THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MARSABIT

County Annual Progress Report (C-APR)

FY 2018/19

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FOREWORD

Successful implementation of projects and programmes requires an efficient and effective reporting framework. An effective framework facilitates tracking of progress and assessment of status of implementation of key policies, programmes, projects and provides mitigation measures for the challenges. This has necessitated the development of this county annual progress report framework to track achievements, challenges and recommendation made on the CIDP 2018-2022 during the first year of implementation as specified in the Annual Development Plan, ADP 2018/19.

The C-APR establishes agreed parameters for departmental priorities in the CIDP and offers to have their performances at these levels tracked down for effective service delivery. The outcome indicators will be tracked through a series of reports to be produced at the end of each financial year. These reports will be produced by the respective departments in line with the sectoral and annual plans.

The respective departments should carefully determine the outcome targets so that all development efforts aim towards the highest possible achievements within the timeframe of the CIDP but within the scope of availability of resources. Consequently, this APR framework is a transparent tool for use by all development partners including citizens who can do their own tracking of the County Government achievements. This framework also considers the mainstreaming of crosscutting issues including gender, climate change and environment and human rights.

This framework is expected to be the foundation of a series of monitoring reports including Annual Development Reports (ADRs), Quarterly Reports and Semi-Annual Reports. All these reports expected to be produced are part of the reporting obligation by the County Government under Public Financial Management Act, 2012 and County Government Act, 2012. Therefore, this framework is an important tool in the performance monitoring as the indicators selected for County reporting are core to the departments' sector plans and result tracking. The framework will be by extension form the basis for formulating county projects and programmes achieved targets and amendments of the respective County Departments.

Adan Guyo Kanano

CECM, Finance and Planning

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This C-APR 2018/19 is the first progress report that seeks to highlights of the key accomplishments (significant results), challenges, recommendations and lessons learnt for the period under review. It was harmonized by a team of officers from the Economic Planning unit of the Department of Finance and Economic Planning with valuable inputs from respective County Government department/institutions.

Firstly, I wish to acknowledge H.E the Governor and Deputy Governor for their continued political leadership and support in developing the C-APR. We recognize the contribution of County Departments including: County Executive Committee Members (CECs), Chief Officers (COs), Directors, and other technical staffs who played essential role in developing this report.

Special recognition goes to the CEC Member for Finance and Economic Planning, Mr. Adan Kanano, under whose direction, support and guidance in this assignment was undertaken. I would also like to appreciate the role played by the team from Economic Planning for tirelessly working round the clock to coordinate, compile and finalize this report.

Similarly, I acknowledge the continued partnership with USAID-AHADI. Specifically, the invaluable support and technical assistance in the preparation of this C-APR 2018/19 from USAID-AHADI team comprising of Gilbert Momanyi (Programme Officer) and Paul Kamaku (Consultant).

Finally, we appreciate the contributions from organizations and individuals not mentioned but contributed in diverse ways to the successful development and completion of APR.

Mr Bartabes Galmagar
Chief Officer,
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
ANC	Ante-Natal Clinic
C-APR	County Annual Progress Report
CBROP	County Budget Review and Outlook Paper
CCOs	County Chief Officers
CECMs	County Executive Committee Members
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CHA	Community Health Assistant
CHMTs	County Health Management Teams
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EMMS	Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies
FP	Family Planning
FY	Financial Year
Ha	Hectare
HCW	Health Care Worker
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
KGs	Kilograms
KMs	Kilometers
Kshs	Kenya Shillings
Lts	Litres
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MSEs	Micro & Small Enterprises
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
No.	Number
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
PBB	Programme Based Budgeting
PFM	Public Finance Management
PPIs	Programmes, Projects and Initiatives
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
TB	Tuberculosis
UHC	Universal Health Care
WRA	Women of Reproductive Age

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

County Annual Progress Report(C-APR) aims to provide the overall status of the implementation of the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) on an annual basis. It highlights the performance of the sectors'/departments' programmes and projects as prioritized in the CIDP including information on the projects that have been funded from the exchequer, grants and own source revenue. The report also shows the progress towards achieving the county development priorities supported in the CIDP 2018-2022 and more specifically ADP 2018/19.

During the period under review, 2018/19 FY, some of the achievements include: the county was able to comply with mandatory county planning and PFM documents, mainly the preparation of ADP 2019/20, CBROP 2019, CFSP 2019/20 and PBB Estimates 2019/20. In support of agriculture, 26MT of assorted drought tolerant seeds were purchased and distributed to 6000(4328F, 1672M) farmers, 5000) (1286M, 3714F) farmers were able to access extension services. Under the livestock asset protection, the Kenya Livestock Insurance program made the short rains 2018 payout worth Ksh 360,000 to 140 beneficiaries in Dukana in North Horr Sub-county. The county managed to procure and distribute fishing equipment to fisher folks such as fishing gears which in turn has increase fish capture from 6400MT in 2017/2018 financial year to 6800MT in last financial year.

In the education sector, the county constructed 56 ECDE classrooms, 36 double door latrines, installed 5 plastic water tanks for clean water storage and supplied 291 E CDE centres with furniture and other essential teaching/learning materials. The county is feeding over 18,000 ECDE learners with CSB+ porridge in all the 291 public ECDE centres. The county undertook the upgrading of 5 play grounds in Sololo, Manyatta Primary, Moyale Hospital, Obbu/Makutano and Ileret. Additionally, the county conducted football leagues across the County with 28 clubs in Moyale, 6 in Laisamis, 7 in North Horr and 16 in Saku.

In the tourism, gender and social services, the county constructed six social Halls (Kamboe, Nana, Mansille, Sessi, Balessa & Manyatta Jillo). There was equipping or solar installation of 4 social Halls (Kinissa, Dukana, Nana, Balessa), PWDs were registered and construction of Rescue center at Logologo was carried out. In terms of infrastructure, there was upgrading of 4.3km to bitumen standards (2.4 km tarmac done 1.3 km of earth works on going), grading of 385 km of roads completed, gravelling of 101 km of roads completed and opening up 163 km of new roads. Additionally, the county constructed 1883mtrs of Slab & Drift completed.

Trade, industry and enterprise development sector is continuing with the construction of Marsabit Modern Market with an aim of accommodating about 700 traders and this will give them a competitive environment to do their business. Completion date targeted for Dec 2019. Two Market stalls constructed at Hellu manyatta and Dambala fachana this will give traders a decent premises to do their business with an aim of improving their turnover and incomes. Dirim Gombo market construction did not take off due land acquisition issue. In addition, Boda boda shade constructed at Damballa fachana, car washing machines for Four (4) youth groups in Butiye acquired, 11 Co-operatives Societies formed along the livestock and ushangaa value chains, 12 cooperative societies audited to reduce audit backlog and 212 Weighing machines and pump stations inspected to eliminate losses associated with unfair trade.

Finally, the county improved domestic water access by the purchase and distribution of 884 plastics to both urban and rural areas to enable storage during water trucking. Twelve boreholes drilled to increase water access and availability to 36,000 people and 100,000 livestock units, 29 earth pans constructed and desilted to increase availability of water to rural residents and to provide water to livestock units. Two underground water storage tanks of 100m3 were constructed to increase availability of safe drinking water household level and act as storage facility for drought emergency water trucking. There was also installation of 34 boreholes with solar equipment to reduce operation and maintenance cost for water to residents of Marsabit county and 19 masonry tanks constructed to harvest and store rain water to increase water storage availability at to households and institutions

Some of the implementation challenges encountered during the implementation of PPIs are violence extremism and constant conflict in Southern Ethiopia which causes constant cross boarder insecurity. In addition, there was proliferation of small arms and light weapons from neighboring war inflicted countries due to porous borders.

This report recommends strengthening of Marsabit inter faith council as alternative mediators to peace processes. The departments should be equipped on monitoring of PPIs. This entails on-going regular collection of data and information during the implementation of PPIs. There is a need for the county assembly to get clarifications from the technical heads of the departments before scrapping proposed projects.

CHAPTER ONE:

OVERVIEW OF THE COUNTY ANNUAL PROGRESS REVIEW

This chapter describes C-APR, its purpose and its development process. It gives the outline of the C-APR content, the various actors involved in the preparation of the review for the 2018/19 Financial Year and how the report is organized. The objective of the C-APR is to provide the overall status of the implementation of the CIDP on an annual basis. It highlights performance of the sectors'/departments' programmes and projects as prioritized in the Annual Development Plans (ADPs) including information on strategies that contributed to the presented results. It shows progress towards achieving county development priorities.

The C-APR has been prepared within the framework of the Guidelines for the development County Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation System (CIMES, October 2018). The Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system is based on both a central and departmental reporting system. A key output of the departmental reporting system entails the provision of annual submissions by the departments on progress made against CIDP/ADPs objectives and the achievements of the stipulated targets.

