers	County Government CDF Development Partners
Special primary school at Oldonyiro division	Enhance enrolment rate by children with special needs	A full operational school by 2012	Construction of 8 classes and availing teachers	County Government CDF Development Partners
Addition class rooms to Tuale	Enhance enrolment rate	5 additional classrooms	Construct 5 class rooms.	County Government CDF Development Partners
Boarding facilities at Muslim Girls	Enhance retention of students in school.	One dormitory hall by 2012	Construction of a dormitory.	County Government CDF Development Partners
Class rooms at Bulesa, Awarsitu and Goda	Reduce congestion of students in classrooms.	Construction of 5 additional classrooms	Construction of 5 classes and availing teachers	County Government CDF Development Partners
Sanitation blocks at Kalili and Shambani Primary schools	Improve sanitation level in the school	4 toilet blocks	Construction of toilets	County Government CDF Development Partners

III. New Project Proposals: (MTP II Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issues	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost Kshs	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
Education	Inadequate schools; Inadequate teachers;	Hiring of more teachers; Expansion of existing school	Construction of new primary and secondary schools,	Net enrolment rate; Transition rate	Highly qualified manpower	2B	10B

	Lack of middle colleges; Inadequate vocational and technical training institutes ;inadequate learning resources e.g labs	facilities; equipping existing institution	colleges and technical institutes. Construction of teachers training colleges; Establishment of a university Establishment of model vocational training centers in each constituency in the County Establish Youth Development Center of Ecellence that will house a fully equipped library, an ICT hub and a social hall in the County. Upgrade youth polytechnics to Institutes of Technology in each ward under the National Vocational Certificate in Education and Training (NVCET) curriculum. Constructing 15 feeder schools in the County Establishment of ECDE resource centers in the County Establish a computer	Number of vocational centers Center established Number of youth polytechnic ugraded Number of feeder schools	Trained technical manpower Youth skills developed Trained and certified skilled manpower Improved student health and reduction in school drop out rates		

			laboratory in each primary school in the County. Construct and equiip one middle-level college to increase skilled manpower in the County	Number of ECDE resource centers Number of primary schools with computer labs Middle level college in place	ECDE mainstreamed in basic education IT skills and computer literacy enhanced in primary school pupils Trained middle level manpower		

IV. Proposed Projects: Education

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Objective 1: Increase the literacy level from the current 15% to 50% by 2017				
Adequate Provision of teaching/Learning Materials in all schools(ECD Centers and primary schools)		2013-2017	Construction of new ECD centers and primary schools	County Government CDF Development Partners
Support continous capacity building and training for the staff in the ECD centres		2013-2017	Providing teaching and learning materials.	County Government CDF Development Partners
Support school facilities and equipment in all schools		2013-2017	Providing facilities	County Government CDF Development Partners

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Construct additional classrooms in at least two primary school in each ward.		2013-2017	Construction of additional classrooms	MOE County Government CDF Development Partners
Establish 240 ECD centre's in order to promote greater access		2013-2017	Linking with other stakeholders	County Government CDF Development Partners
Support rewarding the best performing teachers and pupil		2013-2017	Organizing County price giving days	County Government CDF Development Partners
Provision of Sanitary towels for girls at both primary and secondary schools		2013-2017	Distribution of sanitary towels	County Government CDF Development Partners
Construct toilets in all the schools		2013-2017	Contruction	County Government CDF Development Partners
Advocacy for education and against early marriages, FGM and Moranism		2013-2017	Advocacy and awareness	County Government CDF Development Partners
Establishment of six Youth polytechnics in six wards(Sericho,Merti,GarbaTulla,Oldonyiro,Bulla Pesa and Wabera)		6 Polytecchics	Contructed and operational Youth Polytechnics	County Government CDF Development Partners
Construction of a model secondary school in each ward		10 model schools	Contruction	MOE County Government CDF Development Partners
Provision of school feeding programmes in all County pre schools.		2013-2017	School feeding programmes	County Government CDF Development Partners
Construction of Centralized Girls Boarding school in each ward s		10 girls boarding school	Construction upgrading	MOE County Government CDF

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
				Development Partners
School governance programme (Training of BOMs and Communities)		2013-2017	Trainings of BOMs	County Government CDF Development Partners
Promotion of the rights to education(improving access and rention of children in school through advocacy, scholarship and sensitization		2013-2017	Scholarship fund and advocacy	County Government CDF Development Partners
Monitoring and quality assurance: acquiring vehicles for monitoring		2013-2017	Suspervising schools.	County Government Development Partners
Establish in-service training programmes to allow untrained graduate teachers to receive formal teacher training		2013-2017	Inservice training of teachers	County Government CDF TSC Development Partners
Facilitate employment of teachers at all levels.		2013-2017	Employment of teachers	MOE County Government CDF Development Partners
Construct teachers houses in all primay and secondary schools		2013- 2017	Construction of teacher' s houses	County Government CDF Development Partners
Support Physically challenged school programme by establishing one model intergrated school		2013-2017	Model integrated school established	County Government CDF Development Partners
Initiate Life -skills programmes in all schools through clubs		2013-2017	Lifeskills programmes in schools	County Government CDF Development Partners
Supporting adult literacy programmes and Nomadic schools		2013- 2017	Nomadic schools and adult classes initiated.	County Government CDF Development Partners
Construction of classrooms at Iresaboru, Badana, Omara, Biliq and Sericho primary		2013-2017	Classrooms construction	County Government CDF Development

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
schools				Partners
Construction of social hall at Badana, Biliq, Eldera and Gubatu		2013-2014	Construction	County Government CDF Development Partners
Ngaremara Youth polytechnic		2013-2014	Establishment of a youth polytechnic in Ngaremara ward	County Government CDF Development Partners
Attan Primary School		2013-2017	Construction of administration block	County Government CDF Development Partners
Ngaremara Sec School		2013-2017	Provision of boarding facilities in Ngaremara Sec School.	County Government CDF Development Partners
Gotu, Chumvi yare, Complex, Attan, and Ngaremara Primary schools		2013-2017	Construction of 3 classrooms in each primary school	County Government CDF Development Partners
Centre of excellency in each ward		2013-2017	Establishment of one centre of exellency	County Government CDF Development Partners

6.6.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

HIV/AIDS

The County will target the education sector with HIV/AIDS programmes for prevention, management and managing the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education sector. HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention will be taught in schools to ensure that the prevalence of HIV rate decreases.

Poverty Reduction

The County will provide education bursaries to students from poor families. Applicants for bursaries will be strictly vetted to ensure that poor pupils/students benefit. Through establishment of boarding schools, scholarships and school award schemes more poor children will access education.

Gender equality
The enrolment of girl child in schools will be encouraged through sensitization on the importance of educating girls. Model girl's schools and boarding schools will be established.

Climate change

Since climate change is becoming a major challenge not only to the County but globally, the subject will be taught in schools with a major emphasis on how to cope and instigate mitigation measures. Climate change effects such as drought has had serious effects on school enrolment whereby pupils drop out of school during periods of calamities.

6.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
This sector comprises of Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Office of the Deputy President, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, The Judiciary, Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, Immigration and Registration of Persons and the Directorate of Public Prosecution.

6.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

6.7.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission
The sector plays a crucial role in the Sub-County through maintenance of law and order. The sector will promote the citizenry scorecard and also build the capacity of the communities on community policing and personal safety. Security is one of the factors that creates an enabling environment for investors to invest in an area. As such the county will work closely with the Ministry of Interior and other stake holders to ensure security in order to attract investors. County Peace Secretariats and County Conflict Early Warning and Response Centers will be set up to enhance secuirity and peace in the county.

The County in collaboration with the national government and the Judiciary will also facilitate the establishment of a High Court and Court Users Committees at the County level for the purposes of efficient administration of justice. Legal Aid Awareness will be enhanced and Legal Aid Scheme will be established with the assistance of theJudicary and relevant stakeholders. Additionaly, the County government will collaborate with the relvant stakeholders to operationalze alternative dispute resolution (ADR) framework in the county.

6.7.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Interior	Maintaining law and order, mobilization of community, administration of justice
Probation	Over see community service order programme
State Law Office,	Counsel services
Community	Formation of local security committees
Ministry of Interior	Registration
Police	Security, law and order
CSOs	Advocacy and campaigns
Prisons	Corrective Services
Judiciary	Administration of justice
Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	Registration of voters and updating of the voter register.
Kenya Anti- Corruption Commission	Investigation of corruption, advocacy

6.7.4 Projects and Programmes Priorities

I. Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Civil Registration

a) Other Projects

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Issuance of Identity Cards County Wide	Identify citizens of 18 years and above	Increase the present issuance of identity cards from 20,000 to 30,000 per year	Issuing and processing of registration forms	MOICNG
Rehabilitation of the current Registration Offices	Provide conducive work environment	Modern and fully equipped offices	Renovation of the offices	MOICNG

II. Outstanding Project

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Construction of dams along Ewaso Ngiro	To preserve water for irrigation To increase area under irrigation	To have enough water to irrigate over 100,000 Ha by 2017.	Construction of dams, water pans	MWENR

III. Proposed Projects: Security

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Objective 1: To improve the security of the county				
Sericho Police Station		2014-2017	Construction	MOICNG County Government CDF

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Purchase of Vehicles		2013-2017	Purchasing	County Government CDF Development Partners
Assistant Commissioner 's Office		2013- 2017	Construction	MOICNG County Government
Burat AP Post		2013- 2017	Construction	MOICNG County Government CDF Development Partners
Bula Pesa AP		2013-2017	Construction	MOICNG County Government CDF Development Partners
Kinna Police Station		2013-2017	Construction	MOICNG County Government CDF Development Partners
Escort Police Post		2013-2017	Construction	MOICNG County Government CDF Development Partners
Ngare Mara Police Post		2013-2017	Construction	MOICNG County Government CDF Development Partners
Ngare Mara Chief Camp		2013-2017	Construction	MOICNG County Government CDF Development Partners
Madoyake Chief Camp		2013-2017	Construction	MOICNG County Government CDF Development Partners
Community Policing Programme		2013-2017	Sensitize Community and undertake Capacity building on community policing	MOICNG County Government CDF Development Partners

IV. Proposed Projects: Civic engagement and participation

Project Name/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency

Objective 1: To ensure full public participation in governance and management of resources in The County				
Establishment county public consultative forums		County wide	Half yearly county public orums	County Government
Civic education programme		80% coverage	Civi education Voter education Community sensitizations	GoK County Government Development Partners NGOs
Media and Community outreach		County wide	Conducting community outreaches and media campaigns	County Government
Objective 2: To establish an effective feedback mechanism within the county.				
Service delivery and Monitoring Programme		2013-2017	Service charter Monitoring and evaluation framework.	County Government MDP
Isiolo multi media centre		2014	Establishing multi media centre	County Government Private Sector Media Houses
Objective 3: To enhance harmony within the communities				
Peace and conflict resolutions Programme		2013 2017	Community dialogues Peace forums	MOICNG County Government NGOs Development Partners

6.7.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues will include involvement of communities through the community policing and peace committees. This will ensure that peace, law and order prevail at all times. Youth and gender issues will be considered during recruitment of the police and other arms of the GJLOS. Training on disaster management for all the players in the County will be emphasized. HIV/AIDS will be mainstreamed in the entire sector.

ICT will also be emphasized and all the functions of the GJLOS will be computerized so that less time is taken in serving the people. This will increase the service delivery rates thus allowing people time for other productive activities. Members of the provincial administration will be involved in sensitizing the community on climate change issues in their barazas. Extra emphasis will be placed on sensitizing the community on how to cope with the effects of Climate change.

6.8 Public Administration and Internal Relations (PAIR)

This sector is composed of the following sub-sectors: Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution, National Police Service Commission, Human Rights & Equality , Commission, Research And Development, State House, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Treasury, Cabinet Office, Public Service Commission, Kenya National Audit Office, Kenya National Assembly, Commission on Revenue Allocation, ontroller Of Budget, Salaries and Remuneration Commission, Research & Development.

