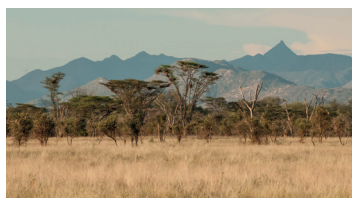
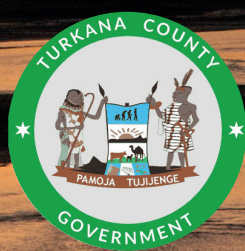


TURKANA COUNTY

POPULAR VERSION

CIDP II

2018-2022





COUNTY MISSION

A county of socially empowered citizens with equality for all women and men, with opportunities for food, nutritional and water security, good health, education, economic prosperity, living in a peaceful, socially just and culturally-sensitive environment, underpinned by a resilient natural resource base.

COUNTY VISION

To facilitate social, environmental, economic and equitable transformation of the Turkana People.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------|--|
| AAC | Area Advisory Committees | CHA | County Health Assistants |
| ACUs | Aids Control Units | CHAST | Children Health and Sanitation Training |
| ACK | Anglican Church of Kenya | CHV | Community Health Volunteer |
| ADB | African Development Bank | CHW | Community Health Worker |
| ADP | Area Development Programme | CIC | Constitution Implementation Commission |
| AE | Adult Education | CIDP | County Integrated Development Plan |
| AGPO | Access to Government Procurement Opportunities | CIMES | County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome | CLRC | Community Learning Resource Centers |
| AIE | Authority to Incur Expenditure | CLTS | Community Led Total Sanitation |
| ALRMP | Arid Lands Resource Management Project | CMEC | County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee |
| AMREF | African Medical and Research Foundation | CMDR | Community Disaster Risk Reduction |
| APEF | Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries | CNC | County Nutrition Committee |
| APHIA | AIDS, Population and Health Integrated Assistance | Co. | Company |
| ART | Anti-Retroviral Therapy | CPCU | County Project Coordinating Unit |
| ARV | Anti-Retroviral | CS | County Secretary |
| ASAL | Arid and Semi-Arid Lands | CSO | Civil Society Organizations |
| ASDSP | Agriculture Sector Development Support Project | CVI | Climate Vulnerability Index |
| ASTU | Anti-Stock Theft Unit | CWC | Child Welfare Clinics |
| AWOS | Automatic Weather Observing Stations | DCF | Drought Contingency Fund |
| AWP&B | Annual Work Plan and Budget | CDDCF | County Drought Development and Contingency Fund |
| BCC | Behaviour Change and Communication | DaO | Delivering as One |
| BMU | Beach Management Unit | DfID | Department for International Development |
| BOGs | Board of Governors | DFZ | Disease Free Zones |
| C | Celsius | DOL | Diocese of Lodwar |
| CAC | County Agricultural Committee | DM | Disaster Management |
| CACC | Constituency Aids Control Committee | DHIS | District Health Information System |
| CAEAC | County Adult Education Advisory Committee | DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| CAP | Community Action Plan | DTC | Diagnostic Testing and Counselling |
| CBAHC | Community Based Animal Health Care | ECDE | Early Childhood Development Education |
| CBOs | Community Based Organizations | ECDC | Early Childhood Development Centre |
| CBPP | Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia | EDEs | End Drought Emergencies |
| CPBS | County Public Service Board | EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| CCA | Climate Change Adaption | EIRC | Environmental Information Resource Center |
| CCC | Comprehensive Care Centre | EMCA | Environment Management and Coordination Act |
| CDC | Constituency Development Committee | EMONC | Emergency Obstetric New Born Care |
| CCTV | Closed Circuit Television | ERC | Energy Regulatory Commission |
| CDC | County Development Committee | ESP | Economic Stimulus Programme |
| CDF | Constituency Development Fund | FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| CDLP | County Director of Livestock Production | FBO | Faith Based Organizations |
| CDPO | County Development Planning Officer | FFA | Food For Asset |
| CDP | County Development Profile | FFW | Food for Work |
| CDRR | County Disaster Risk Reduction | FID | Furrows in the Desert |
| CDTF | Community Development Trust Fund | FP | Family Planning |
| CEAP | County Environment Action Plan | FPE | Free Primary Education |
| CEC | County Executive Committee | FSMP | Food security Master Plan |
| CEOs | Chief Executive Officers | FT | Full Time Teachers |
| CEWRH | County Emergency Warning and Response Hun | GAM | Global Acute Malnutrition |
| CFW | Cash for Work | GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| CG | County Government | GDP | Gross Domestic Product |

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------|---|
| GDI | <i>Gender Development Index</i> | KISED | <i>Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme</i> |
| GHG | <i>Green House Gases</i> | KM | <i>Kilometre</i> |
| GII | <i>Gender Inequality Index</i> | KMD | <i>Kenya Meteorological Department</i> |
| GIS | <i>Geographic Information System</i> | KNALS | <i>Kenya National Adult Literacy Survey</i> |
| GIZ | <i>Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i> | KNASP | <i>Kenya National HIV and Aids Strategic Plan</i> |
| GJLOS | <i>Governance Justice Law and Order Sector</i> | KNBS | <i>Kenya National Bureau of Statistics</i> |
| GOK | <i>Government of Kenya</i> | KOSAD | <i>Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project for Underserved</i> |
| GPS | <i>Global Positioning System</i> | KPHC | <i>Kenya Population and Housing Census</i> |
| Ha | <i>Hectares</i> | KPLC | <i>Kenya Power and Lighting Company</i> |
| HDI | <i>Human Development Index</i> | KTN | <i>Kenya Television Network</i> |
| HIV | <i>Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus</i> | KURA | <i>Kenya Urban Roads Authority</i> |
| HINI | <i>High Impact Nutrition Intervention</i> | KRC | <i>Kenya Red Cross Society</i> |
| HQ | <i>Headquarters</i> | KWFT | <i>Kenya Women Finance Trust</i> |
| HSNP | <i>Hunger Safety Net Programme</i> | KWS | <i>Kenya Wildlife Service</i> |
| ICRC | <i>International Committee of the Red Cross</i> | LATF | <i>Local Authority Transfer Fund</i> |
| ICT | <i>Information Communication and Technology</i> | LAPSSET | <i>Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport</i> |
| IEBC | <i>Interim Elections and Boundary Review Commission</i> | LDC | <i>Least Developed Countries</i> |
| IEC | <i>Information Education and Communication</i> | LDH | <i>Lodwar District Hospital</i> |
| IDPs | <i>Internally Displaced Persons</i> | LMIS | <i>Land Management Information System</i> |
| IFMIS | <i>International Financial and Management Information System</i> | LOWASCO | <i>Lodwar Water and sewerage Company</i> |
| IHDI | <i>Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index</i> | LPO | <i>Local Purchase Order</i> |
| IMCI/ICCM | <i>Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses/ Integrated Community Case Management</i> | LR | <i>Land Registration</i> |
| IMF | <i>International Monetary Fund</i> | LSO | <i>Local Sale Order</i> |
| IOM | <i>International Organization of Migration</i> | LWF | <i>Lutheran World Federation</i> |
| IRC | <i>International Rescue Committee</i> | M | <i>Million</i> |
| ISO | <i>International Standard Organization</i> | MAD | <i>Minimal Acceptable Diet</i> |
| ITSA | <i>Institute of Trade and Standard administration</i> | MCH | <i>Mother and Child Health</i> |
| IUD | <i>Intrauterine Device</i> | MDGs | <i>Millennium Development Goals</i> |
| IDs | <i>Identification Cards</i> | MEENR | <i>Ministry of Energy, Environment and Natural Resources</i> |
| IDC | <i>Information and Documentation Centre</i> | MERLIN | <i>Medical Emergency Relief International</i> |
| IGA | <i>Income Generating Activities</i> | M&E | <i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i> |
| JAPR | <i>Joint HIV and Aids Programme Review</i> | MLEHU | <i>Ministry of Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Areas</i> |
| JICA | <i>Japanese International Cooperation Agency</i> | MoE | <i>Ministry of Education</i> |
| KBC | <i>Kenya Broadcasting Corporation</i> | MOIT | <i>Ministry of Infrastructure</i> |
| KCB | <i>Kenya Commercial Bank</i> | MoPHS | <i>Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation</i> |
| KCPE | <i>Kenya Certificate of Primary Education</i> | MoPW | <i>Ministry of Public Works</i> |
| KCSE | <i>Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education</i> | MPND | <i>Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030</i> |
| KEMSA | <i>Kenya Medical Supplies Agency</i> | MoR | <i>Ministry of Roads</i> |
| KENGEN | <i>Kenya Electricity Generating Company</i> | MoWI | <i>Ministry of Water and Irrigation</i> |
| KETRACO | <i>Kenya Electricity Transmission Company</i> | MOU | <i>Memorandum of Understanding</i> |
| KEFRI | <i>Kenya Forestry Research Institute</i> | MSMEs | <i>Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</i> |
| KeRRA | <i>Kenya Rural Roads Authority</i> | MT | <i>Metric Tonnes</i> |
| KDHS | <i>Kenya Demographic Health Survey</i> | MTCT | <i>Mother to Child Transmission</i> |
| KFS | <i>Kenya Forestry Service</i> | MTEF | <i>Medium Term Expenditure Framework</i> |
| KES | <i>Kenya Shillings</i> | MTP | <i>Medium-Term Plan</i> |
| KHIBS | <i>Kenya Integrated Households Budget Survey</i> | MYWO | <i>Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization</i> |
| KICC | <i>Kenyatta International Convention Centre</i> | MW | <i>Megawatt</i> |

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| MWEMR | Ministry of Water, Environment and Mineral Resources | STI | Sexually Transmitted Infection |
| NACC | National Aids Control Council | TA | Transitional Authority |
| NDMA | National Drought Management Authority | TADS | Transboundary Animal Diseases |
| NALEP | National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme | TB | Tuberculosis |
| NCPB | National Cereals and Produce Board | TBI | Turkana Basin Institute |
| NDCF | National Drought Contingency Fund | TBA_s | Traditional Birth Attendants |
| NEMA | National Environmental Management Authority | TCC | Turkana County Council |
| NERICA | New Rice for Africa | TCG | Turkana County Government |
| NFIs | Non-Food Items | TEEB | The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization | TUCUMSU | Turkana County Medical Supply Unit |
| NIMES | National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System | TUPADO | Turkana Pastoral Development Organization |
| NIB | National Irrigation Board | TUDOF | Turkana Developmental Organization Forum |
| NMK | Njaa Marufuku Kenya | TLDP | Turkana Livestock Development Programme |
| NORAD | Norwegian Organization of Relief and Development | TRP | Turkana Rehabilitation Programme |
| NWFP | Non-Wood Forest Produce | TTI | Turkana Technical institute |
| OVC_s | Orphans and Vulnerable Children | UKAID | United Kingdom Agency for International Development |
| PBO_s | Public Benefit Organizations | UN | United Nations |
| PFM | Public Finance Management | UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| PM&E | Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation | UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| PMC | Project Management Committee | UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| PMTCT | Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission | UNESCO | United Nations Education Science and Culture Organization |
| PPP | Purchase Power Parity | UNOCHA | United Nations Office of Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership | UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| PLWHA | People Living with HIV and Aids | USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| PPR | Peste Petit Ruminants | USADF | United States Africa Development Foundation |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal | VCT | Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centre |
| PREG | Program on Resilience and Economic Growth (USAID) | VSF-B | Vétérinaires Sans Frontières, Belgium |
| PSA | Public Service Administration | WASH | Water Sanitation and Hygiene |
| PT | Part time Teachers | WESCOORD | Water and Environmental Sanitation Co-ordination Group |
| PTA | Parent Teacher Association | WFD | World Food Day |
| PW | Transport and Public Works | WFP | World Food Programme |
| QAAs | Quality Assurance Agency | WHO | World Health Organization |
| RDDST | Resilience Diagnostic and Decision Support Tool | W/M | Weights and Measures |
| RTI | Right to Information | WRUs | Water Resource Users |
| SACCO | Savings and Credit Cooperative Society | WRMA | Water Resources Management Authority |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals | WRUA | Water Resource Users Association |
| SDT | Strategic and Delivery Team | WVK | World Vision Kenya |
| SHARED | Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence Based Decision Making | YDI | Youth Development Index |
| SIA | Social Impact Assessment | | |
| SMART | Specific Measurable Achievable Relevant and Time Bound | | |
| SMEs | Small Micro-Enterprise | | |
| SRO | Senior Revenue Officer | | |
| SWAP | Sector Wide Approach Program | | |
| SWG | Sector Working Groups | | |
| SWOT | Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis | | |
| SSD | Sub Surface Dams | | |

Are used to select members of the Kenyan parliament. In accordance with article 89 of the 2010 Constitution of Kenya, there are 290 constituencies, based on a formula where Constituencies are delineated based on population numbers.

For the purpose of this work, an integrated flagship describes an implementation effort requiring joint implementation of three or more government sectors along with diverse stakeholders and partners and intended to positively impact a large part of the population and natural resources in a transformative, adaptive and realistic way.

Not to be confused with the defunct county councils of Kenya, the counties of Kenya are geographical units envisioned by the 2010 Constitution of Kenya as the units of devolved government.[1] The powers are provided in Articles 191 and 192, and in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya and the County Governments Act of 2012. The counties are also single member constituencies for the election of members of parliament to the Senate of Kenya[2] and special women members of parliament to the National Assembly of Kenya[3] As of the 2013 general elections, there are 47 counties whose size and boundaries are based on the 47 legally recognized Districts of Kenya. Following the re-organization of Kenya's National administration, Counties were integrated into a new national administration with the National Government posting County Commissioners to represent it at the counties.

Means the county government provided for under Article 176 of the Constitution.

Disaster risk reduction is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and reduce the causal factors of disasters. Reducing exposure to hazards, lessening vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improving preparedness and early warning for adverse events are all examples of disaster risk reduction.

Defined in conjunction with the SHARED process includes the integration of raw data constituting numbers, words, images or insights emerging from diverse knowledge systems. These can then be analysed into relevant visualizations and synthesized information.

The County Governor is elected in accordance with Article 180 of the Constitution. The County Governor is directly elected by the voters registered in the county at a General Election for a term of 5 years and, if re-elected, can serve for another final term of 5 years.

The systems of formal laws, regulations, and procedures, and informal conventions, customs, and norms, that shapes socioeconomic activity and behaviour.

An Integrated Development Plan is a super plan for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in an area. It should take into account the existing conditions and problems and resources available for development. The plan should look at economic and social development for the area as a whole. It must set a framework for how land should be used, what infrastructure and services are needed and how the environment should be protected.

Is the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. Absolute poverty or destitution refers to the deprivation of basic human needs, which commonly includes food, water, sanitation, clothing, shelter, health care and education. Relative poverty is defined contextually as economic inequality in the location or society in which people live.

Is an ongoing systematic process that extension professionals follow as they plan, implement and evaluate their educational programmes. The process is not confined to a four-year planning cycle. It can be applied on a small scale to an individual workshop; on a larger scale to a comprehensive community initiative or to a county or state-wide programme of action. The scope may be different but the principles of programme development remain the same.

Is the discipline of planning, organizing, motivating, and controlling resources to achieve specific goals. A project is a temporary endeavour with a defined beginning and end (usually time-constrained, and often constrained by funding or deliverables), undertaken to meet unique goals and objectives, typically to bring about beneficial change or added value. The temporary nature of projects stands in contrast with business as usual (or operations), which are repetitive, permanent, or semi-permanent functional activities to produce products or services. In practice, the management of these two systems is often quite different, and as such requires the development of distinct technical skills and management strategies.

The process of social and economic development in a society measured with indicators, such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. Changes in less-tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in civil society.

A tailored methodology that builds interaction between people and accessible evidence for decisions that yield sustainable impact at scale. The methodology enhances cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approaches to decision making.

An organization, member or system that affects or can be affected by an organization's actions. Stakeholders those who have a stake in the outcome of an action and can include, for example, community members, women, youth, CBOs, NGOs, government actors, donors, among others.

The youth are defined as persons resident in Kenya in the age bracket 15 to 35 years. This takes into account the physical, psychological, cultural, social, biological and political definitions of the term.

FOREWORD



The Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP II) for 2018-2022 serves as a comprehensive guide to support the operationalisation of the Turkana County Vision. Turkana County aspires to ensure that our citizens are socially empowered with equality for all women and men and with opportunities for food, nutritional and water security, good health and well-being, education, economic prosperity, living in a peaceful, socially just and culturally-sensitive environment and underpinned by a resilient natural resource base and leadership and an inclusive governance of utmost integrity.

A cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder structured facilitation process was used to capture achievements during 2013-2017, recognize challenges and identify ongoing and new priorities ensuring the participation and input from wards, sub-counties, the public, cross-sectoral dialogue and non-state actors in accordance with the Constitutional requirement.

The CIDP II is based on a strategic restructure of departmental sectors that include: Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries; Education, Sports and Social Protection; Finance and Economic Planning; Health and Sanitation; Infrastructure, Transport and Public Works; Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Areas Development; Office of the Governor; Tourism, Culture and Natural Resources; Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs; Public Service and Disaster Management; and Water, Environment and Mineral Resources.

The established priority development initiatives outlined in the CIDP II have emerged from broad consultation and have been intentionally linked in order to contribute to national (Vision 2030, MTP 3 and the Big Four Priorities and Actions, and the EDE CPF 2022), continental (African Agenda 2063) and international goals (SDGs). The proposed priorities are articulated through sectoral plans, public participation outputs, sectoral flagships, and cross-sectoral transformational flagships further underpinned by my 2nd Manifesto.

Turkana County recognizes that in order to facilitate social, environmental, economic and equitable transformation of the women and men of Turkana, we must employ a systems perspective recognizing the interconnected nature of these different dimensions, ensuring that each are progressing in support of the other. As part of this, the county will be enhancing the capacity to understand systems, bolster cross-sectoral coordination and stakeholder collaboration, and interpret and use evidence to support planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and decision making to increase our sustainable development returns on investments.

During 2018-2022, Turkana County will increase our focus on research and information for development, encouraging all of our technical departments and partners to provide all data into a centrally managed data platform that allows visually accessible information for robust planning.

These approaches will also serve our Resource Mobilization Framework, ensuring that the government and development partners are communicating and working in a coordinated and coherent way, taking into account evidence and managing adaptively to collectively take impact to scale for the women, men and youth of Turkana.

The next five years will see a transformation in how Turkana does business. We are dedicated to strengthening our capacities both substantively and in our governance, enhancing the resilience of our natural resource base and socio-economic and cultural dimensions. We are increasing synergies and reach by working together across sectors, with communities, with research and academia, with the national government and with development partners and private investors. Join us in continuing to build Turkana County together – *Pamoja Tujijenge*.

His Excellency, Hon. Josphat Koli Nanok

Governor, Turkana County

SPEAKERS

As we embark on the second regime of devolution, the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (2018 – 2022) offers the county an inspiring strategy for growth and social-economic transformation over the next five years. It is a typical blueprint deriving from the self-determination of the people as envisaged in the constitution of Kenya; the hallmark of which is devolution. Indeed, the CIDP is a product of and for the effective exercise of devolution.

A proper exercise of mandate in governance is centred on being responsive to people’s needs. To this end and for the most progressive part, the plan builds on the experiences of the first five years of devolution and anchors the county to the future.

As the county transforms, the County Assembly looks forward to playing a critical role in facilitating and monitoring the development process. The CIDP acts as a policy guide in legislative matters and it practically informs the Assembly vision of becoming a leading legislature of excellence in upholding

Rt. Hon. Ekitela Lokaale

Speaker

County Assembly of Turkana

democratic principles, separation of powers and social justice.

As a county legislature, we will continue to enact quality legislation and policies to facilitate the realization of the strategies and programmes contained in the plan. We also seek to effectively carry out our other roles of representation, oversight, as well as approval of county budgets, plans and programmes.

For these roles coupled with the responsibilities of governance exercised by the County Government as a whole, it is important that we collectively look to the future and offer the best practical strategies for development programmes that will benefit both the present and subsequent generations.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all those involved in this planning process. Let us work together to realize the aspirations and desires of our people that are so well envisaged in this County Integrated Development Plan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Turkana County Government wishes to acknowledge all of the partners (UN, Civil Society, and Private Sector), donors, and citizens who have worked with us to achieve the many accomplishments during the first CIDP (2013-2017). We are grateful to those who specifically assisted in the development of the second CIDP (2018-2022), ensuring that it was evidence based and that the process was inclusive. For this we thank USAID AHADI who, with the County Government and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), resourced the participatory review of the first CIDP using ICRAF’s SHARED process. We thank the Government of Norway, UNDP and UNHCR

who assisted in the processes associated with the finalization of the CIDP II. The Turkana County Government wishes specifically to thank ICRAF and the Department for their intellectual and material support in the finalization of the CIDP. We are grateful to the National Government, the Council of Governors, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNWOMEN, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, the World Bank, JICA, GIZ, USAID, NDMA, ACIDI-VOCA Livestock Marketing System, Trocaire, Save the Children, Diocese of Lodwar, and other NGOs and CBOs, the general public and the Turkana County Government Departments and the County Assembly for their substantive inputs to the 5-year plan.

Robert Ereng Loteleng’o

County Executive Committee Member

Finance and Economic Planning

Turkana County

TABLE OF CONTENTS

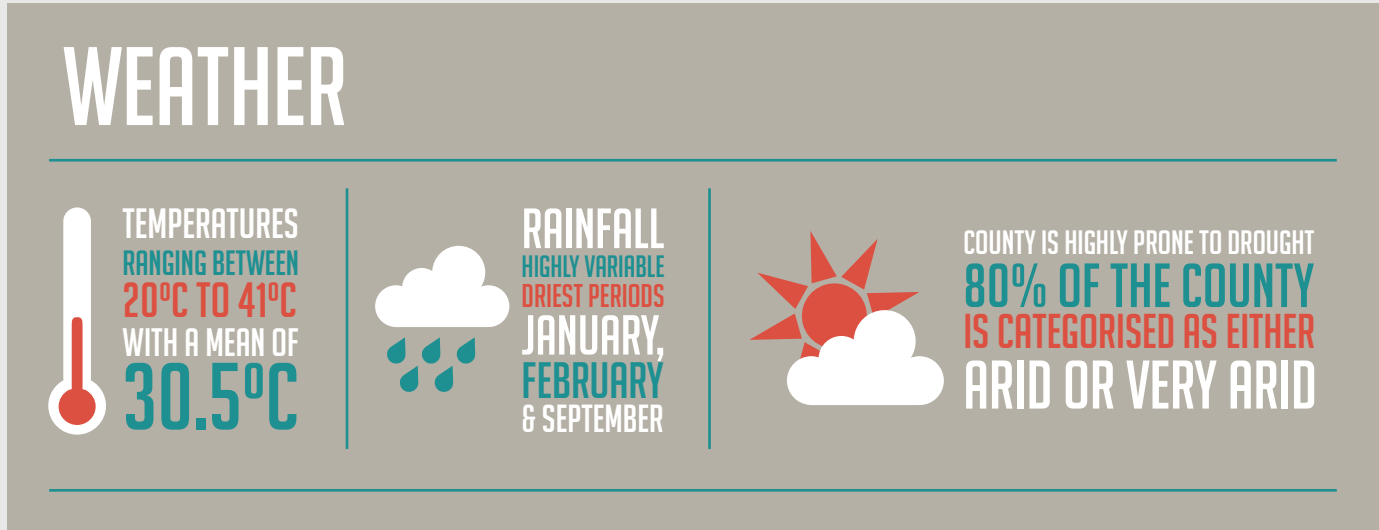
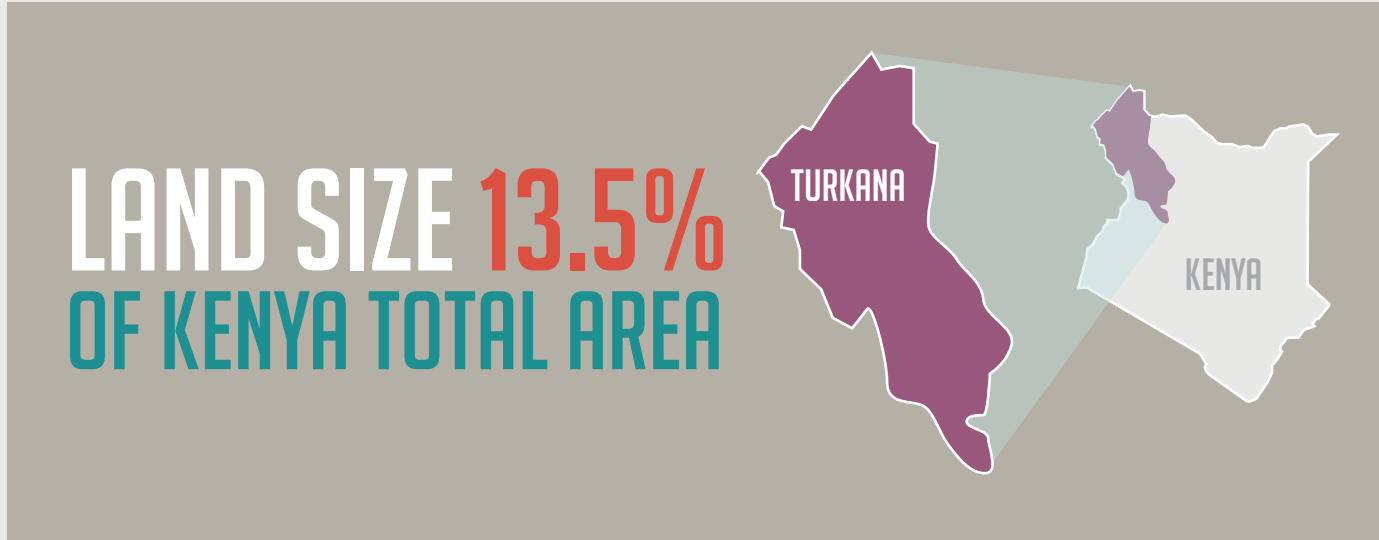


SECTION 1

BACKGROUND & CONTEXT
OF TURKANA COUNTY

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

LOCATION TURKANA COUNTY



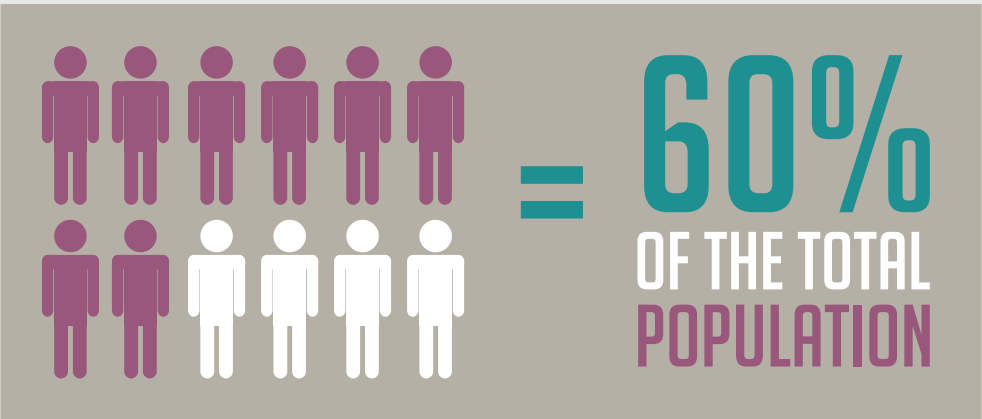
POPULATION

THE POPULATION OF TURKANA COUNTY IS MADE UP PRINCIPALLY OF THE TURKANA PEOPLE, A NILOTIC COMMUNITY WHO HAVE TRADITIONALLY MADE THEIR LIVING FROM PASTORALISM, WITH A FOCUS ON NOMADIC CATTLE HERDING.