The preparation of this report involved both arms of the county government in giving an objective analysis and review of the status of the implementation of CIDP 2018-2022 in achieving the aspirations of the people of Marsabit during the first year of the period under review. Specifically, the various county departments and other county institutions undertook the analysis of county performance that presented a systematic account of how the sectors in the CIDP performed.

The report is organized into four chapters. Chapter one gives an overview of the review whereas chapter two entails a review of the county performance that presents the achievements based on the outcome/output indicator and targets as indicated in the CIDP. Chapter three outlines the challenges and gives recommendations whereas chapter four explains on lessons learnt and draws on the conclusion.

CHAPTER 2:

COUNTY PERFORMANCE REVIEW FOR 2018/19 FY

2.1.1 Finance and Economic Planning Overall Goals

a) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

b) Dissemination of government policies on devolution, timely preparation of CIDP and ADPs.

2.1.2 Finance and Economic Planning Performance based on CIDP Indicators

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
1	Improved policy formulation	No of Policy documents developed(CIDP, ADPs, CFSP, CBROP, PBB, Finance bill)	6	22	6	6	Done
2	Improved implementation and tracking of policies, programmes and projects	M&E reports produced	4	20	4	3	Inadequate funds
		Budget absorption rate attained	Dev - 60% Recurrent - 80%	Dev – 90% Recurrent – 95%	Dev - 63% Recurrent– 92%	Dev - 65% Recurrent– 94%	The absorption rate is improving
		Audit compliance reports Prepared	1	24	6	7	Audit reports prepared.
		Audit queries reduced	20%	70%	27%	30%	Queries improved
3	Enhanced revenue collection	Amount of revenue collection	128M	170M	150M	150M	Target achieved
	Increased access to government procurement opportunity	Value of tenders allocated for youth, women and PLWD	Youth 20%	18%	23%	27.62%	Women and PWLDs rarely apply for tenders
			Women10%	9%	5%	3.53%	
			PLWD 0%	3%	2%	1.18%	
	Increased share of infrastructure investment to county budget	Development expenditure allocated	48%	50%	50%	55%	

2.1.3 Key Achievements - Finance and Economic Planning

- Compliance to mandatory county planning and PFM documents
  - CIDP 2018-2022
  - ADP 2019/20
  - CFSP 2019/20
  - CBROP 2019/20
  - PBB 2019/20
  - Finance Act 2018

- Two additional technical staffs
- The budget absorption rate improved from an average of 70% to 92%.
- Audit committee was established
- The audit queries were greatly reduced by 30%
- Automation of revenue system is established
- Access to procurement opportunity is 47 youths, 6 women and 2 PLWDs amounting to 342M.
- The procurement percentage for youth, women and PLWDs surpassed by 2.32

2.1.4 Challenges - Finance and Economic Planning

a) Low adoption of new technical information like CIMES
b) Poor information breakdown especially in procurement application
c) Key revenue centers not established
d) Livestock market were on seasonal basis affecting revenue
e) People have little knowledge about e-procurement
f) Low network coverage in many parts of the county
g) No power connection in some part of the county

2.2.1 Public Administration, Coordination & ICT Overall Goals

a) To provide quality service delivery at all decentralized units.
b) To improve sensitization, awareness creation and advocacy
c) To improve cohesion among communities living in the County and strengthen disaster mitigation mechanism
d) To improve ICT infrastructure for efficient delivery of services to the citizens

2.2.2 Public Administration, Coordination & ICT Performance based on CIDP Indicators

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator		Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
1	Network/Internet connectivity & IP Telephony Services	No of premises connected		3	20	10	8	Connection target achieved
2	Improved access to information	No. of County functional websites redeveloped		3	6	1	1	Website fully functional.
3	County Government Co-ordination programmes *County wide*	No. of coordination forums conducted		25	50	15	25	Engagements with various stakeholders were at a higher rate as a result of continuous conflicts experienced during the year.
4	County services delivery centers established at all levels	No. of county services delivery centers established		2	5	0	0	Funds not received
5	Capacity Development *County Wide*	No. of Staff trained.		-	300	30	54	The number was surpassed as a result of additional number of workforce.
6	Conflict management and disaster response *County Wide*	No. of Potential conflict prevented/intervened		30	60	15	25	Target surpassed because partners played a huge role too in peace building
		No. of peace committee forums	Male participation meetings.	350	500	200	250	Effective timely conflict response. Effective timely disaster

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator		Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
		convened.	Female participation meetings	300	500	150	200	response.
		No. of peace meetings held	Male participation in meetings.	350	500	350	400	Women played crucial role in peace building in most parts of the county.
			Female participation in meetings.	400	500	100	150	
7	Civic education County wide.	Number of awareness creation campaigns held		-	70	5	15	Through partnership with non-state actors, we surpassed our targets.

2.2.3 Key Achievements - Public Administration, Coordination & ICT

- 15 civic education forums conducted countywide.
- Trained members of peace committees on peace building strategies.
- 54 members of staff across the department were adequately capacitated to improve service delivery.
- Managed cross boarder conflicts between communities.
- Successfully connected 8 departments to the IP telephony to enhance effective communication.
- Completed the earthing of ICT Server room and its accessories to protect against power surges and flooding.
- Establishment of the inter faith team to mediate peace efforts in Marsabit county in case of a violence break out which has helped build trust among communities.
- Highway robbery contained
- Supported inter community cultural events in Moyale and Kalacha to help in community integration.
- More effective community involvement in development programs, effective public participation achieved.
- Improved internet connectivity after hooking up with national fiber optic grid leading to effective communication.
- Development of county disaster management policy.
- Effective media engagement on peace building efforts. This has enabled diversity appreciation across the county.
- Capacity building of personnel resulting to more innovative, productive, motivated and skilled work force.
- ICT technical support services for the devolved department at headquarters is handled on daily basis and mainstreamed in all devolved department.

2.2.4 Challenges – Public Administration, Coordination & ICT

a) Political interference.
b) Lack of approved ICT Policy hindering major operations in the directorate.
c) Constant vandalism of fiber optic cables which has hampered connectivity.
d) Constant conflict in southern Ethiopia which causes constant cross boarder insecurity.
e) Rigid/retrogressive cultural practices.
f) Resource based conflict-Scrambling for control of Lake Turkana wind power site. The communities are not satisfied with the returns from the project in terms CSR.
g) Insufficient funding hindering service delivery
h) Perceived political dominance.
i) Lack of electricity in some sub county offices to support ICT equipment and

accessories.

j) Inadequate ICT training institutions in the County.
k) Constant insecurity across the county
l) Uncoordinated public participation by departments. Centralization will go a long way to cost effectively managing the exercise.

2.3.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Overall Goals

a) To increase crop production and productivity by providing high quality, innovative and competitive crop and crops related services for food and nutrition security and increase in household incomes.
b) To support transformation of livestock production from subsistence into commercially oriented enterprises for sustainable food and nutrition security in the county.
c) To safeguard animal health and welfare, increase animal production and productivity and promote trade in animals and animal products for sustainable food security, food safety and economic prosperity.
d) To promote Sustainable Commercialization of fishing activities in the county
e) To Create an enabling environment for agricultural development through review of the current legal and policy framework;
f) To Promote market and product development by adopting a value chain approach for kales, teff, meat goat, camel milk and fresh fish in the county
g) To Improve access to agricultural information through an ICT-based information management system;

2.3.2 Agriculture Performance based on CIDP Indicators

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
1	Improved agricultural crop production	Acres	1,130acres	4,000acres	3,000acres under crop	2,400acres	In 2018 drought was experienced over the OCT-DEC season which is the main cropping season. Subsidized farm mechanization services, Provision of 18MT of drought tolerant crop seeds, pesticides ,herbicides and farm tools also supported this production
2	Prefeasibility studies for production and appropriate technologies conducted	No.	1	2	2	3	The three achieved are fully operational, micro irrigation schemes in Logologo, Kinisa and Kalacha (furrow). Studies have been conducted on possibilities of flood based livelihood systems in Bori, Ndikiri, Elgade and Illeret. threesites have been selected for for flood based farming
3.	Increased access to irrigation water	Acres	100acres	1000acres	100acres	250acres	Walda, Logologo, Kinisa, Songa, Kalacha are operational micro small irrigation schemes using solar powered pump, generators and