6.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision
A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

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

6.8.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Finance, planning and local authorities are vital for the development of the County. Investors cannot invest in an environment of insecurity and uncertainty. Therefore the sector plays a very crucial role in availing a favourable environment for investment. The sector is also responsible for formulation and coordination of national policies. In the County, the coordination will be done by the Sub-County Development Committees, which will heavily rely on the Sub-County Development Plans and the CIDP for programme and project priorities.

The sector will also fastrack the implementation of ICT initiatives such as IFMIS, NIMES, e-Promis, and e-government at the county level in conjunction with the national government to ensure faster project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. A county statistical office will be established to supervise and coordinate statistical programmes at the county level and ensure appropriate standards are maintained. The County government will also work with Local KRA offices to collect County revenue and other taxes accruing to the County.

6.8.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Coordination of policy formulation and implementation of Vision 2030.
National Treasury	Allocation and management of public resources
Ministry of Devolution and Planning (Department of Public service)	Review the existing human resource management and development of policies.
National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD)	Coordinating population issues.
The Public and Civil Society	Utilize services; give feedback on service delivery

6.8.4 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

Gender Equality
Efforts will be made by the planning Departments to put more resources to finance activities geared at empowering women so as to bring them at par with men.

HIV/AIDS
Community members will be sensitized and encouraged to read literature on HIV/AIDS. The literature will be made available in the Sub-County Planning and Monitoring Units.

The sector will mainstream cross cutting issues into all planning and budgeting processes and also advocate for allocation of resources to all cross cutting issues. The sector will also undertake monitoring and evaluation of various strategies on cross cutting issues

Climate Change

Climate change issues will be factored in the County budgets. The Planning Department will also undertake M&E of climate change effects and adaptation in the County.

Disaster Management
The Department in charge of County Planning and Budgeting will set aside some resources for addressing frequently occurring disasters. These include floods, drought, spread of vector borne and air borne diseases.

6.9 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation
This sector comprises of: National Heritage and Culture, Gender, Children and Social Development, Special Programmes, Youth Affairs and Sports, Development of Northern Kenya& Other Arid Areas

6.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

6.9.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission.
The sector is important in capacity building and creating a sense of pride and self-reliance among the various disadvantaged groups. It promotes the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centres, which impart self-supporting skills to them. In adition to exercise and relaxation, sports and recreation will also be encouraged as a source of income. County Sports Talent Centers will also be established to scout, nurture and develop sports talent.

6.9.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Department of Social Services	Social mobilization and community development
Department of Youth Affairs	Youth development and empowerment
Department of Culture	Funding and promotion of culture
Ministry of Devolution and Planning (Gender Department)	Gender mainstreaming
UNICEF	Funding programmes and projects and social mobilization
Private sector	Employment
Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE)	Training s and provision of credit
Community Based Organizations (CBOs);	Social mobilization
Faith Based Organizations (FBOs);	Social mobilization and funding
Research Institutions;	Research and Information
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	Social security
Kenya National Library Services	Equipping and managing libraries
Youth groups	Organization and mobilization

6.9.4 Projects and Programmes Priorities

1 On-Going Programmes/Projects: Department of youth

a) Flagship Projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
Youth polytechnics, Both Isiolo north and South constituencies	To improve quality training and establish skilled manpower among the communities	Uhuru Polytechnics Establish Kinna Youth Polytechnic	Construction of 2 dormitories One for female and one for male trainees at Uhuru polytechnics Construction of 3-class-rooms, two workshops and two dormitories for both female and male trainees at Kina centre.	MOEST County Government

I. Ongoing Projects and Programmes ; Social Protection

a) Other Projects

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
OVC-CT	Retain OVCs in the normal family set up; Ensure OVCs get access to Education, medical care, Birth registration, food and other basic	Care givers of OVCs in the county	Training to families and care givers	MDP MOICNG County Governemnt NGOs Development Partners

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Implementing Agency
	needs.			
Child protection Emergency intervention	Retain children in schools	Parents who marry off their children at tender ages	Training to families	MDP County Government CDF NGOs Development Partners
Revolving fund/grant.	Provision of financial assistance to cultural groups & strengthen cultural activities.	Assist 20 cultural groups	Develop revolving fund to empower cultural groups.	MOSCA County Government
Cultural centre. Central division	Enhance development of cultural activities.	Establish a cultural centre at the county headquarters	Construction of a cultural centre.	MOSCA County Government
Cultural festivals County wide	Promote and develop functional aspects of culture in the county	Cultural artists, herbalists, troupes every year.	Mobilizing & co-ordination of the groups. Publicity for cultural events.	MOSCA County Government
Documentation/ recording of cultural dances and heritage. Central division	To document the cultural heritage of the communities in the county	20 cultural teams & a documentary by 2010.	Mobilizing, coordinating of groups for the audio-visual recording.	MOSCA County Government

6.9.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Gender Equality

The sector will mainstream issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Initiatives such as the establishment of women fund at the County level will ensure that women are empowered. Efforts will be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups. Women will also be appointed to hold positions in project management committees.

HIV/AIDS

Community based organizations will spearhead mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues into development at the grass root level as they are funded directly to carry out HIV/AIDS related activities by various donors including Global Fund and National Aids Control Council. There will be promotion of IGAs among the self help groups. Climate change issues will also be mainstreamed across all the sectors and the sub-sectors.

Climate Change

Women groups applying for women funds will be required to include a climate change component in their budgets. Youth groups will also be required to do the same.

Poverty Reduction

Women groups and Youth groups will be required to initiate income Generating Activities (IGAs). When funding these groups, priority will be given to income generating activities because this will help in poverty reduction.

CHAPTER SEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the National and County level to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. An indicative matrix detailing programmes and projects, costing, the implementing agencies, and monitoring indicators is given as Appendix II.

At the national level, Monitoring and Evaluation is conducted through National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), whose main aim is to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development policies, strategies and programmes. The county and lower level monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes are part of this system. It is expected that Counties will put in place a County Monitoring and Evaluation system to serve the needs of the County Government, while complimenting the National M & E system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in the CIDP.

7.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

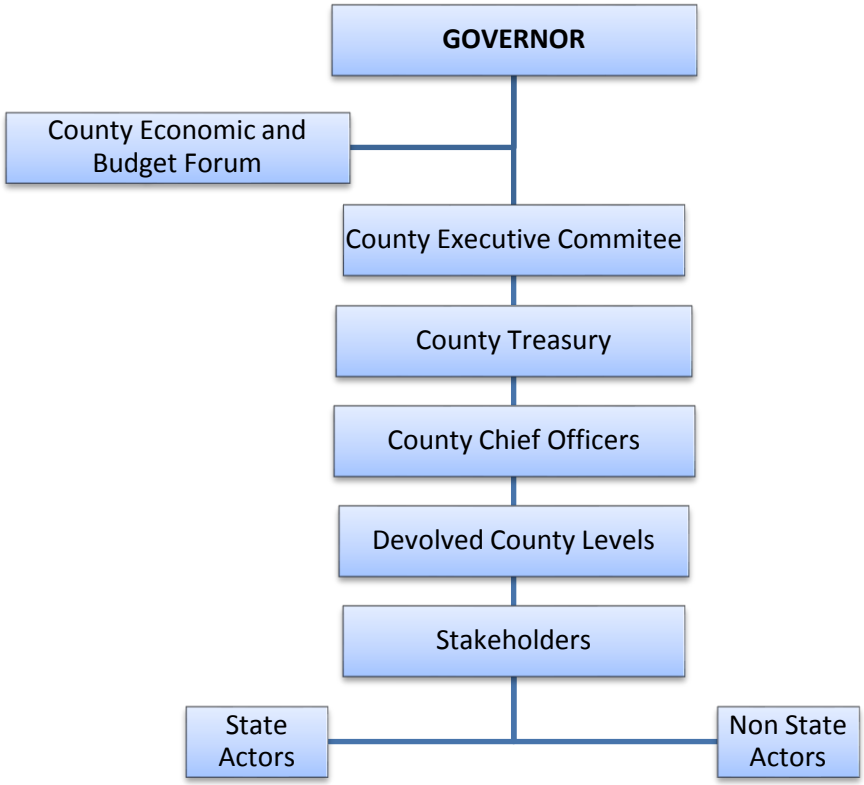
Governor: The County Governor is the chief executive the county. The Governor will provides leadership in the county's governance and development, leadership to the county executive committee and administration based on the county policies and plans, promote democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion within the county, promote peace and order within the county, promote the competitiveness of the county and is accountable for the management and use of the county resources while promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services in the county. The Deputy County Governore is the deputy chief executive and assits the Governor in carrying out these roles, functions and duties.

County Executive Committee: The County Executive Committe is responsible for submission of the CIDP to the County Assembly for approval. The committee approves the Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP) and the County Budget Review and Outlook Paper (C-BROP); reviews and approves the Annual

Budget Estimates for the County Government before submission to the County Assembly for approval. The County Executive Committee manages and co-ordinates the functions of the County administration;including those in Sections 46 and 47 of the County Governments Act,2012. It also executes the roles and functions, necessary for the effective and efficient operation of the Urban Areas and Cities, pursuant to provisions of Section 37 of the County Governments Act, 2012.

Roles and Functions of the Organs of the County Government

Organization chart



County Treasury: Is responsible for developing and implementing financial and economic policies of the county; preparing the annual budget for the county and coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government; coordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government; mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources; managing the county government's public debt and other obligations and developing a framework of debt control for the county; consolidating the annual appropriation accounts and other financial statements of the county government in a format determined by the Accounting Standards Board; acting as custodian of the inventory of the county government's assets except where provided otherwise by other legislation or the Constitution; ensuring compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time; ensuring proper management and control of, and accounting for the finances of the county government and its entities in order to promote efficient and effective use of the county's budgetary resources; maintaining proper accounts and other records in respect of the County Revenue Fund, the County Emergencies Fund and other public funds

administered by the county government; monitoring the county government's entities to ensure compliance with PFM Act 2012 and effective management of their funds, efficiency and transparency and, in particular, proper accountability for the expenditure of those funds; assisting county government entities in developing their capacity for efficient, effective and transparent financial management, upon request; providing the National Treasury with information which it may require to carry out its responsibilities under the Constitution and .the PFM Act 2012; issuing circulars with respect to financial matters relating to county government entities; advising the county government entities, the County Executive Committee and the county assembly on financial matters; strengthening financial and fiscal relations between the national government and county governments in performing their functions; reporting regularly to the county assembly on the implementation of the annual county budget; and taking any other action including implementation of the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS) at the county to further the implementation of the PFM Act 2012 in relation to the county.

Devolved County Level Units: They are responsible for service provision and assist in enforcement of rules and regulations. The units are also responsible for prioritizing in their operational areas.

Stakeholders: Are responsible for prioritizing programmes and projects and involved in formulation and implementation of county programmes and projects while ensuring sustainability and ownership. They also fund programmes and projects.

Other State and Non State Actors: The other state and non-state actors will be involved in the funding and implementation of the various development programmes, monitoring and evaluation and also invobed in the County Economic and Budget forum.

7.2 Stakeholders in the county and their roles.

In implementing this CIDP the Isiolo County government will work and collaborate with various stakeholders including private entities, development partners and other Autonomous and Semi Autonomous Government Agencies.