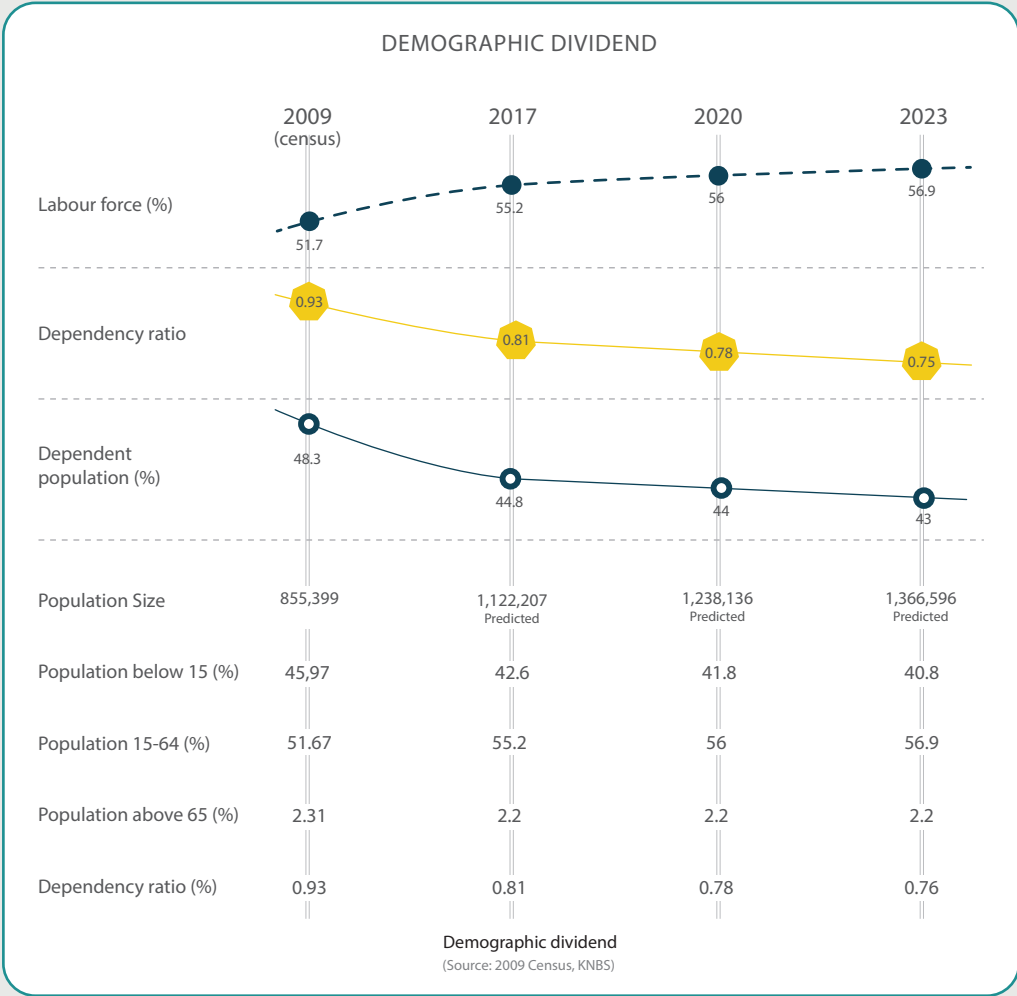
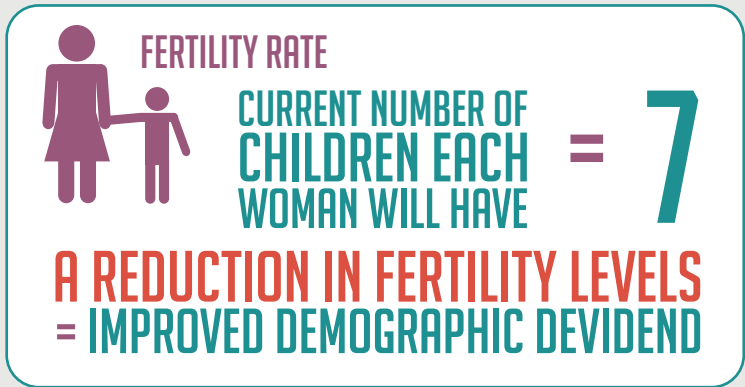
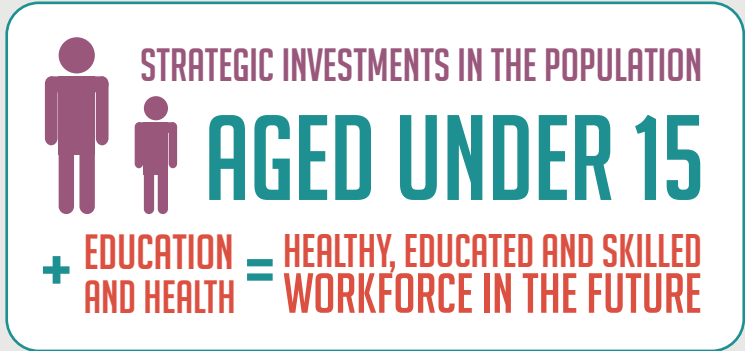
POPULATION GROWTH ANUALLY



YOUTH POPULATION BELOW THE AGE OF 19

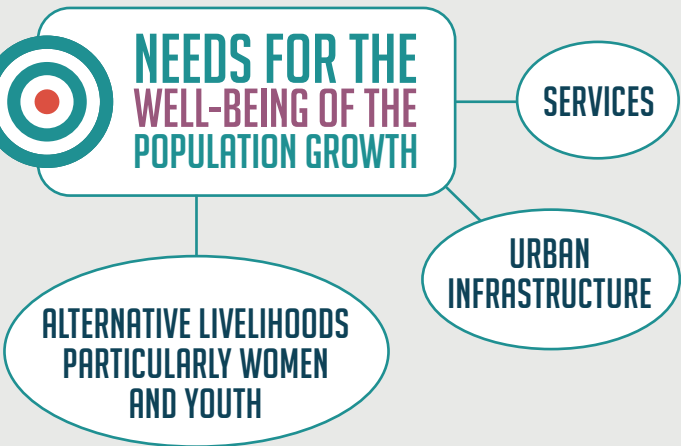


DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND



URBANIZATION

URBAN CENTRES IN TURKANA WILL DOUBLE IN SIZE IN A DECADE



GENDER MAINSTREAMING



THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT HAS A NUMBER OF OPPORTUNITIES TO PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND MAIN-STREAMING THROUGH THE FOLLOWING MECHANISMS:

1.

Develop capabilities and systems for mandatory gender-disaggregated reporting, monitoring and evaluation.
2.

Implement gender-responsive budgeting and establish focal persons in each department.
3.

Monitor allocation of funds to beneficiaries to avoid duplicative efforts. The Biashara Fund and Women Enterprise Fund run separately but with a deliberate percentage targeted to women and youth-owned groups and businesses.
4.

Audit all new legislation for gender sensitivity before presentation to the executive.
5.

Enhance strong oversight capacity and support to ensure gender equity across government.
6.

Enable public participation to be inclusive of women and youth as well as people with disabilities.

POPULATION BY URBAN CENTRE

| Urban centres | 2020 (Projections) | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Lodwar | 43,336 | 44,218 | 87,554 |
| Lokori | 25,866 | 23,258 | 49,124 |
| Kakuma | 25,548 | 22,499 | 48,047 |
| Lokichoggio | 14,146 | 12,455 | 26,600 |
| Kalokol | 8,588 | 8,657 | 17,245 |
| Lorugum | 3,299 | 3,811 | 7,110 |
| Lokitaung | 5,369 | 5,504 | 10,873 |
| TOTAL | 126,152 | 120,401 | 246,554 |

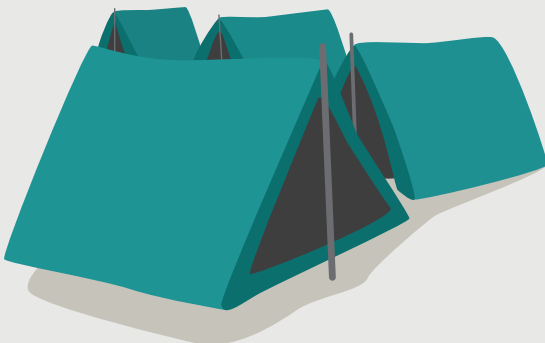
(Source: Census 2009, KNBS and projections)
(Note: no data on Lokichar available)

REFUGEE POPULATION AND LOCATION

KAKUMA CAMP | DECEMBER 2017

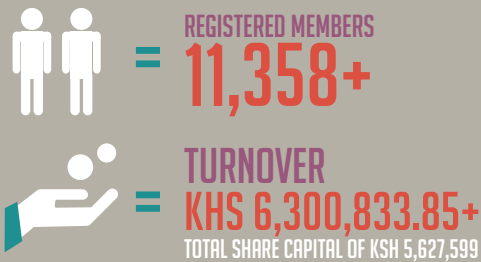


KALOBEYEI SETTLEMENT | DECEMBER 2017



COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS & NON-STATE ACTORS

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES OPERATIONAL



EXISTING SAVINGS AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS (SACCOS):
Elimu, Eco Pillar, Turkana Teachers, Mwalimu & Jua Kali Artisan

The County continues to register many more SACCOs through the Department of Co-operatives in the Department of Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs

PUBLIC BENEFIT ORGANIZATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

NUMEROUS NGOS WITH PROJECTS IN TURKANA:
Food security, resilience, health, education, land rights, water and sanitation, and livestock keeping.

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT & SOCIAL INCLUSION

ESTABLISHED THE YOUTH & WOMEN EMPOWERMENT FUND

Recommendations to improve the funds include:
Substantial capacity building and training for both the group members and group officials on the concept of revolving funds, table banking and record keeping.

Adequate evaluation and needs assessment of the groups requesting top up should be thoroughly undertaken.

The process should be kept apart from the political sphere. Groups should have a single/common business.

AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

ECOSYSTEM FUNCTION AND SERVICES

A functioning ecosystem supports key goods and services which underpin healthy lives, livelihoods and landscapes. Ecosystem function is based upon land health, effective water cycles, the flow of nutrients and minerals, and biological diversity.

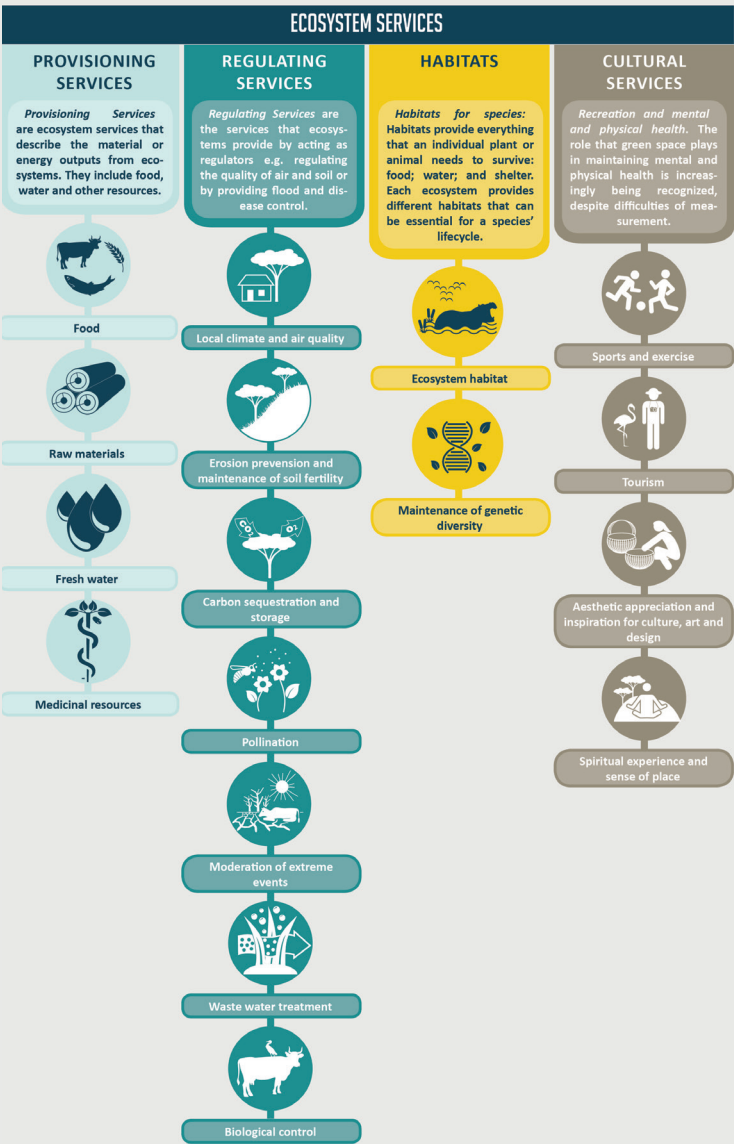
CLIMATE & CLIMATE CHANGE

1.

Increased temperatures impact water availability and plant growth.
2.

Turkana County is subject to the impacts of climate change, contributed to by land degradation, livestock keeping, deforestation, and burning of fossil fuels
3.

Drought now occurs every 1 to 3 years. Climate change has also been associated with disasters such as floods capable of causing loss of life and property, drought and famine, loss of livestock, and increased vector borne diseases.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Environmental degradation stems from a loss of soil and biodiversity, and a lack of water capture of unsustainable land management practices.

Overgrazing leaving vegetation without enough time to regenerate; poor farming practices; infestation of invasive species; deforestation; unsustainable irrigation resulting in soil salinization; and abandonment or lack of reclamation associated with mining.

Land degradation in Turkana County, estimated at 50% of the County, threatens food and grazing land production, water, energy security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and livelihood resilience.

Large areas of bare soil and vegetative cover.

WATER RESOURCES

- Two main perennial rivers are the Kerio and Turkwel.
- Main water sources in the County are boreholes, piped water and river water. Other sources include springs, rock catchments and wells. Lotikipi aquifer is too salty for human consumption.
- Planning to invest in large pans of between 50,000 m3 to 100,000 m3 capacity, and large dams targeting the pastoral community.
- Turkana's water and sanitation facilities require refurbishment.
- Diminishing water resources require that women and girls walk further to access water resources, negatively affecting the time spent by girls.
- Over-exploitation of forest resources for charcoal production and construction material are major contributors to environmental degradation.

FORESTS



THE COUNTY HAS ONE GAZETTED FOREST
(LOIMA MIST FOREST)
COVERING 19 739 HA OF LAND

ENVIRONMENTAL HOTSPOTS



Areas that are likely to be impacted negatively by intensive human activities are classified as environmental hotspots. These areas include the natural resources around refugee camps and settlements in Turkana West, which are characterized by large-scale consumption of biomass for fire wood leading to loss of vegetation, increased soil erosion, sand storms and general degradation of the environmental quality due to waste accumulation. Another hotspot is the oil fields in Turkana South and East due to chemical pollution of soil, water and air, hazardous to both humans and livestock.

River banks of Turkwel and Kerio with encroachment of settlements and conversion to agricultural production.

THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCESSING
SAFE & CLEAN WATER
= **66,085**

OUT OF THIS, 12,119
HAVE ACCESS TO PIPED WATER

THE MEAN DISTANCE
TO THE NEAREST WATER
= **10 KM**

AGAINST THE MINIMUM
REQUIREMENT OF 0.5 KM



AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

AGRICULTURE

In 2017, the County Agriculture Directorate reported a total of almost 7,245ha under food crops, with 5,788 ha during the long rains and 1,457ha under crops during the short rain. This produces almost 4,000 metric tons of food, with an estimated value of just under KSH400 million.

THE MAIN FORM OF FARMING IS FOR SUBSISTENCE

KEY CROPS GROWN INCLUDE:



- | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|------------------|
| | Sorghum | | local vegetables |
| | maize | | kales |
| | cowpeas | | spinach |
| | green grams | | bananas |
| | date palm | | tomatoes |
| | mangoes | | |

Only about 30% of the County's soil can be rated as moderately suitable for agricultural production.

Crop production is restricted by the availability of water, soil nutrients, skilled labour, pests and diseases.

TURKANA HAS AROUND 2.5 MILLION HECTARES OF ARABLE LAND



HOWEVER SOIL IS POORLY DEVELOPED DUE TO ITS ARIDITY & CONSTANT EROSION BY

FLOODING WATER WIND

IRRIGATION



THE COUNTY HAS OVER 51 IRRIGATION SCHEMES

Main crops grown in the irrigation schemes in Turkana are maize and sorghum subsistence farms measuring on average 0.2ha.



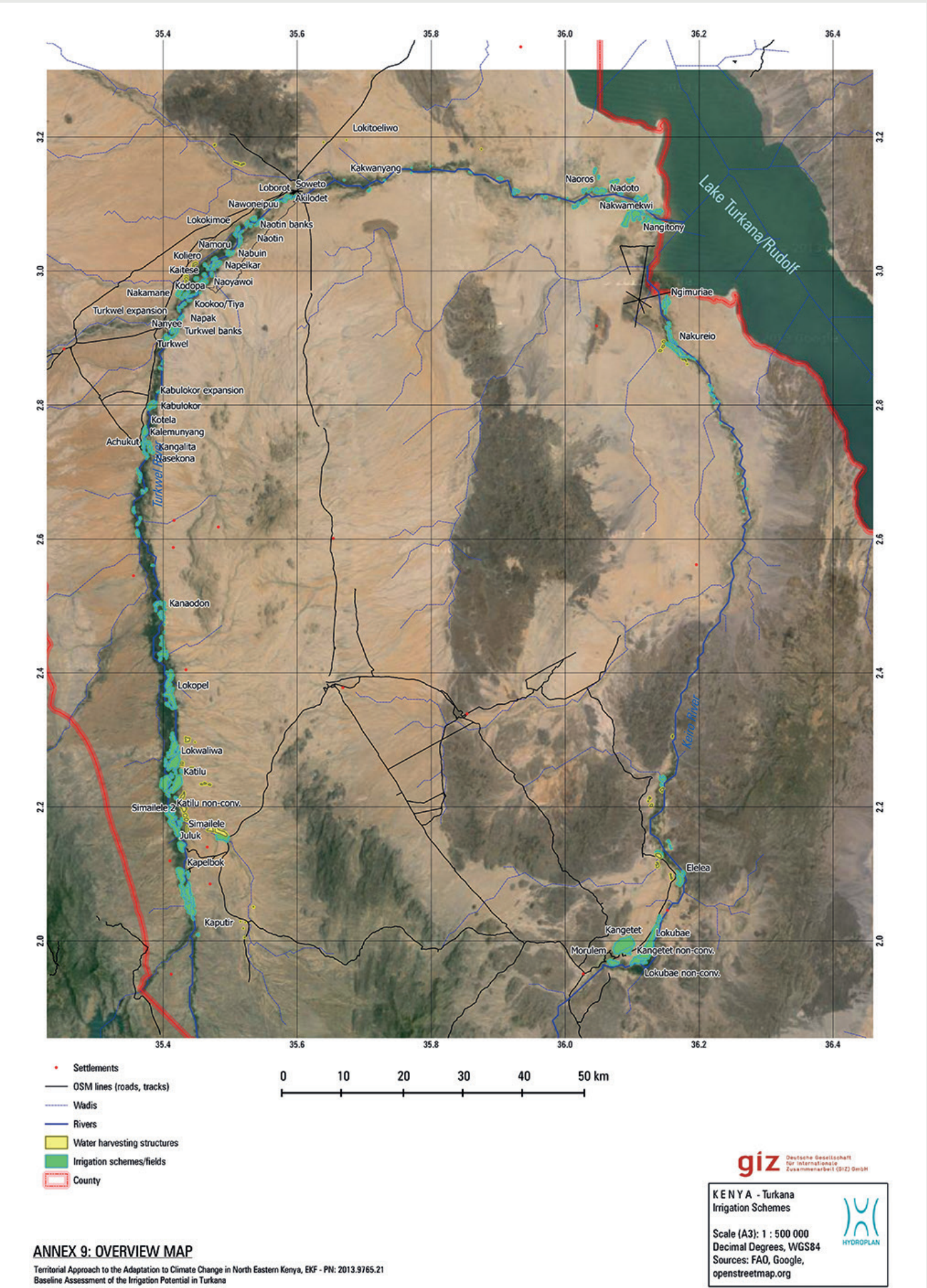
IMPLEMENTATION OF SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION SCHEMES



HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY ALLEVIATED POVERTY & INCREASED FOOD SECURITY IN THE REGION, WHILST ALSO IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Additional 870ha are under irrigated crop production, thereby supporting the livelihoods of approximately 4,000 households. With improved flood control in the plains, there is potential to increase the area under irrigation to 10,000ha, and 6,600ha along the Turkwel and Kerio rivers respectively.

Schemes are not operating at optimum levels because of security, technical, infrastructural, and financial resource challenges.



LIVESTOCK

GIVEN THAT THE DOMINANT LIVELIHOOD OPTION IN THE TURKANA IS LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, THE EFFORTS TO LIFT PEOPLE OUT OF POVERTY SHOULD FOCUS ON INVESTING IN THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MOST VALUED ASSET OF THE PEOPLE, THE LIVESTOCK.



TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

KEY ATTRACTIONS IN THE TURKANA AREA



WORLD FAMOUS TURKANA BOY

Found in Nariokotome He is a 1.5 million year-old near complete Homo Erectus skeleton.

HERITAGE & CULTURAL SITES



lake TURKANA Sibiloi National Park Lotikipi National Game Reserve in the west Suguta valley south of Lake Turkana.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOURIST SITES



Namorutunga standing stones in Kalokol Lotubae in Lokori in Turkana East Turkana Boy Monument in Nariokotome Suguta valley south of Lake Turkana

TURKANA BASIN INSTITUTE (TBI) A RESEARCH CENTRE AND FIELD SCHOOL

that puts the county on the map in terms of archaeology and natural sciences. Tourists can pay day visits to the TBI facilities and do a guided walk to nearby excavation sites.

THE SCIENCE PARK

Still under construction in Turkana North.

LOCATION AND SALINITY

- Located in the Kenyan rift valley, Lake Turkana ecosystem is amongst Kenya's six UNESCO World Heritage site.
- Africa's fourth-largest lake by volume
- World's largest alkaline and permanent desert lake with a surface area of 6,405 km2 and a length of 290 km

DOMESTIC USE

- Communities living along Lake Turkana have for many years relied on water from Lake Turkana
- Lake is high in fluoride and harmful to health and not a suitable potable water source

TOURISM

- Lake Turkana National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Lake Turkana is the county's main tourist attraction, famous for its flamingos and migratory birds.
- Two large islands serve as national reserves
- Koobi Fora deposits, located on the north-eastern shores of the lake and popularly known as the Cradle of Mankind, are rich in fossils and various remains that contribute to a deeper understanding of the local environment
- In 1984, Kamoya Kimeu discovered the 51 million-year-old skeleton of a boy, now popularly known as Turkana Boy (Turkana County Investment Plan, 2016-2020).
- A number of beaches are found along Lake Turkana and there are several hot springs, including Eliye Springs.

ECOSYSTEM

Commonly seen birds are wood sandpipers, little stints, African skimmers, white-breasted cormorants and the greater flamingo. Up to 84 water bird species have been recorded

- Other aquatic animals in the ecoregion include hippopotamus, crocodiles, and an endemic freshwater turtle, the recently discovered and imperiled Turkana mud turtle. The Lake is home to the largest Nile crocodile population.
- The grassland is home to a number of mammals including zebras, the East African oryx,
- Grant's gazelle, the topi, and the reticulated giraffe. The elephant and rhino populations are believed to be extinct in the area
- Around Lake Turkana and Kalokol many doun palms are found growing naturally. The seed is used by fishermen to cure or smoke the fish from Lake Turkana
- Moderately fertile soils are found in the central plains of Lorengippi,
- upper Loima and the lowlands of Turkwel, Nakaton and Kwalatthe drainage, along the lake at Todonyang plains, the lower Kalokol and Turkwel-Kerio River and a portion of Loru plateaus
- Prosopis has now invaded wetlands like River Turkwell and Kerio and around Lake Turkana

LIVELIHOODS

- Fishing is the main economic activity of the zone, despite the populations' pastoral background
- There are 60 described fish species with commercial potential. However, five contribute over 80% of the county's annual catch:
 - Tilapia
 - Nile Perch (Iji)
 - Carp
 - Cowfish (golo)
 - Silverside (juse)
- The number of fisher people in Turkana is currently estimated at 7,000 and fish traders 6,500. The potential catch is up to 30,000 tonnes per year
- In recent years' the annual fish production is 5,000-6,000 metric tonnes. Low catch rates have been attributed to both natural and non-natural phenomena such as strong winds, poor fishing methods, lack of suitable fishing vessels and gear, unreliable data collection and poorly developed beach infrastructure.
- Turkana's predominantly artisanal fishery deploys about 3,000 fishing craft ranging from traditional doun
- palm logs and dugout canoes to modern fiberglass vessels. Gill netting is the most used fishing methods.
- Beach and purse seining are prohibited, but still used. The industry supports many more individuals ranging from boat builders, net makers, processors, transporters, graders and packagers
- Access to a raft increases a household's income from the sale of fish two-fold, and access to a boat (by ownership or membership) can double such profits once more
- Women are less engaged in fishing activities than men; they collect and sell firewood and charcoal and make baskets and mats from doun palm leaves, which they sell inside and outside the zone
- There are eight gazetted fish landing beaches on the Western side of Lake Turkana. More than 35 other landing sites are not officially gazetted.

ENERGY SOURCES

- On the Kenyan side, a wind power project that will provide 300 megawatts of power to Kenya's national electricity grid is in the planning stage
- Wind resources in Turkana County could be harnessed with good returns on investment from renewable generation

GILGEL GIBE III DAM

- Threatened by the construction of the Gilgel Gibe III dam in Ethiopia due to damming of the Omo river
- Omo River supplies most of the lake's water.
- Conflicts emerge over the impact of the dam.
- Lake Turkana has suffered adverse effects in decreasing water levels and decreased number of fish in the lake

CLIMATE

28°C – 39°C average temp. Lake near to equator

>250mm annual rainfall Mar | Apr | May

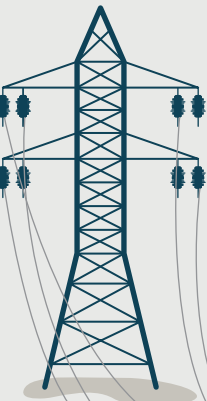
Dry & Very Windy

GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY

- Situated at an altitude of 360 meters while the surrounding basin's elevation varies between 375 and 914 meters.
- Located in Africa's tectonic region Great Eastern Rift Valley.
- Has three main inflows: Omo, Turkwel and Kerio rivers.
- Has no outflows with predominant water loss from evaporation.
- The only lake with water from two distinct catchment areas of the Nile.