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
							spring to irrigate crops and fodder production
4.	Enhanced farmer usage of water saving/climate smart technologies for crop production increase	No	3 technologies applied in the county	6	5	4	The climate smart technologies used in the county are on drip irrigation, furrow irrigation and flood based farming systems. 200ponds of 60m^3 water pans 1(20,000m^3) Drip irrigation(4acres, furrow irrigation (55acres), greenhouses &shade nets
5.	Improved nutrition among under-fives and lactating mothers	No	8 demonstrations on preparation, utilization of available food sources	20	20	18	The demonstrations were conducted through support of NHplus,FH(K),GIZ-FNS,WVI The demonstrations were carried out countywide using specific training modules and guidelines. The areas of trainings were on Moringa, leafy vegetables and fish. Over 200 farmers, pastoralists (agro) and fisherfolks were trained.
6.	Enhanced access to information on food security	No	2 food security assessment reports	12	8	6	2 food security assessment are conducted at the end of every season in collaboration with NDMA and KFSSG. The other assessment are conducted by the Department and partners
7	Expansion of asset creation program	No	20,400 beneficiaries	55,000	20,400	20,400	The programme is currently called Sustainable Food Systems Programme .Project proposal was approved in 2018 and is currently being implemented in the four sub counties covering 30 villages in 15 wards .9168 households targeted. It is a five year programme led by the County with Support of WFP,NDMA and other partners
8	Increased surveillance on crop pests and diseases	No	0 surveillance missions	14	14	4	There has been outbreaks of caterpillars and hoppers affected planted crops. The Department has been supporting staff to conduct survey of the two pests
9.	Value chain development approach adopted for butter nuts, pawpaw, water melon and kales	No	1 County platform for kale value chain developed	6	4	3	These platforms are active under ASDSP programme , GIZ-FNS and NHPlus support
10.	Enhanced access to	No	2exhibitions	6	5	4	These were conducted during scheduled

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
	information						cultural festival of Loiyangalani, kalacha, devolution week and conference ,ASAL conference &FCDC
11.	Mainstreaming cross cutting issues in programming	%	70% of all projects	100%	90%	80%	Mainstreaming cross cutting issues is a requirement for any project/programme proposal
12.	Contingency Plan for disaster management	No	1 Multi hazard CP	1	1	1	The multihazard contingency plan and map was formulated in collaboration with NDMA and partners.
13.	Enhanced market access and improved income	No	6500 cattle traded, 200,000 sheep and goats, 7000 camels traded, and 4000 donkeys traded	11000 cattle, 360000 sheep and goat, 10000 camels and 26000 donkeys	7700 cattle, 280,000 sheep and goats, 7500 camels.	71000 cattle, 250,000 sheep and goats, 6800 camels, 13000 donkeys	The county has developed secondary and primary markets towards improving market access. At the reporting time the county has formed trained and formalized Livestock Markets management committees.
14.	Improved range land resource productivity	No	10,000 acres of under improved fodder and 3000 bales of hay produced	35,000 acres, 15,000 bales of hay	15,000 acres and 4500 bales of hay	7000 acres, 10,000 bales of hay	Most of the Hay was left standing due to a challenge in the machinery for harvest and bailing
15.	Improved supply of quality breeding stock	No	200 Galla goats, 10 Boran bulls,500 improved indigenous chicken	600 Galla goats, 40 Boran bulls, 1000 improved indigenous chicken and 50 dairy cows	300 Galla goats, 15 Boran bulls, 600 improved indigenous chicken, 10 dairy cattle	600 Galla goats, 500 indigenous chicken , dairy 11 , AI-10	With support of partners, galla goats, poultry, and dairy cattle procured and distributed to communities. The AI services were also provited by KALRO Marsabit
16	Improved production on environment through creation of livestock holding grounds	No	0	5	1	0	The holding ground at Segel is still under construction
17	Enhanced production and productivity of apiculture		20 apiaries established	10apiaries	800 bee hives	1000 bee hives	The county has procured and supported groups in Laisamis through support of Anglican Development Serices 1000 bee hives were distributed to communities were supported WFP Staffs & Community members were trained

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
							on apiculture and equipments were also distributed
18	Enhanced livestock asset protection program(insurance)	No	2500 households	3000 households	2500 households	2500 households	This is with support of National Government. 500 HH will be supported by the county government
19	Improved livestock health and household income	No	-	80,000 cattle, 320000 sheep,400000 goats, 40000 camels ,12000 poultry vaccinated	80,000 cattle ,320,000 sheep, 400,000 goats, 40000 camel, 12000 poultry vaccinated	Cattle – 26,740 Sheep - 271,565 Goats – 347,121 Camel – 9,005 Poultry - 0	The achievement figures are courtesy of the County Government of Marsabit, VSF-Germany, Concern worldwide, PACIDA, RPL Project among others. The animals were vaccinated against Contagious Caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Peste Des Petit Ruminants (PPR), Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Enterotoxaemia and FMD. There is a challenge in delivery of vaccines to animals as money for staff allowance is not provided for under development budget hence most of vaccines are under threat of expiry. Poultry vaccination not done by county but SIDAI Africa Ltd have poultry vaccine which farmers can access though the figures are not readily available
20	Scale up community health services to increase safety of meat and meat products	No	9 slaughter houses/ slab constructed	8	1	4	1 slaughter slab was built at Kalacha (2017/18) - Condemnation pit and Masonry tank was built At Dukana slaughter slab Training and sensitization of communities supported by Islamic relief, Concern Worldwide, FAO, WVK and Zoonotic Disease Unit. In total 1210 persons were reached in the whole county. All was done courtesy of County Government of Marsabit.

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
21	Research and Extension	No	0 studies conducted on livestock disease prevalence	3	1	2	▪ A study on prevalence of Camel trypanosomiasis (sura) by KALRO Muguga in collaboration with the County department of Veterinary services is on-going. ▪ Another study on Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) by Washington State University (WSU) and the County department of Veterinary. The MERS-CoV study is a longitudinal study which will run up to September 2019. ▪ Livestock Feeding for Human Health (L4H study) currently ongoing. The study is being done by WSU in collaboration with FAO, UNICEF, Concern and the department.
22	Fisheries Baseline Data/ Frame Survey	No	1	2	1	1	Frame survey is a national function. No funds were disbursed for the activity
23	Value addition for marketability of fish	No	0	1	1	1	Construction of ultra-modern fish processing factory on going
24	Improved fish catch in MT	No	2400MT of Fresh fish and 4000 MT of dry fish	10000MT Fresh fish and 15400 dry fish	2500MT fresh fish and 4900MT dry fish	2400MT Fresh fish and 4400MT Dry fish	The county is the process of providing equipment and infrastructure which will enable the sector to 2022/2023 targets e.g. cold rooms, fishing gears and refrigerated trucks
25	Improved value of fish and fish products	No	Fresh fish prices at Ksh 150/KG and Ksh 30/ piece of dry fish	Fresh fish prices Ksh 600 and Ksh 150 for dry fish	Fresh fish prices at Ksh 200 and Ksh 60 dry fish	Fresh fish prices at Ksh 250 and Ksh 50 dry fish	The prices are based on 2 commercial species, tilapia and Nile perch
26	Compliance with fisheries regulations & domestication of fisheries policy	No	0	1	1	0	The lake Turkana Management plan is in draft form and once completed it will guide resource utilization in the lake
27	Enhanced marketability of fish through cooperatives	No	1	3	3	3	The formed cooperatives societies are weak in terms of fish marketing and governance

2.3.3 Key Achievements – Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

- 26MT of assorted drought tolerant seeds were purchased and distributed to 6000(4328F, 1672M) farmers, 5000) (1286M, 3714F) farmers were able to access extension services. Horticultural seeds and farm tools were also distributed.
- Supporting farmers with farm mechanization services e.g. tractor services and provision of pesticides
- Three Prefeasibility studies for production and appropriate technologies conducted at Bori Spate Irrigation site in Sololo, Kinisa Irrigation project in Moyale, Logologo Irrigation project in Laisamis with support of GiZ-DRP.
- Teff and Irish potatoes producer groups were supported and in the process of forming one farmers' cooperative society in Logologo.

- Under the livestock asset protection, the Kenya Livestock Insurance program made the short rains 2018 payout worth Ksh 360,000 to 140 beneficiaries in Dukana in North Horr Sub-county.
- The County domesticated the National Livestock Policy by drafting a County Livestock Policy which was ascended to. A draft rangeland management Policy was also developed. Livestock trade and marketing bill is at the county assembly stage.
- The Livestock department with support from partners procured 600 Galla goats, 11 dairy cattle and 500 indigenous chicken were distributed to communities.
- The Livestock Department distributed 1000Kg certified grass seeds and the partners distributed 2,500Kgs. Pasture week was also conducted to encourage fodder farming.
- The fisheries department received Ksh 110M through the EU/IDEAS/LED Project for commercialization of fishing activities in the county.
- Capacity building of the fisher folks on hygiene, quality assurance and marketing. This has led to improved quality of fish marketed thus attracting good market prices.
- Procurement and distribution of fishing equipment to fisher folks e.g. fishing gears which in turn has increase fish capture from 6400MT in 2017/2018 financial year to 6800MT in last financial year.
- Construction of ultra-modern fish processing factory and rehabilitation and equipping of cold rooms- once completed the facilities will enhance value addition that will positively impact value of fish and fish products.