Table 12: Government and Non Government Agencies in Isiolo County

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Roles
People of Isiolo County	↓ Participate in development programmes ↓ Provision of revenue in form of fees and other charges, ↓ Custodians of the natural and cultural resources of Isiolo county; ↓ Participation in production, community labour, good practices and management. ↓ Provide feedback on project activities ↓ Participate in Identification of projects ↓ Participate in Budget preparation.
The Executive Commitee	↓ Develop Policy guidelines and roadmap for development of the county ↓ Provide general direction on the pertinent development issues of the county. ↓ Efficient and effective implementation of policies
County Assembly	↓ Enact enabling legislation. ↓ Provide oversight on budget issues

MDAs	➢ Collaboration in implementation and executing programmes and projects ➢ Monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects ➢ Effective participation in all sector meetings; ➢ Provide professional input and and appropriate policy direction; ➢ Provision of relevant information and data. ➢ Provide services in the county
NGOs/CSOs/CBOs and Other development partners	➢ Contribute to policy formulation on county Matters; ➢ Contribute to funding of programmes and projects in the county ➢ Mutual benefit to create a "win-win" situation ➢ Mobilization of funds for development ➢ Provision of technical support, publicity and advocacy ➢ Efficient and effective implementation of policies ➢ Inject new resources in form of credit, grants and material support

Business Sector Partners	➢ Invest and create wealth and employment; ➢ Provide services; ➢ Make Isiolo County a competitive market; ➢ Attract investors to Isiolo County; ➢ Create equal opportunities for all regardless of gender, ethnicity and regionalism
Isiolo Youth Forum	➢ Organise and Participate in sports and inter- cultural exchange activities in Isiolo county; ➢ Participate in intra- or inter-county youth fora and parades. ➢ Participate in economic activities as youth entreprenuers
County Women's Organisations	➢ To participate fully in the economy as entrepreneurs including across county external borders; ➢ Strengthen county institutions.
Employees and Staff of the County government	➢ Provide service to the community
National Parliament	➢ Harmonising national laws with county laws; ➢ Approval of adequate funding; ➢ Enactment of relevant legislation ➢ collaborate with county assembly on areas of mutual interest
Political Parties	➢ Enhance consultations and participation in the national unity and integration process ➢ Promote cross-border political parties dialogue ➢ Promote issue-based politics
Media	➢ Sensitize the public in affairs of the county government; ➢ Publicise investment opportunities and development activities in the county
Neighbouring counties	➢ Developing mutual understanding in resource sharing ➢ Dialogue, information sharing, exchange of views.

7.3 Technical Coordination of programmes and Projects

The overall technical coordination of development projects and programmes implemented in the County will be the responsibility of the County Development Unit (CDPU). To achieve proper project implementation, the CDPU will prepare quarterly implementation reports on programmes and projects. The formulation of the work plan will not only take into consideration problems encountered in the course of project implementation in the preceeding quarter but also will emphasise on the linkages with appropriate bodies at the Counties and wards, i.e County Executive Committees and County Development Committees and Ward levels in addressing project implementation problems.

Projects and programmes will be funded by County governments, Ministries' allocation to government departments, NGOs and Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), and Grants and Loans from development partners. PPP arrangements will also be an important source of funding programmes and projects. Accessing funds for projects and programmes financing is not confined to a particular type of fund source but may require a combination of different sources.

The County will adopt various strategies towards mobilization of financial and other resources. These strategies will include the following:

Conduct of Conferences - The County will arrange for a conference inviting International Investors, NGOs, International Organizations operating in the County, the business community, relevant government agencies among other stakeholders to provide an excellent opportunity for the various stakeholders to identify various projects for implementation and soliciting additional financing.

Submissions of Project Proposals to possible financiers - Projects/Programmes that cannot be funded through normal government budgetary allocations will be submitted to potential donors for consideration of funding or where possible funded through PPPs. This will be done by the County Exececutive Committee or by the County Development Committees(CDCs) on behalf of the communities.

7.4 Monitoring and Evaluation System

Monitoring and Evaluation is important in tracking implementation of programmes and projects in the County Integrated Development Plan. Monitoring and evaluation will involve all partners and stakeholders to make sure there is transparency and accountability in implementation of projects/programmes in the County. Structures for effective M&E will be established or strengthened to carry out monitoring at different levels of implementation. An IT-based M&E system at the county will be put in place and linked to NIMES.

Community level Monitoring and Evaluation: The community will be involved in day to day monitoring of the projects in their village. The County will use organised structures like village development committees, project management committees, welfare groups, organised groups and community based organizations. Members of these structures will be trained to effectively monitor and evaluation of projects and programmes in their areas.

Constituency level Monitoring and Evaluation: Implementation of projects at all levels will be a combined effort of all development partners and stakeholders at the Constituency level. The Plan will benefit from the devolved funds and other funds mobilised to implement the projects and programmes. The implementation of projects and programmes at the constituency level will be monitored and evaluated by integrated team of stakeholders to ensure that corrective measures and lessons learnt are incorporated for successful implementation and value addition by the citizens of the Constituency and

the County at large. The stakeholder committees will be trained periodically to ensure that they have capacity to undertake this task.

County level Monitoring and Evaluation: The County Executive Committee will spearhead the monitoring and evaluation of the projects proposed in the County Integrated Development Plan through field visits and collection of information from lower level structures and different implementers. The County through the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC) will prepare quarterly and annual reports that will be used to gauge the plan implementation. The reports will form the basis of implementation status and highlight areas of strengthening and capacity building to achieve the County vision.

Regional Level monitoring: The Regional level Monitoring and Evaluation Committee provide advice to a conglomeration of Counties on the implementation of projects in the Counties. The committee will be expected to visit a designated number of Counties periodically to assess and confirm the reports emanating from the CMEC.

National level monitoring: The Ministry of Devolution and Planning provides guidelines on monitoring and evaluation in the country outlined in the M&E Policy and the proposed M&E Act. It also provide guidelines on the indicators to be used in the monitoring of various projects. The County M&E reports together with other reports will serve as inputs in the preparartion of Annual Progress Reports (APRs) which highlight progress in implementation of the Second Medium Term Plan
(2013-17) including programmes and projects across the country.

7.4 Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

I) Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

a) AGRICULTURE

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Project status
Objective 1: Increased food (crop, livestock and fisheries) production by 40% by 2017.							
Rehabilitation and expansion of irrigation scheme Malkadaka,	100 Million	6 months	No of hectares irrigated	Minutes, completion certificate.	NIB,DIO, CDI	National government	Ongoing
Garfasa irrigation scheme	200 Million	1 year	No of hectares irrigated	Minutes, completion certificate	County government	National and County goverment	New
Bulesa irrigation scheme	100 Million	1 year	No of hectares irrigated	Minutes, completion certificate	County government	County government	New
Merti irrigation scheme	150 Million	18 months	No of hectares irrigated	Minutes, completion certificate	County government	County government	New
Bisan Billiqo irrigation scheme	50 Million	6 months	No of hectares irrigated	Minutes, completion certificate	NIB County government	National government	New
Isiolo central irrigation scheme	200 Million	18 months	No of hectares irrigated	Minutes, completion certificate	Drought resilience and livelihoods support programme/ county government	ADB	New
Chumvi Yale dam	350 million	30 months	Dam capacity	Test certificate	County government	County government	New
Rapsu phase 11 expansion scheme	8 Million	6 months	No of hectares irrigated	Minutes, completion certificate	NIB	National government	Ongoing
Agricultural sector development support programme	30 Million	5 years	Increase in productivity	Production records	ASDSP	SIDA	ongoing
Njaa marufuku Kenya	5 Million	5 years	Increase in productivity	Production records	National government	National government	ongoing
Agricultural training centre	20 Million	4 years	No of farmers trained	Training records	MOALF County government	MOALF County government	ongoing
Urban and peri urban agricultural project (UPAP)	7.5 Million	5 years	No of farmers trained, no of technologies	Reports	MOALF county government	National government	ongoing
Development and expansion of	100 Million	5 years	Increase in	Production records	County government	County government	New

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Project status
irrigation schemes(Gafarsa, Malkadaka, Belesa Biliqu, Isiolo Central, Merti, Chumvi Yale)			productivity				
Improve input accessibility	25 Million	5 years	Quantity of input	Reports	MOALF County governmnet	MOALF County governmnet	ongoing
Capacity building of appropriate agricultural technologies	100 Million	5 years	No of staff and farmers trained	Reports	County and national government	County and nationalgovernment	ongoing
Soil and water management	50 Million	5 years	No of structures implemented	reports	County government	County government	New
Pest and disease management	10 Million	5years	Reductions in disease and pest incidences	reports	County government	County government	New
Field extension support (Employment of extension officers and logistics)	100 Million	5 years	No of facilities provided	Stores inventory	County government	County government	Ongoing
Market facilities development	100 Million	5 year	No of facilities provided	Completion certificate	County government	County government	New
Market information management systems and access	10 Million	5years	Linkages established	Reports	County government	County government	New
Credit accessibility and Value additions	25 Million	5 years	Total value added	Reports	County government	County government	New
Strengthening linkages	25 Million	5 years	Number of PPPs	Rreports	County government	County government	New
Market information system development	25 Million	5 years	System operational	Reports	County government	County government	New
Improve credit accessibility	10 Million	5years	Amount of credit accessed	Records	County government	County government	New
Promotion of innovation	30 Million	5 years	Number of innovation funded	Records	County government	County government	New
Dryland Water harvesting technologes	5 Million	5 years	Number of facilities constructed	Completion reports	County government	County government	New

b) FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Project name	Cost KShs	Time frame	M & E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Project status
Objective: Increased fish production and marketing.							
Fish demonstrations ponds	5 Million	5 years	Number of ponds constructed	Reports	County governmnet	County government	New
Ewaso Nyiro fish processing and demonstrations centre	50 Million	5 years	Number of centres	Completion certificate	County governmnet	County government	New
Fish facilities development	20 Million	5 years	Number of facilities developed	Completion certificate	County governmnet	County government	ongoing
Fish farming development	50 Million	5 years	No of fish ponds	Reports	County government	County government	New
Value addition at Merti Sericho and Kinna	30 Million	5 years	Total value added	Reports	County government	County government	New
Field extension support	10 Million	5years	No of facilities established	Completion certificates	County government	County government	New
Capacity building of fish farmers and communities.	50 Million	5 years	No of staff and farmers trained	Reports	County government	County government	New

c) LIVESTOCK

Project Name	Cost shs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Project status
Disease free zone (DFZ)	50 Million	2013-2017	Perimeter fence and facilities in place	Reports and completion certificates	Department of Livestock Development	Isiolo County government	New
Isiolo abattoir	200 Million	2013-2017	Number of slaughtered livestock	Reports and completion certificates	Department of Livestock Development	National and County governments	New
Construction of offices in Garba Tulla and merti	6 Million	2013-2017	Physical presence of the office facilities	Reports and completion certificates	Department of Livestock Development	National governments	New
Sinking of borehole in Kinna	2 Million	2013-2017		Reports and completion certificates	Department of Livestock Development	Isiolo County government	New
Development of	10 Million	2013-2017	Physical presence	Reports and	Department of	Isiolo County	New

Livestock marketing facilities at Isiolo, Garbatulla, Merti, Kipsing, Biliqo, Ngaremara, Sericho, Kulamawe and Garfasa.			of the market facilities	completion certificates	Livestock Development	government	
Capacity building for livestock keepers and traders	10 Million	2013-2017	Training attendance registers	Reports	Department of Livestock Development	Isiolo County government	On-going
Strengthening of livestock marketing through enterprise development and supporting functional producer groups.	10 Million	2013-2017	Number of livestock marketing associations/groups/cooperatives formed	Group registration certificates	Departments of Livestock Development Social Services and Cooperatives	Isiolo County government	On-going
Improve honey processing in Oldonyiro and Central Divisions	3.5 Million	2013-2017	Volumes of honey in kilogrammes	Field reports	Department of Livestock Development	Isiolo County government	On-going
Pasture establishment and managemet at Sericho, Dadacha, Basa, Bulesa, Biliqo, Eldera, Garbatulla, Oldonyiro and Kipsing.	6 Million	2013-2017	Managed pasture	Field reports	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government, development partners, NGOs	On-going
Construction of dips/spray races	5 Million	2013-2017	Number of dips/spray races	Field reports	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government, development partners, NGOs	New
Establishment of a County Livestock Research Centre	30 Million	2013-2017	Existence of the Centre	Reports and completion certificates	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government, development partners, NGOs	New
Livestock products value addition	5 Million	2013-2017	Percentage increase in incomes and value products	Survey reports	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government, development partners, NGOs	On-going
Promotion of the Mobile	5 Million	2013-2017	Number of centers	Field reports	Department of	Isiolo County	On-going