LAKE TURKANA - KEY FACTS

ENERGY



ELECTRICITY FROM KENYA POWER & LIGHTING COMPANY (KPLC) IS AVAILABLE IN MAJOR TOWNS

- LODWAR
- LOKICHOGGIO
- LORUGUM
- TURKWEL
- LOKITAUNG
- LOKORI

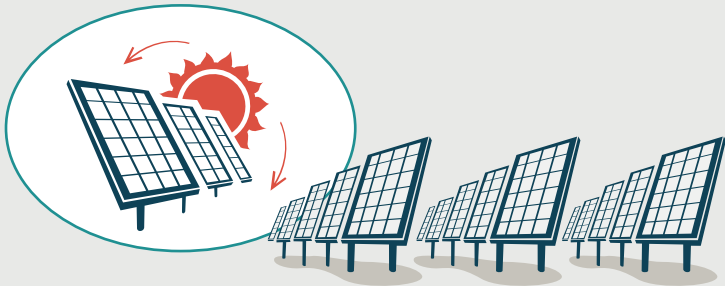
POWERED PREDOMINANTLY BY DIESEL OR SOLAR HYBRID MINI-GRIDS

- Lokichar, Kalemgorok and Kakong’u are powered by the main grid. Lokori, Lokitaung and Lokichoggio power generation projects are approximately 80% complete.
- There are planned mini-grids for Lokiriama and Kakuma towns to be constructed by the Rural Electrification Authority. Plans are at an advanced stage to connect Katilu town and neighbouring markets to the national grid from Turkwel Power Station.

The main challenges faced by the energy sector in Turkana include poor transmission and distribution infrastructure, the high cost of power, low per capita power consumption and low countrywide electricity access.

SOLAR POWER

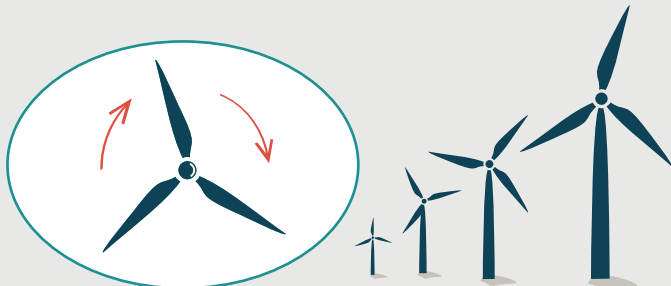
4 and 6 kWh/m2 of daily solar radiation based on the national atlas and therefore has a vast potential for solar energy production. Only 0.1% of the population use solar power.



WIND POWER

Turkana County has a great potential to harness wind energy with maximum mean annual wind speeds, at 100 m height, of 7.11 meters per second (m/s) and a maximum potential area of 61,353 km2.

Wind resource in Turkana County could be harnessed with good returns on investment.



WOOD FUELS

Of the wood harvested in Turkana, 30% is converted into charcoal and 70% is used directly as firewood.

Charcoal is mainly used in urban areas and refugee camps and firewood in rural households.

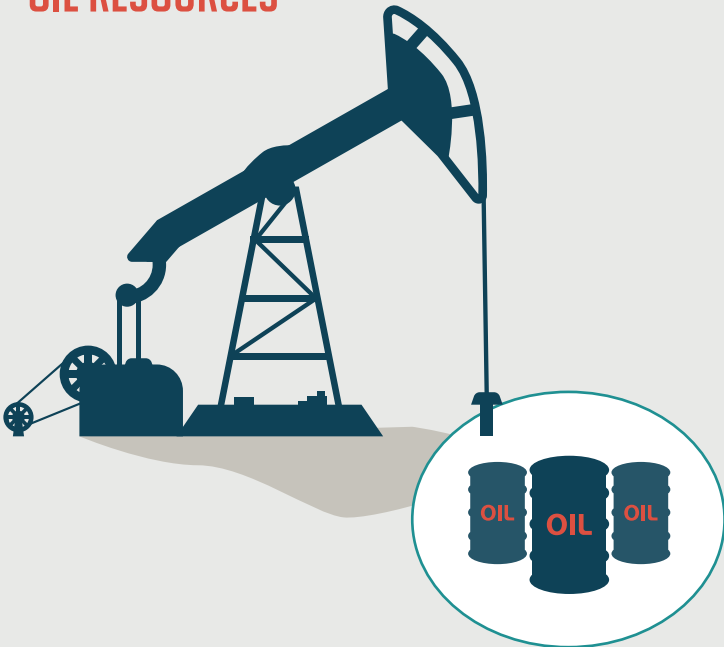


There has been a shift in the main source of income in Turkana County, from the sale of livestock and associated by-products (22%) to the sale of charcoal (38%) and wood products (18%). The poorer community members of Turkana derive as much as 72% of their income from the sale of firewood and charcoal.

The main markets for firewood in Turkana County are the refugee camps, with demand estimated at 240 metric tonnes per year.



OIL RESOURCES



Oil was discovered in the Lokichar basin of Turkana in 2012.

Since 2015, Tullow has drilled more than 40 wells in Turkana County and made oil discoveries.

Tullow expects to begin production by 2021 via a 750 km pipeline from Turkana to Lamu County.

Oil production companies, however, need labour skilled in drilling and seismic work, which is difficult to source locally.

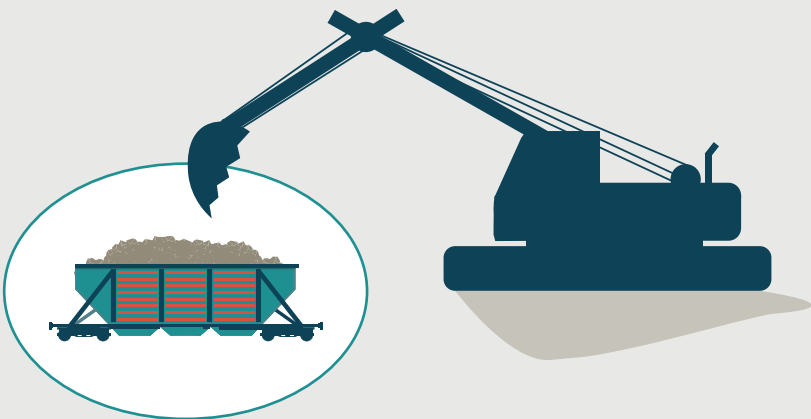


To promote equitable distribution of resource revenues, a re-invigoration of the rangeland management system will be critical.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The County is endowed with untapped mineral resources. There is small-scale extraction of minerals like gold, clay, limestone, gypsum and garnets.

Quarry and sand harvesting are done in various parts of the county.



SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS

LIVELIHOODS SYSTEM

PASTORALISM WITH A FOCUS ON NOMADIC CATTLE HERDING

OVER THE PAST 40 YEARS, THE ABILITY OF TURKANA PEOPLE TO SECURE THEIR LIVELIHOOD FROM NOMADIC PASTORALISM HAS COME UNDER PRESSURE



THE NATURAL RESOURCE BASE OF THE COUNTY HAS BECOME STRESSED, RESULTING IN THE DEGRADATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT UPON WHICH PASTORALISM DEPENDS



THE ARID ENVIRONMENT IN THE COUNTY AND ITS MARGINAL LOCATION WITHIN KENYA

- = VERY FEW VIABLE LIVELIHOODS ALTERNATIVES TO NOMADIC PASTORALISM
- = HIGH LEVELS OF POVERTY AND FOOD INSECURITY AMONG THE POPULATION

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Most of the settlements are found along the riverine, the lake zone, along transport corridors and urban centres.

POVERTY AND CHANGING LIVELIHOODS

79.4% OF THE TURKANA POPULATION LIVE BELOW THE POVERTY LINE

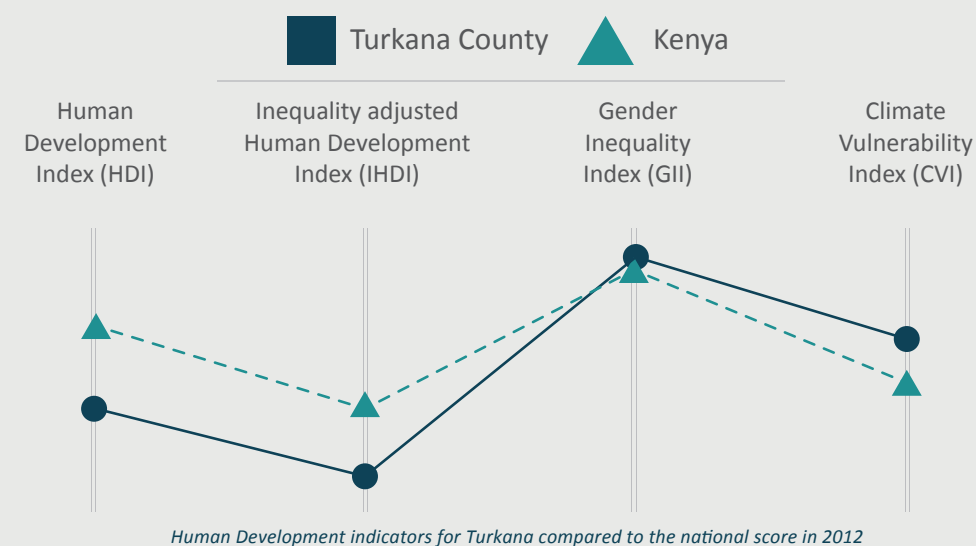
COMPARED TO A NATIONAL AVERAGE OF 31.6%

Crop production (particularly using irrigation), charcoal production and sale, manufacture and sale of handicrafts (especially baskets), petty trade (especially of household goods and small livestock), honey production, the sale of other nature-based products, and casual labour are the primary alternative livelihoods to pastoralism.

Poorer households now tend very small herds, mainly with goats and sheep.

Many of these households are either 'dropping out' of pastoralism or choosing alternative livelihoods options, which is driving a rapid diversification in the economy of Turkana.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT APPROACH



SHARED design

GENDER



Turkana County has a higher gender inequality index than the Kenya overall score.

The County also established local funds (Youth and Women Empowerment Fund and Biashara Fund for Economic Stimulation) with the aim of promoting gender equality and women empowerment.

HeForShe campaign, has been in place committing to advance gender equality and women empowerment. In addition to establishing an office of gender advisory through a partnership with UN Women.



There is a need for a coherent and comprehensive overall framework for guiding gender mainstreaming within different sectors and departments.

DECISION MAKING AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Of the elected members in Turkana County with decision-making authority, only 0.05% are female. In addition to this, there are 16 nominated female MCA's, three Chief Executive Officers and four Chief Officers out of 15.



HEALTH, NUTRITION, WASH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

HEALTH ACCESS AND NUTRITION



THERE ARE 13 HOSPITALS,
19 HEALTH CENTRES,
177 DISPENSARIES &
168 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNITS

1 HOSPITAL, 2 HEALTH CENTRES
WITH MATERNITY WARDS

5 HEALTH CLINICS SERVING
REFUGEES & HOST COMMUNITIES
IN KAKUMA CAMPS &
KALOBEYEI SETTLEMENT

Doctor-population ratio stands at 1:20 000 compared to 1:70 000 in 2013, while the nurse-population ratio is 1:2310 compared to 1:5200 in 2013. The average distance a person needs to travel to the nearest health facility dropped from 50 km in 2013 to 35 km in 2017.

County's medical staffing levels remain well below WHO guidelines.

Turkana County aims to increase the number of medical staff by at least 21% by the year 2021, by identifying and filling gaps in prioritized health facilities and by absorbing health workers engaged through partnership projects.

Investments should be made to make community health services financially sustainable.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES



The county has a total of 2270 Community Health Volunteers (CHVs), who are registered in 158 community units. The CHVs provide linkages between health facilities and households and make up: 86% of the community health service; 42% of the integrated case management on malaria; 52% of child, maternal and new-born health; and 14% of community-led total sanitation.

CHVs play a major role in antenatal care in villages.

Number of active volunteers is low (55%) due to poor motivation, which should be addressed through progressive stipend.

IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE



- Maternal mortality rate in Turkana still remains high and is reported at over 1,000 per 100,000 live births.
- Resources are needed in the County under the campaign.
- With increasing cases of reproductive health cancers, there is a need to intensify screening for women of reproductive age. Every sub-county now has a cryotherapy machine and health workers trained on cervical cancer screening.

ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES/CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE

THE CONTRACEPTIVES ACCEPTANCE HAS RISEN TO 19.4% FROM 11% IN 2013



IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE IS NOW AT 92.8%

SOCIAL PROTECTION



ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN (OVCS)

CASH TRANSFER FOR ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN PROGRAMME
SERVES 17,000 HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN ESTIMATED 71,400 OVCS

CHILD CARE FACILITIES, INSTITUTIONS & SAFETY NET PROGRAMMES

FUNCTIONAL CHILDREN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS (CURRENTLY 10 IN TURKANA)
ARE OPERATIONAL AND PLAY A CRITICAL ROLE PROVIDING CHILD CARE FACILITIES

CHILD POVERTY

- 85% or 452,099 children under the age of 18 years in Turkana are considered to be multi-dimensionally poor - meaning that they are deprived of at least three out of six of basic needs and services.
- This rate of deprivation is almost double the multidimensional child poverty rate in Kenya (45%). More than 70% of children in the county do not have access to safe drinking water or adequate sanitation and live in inadequate housing conditions. More than half (52%) of children under five are nutritionally deprived, 65% are deprived in health, and 23% in physical development (e.g. stunted).
- Child poverty in Turkana County is multidimensional, any policies or programmes designed to tackle it must use an integrative approach and simultaneously involve multiple sectors. Water and sanitation are the highest contributors to child poverty in Turkana for children of all ages, and these two sectors should be prioritized. Health facilities and schools in Turkana County face major issues with access to water and adequate sanitation; therefore, their planning and budgeting should be accorded higher policy priority.
- Skilled birth attendance necessary for children's survival and development is a major contributor to deprivation among children under five years.
- High deprivation rate in education (55%) and its long-term importance, efforts should be made to improve accessibility, increase enrolment, and ensure attendance.
- Community health volunteers, outreach facilities and health facilities have already proven very effective.
- Inadequate housing conditions are the third biggest contributors to child poverty in Turkana. Since their improvement depends on households' ability to generate income, efforts need to be made to generate employment opportunities, taking into consideration both the education and skills profile of adults in the County, as well as skills-enhancement programmes that increase their chances of paid employment.

WASH (WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE)



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Open defecation stands at 86.1% (SMART 2017), a drop from 96% (KNBS 2009)

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) strategy focuses on the behavioural change needed to ensure real and sustainable improvements through investing in community mobilization instead of hardware, and shifting the focus from toilet construction for individual households to the creation of villages free of open defecation.



SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

County Government only collects 0.2% of the community waste. In addition, 86.1% of households use open defecation outside. This contributes to water, soil and air pollution and poses a health threat to communities.

EDUCATION & SPORTS

EDUCATION, SKILLS, LITERACY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION



INVESTMENT IN EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (ECDCS) + HAS RAISED THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLING FOR BASIC EDUCATION IN TURKANA BY OVER 50 000 CHILDREN IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS

The number of ECDs has gone up from 662 centres in 2013 to 738 in 2017, 15 of which are in the Kakuma camps and Kalobeyei Settlement.

The new centres and school feeding programme have raised the enrolment of children across the County from 84,832 in 2013 to over 140,000 in 2017.

PRIMARY EDUCATION



PRIMARY SCHOOLS INCREASED FROM 315 IN 2013 TO 389 IN 2017

(6-13 age group) only 50% enrolled (53.2% for boys, 46.6% for girls), compared to the national average of 92.5% (94.6% for boys and 90.5% for girls).

School attendance for children in the County is at 39%, which is far below the national school attendance of 70.9%.

1,701 teachers in 2018. This has improved the pupil-to-teacher ratio to 1 teacher per 102 pupils in early 2018.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING



The County is faced with high dropout rates and low transition rates from primary to secondary school, as well as from secondary school to tertiary institutions.

Establishing a network of polytechnics with courses for both men and women that provide a range of vocational opportunities will absorb the youth who drop out of school and prepare them for productive employment.

CITIZEN RESOURCE CENTRES



The County Government has constructed or is constructing citizen resource centres at Lorugum, Katilu, Kerio, Loarengák, Lokori, Lokichar, kakuma, Kataboi, Kaeris and Kanamkemer. Libraries and information documentation are housed in facilities inside the citizen resource centres.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

EMPLOYMENT - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

ROADS



Turkana County has a total road network of approximately 9,000 km. Of these, 504.5 km are bitumen and the rest are dirt or gravel roads.

RAIL



Proposed Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) is expected to pass through the County. The project envisages a 1,720 km standard gauge rail connection between the Kenyan coast and Juba in South Sudan, passing through Lodwar in Turkana County.

AIRPORTS



Only one commercial airport in Lokichoggio and 22 airstrips across Turkana County. The Lodwar airstrip is tarmacked but the rest are levelled ground. Five commercial airlines operate daily flights to Lodwar.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

36 stall market facility structures exists in at least four sub-counties

Lodwar Town, Kakuma and Lokichar require modernized market infrastructure due to expanding population numbers.

In Kakuma and Kalobeyei, where over 184,000 refugees and asylum seekers reside there are 2,100 businesses, which highlights the positive contributions of refugees in the economic activities in Turkana West.

Turkana County Biashara Centre initiative is designed to offer business development services and linkages required for the strengthening, funding, formation and graduation of small businesses. In the last year, users of the Bisashara Centre for training and capacity building.

FINANCIAL SERVICES



COUNTY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPED A LAW THAT ESTABLISHED THE COUNTY BIASHARA FUND TO SUPPORT MICRO AND SMALL BUSINESSES



Resource and expertise are required to strengthen savings and lending groups

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

SECURITY, LAW AND ORDER

NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS AND POSTS BY SUB-COUNTY



Turkana County has a total of 391 police officers and 23 police stations/posts spread across all sub-counties, giving a ratio of 1:2,871 using 2017 population data. The entire county has 9 police cells.

COURTS, PRISONS AND PROBATION SERVICES



Turkana County has one magistrate court and one high court located in Kakuma and Lodwar. There are four public prosecution offices, in Lodwar, Lokitaung, Kakuma and Lokichar.

CONFLICTS FROM SHARED RESOURCES

Conflict is largely driven by the impacts of land management, drought incidence, increasing competition for limited grazing lands and diminishing water resources.

Conflict resolution has been on-going in the county with the governor actively engaged in promoting peace through community dialogues, cross border consultations and monitoring areas of conflict in pastoral areas.

An integrated approach to conflict is taken by the County, in terms of addressing natural resource degradation, soil and water management, grazing lands management and food security planning.

Competition for the depleting resources in northern Turkana has heightened the likelihood of conflict and insecurity.

The conflict over water points in Kainuk, Kapelibok, Lorogon and Kaptir in Turkana East and Turkana North (Lakeside) could be linked to the spread of the aridity and movement of the nomadic populations into farmlands and fishing.

RESEARCH

RESEARCH AND DATA MANAGEMENT FOR DECISION-MAKING



Working in partnership with the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), the County Government is moving to a more robust evidence-based decision-making approach using the Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence Based Decision Making (SHARED) methodology.

The County will be investing in greater data collection, data management and data interpretation and will require all actors who are collecting information in Turkana County to provide the data in a usable soft copy format to be stored in a central location, that is easily accessible for use in practice, budgetary and policy decision making

SECTION 3

LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 & OTHER PLANES

OVERVIEW THE KENYA VISION 2030

SERVES AS THE NATIONAL LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF KENYA BY THE YEAR 2030

Comprising of economic, social and political pillars, these dimensions – with the inclusion of support to environmental resilience – are the foundations of sustainability of this transformation. The Turkana County CIDP has positioned the 2018-2022 sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and expected outcomes in the context of the County Investment Plan, the Medium-Term Plan III (MTP 3) and “The Big Four” Immediate Priorities and Action of Kenya Vision 2030, Kenya Vision 2030 Goals, the Ending Drought Emergencies 2022 goals, the First 10-year Goals for the African Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. Turkana County is also contributing to cross-county efforts such as the Northern Rift Economic Block and the Frontier Counties Development Council as well as trans-boundary efforts with Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda and the Lamu Port, South Sudan, Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET).

| VISION 2030 PROJECTS | | KENYA VISION 2030 |
|---|--|-------------------|
| Economic Pillar – Moving the economy up the value chain | Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) development projects including irrigation projects; <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cradle of MankindUnderutilized parksSME ParksTraining of engineers and technicians | |
| Social Pillar – Investing in the People of Kenya | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Secure wildlife corridors and migratory routesDevelop a county sports stadiumRehabilitation of county health facilities to offer integrated and comprehensive healthcareEarly Childhood Development Education (ECDE) mainstreaming by training school committees, PTAs, BOGs in management of early childhood, primary and secondary education for managing school resources and teachersEstablish housing technology centres in each constituency | |
| Political Pillar - Moving to the Future as One Nation | Implementation of the national value policy by ensuring it is incorporated in the county strategic plan | |
| Macros and Enablers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Rural electrification programmeConstruction, rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads | |

Turkana specific projects as outlined in the Governor’s Tool Kit for Vision 2030 (2013)

NESTED PRIORITIES, GOALS AND ASPIRATIONS SHOWING THE LINK BETWEEN COUNTY PRIORITIES AND NATIONAL, CONTINENTAL AND GLOBAL LEVELS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

IN 2015, DURING THE TIMEFRAME OF THE FIRST TURKANA CIDP, THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ADOPTED A SET OF 17 GOALS TO END POVERTY, PROTECT THE PLANET AND ENSURE PROSPERITY FOR ALL AS PART OF THE NEW SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA. FOR EACH OF THE GOALS THERE ARE SPECIFIC TARGETS THAT ARE TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2030.

| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) | INDICATIVE AFFECTED POPULATION AND CAUSES |
|------------------------------------|---|
| | <p>Poverty in Turkana County affects some 79.4% of the population, the causes of which are economic, environmental, social and political. Turkana has also the highest Adjusted Multidimensional Poverty Index MO[1] in Kenya, estimated at 0.63 (UNICEF 2018).</p> <p>Examples of issues: Sanitation, housing, and water are the largest contributors to child poverty for all children younger than 18 years (UNICEF 2018). Others include livelihood dependence on livestock often characterized by poor grazing and land management practices, which in turn exacerbates the effect of drought, threatening livestock health and economic benefit. Cattle rustling rapidly reduces livelihoods and responses to loss of animals from this, and drought tends to drive increases in child marriages to recover animals through bride price, further exacerbating dropout rates for girls in school. Other issues include low literacy and numeracy, poor access to education, poor infrastructure, low purchasing power and, in some cases, poor leadership and governance. An example of this is the Discriminative National Government Policy e.g. sessional paper of 1965.</p> |
| | <p>At the time of writing, on-going drought resulted in 244,500 people being in need of immediate food assistance. In Turkana County, food insecurity is most prevalent in pastoral areas. For example, in February 2018, 37% of the population had poor food consumption scores and 51% had borderline food consumption scores. In agropastoral areas, both poor and borderline food security were found to be less than 10% (NDMA 2018). More than half of children under five are deprived of necessary nutrition, 65% are deprived in terms of health, and 23% are stunted. One in 10 women in Turkana County are acutely malnourished (9.4%) and these women have poorer birth outcomes and are more likely to deliver undernourished babies. Some 16.2%, or 1 in every seven children in Turkana are wasted (UNICEF 2018).</p> <p>Hunger and malnutrition result from a mix of economic, social, ecological and political reasons and are directly related to other SDGs including No Poverty, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Life on Land, among others.</p> <p>Issues that exacerbate hunger, nutrition and food security in Turkana County include: cultural practices and beliefs, lack of diversified livelihoods, poor accessibility to productive inputs, degraded lands, lack of water capture and increasingly variable rainfall resulting in persistent droughts, poor marketing options for livestock and products, limited road networks and transportation options, high illiteracy rates, livestock diseases and lack of livestock insurance.</p> |



In Turkana County, Maternal mortality is over 1,000 per 100,000 and 23% of children suffer from stunted growth. Immunization level below the national level of 80% (WHO levels) and the distribution of health facilities does not meet WHO standards (required at 5 km apart). One in 10 women in Turkana County are acutely malnourished (9.4%), and these women have poorer birth outcomes and are more likely to deliver undernourished babies (UNICEF 2018)

There are numerous causes for difficulties in achieving good health and well-being. These include issues related to low health professional staffing, distance to hospitals and inadequate access to health facilities, low immunization rates, high rates of home deliveries, inadequate referral systems, high rates of tropical water and insect borne diseases, communicable diseases, and lack of clean water and adequate sanitation. Loss of productivity of pastoral landscapes due to land degradation among other causes leads to inadequate incomes and loss of productive assets and low dietary diversity in vulnerable households. High illiteracy rates are also a contributing factor.



In Turkana, illiteracy affects 80% of the population. Key issues include inadequate education facilities, low teacher to pupil ratios, low enrolments, as well as low retention and transition rates. Education is viewed as a critical factor in ensuring the capacity to address multiple sustainable development goals, however, there are numerous issues that hinder education including cultural practices (that limit girls' education or encourage early child marriages), poverty levels, conflict and insecurity, and malnutrition leading to poor cognitive performance, among others. Evidence shows that the education of girl children is in the top ten practices to address climate change.



Turkana County has a high gender inequality index of 0.65, higher than the national government average. Women carry out the majority of the labour in Turkana County with work including farming, family care, cooking, firewood collection, water collection, etc. As is the case, across Kenya, many women and girls in Turkana face discrimination as a result of cultural practices and unequal rights to economic resources. There is low access to education, especially for teenage girls. Issues of violence are prevalent and forced marriages affect school age girls. Girls are often held back from their education. While women are taking on roles in county level decision making, there is a need to ensure women and girls are empowered to have effective representation and participation in social, political and economic spheres, adding their voice to governance issues.

Harmful cultural practices are an obstacle to their maximum participation in this; forced child marriages and gender based violence are key examples.



74% of children under 18 in Turkana do not have access to safe drinking water. This deprivation rate is 11 times higher than the least deprived Nairobi County (7%). Open defecation is at 84%. More than 70% of children in the county do not have access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, and live in inadequate housing conditions.

Lack of access to water and sanitation is directly related to other SDGs including No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Life on Land, Life Below Water, among others. In Turkana, there is a lack of sufficient sources of water to sustain the population and it is estimated that the entire county has inadequate supply of clean water. This stems from multiple issues. For example, water sources include those from rivers, boreholes and other water points and piped sources, which can readily be contaminated by waste (e.g. contamination by humans and livestock, open defecation leading to water borne diseases). There are few community public health officers to educate people in the villages regularly about the importance of proper sanitation. Water points such as boreholes are dependent upon water recharge and captured water, which requires integrated water resources management that is built upon sustainable land management to capitalize on infiltration. While technologies can be put in place to better harness water sources, it is important that sustainable land management is viewed as a key investment.

There are vast sources of saline water in Lake Turkana and in the aquifers, however the research and technologies for advancing these to be useful sources of fresh water has not been completed.



Turkana has an important non-renewable energy source in its oil wells and has areas suitable for renewable sources of energy such as wind power and solar energy. However, these sources are not ubiquitous in the county and readily accessible for industrialization. A large portion of the county is dependent on charcoal and firewood, which often are not produced sustainably causing loss of trees, increasing bare ground and susceptibility to invasive species. Firewood and charcoal burning is ineffective because of open burning rather than using sustainable kilns. Charcoal is used as an important source of income as well as heating and cooking and thus, ensuring its sustainability will advance the reduction of hunger, malnutrition and poverty.



Factors that affect decent work in Turkana County include high levels of illiteracy and a lack of institutions to offer skills that are required, both of which require school fees and consistent attendance that in many cases is unaffordable. Work is found in informal work settings where abuses of pay, inequality for men and women, and exploitation of youth workers are rife. There is a challenge for affordable and sustainable access to capital and credit. Turkana people are known for their entrepreneurial skills.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG)

INDICATIVE AFFECTED POPULATION AND CAUSES



In Turkana industrialization is limited by poor road networks and dilapidation of roads, lack of reliable energy, limited knowledge and skills for industrialized jobs (most are imported), and lack of an overall industrialization plan. Further, 60% of the county is under weak or limited telecommunications, leaving much of the population without mobile networks.