2.3.4 Challenges - Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

- Low Agricultural Production and productivity which results to food insecurity
- Unreliable rainfall patterns for livestock and crop production
- Low adoption of new technologies as a result of high illiteracy level in the county
- Inadequate market and market infrastructure for Agricultural products

- Low incomes from Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock products
- Low Livestock production
- Frequent cases of zoonotic diseases leading to livestock lose.
- Severe effects of climate change including frequent and more severe droughts
- High prevalence of pest and disease in both crops and livestock
- Continued degradation of range lands
- Continued rearing of large number of low productive animals
- Lack of land use policy- there is conflict between communities and rangeland conservancies.
- Resource based conflicts
- Low and delayed funding for the department
- Lean, aging and unmotivated staffs
- Constrained transportation of fish and fish products in the county
- Low consumption of fish and fish products within the county thus affecting volumes of fish traded.
- Insecurity/ animosity of fishing communities along Lake Turkana hinders smooth fishing activities.

2.4.1a Lands Overall Goals

a) To facilitate and enable sustainable land use and growth of the urban centers through efficient land administration, equitable access, secure tenure, sustainable management of land-based resources and well-planned urban centers
b) Demarcation of the already declared land adjudication sections,
c) Physical planning of upcoming towns,
d) Fast-tracking of title deeds of all land adjudicated sections in the County.

2.4.2a Lands Performance based on CIDP Indicators

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
1	Improved urban and Peri-urban planning	Urban plans	2	7	4	4	Plans prepared and now at a draft stage
2	Improved investments resulting from implementation of Local Physical Development Plan (LPDP) for 10 towns	Survey plans (cadastral Plans) developed and approved	2	8	4	1	▪ Plans presented to ND for review ▪ Approval process bottleneck
3	Improved land ownership for public Institutions	Institutions' Part Development Plans (PDPs) approved	0	11	0	0	Priority changed
4	Enhanced land Ownership	No. of parcels demarcated	1adjucation section	14	7	7	The adjudication process is long hence the work is ongoing for all the seven adjudication centers
		Title deeds issued	741	1,800	300	150	Delay in approval from the national government hindered 100% achievement

2.4.1b Energy Overall Goals

a) Utilize energy to accelerate Marsabit County economy.
b) Improve access to affordable, reliable, secure and competitive energy services.
c) Prioritize and promote development of indigenous primary and secondary energy sources.
d) Ensure prudent Environmental/Climate change, social, health and safety considerations.
e) Public Private Partnership to effect Energy for all to Marsabit County residents.

2.4.2b Energy Performance based on CIDP Indicators

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
1	Enhanced adoption of Alternative Renewable Energy Technologies	Number of Jikos distributed	2000	50,000	10,000	0	Priority changed
		Solar power installations (Mini grids setup)	0	9	9	3	The site have completed and the other six are still in progress
		Number of solar lanterns supplied	1,000	5,000	500	0	Priority changed
		Installation of solar system at Korole Boys	0	3	1	1	Achieved as plan
2	Improved Business environment, income & Security	Number of solar street lights& flashlights installed		700	150	106	Achieved 71%
3	Enhanced efficiency of service delivery	Electricity connection to borehole		50	30	1	27 borehole are planned to considered for K-OSAP but County has connected one of the remaining two
4	Renovation of Centre for Renewable Energy Studies and Research	Number of research centre established and operationalized	0	1	1	1	Achieved as plan

2.4.1c Urban Development Overall Goals

a) Data collection on people needs and aspirations in all our towns and upcoming towns.
b) Integrate small villages into town(s) in preparation for urbanization.
c) Involving our future needs while planning our towns- parks, shopping centres and other public facilities.
d) Formulate urban legislation and policy frame works.
e) Beautify our towns to attract investments, visitors and above all happiness of our population.
f) Plan for unforeseen events taking into account our environmental needs.
g) Public Private Partnerships to improve living conditions of our residents.

2.4.2c Urban Development based on Performance on CIDP Indicators

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
1	Establishment of fire station for Safety of the residents secured	Fire stations operationalized	0	2	1	1	Achieved as plan
2	Collection outsourced and dumpsites construction	Dumpsites constructed Outsourced	6	15	4	4	Achieved as plan
		Solid waste management service	8	22	19	19	Achieved as plan
		Giant metallic dust bins purchased	0	40	0	0	Proper feasibility report required.
3	EIA reports for all the dumpsites (County wide)	EIA Report prepared	0	5	2	2	Fully achieved
4	Modern toilets for improved Public health and sanitation	Public toilet constructed	3	2	-	-	Priority changed
5	Policies for Efficiency in waste management & urbanization	Policy formulation	0	2	2	2	Policies formulation in progress
6	Recreation park for the well-being of Resident	Recreation Parks constructed	0	1	0	0	Priority changed
7	Management of	Slaughter facility	1	3	-	-	Priority changed

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
	public facilities	Fenced					
		Cemeteries fenced	3	5	3	2	67% achieved
8	Liquid waste Management	No. of exhausters purchased	0	2	1	0	Priority changed
		Oxidation ponds established	0	2	1	1	Achieved as plan
9	Establishment of municipal status to improve urban Services	Municipalities established	0	1	-	-	Municipal establishment is ongoing with UDG & UIG projects in progress

2.4.3a Key Achievements - Land

- The following centres were planned in the financial year Lami, Sessi and upper technical
- preparation of Marsabit integrated master plan for Marsabit sub County
- Regularization of manyatta otte settlement
- validation of planned towns: Sololo Makutano,Gurumesa And Merille Centers
- setting aside of land for public purposes and resolving of disputes related to public land in Moyale sub county, i.e. roadside amenities in sololo makutano and odda areas, dispute related to the land currently occupied by Butiye primary school.

2.4.3b Key Achievements - Energy

- Additional Solar Street Lights for both Marsabit and Moyale sub counties at a total cost of Kshs.18 Million-tendering done, tenders opened, evaluated and awaiting awards
- A number of efforts have been made and continue to be realized to attracting investors in partnership with GIZ, Ministry of Energy, & REA, especially in the areas of Renewable Energy mini grids set-up in the areas of Amballo, Balesa, Illaut, Hurri Hills, Korr, Ngurunit, Dukana and Illeret.
- A number of feasibility studies have been done on potential large-scale renewable energies both in terms of Solar and Wind i.e Mudhe wind farm, Olom wind farm, El-gadhe wind farm, El-Molo bay wind farm and many others
- Installation of centralized solar street lighting both in Moyale and Marsabit towns
- KOSAP which is a world bank project covering fourteen underserved counties with in the country has identified 14 sites for mini grid in Marsabit county, this include Shur, Bubisa, Korka, Elbesso, Gas, El Gadde, Forolle, Gatab, Namarei, Dirdima, Bori, Loiyangalani, Kargi and South Horr. These projects are planned to take 6 years for completion site visit for the same have been done.
- KEMP- in an attempt to further connections of off grid areas, 2 sites were identified, this includes Dabel and Nana. The project is due for completion in 2 year time.
- Several community sensitization workshop on hybrid mini-grids have been undertaken within the county

2.4.3c Key Achievements - Urban Development

- Effective solid waste management in urban and trading centers

- Carryout town beautification with the intention of improving investors' confidence in both Moyale and Marsabit town
- Effective management of the public facilities
- Development of integrated master plan for Marsabit town which is before county assembly for approval
- Successful development of the town by-law which is also before the county assembly for approval
- Establishment of municipality – ongoing and at an advance stage
- Dumpsite Construction/fencing for Sessi, Laisamis, Kargi, Sololo and Heillu manyatta done
- The waste management process is continuous and functioning in 19 centres. The above projects are essential for the urban centers
- The municipality issue in Progress
- Establishment of fire station component e.g water tanks, perimeter wall, cabral placement has begun
- Procurement of fire engine is at an advanced stage
- Donor funded project for urban development funded by world bank through Kenya urban support programme (KUSP) has started with public participation done for the six locations within the coverage of the municipality and the attendant agreed on suitably prioritized projects for urban (municipality)- fire engine however other possible projects that requires the necessary funding includes; modern slaughter house, improvement of waste management technology, improvement of urban connectivity i.e. urban roads, improvement of storm water drainage in the urban centers, town beatification programmes and bus park and terminus.

2.4.4a Challenges - Lands

- Inadequate staff coupled with unclear line of reporting procedure brought about by devolution.
- Lack of Technical skills among the staffs
- Land owners had moved to other places in search for pastures for their livestock
- Some areas are in accessible by vehicle or motorcycle and officers have to trek long distances.
- Gk A037D, Isuzu Double Cab need to be serviced to easy mobility.
- Heavy rains in month of March, April and May affected our programs.
- Lack of required field work equipment and maps to carry out effective planning of towns.
- Shortage of technical staff, especially Physical Planners, Draughtsman or Cartographer.
- Haphazard settlement in most towns within the County and the accompanying land dispute is a characteristic of rapidly growing towns. Thus, making land use planning and management an emotive factor. A classic example is Manyatta Otte where there is no access road to most residential homes making response even to emergencies a nightmare. This phenomenon is replicated in all other existing and upcoming towns in the entire County.

2.4.4b Challenges - Energy

- Lack of institutional, legal and regulatory framework for Renewable energy as well as investment
- Inadequate budgetary allocation for promotion and development of Renewable energy
- Lack of technical expertise in the County
- Lack of awareness of the importance of Renewable Energy.