Pastoral Training Unit (MPTU)			covered in provision of extension services.		Livestock Development and partners	government,	
Livestock disease control	50 Million	2013-2017	Numbers of livestock vaccinated, clinical cases attended, etc	Field reports	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government, development partners, NGOs	On-going
Strengthening delivery of livestock health services	10 Million	2013-2017	Numbers of livestock vaccinated, clinical cases attended, etc, vehicles, equipment and drugs/vaccines procured.	Field reports	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government, development partners, NGOs	On-going
Establishment of tannery plants	75 Million	2013-2017	Number of plants established and operational	Reports and completion certificates	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government,	New
Improvement/construction of abattoirs	25 Million	2013-2017	Number improved/constructed and operational	Reports and completion certificates	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government development partners, NGOs	New
Rehabilitation/construction of laboratories	5 Million	2013-2017	Number rehabilitated and operational	Reports and completion certificates	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government development partners, NGOs	New
Livestock upgrading	5 Million	2013-2017	Number of animals bred under the project.	Field reports	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government development partners, NGOs	On-going
Livestock identification and livestock insurance	5 Million	2013-2017	Number of animals with identification	Field reports	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government development partners, NGOs	On-going
Livestock disease surveillance	5 Million	2013-2017	Number of surveillance forms	Field reports	Department of Livestock	Isiolo County government	On-going

			submitted		Development and partners ILRI	development partners, NGOs	
Field extension support (administrative services)	50 Million	2013-2017	Procurement records, accounts records, stores inventory.	Reports	Department of Livestock Development	Isiolo County government development partners, NGOs	On-going
Promotion of concentrate and mineral feeding	10 Million	2013-2017	Inventory of exotic and cross bred animals under concentrated feeds	Field reports	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government development partners, NGOs	On-going
Camel development	5 Million	2013-2017	Number of camel groups trained	Field reports	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government development partners, NGOs	On-going
Beekeeping	3 Million	2013-2017	Volume of honey and hive products	Field reports	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government development partners, NGOs	On-going
Range management	10 Million	2013-2017	Number of degraded sites recovered	Field reports	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government development partners, NGOs	On-going
Poultry development	3 Million	2013-2017	Number of poultry improved and number of eggs trays produced	Field reports	Department of Livestock Development and partners	Isiolo County government development partners, NGOs etc	On-going
Capacity building of staff and farmers.	20 Million	2013-2017	Number of staff trained and number training forums	Reports	Department of Livestock Development and partners	National Government, Isiolo County government development partners, NGOs	On-going

d) COOPERATIVE DEVELOPEMENT

Project Name	Cost shs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Project status
Revival of dormant societies	2 Million	5 years	Number of societies revived	Reports, minutes	Cooperative department and development partners	Isiolo County government partners, NGOs	On-going
Promotion and Registration of new cooperative societies	2 Million	5 years	Number of societies registered	Registration Certificates	Cooperative department and development partners	Isiolo County government partners, NGOs	On-going
Audit supervision and spot checks	3 Million	5 years	Number of Audit completed	Audits registered	Cooperative department and development partners	Isiolo County government partners, NGOs	On-going
Formation of Livestock cooperative unions	2 Million	5 years	Union formed and operational	Registration certificate	Cooperative department and development partners	Isiolo County government partners, NGOs	On-going
Promotion of Value addition	3 Million	5 years	Increase in producer incomes	Reports	Cooperative department and development partners	Isiolo County government partners, NGOs	On-going
Staff capacity Building	1 Million	5 years	Number of staff trained	Reports	Cooperative department and development partners	Isiolo County government partners, NGOs	On-going

II) General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)

a) TOURISM AND WILDLIFE SERVICES.

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Modernisation/Up grading of Isiolo Airstrip into an international Airport.	500 Million	2013-2014	Airport Upgraded	Completion Certificate	National Government	National Government	On going
Construction of the Isiolo resort city	200 Million	2013-2017	Resort city	Completion Certificate	National Government, County Government	Development partner County , National government PPP	Proposed
Strengthen community wildlife conservancies at Biliqo, Kipsing, Oldonyiro and establishe new conservancies at Basa and Kina	10 Million	2013-2015	NO of conservancies established	Agreement signed; Registration certificates	County government Community NRT(northern rangeland trust)	County government Community NRT(Northern Rangeland Trust	Proposed
Access Roads: Naturbi-Joys camp road, Charfa to Joys camp road, Meru Gate-BurKokwe road and Meru Gate- Camp Site	50 Million	2013-2015	Number of km graded	Site visit reports Tender awarding committe mutes	County government roads	County government Development partners	Proposed

Construction of Bridges: Isiolo River bridge, Buffalo-Samburu bridge, Simba Bridge	140 Million	2014-2017	Numberof bridges constructed and repaired	Site visit reports; Tender awarding committe mutes	County government roads	County government Development partners	Proposed
Expansion of Sarova airstrip and Joy's Camp airstrip and construction of a new Bisanadi airstrip	160 Million	2014-2016	Number of air strip expanded Bisanadi airstrip	Site visit reports; Tender awarding committe mutes	County government Works	County government Development partners	Proposed
Construction of New hotels and camp sites at Bisanandi, Shaba and Oldonyiro (along Ewaso Nyiro River		2014-2017	Number of hotels and campsites constructed	Site visits reports; Lease agreements ; Executive minutes ; Investors proposals	County government	County government Development partners	Proposed
Opening of Northern Tourism Circuit	40 Million	2014-2017	Number of visitors	Reports	County Goverenment	County Government	Proposed
Establishment 2 sanctuaries for Hippos and crocodiles along Ewaso Nyiro.	20 Million	2014-2017	Number of sanctuaries established	Site visits reports; Lease agreements ; Executive minutes ; Investors proposals	County government KWS	County government Development partners	Proposed
Promotion of local filming	5 Million	To be Determined	Number films shot	Agreements signed Field reports Films shot	County government	County government Development partners	Proposed

Enhance security for the parks and reserves by recruiting rangers	10 Million	2013-2014	Number of rangers recruited	Incidence reports; Appointment letters; adverts	National government County government NRT/Lewa KWS	National government County government NRT/Lewa	Proposed
Establishment of cultural centres Burat, Oldonyiro, Ngaremara, Chari (Buresa), Sericho and Garbatulla	50 Million	2014-2015	Number of cultural centres established	Field reports Land allocation Registration	County government Ministry of sports, arts and culture	County government Development partners	Proposed
County Natural Resource Management Plan	23 Million	2013-2017	Planned developed	Reports	County Government	County Government Development partners	Proposed
Climate change adaptation	10 Million	2013-2017	Communities ability to adapt	Reports	County government	County Government Develoment partners	Proposed
Relocation of buffalos from Shaba to Buffalo Springs		2013-2014	No. of buffalos relocated	Reports	County Government, KWS	County Government Develoment partners	Proposed
Revival of old observation point in the parks to secure reserves		2014-2017			County Government	County Government	Proposed
Strategic fencing of reserves		2014-2017			County Government	County Government	Proposed
Separate park management from the security and revenue collection		2014-2017			County Government	County Government	Proposed

b) HOUSING

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Low Cost Housing Development Scheme	500 Million	2013-2017	Number of houses constructed	Completion Certificate	County Government Investors	Investors and Development partners	Proposed
Rehabiliation of county housing facilities	25 Million	2013-2017	Houses rehabilitated	Reports	County government National government	County Government Donors and Natonal Governnment	Proposed.

c) TRADE

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Export Market Development and Diversification (Establishment of EPZ)	500 Million	2013- 2017	EPZ established in Isiolo	Gazettement of the zone. Completion certificate	County government, National	County government Donors Investors	Proposed
Domestic trade development	50 Million	2013- 2017	No of traders accessing business finance	Loan Board Minutes	County government National government	County government Donors Investors	Proposed
Improved Entrepreneurship and business management training.	25 Million	2013-2017	No of people trained.	Training Reports	County government National government	County Government Donors and Natonal Governnment	Proposed.

III) Energy, Infrastructure and ICT (EII)

a) Roads, Energy and ICT

Project Name	Cost shs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Project status
Isiolo Town Roads	400 Million	2013- 2017	Number of Km	Progress reports Site Visits	County Government KERRA	National Government ,	Proposed

Project Name	Cost shs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Project status
				Audit Reports	CDF	County Government and Development partners	
Murera- Kinna – Garbatula Road	3.1 Billion	2013- 2017	Number of Km	Proress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KERRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Isiolo –Gachuru –Garbatulla-Modogashe Road	20 Billion	2013- 2017	Number of Km	Proress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	National Government County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Gachuru - Gotu - Merti Road	9.1 Billion	2013-2017	Number of Km	Proress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Kumbi Qalo Bridge	180 Million	2013-2017	Length of Bridge Width of Bridge	Proress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Kom – Biliqo Road	240 Million	2013-2017	Number of km No of Drainage structures	Proress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Kom – Gotu Road	200 Million	2013-2017	Number of km Number of Drainage structures	Proress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Oldonyiro – Dunguzanguni – Waso Road	45 Million	2013-2017	Number of km Number of Drainage	Proress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government	Proposed

Project Name	Cost shs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Project status
			structures			and Development partners	
Merti – Barsa Road	200 Million	2013-2017	Number of km No of Drainage structures	Proress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Garbatula – Malkadak – Sericho Road	513 Million	2013-2017	Number of km No of Drainage structures	Proress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Alamach – Kipsing Road	175 Million	2013-2017	Number of KM No of Drainage structures	Proress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Leparua – Lotik – Shamabani Alamach Road	315 Million	2013-2017	Number of KM No of Drainage structures	Proress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Aremet- Lorukpo-Leparua – Budalnga Road	315 Million	2013-2017	Number of KM No of Drainage structures	Proress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Eldera - Belgesh	227.5 Million	2013-2017	Number of km No of Drainage structures	Progress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Kone - Sericho	105 Million	2013-2017	Number of km No of Drainage structures	Progress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development	Proposed

Project Name	Cost shs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Project status
						partners	
Fororsha - Modogashe	154 Million	2013-2017	Number of km No of Drainage structures	Progress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Modogashe – Kuri Road	157.5 Million	2013-2017	Number of km No of Drainage structures	Progress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Kina – Kulamawe Road	105 Million	2013-2017	Number of km No of Drainage structures	Progress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Mbarambate –Tana Malkadaka Road	140 Million	2013- 2017	Number of km Number of Drainage structures	Progress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Kinna – Rapsu Road	24 Million	2013-2015	Number of km Number of Drainage structures	Progress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Ngare Mara – Daaba Road	40 Million	2013- 2017	Number of km Number of Drainage structures	Progress reports Site Visits Audit Reports	County Government KeRRA CDF	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed

b) ENERGY AND MINERALS

Project Name	Cost kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Project status
Exploration of minerals	40 Million	2013-2017	Feasibility studies done	Reports	Ministry of Minerals	National Government/ county government/ investors	Proposed
Rural Electrification	100 Million	2013-2017	No of households connected	Reports	REA and County government	National Government/ county government	Proposed
Solar Energy	30 Million	2013-2017	Solar energy exploration	Reports	Ministry of Energy	National Government/ county government/ investors	Proposed

C) ICT

Project Name	Cost kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Project status
Development of ICT resort centre		2014-2017			County government	National Government/ county government/ investors	Proposed
ICT Incubation for SMEs and technology transfers to the people		2014-2017			County Government	National Government/ county government/ investors	Proposed