Key issues around sustainable cities and communities relate to other SDGs including No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Climate Action, and Life on Land. Turkana is home to two important refugee settlements: Kakuma with a population of 147,240 and Kalobeyei with a population of 38,278 as of December 2017. These settlements represent people from approximately 22 countries in Africa. There is a strong push to promote integration into host communities to benefit both.

Turkana suffers from droughts and floods, which result in economic losses, loss of life and social disruption. While climate change has exacerbated the effects of droughts and floods, key causes arise from a lack of resilience of the landscape. This stems from unsustainable land and water management practices that leave the land and water resources unable to recover. Degraded and reduced natural resources often exacerbate conflict. Disaster risk affects the majority of the population of Turkana County.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG)

INDICATIVE AFFECTED POPULATION AND CAUSES



A key aspect of sustainable management and effective use of natural resources is to reduce waste generation, manage waste to avoid contamination, and enhance recycling and reuse of waste. Household waste, single use plastics in the environment and the potential for oil waste contamination are of critical concern in achieving SDG 12.



Climate Action is directly related to other SDGs including Life on Land, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Zero Hunger, No Poverty, Good Health and Well Being, Gender Equality, Reduced Inequalities, Clean Water and Sanitation, among others.

Turkana suffers from droughts and floods that result in economic losses, loss of life and social disruption. While climate change has exacerbated the effects of droughts and floods, key causes arise from a lack of resilience of the landscape. This stems from unsustainable land and water management practices that leave the land and water resources unable to recover. Degraded and reduced natural resources often exacerbate conflict. Women in Turkana County suffer disproportionately from the impacts of climate change.



Turkana hosts the largest permanent desert lake and the largest alkaline lake in the world. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The lake supports small artisanal fisheries, wildlife and tourism. Due to strong desert winds, wind energy holds enormous potential. The Gibe III dam under construction by Ethiopia, however, will affect a minimum of 200,000 pastoralists, flood dependent agriculturalists and fishers - leading to cross border conflict with all of its ramifications for lives, livelihoods and land and water management.



Land, water and biodiversity and the ecosystem services that they provide affect all of Turkana. The SDG on Life on Land is deeply connected, if not underpinning, the SDGs on No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well Being, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Sustainable Consumption and Production, Climate Action, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, among others. Land degradation (loss of biodiversity and unsustainable land management) affects 50% of the county. The resulting limitations of water for humans and livestock are critical factors in Turkana County. Unsustainable land management practices include severe grazing that causes bare ground, making the land ineffective in capturing water from rainfall, reducing vegetative cover, reducing the land health and productivity, and reducing its resilience capacity for regeneration and restoration. Turkana County has an opportunity to further contribute to the Kenya national goal within the Bonn Challenge to ensure land degradation neutrality by 5 million ha by 2030.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

Indicative affected population and causes

16
PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



A key factor in addressing peace, justice and strong institutions is reducing conflict as a result of degraded natural resources (overgrazed pastures, invasive species, limited water recharge and availability) and cultural practices (livestock rustling).

17
PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



While the Turkana County Government is advancing its engagement with civil society, the private sector, UN agencies and other stakeholders, as well as bolstering cross-sectoral government approaches, it has an enormous opportunity to work closely with donors and project partners to coherently fund efforts that have a promise of return on investment in terms of sustainability. Another area that can support strong and accountable institutions is the use of evidence-based decision making based on all actors working in the county to provide their data into a central location in the Planning ministry.

TURKANA COUNTY INVESTMENT PLAN

LAYS OUT THE 10 REASONS THAT TURKANA IS PRIME FOR INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES INCLUDING:

LOCATION

LEADERSHIP

LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES

LABOUR

GREEN ENERGY

LAND

MINING

INFRASTRUCTURE

TOURISM & PEACE

SECURITY



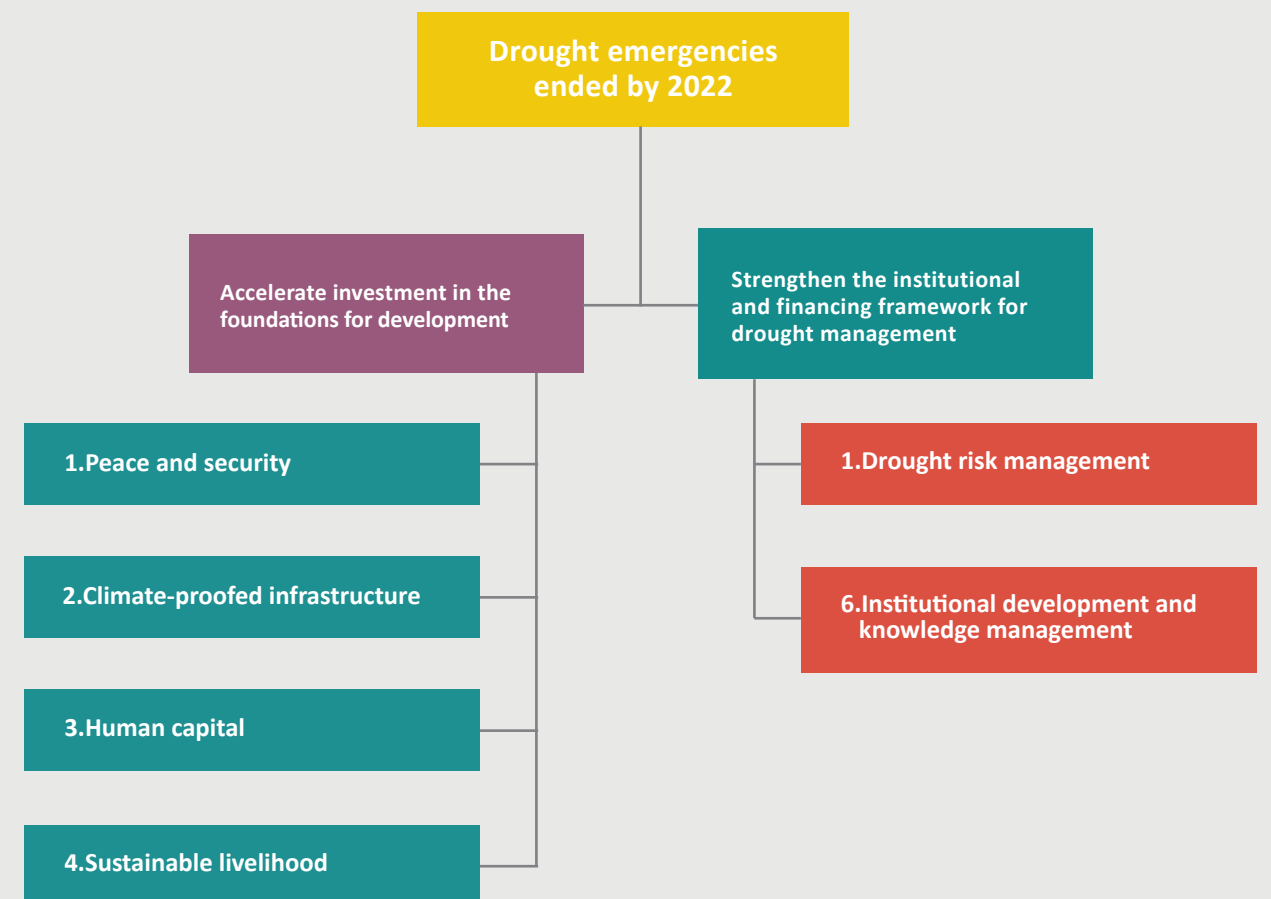
RECOMMENDED AREAS FOR INVESTMENT

WHICH FOCUS ON LIVESTOCK, AGRICULTURE, RENEWABLE ENERGY, TOURISM AND MINING AND IDENTIFIES THE WARDS FOR INVESTMENT TO ENSURE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

ENDING DROUGHT EMERGENCY STRATEGY



The County Government of Turkana is committed to continued work toward the national and regional goal of Ending Drought Emergencies by 2022, through robust programmes and projects that help build social and ecological resilience, increase social stability, and build a foundation for economic growth by expanding economic opportunities in the county; also through conflict reduction, natural resource management and strengthening of livestock management and the integration of these and other sectors.



Ending Drought Emergencies Framework
(Source: NDMA)



TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNOR'S MANIFESTO

Governor Nanok's five point agenda
for ng'iturkana - 2017 and beyond

"Atoduko Turkan kaapei"

5 FIVE POINT AGENDA FOR NG'ITURKANA



**Water development, mineral
exploration and natural
resource management**



Food Security



**Peace building and conflict
management**



**Investment and partnership
development**



**Resource mobilization and
prudent resource utilization**



WATER DEVELOPMENT, MINERAL EXPLORATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Provide sufficient clean water for human consumption, livestock utilization and industrial development through:

- Construction of large dams. Construction of strategic large dams to act as water collection and reservoir for livestock utilization during prolonged drought spells
- Work with national government and partners to develop the Lotikipi, Napuu and other water aquifers to sustainably provide enough water for domestic, agriculture and industrial development

Facilitate access exploration and development of natural and mineral resources and their sustainable use for community benefit through:

- Advocate, lobby and support the push for a favorable petroleum legal regime that propose favorable oil proceeds sharing for the community
- Work with legislators both at the National Assembly and the Senate to ensure enactment of appropriate laws that guard community rights and interest in the exploration, discovery and exploitation of natural resources
- Accelerate engagement with government and other energy stakeholders to promote transparency and open information sharing on contracts
- Advocate for adoption and use of clean energy technologies and environmental protection and conservation



FOOD SECURITY

Work towards improving the County's food production capacity through:

- Increasing the food production capacity of the existing irrigation schemes by adopting appropriate farming practices, support farmers with Drought Resistant seeds and intensification of extension farmer services
- Support fish farmers to increase fish production, marketing and value addition.
- Explore and pilot new technology and food production techniques such as spate farming, drip irrigation

Work with the pastoral populations both mobile and sedentary to improve Pastoralist welfare through increasing:

- Expand existing fodder production capacity and entrench drought cycle management among pastoralists
- Encourage livestock offtake / disposals during acute droughts and support restocking efforts during recovery period
- Support pastoralists to map and demarcate grazing corridors to safeguard grazing rangelands
- Support pastoral farmers to access markets through development of additional market infrastructure and market linkage support
- Support livestock farmers to benefit more from their livestock through value addition and product differentiation



PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Strengthen Peace building and Conflict management efforts within and externally to support livelihood sustainability and development of our people through:

- Revival, rejuvenation and Strengthening of traditional / local peace structures at the village and kraal level to support peaceful coexistence
- Work with our neighboring counties to support local community peace initiatives and continuous leader's engagements
- Initiate and implement an integrated resettlement scheme for conflict displaced persons
- Work with the Ateker community governments to observe, enforce and implement peace agreements and declarations
- Strengthen and support the marking of annual cultural and peace festivals such as Tobong'u Loree, Lokiriamia Peace accord and Moru Anayece as significant and symbolic County and regional celebrations promoting culture and peace



INVESTMENT AND PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Support private sector development and partnership investments through:

- Review and Implementation of ongoing partnership projects with development partners
- Increase engagement efforts geared towards attracting private sector investment in areas of energy, food production, education, water, health, fish farming, livestock production, real estate development
- Strengthen the Delivery as One (DaO) framework for better coordination of development assistance
- Operationalize the One Fund (Multi-Partner Trust) as an effective tool for mobilizing resources to bridge development gap needsbridge development gap needs



RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PRUDENT UTILIZATION

- Through a multipronged and targeted approach, work with donors, development partners and the corporations to leverage expertise and mobilize additional resources to fund development programmes

KALOBEYEI INTEGRATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

KISEDIP AIMS TO ENHANCE THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF BOTH THE REFUGEE AND HOST COMMUNITIES



THIS IS INTENDED TO REDUCE OVER-DEPENDENCE ON HUMANITARIAN AID AND PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLUTIONS WHILE EMBRACING THE “LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND” PRINCIPLE ENVISAGED IN AGENDA 2030 FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COMPONENTS INCLUDE:

1. SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND PROTECTION)
2. SPATIAL PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
3. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK
4. PRIVATE SECTOR AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
5. WATER

NATIONAL WATER MASTER PLAN 2030

The National Water Master Plan 2030 was launched in 2014 and is the result of an intensive study of Kenya’s water resources and meteorological conditions to facilitate planning for development and management of the same. The objectives of the study were to: a) assess and evaluate availability, reliability, quality, and vulnerability of country’s water resources up to around 2050 taking into consideration climate change; b) renew the National Water Master Plan towards the year 2030 taking into consideration climate change; c) formulate an action plan for activities of WRMA up to 2022 to strengthen their capability; and d) strengthen the capacity of water resources management through transfer of technology (National Water Master Plan, accessed March 2018). In line with the National Water Master Plan of 2030, Turkana County has developed the County Water Sector Strategy 2018-2028.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Target 2.2

By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition and by 2025 achieve the targets on stunting and wasting of children



Example of Sectoral and Stakeholder Engagement Required in Addressing SDG 2, Target 2.2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition and, by 2025, achieve the targets on stunting and wasting in children.
(Source: After Neely et al. 2017)



1

NO
POVERTY

Poverty

Promote diversified livelihood ventures, encourage entrepreneurial activities and address poverty through analysis and promotion of proper legislation.

Establish revolving funds for seed capital and continue the use of cash transfers. Enhance markets for livestock and value addition products as well as markets for weaving products and locally produced agricultural products.

3

GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEINGNutrition, health
and well-being

Strengthen health systems and provide a package of 11 High Impact Nutrition Interventions to at least 80% of health facilities.

Revitalize the community health strategy through appropriate legislation and financing.

Roll out targeted nutrition sensitive programming e.g. linkages with agricultural sector through irrigated agriculture and pastoral economy for improved household food security.

Roll out nutrition sensitive social protection and economic empowerment programmes targeting women, e.g. voluntary saving and loaning schemes. Improve road and market infrastructure for improved access

6

CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATIONEnhanced medical
services and
sanitation

Increase consistent immunization exercises.

Construct, equip and staff medical facilities and ambulance services. Sensitize community around safe deliveries.

Construct toilets and sanitation services.

Protect water sources from human and animal waste.

Increase funding of water sector tied to other sectors that affect water quality and quantity.

17

PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS

Partnerships

Promote partnerships and coherence among investors and projects in Turkana County and make data sharing mandatory to enhance decision making and return on investments.

Aggregated strategies and actions for Turkana County to address multiple SDGs simultaneously

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2

ZERO
HUNGERFood security, health and
well-being, natural resources
management (land, water and
biological diversity), renewable
energy and climate action

Promote sustainable land management and land restoration to enhance land productivity, vegetative cover and effective water cycles.

Enhance sustainable grazing land management and put in place strategic restocking and destocking efforts.

Ensure water pans, dams and boreholes are in place at strategic points with land management practices to ensure recharge.

Establish ranches and community organized grazing management structures to enhance and sustain livestock production and offset the impacts of drought.

Enhance drought and flood early warning systems.

Encourage multi-purpose tree planting and natural regeneration of trees to combat climate change and reduce the impact of drought.

Expand the provision of insurance for livestock and enhance livestock management and disease control.

Promote sustainable charcoal and firewood production and use for heating and cooking.

Develop water capture, small irrigation and flood farming capacities where sustainable.

Empower women and other vulnerable groups to address hunger and malnutrition.

Develop nutrition sensitive approaches to land, water and biodiversity management.

Continue to explore the use and sustainably manage aquifers (e.g. Napuu and Lotikipi), Lake Turkana and Turkwel and Kerio rivers.

11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIESSustainable Cities
and Communities

Enhance food, nutrition and energy producing landscapes around refugee settlements. Promote integration in host communities to the benefit of all.

9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTUREInfrastructure, Innovation
and Industry

Develop improved and climate proof infrastructure, e.g. improved transport and roads network, tarmac roads, markets and institutions.

Develop the fisheries industry at Lake Turkana. Improve small-scale mining industries that provide decent work and working conditions.

Formulate a plan, policy and legal framework on industrialization. Develop network coverage for the entire county.

4

QUALITY
EDUCATION

Education

Promote free and compulsory education for all, advancing civic education and skills building for technical and industrial work.

Carry out community sensitization on the need to take children to schools.

Ensure adequate education facilities that are well equipped with appropriate teacher-pupil ratios.

Ensure stable food supplies to schools and subsidize school fees through bursaries and scholarships to ensure transitions.

Sensitize people to the importance of educating the girl child hence discouraging early marriages.

5

GENDER
EQUALITY

Woman and Girls

Support the representation of women in social, political and economic spheres, adding their voice to governance issues.

Engage women in decision making on government budgets and resource mobilization at the county and national level.

Ensure education for women and girls.

Ensure that laws to protect women's rights are enforced and incentives offered to public institutions that address women's needs.

Develop capacity building for women to know their rights and be able to access judicial legal systems and skills and confidence to influence the decisions that directly affect their lives.

Ensure women have equal opportunity to engage in business transactions, access to business and land ownership, and are included in negotiations surrounding land titles.

10

REDUCED
INEQUALITIES

Culture

Embrace constructive cultural practices and discourage practices that reduce inequality of women and girls and impact livelihoods.

16

PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONSPeace, Justice and
Institutions

Ensure access to information for transparency and evidence bases in planning, decision making and investments.

Improve security conditions internally and across borders. Promote effective policy making that addresses root causes.

CROSS CUTTING EFFORTS INVOLVING NEIGHBOURING COUNTIES AND COUNTRIES

NORTHERN RIFT ECONOMIC BLOCK (NOREB)

This is comprised of eight counties in the Northern Part of the Rift Valley. NOREB creates opportunities for the counties to partner up, contributes to trade and investment integration and provides the foundation for mega projects in the region. The Governor of Turkana County with other governors from West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo are committed to addressing insecurity and managing the natural resource base in parts of the counties as a means to progress the people living in the region as well as attracting more investors.

FRONTIER COUNTIES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (FCDC)

In 2018, Turkana became part of the Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC), which is an agency that aims to coordinate and integrate development efforts to bring about accelerated socio-economic development of the Frontier Counties including Garissa, Isiolo, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River and Wajir.

IGAD CENTRE FOR PASTORAL AREAS AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (IGAD CPALD)

In the IGAD region, cyclical drought has increased the movement of pastoralists and livestock from South Sudan and Turkana County to the Karamoja region of Uganda in search of pasture and water. Conflicts have resulted along with increased livestock theft, murders and rape. Information and institutional capacity for grazing land management structures or organizations are an important element for enhancing the natural resource management base, healthy grasslands, effective watering points and managing grazing reserves. Establishment of conflict prevention and management resolution platforms will facilitate further communication to resolve any ongoing or arising issue

LAMU PORT, SOUTH SUDAN, ETHIOPIA TRANSPORT CORRIDOR (LAPSSET)

LAPSSET provides large scale infrastructure development that is funded either publically or jointly between public and private sector and enhances trade across Kenya and with neighbouring countries. Key growth areas for Turkana County include tourism centres, fishing industry, livestock industry, boat making industry, free trade zone (Lokichokio) and the Inland Container Depot (Lokchokio). Investments that are either ongoing or planned include: a) Lokichar to Nkodok Roads (connecting oil fields in Turkana with South Sudan); b) crude oil pipeline from Lokichar to Lamu, with head pump station and tank farm at Lokichar; c) a resort city at Lake Turkana; and d) the Turkana International Airport.

KENYA LIVESTOCK INSURANCE PROGRAM

The Kenya Livestock Insurance Program (KLIP), supported by the Kenyan Government, the World Bank, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and Swiss Re has been successfully piloted in Turkana and Wajir counties. The scheme, launched in 2015, applies satellite-based index insurance to protect pastoralists in remote areas. Five thousand households across the two counties are currently protected.

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER, CROSS-SECTORAL AND EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING

Turkana County has been engaged in a process of adapting their planning, budgeting and decision-making processes to be more inclusive, cross-sectoral and evidence-based. Multi-stakeholder collaboration consists of a mix of representatives or stakeholders from public, civil and private domains of society. Evidence-based decision-making employs the best available scientific and experiential evidence in making decisions about a programme, practice or policy. Cross-sectoral coordination refers to the involvement, promotion and management including planning and implementation of activities to deliver development outcomes (e.g. food security, nutrition, sustainable agriculture) conducted across two or more different thematic sectors (e.g. forestry, agriculture, and health). Multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral approaches are important for building synergies in problem solving and increasing the potential for greater return on investments in sustainable development. To enhance multi-stakeholder, cross- sectoral and enhance evidence-based decision making, the county has chosen to have the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) facilitate using their Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence Based Decision Making (SHARED) methodology.



THE SHARED METHODOLOGY IS A TAILORED PROCESS THAT BUILDS INTERACTION BETWEEN PEOPLE AND ACCESSIBLE EVIDENCE FOR DECISIONS THAT YIELD SUSTAINABLE IMPACT AT SCALE.

METHOD ENTAILS

- PEOPLE-CENTRED PROCESSES FOR CO-LEARNING AND CO-NEGOTIATION AMONGST KEY STAKEHOLDERS TO ACHIEVE MUTUALLY AGREED UPON DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES WITHIN THE GIVEN CONTEXT;
- GATHERING AND ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE IN AN ACCESSIBLE FORM TO SUPPORT DECISION MAKERS;
- SEQUENCED INTERACTIONS WITH KEY ACTORS TO USE EVIDENCE IN PRIORITIZING INTERVENTIONS AND INVESTMENTS AND
- THE CREATION OF MONITORING AND ADAPTIVE LEARNING PLAN TO ADOPT PRIORITIES AND RESPOND TO NEW EVIDENCE



USE OF ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS

AS PART OF THE SHARED FACILITATION PROCESS, SECTORS UNDERWENT A CAUSAL MAPPING EXERCISE. THE ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS FOCUSED AT SECTOR LEVEL AND LOOKED TO ADDRESS THE ROOT CAUSE OF THE ISSUES SECTORS WERE ADDRESSING THROUGH CIDP ACTIVITIES. ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS IS AN IMPORTANT MECHANISM FOR ENSURING THAT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES, PRACTICES AND POLICIES ADDRESS THE ROOT CAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS AND ISSUES VERSUS THE SYMPTOMS OF PROBLEMS.

A NUMBER OF ROOT CAUSES EMERGED FOR THE COUNTY TO PRIORITIZE FOR BOTH SECTORAL AND CROSS-SECTORAL PRIORITIES.

THESE INCLUDE:




- LOW CAPACITIES OR WEAK INSTITUTIONS, CULTURAL NORMS, INEQUALITY IN TERMS OF GENDER AND VULNERABLE GROUPS.
- LOW EDUCATION OF YOUTH, LAND DEGRADATION AND LACK OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES RELATED TO FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, PASTORAL ECONOMIES, AND UNCONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT.








INDICATIVE KEY FACTORS AND ROOT CAUSES

| Key Issues | Key Factors and Root Causes |
|---|--|
|  LAND DEGRADATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deforestation from charcoal burning• Harvesting wood for fuel and building materials• Fossil fuel burning contributing to climate change• Poor grazing patterns, overgrazing of plants without time to recover• Extractive agricultural activities and unsustainable agricultural practices• Abandoned mining practices |
|  SCARCITY OF SAFE & ADEQUATE WATER | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate change- low rainfall• Lack of resources for operation and maintenance of infrastructure• Low community involvement in project identification• Inadequate resources for developing large water infrastructure• High cost of water harvesting schemes• Low ground water potential• Lack of legal framework• High cost of drilling |
|  INSECURITY | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community displacement due to poor border enforcement• Degradation of land, water and vegetative resources and subsequent scarcity• Low Disaster Risk Reduction capacity• Availability of illegal arms• Lack of security personnel• Culture- gender exclusivity |
|  LACK OF EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of coherent research program• Lack of data management (collection, processing, storage for use, interpretation). Actors who are gathering data in Turkana County do not share data back to the county.• Lack of capacity and needed hardware for statistical unit• Lack of awareness on cross-sectoral coordination and multi-stakeholder collaboration using evidence for planning• Poor programme design• Political interference |
|  UNCONTROLLED URBAN DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of awareness of importance of coordinated urban growth• Lack of human resources e.g. qualified surveyors and planners• Slow implementation of spatial plans• Lack of policies to guide land use• Lack of spatial framework |
|  LOW FOOD PRODUCTIVITY | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Culture-women physically farm yet men are considered the decision makers• Inadequate knowledge of farming techniques• Poor extension services• Need for county policies• Impacts of climate change (increased temperatures and unpredictable rainfall)• Degradation of water catchment• Ecosystem degradation• Salinity of soils |
|  POOR REVENUE COLLECTION | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of ministerial coordination• Ineffective management and supervision- revenue leakage• Poor resource mobilization strategy and coherent strategies among donors and project management groups.• Untapped sources of revenue e.g. mining and forestry• Political interference• Inadequate evidence to support the share framework• Lack of human resources and capacities |

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Turkana County has a tropical climate, rich culture, unique geophysical location, availability of land, fisheries, endowment of natural, oil and rare mineral resources, a youthful population, huge water deposits / aquifers. Below in table 4.2, key potential areas and strategies are outlined to expand on how the county can take advantage of its competitive advantage. Turkana County has developed spatial plans for nine towns: Lodwar, Lokichar, Lokori, Lorugum, Kalokol, Lowarengak, Lokitaung, Kakuma and Lokichoggio, and intends to develop 7 more over the next 5 years.