2.4.4c Challenges – Urban Development

- Inadequate personnel e.g. urban planners
- Inadequate information on existing land and urban development status or plans from old establishments.
- Insufficient funds to undertake and complete major projects such as fire station
- Unnecessary budget cuts
- Inappropriate tender award which compromises service delivery

- Lack of capacity building

- Poor project supervision due to lack of funds for facilitations
- Lack of designate land space for public utilities in urban areas due to poor planning of the yester years.

2.5.1 Education, Skills Development, Youth and Sports Overall Goals

a) To improve the standards of education at all levels.

b) To enhance development and nurturing of skills and talents.

2.5.2 Education, Skills Development, Youth and Sports Performance based on CIDP Indicators

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator		Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
1	Increased transition levels	Pry-sec transition rate		-	100%			
		Sec – university transition rate			50			
		Pre- primary to primary enrolment		4,500	5500	5900	5900	
		Students beneficiaries from County Scholarship	T	1430	2,000	2050	2373	Ksh 60m disbursed to needy students joining form one and those pursuing designated fields of study in colleges, universities and polytechnics
			M	860	1100	1000	1061	
			F	570	900	1050	1312	
		ECDE learners enrolled in ECDEs	T	14000	20,000	18,498	24,308	Conducted enrolment campaigns in All wards. Provision of furniture and other essential learning materials to all ECDE centres attracted more learners. In addition, continuous provision of CSB+ attracted more enrolment.
			M	6821	10000	9,347	13,076	
			F	7179	10000	9,151	11,232	
2	Improved quality of pre-primary education	Pupil: teacher ratio		82:1	60:1	**63:1**	47:1	The Government continued to recruit more ECDE teachers in public ECDE centres. It is the Government's policy to achieve learner – teacher ratio of 25:1
		ECDE Teachers employed	T	181	700	334	384	
			M	98	350	160	172	
			F	83	350	174	212	
4.	Increased access and equity to TVET Institutions	Students/ trainees enrolled	T	245	700	550	594	
			M	129	370	360	385	
			F	116	330	190	209	
		Trainees graduating in VTCs	T	80	350	164	212	
			M	50	200	145	158	
			F	30	150	19	54	
5.	Improved quality of technical and	Trainee/instructor ratio		7:1	13:1	25:1	20:1	
		Instructors recruited	T	35	70	25	0	
			M	23	35	15	0	

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator		Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
	vocational education & training		F	12	35	10	0	
		Trainee/tool-equipment ratio		2:1	1:1	3:1	5:1	
		Quality assurance & standards assessment conducted		1	3	5	2	
6	Enhanced Development of sport skills and talents	Youth reached beneficiaries	T	1,000	1,000	700	1,200	
			M	600	600	400	800	
			F	400	400	300	400	
		Sports facilities established		14	25	5	5	
		Youths trained entrepreneurship on	T	50	100	100	120	
			M	25	50	60	70	
			F	25	50	40	50	
		Youth groups & companies registered		-	160	250	311	
		Youth internship program	T	0	400	35	49	
			M	0	240	20	39	
			F	0	160	15	10	

2.5.3 Key Achievements - Education, Skills Development, Youth and Sports

- Constructed 56 ECDE classrooms.
- Constructed 36 double door latrines.
- Constructed 11 kitchens/stores. The kitchens have been fitted with chimneys.
- Installed 5 plastic water tanks for clean water storage.
- Supplied 291 E CDE centres with furniture and other essential teaching/learning materials as follows:-
    - 18,000 ECDE learners age appropriate chairs.
    - 4,500 ECDE learners age appropriate tables.
    - 300 teachers chairs.
    - 300 copies pre-primary 1Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) designs.
    - 300 copies pre-primary 2 Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) designs.
    - 2,100 pre-primary 1 Activity areas books.
    - 2,100 pre-primary 2 Activity areas books.
    - 1,735 packets of plasticine /modelling clay.
    - 6000 packets of crayons
    - 3000 pieces of assorted wall charts.
    - 600 pieces of class registers
    - 600 age appropriate footballs
    - 600 pieces of skipping ropes
    - 300 pieces of admission registers and
    - 300 pieces of counter books.
- Disbursed scholarship fund to 2373 needy students in various secondary school, colleges and universities in designated fields of learning. In fact, the Department has made learning in polytechnics **free of charge.**
- The Department is feeding over 18,000 ECDE learners with CSB+ porridge in all the 291 public ECDE centres.
- Supplied and installed 4 uni-huts for mobile ECDE centres.
- The Department has fenced 6 ECDE/primary schools and erected 6 erection of school gate.
- Erection and completion of one administration blocks, one workshop, two dormitories, three double door pit latrines, one classroom, one shallow well and renovation work in two VTCs.
- Procurement and supplies of assorted tools and equipment and boarding materials to two VTCs.
- Construction of Marsabit main stadium Pavilion (ongoing)
- Upgrading of 5 play grounds in Sololo, Manyatta Primary, Moyale Hospital, Obbu/Makutano and Ileret.

- Conducted football leagues across the County with 28 clubs in Moyale, 6 in Laisamis, 7 in North Horr and 16 in Saku.
- Participated in inter-county football and volley ball games in Nandi County.
- Supported teams with basic sporting items.
- Supply and delivery of youth empowerment equipment and two plastic water tanks.
- Renovation of Saku Youth Empowerment centre.
- Constructed a hall/kitchen at Saku Empowerment centre.
- Supplied and delivered Sagante/Jaldesa Youth Band equipment.

2.5.4 Challenges - Education, Skills Development, Youth and Sports

- Inadequate Early Years Education (EYE) teachers, making the ratio of learners to teachers stand at 47:1 instead of the recommended 25:1
- Inadequate infrastructure, particularly classrooms and toilets.
- Inadequate teaching/learning materials for the new Competency Based Curriculum (CBC).
- Low capacity enhancement for the Early Years Education (EYE) teachers
- Pastoralism/nomadism leading to low enrolment and school dropouts.
- Poor mobility of the staff.
- Understaffing in the vocational training centres.
- Inadequate and obsolete tools and equipment in VTCs.
- Lack of power/electricity to operate power dependents trades.
- Inadequate sports kits issued to clubs.
- Inadequate sports/playgrounds for various sporting activities.
- Inadequate funding to support youth activities.

2.6.1 Tourism, Culture and Social Services Overall Goals

a) To develop and promote sustainable tourism for economic empowerment;
b) To develop, promote and preserve the County's culture and heritage for posterity; and
c) To enhance quality social service delivery for improved livelihoods through focused social protection programmes.
d) To enhance gender mainstreaming and capacity building.

2.6.2 Tourism, Culture and Social Services Performance based on CIDP Indicators

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
1	Enhanced tourism earnings	Amount of revenue from visitors (Ksh).	-	50	-	-	No data collected.
2	Increased tourist arrivals	No of tourist circuits developed	0	5	1	0	Draft circuit available.
		No of hotel rooms available	27	40	10	100	No standardization done.No data On private owned hotels.
		No of eco-lodges built	0	4	1	1	NRT constructed at Melako conservancy. Lack of investors.
3	Improved welfare of women in beadwork	No of functional infrastructure facilities improved	1	12	1	1	Lack relevant equipment & funds.
		No of women trained and facilitated/empowered	0	2000	500	30	Inadequate funds.
		Amount of Revenue generated (Kshs).	0	450M	2M	0	Need for policy on revenue collection.
4	Improved tourism promotion	No of centers established	0	4	1	0	No Space acquired & inadequate funds.
		No of promotional materials developed e.g.: brochures and tourism guides	0	4000	1000	523	500 booklets 20 wall pictorials, 3 banners
		No of visitors	0	28000	10,000	2500	KWS and hotels data. Data collection to be streamlined.
5	Improved conservation, preservation of sacred sites and cultural centers.	No of sacred sites documented/gazette	6	15	13	13	Documentation done, awaits validation and gazettement.
		No of sacred sites protected	0	20	5	0	Lack of funds
		No of cultural centers developed.	4	10	4	4	Inadequate funds.
		No of visitors accessing the	0	11,000	3500	1000	Only Kalacha Festival held.