IV) Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

a) WATER

Project Name	Cost shs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Project status
Isiolo Dams along Ewaso Ngiro river	30 Million	2013-2017	Reservoir	Design report, signed contract	National Government	Government and development partners	Ongoing (feasibility studies)
Isiolo water and Sewerage project (distribution & sewerage pipeline system expansion) in Isiolo town	600 Million	2013-2017	Water supply increased by 62%	Monthly metre readings	Northern Water Service Board	ADB and National Government	On-going
Rehabilitation of Garbatulla water supplies –Garbatulla div	40 Million	2013-2017	Increase Water Access 100%	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government and Northern Water Service Board	GOK	On-going
Construction of Belgesh Water supply-Modagshe div	10 Million	2013-2017	Increase Water Access 100%	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government and Northern Water Service Board	GOK	On-going
Construction of Rapsu Water supply- Garbatulla	20 Million	2013-2017	Increase Water Access 100%	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government and Northern Water Service Board	GOK	On-going
Drilling and equipping of 12 boreholes within Isiolo town under Isiolo Phase II-Project-Isiolo town	100 Million	2013-2017	Additional 3,000 water connections of clean water	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government and Northern Water Service Board	GOK and ADB	On-going
Korbesa Water Supply Project-Cherab Div in Merti	15 Million	2013-2017	3,000 people connected to clean water	Design report and the completion certificate	National government	WSTF and KRCS	On-going
Makagalla Water Supply Project- Cherab Div in Merti	15 Million	2013-2017	3,000 connected to clean water	Design report and the completion certificate	National government	WSTF and KRCS	On-going
Dadachabasa Water Supply Project-Cherab Div in Merti	15 Million	2014-2017	4,000 people connected with clean water	Design report and the completion certificate	National government	WSTF and KRCS	On-going
Bilsan Biliqo Borehole-Kom div in Merti	20 Million	2013-2017	2,000 people connected with water	Design report and the completion certificate	National government	National Government	On-going
Ngaremara Water	15 Million	2013-2017	2,000 people	Design report and	National government	National	On-going

supply rehabilitations-Ngaremara			connected with water	the completion certificate		Government	
Gotu Water supply rehabilitations-Ngaremara	10 Million	2013-2017	200 people connected with water	Design report and the completion certificate	National government	National Government	On-going
Boji water supply rehabilitation – Garbatulla	5 Million	2013-2017	1,500 people and 500 cattle , 200 goats, and 200 camels connected with water	Design report and the completion certificate	National government	National Government	On-going
Flood control in Isiolo county by JICA	70 Million	2013- 2017	Reduced flooding	Reports	National government	National Government	On-going
Water points mapping in Isiolo county by SNV		2013-2017	Number of maps produced	Reports	SNV	SNV	On-going
Kinna Water supply Rehabilitation project By KRCS- Kinna div in Garbatulla sub-county	10 Million	2013-2017	4,000 people connected with clean water	Design report and the completion certificate	KRCS	KRCS	On-going
Kipsing-Lenguenyi Shallow wells Water supply project BY KRCS-Oldonyiro div Isiolo	0.5 Million	2013- 2017	2,000 people connected with clean water	Reports	KRCS	KRCS	On-going
Kilimani Water supply project by KRCS-Central div Isiolo	5 Million	2013-2017	2,000 people connected with clean water	Design report and the completion certificate	KRCS	KRCS	On-going
Garfasa water supply project by World Vision-Garbatulla	20 Million	2013-2017	2,000 people connected with clean water	Design report and the completion certificate	World Vision	World Vision	On-going
Escort water supply project by World Vision – Garbatulla	20 Million	2013- 2017	2,000 people 1,000goats, 1,000cattle and 500 camels connected with clean water	Design report and the completion certificate	World Vision	World Vision	On-going
Awarsitu Water Supply	15 Million	2013- 2017	1,000 people, 500 cattle , 3,000 goats 200 camels	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed

Biliqo Marara Water Supply	15 Million	2013- 2017	2,000 people, 1,000 cattle, 4,000 goats 1,000 camels	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Eldera Water Supply	15 Million	2013- 2017	3,000 people, 1,000 cattle, 3,000goats,200 camels and 50 donkeys	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Modogashe Water Supply	15 Million	2013-2017	5,000 people, 200 cattle, 3,000goats 200 camels	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Sericho Water Supply	15 Million	2013-2017	3,000 people, 3,000 cattle, 3,000 goats,200 donkeys	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Iresaboru Water Supply	15 Million	2013-2017	2,000 people, 3,000 cattle, 2000goats,200 donkeys	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Kone Water Supply	15 Million	2013- 2017	1,000 people,2000 cattle, 2000goats,100 donkeys	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed

Badana Water Supply	15 Million	2013-2017	2,000 people, 1,000 cattle, 500goats,50 donkeys	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Komorbula Water Supply	15 Million	2013-2017	500 people, 200 cattle, 3,000goats,50 donkeys	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Biliq Water supply	5 Million	2013-2017	100 Households	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Longopito Sand Dam / draw-off system	10 Million	2013- 2017	Increase the volume of water by 20,000m3	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Modogashe Sand Dam	19 Million	2013- 2017	Increase the volume of water by 20,000m3	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Ngaremara Dam	5 Million	2013-2017	Increase the volume of water by 20,000m3	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Rain Water	30 Million	2013-2017	30 Institutions provided with rain-harvested	Design report and the completion	National Government , County	National Government ,	Proposed

Harvesting(Health institutions and schools)			water	certificate	Government	County Government and Development partners	
Rapsu Catchment Area	3 Million	2013- 2017	Increase the volume of water by 20,000m3	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Kinna Catchment Area	3 Million	2013- 2017	Increase the volume of water by 20,000m3	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Rumate Water Pan	3 Million	2013-2017	Increase the volume of water by 20,000m3	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Narasha Water Pan	3 Million	2013- 2017	Increase the volume of water by 20,000m3	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Nteppes Water Pan	3 Million	2013- 2017	Increase the volume of water by 20,000m3	Design report and the completion certificate	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed
Paqua Lab Kits	4.2 Million	2013- 2017	Number of Lab kits procured and delivered to the sub-counties	Delivery note and Store receipt note	National Government , County Government	National Government , County Government and	Proposed

						Development partners	
Construct toilet in all markets and healthcare facilities	100 Million	2013-2017	No of public institutions with toiltet facilities	Completion certificate	County Government	National Government , County Government and Development partners	Proposed

b) LANDS

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Land Adjudication and Registration	25 Million	2013 -2017	Minutes of Stakeholders/barazas Gazettement Notice Adjudication Maps	Beacons & Coordinates forms Stakeholders questionnaire	County Government National Government	County Government National Government	Proposed
County Spatial Plan	100 Million	2013 -2017	Minutes of Stakeholders meeting Notice of Intention to Plan Approved Plan	Template of demarcated Centres Feedback questionnaires for participating stakeholders	County Government	County Government Development Partners	Proposed

Bulla Pesa settlement Upgrading Plan and Survey	20 Million	2013 -2017	Minutes of Stakeholders meeting Notice of Intention to Plan Approved Plan	Report on Demarcated Public utilities Report on demarcated plots	County Government	County Government Development Partners	Proposed
Garbatulla Spatial Plan and Survey	20 Million	2013 -2017	Minutes of Stakeholders meeting Notice of Intention to Plan Approved Plan	Report on Demarcated Public utilities Report on demarcated plots	County Government	County Government Development Partners	Proposed

V) EDUCATION SECTOR

Project name	Cost kshs	Time Frames	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Project status
Adequate Provision of teaching/Learning Materials in all schools(ECD Centers and primary schools)	30 Million	2013-2017	Teaching/Learning Materials in schools	Physical visits, photographs, records, receipts and invoice.	County Government	County gov, dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Support on going capacity building and training for the staff in the ECD centres	10 Million	2013-2017	No of ECD teachers trained	Reports	County government and partners.	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Support school facilities and equipment in all schools	70 Million	2013-2017	School Facilities and Equipment Available	Physical visits,photographs,records ,reciepts and invoice	National and County government	County/dev. Partners MoE CDF	Proposed
Implement the Lap Top Programme	100 million	2014-17	Number of std 1 students with laptops Number of primary school teachers trained in IT	Procurement Delivery Certificates	National Government County Government	Ministry of Education	Proposed
Construct additional classrooms in at least two primary school in each ward.	14 Million	2013-2017	No of classrooms constructed	Completion certificate , tender and plans	National government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed

Establish 240 ECD centers in order to promote greater access	10 Million	2013-2017	No of ECD centres established	Registration certificate Number of students enrolled in ECD centers	County Government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Support rewarding the best performing teachers and pupil	5 Million	2013-2017	Motivated teachers and students	Performance analysis forms	County Government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Provision of Sanitary towels for girls at both primary and secondary schools	20 Million	2013-2017	Reduced cases of school drop out among girls	reports	County Government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Construct toilets in all the schools	100 Million	2013-2017	No of toilets constructed and being used	Completion certificate and plans.	County Government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Advocacy for education and against early marriages, FGM and Moranism	10 Million	2013-2017	Increased enrolments	Enrolment data	County Government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Establishment of six Youth polytechnics in six wards(Sericho,Merti,GarbaTulla,Old onyiro,Bulla Pesa and Wabera)	40 Million	2017	Youth Polytechnics Constructed	Physical visits,photographs,records ,recipts and invoice	County Gvt	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Construction of a model secondary school in each ward	70 Million	2017	More schools Constructed	Physical visits,photographs,records, recipts and invoice	County Gvt	County/dev. Partners MoE	Proposed
Provision of school feeding programmes in all County preschools.	15 Million	2013-2017	Feeding Programmes available in Preschools	Physical visits,photographs,records, recipts and invoice	County Gvt	County/dev. Partners CDF	Ongoing
Construction of Centralized Girls Boarding school in each ward	500 Million	2013 -2017	Girls Boarding schools available in all the wards.	Completion certificate	County Gvt	County/dev. Partners MoE CDF	Proposed
School governance programme (Training of BOMs and Communities)	80 Million	2013-2017	Improved school management	Reports	County Government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Promotion of the rights to education(improving access and rention of children in school through advocacy, scholarship and sensitization	60 Million	2013-2017	Increased enrolment and retention	Reports	County government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Monitoring and quality assurance: acquiring vehicles for monitoring	100 Million	2013-2017	Improved grades	Exam results	County goverment	County/dev. Partners	Proposed

Create safe learning and hygienic environment for children	20 Million	2013-2017	Safe environment	Reports	County Government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Support Physically challenged school programme by establishing one model integrated school	16 Million	2013-2017	Constructed school	Completion certificate	County government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Initiate Life -skills programmes in all schools through clubs	24 Million	2013-2017	Programmes initiated	Reports	County Government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Supporting adult literacy programmes and Nomadic schools	18 Million	2013-2017	Number of programmes initiated	Reports	County government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Establish in-service training programmes to allow untrained graduate teachers to receive formal teacher training	27 Million	2013-2017	Number of teachers trained	Reports	County government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Facilitate employment of teachers at all levels.	50 Million	2013-2017	Number of teachers employed	Records	County Government and national government TSC	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Construct teachers houses in all primay and secondary schools	120 Million	2013-2017	Houses built	Completion certificate	County Government	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Upgrading of Uhuru Mixed sec School, Leparua Sec Sch, Elsa Sec Sch, Emejen Primary Sch, Kambi Garba Pri Sch, Odha Pri Sch.	30 Million	2013-2017	No. of schools upgraded	Reports	County Government and national government TSC	County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Vocational Training and Capacity building in each ward	5 Million	2013-2017				County/dev. Partners CDF	Proposed
Opening up more primary/tertiary					Central	County	

schools for special needs in each ward					Government, County government,	government	
Establish a centre of excellence for special needs group (Recreation centers, sports, field/ equipments.	20 Million	2013-2017					Proposed

VI) HEALTH SECTOR

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
GOK/UNICEF WASH programme.	10 Million	2012-2013	Number of Schools sensitized	Implementation Reports	MOPH	GOK/UNICEF	On-going
Community lead total sanitation Programme.	6.5 Million	2012-2013	Number of HHs sensitised/Trained	Implementation Reports	MOPH	GOK/UNICEF	On-going
Rapid hygiene and health promotion Programme	4.5 Million	2012-2013	Number of HHs sensitised/Trained	Implementation Reports	MOPH	GOK/UNICEF	On-going
Preventive Health Care Activities County Wide	3.45 Million	2012-2013		Implementation Reports	MOPH	GOK	On-going
Objective 1: Increase access to healthcare services so as to reduce average distance to the nearest health facility from current 10km to 5km by 2017							
Construction of new facilities at Saleti, Dadachalafe, Alamach, Mlango, Lotiki, Odha, Ngaresekon, Buladaga, Kambi Garba, Akadeli, Leparua, Mogore, Kombola, Eskot, Girisa, Mado Yaqa, Kambi Ya Juu, Rumate, Kilimani, Mugur Nanyore Longopito, Parkuruk, Ngaremara, Gotu, Chumviere, Gambela and Nantundu.	72 Million (3 Million per facility)	2013-15	Number of facilities constructed	Completion certificates Hand over certificates	MOH	County government NGOs	Proposed
Constuct and fully equip health centres at Dima Adho , Daaba , Tuuale and Goda							