| THEMATIC AREA | KEY STRATEGY |
|--|--|
|  PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENTS AND PARTNERSHIPS | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The signing of the EAC Protocol to minimize tariff and non-tariff barriers.• Support and institutionalize research and development to ensure the best approaches to industry, training and skill development.• Develop an investment policy and strategy to be led by the private sector and supported by Government.• Automation of business initiation and processing systems• Enact county legislations to support local and national investments Signing of MoUs with development partners to implement agreed programmes• Working with the National Treasury on domestication of the National Public Private Partnership policy• Establishment of Multi-partners trust fund for resource mobilization |
|  RESOURCE MOBILIZATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy framework on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)• Operationalisation of the resource mobilization strategy• Development of the debt management strategy• Framework agreements with potential donors, banks and foundations |
|  PASTORAL ECONOMY | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a livestock policy that will strengthen livestock marketing, breed improvement and animal health with critical attention to managed grazing systems that will promote land and livestock health• Livestock Sector Development Strategy• The National Food Security and Nutrition Policy (NFSNP), 2009 |
|  OIL AND GAS | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• County Petroleum Engagement bill and policy• Develop an extractive sector strategy• Establish county local content committee and policy• Establish county revenue sharing committee and fund <p>Tullow Oil is pursuing a common MOU on physical planning to bring all actors together. Through the Re-Invent project they will focus on conflict sensitive development activities and Peace Building and Conflict Management in the county.</p> |
|  CONSERVING THE ENVIRONMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formulate a task force to review evidence associated with natural and managed ecosystems and map biophysical and socio-ecological influences across the system.• Use the ICRAF led SHARED methodology for evidence-based decision making and implementation that provides the maximum return on investment for ecosystem and livelihoods resilience. Including a cross-sectoral planning session to review existing evidence amongst partners and sectors.• Coordinate coherent funding, education and awareness campaigns (on ecosystems and livelihoods) and implementation to ensure the preservation and restoration of the natural resource base of Turkana County. |
|  AGRICULTURE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND INCREASED INCOMES | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop an enhanced Food Security/Agriculture Policy and Strategy with focus on inputs, cash crop farming, farmer training, value addition, credit or accessibility to capital research and development.• Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS), 2009• The National Food Security and Nutrition Policy (NFSNP), 2009.• The National Agricultural Sector Extension Policy (NASEP),• ASAL Policy• Multi Stakeholder Platform (MSP) conceptual framework to galvanize all players around common approach to improve food and nutrition security and address challenges of sustainable development |

| THEMATIC AREA | KEY STRATEGY |
|---|--|
|  <p>DIVERSIFYING TOURISM</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse current and future market trends to the country/region, undertake visitor surveys to determine the characteristics and needs of visitors while incorporating the community to jointly develop products to ensure they are the primary beneficiaries. Harness opportunities for collaborations with the Private Sector, National Government organs, NOREB, NFDs to map out a well elaborated strategy including a tourist circuit. County Tourism Policy/ Strategy aligned to the National Tourism Strategy, Tourism Act 2012 and considering LAPSET, V2030 and MTP3 |
|  <p>WATER DEVELOPMENT</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and reticulation system works. Embrace partnerships in resourcing and implementation of the projects leveraging on comparative advantage Co-develop strategies with sustainable land management (agriculture, forestry, riverine, grazing lands management) to ensure effective water cycling Finalize the water and sewerage water policy Feasibility studies, survey and design, environmental impact assessment for structures. |
|  <p>YOUTH, WOMEN, MINORITY AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITY EMPOWERMENT</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase Youth and Women empowerment funds Increase investment in Biashara fund and implement affirmative action to benefit the marginalized groups Capacity building on value addition to access local and international markets for local products Increase participation of the youth, women and PAD in cultural festival exhibitions Enhance trade with NOREB and Frontier counties and neighbouring counties Waiver business fees for Women, Youth and PADs groups Review legislation to specify % of women, youth and PADs share in the Biashara fund Adhere to 30% AGPO requirements for these category |
|  <p>REFUGEE INTEGRATION</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Kenya has recently endorsed the adoption of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which represent a renewed global compact of solidarity to address refugees’ issues through blending humanitarian response with sustainable development. It’s under this framework that the Government of Turkana is working with UNHCR and partners to further develop Turkana and maximize the positive impact of the presence of the refugees in the county through the implementation of the Kalobeyei Integrated Social and Economic Development Plan. The aim is to create a sustainable model of service delivery in an integrated settlement of refugees and host community in Kalobeyei. Focus areas include community-based protection activities, health services, sustainable education, water and sanitation services, private sector engagement and commercial opportunities and strengthened Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Development. |
|  <p>TRANSPORTATION NETWORK</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with LAPSET Protocol. |
|  <p>PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An integrated approach to conflict is taken by the county, in terms of addressing natural resource degradation, soil and water management, grazing lands management and food security planning. Implement an integrated resettlement scheme for conflict displaced persons. |
|  <p>MANAGING HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</p> | <p>SDG, The Big Four, Vision 2030, Spatial Development Plans</p> |

SECTION 4

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

TURKANA COUNTY HAS INTENTIONALLY LINKED THE SECTORAL, CROSS-SECTORAL, GOVERNANCE PRIORITIES AND THE GOVERNOR’S 2ND MANIFESTO TO THE GOALS AND ASPIRATIONS FOUND IN THE ENDING DROUGHT EMERGENCIES COMMON PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK, KENYA’S VISION 2030 AND “THE BIG FOUR” PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS, THE AFRICAN AGENDA 2063, FIRST 10-YEAR GOALS, AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

REFER TO: NESTED PRIORITIES, GOALS AND ASPIRATIONS SHOWING THE LINK BETWEEN COUNTY PRIORITIES AND NATIONAL, CONTINENTAL AND GLOBAL LEVELS

BUILDING ON THE GOALS OF THE PEOPLE OF TURKANA AND THE EVIDENCE OF THE STATE OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND POLITICAL DIMENSIONS IN THE COUNTY, PRIORITIES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AND CONTEXTUALIZED WITHIN THE BROADER GOALS AT NATIONAL, CONTINENTAL AND GLOBAL LEVELS.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR DEVELOPING THE CIDP

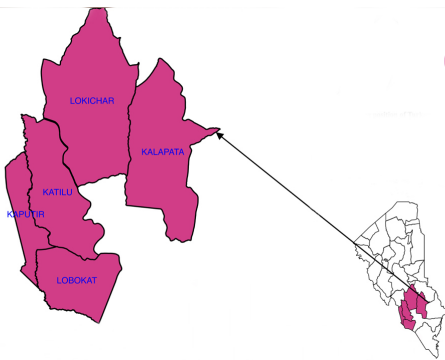
In line with the Public Participation Guidelines, the Constitution assigns the responsibility to ensure, facilitate and build capacity of public participation in the governance of the county, through Function 14 (Schedule 4 Part 2). In addition, Section 46(2) (g) of the County Government Act states that the County Executive Committee should bear in mind the need for an all participatory decision-making. County governments are therefore required to create mechanisms of engagement to enable and coordinate the participation of communities and locations in governance.

In addition, Section 46(2) (g) of the County Government Act provides that the County Executive committee should bear in mind the need for an all participatory decision-making. Under this direction, the Department of Planning co-ordinated an inclusive public participation plan that brought together the expertise of key NGOs, FBOs, and the Diocese in Turkana to assist in planning and ensure robust public input into the CIDP process.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

TURKANA SOUTH → COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

1 2 3



ACTIVITIES

KATILU WARD

- Bush clearing/expansion of Katilu irrigation scheme and maintenance
- Provision of pesticides, additional machineries at least 2 tractors & escalators
- Farm equipment
 - Teachers employment for primary and ECDE schools
 - Addition of ECDE centers
 - Consistent supply of food to ECDE
 - Bursaries increment based on increase on demand
- Funds to be devolved to ward level
- Youth fund be devolved to ward level
- Ambulance at ward level
- Power supply to Katilu sub-county hospital
- Provision of animal drugs

LOBAKAT WARD

- Water
- Security
- Agriculture
- Bursary
- Youths and women funds and Biashara funds
- Market stalls
- Livestock sale yard
- Relief food
- Installation of existing water pans/boreholes with solar panels
- Village administration
- ECDEs support staffs
- Street lights
- Town cleaners
- Dumping sites
- Vocational centers

KAPUTIR WARD

- Devolved funding to the ward
- Agriculture/irrigation/water
- Health-provision of ambulance, drugs, well equipped, health facilities, health personal
- Creation of employment opportunities for youth
- Education-improving learning institutions e.g. building of more infrastructure, classrooms, toilets, office
- Provision of clean piped water
- Transport and communication-proper feeder roads and bridges
- Security-recruitment of more NPR and their remuneration

LOKICHAR WARD

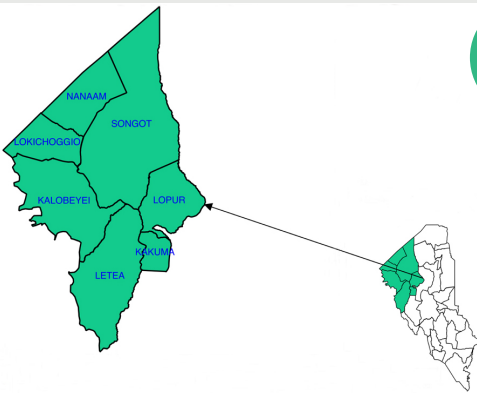
- ECDEs
- Bursaries
- Vocational centers
- Boreholes
- Water pans
- Drugs/pharmaceuticals
- Dispensaries
- Street lights
- Relief food
- Feeder roads
- Employment
- Public participation
- Games and sports
- Loans and grants

KALAPATA WARD

- Water/boreholes
- Constructions of dams
- Improvement of Health in the Area
- Roads Repair and maintenance
- Food supply in schools ECDEs
- Insecurity issues
- Youth and women Empowerment funds
- Trade development in the area
- Bursary increment
- Land and mapping issues

TURKANA WEST → COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

1 2 3



ACTIVITIES

KALOBYEI WARD

- Water piping system – Lomunyakirionok, Nakilekpus
- Improved Agricultural springs - Lomunyakirionok
- Livestock drug store - Lomunyakirionok
- ECD – Nakechurutak, Abaat, Nawountos, Nakilekpus, Namaniko
- Borehole – Lokwamor, Abaat
- Dispensary – Abaat, Nakilekpus, Nakechurutak, Namaniko, Nawountos, Nawotom
- Water pan – Abaat, Nawotom, Nawountos, Oropoi
- Livestock drug store - Nawountos, Nawotom
- Primary school store - Nawotom
- Girls secondary school - Kalobeyei
- Adult school- Kalobeyei
- Multi-purpose Hall- Kalobeyei
- Road, bumps around the center and highway- Kalobeyei
- Construction of Kalobeyei, Nalapatui-Oropoi, Naviamawoi-Kangisekona bridges
- Street lights- Kalobeyei
- Wash dip – Nawountos, Oropoi
- Agricultural seeds - Nawountos
- Cellular Network - Oropoi
- Distillation of current water pan
- Storage tank - Nakilekpus

LOPUR WARD

- Establishment of dispensaries in Ngijawoi, Nadome, Atiir and Lobangaa
- Establishment of ECD centers in Nakoyo, Lomach, Lomilmil, Lodakach, Lomerimagal, Nyanae Angitirae, Kaepongon, Aagis and Atiir
- Establishment of a games stadium/ arena/field in Lopur
- Construction of boreholes in Loro, Ngimugiregae, Narutapen and Kaepokongon
- Repair of Lochor Ereng wind mill -Lokoyo
- Purchase of ward ambulance

SONGOT WARD

- Employment of ECD teachers in-Emilait and St. mark Lochoereng ECD's
- Need for construction of Locher-ereng Dispensary
- Construction of Natiir and Lomidat tobe ECD's
- Need for Lokangae youth hall
- Need for fencing in Aposta and establishment of maternity ward
- Need of water supply at Naremiato
- Putting u of a library in Aposta
- Establishment of irrigation scheme at the Aposta

LETEA WARD

- Increase number of staffs in health and education sector, supply of drugs and Ambulance service
- Provide more hand pumps and boreholes in areas such as Talabalang Nakitongo, Loitasanyok
- Construct better murrum Roads
- Increase funding in all Letea ward Projects
- TCG needs to shift its attention to creating better accessible roads

NANAM WARD

- Construction of a school in Lorus/kaeselem village, lokwee and Kapetadie
- Establishment of Amoni-angibuin water pan
- Establishment of lopiding and Napopongoit irrigation schemes
- Establishment of dispensaries in Lorus/kaeselem village and Lokwee
- Construction of Lopiding-Napopongoit road
- Improve trade in Lopiding

LOKICHOGGIO WARD

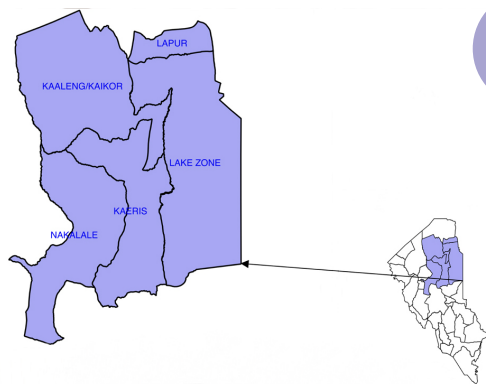
- Education – in need of enough manpower in ECD's, more learning equipment's, more teachers to be enrolled and library for children
- Health-in need of more personnel, more drugs and need more staff quarters to easy access of doctor's services
- Water - sinking of more boreholes and water pans, improvement of water catchment areas along Ebuk, Nakerman for water to be used for irrigation.
- Disaster Management - preparedness, sustainable and durable solutions to be developed

KAKUMA WARD

- Increase number of mama mboga open air market structures
- Increase Kakuma- Modera market stores

TURKANA NORTH → COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

1 2 3



ACTIVITIES

KAERIS WARD

- Provision of relief food
- Equipping of the 6 ECDEs Centers
- Feeding program for the ECDs
- Bursary funds for students
- Youth and women funds
- Biashara fund
- Construction of ECDs in Elelea, Kalopeta, Lorengo, Kaikit, Nikingol, Lopidingo, Kabilkeret, Lochor alo Kalibar and Kaldokume
- Drilling and equipping of 10 boreholes in Lopidinga, Elelea, Lorengo, Kangakipur, Kangamalteng, Kangiloi, Kangibengoi, Nalekan, Nkorio and Lochor Kaliban
- Construction of water pans in Lorengo, Lotipwel and repair of Kangakipur, Nadunga
- Restocking of livestock by help of pastoral economy sector
- Provision of livestock feeds
- Vaccine and treatment of animals
- Construction of Kakuma-Nadunga road
- Construction of bridges at Nakalale, Kaeris, Nadunga and Kangakipur
- Construction and equipping of dispensaries at Kaldokume, Kalopeta, Lorengo, Kaituko, Kangamojoj and Ngauriendirea
- Installation of lighting at Kaeris ward Office

NAKALALE WARD

- Establishment of water pans in Moru Ngobuin, Kayarongorok, Kamor nyang
- Drilling of boreholes in Lokipetot Akwan, Kachakungimoe and Kayarongorok
- Construction of ECD centers in Kobuin, Adakungimoe, Namor-Akwak, Ngakare Arengak, Losenyanaite, Nakori and Kalopetase)
- Setting up of dispensaries in Kobuin and Ata Erika
- Construction of roads in Old Makutano-Lokore and Kanyangaluk-Namor Akwan

KAALENG / KAIKOR WARDS

- Water supply to Lokidongo, Epeta, Kapotea 1 & 2, Nakapelpus and Lokapelpus
- Instead of drilling boreholes, install solar panels, windmills or use for irrigation purposes
- Bursary for needy students
- Construction of Kaaleng/Kaikor Social hall
- Provision of youth and Women Empowerment fund
- Establishment of irrigation schemes Kriworeng, Lokumae, Kapotea /Akiriges, Kotome, Ekenget, Loitanit, Akinomet, Longolemwar and Kangitulae
- Aerial supply of grass seeds
- Upgrading of Kaikor Health Centre to a district Hospital
- Construction of Kotome-Lowosa-Lorumor-Kachin getom-Natapar and Koyasa-Napak emejen-Kaitede and Loitanit-Kaputir-Natudao-Nayane Amoru roads
- Establishment of a business fund
- Support to farm associations

LAKE ZONE WARD

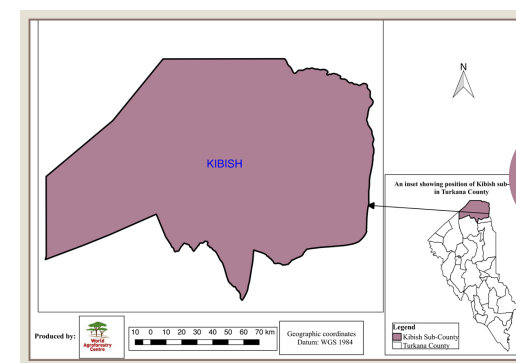
- Water supply to Nachukui, Karengoei, Lomekwi and Namorotot/Lokitoe Nyala
- Construction of ECD schools in Nachukui, Narengoei, Lomekwi, Katiko, Kangaki
- Purchase of fishing equipment Boat (fiber glass) and Nets
- Construction of dispensaries at Nariamawoi, Nayanae Kabaran, Piringan, Nariokotome Anam, Kangatukusio and Lokitoe Angaber
- Tarmacking of Kalokol-Todonyang road
- Provision of business loans and grants

LAPUR WARD

- Completion of stalled projects
- Water supply to Kalonyangkori, Naroelim, Natete, Maisa, Liwan, Jiriman and Nayanaekirororn
- Upgrading of existing boreholes by equipping them with Solar, windmills e.g. Manalongori. (Solar panels, boreholes & piping)
- Equipping of existing ECDEs (food, furniture, staffing)
- Construction and equipping of dispensaries at Nagis, Liwan, Nalemsekon and Kaao
- Adequate supply of medicine and staffing in the existing health facility

KIBISH → COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

1 2 3



ACTIVITIES

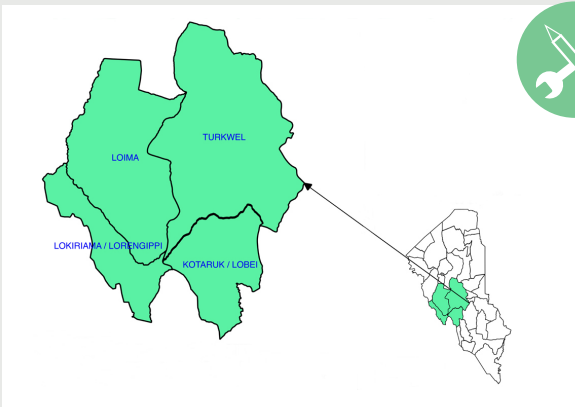
KIBISH WARD

- Equipping and staffing ECDs. Staff should always be present to serve the pupils
- Provide adequate and varied food to pupils and uniform
- Construction of Nariamao, Ariworeng and Lokulan ECDs
- Every ECD should have a borehole
- Bursaries should be extended to more poor students
- Establish Lobulono irrigation scheme
- Complete all stalled water projects
- A mega dam at Lokwanya to address water problems for human and livestock
- Upgrade water hand pumps to solar pumps
- Find a solution to salinity in water
- Solar streetlights to be established in all trading centers
- Invite private sector to explore vast mineral resources in the area to enhance technology transfer for development
- Broaden tree planting project to include all trading centers
- Solar installation in all learning institutions
- Solar powered irrigation scheme at Kibish
- Complete and implement physical plans for Kibish, Napak, Lobulono, Lokamarinyang and Koyasa trading centers
- Complete land allocation at Kibish
- Urgently resolve Elemi triangle dispute
- Land allotment letters to land owners
- Settlements should be fenced by chain links for security
- A Sub - county referral hospital at Kibish
- Equipping and staffing of all dispensaries
- Complete Lobulono, Lokulan and Lokamarinyang Dispensaries
- Fencing all dispensaries
- Pay all dispensary watchmen
- A drug store at Kibish
- Continue with disease surveillance, vaccination and treatment
- Construct modern livestock market at Koyasa
- Train more livestock community health workers
- Construction of roads from Kaitede to Lorumor, Kibish to Soya, Kibish to Lokamarinyang, Kibish to Nauriendome, of Kalukokeris to Soya and Lodwar-Napak-Kibish
- Road maintenance
- Provide training and equipment for disaster preparedness
- Compensation and restocking after occurrence of both manmade and natural disasters
- Provide more livestock feeds
- Construction of Sub –County headquarters at Kibish
- Biashara fund should be implemented fully
- Implementation of financial literacy program to transition people to cash economy
- Construction of Sale yard at Koyasa
- More proactiveness for peace, employ locals in peace program



Peace building in and out of the county

Creation of employment activities



ACTIVITIES

TURKWEL WARD

Improvement of Nameyana, Nachuuro, Nakitoe Kirion, Nadapal, Lomil, Lokatul and Nangereny dispensaries to Health Center
Napeililim Dispensary to be improved
ECD in Kanyangapus, Lopur, Echwaa Lokorikipi, Moru Edou, Kangataruk, Nachuuro, Lomil, Loro, Nakaabaran, Nangereny, Kodopa, Namoru, Moruese, Nadapal, Kaitese, Nayada, Natirae nataba, Nawoitong, Lochor Asekon, Lorengesinyen, Nakorokirion and Napei Dukan
Installation of solar panels in Napeililim Sec Sch, Kasogol Etom and Kalopiria
Water points in Lopur, Nasigier Center, Kabanga Echwaa, Kangataruk, Nachuro, Lomunyen Kirion, Nakaabaran, Nangereny, Nameyen, Nalukoowoi, Napeikar, Nabuin, Nawoiyawoi, Lokoyo, Nadapal center, Nayada, Nakuutan, Lochor ebei, loomwargete, Natodoe, Konyipad, Natuntun, Nakoyo Angisikiria, Napetet 1, Nakatian, Kaareman, Lochor aikeny and Kanyangapus
Construction of Lokorikipi, Knagataruk-Nakitoe Kirion, Lomil-Nadoket Eekingol, Kangataruk-Nachuuro, Naotin-Moruese, Nakuutan-Nayada and Kaangole-Loroo roads
Establish Kaapus, Kaikapel, Kaloboi and Lopei sajjait rained fed irrigation schemes
Completion of Naurenpuu canal, formation of Kodopa irrigation, improvement of naurenpuu, Nadapal, Naagis, Tisa, Nakamane, Nayee, Natuntun, Napak, Moruese, Kalomegur cana and Namoru irrigation schemes
Street lighting of Nadapal Center, Turkwel center and Baraza Stadium
Nadapal Animal holding ground for treatment
Construction of Lolupe, Lolemgete, Lorengesinyen, Logogo and Konyipad dispensary

LOIMA WARD

Restocking of livestock
Livestock insurance
Drilling of boreholes in areas with no water i.e. Dispensaries and schools
Construction of remaining ECDS Schools
Construction of more water pans for irrigation/animals
Construction of mega dams
Centralizing of funds to the sub county for easy service delivery
Construction of drug stores at the sub county or wards
Disbursement of youth and women funds in good time
Improved disability funding and its disbursement on time
Construction of cattle dips
Improved security within the region especially along the borders
Employment of forest rangers

LOBEI / KOTARUK WARD

Fencing of institutions and farms
Increase food supply at sub-county level
Increase number of ECDs in densely populated areas
Employ more ECD teachers
Increase bursary allocation
Reorganize bursary management; devolve to sub-county level
Regularize youth and women empowerment funds
Support primary and secondary institutions
Improve housing facilities
Operationalize the existing health facilities
Solar-powered boreholes in major centers
Increase water pans and ensure fencing is in place
Increase seeds supply
Increase fertilizers and pesticides
Fast-track legislation to facilitate release of funds on time
Devolve the funds to sub-county level
Construct markets in major centers
Construct staff houses for TCG officers
Establish disaster management committees at village level
Adopt cash transfer program

LORENGIPPI / LOKIRIAMA WARD

Distribution of bursary funds
Development of arts and Culture
Distribution of youth and women Fund
Construction of resource Centers
Sports and athletics
Construction of Kosuwata, Nakalale, Komio, Kokiriamet, Ata Lokamusio, Lochor Alomaala, Lochor Angikalalio and Namoru Arengan
Drought and early warning system
Response mechanism: Emergency relief and cash transfer
Decentralized administration units: village admin and village elder
Distribution of Biashara Fund (Loans)
Creation of cross border markets: Lokiriama & Loya
Construction of Atatokamusio-Moruita, Lokiriama-Lochor Alomaaala, Namoni Angikaala-Naput, Natelo-Namonne Angikaala, Lorengippi-Morukaata Lomuya and Ngikomunea-Narisae roads
Drilling and piping of boreholes at Moruita, Atalokamusio, Kopetakinei, Kosowata, Tapaik, Nakiriese, Lomookori, Lopei Mukat, Kaawounia Etom, Loya, Kaapese, Lochor Eeesanyanait, Atari, Namoru Aeregae, Kolimo, Kangiwei, Nakuja, Aekalale and Komio
Solar system and water piping in Lorengippi, and Nakuapua Lokiriama, Urum, Loya, AtaLokamusio, Lochor Alomaala
Establishment of Namoni Angikaala dam
Establishment of Drip Irrigation in Nakuapua, Lorengippi, Lokiriama, Urum and Kalokodo
Construction of Lochor Angikalalio, Nakuapua, Kokiriamet and Komio dispensaries
Mineral exploration in Nakopiretewom, Napendere, Namaroi, Nabwel Arengan, Moru Kaapa Lomuya, Lochor Angikalalio, Kopua, Nakwakomua and Ngiurkul
Springs rehabilitation in Lorus-Atiban, Nagira, Nataparin and Ngikomune
Quarry in Lochor Alomaala, Urum and Lokiriama (Nakuwalet)
Peace engagements in Lokiriama, Lorengippi, Urum, Loya and Kokiriamet

Economic

| Dimension | Priority Actions | Sectoral Engagement |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Food and Nutrition Security | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve food production capacity of the existing irrigation schemes through adoption of appropriate farming practices and intensification of extension farmer services• Enhance fish production and strengthen value addition and market access• Improve road and market infrastructure for improved market access• Nutrition sensitive social protection and economic empowerment programmes targeting women, such as voluntary saving and loaning schemes and linked to diversified livelihood options• Modernize pastoral economy through fodder production, grazing planning, rangeland rehabilitation and delimitation of grazing corridors, restocking and livestock offtake, livestock breed diversification and improvement | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture• Water / Irrigation• Fisheries• Pastoral Economy• Transport• Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs• Finance and Economic Planning• Environment/ natural resources• Disaster Management• Private sector |
| Manufacturing and Infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expand and scale up infrastructure and tarmac more urban centres and improve road network• Expand and scale up ICT development. Promote greater mobile connectivity across the county and internet access in major towns• Modernize pastoral economy through market infrastructure development and market linkage | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs• Infrastructure, Transport and Public Works• Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Areas• Finance and Economic Planning |
| Sustainable Livelihoods | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invest in fishing, irrigation, pastoral economy, handicrafts and sustainable charcoal (using prosopis) as livelihood opportunities• Improve fund delivery to support micro, small and medium enterprises• Provide training to youth and adults to develop skills to support the extractive industries such as oil and gas• Modernize market infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trade, Gender, and Youth Affairs:• Tourism, Culture and Natural Resources:• Public Service and Disaster Management:• Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries:• Water, Environment and Mineral Resources;• Finance and Economic Planning |
| Oil and Energy Sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advocate, engage and ensure local communities are afforded their rightful share of the oil reserve proceeds through a fund• Enact appropriate laws and policies that guard community rights in the discovery and exploitation of natural resources• Accelerate engagement with government and other energy stakeholders to promote transparency and open information sharing on contracts through established forums• Establish county local content committee• Advocate for adoption and use of clean energy technologies and environmental protection and conservation• Expand and scale up energy. Increase uptake of green energy and main grid connectivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water Services, Environment and Mineral Resources;• Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Areas Management;• Tourism, Culture and Natural Resources;• Public Service and Disaster Management;• Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries;• Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs |
| Tourism (and Culture) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make Turkana County a destination for tourism, develop infrastructure and tourism products for marketing• Modern Ng’aren Science Park for Humanity project• Improve Ekaales cultural centre | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tourism, Culture and Natural Resources• Department of Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs• Education, Sports and Social Protection• Infrastructure, Transport and Public Works, Private sector |
| Financial Investments and Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhance private sector development and partnership investments• Attract and encourage private sector investment in energy, food production, water, health, livestock production• Strengthen the Delivery as One (DaO) framework for multi-partnership operations• Operationalise the Multi Partner Trust Fund as an effective tool for mobilizing resources to bridge development gap needs• Improved financial inclusion of community to access cash and banking services | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finance and Economy Planning• Infrastructure, Transport and Public Works• Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries• Tourism, Culture and Natural Resources• Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs, Private sector |

| Social | Dimension | Priority Actions | Sectoral Engagement |
|---------------|--|--|---|
| | Empowered Youth, Women and Children and People with Disabilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of women in elected and appointed bodies and the participation of women and youth in decision making and public consultations • Ensure Women Enterprise and Biashara Funds deliberately target women, youth and those in need (including people living with disabilities and those living with HIV) • Implement gender-responsive budgeting and gender sensitive policy formation • Build capacity of county officials in all aspects and stages of gender responsive planning and budgeting • Establish child protection unit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, Sports and Social Protection • Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs • Health and Sanitation |
| | Health and Sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade and expand health infrastructure including county referral and sub county hospitals • Strengthen health systems and provision of early childhood nutrition support programme • Universal health care for elderly, orphans and widows • Improve waste management and ensure access to clean water, enhance sanitation and hygiene | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Sanitation • Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs • Water Services, Environment and Disaster Management |
| | Housing, Settlements, Common Land Rights, Reforms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and defend the county’s boundary from encroachments and illegal settlements / occupation • Advocate for property rights and protection of indigenous community rights • Implement 9 strategic spatial plans for urban centres • Develop a model for the integration of basic services (health, education, and water) into the county system, to ensure the sustainability of access to quality services for both refugees and the host community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands, Energy and Urban Areas • Water Services, Environment and Mineral Resources • Education, Sports and Social Protection • Public Service and Disaster Management • Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs • Infrastructure, Transport and Public Works • Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries, Private sector |
| | Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand, scaling up ongoing investments and development • Invest in school infrastructure and establish scholarship Trust fund and increase the allocation of the skill development bursary • Increased investment in early childhood development centres (ECDCs) • Provision of nutrition rich foods e.g. fortified flour, milk, lentils, green grams etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, Sports and Social Protection • Health and Sanitation • Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs |
| | Science, Technology, Knowledge Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance coherency of research and science in the county and ensure that all research and research for development efforts are integrated into the county’s Data and Knowledge Management Strategy • Expand the use of information technology and communications in all development programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, Sports and Social Protection • Finance and Economic Planning |
| Environmental | Land Health and Biological Diversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sufficient land is set aside and available for pastoral development • Develop and implement strategies for restoration of land health, increased biological diversity and water cycling • Promote holistic planned grazing, farmer and pastoral managed natural regeneration of trees (agroforestry) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Services, Environment and Mineral Resources • Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries • Tourism, Culture and Natural Resources • Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Areas Management • Public Service and Disaster Management |
| | Water Quality and Quantity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance land restoration to improve water infiltration and capture • Expand and scale up water and irrigation • Increase access to clean portable safe water for household’s consumption, livestock and industry • Construct of appropriately sized dams • Develop Lotikipi, Napuu and other water aquifers • Investigate options for water desalinization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Services, Environment and Mineral Resources • Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries • Tourism, Culture and Natural Resources • Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Areas Management • Public Service and Disaster Management |

| Political / Institutional | Dimension | Priority Actions | Sectoral Engagement |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Peace Building and Conflict Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen peace building and conflict management efforts within and externally – develop peace centres in sub-counties • Revive, rejuvenate and strengthen traditional/ local peace structures at the village and kraal level • Initiate and implement an integrated resettlement scheme for conflict displaced persons • Work with the Ateker community governments to observe, enforce and implement peace agreements and declarations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Governor • Public Service and Disaster Management • Water Services, Environment and Mineral Resources • Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries • Tourism, Culture and Natural Resources • Finance and Economic Planning |
| | Governance / devolution and public engagement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen cross-sectoral coordination in planning, budgeting and decision making • Develop a coordination body to integrate cross-sectoral implementation of transformational flagships • Develop coherent strategies for multi-stakeholder collaboration • Advance evidence-based decision-making capacities of all county government bodies • Engage in co-design of data and knowledge management strategy • Develop capacity to improve the quality of the CIDPs, the core policy blueprints that guide development at the county level • Constructions and operationalisation of sub-county administrative offices • Public engagement in budgeting, planning, monitoring and evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Governor • Financial and Economic Planning • All Sectors and County Assembly |