No.	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
		facility					
		No of festivals activities held	11	14	3	1	Postponement of MLTCF2019 and Gadhamoji.
6	Improved welfare of orphans and other vulnerable groups	No of elderly persons, OVC and PWDs accessing cash transfer	750	11,000	500	0	Funds not availed.
		No of wheelchairs and other assistive devices distributed	300	4000	1000	1000	Distributed to beneficiaries.
		No of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) supported	0	1200	300	0	Data on PLWHA not collected.
7	Improved participation of women in policy and decision-making/improved gender mainstreaming.	No of county gender and Child friendly policy developed	0	2	1	0	Awaiting partner support.
		No of county gender audits conducted	0	4	1	0	Lack of guideline & policy.
		% of gender disaggregated statistics available	0	4	1	0	No data available.
8	Increased awareness, engagement and advocacy to access public procurement opportunities for women, youth and PWDs.	% of reservations of the county procurement to youth, women and PWD led Enterprises	0	70	25	0	No data available.
		No of women/Youth and PWDs trained on AGPO at County level	0	1400	350	350	Lack of funds.
9	Improved community integration and cohesion	No of Social halls constructed and equipped.	19	20	5	6	Constructed and equipped.
		No of Baraza park established	9	10	4	2	Completed.
		No. of groups managing social halls	12	20	5	5	Empowerment program needed.
		No of rescue centers established.	1	2	1	1	Ongoing/60% Complete.
		No of girls rescued and sheltered by the facility	0	35	15	0	Centre incomplete.

2.6.3 Key Achievements - Tourism, Gender and Social services

- Tourism marketing exhibition held in Nairobi
- Ushanga initiative rolled out
- Repairs and additional facilities at Bongole resort.
- Participated in KNATCOM for UNESCO National cultural celebration 2018 in Kisumu
- Gazettement of six sacred sites documented in 2016
- Documentation of ten sacred sites and three heritage sites.
- Organized MLTCF 2018
- Supported Kalacha Cultural Festival
- Clearing and fencing of Waye Dida cultural center
- Beautification and tree planting at Sololo Handicraft center.
- International exposure for Cultural groups (Haryana Festival in India)
- Construction of shades at Gadhamoji cultural center
- Public participation on Culture and Heritage bill conducted.
- Construction of six social Halls (Kamboe, Nana, Mansille, Sessi, Balessa & Manyatta Jillo)
- Equipping/ Solar installation of 4 social Halls (Kinissa, Dukana, Nana, Balessa)
- Fencing of two social Halls & Children's home (Kinissa Hall & Obbitu Children's home)
- Construction of three baraza parks (El Hadi, Tigo and Burgabo)
- Renovation of 1 social Hall (Butiye)
- Registration of PWDs
- Provision of assistive devices
- Provision of food items to children homes
- Support in organizing International disability Day
- Participated in NONDO wheel chair race
- Participated in gender activism forum
- Participated in International Women's Day
- Support to Girls 'camp initiative.
- Partnered with Concern Worldwide on public participation on environment resource management policy
- Construction of Rescue center at Logologo.

2.6.4 Challenges - Tourism, Culture and Social Services

a) Lack of gender policy to guide in gender mainstreaming in the county
b) Lack of logistical support – inadequate transport, only one vehicle at disposal.
c) Delay of MOU and bureaucracy in accessing social protection fund.
d) Difficult process in accessing funds for planned activities.
e) Vastness of the County and poor road networks in terms of accessibility.

f) Misplaced priorities during public participation.
g) Diverse Political and societal interests and lack of cohesion.
h) Weak and lack of baseline in most projects/activities.

2.7.1 Roads and Transport Overall Goals

a) Increase efficiency of road transport and enhance aviation safety and security
b) Better access to services, decrease travel time and improved economic activity.
c) To protect county road reserves though road reserve sensitization.
d) To conduct suitability test for driver and enhance public awareness of road safety issues.
e) To inspect government vehicles to ensure roadworthiness.
f) Management of Government estates
g) Documentation & supervision of Government buildings

2.7.2 Roads and Transport Performance based on CIDP Indicators

	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
1	Outcome: Improved transport mobility and accessibility	No.of Km Tarmacked(Town Roads)	11.2km	17.8km	4.3 km	2.4km	On-going works, delay in project commencement in some sections due to road reserve encroachment by public.
		No.of Km opened for new roads	2818km	1950km	464km	255km	Inadequate funding from county's equitable share/department mostly relies on RMLF funding from Kenya Roads board.
		No. of Km of road upgraded thro' gravelling	323km	2576km	621km	101km	Inadequate funding from county's equitable share/department mostly relies on RMLF funding from Kenya Roads board.
		No. of km of road maintained through' grading	2818	1950	464	385	Inadequate funding from county's equitable share/department mostly relies on RMLF funding from Kenya Roads board.
.	.	No.of Meters of road drainage slabs & drift Constructed	2550	3000	2000	1883	Limited budget
		No.of Lines of Culvert Constructed	25	90	50	40	Limited Budget
		No.of footbridge Constructed	1	3	1	1	Achieved
2	Affordable Housing	No. of low cost housing units constructed	0	100	15	0	Un availability of land
3	Improved quality of government buildings/projects	No. of projects documented/supervised	200	1000	348	278	

2.7.3 Key Achievements –Roads and Transport

- Upgrading of 4.3km to bitumen standards (2.4 km tarmac done 1.3 km of earth works on going)
- Grading of 385 km of roads completed
- Gravelling of 101 km of roads completed
- Opened up 163 km of new roads
- Construction of 1883mtrs of Slab & Drift completed.
- Documented 348 projects County Wide
- Supervised to completion 278 projects Countywide.

2.7.4 Challenges - Roads and Transport

a) Unguided public participation from the community end in the implementation of the C.I.D.P hence poor allocation of funds to projects
b) Delay in awarding of Contract leading to delay in the project commencement and timely payment of certificates.
c) Bad weather conditions especially during rainy season deteriorating already maintained roads-most of the roads constructed are non-compacted due to poor allocation of funding
d) Encroachment of road reserves by the public making it difficult for road maintenance activity and installation of key storm drainage structures
e) Lack of Training and building capacity for the technical staffs
f) Inadequate funding for timely repair and maintenance of earth moving machines
g) Insecurity in some of the areas making Project implementation and supervision challenging.
h) Inadequate policy and legal framework
i) Un-availability of land to construct Low cost housing.
j) Lack of Staff training and capacity building for technical staff.
k) Inadequate number of vehicles for supervision of works-only one supervision vehicle for the whole county
l) No emergency funding for the department for periodic and routine maintenance of key trunk and arterial roads within the county which should be regularly maintained up to 100% service level.

2.8.1 Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development Overall Goals

a) Promote and support wholesale and retail trade within and outside the county
b) Spearhead the county's industrialization Agenda,
c) Promote fair trade
d) Promote enterprise development and
e) Support growth of the cooperative movement through formation of cooperative societies and oversight them to become a viable enterprise.

2.8.2 Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development Performance based on CIDP Indicators

No	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
1	Improved ease of doing business in the County	Markets constructed/ rehabilitated	4	5	1	1	This market is work in progress and will be completed in 2019/2020 FY
		Market stalls constructed	14	20	3	2	Hellu Manyatta mkt stall and DF done.Dirib Gombo Market yet to be constructed
		Fully operational Biashara centers/ a one-stop –shop for Business development services	1	2	1	0	
		Interest Charged on County Enterprise Fund	5%	5%	5%	5%	
2	Improved access to credit facilities for micro and small-scale enterprises	SMEs accessing credit facilities by Gender	300 F	600 F	400 F	0 F	30 M allocated for the year was never remitted form the treasury
			350 M	650 M	450 M	0 M	
		Amount of money disbursed	34 Million	300 Million	50 Million	0	We did not get money for 3 financial years despite the money being budgeted
		Loan Recovery rate	20%	100%	100%	15%	Poor loan recovery due to lack of enforceable Collateral
3	Enhanced formation of cooperative societies and improved management	Number of operational cooperatives societies	84	94	15	11	Mainly Ushanga initiative Co-operatives Revival of 2 Dormant through Audit and AGMs; 296 SMEs trained on pre-co-operative
		Total Share Capital	40,668,752			3,560,450	
		Total Membership				7163	

No	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
		recorded					
4	Audit and inspection of cooperatives	No of cooperatives audited	5	25	15	12	Improved audit due to newly recruited auditors.
5	Improved consumer protection	Weighing and measuring equipment's verified	350	450	350	133	Additional technical staff & standards are required for us to meet our targets going forward
		Inspection of pre-packed goods conducted	50	200	150	88	
6	Improved entrepreneurs skills	Persons trained on entrepreneurship	1200	2400	120	296	Most groups and co-operatives trained through partners
		Equipping of Jua kali sheds	1	6	4	2	North horr jua kali sheds and Sololo Makutano
7	Enhanced Cross border trade	Cross-border trade associations formed along Kenya- Ethiopia border	0	3	1	0	Initially targeted cross border UNDP program but not yet.

2.8.3 Key Achievements - Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development

- Construction of Marsabit Modern Market on going with an aim of accommodating about 700 traders and this will give them a competitive environment to do their business. This will improve the traders' turnover and incomes. Completion date targeted for Dec 2019.
- Two Market stalls constructed at Hellu manyatta and Dambala fachana this will give traders a decent premises to do their business with an aim of improving their turnover and incomes. Dirim Gombo market construction did not take off due land acquisition issue.
- Boda boda shade constructed at Damballa fachana.
- Car washing machines for Four (4) youth groups in Butiye.
- 11 Co-operatives Societies formed along the livestock and ushangaa value chains
- 12 cooperative societies audited to reduce audit backlog
- 212 Weighing machines and pump stations inspected to eliminate losses associated with unfair trade
- Equipping two jua-kali sheds in sololo makutano and North horr to give youth a sustainable source of income and skills
- Trained 296 youths on entrepreneurship in collaboration with partners to equip them with entrepreneurial skills
- Linked two Co-operatives societies in Marsabit and Ethiopia to engage in cross border trade (Forole women marketing cooperative of Kenya and Madoadi Women Co-operative of Ethiopia).
- CEF loan repayment 3.2M recovered from loanees.