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Provide modern maternity in all existing health facilities without maternity units	7 Million per maternity	2013-15	Number of maternities units onstructed and equiped	Completion certificates Hand over certificates	MOH	County government NGOs	Proposed
Provide ambulance in all the wards Cherab, Chari, Sericho, Garbatulla District Hospital, Kinna and Oldonyiro	42 Million	2013-15	Number of ambulances purchased	Procurement reports	MOH	County government NGOs	Proposed
Establish community health unit at Cherab, Chari, Daabe, Tuale, Kinna Ward, Oldonyiro Ward	23 Million	2013-15	Number of functional community units in place	Reports on training Monthly meeting reports	MOH	County government NGOs	proposed
Provision of mobile outreach services to Lakole, Yamicha, Urura, Duma , Alango, Koomu, DimaAdho, Rumate, Longopito, Parkoruk, Chumviere, Attan, Gotu, Agano and Nantundu	17 Million	2013-15	Number of outreaches done No. of clients reached through outreach	Reports written on outreaches	MOH	County government NGOs	Proposed
Objective 2: To ensure and retain adequate staffing within the health facilities within the county.							
Provision of personell in Martaba, Biliqo Marara dispensary, Bulapesa dispensary Daaba, Tuale, Lebarsherek dispensary.	24 Million (10 nurses at ksh 40,000 pm for 5 years)	2013-2017	Number of health workers recruited	HR records	MOH	County government developmentpartners	Proposed
Hiring of different cadres of health personell for Cherab	22 Million	2013-2017	Number of cadres recruited	HR Records	MOH	County government developmentpartners	Proposed
Ensure adequate staffing in Sericho ward, Malkadaka disspensary.	10 Million	2013-2017	Number of health workers recruited	HR Records	MOH	County government developmentpartners	Proposed
Recruit 6 Public Health Officers for understaffed divisions.	6 Million	2013-2017	Number of PHOs recruited	HR records	MOH	County government developmentpartners	Proposed

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Motivation of health workers in hard to reach areas with allowances	5000/= per health worker PM	2013-2017	Level of retention of staff	HR report	MOH	County government Development partners	Proposed
Incentives for community health workers e.g monthly token of 2000/= PM	2000/=Per CHW PM	2013-2017	Number of chws receiving monthly stipend	HR report	MOH	County government developmentpartners	Proposed
Regular capacity building of staff in relevant courses	3 Million	2013-2017	Number of health workers who attend training per month	Training inventory	MOH	County government developmentpartners	Proposed
Sponsor select staff for short courses, certificate, Diploma, Degree & Masters program	1.5 Million	2013-2017	Number of health workers supported to go long term training	Training inventory	MOH	County government partners	Proposed
Objective 3: To improve the infrastructure and equipments in the healthcare facilities in the county.							
Upgrading of Merti Health Centre to a level 3 hospital	60 Million	2013-2017	Number of buildings built and equipped	Completion certificates Hand over certificates	MOH	County government NGOs	Proposed
Provision of equipments and personell for theatre Merti, Garbatulla District Hospital	10 Million	2013-2017	Number of facilities furnished with equipment	List of equipments	MOH	County government NGOs	Proposed
Upgrading of dispensaries at Malkagalla, Basa, Ariemet, Leparua, Tupendane Dispensary, Korbesa, Oldonyiro to health centres.	50 Million	2013-2017	Number of facilities upgraded	Gazette notice Construction certificates Site visit minutes	MOH	County government NGOs	Proposed
Provision of equipment and drugs for Mataaba, Biliqo, Daaba Marara , Bulapesa , Tuale and Lebarsherek dispensaries	8 Million	2013-2017	Number of facilities equipped	Procurement reports	MOH	County government NGOs	Proposed
Provision of radio call for ambulance and facilities in Merti, Chari and Oldonyiro.	1.8 Million	2013-2017	Number of health facilities and ambulances with radio	Procurement reports	MOH	County government developmentpart	Proposed

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
			calls			ners	
Provision of motorbikes to Merti, Chari, Oldonyiro and Kipsing dispensary.	2 Million	2013-2017	Number of health facilities supplied with motorbikes	Procurement reports	MOH	County government developmentpartners	Proposed
Renovation of existing staff houses and construction of additional houses Merti, Modogashe, Sericho health centre, Daaba, Badana, Kina health centre, Oldonyiro and Kipsing dispensaries	18 Million	2013-2017	number of houses built number of houses renovated	construction reports	MOH	County government partners	Proposed
Construction of sewerage system in Merti District Hospital	2 Million	2013-2017	Sewerage system in place	Construction reports	MOH	County government partners	Proposed
Construction of latrines in all the facilities Merti, Kombola dispensary , Irresaboru, Eldera disp	7 Million	2013-2017	Number of latrines built	Construction reports	MOH	County government partners	Proposed
Provide a 4x4 vehicle for Merti, Isiolo & Garabatulla health team	21 Million	2013-2017	Number of vehicles procured	Procurement reports	MOH	County government partners	**Proposed**
Improve and equip the infrastructure of dispensaries to offer laboratory and maternity services in Bulesa, Daaba, Tuale, Biliqo Modogashe Irresaboru, Badana, Malkadaka, Kulamawe, Rapsu dispensary, Kinna Health Centre and Kulamawe Disp, Oldonyiro and Kipsing dispensaries	55 Million	2013-2017	Number of facilities renovated and improved	Construction reports	MOH	County government partners	Proposed
Renovation of health facilities at Biliqo and Bulesa, Modogashe, Irresaboru disp	2 Million	2013-2017	Number of facilities renovated	Construction minutes and reports	MOH	County government partners	Proposed
Construction of public toilet in every ward market	7.5 Million	2013-17	number of toilets built	Construction certificates	Public health	County government developmentpart	Proposed

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
						ners	
Fencing of Eldera dispensary, Merti Kipsing and Iresaboru disp	2 Million	2013-17	Number of facilities fenced	Reports from procurement and payemnts	MOH	County government developmentpartners	Proposed
Provision of solar power to Iresaboru, Modogashe, Tuale, Lebarsherel dispensaries.	1 Million	2013-17	Number of facilities with solar panels energy	Report on installation	MOH	County government developmentpartners	Proposed
Construct a modern laboratory in Garbatulla District Hospital		2013-17	Percentage of work done for the laboratory	Construction reports	MOH	County government developmentpartners	Proposed
Improvement of the county referral hospital infrastructure – in Wabera ward.	40 Million	2013-17	number of buildings renovated Number and types of equipments bought	Procurement reports Construction certificates	MOH	County government developmentpartners	Proposed
Introduction of computers, printers and laptops in the facilities and public health offices	3 Million	2013-17	number of computers bought	Inventory reports Procurement reports	MOH	County government developmentpartners	Proposed
Support the CHMT/ DHMT to equip and renovate their offices with basic furniture and computers	2.5 Million	2013-17	Number of offices renovated	Renovation reports Inventory of furniture bought	MOH	County government developmentpartners	Proposed
Objective 4: To reduce infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate.							
Surveillance of disease trends in county	1 Million	2013-2017	number of reports received and disseminated	Epidemiological reports	MOH	County government Development partners	Proposed
Supportive supervision by the CHMT, Sub county HMTs to lower units to improve service delivery	4 Million	2013-2017	number of supervision reports given as feedback to facilities	Supervision reports	MOH	County government Development	Proposed

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
						partners	
Introduce incentives for mothers to deliver in the health facilities eg kangas, soaps, hot beverages, maternity shelters for ANC mothers	20,000 per facility	2013-2017	Number of incentives available for mothers	reports	MOH	County government Development partners	Proposed
Support the health promotion education activities e.g. marking of World Aids Day, TB day, toilet day, hand washing etc	50,000/ per event	2013-2017	Number of world health days marked	Commemoration reports	MOH	County government Development partners	Proposed
Establish a cancer & non-communicable diseases screening program at the county referral hospital	5 Million	2013-2017	Number of buildings built for cancer /NCDs screening Number of screening kits procured Number of personel in cancer screening rooms	Reports from construction HR deployment report Screening kits in place	MOH	County government Development partners	Proposed
Support for the malezi bora bi–annual weeks	0.5 Million	2013-2017	Number of clients seen during malezi bora week	Activity reports	MOH	County government Development partners	Proposed
Vector control programs in the sub counties	1 Million	2013-2017	Number of sub counties with vector control unit in place	Procurement reports Stocks of vector control commodities in stock	Public health	County government Development partners	Proposed
Support school health programs	1 Million	2013-2015	Number of schools visited for health education and treatment	Reports from school health reports	Health promotion dept	County government Development partners	Proposed
Objective 5: To support preventive community health programmes							
HIV and AIDS Programme	50 Million	2013- 2017	Reduced prevalence rate Reduced stigma.	Reports.	MOH	County government Development partners	Proposed

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implement ation status
Supplimentary Feeding	23 Million	2013- 2017	Reduced cases of malnourished children	Reports	MOH	County government partners	Proposed
Nutritional Survailance	10 Million	2013-2017	Timely data	Forms	MOH	County government Development partners	Proposed
Immunization Programme	5 Million	2013-2017	Number of children immunized	Reports	MOH	County Development partners	Proposed

VI) Governance, Justice, Law & Order

a) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Project name	Cost	Time frame	M & E indicators	M& E tools	Implementation agency	Sources of funds	
Establish quarterly county public consultative forums	5 Million	2013-2017	Participation report	Report	County government	County government	Proposed
Community outreach via media	10 Million	2013-2017	Evidence of Publication	Newspaper issues	County government	County government	Proposed
Isiolo multimedia center	25 Million	2013-2017	Operational multimedia center	Visits, reports and operational multimedia center	County governemnt	County government	Proposed
Civic Education Programmes	50 Million	2013-2017	Reports and improved level of awareness	Reports	County government and development partners	County, national government and development partners	Proposed
Peace Buillding and conflict resolution programme	50 Million	2013-2017	Reduced conflicts	Conflict data and report	County government, public and national government	County government and national government funds and development partners	Proposed

b) PROBATION AND JUDICIARY

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Probation welfare	8 Million	2013 - 2017	No of beneficiaries Funds disbursed	Correctional Services Department	Reports	National Government Development partners	On-going

VII) Public Administration and Internal Relations (PAIR)

a) SECURITY

Project name	Cost	Time frame	M& E indicators	M&E tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Project status
Sericho police station and houses	5 Million	2013-2017	Complete and operational post	Reports	National government County government	CDF National and County govt Development partners	Proposed
Purchase of motor vehicles for the subcounties	32 Million	2013-2017	Vehicles purchased	Reports	County government	CDF National and County govt Development partners	Proposed
Buratt AP Post and housing	7 Million	2013-2017	Complete and operational post	Reports	County government	CDF National and County govt Development partners	Proposed

BulaPesa AP Post and housing	8 Million	2013-2017	Complete and operational post	Reports	County government	CDF National and County govt Development partners	Proposed
Kinna police post and housing	6 Million	2015-2017	Complete and operational post	reports	County government	CDF National and County govt Development partners	Proposed
Police post and patrol base at Mulango, Mugurnanyore, Ariemet, Kakili and Arbotour	8 Million	2013-2017	Complete and operational post	reports	County government	CDF National and County govt Development partners	Proposed
Escort Police post and housing	6 Million	2015-2017	Complete and operational post	reports	County Govt	CDF National and County govt Development partners	Proposed
Ngaremara Chief camp and Housing	6 Million	2015-2017	Complete and operational post	reports	County govt	CDF National and County govt Development partners CDF	Proposed
Ngaremara Police post and Housing	6 Million	2015-2017	Complete and operational post	reports	County govt	CDF National and County govt Development partners	Proposed
Madoyaqa chief camp	4 Million	2013-2017	Complete and	Reports	County Govt	CDF	Proposed

aand Housing			operational camp			National and County govt Development partners	
Community Policing	20 Million	2013-2015	Collaboration between police and community	Reports	County Government	CDF	Proposed

VIII) SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
OVC-Cach Transfer	30 Million	2013-2017	Number of OVC supported Number of Care Takers trained	Reports	Children Department	National Government Development partners	On-going
Supporting th e Older persons through cash transfers	20 Million	2013-2017	Number of elderly people benefitng	Reports	Social Services Department	National Government County government Development partners	Proposed
Physically challenged persons proramme	10 Million	2013-2017	Number supported	Reports	Social Services Department	National Government County government Development partners	Proposed
Women empowerment programme	50 Million	2013-2017	Number of women supported	Reports	Gender Department	National Government County government Development partners	Proposed
Youth Empowerment Programme	50 Million	2013-2017	Number of youths supported	Reports	Youth Affairs Department	National Government County government Development partners	Proposed
Sporting and Art Programme	30 Million	2013-2017	Number of groups supported	Reports	Culture and Sports Department	National Government County government Development partners	Proposed.