County Priorities across Economic, Social, Environmental and Political-Institutional Dimensions

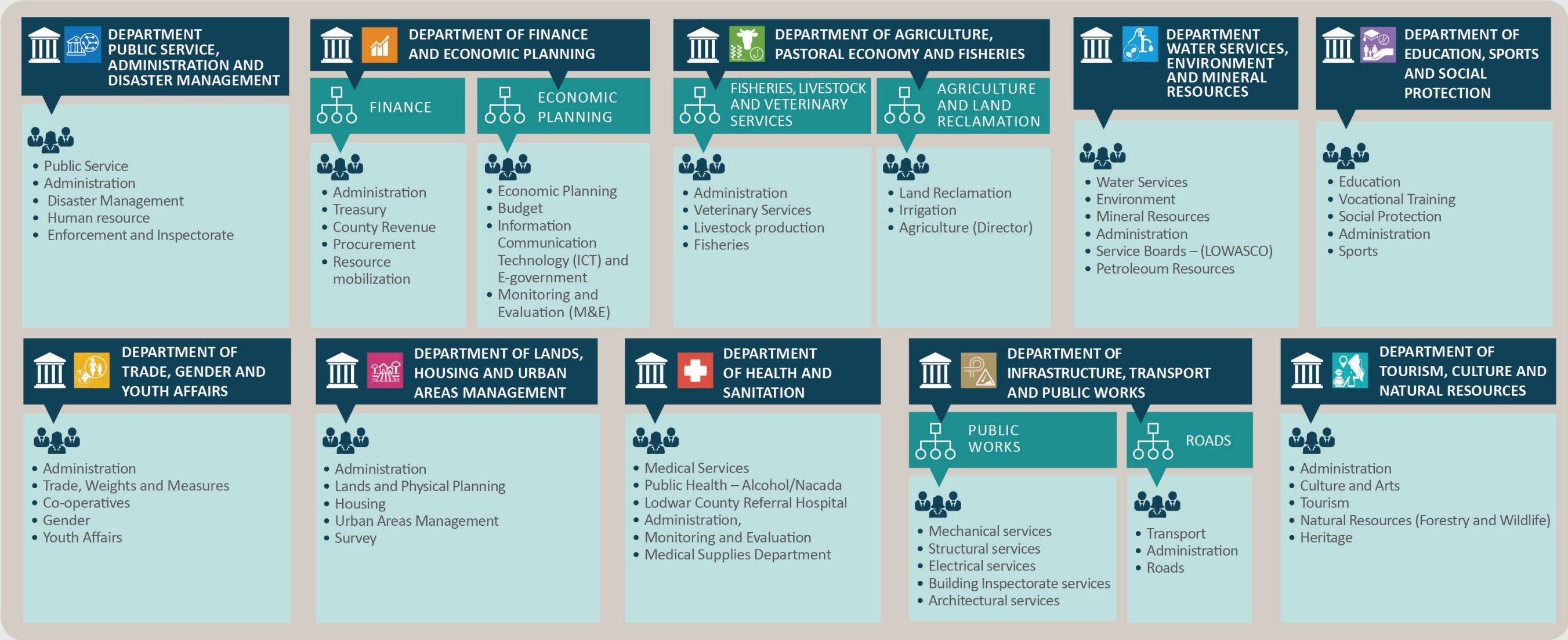
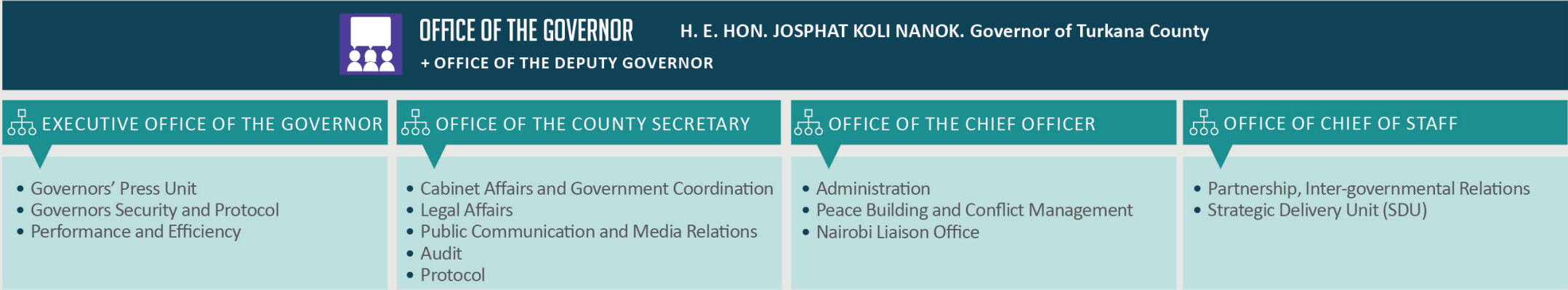
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK


The Office of the Governor provides overall leadership in the county. The Office coordinates the functions of the County Departments and leadership in county development. Each of the Departments and Directorates are responsible for implementing the programmes and projects within their sector in the CIDP, contributing to cross-sectoral integrated flagships as well as monitoring implementation and outcomes. The Economic Planning Department under the Department of Finance and Economic Planning is responsible for developing the CIDP and should monitor outcome level indicators to ensure CIDP implementation and support the Office of the Governor in coordination of activities, particularly for cross-sectoral collaboration.

The county’s organogram is outlined below and demonstrates the organization structure of the County Government as outlined in Executive Order 01/2017. The County Assembly will ensure sound legislation to support CIDP implementation and have a role in oversight. Development partners, the private sector and civil society will implement the CIDP in collaboration with the County Government. The county links to the National Government through the Council of Governors and the Partnerships and Intergovernmental Relations Directorate under the Office of the Governor and through individual Departments. Civil society, Research and Development partners also link to the county through the Office of the Governor and through individual Departments. Public engagement, through devolved structures will be managed by the Department of Public Service, Administration and Disaster Management.



TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT ORGANOGRAM





OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

VISION: THE HALLMARK OF TRANSFORMATIVE GOVERNANCE

MISSION STATEMENT: TO PROVIDE TRANSFORMATION LEADERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TURKANA

| | PROGRAMME | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|----|---|---|---|------------------|
| 1. | GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES | To facilitate an enabling work environment and promote effective and efficient service delivery amongst all staff | An enhance institutional framework for efficient and effective service delivery | Million KSH 1160 |
| 2. | STRATEGY AND DELIVERY | To support the development of strategies and implementation of flagship projects | Improved development outcomes | Million KSH 1110 |
| 3. | PARTNERSHIPS AND INVESTMENTS | To Enhance the county investment levels through Public Private Partnership initiatives | Improved County GDP | Million KSH 100 |
| 4. | PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT | To promote peace within the county and among neighboring communities | Improved Peace and Security in the County | Million KSH 1827 |
| 5. | GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA RELATIONS | Objective: Enhance effective and timely communication / dissemination of government policies and programme | Enhanced awareness, interaction, understanding and ownership in County policies and programmes | Million KSH 236 |
| 6. | COUNTY AUDIT SERVICES | Enhance effective and timely communication / dissemination of government policies and programs | Prudent use of public resources | Million KSH 160 |
| 7. | UPGRADE OF KEY COUNTY PREMISES | To provide the County Government with a modern residence | A conducive and quality accommodation environment to enhance efficient and effective service delivery | Million KSH 394 |




COUNTY ASSEMBLY

VISION: TO BE A LEADING LEGISLATURE OF EXCELLENCE IN UPHOLDING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, SEPARATION OF POWERS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

MISSION STATEMENT: TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION, LEGISLATION, OVERSIGHT AND PROMOTION OF EQUITY AND EQUALITY FOR THE PEOPLE OF TURKANA COUNTY

| | PROGRAMME | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|----|---|--|---|------------------|
| 1. | GENERAL ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT SERVICES | To promote effective and efficient service delivery at the County Assembly | Smooth operations of the departments and committee services | Million KSH 8265 |
| 2. | INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT | To create a conducive working environment for staff and members | Improved County Assembly operations | Million KSH 1080 |
| 3. | PARTNERSHIPS & DONOR ENGAGEMENT | Building partnerships and resource mobilisation | Integrated and coordinated approach to development | Million KSH 150 |



COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

VISION: TO BE THE LEAD PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD IN THE PROVISION OF A HIGH PERFORMING, DYNAMIC AND ETHICAL COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE

MISSION STATEMENT: TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN ADEQUATE PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE FOR QUALITY AND EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY, REALIZATION OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND FOSTERING NATIONAL UNITY

| | PROGRAMME | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|----|---|--|---|------------------|
| 1. | GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES | To facilitate an enabling work environment and promote effective and efficient service delivery | An enhance institutional framework for efficient and effective service delivery | Million KSH 1568 |
| 2. | HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT | To manage and improve the performance in the county public service | Enhanced capacity of the government employees | Million KSH 1568 |
| 3. | GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION | To enhance good governance and ensure public participation amongst the members of the public | Peoples involvement in governance processes | Million KSH 325 |
| 4. | DISASTER MANAGEMENT | To Prepare for, mitigate against, respond to and support recovery efforts to disasters and emergencies | Effective coordination of efforts and management of Disasters and Emergencies in the County | Million KSH 325 |
| 5. | ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT SERVICES | To enhance service delivery at all levels of Government | Improved access to Government Services | Million KSH 1870 |
| 6. | COUNTY INSPECTORATE SUPPORT PROGRAMME | To establish, equip and enhance effectiveness of the county inspectorate | Support the enforcement of the county laws and regulations | Million KSH 221 |



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE, ADMINISTRATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

VISION: TO BE A SECTOR OF EXCELLENCE IN THE PROMOTION OF ENABLING ENVIRONMENT WHERE PEOPLE OF TURKANA COUNTY ENJOY QUALITY SERVICE

MISSION STATEMENT: ESTABLISH STRUCTURES THAT PROVIDE CONDUCTIVE AND INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR HIGH PRODUCTIVE WORKFORCE, CONVINIENT WORKPLACES AS WELL AS CROSS SYSTEMS FOR PREPAREDNESS, MITIGATION, PREVENTION, REPONSE AND RECOVERY FROM DISASTER EMERGENCIES

| | PROGRAMME | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|----|---|--|---|------------------|
| 1. | GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES | To facilitate an enabling work environment and promote effective and efficient service delivery | An enhance institutional framework for efficient and effective service delivery | Million KSH 50 |
| 2. | HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT | To manage and improve the performance in the county public service | Enhanced capacity of the government employees | Million KSH 85 |
| 3. | GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION | To enhance good governance and ensure public participation amongst the members of the public | Peoples involvement in governance processes | Million KSH 335 |
| 4. | DISASTER MANAGEMENT | To prepare for, mitigate against, respond to and support recovery efforts to disasters and emergencies | Effective coordination of efforts and management of disasters and emergencies in the County | Million KSH 1910 |
| 5. | ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT SERVICES | To enhance service delivery at all levels of government | Improved access to government services | Million KSH 41 |
| 6. | COUNTY INSPECTORATE SUPPORT PROGRAMME | To establish, equip and enhance effectiveness of the County inspectorate | Support the enforcement of the County laws and regulations | Million KSH 233 |



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

VISION: TO BE ACCOUNTABLE TO THE PUBLIC IN PROVIDING EFFICIENT PLANNING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES WITH THE AIM OF PROMOTING GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY TO REALIZE THE FULL POTENTIAL OF TURKANA COUNTY'S ECONOMY

MISSION STATEMENT: TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TURKANA COUNTY THROUGH PRUDENT PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, CONTROL AND PLANNING

| | PROGRAMME | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|----|-----------------------------------|--|--|------------------|
| 1. | COUNTY ECONOMIC PLANNING SERVICES | To strengthen policy formulation, planning, budgeting and implementation of the CIDP 2018-2022 | Improved County Economic Planning Services | Million KSH 2835 |
| 2. | PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT | To increase reliability, stability and soundness of the financial sector | A transparent and accountable system for the management of public resources | Million KSH 2970 |
| 3. | COUNTY PROCUREMENT SERVICES | To facilitate county departments in efficient and quality goods for services | Improved service delivery | Million KSH 792 |
| 4. | ICT AND E-GOVERNMENT | To improve the livelihoods of citizens by ensuring the availability of accessible, efficient, reliable and affordable ICT services | Improved livelihoods of citizens by ensuring the availability of accessible, efficient, reliable and affordable ICT services | Million KSH 561 |



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PASTORAL ECONOMY AND FISHERIES

VISION: TO BE THE LEADING AGENT TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL, EMPLOYMENT CREATION AND INCOME GENERATION AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN TURKANA COUNTY

MISSION STATEMENT: TO FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERY RESOURCES FOR FOOD SECURITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVED LIVELIHOOD RESILIENCE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AND INCREASED PRODUCTION

| | PROGRAMME | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|----|--|---|---|------------------|
| 1. | AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME | To improve food security and strengthen Communities livelihoods | Increased agricultural productivity and crop yields to make Turkana food secure | Million KSH 1540 |
| 2. | IRRIGATION AND LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAMME | To reclaim land and enhance its productivity in order to support both human and livestock population as well as environmental conservation | To Increase agricultural productivity and crop yields to make Turkana food secure | Million KSH 4352 |
| 3. | NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL & RURAL INCLUSIVE GROWTH PROJECT | To increase agricultural productivity and profitability of targeted rural communities in selected wards in Turkana County, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response | Increased agricultural productivity and profitability | Million KSH 533 |
| 4. | VETERINARY SERVICES | To safeguard Human and Veterinary health and make Turkana a livestock disease free county | Improved livestock health | Million KSH 495 |
| 5. | FISHERIES PROGRAMMES | To provide for the exploration, exploitation, utilization, management development and conservation of fisheries resources | Improved fisheries productivity and production | Million KSH 1190 |
| 6. | LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SERVICES | Enhanced pastoralist resilience through Increased pasture and browse, adequate availability of feeds storage and conservation | Livestock production and productivity enhanced | Million KSH 2519 |



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SANITATION

VISION: A HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE COUNTY

MISSION STATEMENT: OFFER HIGH QUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE HEALTH SERVICES TO TURKANA COUNTY RESIDENTS AND PROMOTING AN ALCOHOL AND DRUG FREE ENVIRONMENTS

| | PROGRAMME | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|----|---|---|--|------------------|
| 1. | GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES | Delivery of quality, effective and efficient services | An enhanced institutional framework for efficient and effective service delivery | Million KSH 2694 |
| 2. | PLANNING, POLICY AND MONITORING & EVALUATION | Enhanced quality and procedures | An enhanced institutional framework for efficient and effective service delivery | Million KSH 585 |
| 3. | PREVENTIVE AND PROMOTIVE HEALTHCARE SERVICES | Increased access to and utilisation of quality preventive and promotive health services | - | Million KSH 4460 |
| 4. | CURATIVE HEALTHCARE SERVICES | To provide curative healthcare services | - | Million KSH - |



DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS

VISION: TO REALIZE ADEQUATE AND ACCESSIBLE QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS IN THE COUNTY

MISSION STATEMENT: TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUALITY FOR SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

| | PROGRAMME | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|----|---|---|--|-------------------|
| 1. | GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES | Delivery of quality, effective and efficient services | An enhanced institutional framework for efficient and effective service delivery | Million KSH - |
| 2. | ROADS DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE | An efficient and effective road transport network for social economic development | - | Million KSH 10825 |
| 3. | DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF TRANSPORT | A conducive and quality working environment to enhance efficient and effective service delivery | - | Million KSH 4111 |
| 4. | DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC WORKS | A conducive and quality working / accommodation environment to enhance efficient and effective service delivery | - | Million KSH 2595 |
| 5. | MECHANICAL SERVICES | - | - | Million KSH 23 |
| 6. | STRUCTURAL SERVICES | Quality assurance | - | Million KSH 23 |
| 7. | ELECTRICAL SERVICES | - | - | Million KSH 23 |
| 8. | BUILDING INSPECTORATE SERVICES | - | - | Million KSH 23 |
| 9. | ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES | - | - | Million KSH 23 |



DEPARTMENT OF WATER SERVICES ENVIRONMENT AND MINERAL RESOURCES

VISION: WATER SECURE COUNTY WITH EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES FOR IMPROVED WATER SERVICE DELIVERY AND ENSURE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN A CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT THAT PROMOTES SUSTAINABLE EXPLOITATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES IN TURKANA COUNTY

MISSION STATEMENT: EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE QUALITY WATER FOR SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

| PROGRAMME | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|--|---|--|---------------------|
| 1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES | To ensure an efficient and effective service delivery working with related sectors in an integrated institutional framework | An enhanced institutional framework for efficient and effective service delivery | Million KSH 1490 |
| 2. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION | To provide adequate and quality water | Strengthened sustainable water supply and sanitation services | Million KSH 22248.5 |
| 3. WATER AND CATCHMENT PROTECTION | To strengthen community participation in water resource management so as to mitigate conflict over the resource | Optimal, sustainable and equitable development and use of water resources in the County | Million KSH 671.32 |
| 4. WATER SECTOR GOVERNANCE | To strengthen the institutional framework for better coordination and governance of the water sector | Improved planning coordination and management of the water sector | Million KSH 745 |
| 5. ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE, COMPLIANCE, CONSERVATION & PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT | To enhance environmental quality and foster Sustainable Development in Turkana County | Clean and healthy environment that creates a conducive environment for sustainable development | Million KSH 1159 |
| 6. MINERAL RESOURCE MAPPING, CAPACITY BUILDING AND MANAGEMENT OF MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES | To promote mining and quarrying activities in Turkana county | Mining and quarrying industry that will improve community livelihood and contribute to the economy of Turkana County | KSH 1003 |
| 7. PETROLEUM | To ensure compliance to the proposed Energy Bill | Optimal, sustainable and equitable development and use of water resources in the County | Million KSH 500 |



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SPORTS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

VISION: A COUNTY WITH A NATIONALLY COMPETITIVE QUALITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING THAT PROMOTES SPORTS AND PROVIDES QUALITY OF LIFE

MISSION STATEMENT: TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING, NURTURE SPORTS TALENTS FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

| PROGRAMME | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|---|--|---|--------------|
| 1. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT | To provide education geared towards holistic development of the child's capability | Improved access to basic education | KSH 8930 |
| 2. TURKANA EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT FUND | Facilitate needy students to access secondary and tertiary education | An empowered community with requisite skills for the job market | KSH 3000 |

| PROGRAMME | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--------------|
| 3. VOCATIONAL TRAINING | Foster appropriation of the peoples educational capacities with the new social-economic conditions to support self-employment and entrepreneurship | Promotion tertiary education | KSH 1523 |
| 4. SOCIAL PROTECTION | To enhance social protection development | Enhanced exclusivity and attainment of SDG | KSH 349 |
| 5. SPORTS AND TALENT DEVELOPMENT | To promote sports and talent development in Turkana county | Increased competitiveness of the local talents and broadened sources of income | KSH 562 |



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE GENDER AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

VISION: VTO BE A GLOBAL LEADER IN PROMOTING TRADE INVESTMENT, INDUSTRIAL AND SUSTAINABLE CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR AS WELL AS CHAMPIONING FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND A GENDER EQUITABLE SOCIETY

MISSION STATEMENT: TO PROMOTE AND PRESERVE ALL TOURIST AND CULTURAL SIGHTS, CHAMPION THE GROWTH OF VIBRANT AND PROFITABLE COOPERATIVES, FINANCING SUSTAINABLE SMES, ENCOURAGING FAIR TRADING PRACTICES AND PROMOTE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

| PROGRAMME | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|---|---|---|------------------|
| 1. TRADE DEVELOPMENT & PROMOTION | To promote trade, broaden export base and markets as well as undertake County branding of products and to provide efficient support service delivery for enterprise development | Increased contribution of commerce to the economy and increased contribution of MSME's to trade developments | Million KSH 4760 |
| 2. STANDARDIZATION & METROLOGY SERVICES | To provide standards for consumable products and support to MSME's | Increased trade fair practices and consumer protection | Million KSH 665 |
| 3. COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT | To promote cooperative sector development and improve governance and management of cooperative societies | Improved cooperatives performance, accountability, good governance and enabling environment for the cooperative societies | Million KSH 1040 |
| 4. PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT | To contribute towards gender equality and protection of vulnerable groups in order to achieve socio – economic and sustainable development | Reduced gender inequality at all levels of development. | Million KSH 975 |



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN AREAS MANAGEMENT

VISION: PROVISION OF EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE LAND AND ENERGY ADMINISTRATION THAT PROMOTE SECURITY OF TENURE, EQUITABLE ACCESSIBLE TO LAND AND ENERGY WITH SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

MISSION STATEMENT: PROVIDE A SPATIAL FRAMEWORK TO GUIDE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, AND MANAGE LAND FOR EQUITABLE ACCESS AND OWNERSHIP AND PROVISION OF GREEN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

| PROGRAMME | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|---|--|---|---------------------|
| GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES | An enhanced institutional framework for efficient and effective service delivery | Delivery of quality, effective and efficient services | Million KSH 100,000 |

| PROGRAMME | | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|-----------|---|--|---|------------------|
| 1. | DEVOLVED LAND GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION | Ensure coordinated development and land acquisition | Enhanced public participation and inclusiveness on land management & governance | Million KSH 245 |
| 2. | PHYSICAL PLANNING SERVICES | To determine general directions and trends for physical development and sectoral development in the County | Improved land use for sustainable development | Million KSH 1195 |
| 3. | ENERGY DEVELOPMENT | To increase energy access and harness the renewable forms of energy readily available in the County and benefit economically and socially from the petroleum exploration activities taking place in the County | Improved service delivery, enhanced security and improved education performance | Million KSH 1336 |
| 4. | URBAN AREAS MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME | To plan for, provide and manage urban infrastructure & services | Co-ordinated development in urban areas | Million KSH 2965 |
| 5. | HOUSING PROGRAMME | To create opportunities to provide decent, secure housing for the County citizens | To create opportunities to provide decent, secure housing for the County citizens | Million KSH 775 |
| 6. | KENYA URBAN SUPPORT PROGRAMME | To establish and strengthen urban institutions to deliver improved infrastructure and services | Improved quality of life | Million KSH 1000 |



DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM CULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

VISION: TO BE GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE IN TOURISM, CULTURE, HERITAGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION




MISSION STATEMENT: TO PROMOTE, HARNESS CULTURAL HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

| PROGRAMME | | OBJECTIVE | KEY OUTCOMES | TOTAL BUDGET |
|-----------|---|---|--|-------------------|
| 1. | TOURISM PRODUCT & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT & INNOVATION | Promote and encourage the development of diverse tourism product across the supply chain focusing on value addition | Increased income from diversified tourism products ranging from culture, archaeological and wildlife | Million KSH 1116 |
| 2. | TOURISM MARKETING AND PROMOTION | Develop, implement and co-ordinate a marketing strategy for promoting Turkana as a preferred destination | Increased visibility for Turkana and preference as a destination | Million KSH 531 |
| 3. | CULTURE, HERITAGE AND ARTS | To promote culture, heritage and the arts as the driving force behind human, socio-economic development | Creation of opportunities for poverty reduction through job creation and incomes derived from creative cultural industries | Million KSH 1081 |
| 4. | PROGRAMME HERITAGE | To improve heritage awareness, knowledge appreciation and conservation | Improved heritage awareness, knowledge appreciation and conservation | Million KSH 157 |
| 5. | FORESTY DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT | To enhance the natural resource base to sustainably underpin socio-economic benefits | Enhanced exploitation and sustainable utilization of forestry resources | Million KSH 875 |
| 6. | MANAGEMENT OF INVERSIVE SPECIES | To manage invasive species to reduce loss of land use and to increase productive outputs | To sustainably manage natural forests for social, economic and environmental benefits | Million KSH 45 |
| 7. | WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT | To conserve wildlife and biological diversity | Enhance exploration and sustainable utilization of wildlife resources | Million KSH 451.4 |