2.8.4 Challenges – Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development

- Failure by the executive to disburse County Enterprise Fund(CEF) for 3 financial years
- CEF Loan defaulters
- Impact of Sharia compliance loan policies
- Lack of enough technical staff for the weights & measures department for fair trade
- Poor road networks hamper effective marketing for Co-operative products
- Inadequate financial allocation to finish capital projects like modern market in time
- Inadequate budget for the department
- Low adaption of value addition
- Illiteracy levels in the county hamper trade and management of Co-operative societies
- Untimely release of the funds to the department

- Unfavorable locations for market stall hence low market occupancy rate
- Poor book keeping by co-operatives hence delays auditing
- Lack of standardized accounting systems for co-operatives in the county.

2.9.1 Water, Environment and Natural Resources Overall Goals

To provide potable water to each household in a secure clean environment for all county residents.

2.9.2 Water, Environment and Natural Resources Performance based on CIDP Indicators

No	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
1	Improved access to clean and safe drinking water	No. of Kms to the nearest water source (Rural & Urban)	20	10	8	8	
		No. of Kms. for pipeline laid and expanded(Urban water sources)	72	112	36	36	
		No. of Kms. for pipeline laid and expanded for rural water sources	62	5	5	5	
		No. of individual connections for Urban Centres	500	1000	-	-	
		No of individual connection for Rural Centres	450	900	-	-	
		No. of Boreholes drilled	30	150	12	12	
		No. of boreholes rehabilitated	24			5	
		Time in minutes spent to collect water through improved prepaid meter technology(Urban Centre)	60	30	25	25	
		Urban households with access to clean and safe water	500	300	50	30	
		Rural households with access to clean and safe water	450	400	100	80	
		Boreholes installed with solar system	14	100	34	34	
		Water equipment procured				4	
		Feasibility study for Bakuli IV Dam for Marsabit Town	1	-	1	1	Works ongoing
		Hydrogeological surveys conducted	45	100	12	12	
2	Increased water storage and harvesting structures	Medium sized dams of 45,000M^3 constructed	6	10	5	4	***Qachacha*** dam ongoing(WSTF)
		Earth pans desilted and expanded	15	30	18	18	
		Masonry tanks of (50-100m^3) constructed	50	80	16	16	
		Shallow wells protected	20	25	2	2	
		Underground tanks constructed(100m^3)	30	60	15	15	
		Plastic water tanks of 10,000litres procured and supplied (kitchen gardening, women)	1,000	2000	884	884	

No	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18		Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
3	Enhanced water catchment protection	Catchment area restored	0.5ha		20Ha	10ha	10Ha	
		Fences and rehabilitations done in water catchment areas						
4	Increased forest cover	No of trees planted	30,000		1M	10,000	5,000	Rainfall failure affected planting season.
5	Improved soil management	Rehabilitated site through gullying healing	0		20	2	2	
6	Increased awareness on environmental conservation	Number of people participating in Natural Resource Management (NRM) forums at head quarter level	M	250	1000	200	200	In collaboration with partners
			F	50	2000	100	100	
7	Improve natural resource governance	No legislations enacted	0		2	1	1	Developed Natural Resource Policy development in collaboration with partners (Final stage awaiting launch)
8	Improved EMCs service delivery	Number of EMCs trained	M	300	2000	800	800	In collaboration with Partners
			F	200	1500	400	400	
9	Improve Management of *Prosopis*	No of ha cleared	0		20ha	2ha	2ha	
10	Increased awareness on climate change related issues	No of guidelines developed	0		6	2	1	Developed Climate change Adaptation action plan in collaboration with partners
11	Increase environmental knowledge at schools	No of green schools established	2		4	2	0	

2.8.3 Key Achievements - Water, Environment and Natural Resources

Water Sector

a) Domestic water access has been improved by purchase and distribution of 884 plastics to both urban and rural areas to enable storage during water trucking
b) 12 boreholes drilled in the larger County to increase water access and availability to 36,000 people and 100,000 livestock units
c) 29 earth pans constructed and desilted to increase availability of water to rural residents in the larger County and to provide water to livestock units
d) 2 underground water storage tanks of $100m^3$ constructed in the county to increase availability of safe drinking water household level and act as storage facility for drought emergency water trucking.
e) 34 boreholes installed with solar equipment to reduce operation and maintenance cost for water to residents of Marsabit county.
f) 19 masonry tanks constructed to harvest and store rain water to increase water storage availability at to households and institutions
g) Water sector policy and Marsabit water and sewerage services act of 2018 developed.

Environment and Natural Resources

a) 1200 Environmental Management Committee members trained across the county. This had increase natural regeneration of vegetation by applying the concept of FMNRM (Farmer Managed Natural Resources Management) and other conservation models.
b) 2000 Seedlings planted at water point to increase catchment protection
c) Constructed 4 check dams for soil erosion control/gully healing
d) Conducted various Natural resource management forums across the county.
e) Managed ***Prosopis Juliflora*** through pruning and utilization.
f) Increased awareness across the county on climate change issues leading to the development of ward level contingency plans in collaboration with Mercy-Cops(NGO)
g) Increased dry land tree cover by planting over 5,000 trees seedlings
h) Develop County Climate Change Adaptation Action plan that mainstream climate change adaption issues to all county sector plans.
i) On-going development of Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Natural Resources Management Policy (Final stage awaiting launch).

2.8.4 Challenges - Water, Environment and Natural Resources

a) Disbursement of funds from national treasury slow pace of project implementation

b) Lengthy and centralized procurement process affects effectiveness and efficiency as far as service delivery is concern at the county level.
c) Inadequate financial facilitation of technical to supervise ongoing projects
d) Inadequate and aging technical staff visa vis vastness of the county
e) Low morale of staffs due to unwarranted delay in career progression and promotions (stagnation in one JG)
f) Misplace priorities in terms resource target arising from communities during public participation in budget get making process as well as under-costing of projects
g) Effective monitoring of project is also uphill task with limited number of technical personnel and a times constrictors do substandard work or poor workmanship
h) Recurrent drought hence reducing survival rate of trees seedlings planted
i) Low level of community understanding and vastness of the county hence expensive to conduct public forums on environmental awareness
j) Low/ zero allocation of budget to environment sector hence not achieving sector goal.
k) Limited environmental extension services.

2.9.1 Health Overall Goal

To ensure access to quality, affordable, and acceptable health services.

Strategic objectives:

a) Eliminate communicable conditions
b) Halt and reverse the rising burden of non-communicable diseases
c) Reduce the burden of violence and injuries
d) Provide essential health care
e) Minimize exposure to health risks
f) Strengthen collaboration with health related sectors.

2.9.2 Health Performance based on CIDP Indicators

No	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
1	Improved maternal and child health Services	Number of mothers delivered by skilled attendance	5957	13479	13479	9802	Achieved due to increased demand creation through partner support & recruitment of CHAs
		No. of WRA accessing FP Services	6826	75541	75541	10873	Increased service delivery points
		Number of 4ANC visits	4933	13479	13479	7344	
		Number of children under one year fully immunized	8729	12196	12196	10265	
		No. of health facilities constructed and operationalized	101	130	120	125	Improved HCWs numbers has led to operationalization of more new facilities
		No. of HCWs	738	1238	1121	1192	Capacity building of HCWs in HIV/AIDs
2	Improved access to HIV services	Number of ANC mothers accessing PMTCT services	8376	13479	13479	6412	Operationalization of additional health facilities management concepts
3	Improved IMAM Services	Increased IMAM cure rate-SAM	87.9%	Over 75%	Over 75%	89.7%	Due to improved IMAM surge coverage and Partner support
		Increased IMAM cure rate-MAM	89.9%	Over 75%	Over 75%	83%	

No	Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Targets 2022/23	Targets 2018/19	Achievements 2018/19	Remarks
4	Improved community health Services	No. of community units established and functional	60	300	80	73	Lack of support
		No. of CHAs recruited	30	900	400	187	Has increased demand for health services
5	Improved TB Services	TB cure rate	48%	90%	80%	65%	Improved quality of care
6	Improved Community sanitation and Hygiene	Reduction in the incidence/occurrence of water born/hygiene related diseases/illnesses	46079	23404	35000	46206	Partner support

2.9.3 Key Achievements – Health Sector

- Improved Health service delivery:
  - Skilled deliveries (49.3% to 60%)
  - ANC coverage (37.5% to 56%),
  - Workload (252584 to 277842)
  - IMAM cure rate (77% to 78%).