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Establishment of Cultural Centers at Leparua, Ariemet and Kambi Garba	30 Million	2013-2017	Number of centers	Report	Cultural department	National Government County government Development partners	Proposed.
Independence of disabled budget		2013-2017	Budget	Report	Gender and Social services department	National Government County government Development partners	Proposed.
Intensive Survey on the No. of persons with disability and the nature of their disabilities		2013-2017	No. of persons with disability	Report	Gender and Social services department	National Government County government Development partners	Proposed.
Employment and infrastructure for disability groups i.e P.A, Coordinator, Director etc		2013-2017	No. of personnel	Report	Gender and Social services department	National Government County government Development partners	Proposed.
Establishment of a county office for persons with disability		2013-2017	No. of office established	Report	Gender and Social services department	National Government County government Development partners	Proposed.

7.5 Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

SECTOR	Indicator	Present Situation (2012)	2015 Mid –Term Period	2017 End term Period
Agriculture.	Total hectares under food crops	3,700 Ha	4,700 Ha	5,100 Ha
	Number of groups Funded under NMK	32	57	107
Livestock farming:	Bee apiaries	251	1,000	2,000
	Bee hives	1,444	10,000	12,000
	Milk production (Lts)	5,650,818	10,000,100	12,200,450
	Beef production (kgs)	794,560	1,200,000	1,400,000
	Mutton Production (kgs)	100,784	120,818	140,818
	Egg production (Trays)	3,600	10,000	20,000
	Poultry meat Production (kgs)	4,800	10,000	15,000
	Honey Production (kgs)	3,600	10,000	18,000
Trade	Joint loans (Kshs)	800,000	1,600,000	2,000,000
	Trader courses	NIL	20 courses	40 courses
	Business Advisory and counselling services (No of traders)	120	250	500
Forestry	Number of gazetted forests	Nil	2	4
	Seedlings production (per year)	50,000	100,000	150,000
Cooperatives	Active cooperative societies	16	50	100
	Total Registered membership	5,160	12,000	17,000
Health Sector	Beds capacity	305	400	500
	Doctor/patient ratio	1:20,000	1:10,500	1:5,450
	Nurse/patient ratio	1:1503	1:1000	1:900
	HIV prevalence (%)	4.9	3.8	2.5
	Average distance to health facility	25 km	20km	15km
	Antenatal care (ANC)	6,456	10,000	15,000
	Contraceptive acceptance (%)	28	72	75
	Children vaccination (%)	83.4	95	100
	No. of CHWs,	345	400	500
	HIV/AIDS:	4,014	3,000	2,000
	Number of VCTs	6	14	20
	Number of trained counsellors	20	30	40
	Crude Death rate	12/1000	12/1000	11/1000
	Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	71/1000	69/1000	60/1000
	Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	120/1000	100/1000	90/1000
	Life expectancy (Years)	59	65	67
Education	Pre- primary			
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:37	1:30	1:30
	Total enrolment	8,991	10,000	12,000
	Primary			
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:37	1:35	1:30

SECTOR	Indicator	Present Situation (2012)	2015 Mid –Term Period	2017 End term Period
	Total enrolment	22,639	30,000	40,000
	Drop-out rate (%)	1	0.5	Nil
	Secondary			
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30	1:27	1:25
	Total enrolment	1,822	4,000	8,500
	Population growth rate (%)	3.1	2.5	2
	Poverty levels (%)	71	55	40
Energy	Households with electricity connection	2,500	5,000	8,000
	Trading centres connected with electricity	3	4	5
Roads	Bitumen surface (km)	34	100	300
Water and Irrigation	Households with access to piped water	2,010	4,000	7,000
	Households with access to potable water	11,018	15,000	20,000
	No. of shallow wells	25	30	40
	No. of protected springs	2	3	4
	No. of water pans/Earth dams	30	45	60
	No. of Bore holes	30	40	50
	Average distance to nearest water point	3Km	1.5 km	1 km
	Households with Latrines (%)	46	60	70
	Water quality	Fair	Fairly good	Good

APPENDIX 1: MDGS ACHIEVEMENT COUNTY LEVEL 2012.

		County Profile - MDGs, Targets and Indicators	County status	National status	2015 Target	Likelihood of Achievement by 2015
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger						
	Target 1a: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day					
		1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day	71	45.9	50	No
		1.2 Poverty gap ratio	-			
		1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	-			
	Target 1b: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people					
		1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	-			
		1.5 Employment-to-population ratio	-			
		1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day	-			
		1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	-			
	Target 1c: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger					
		1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	-			
		1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	71			
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education						
	Target 2a: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling					
		2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education				
		2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary				
		2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men				
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women						
	Target 3a: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015					
		3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education				
		3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector				
		3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament				
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality						
	Target 4a: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate					

		County Profile - MDGs, Targets and Indicators	County status	National status	2015 Target	Likelihood of Achievement by 2015
	among children under five					
		4.1 Under-five mortality rate	120/1,000	74/1,000		
		4.2 Infant mortality rate	71/1,000	52/1,000		
		4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	83.4%	83 %		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health						
	Target 5a: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio					
		5.1 Maternal mortality rate				
		5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel				
	Target 5b: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health					
		5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	28%			
		5.4 Adolescent birth rate				
		5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)				
		5.6 Unmet need for family planning				
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases						
	Target 6a: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS					
		6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	4.9	5.6		
		6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex				
		6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS				
		6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years				
	Target 6b: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it					
		6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs				
	Target 6c: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases					
		6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria				
		6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets				
		6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs				
		6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis				
		6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course				
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability						

		County Profile - MDGs, Targets and Indicators	County status	National status	2015 Target	Likelihood of Achievement by 2015
	Target 7a: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources					
	Target 7b: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss					
		7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	0			
		7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)				
		7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances				
		7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits				
		7.5 Proportion of total water resources used				
		7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected				
		7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction				
	Target 7c: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation					
		7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	6.4%	27.9%		Unlikely
		7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	30%			Unlikely
	Target 7d: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020					
		7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	0			
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development						
	Target 8e: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries					
		8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis				
	Target 8f: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications					
		8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	0.5			Unlikely
		8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	2.4			Unlikely
		8.16 Internet users per 100 population	0.1			Unlikely
		Color code guide for Guide for column F				
		Target Likely to be Met				
		Target Already Met				
		Target Unlikely to be met given current trend				

Appendix 2: County Fact Sheet – Vital Statistics

Information Category	Statistics
Area and Size	
Total County size in km^2	25,700
Arable area in hectares	3,700
Arable land under crop production (Ha)	1,497
Non-Arable area in km^2	22,000
Water mass in percent	0.5
Gazetted forests.	0
Number of towns	1
Number of Urban Centres	4
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude in meters above sea levels	200
Highest in meters above sea level	1,104
Temperature range	
High in ^0C	29
Low in ^0C	26
Rainfall (mm)	
High	350
Low	150
Average relative humidity (%)	74
Wind speed average in a year in KPH	
Highest	120
Lowest	28
Projected population	
Year 2015	178,097
Year 2017	191,516
Infant population (2012)	
Female	2,466
Male	2,596
Total	5,062

Information Category	Statistics
Population under five (2012)	
Female	12,521
Male	13,466
Total	25,987
Pre- school population (2012)	
Female	11,228
Male	12,075
Total	23,303
Primary school age group (2012)	
Female	18,062
Male	18,398
Total	36,460
Secondary school age group (2012)	
Female	7,124
Male	7,535
Total	14,659
Youth population (2012)	
Female	22,660
Male	22,890
Total	45,550
Labour force (2012)	
Female	40,298
Male	42,697
Total	82,995
Aged population (2012)	
Female	2,923
Male	2,907
Total	5,830
Eligible voting population (2012)	
Female	34,007
Male	32,797
Total	66,804
Total Registered Voters (2012)	
Isiolo North Constituency	
Wabera Ward	9, 424
Bulla Pesa Ward	6,219

Information Category	Statistics
Chari Ward	2,421
Cherab Ward	4,652
Ngare Mara Ward	2619
Burat Ward	9,654
Oldo/Nyiro Ward	3,009
Total	**37,998**
Isiolo South Constituency	
Garbatulla Ward	4,063
Kinna Ward	5,982
Sericho Ward	4,574
Total	**14,619**
Urban population (2012)	
Female	33,456
Male	32,719
Total	66,175
Rural population (2012)	
Female	44,129
Male	49,417
Total	93,546
Population density (2009)	
Highest (Bulla Pesa Ward)	7
Lowest	5
County	6.2
Welfare indices	
Crude birth rate/1000	47
Crude death rate/1000	12
Neo-natal mortality rate/1000	75
Infant mortality rate/1000	32
Post Neo-natal mortality rate/1000	24
Child mortality rate/1000	121
Under five mortality rate/1000	32
Life expectancy (years)	55.6
Males	54.3
Females	60.9
Total number of households.	31,326
Average household size	6

Information Category	Statistics
No. of Female headed house hold	9,788
No. of Male headed house hold	21,538
Children needing special protection	< 10,000
Physically disabled person No.	1,179
Distribution of population by Disability type	
Physical	1,179
Blind	1,007
Deaf	681
Dumb	497
Mental	457
Others	143
Child labour (No.)	572
Males	343
Females	129
Orphans in percentage of total population	1.6
Per cent of Child – headed household	2.1
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty	
Percentage	71
Number	111,990
Contribution to national poverty (percent)	0.2
Urban poor	
Percentage	38
Number	10,050
Rural poor	
Percentage	51
Number	101,940
Food poverty	
Percentage	77.4
Number	3,410
Income per capita (PPP $)	792
Sectoral contribution to household income (%))	
Agriculture	20
Rural self employment	60
Wage employment	5
Urban self employment	15

Information Category	Statistics
Number employed per sector	
Agriculture Females	5,730
Males	5,270
Rural self employment	39,000
Wage employment	3,250
Urban self employment	9,750
Crop farming	
Average farm size (hectares)	1
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	0
Total average hectares under crops production	1,497
Total hectareage hectares under cash crop.	10
Main storage facilities. - Traditional stores	-
Population working in agriculture	1,300
Livestock farming	
No. of ranches	2
Company ranches	1
Group Ranches	1
Main livestock bred	
Zebu	
Land carrying capacity (ha/TLU)	25
Total number of ranches	1
Bee apiaries	251
Livestock Statistics (2009 census)	
Cattle	198,424
Sheep	361,836
Goats	398,903
Camels	39,084
Donkeys	22,189
Pigs	115
Indigenous Chicken	35,137
Commercial Chicken	6,652
Bee hives	1,444
Annual Milk production (litres)	
Cattle	2,820,000
Goats	1,912,818
Camel	918,000
Total Quantity	**5,650,818**