PROPOSED SECTORAL INTEGRATED FLAGSHIPS

| NO. | LEAD SECTOR-ACTIVITY | OBJECTIVE AND DESCRIPTION | IMPLEMENTING SECTORS & PARTNERS | JUSTIFICATION FOR FLAGSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE ADDRESSED | ESTIMATED COST (KSHS. MILLIONS) |
|---|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| <div> <div></div> <div>HEALTH AND SANITATION</div> </div> | | | | | |
| 1 | Early Childhood Nutrition Support Programme | To provide adequate nutrients for children 0-7 years old with rich nutrition that will enhance the child's learning capacity. This involves provision of high nutritional grains e.g. green-grams, lentils, fish, fortified flour with essential vitamins, enriched milk etc. | UNICEF, TCG, Save the Children, GoK, Farmers | The ability of a child to learn is determined by the nutrition. With reduced stunting and wasting a child health risk status is lowered and has a higher rate of success later in life. | 2 500 |
| 2 | Sub-county hospitals up-grading | Turkana county has 10 sub-county Hospitals. These are not meeting standards in terms of infrastructure, Human resources, equipment and levels of specialized services offered. The intention is to upgrade them to level 4 status. The effect will be reduce number of referrals toLodwar County Referral Hospital (LCRH) distances covered & improve diversity of specialised services offered. | Department of Health and Sanitation Department of Energy, Department of Water, Department of Roads, Department of Public Service- roles of other partners include installation of electricity systems- solar power, provision of water facilities, opening up access roads for easy transfers of patients, hiring of health workers | Patient referrals, consultant/ expert referral, access to specialised services number of patients referrals to LCRH | 700 |
| 3 | Human resource for health | Turkana health workers population not meeting the Kenyan recommended staffing norms and W.H.O standards currently we are operating at 8% of recommended WHO staffing standards. As more health facilities continue to be constructed the need for human resources for health increases | County public service board, Department of Health, Department of Public Service, Department of Finance county assembly. Roles include identification of HR gaps, designing job specifications, training & orientation and performance management | Acute shortage of health workers, poor service delivery, inefficiency, access & quality | 2 000 |
| 4 | County referral hospital upgrading | LCRH is operating as level 4, the intention is to upgrade it to level 5, through upgrading of infrastructure, etc. to be graded as an internship/teaching centre | Department of Health and Sanitation, Department of Public Service, Department of Public Works, Department of Works, allotment of land, physical planning, survey of land, design B.Q approval of building plans, project management, provision of funds for construction | Referrals outside the county & service delivery access quality | 500 |
| 5 | Universal Health care - Social insurance cover (NHIF) for 80000 families in the first 5 years | Per the Governor's Manifesto and the "Big Four" of Vision 2030, universal healthcare to reach the most disadvantaged will be undertaken. | TCG, Finance and Economic Planning, NHIF,World Bank | With 96.4% poverty index in the county, the population cant afford the basic health care | 2500 |
| 6 | Expansion, upgrading and rehabilitation of health infrastructure | The objective is to ensure that health facilities are up to standard and serving disadvantaged populations | Health and Sanitation, Finance and Economic Planning, Public Works, Energy, Lands | The current health infrastructure is dilapidated and not suitable to accommodate a growing population. There is an urgent need to upgrade the status of the infrastructure and provide health care in a conducive environment | 2000 |
| 7 | Multi-sector coordination mechanism to address acute and chronic malnutrition through establishment of high-impact nutrition specific and sensitive flagship projects in each sector; A multi-sector coordination mechanism anchored in the department of Agriculture designed along the Kenya food and nutrition security policy defined to spearhead the projects in each sector. | Address acute and chronic malnutrition of women, children, elderly and other disadvantaged groups. | Agriculture and Pastoral Economy, Health, Finance, Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs, Education | The nutrition status of children under five is critical due to a variety of factors such as poor complementary feeding practices, poor household dietary diversity, poor hygiene and sanitation and increased childhood illnesses | 2500 |

PROPOSED SECTORAL INTEGRATED FLAGSHIPS CONTINUED

| NO. | LEAD SECTOR-ACTIVITY | OBJECTIVE AND DESCRIPTION | IMPLEMENTING SECTORS & PARTNERS | JUSTIFICATION FOR FLAGSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE ADDRESSED | ESTIMATED COST (KSHS. MILLIONS) |
|---|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------|
|  EDUCATION, SPORTS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | |
| 8 | Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) | Construction of new ECDE model centres and six per ward | Education ECDE as a lead sector and UNICEF, WFT Kenya Red Cross, World Vision and Feed the Children as partnering sectors | Increased enrolment, reduce learner's absenteeism, reduced access because of distance to school, increased literacy levels, retention of learners and child friendly environment | 1 800 |
| 9 | Sports stadiums (Lodwar, Lokichar and Kakuma) UNHCR and PPP | To establish and operationalize a sports stadium that will help address sports talents gaps and their training facilities being composed of stalls/stands, field track, gymnasium, sports arena, latrines, talent academy, admin block, ablution block, tartar carpet, stand by generator, fencing, sports equipment etc. | Sports Kenya-to provide additional funds and stadium design. Athletes Kenya- to provide tartar carpet and assist to train and manage athletes | Under-developed sports talent and infrastructure, | 2 000 |
| Department of Lands-land surveying, physical planning, allotment letter. | | | | | |
| Department of Water-drilling of borehole and water connections Department of Energy-electrical works and solar panels plus standby generator | | | 75 professional Athletes, 60-football teams, 7-volleyball clubs, 3- basketball clubs | | |
| Department of Roads- construction of stadium road from TUC Department of Environment-greening and landscaping | | | | | |
| Public service-stadium human resource/personnel | | | | | |
|  AGRICULTURE, PASTORAL ECONOMY AND FISHERIES | | | | | |
| 10 | Rangeland rehabilitation reclamation for pasture and food production | A suitable rangeland capable of delivering increased crop and livestock output and productivity for food security and social economic development. This is to be aligned with Cross-Sectoral Integrated Transformative Flagships | Water and irrigation as lead sectors and GIZ, FAO, VSFG, JICA, World Vision, WFP, ICRAF and ILRI as partnering sectors for capacity strengthening and provision of inputs and community mobilization | Poor rangeland incapable of producing adequate livestock feed | 1 000 |
| | | | | Rangeland degradation maps | |
| | | | | Livestock population and distribution | |
| | | | | Soil characteristics/maps | |
| | | | | Human/livestock migration patterns | |
| | | | | Average annual rainfall yields/patterns | |
|  TRADE, GENDER AND YOUTH AFFAIRS | | | | | |
| 11 | Modernization of markets | Establishment of one stop shop market structure | Trade in partnership with public works, lands, environment and finance and planning | Congestion in the current market because of poor designs | 1 050 |
| | | Current: | | Poor hygiene and drainage | |
| | | Hawkers-300(20 groups) | | Storage and insecurity | |
| | | Groceries-130 | | To create jobs | |
| | | Road side hotels-140 | | | |
| | | Butcheries-180 | | | |
| | | SME's - 900 | | | |
| | | | | | |




PROPOSED SECTORAL INTEGRATED FLAGSHIPS CONTINUED

| NO. | LEAD SECTOR-ACTIVITY | OBJECTIVE AND DESCRIPTION | IMPLEMENTING SECTORS & PARTNERS | JUSTIFICATION FOR FLAGSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE ADDRESSED | ESTIMATED COST (KSHS. MILLIONS) |
|--|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------|
|  PUBLIC SERVICE, ADMINISTRATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT | | | | | |
| 12 | Construction and operationalization of sub county admin's office (enhanced devolution) | Construction of 6 administration blocks at Sub County Headquarters | Decentralised administration as the lead sector and public works and the county departments as partnering sectors by providing staff | Inadequate service delivery Number of Sub-county administration offices existing | 300 |
| 13 | County Disaster Operation Centre | A centre well equipped, with all equipment for sharing information related to disaster | Disaster Management as the lead sector and Peace Directorate, National Government, NDMA, Water, Health, Livestock and administration as partnering sectors | Inadequate information to respond to disaster emergencies | 100 |
| | | Meteorological department weather information | | | |
| | | Contingency plans | | | |
| | | Early warning systems data Information dissemination | | | |
| 14 | Refugee/Host Community Service Delivery Integration | To take advantage of the huge refugee population (250,000) to grow a sustainable local economy/municipality by integrating services in Health, Education, Water and Sanitaion, Spatial Planning, Infrastructure Development, Urban Governance, Improving Production and Productivity, Improving access to markets, Improving Natural Resources Management, Improving Investment Climate and Business Environment and Supporting Enterprise Development as per KISED | TCG, DRA, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, WFP, GoK, WB,IFC, Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund, FAO, Private Sector | This approach is essential to provide a market for local products, jobs, sustainable urban areas, infrastructure etc | 5 000 |
|  WATER RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT AND MINERAL RESOURCES | | | | | |
| 15 | Construction of Water Dams | Turkana being majority a pastoralist community with acute water shortages for both humans and livestock requires water infrastructure that can also support food security | GoK, TCG, Partners, Neighbouring counties/countries | National Government, partners and donors will collaborate to prioritise and implement dams with a capacity of 4-5 million cubic metres. | 7 500 |
| 16 | Research, development and utilisation of aquifers and desalination | The discovery of major water aquifers in Turkana County at Lotikipi and Naouu brings in the need to conduct further exploration and research on depth, yield and quality. This enables the development and utilisation of aquifers (with applicable desalination) and other existing high-yielding boreholes and wells. | National Government, Turkana County Government and Partners and research institutions | "Accessible data on Lotikipi and Napuu is not sufficient. There is also need for more exploration and research on utilisation of the aquifers and other potential sources of ground water. | 6 000 |
| 17 | Turkana County Integrated Diagnostic and Testing Centre | There is need to have a fully fledged diagnostic centre to offer laboratory and testing services for various sectors e.g. construction, material testing, soil testing, water quality testing, chemical testing (environment), air quality testing, mineral quality testing, oil contamination testing etc. This can be done through partnerships | TCG, National Govt., UNESCO, Research Institutions, Development Partners and Private Sector | There is increased demand for lab and testing services and this flagship was developed based on cross-sectoral inputs | 600 |

PROPOSED SECTORAL INTEGRATED FLAGSHIPS CONTINUED

| NO. | LEAD SECTOR-ACTIVITY | OBJECTIVE AND DESCRIPTION | IMPLEMENTING SECTORS & PARTNERS | JUSTIFICATION FOR FLAGSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE ADDRESSED | ESTIMATED COST (KSHS. MILLIONS) |
|--|--|--|---|--|---------------------------------|
| INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS | | | | | |
| 18 | Upgrading to bitumen standards of major towns (50 km) and Improvement of other roads | Site clearance, earthworks, drainage works, laying of AC | Department of Roads as the lead sector partnering with Department of Lands and Water, KENHA, KURA, KERRA, NEMA etc. | Inaccessibility | 3 000 |
| | | At least 3 kilometres per Sub-county town | | Only 16 km of county roads out of 2969 km is tarmacked | |
| | | County roads-2969 km | | We need improved roads to support the current National Roads being constructed to enhance connectivity | |
| | | National road-2131.2 km | | | |
| | | Dilapidated national roads | | | |
| LANDS, ENERGY,URBAN AREAS MANAGEMENT AND HOUSING | | | | | |
| 19 | Mini Grids/Solar PV standalone systems/street light | Installation of solar PV's in public institutions and Partnering with other institutions in creation with mini grids | Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources as the lead sector and GIZ, Department of Petroleum of the National Government, REA, Department of Health, Water, Department of Pastoral Economy, KPLC Education and Trade | Inadequate energy access Inadequate main grid access | 2 000 |
| | | | | Insecurity | |
| | | | | Number of public institutions without access to power | |
| | | | | Number of boreholes using manual pumps | |
| 20 | Implementation of approved integrated strategic urban development plans | Currently Turkana county has got 9 approved integrated strategic urban plans for 9 urban centres. Hence the need to implement the document to realise the plans into action | Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Areas management as the lead sector in partnership with Economic Planning, Environment, Transport, Infrastructure, Water and Irrigation. Others include UN-HABITAT for capacity building, consultancy, training and lastly national land commission | Uncontrolled development, conflicting land use | 1 000 |
| | | | | Population growth | |
| | | | | Number of plots surveyed | |
| | | | | Land transactions | |
| | | | | Open defecation rate, insecurity incidence | |
| TOURISM, CULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES | | | | | |
| 21 | Greening Turkana | Establishment of 30 tree nurseries capable of producing 100,000 seedlings per site per year for transplanting and improving tree cover from 4.06% to 10%. Improve and integrate strategy for tree cover | Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources as the lead sector and KFS, KEFRI, NEMA and Departments of Water, Livestock and Lands. Others include CBOs, CFAs and CPAs | Forest cover at 4.04% instead of 10% according to the Constitution of Kenya | 1 000 |
| | | | Deforestation, excessive charcoal burning, low tree (vegetation) cover, climate change and soil erosion | | |
| 21 | Tourism and Cultural Promotion | To improve and operationalize a cultural centre to showcase the rich Turkana cultural heritage through Cultural Activities, performance and exhibitions; promote cultural tourism; promote community interaction, trade and investment | Culture and the arts as the lead sector in partnership with trade and tourism, energy and environment, security and national administration, state department of culture, NMK, water etc. other partners are, Department of foreign affairs, education institutions, universities, communities, FBOs, private sector and UNESCO | Lack of community cohesion and social interaction, threat to community's culture by globalization and climate change | 300 |
| 22 | Ng'aren Science Park for Humanity | This is earmarked to be the next big thing in Tourism to support archaeology and learning, preservation and international gallery, monuments, desert safaris all in one package | Office of the Governor, TBI, National Government, Partners | A flagship to capture the strategic advantage of Turkana in rich hominid fossil and to be the premier park in archaeology and palaeontology in Africa. | 10 000 |

PROPOSED SECTORAL INTEGRATED FLAGSHIPS CONTINUED

| NO. | LEAD SECTOR-ACTIVITY | OBJECTIVE AND DESCRIPTION | IMPLEMENTING SECTORS & PARTNERS | JUSTIFICATION FOR FLAGSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE ADDRESSED | ESTIMATED COST (KSHS. MILLIONS) |
|---|--|---|--|---|---------------------------------|
|  FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING | | | | | |
| 22 | Cross-Sectoral Research and Development, Data Management, and Evidence for Decision Making | Objective: To establish inclusive and evidence based decision making in Turkana County, based upon collecting, storing, analysing, managing and interpreting data The county has prepared the CIDP from an Evidence-Based Approach. To sustain the required decision making all sectors will have to conduct thorough research in order to come up with the right interventions to inform cabinet policies. This has been made mandatory in all sectors e.g., salinity distribution, water depths, cost of production of food in schemes, History and Culture, ARIC, trade volumes, oil, economy, market research, palaeontology etc. This will also strengthen resource mobilization | Financial and Economic Planning, All TCG Sectors and CA, ICRAF, Turkana County Donors and Investors, Project Leads, NDMA, Kenya Bureau of Statistics, Research Institutions, Partners, TUC, Oxford and UoN (REACH Programme), WARMA, Millennial Water Alliance, UNESCO, UNEP, UNICEF , KEFRI, ICRAF, KARLO, ILRI, AU-IBAR, TBI IGAD, JICA, USAID, GIZ, EU | Current decisions are not based on any research. Research is key in determining programmes that have direct positive impact on the lives of people and that whether such programmes are sustainable in the long run. Turkana County bas initiated the use of the Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence Based Decision Making (SHARED) and the Resilience Diagnostic and Decision Support Tool. To ensure evidence based decision making, Turkana County Planning Department must ensure that all data that is available or being collected for Turkana County in a central place, organized, and accessible for decision making within and across sectors. | 400 |
| 23 | Local Revenue and Multi Partner Trust Fund Resource Mobilization | In order to achieve socio-economic development, various stakeholders and development partners have a distinctive role to play in resource mobilization i.e. revenue department, health, water, trade & tourism, livestock, fisheries & agriculture, lands and others The target is to fund raise 20% of annual county equitable share | Finance and Economic Planning, Trade & tourism, health, water & irrigation & agriculture, livestock, fisheries & pastoral economy, energy & physical planning. OOG-resources mobilization & partnership, UNDP-policy formulation & standardization, UNICEF-nutrition, health, WASH, education, UNHCR- refugee settlement & welfare, FBO-collaboration in development, CSO- civil education | Insufficient funds (Revenue) to meet county needs. Turkana County requires various interventions as evident in the resource gap analysis to ensure a decent standard of living is achieved for its residents | 500 |
|  OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR | | | | | |
| 25 | Peace building and conflict management | Development of peace centres at sub-counties | Office of the Governor as the lead sector and National Government, UNDP, Mercy Corps, Fenchurch Aid, neighbouring countries, FBOs, NGOs CBOs | Reported incidents of raids | 140 |
| | | Resettlement of conflict affected centres | | Insecurity | 750 |
| | | Support peace commemoration initiatives | | Measured by peace agreements signed, displaced and re-settled pastoralist's, | 70 |
| | | Development of peace policy | | | 20 |
| 26 | County Headquarters | To provide a county seat as its headquarters | Office of the Governor, Finance and Economic Planning, Public Works | Inadequate infrastructure to support Government operations | 400 |
| 27 | Establish Turkana Higher Education Loan Scheme (THELS) | To provide adequate bursary in a sustainable manner for the current and future generations | TCG, TCA, HELB, Finance Institutions | This will assist the county to free more resources for job creation and other capital projects | 1 000 |
|  COUNTY ASSEMBLY | | | | | |
| 28 | Construction of new county assembly building/chambers | Board decided that construction of new chambers was necessary after realisation that current chamber was too cramped for the 47 members, | Turkana County Assembly | Creating more space for the honourable members | 400 |
| | | | | 47 members and serving clerks | |

TOTAL FUNDS REQUIRED FOR FLAGSHIP PROJECTS (KSH Millions)

59,030

DRAFT TURKANA COUNTRY INTEGRATED FLAGSHIPS



FLAGSHIP 1

NATURAL RESOURCES REGENERATION FOR
ECOLOGICAL AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC
EMPOWERMENT AND WELL-BEING

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

- Promote awareness of the systems inter-relationships among sectors, partnerships, platforms and citizens for enhancing landscapes and livelihoods and quality of life.
- Restore landscape health, productivity, and resilience (land, land cover and species diversity, grazing land management, sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, effective water capture and sustainable use and security, biological diversity and wildlife, renewable energy production and carbon capture) for pastoralists and farming households and in support to IDPs.
- Enhance education and entrepreneurial skills for women, girls and boys.
- Promote sustainable, green business and industry based on natural resources (e.g. aloe processing, sustainable charcoal production, multi-use abattoirs for capacity building, fertilizer production and biogas).
- Promote sustainable energy production and diversity of diets for health, nutrition and food security of households and members of IDPs.
- Enhance institutions for collective land, emergency response planning for peace and security.



DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, conflict, injustice, weak institutions, lack of quality and quantity of water and sanitation, land degradation and low land cover and limited diversity of species, drought, climate change, unsustainable energy at household level, low education and high dropout rates, gender inequality, poor health and well-being, issues around internally displaced people, lack of entrepreneurial skills.



FLAGSHIP 2

INCREASING SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVITY
AND MARKETS LINKAGES ASSOCIATED
WITH AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND
FISHERIES-BASED LIVELIHOODS

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

- Promote awareness of the systems inter-relationships among sectors, partnerships, platforms and citizens for enhancing productive landscapes, livelihoods and well-being.
- Establish multi-stakeholder platform for capacity development among farmers (women, youth and orphans, elderly, widows, persons with disabilities), community leaders, extension / advisory services, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs, market actors and intermediaries, educators and health professionals.
- Enhance nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart agricultural productivity (farm land and peri-urban agriculture) through capacity development on agro-ecological practices that enhance soil organic matter and soil fertility, increase water use efficiency and water supply (farming and domestic), diversify farming systemsproduction of crops, livestock, horticulture, trees and fish and ensure productive inputs including appropriate breeds, information, technologies (including ICT), sustainable energy production, among others.
- Develop entrepreneurial capacity focused on value addition for enhancing livelihoods and markets for vulnerable populations.
- Advance capacities for extension / advisory services in systems approaches and multi-stakeholder processes to enhance sustainable and stable production systems.



DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, low productivity of agriculture, horticulture, livestock and fish systems, lack of quality and quantity of water and sanitation, degradation of land and genetic diversification, drought, climate change, unsustainable energy at household level, low education and high dropout rates, gender inequality, poor health and well-being, lack of entrepreneurial skills, lack of information and knowledge transfer and exchange, underdeveloped markets and lack of infrastructure.



FLAGSHIP 3

ENHANCING HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
GENDER EQUITY SYNERGIES AND
OUTCOMES WHILE PROMOTING
NATURAL RESOURCES RESILIENCE

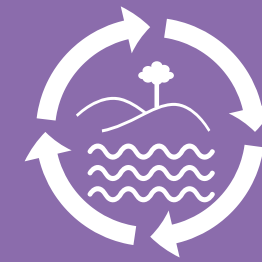
OVERALL OBJECTIVES

- Promote awareness of the systems inter-relationships among sectors, partnerships, platforms and citizens for enhancing landscapes, livelihoods and quality of life and wellbeing.
- Strengthen institutions and enhance linkages between health and sanitation, education, gender equity and sustainable agriculture and natural resources management by harmonizing plans and joint implementation.
- Enhance land health, cover and diversity of species and productivity through sustainable land management practices (afforestation, tree planting, grazing land management, sustainable agriculture, nutrition-sensitive and climate smart agriculture, sustainable charcoal production) and capacity development.
- Increase livelihoods security, education, and health through enhanced nutrition and income for vulnerable populations, in particular, women, youth, elders and people with disabilities.



DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Lack of environment sustainability, lack of land cover, lack of water availability, changes in culture, low levels of entrepreneurial activities, lack of education and economic empowerment for youth and women, elders, low literacy rates, malnutrition, disease prevalence, mortality rates of mothers, infants and children under five, food insecurity, , conflict, lack of gender equity, changes in culture change, low service and empowerment for people with disabilities, lack of renewable energy, lack of synergies among education, health and gender equity, poverty.



FLAGSHIP 3

INCREASING LAND HEALTH AND
PRODUCTIVITY AND HARNESSING OF
LOTIKIPI WATER AQUIFER TO SUPPLY
QUALITY WATER SUPPLIES FOR HUMANS,
LIVESTOCK AND IRRIGATION

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

- Promote awareness of the systems inter-relationships among sectors, partnerships, platforms and citizens for enhancing landscape health, livelihoods, quality of life and well-being.
- Enhance land health, cover and diversity of species and productivity through sustainable land management practices (afforestation, tree planting, grazing land management, sustainable agriculture, nutrition-sensitive and climate smart agriculture, sustainable charcoal production) and capacity development.
- Establish sustainable mechanisms for desalinizing and harnessing Lotikipi aquifer and delivering clean water supply for household, farming and livestock use.
- Increase livelihoods security, education, and health through enhanced nutrition and income for vulnerable populations, in particular, women, youth, elders and people with disabilities.



DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Poverty, hunger and malnutrition, land degradation, low land cover, water scarcity, deforestation, ineffective water capture, lack of clean piped water, water scarcity for both humans and livestock, food insecurity, malnutrition and stunting, school dropouts, low diversification of livelihood, lack of youth employment, lack or ineffective markets.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OUTCOME INDICATORS



OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| Achieved strategy and delivery | No. of flagship projects implemented | 39 | OoG | OoG | 39 | 155 | 310 |
| Partnerships and investments enhanced | No. of UN-TCG Delivery as one reports | 1 | OoG | OoG | 1 | 15 | 30 |
| | No. of PPP initiated by TCG | 3 | OoG | OoG | 3 | 20 | 35 |
| Peace building and conflict management increased | No. of meetings/resettlements done | 3 | OoG | OoG | 3 | 7 | 15 |
| | Reduction in cross border conflict | 3 | OoG | OoG | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | Reduction in conflict/crime rate | 3 | OoG | OoG | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Government communication and media relations expanded | Customer satisfaction survey reports | 0 | Directorate of Public Communication and Media Relations | Directorate of Public Communication and Media Relations | Ongoing | 3 customer satisfaction survey reports | 5 customer satisfaction survey reports |
| County audit services expanded | No. of reports | 15 | Internal audit reports | Director internal audit | Improvement in the strength of internal controls | Further Improvement in the strength of Internal control systems. | Efficiency and effectiveness of operations in the government entities |
| Upgrade of key county premises | 15% of works done | 30% | Security advisor's reports | Security advisor | Project deferred to FY 2018/2019 | 100% completion of structures of the projects | 100% equipping of the structures. |
| | 15% of county headquarter premises secured | 30% of county headquarter premises secured | Security advisor's reports | Security advisor | 30% of county headquarter premises secured | 95% of county headquarter premises secured | 100% of county headquarter premises secured |



COUNTY ASSEMBLY

| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
|---|--|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Improved legislation, oversight and representation | Absorption rate; No. of legislations passed; No. of Committee reports and No. of staff and Members trained | Continuous | CASB | Clerk/CASB | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Construction of ultramodern County Assembly and Speaker's residence | Completed and operational ultramodern County Assembly and No. of offices created for key departments | Progress at 30% | CASB | Clerk/CASB | 50% | 100% | 100% |
| | Completed Speaker's residence | Progress at 20% | CASB | Clerk/CASB | 30% | 100% | 100% |
| Partnerships & donor engagement | No. of partnerships and agreements established | Continuous | CASB | CASB | 20% | 50% | 100% |
| | Amount of resources mobilized through partnerships | 20M | Clerk | Clerk/CASB | 20M | 50M | 100M |



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE, ADMINISTRATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
|--|--|----------|---|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Improved Human Resource management and development | Increased efficiency of effectiveness of the county officers | 60% | Human Resource Management | Director HRM and Development | 60% | 80% | 90% |
| | Improved performance in the county public service | 50 | Human Resource Management | Director Performance Management | 60% | 70% | 80% |
| Enhanced governance and public participation | Level of citizen engagement on governance | 40% | Directorate of Administration | PSADM | 40% | 60% | 80% |
| | Level citizen access to information | 30% | Directorate of Administration | PSADM | 40% | 55% | 70% |
| Sustainable disaster management | % of households in need of food aid | 80% | EWS Monthly Bulletin | Director, Disaster Management | 70% | 60% | 50% |
| | No. of isolated cases responded to under the social protection framework | 30% | Directorate of Disaster Management | PSADM | 5 | 15 | 50 |
| Improved services under decentralization | Delineation and gazettement of village units | 0 | Directorate of Administration | PSADM | 0 | 50% | 80% |
| | Level of Village Council Support Programme | 20% | Directorate of Administration | PSADM | 20% | 50% | 80% |
| Enhanced county inspectorate and enforcement | Equipped training institute | 0 | Directorate of Enforcement & Inspectorate | PSADM | 0 | 50% | 50% |
| | Formulation of Enforcement Policy and Act | 0 | Directorate of enforcement & Inspectorate | PSADM | 0 | 50% | 50% |



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
|---|---|----------|---|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Improved County Economic Planning Services | ADP prepared and submitted to the CA | 5 | CPU | F&P | 5 | 7 | 10 |
| | No. of sectoral and strategic plans developed. | 3 | CPU | F&P | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| | CIDP status preparation reviewed report | 2 | CPU | F&P | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | M&E policy framework and bill developed and disseminated, and the bill passed by the County Assembly. | 1 | CPU | F&P | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | IFMIS Budgeting (P2B) | 0 | CPU | F&P | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| To increase reliability, stability and soundness of the financial sector. | % of county payment through IFMIS | 0.25 | Accounting | F&P | 0.25 | 0.5 | 1 |
| | Annual Financial Report published | 1 | Accounting | F&P | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | Increased awareness and revenue collection | 0.6 | Revenue Department. | F&P | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1 |
| Improved service delivery | Youth, women and PLWDs accessing government procurement | 0.1 | Procurement, Supply chain and warehouse department. | F&P | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |




DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PASTORAL ECONOMY AND FISHERIES


| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
|--|--|----------|---------------------|---|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Agricultural Mechanization Services | % acreage of land ploughed | 25 | Sectoral reports | Department of Agriculture | 40 | 40 | 60 |
| Agricultural Market Access and Linkages project (AMAL) | % increase in volume and value of agricultural produce sold in the market | 10 | Sectoral reports | Department of Agriculture | 20 | 30 | 40 |
| Agricultural Extension, Research and Development | No. of farmers trained | 15,000 | Sectoral reports | Department of Agriculture | 15,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| Farm input subsidy and support | No. of farmers supported | 7,000 | Sectoral reports | Department of Agriculture | 7,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| Horticultural crops diversification and promotion program | No. acreage of land under fruit trees and vegetables | 10 | Sectoral reports | Department of Agriculture | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Pest Control and Management | No. of surveillance done in all the county | 72 | Sectoral reports | Department of Agriculture | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| Irrigation and Land Reclamation Programme | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation development, operation and maintenance | No. of irrigation schemes expanded and rehabilitated | 15 | Sectoral Reports | Department of Irrigation & Land Reclamation | 15 | 35 | 51 |
| | No. of irrigation schemes utilizing drip technology | 4 | Sectoral Reports | Department of Irrigation & Land Reclamation | 4 | 10 | 20 |
| | No. of acres of reclaimed, degraded land put under irrigation | | Sectoral Reports | Department of Irrigation & Land Reclamation | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Asset creation through soil and water conservation and rainwater harvesting management | No. acreage reclaimed | 500 | Sectoral Reports | Department of Irrigation & Land Reclamation | 500 | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| | No. of degraded Ha reclaimed | 10100 | LR Dept., WFP, NDMA | CDLR | 10100 | 19000 | 22000 |
| Kalobeyei Integrated Social Economic Development Project (KISEDPP) | % acreage of land reclaimed; No. of farmers of trained and supported | 10100 | APEF, WFP, FAO, | CDLR | | | |
| Development of strategic land reclamation policies and legislation arrangement | No. of strategic plans and policies developed | 0 | LR Dept., WFP, NDMA | CDLR | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| National Agricultural & Rural Inclusive Growth Project | | | | | | | |
| Community driven development | No. of micro-projects that are implemented, and thus have been approved and supported by CPCU | 0 | CPCU | CPCU | 0 | 150 | 200 |
| Producer organizations and value chain development | Increase in average annual sales turnover of targeted POs (Percentage) | 0 | CPCU | CPCU | 0 | 10% | 15% |
| County community led development | Participating counties including county-level project investments and community micro-projects into their Annual County Development Plans (Percentage) | 0 | CPCU | CPCU | 0 | 40% | 70% |
| Project coordination and management | Satisfactory quarterly project financial and monitoring reports submitted on time (Percentage) (disaggregated by report) | 0 | CPCU | CPCU | 50% | 75% | 100% |



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PASTORAL ECONOMY AND FISHERIES CONT.

| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
|--|--|----------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Veterinary services | | | | | | | |
| Livestock health management (vet drugs and vaccines) | % of animals vaccinated and treated | 65% | CDVS-Sectional Reports | CDVS | 10% | 30% | 50% |
| Veterinary public health services | Improved human and animal health | 0 | CDVS-Sectional Reports | CDVS | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Livestock disease control, PDS and monitoring | % of Livestock keepers reached by veterinary staff | 2 | CDVS-Sectional Reports | CDVS | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Fisheries | | | | | | | |
| Development of fisheries value chain, market access and linkages | Quantity of fish in tonnes landed | 7,290MT | CDoF | CDoF | 8019 | 9702 | 11739 |
| Fisheries information, extension services, training facilities and skill development | % of fisherfolk engaged | 20 | CDoF | CDoF | 20% | 50% | 80% |
| Fisheries infrastructure development for processing and improvement of the landing sites (fish bandas) | % level of postharvest losses, No. of fish processing facilities, | 2 | CDoF | CDoF | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Fish farming/ aquaculture | Proportion of fish from aquaculture produced | 0 | CDoF | CDoF | 5% | 10% | 20% |
| Livestock Production | | | | | | | |
| Development and improvement of livestock feeds | Tonnes of feed produced, stored and supplementary feeds purchased | 100Ton | CDLP | CDLP | 100Ton | 800Tones | 1630Ton |
| Livestock diversification and breed improvement | % of Livestock improved | 1% | CDLP | CDLP | 2% | 2.5% | 3% |
| Livestock risk management (restocking, off-take, response, water trucking, livestock insurance) | No. livestock surviving drought; % of livestock productivity increase/ decrease | 1% | CDLP | CDLP | 1.5% | 1.5% | 3% |
| Rangeland management, pasture reseeding, seed bulking, hay production and resource conservation | Acreage under reseeding; No. of pasture enclosures; No. of wet and dry seasons grazing areas | 450 | CDLP | CDLP | 450 | 5,000 | 10,000 |

| <div>  DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SANITATION </div> | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
| Improved family health | Fully immunized coverage | 64% | DHIS | Health & Sanitation | 67% | 73% | 80% |
| | Skilled deliveries | 43% | DHIS | Health & Sanitation | 47% | 53% | 60% |
| | Exclusive breast feeding | 75% | DHIS | Health & Sanitation | 77% | 78% | 80% |
| | Proportion of children under five stunted | 31% | SMART/ KDHS | Health & Sanitation | 20% | 18% | 15% |
| | Proportion of children under five wasted | 16% | SMART/ KDHS | Health & Sanitation | 16% | 14% | 10% |
| | Reduction morbidity due to communicable diseases | HIV prevalence of 4.0 | DHIS | Health & Sanitation | 4 | 3.5% | 3% |
| Increased access to sanitation | Improved household sanitation through development of WASH system | 2 villages ODF | DHIS, surveys | Health & Sanitation | 2 | 5 | 10 |
| | Functional community units. | 168 community units (CUs). | DHIS, surveys | Health & Sanitation | 196 CUs | 220 CUs | 240 CUs |
| Improved access to Health Services | Average distance between Facilities | 15Km | DHIS, surveys | Health & Sanitation | 12km | 6km | 4km |
| | Percentage of referrals done in the county | 20% | DHIS, surveys | Health & Sanitation | 40% | 60% | 100% |
| Improved health policy, planning and M&E | Universal health insurance coverage | 15% | CHA reports | Health & Sanitation | 27% | 35% | 43% |
| | Quality Improvement | 10% of health facilities with functional QITs | DHIS | Health & Sanitation | 30% | 60% | 90% |
| Enforcing alcoholic drinks control laws | % of alcoholic cases managed | 10% | Alcoholic | Health & Sanitation | 10% | 20% | 40% |

| <div>  DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS </div> | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
| Road accessibility improved | Km road network tarmacked | 10KM | MoIT & PW | CO | 8KM | 33KM | 65KM |
| | Km road network tarmacked/gravelled | 1000KM | MoIT & PW | CO | 100KM | 4200KM | 7000KM |
| | Availability of road network inventory annually and roads mapped | N/A | MoIT & PW | CO | N/A | 3000KM | 5000KM |
| | Equipped and operational material testing lab | 1 | MoIT & PW | CO | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Drifts constructed | 20 | MoIT & PW | CO | 17 | 84 | 140 |
| County transport management improved | Cost of vehicle maintenance (KSh) | 0 | MoIT&PW | CO | 150 M | 180 M | 210 M |
| | Equipped and operational Mechanical garage | 0 | MoIT & PW | CO | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Functional plants and machinery | 24 | MoIT & PW | CO | 21 | 18 | 30 |
| | No of landing jetties | | MoIT & PW | CO | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| | No of airstrips and airport Constructed | 1 | MoIT & PW | CO | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Improved public works | Construction of bridges | 4 | MoIT & PW | CO | 2 | 8 | 14 |
| | Protection and gabion works | 4 | MoIT & PW | CO | 1 | 8 | 14 |
| | Work-flow automation and ISO systems | 0 | MoIT & PW | CO | 0 | 50M | 60M |



DEPARTMENT OF WATER SERVICES ENVIRONMENT AND MINERAL RESOURCES

| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
|--|--|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Improved access to clean and safe drinking water | Distance to the nearest water point: Urban | 0Km-5Km | Department of water Annual Reports | Department of Water Services | 5KM | 4KM | 3KM |
| | Distance to the nearest water point: Rural | 5Km-10Km | Department of water Annual Reports | | 9KM | 8KM | 6KM |
| | Number of successful boreholes drilled | 1267 | Department of water Annual reports | | 1267 | 1417 | 1567 |
| | Protected and well maintained springs | 10 | Department of water Annual reports | | 10 | 25 | 35 |
| Increased water storage and harvesting | Amount in cubic meters of water available for human consumption | 3 million | Department of water Annual reports | | 3 M | 4 M | 5 M |
| | Amount in cubic meters of water available for livestock | 50 million | Department of water Annual reports | | 50 M | 70 M | 100 M |
| Environmental governance, compliance, conservation, protection and management enhanced | No. of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), SEA,SIA and Environmental Audit (EA) reviews | 200 | MWEMR | Department of Environment | 200 | 350 | 500 |
| | No. of noise permits issued to control air and noise pollution | 10 | MWEMR | | 10 | 50 | 100 |
| | No. of farmers practising climate smart farming | 0 | MWEMR | | 0 | 200 | 500 |
| | No. of mining groups accessing credit facilities | 0 | MWEMR | | 0 | 20 | 50 |
| Petroleum | Operational County Petroleum Strategy | 0 | MWEMR | Mineral Resources | 0 | 50% | 100% |
| Establishment of extractive sector regulations and strategies | Operational County Extractive/Mining Strategy | 0 | MWEMR | | 0 | 70% | 100% |



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SPORTS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
|---------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Vocational training | Development of entrepreneurial skills in the VTCs | 60 graduates from carpentry, welding, mechanics, plumbing, hairdressing, masonry, garment making | VTCs | VTCs Directorate | 60 graduates from capentry, welding, mechanics, plumbing, hairdressing , masonry, garment making | 120 graduates | 250 graduates |
| | Increase in formal employment | | | | | | |
| | Increased access to vocational skills | 280 students in all county public VTCs | VTCs | VTCs Directorate | 280 students in all county public VTCs | 400 Students | 600 students |
| | Development of research, innovation and technology in VTCs | Lodwar Centre is the only active research and innovation centre | VTCs | VTCs Directorate | Different designs in welding and garment making. | Fully funded Department of Research and Innovation in the VTCs | Production units in the centres |
| Early childhood education | Increased access, retention and transition | 70% of the children transit to primary schools | ECD Directorate | ECD Directorate | 70% of the children transit to primary schools | 90% of the children transit to primary schools | 95% of the children transit to primary schools |
| | Create child friendly environment | 180 ECDs fully functional with relevant infrastructure and playgrounds | ECD Directorate | ECD Directorate | 180 ECDs fully functional with relevant infrastructure and playgrounds | 360 ECDs fully functional with relevant infrastructure and playgrounds | 540 ECDs fully functional with relevant infrastructure and playgrounds |
| | Enhance hygiene and nutritional status | 31% GAM rates | ECD Directorate | ECD Directorate | 16.2% GAM rates | 14% GAM rates | 10% GAM rates |
| Social Protection | Development of entrepreneurial skills in the PWDs | In 2013, 100 PWDs were given business loans | Directorate of Social Protection | Directorate of Social Protection | 60 PWDs offered loans | 100 PWDs offered loans | 150 PWDs offered loans |
| | Enhanced case management programmes in collaboration with vulnerable people protection department | Vulnerable people protection bill was being drafted in 2013 | Directorate of Social Protection | Directorate of Social Protection | 300 children in Lodwar rescue centre | 450 vulnerable people taken care of | 600 vulnerable people taken care of |
| | Increase knowledge of the public on minority and special groups rights | 40 Ilimanyang community were being taken care of | Directorate of Social Protection | Directorate of Social Protection | 68 Ilimanyang community were being taken care of | 80 Ilimanyang community were being taken care of | 100 Ilimanyang community were being taken care of |



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE GENDER AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
|---|--|----------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Improved access to credit facilities to micro and small-scale enterprises | No. of MSMEs accessing Credit | 372 | Trade | Trade | 372 | 1500 | 3000 |
| Improved compliance and enforcement of fair trade standards | No. of weighing and measuring equipment approved | 450 | W/M | W/M | 450 | 1250 | 2500 |
| Improved business environment and competitiveness | No. of Modernized Markets | 3 | Trade | Trade | 3 | 11 | 17 |
| | No. of Modernized Business Kiosks | 0 | Trade | Trade | 0 | 210 | 350 |
| Technical Graduates imparted with specialized industrial skills | No. of students trained | 32 | Trade | Trade | 32 | 60 | 60 |
| Improved access to cooperative credit | No. of cooperative societies accessing Credit | 0 | Cooperatives | Cooperatives | 0 | 60 | 135 |
| Promote women access to financial services and credit | No of women accessing women loans | 600 | Gender | Gender | 600 | 800 | 1200 |
| Enhanced Youth participation in socio-economic development | Amount disbursed to youths | 0 | Youth | Youth | 0 | 300 | 900 |



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN AREAS MANAGEMENT

| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
|---|--|----------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Improved urban and rural planning | Approved plans (Spatial, Building, Development, PDPs) | 9 | MLEHU | MLEHU | 9 | 16 | 20 |
| Enhanced land administration and management | Title deeds issued | 0 | MLEHU | MLEHU | 0 | 50 | 100 |
| | Allotment letters issued | 40% | MLEHU | MLEHU | 40% | 60% | 100% |
| | Disputes reported and solved | 50% | MLEHU | MLEHU | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Modernized towns | Towns with waste management infrastructure | 9 | MLEHU | MLEHU | 9 | 16 | 20 |
| | Towns with recreational facilities | 0 | MLEHU | MLEHU | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| | Towns with street lights | 10 | MLEHU | MLEHU | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| | Towns with cemeteries | 6 | MLEHU | MLEHU | 6 | 9 | 20 |
| Increased access to affordable and decent housing | Housing units developed using ABTs | 0 | MLEHU | MLEHU | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Improved access to energy (electricity) | Connections to pry | 98 | MLEHU | MLEHU | 98 | 173 | 248 |
| | Connections to Sec | | MLEHU | MLEHU | | | |
| | Connections to Health facilities | | MLEHU | MLEHU | | | |
| | Connections to markets | | MLEHU | MLEHU | | | |
| | Connections to water points | | MLEHU | MLEHU | | | |
| | Number of institutions installed with institutional stoves | 5 | MLEHU | MLEHU | 5 | 40 | 75 |



DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM CULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
|--|---|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| County tourism Improved | Increased Bed Capacity | 739 | TCG-Tourism Department/ Statistics | MoTC &NR | 739 | 800 | 900 |
| | Hosting of Turkana Tourism Cultural festival | 3 | TCG-Tourism/Culture | MoTC &NR | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Awareness of county tradition and culture improved | % of Gazetted and Protected Cultural Sites | 0 | TCG-Tourism/Culture | MoTC &NR | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Forest cover increased | No. of tree seedlings transplanted and survived | 108,526 Seedlings | MoTC &NR | MoTC &NR | 3% | 4% | 4.06% Forest Cover |
| | Hectares of land put under Forestation and rehabilitation of fragile and degraded ecosystem/forest in community lands done. | 0 | MoTC &NR | MoTC &NR | 10Ha | 15Ha | 20Ha |
| Human-wildlife conflict reduced | Area in Hectares of reserves under County Government conservation | 0 | Ministry Records | MoTC &NR | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| | No. of human–wildlife conflict Solved. | 0 | Ministry Records | MoTC &NR | 50 | 100 | 155 |
| | No. of community wildlife associations formed and registered | 0 | Ministry Records | MoTC &NR | 1 | 1 | 2 |



DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM CULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

| Outcome Statements | Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Source Data | Reporting Responsibility | Situation 2018 | Mid-term Target (2020) | End-term Target (2022) |
|--|---|------------------|--|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Improved performance of Human Resource | Improved HR staffing levels and service delivery in county departments | 11% | CPSB HR Reporting, Board Minutes/ Circulars, CPSB Audit Reports, County Departments Requisition/ advisory through Head of County Public Service | CPSB | 89% of staff not inducted. Promotion of about 2500 employees from 2014. | 4,500 employees recruited to the County Public Service | 4,500 Employees inducted and promoted in the County Public Service trained/ inducted. 1000 No. of County Officers trained on retirement training, benefits and effects. |
| Enhanced infrastructure development | Improved ICT governance in CPSB and Reduction in Operational Cost | 20% connectivity | Annual Reports | CPSB | 20% connectivity | 100% connectivity | 100% connectivity |
| Quality management system programming | Improved Quality of Service, Internally & externally and reduced Operational Cost | 0% | ISO 9001:2015 Standards, Advisory by the National Quality Institute (NQI), Proposal by Head of QMS UNIT, Recommendation by the Board, Cabinet Circular/ Memo | CPSB | Appointment of QMS team and their Training. Registration of 4 No. of CPSB Staff to NQI and attendance of 8 No. of NQI Trainings in 2018 | Working QMS System. Trained CPSB Employees on QMS Policies and Standards. Simplified QMS Systems | A simpler QMS Systems- Understood by All employees |
| County Internship Programme | Regulate internship opportunities in the County Public Service | 60 interns | Internship Report | CPSB | 2 No. Recruitments for Interns in the Year 2018. Recruitment of 60 No. Interns for the 2018. | To Graduate 300 Interns from the TCIP by the year 2020 | To absorb 100 Interns into the County Public Service and Other Non-Governmental Organizations. |
| County Public Service Governance | Improved governance in the county public service | 50% | Governance Report | CPSB | Organize County Governance Conference. Carry out the Governance index survey. Train GER Secretariat on Ethics Course. | Established Governance Structures across County Entities. Trained County Employees on Governance and Ethics in the County Public Service | Economic use of available resource. Informed county workforce. |

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Proposed budget for each sector as derived from the sector programmes are shown the Table below. Sectoral integrated flagships have been combined and the budget highlighted in the table. The cross-sectoral integrated flagships are not included in the table and would add an additional KSh2,300 M over five years. In the case of the cross-sectoral integrated flagships, it is intended to have a coordination unit to ensure shared responsibilities and resources to maximize the impacts.

| Sector | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Total (KSH M) |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
|  Governance | 813.00 | 956.00 | 1,163.00 | 1,218.00 | 1,354.00 | 5,499.00 |
|  Finance and Economic Planning | 957.00 | 1,165.50 | 1,184.00 | 1,213.50 | 1,377.00 | 5,897.00 |
|  Water Services, Environment and Mineral Resources | 2,003.00 | 8,573.60 | 6,920.10 | 5,132.06 | 3,346.06 | 26,006.82 |
|  Health & Sanitation Services | 3,622.00 | 3,634.00 | 3,624.00 | 3,601.00 | 3,539.00 | 18,020.00 |
|  Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs | 1,531.00 | 1,947.00 | 2,158.00 | 1,778.00 | 1,977.00 | 8521.00 |
|  Education, Sports and Social Protection | 2,929.00 | 2,889.00 | 2,887.00 | 2,839.00 | 2,820.00 | 14,364.00 |
|  Public Service, Administration & Disaster Management | 1,268.00 | 1,321.00 | 1,373.00 | 1,374.00 | 1,444.00 | 6,780.00 |
|  Infrastructure Transport & Public Works | 2,699.00 | 2,999.00 | 2,675.00 | 2,889.00 | 2,809.00 | 15,051.00 |
|  Agriculture, Pastoral Economy & Fisheries | 1,886.00 | 2,269.00 | 2,357.00 | 2,347.00 | 2,254.00 | 11,509.00 |
|  Tourism, Culture and Natural Resources | 720.65 | 919.15 | 828.31 | 610.17 | 639.07 | 3,709.34 |
|  Lands, Energy, Housing & Urban Areas Mgt. | 783.00 | 1,186.00 | 933.00 | 668.00 | 638.00 | 4283.00 |
|  County Assembly | 1,390.00 | 1,320.00 | 1,060.00 | 1,530.00 | 1,530.00 | 6,830.00 |
|  County Public Service Board | 180.00 | 195.00 | 195.00 | 217.00 | 226.00 | 1,013.00 |
| FLAGSHIPS | 8,956.00 | 8,956.00 | 8,956.00 | 8,956.00 | 8,956.00 | 44,780.00 |
| TOTAL | 29,954.65 | 38,330.25 | 36,313.41 | 34,372.73 | 32,909.13 | 172,263.16 |

SECTION 4 MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Tracking progress towards the achievement of the county’s policies, projects and programmes outlined in each County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) will be undertaken through the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES). Analysis of CIMES results will demonstrate whether the resources spent on implementing CIDP investment programmes are leading to the intended outcomes, impacts and benefits for the county population (GoK 2016).

THE COUNTY M&E SYSTEM WILL HAVE THE FOLLOWING THREE MAIN FUNCTIONS;

1.

To support policy-making, especially budget decision- making (performance-based budgeting) and county planning.
2.

To enhance county departments and partners’ capacities to manage activities at departmental, programme, and project levels. This includes government service delivery and the management of staff.
3.

To enhance transparency and support accountability relationships by revealing the extent to which the county has attained its desired objectives and provides the evidence necessary to underpin strong accountability relationships between county actors.
4.

The county is in the process of finalising its M&E policy and developing its M&E framework to detail the institutional arrangements and responsibilities in co-ordinating M&E functions. The county intends to establish an M&E unit under the Department of Finance and Economic Planning. Section 105(1)
5.

of the County Government Act, 2012 states that: “A county planning unit shall be responsible for ensuring the collection, collation, storage and updating of data and information suitable for the planning process”. In this regard, the designated co-coordinating unit should be under the Department of Economic Planning, in collaboration with line departments and other key stakeholders in the county.

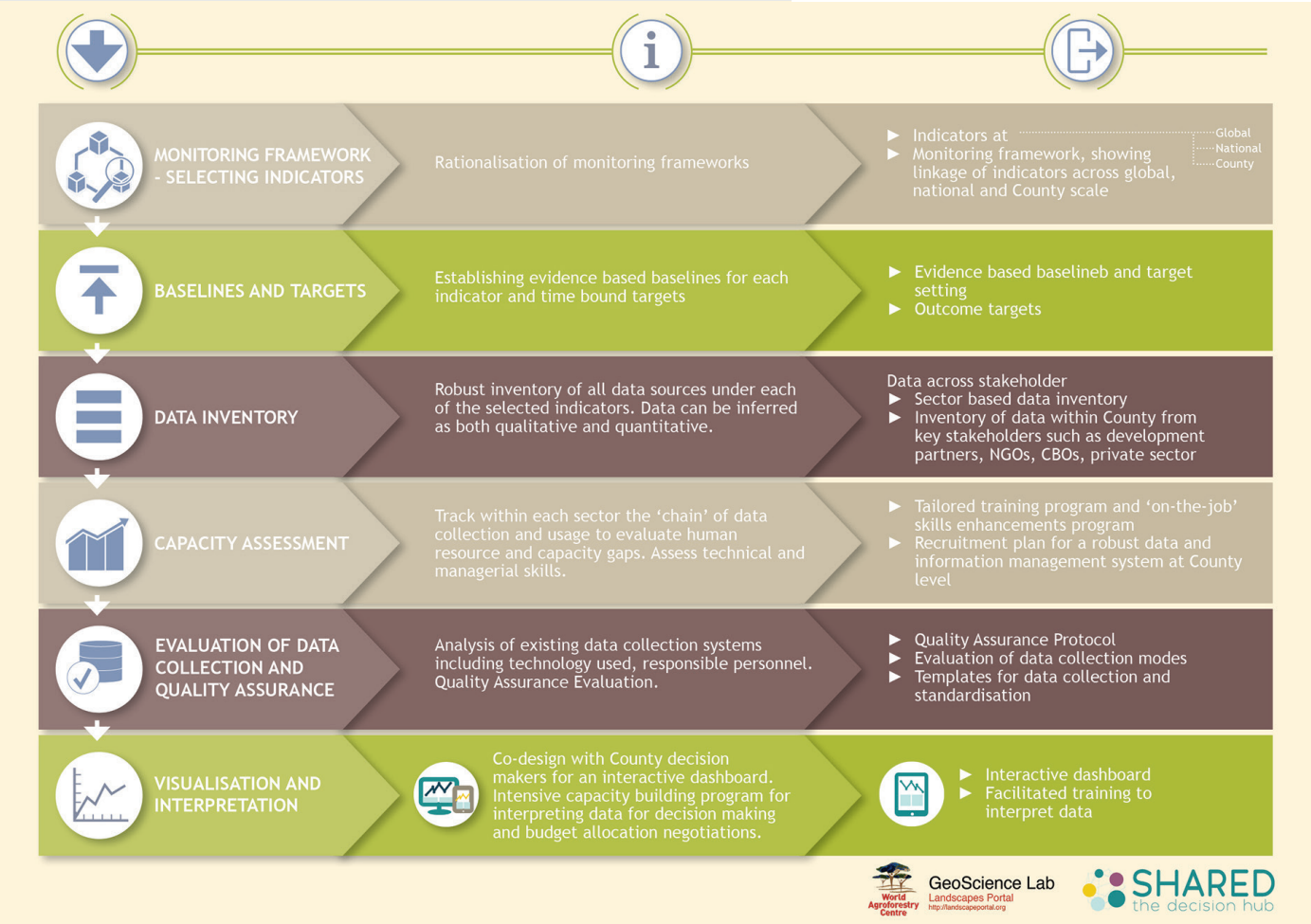
A County M&E committee will also be established and be will be responsible for oversight of the policy implementation. The committee will oversee M&E of the county government departments, national government ministries and development partners operating within the county.

DEVELOPING A DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO SUPPORT M&E REQUIREMENTS

Turkana County is one of the flagship county governments to take leadership in establishing protocols and systems for data management. Since 2015, the Department of Finance and Economic Planning has been spearheading a drive to establish an inventory of data sources and develop a robust proposal for partner engagement. This was done in order to determine the requisite human resources for assembling and analysing data and information and capacities for the purpose of planning processes in the county.

KEY STEPS IN A COUNTY BASE DATA INVENTORY DEVELOPED BY ICRAF GEOSCIENCE LABORATORY

DATA MANAGEMENT APPROACH FOR TURKANA COUNTY



KEY STEPS

IN A COUNTY-BASED DATA INVENTORY

- 1 What data is collected?
- 2 Scale of data collection (e.g. school, district, community) and format e.g. digitized via a computer or tablet entry or hard copy via paper records
- 3 Frequency of data collection and extent of record
- 4 Responsible personnel along the data collection chain including reporting and interpretation of data
- 5 Data availability and accessibility
- 6 Dissemination of data to relevant stakeholders

DISSEMINATION AND CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT - DEVELOPMENT OF TURKANA COUNTY DASHBOARD

Since 2015, through a partnership with the ICRAF GeoScience Laboratory and using the ICRAF SHARED facilitation framework, scientific evidence and the capacity and information needs of Turkana County decision makers have been fundamental to the design of the diagnostic decision support tool. The Turkana Dashboard is custom built by integrating multiple data sources on Turkana and a number of analytical processes to make data that is at varied scales meaningful through different visual forms. Thematic modules such as land health, security and education have been built to allow for easy visualization of the data to assist with decision making and resilience planning. The diagnostic dashboard allows for robust management of data for Turkana County with all the data stored in a safe central server. The powerful analytical 'engine' behind the dashboard allows the for the decision maker to select the desired visualizations of the data and carry out various queries and subsequent capacity to download the required information.

LOCATION OF THE TURKANA COUNTY RESILIENCE DIAGNOSTIC & DECISION SUPPORT TOOL UNDER THE RESOURCES TAB ON THE WEBSITE