Information Category	Statistics
Annual Honey production	
Quantity (kg).	499,120
Value in Kshs.	82,476,800
Annual Mutton production	
Quantity in Kg	100,784
Value in Kshs	20,148,800
Annual Eggs production	
Quantity in trays	3,600
Value in Kshs	648,000
Annual Poultry meat production	
Quantity in Kg	4,800
Value in Kshs	144,000
Annual Honey production	
Quantity in kg	3,600
Value in Kshs	648,000
Annual Beef production	
Quantity in kg	794,560
Value in Kshs	116,238,500
Fisheries	
No of Fishermen	3
No. of fish farm families	2
No of Fish ponds	3
Area of fish ponds in m^2	16
Fish harvest	
Weight in Kg	800
Value in Kshs	92,400
Animal types	
Wild life resources	
Types of animals (giraffes, Oryx, Gerry's Zebra, Necked sumac, Ostrich, Gerenuk, Elephants and Rhinos)	-
Game Parks	2
Game reserves	3
No of KWS camps	4
Forestry	
No. of gazetted forest	0

Information Category	Statistics
No. of Non-gazetted forests	1
Size of gazetted forests	0
Size of non-gazetted forests	-
No. of people engaged in forestry	0
Farms engaged in forestry	0
Average no. of trees per farm	-
Non timber forest products: honey,gums and resins	
Community Forest Associations(CFA) established	0
Quantity of timber produced	-
Main forest products: poles wood, fuel.	-
Honey, Dyes, Gum	-
Seedling productions in number	65,000
Quantity of timbers produced in feet (annual)	400
Environment	
Pollution Main type :water pollution	-
No. of EIAs endorsed	16
No. of Environment Audits executed	46
No. of solid waste management site	1
No. of hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected	0
No. of rivers, lakes and wet lands protected	1
No. of quarry sites renovated	1
Number of climate change adaptation projects/ programmes	1
Mining Activities	
Mineral Type: Oil prospecting, green garnet, blue sapphire, limestone, marble, mica	
Quarrying (Tonnes per Year)	
Sand	4,050,000
Ballast Murram/Gravel	2,300,000
Hard core	2,457,876
No. of people involved	-
Cooperatives	
No of cooperatives societies	28
Sacco	14
Agricultural societies	5
Bee Keeping	3
Gum Arabica	1

Information Category	Statistics
Multipurpose	4
Active cooperative societies	16
Dormant cooperative societies	12
Collapsed societies	-
Total registered membership	5,160
Total turn –over	-
Health	
Health Centres (Level 2)	4
Dispensaries (Level 1)	35
Hospital (Level 3)	2
Ministry of Health Facilities	
Health Centre (Level 2)	4
Dispensaries (Level 1)	21
Level 3 Hospital	2
Armed Forces	
Dispensary (Level 1)	1
Christian Health Association of Kenya	
Dispensaries (Level 1)	4
Community	
Dispensary (Level 1)	4
Isiolo Catholic Diocese	
Dispensaries (Level 1)	4
Supreme Council for Kenyan Muslims	
Dispensary (Level 1)	**1**
Private clinics	14
Bed capacity	
Public health facilities	305
Level 3 Hospitals (Isiolo and Garbatulla)	310
Total No of Beds in all Public facilities	310
Total No of mission/NGO facilities	10
Private Health facilities (Beds)	11
Total (Private Health facilities)	11
Community distribution by distance to the nearest health facility percent	
0 – 1 KM	5
1.1 – 4.9 KM	25
5 KM and above	70

Information Category	Statistics
Average distance to health facility	25
Doctor Population ratio	1:20,000
Nurse patient ratio	1:1,503
HIV prevalence	4.9/100
Children vaccination in percentage	83.44
Contraceptive acceptance in percentage (%)	28
Place of delivery (percent)	
Level 3 hospital	1
Health centre – Level 1	5
Dispensary/Clinic – Level 2	20
Maternity home	1
At Home	73
No. of VCT Centres	6
No. of trained counsellors	20
Average No. tested per month	300
No. of PMCT centres	14
No. of HBC centres	15
No. receiving HBC in a month	500
No. of comprehensive care centres	2
No. accessing ART	647
No. of adults accessing ART	557
No. of children accessing ART	90
Average distance to health facility in km	12
Antenatal care	6,456
Health facility deliveries – percentage	42.5
Delivery Assistant (percent)	
Doctor	1
Mid wife/Nurse	20
TBA	10
Trained TBA	5
Self	50
Others	14
Morbidity Rates (percent)	
Male	12
Female	10
Total (County)	11

Information Category	Statistics
Malaria control	
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (percent)	
Untreated nets	85
Treated nets	15
Five most prevalent diseases (percent)	
Malaria/Fever	30
Diarrhoea	24
Stomach-ache	15
Respiratory Diseases	
Upper	10
Lower	9
Flu	10
Education	
Pre-school	
No of ECD Centres	
Public	142
Private	29
No. of ECD teachers	285
Teacher pupil ratio	1:32
Total enrolment	8,991
Dropout rate	-
Average years of attendance	3
Primary school	
Number of primary schools	115
Public	93
Private	22
Number of pupils(enrolment)	23,008
Number of teachers.	624
Teachers/pupil ratio	1:37
Total enrolment	22,639
Female	10,910
Male	11,729
Dropout rate percent	1
Average years of attendance	6.5
Communities' distribution to the nearest public primary school (percent)	
	10

Information Category	Statistics
Within 1 Km	
1.1 – 4.9 Km	16
5KM and above	74
Secondary school	
Number of secondary schools	15
Public	13
Private	2
Numbers of teachers	61
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30
Total enrolment	1,824
Males	1,278
Female	546
Drop-out rate	-
Average of attendance	4
Community's distribution to nearest public school (percent)	
0 -1 KM	5
1.1 – 4.9 KM	12
5KM and above	83
Tertiary institution	
Public universities	0
Private universities	0
University campuses/Colleges No.	0
National polytechnics	0
Science and technology institutes No.	0
Other public colleges	1
Youth polytechnics	1
Private accredited colleges	1
Literacy (Population aged 15+)	
Ability to read (percent)	
Can read (percent)	15
Cannot read (percent)	85
Ability to write	
Can write	15
Cannot write	85
Ability to read and write	

Information Category	Statistics
Can read and write	15
Cannot read and write	85
Private non-accredited colleges by type	0
Adult literacy in percentage	48
Number of adult literacy Centres	63
Enrolment – female	1,186
Male	649
Total	1,835
Average Year of Attendance	-
Literacy rate – Female	272
Male	145
Water & sanitation Households with access to piped water	2,010
Households with access to potable water	11,018
Number of permanent rivers	2
No. of shallow wells	25
No. of protected springs	2
No. of unprotected springs	9
No. of water pans	30
No. of dams.	1
Average distance to water points in km	4
Average hours to water point	2
No. of boreholes	30
HH with roof catchment systems	
HH distribution by time taken (Minutes one - way) to fetch drinking water (percent)	
0	0
1 – 4	2
5 -14	5
15 -29	13
30 – 59	37
60+	57
No. of Water resources user Associations (WRUA)established	0
Households with pit latrines	14,408
Distribution with toilet facilities	
Flush toilets	2,179
VIP	840

Information Category	Statistics
Pit latrine	25,661
Uncovered pit latrine	14,408
Covered pit latrine	11,253
Bucket	15
None	117
Others	107
Community distribution by type of wastage/garbage disposal (percent)	
Collected by local Authority	12
Collected by private firm	4
Garbage pit	56
Burning	14
Public Garbage pit	10
Farm Garden	3
Neighbourhood community group	1
Energy	
Trading centres with electricity	3
Trading centres without electricity	5
Health facilities with electricity	6
Secondary schools with electricity	4
Secondary schools without electricity	7
No. of households with electricity connection	2,500
Trading centres connected with electricity	3
Trading centres using generator	3
Households using wood fuel	16,000
Households using kerosene	5,196
Households using solar energy	1,360
Households using bio-gas	-
HH distribution by main cooking fuel	
Traditional store fire	136.8
Improved traditional store fire	2.4
Ordinary Jiko	16.1
Improved Jiko	13.1
Kerosene stove	-
Gas cooker	-
Electric cooker	-

Information Category	Statistics
Dry cell	-
Candles	-
Others	-
Source of cooking fuel	
Fire wood	68.8
Charcoal	31.2
Institutions (Schools, hospitals, prisons etc) using improved wood fuel cooking stoves	
Institutions using LPG	-
Institutions using Kerosene	3
Institutions using Solar energy	4
Institutions that have established woodlots	
Transport & communication	
Road length in km	
Bitumen surface	34
Gravel surface	216
Earth surface	748.5
Total	975.5
Number of km feeder roads in usable Condition	871.1
Number of km feeder roads not in usable condition	93.4
Number of km trunk roads in usable condition	51
Number of km trunk roads not in usable condition	36
Number of bridges in passable condition	7
Number of bridges not passable	2
Railway length line	0
Railway stations	0
Sea/lakes parts	N/A
Air ports	1
Air strips	4
Number of telephone connections	164
Mobile network coverage in km^2	2,090
No. of cyber cafes	2
No. of private courier services	2
No. of post offices	1
No. of sub-post offices	1
Licensed stamp vendors	1
Community distribution to the nearest post office in percent	

Information Category	Statistics
0 -1 KM	4
1.1 – 4.9 KM	16
5KM and above	80
Tourism, trade & industry	
No. of trading centres	5
Registered retail traders	84
Registered wholesale traders	9
Bakeries	1
Manufacturing industries	0
Hotels by category	
Five star	1
Four star	2
Three star	3
Two star	1
One star	3
Unclassified	6
Bars and restaurants	7
Hotel Bed Capacity by category	
Five star	34
Four star	78
Three star	250
Two star	311
One star	348
Unclassified	234
Financial Services	
Commercial banks	6
Micro-finance institutions	2
Building societies	0
Village Banks	1
Insurance Companies/Branches	0
Industry	
Manufacturing industries	0
Total production by industries	0
Total consumption	0
Surplus/deficiency	0
Jua Kali Associates	10

Information Category	Statistics
Bakeries	1
Jua Kali Artisans	-
Security	
No of police posts	1
No. of police station	5
No. of prisons	1
No. of law courts.	1
HIV/AIDS (prevalence& incidence)	
No. o f VCT centres & travel counsel	6
Average number tested per month	35
No. of home based care.	4
No. of youth clubs	3
No. of youth friendly corners	1
No. of institution offering ARVs	1
No access to ARV	1,099
Housing sector	
HH distribution by main wall	
Stone	3,220
Brick	2,090
Mud	9,850
Cement	1,144
Wood	6,970
Iron sheet	380
Grass	5,491
Tin	1,518
Others	644
HH distribution by main floor	
Cement	8,023
Tiles	144
Wood	87
Earth	6,614
Others	12
HH distribution by main Roofing	
Iron sheet	19,025
Tiles	208
Concrete	100

Information Category	Statistics	
Asbestos	459	
Grass	6,499	
Makuti	1,823	
Tin	555	
Mud/Dung	23	
Others	98	
Government houses by category		
LG	147	
MG	72	
HG	27	
Community development and social welfare sector.		
No. of active women group.		
Location	**Number**	**Membership**
Central	9	940
East	4	550
OldoNyiro	5	305
Merti	8	470
Cherab	3	320
Garbatulla	12	940
Kinna	12	550
Sericho	7	305
Totals	60	4,380
No. of CBO		
Location	Number	Membership
Central	47	940
East	48	960
Oldo/Nyiro	31	775
Merti	62	1,550
Cherab	12	240
Garbatulla	50	995
Kinna	67	1,125
Sericho	28	650
No of Youth Groups	280	
No. of OVC	10,874	

Employment by Sector

Sector	Male (percent)	Female(percent)	Comments
Agriculture	58.6	61	Highest number dealing with livestock keeping
Mining	2	0	Mining in quarries
Tourism	6	18	Employment in tourism hotels
Transport	2	0.8	Commercial transport found in Isiolo town
Government	2	2.5	Civil servants and teachers found over the County
Processing	0.2	0	Found majorly in meat and honey processing centres
Trading	6	8	Trading found in Isiolo, OldoNyiro, Garbatulla, Modogashe & Merti town mostly in livestock