- Improved human resource numbers from 964 to1035 ;
  - CHAs-157
  - Nutritionists-56
  - Medical Specialists-3
  - Pharmacists-10.

- Improved access to health services through:
  a) Infrastructural development
     - Functional Health care service delivery points from 101 to 114
     - Staff Houses from 97 to 114
     - Functional Laboratories from 22 to 34
     - Functional Maternity units from 37 to 51.

  b) NHIF enrollment-10,000 HH at cost of 60 million in 2017/2018
  c) Beyond Zero-with a Budget of 20 million has improved coverage of hard to reach areas.
  d) Free ambulance services with a budget of 50 million up from none; Increased number of referrals within the county from 1054 to 1251.
  e) 95% IMAM Surge coverage. First piloted in Marsabit County.
  f) Establishment of Renal unit and capacity building of 3 HCW in Renal services; 3 patients dialyzed per week at county referral hospital.
  g) Essential Medicines Medical Supplies (EMMS) through improved allocation from 133million to 143 million.
  h) Assorted equipment and renovations worth 290M to 320M.

- Partner support;
    - THS-UHC-34 million for integrated service delivery and 12 million for equipment
    - Concern Worldwide supports integrated outreaches and capacity building of HCWs on maternal neonatal and nutritional health.

2.9.4 Challenges – Health Sector

a) Inadequate human resource across the cadres
b) Inadequate equipment
c) Inadequate EMMS
d) Lack of programme based budgeting
e) Knowledge gap in budget making process
f) Poor health seeking behavior of our population
g) Diminishing partner support-affecting integrated outreach services
h) Knowledge gap among the NHIF beneficiaries on accessing the facilities
i) Political interference on the usage of the ambulances
j) Recurrent pending bills
k) Inadequate free ambulance services fund.

CHAPTER THREE:

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Implementation Challenges and Recommendations across Sectors

This section discusses the major implementation challenges that cut across the sectors during the period under review and recommendations on how to address them.

	Challenges	Recommendations
1	Political interference	Strengthening of Marsabit inter faith council as alternative mediators to peace processes.
2	Violence extremism.	Development of Marsabit county Action Plan on countering violence extremism. Establishment and strengthening Amani clubs in schools as a mechanism to counter violence extremism.
3	Constant vandalism of fibre optic cables which has hampered connectivity.	The department has adopted constant monitoring mechanism.
4	Constant conflict in southern Ethiopia which causes constant cross boarder insecurity.	The department in partnership with other stakeholders has initiated cross boarder peace processes to help reconcile warring communities at the border towns or centers.
5	Proliferation of small arms and light weapons from neighboring war inflicted countries due to porous borders.	The department in close partnership with the county commissioner's office have initiated a disarmament program targeting illegal fire arms into the county.
6	Resource based conflict	The department has advised the investors to set aside some benefits for the local communities. The department has established grazing committees to monitor grazing patterns.
7	Perceived political dominance	The department has advised the political leadership to champion for equal opportunities for all communities in the county. Equity in employment and resource allocation.
8	Low youth participation in agricultural activities	Support to promotion of youth friendly agricultural innovation and technologies.
9	Unpredictable flow of funds for departmental activities	Lobbying county assembly and COG to liaise with County/National treasury to release funds within schedule.
10	Inadequate funding/coverage for sector extension/advisory services	Collaboration and partnership with development partners, CSOs and other government agencies. Use of local FM station for seasonal/extension messages Hiring of more technical staff 4Enhance logistical support to implementation level units(Sub Counties and Wards)
	Inadequate rainfall/irrigation water	Water harvesting for micro-irrigation projects, rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure, promotion of drought escaping crops
11	Prevalent rural poverty and illiteracy	Enhanced safetynet and agricultural subsidies programmes
12	Declining unskilled labour	Enhanced budgetary support to Farm mechanization services and conservation agriculture
13	Competiveness of agriculture sector products/produce.	- Enhanced support to promotion of high value crops/high yielding livestock breeds and value chain approach in promotion of livestock, crops and fisheries enterprises. -Support market research and surveys -Enhanced agricultural subsidies
14	Inadequate legislations, relaxed	Legal frameworks established and enforced,

	Challenges	Recommendations
	enforcement of set declarations on governance of rangelands and traditional rangeland management systems not supported	to ensure sustainable and holistic utilization of the rangelands
15	There are changes in the priority among the departmental units hence shifting of focus that leads to change in budgetary allocations.	There should be emergency budget line set aside to cater for such occurrences
16	Activities given out as priority end up being discarded by the county assembly during the approval stage.	There is need for the county assembly to get clarifications from the technical heads of the departments before scrapping proposed projects.
17	Underestimation of projects costs during the public participation process.	Project costing guidance during the budgetary process is required.
18	Delays in disbursement of the funds from the national treasury	COG to lobby for timely disbursement of the funds to the counties
19	Vastness of the County	Employ more staff and vehicles for staff mobility.
20	Inadequate financing of programmes	More funding
21	Poor transport and communication networks	Improve existing roads network and open up new ones.
22	Insecurity in certain parts of the county	Hold more peace building forums. Beef up security around the hotspots.
23	Lack of policy to guide in gender mainstreaming, culture and Tourism in the county.	Create public participation forums and engage stakeholders and consultants in formulation of the policy. Allocate funds for facilitation.
24	Lack of logistical support – inadequate transport, only one vehicle at disposal and in poor condition.	Lobby for additional vehicles through budget allocation and seek support from County Assembly.
25	Delay of MOU and bureaucracy in accessing social protection fund.	Engage with the relevant national government ministry and Controller of budget to seek approval.
26	Difficult process in accessing funds for planned activities.	Treasury to ease disbursement of funds as planned.
27	Vastness of the County and poor road networks in terms of accessibility.	Deploy staff at sub county and ward levels. Infrastructure to be improved by relevant department and national government.
28	Diverse Political and societal interests and lack of cohesion.	Create cohesion through consultation and engage diverse political leaders.
29	Weak and lack of baseline in most projects/activities	Collect sufficient data and establish quality implementation strategy.
30	Misplaced priorities during public participation.	Communities should request for projects which have positive impacts on their livelihoods. Proper and organized public participation forums.
31	Lack of technical staff	Recommend for recruitment
32	Loan Defaulters	Enhance collateral and guarantees
33	Loan Policies	Formulation
34	Illiteracy among cooperatives	Training and creation of awareness
35	Access of running water in all health facilities	Procurement of water boozers
36	Incomplete construction of health facilities	Allocate adequate funds for projects during public participation

3.2 Overall CIDP Implementation Challenges and Recommendations

This section concludes by highlighting challenges identified during the review of the ADP for 2018/19 alongside the CIDP (2013-2017). These challenges, to a large extent, hampered the implementation of the prioritized programmes and resulted to low performance, with some of the sectors failing to achieve its targets.

	Challenge	Recommendations
1	Inadequate funding	Sector involvement in budgeting process
2	Budgetary Constraints	Implementing high impact and transformative projects and investing more on quality long term phase projects.
3	M & E Challenge	Acquire/Allocate vehicles for Monitoring of County projects.
4	Insecurity	Invest in long-term strategy in peace building within warring communities
5	Contractors lacking technical capacity	Awarding of contracts to competent contractors
6	Political interference	Political leaders should only provide advisory and oversight roles
7	Underestimation of project during public participation	Community should be guided in budgeting process by technical officer by allocating sufficient funds for projects
8	Delayed of Payments from treasury	Ensure efficient payment systems and timely payment of projects to avoid backlogs experienced.
9	Low technical staffing level	Recruit/Capacity build technical staff
10	Unguided public participation on sector development priorities	All inclusive public participation process
11	Poor access to sector funds	Timely disbursement of sector funds
12	Cumbersome procurement procedures	Decentralize procurements
13	Knowledge gap in budget making process	Capacity building of the technical staff
14	Recurrent pending bills	Prompt payment of commitments

CHAPTER FOUR:

LESSONS LEARNT AND CONCLUSION

This section present the lessons learnt and conclusion in regard to implementation of the CIDP. These include:

- Quality planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance of programmes and projects are essential for delivery of the economic and social benefits of the County.
- Employment of qualified staffs.
- Set up clear strategies for mapping and mobilizing required resources for transforming the social and economic status of the residents.
- Quality execution of projects, programmes and initiatives is lacking in the county, leading to projects that have minimal impacts to the livelihood of the residents.
- The County Government should select key drivers of social and economic transformation of the County and select the projects, programmes and initiatives that will have the greatest impact of the lives of the residents.
- Some projects not implemented; Strict adherence recommended budget
- Poor implementation of health agenda; increase health funding
- Some facilities not operationalized; continuous recruitment of HR
- Low standard projects; ensure proper consultation and coordination of all projects
- Lack of program based funding; adhere PBB
- Involvement health department during public participation
- Adhere to procurement process
- Delays in project implementation and completion, funds should be disbursed in good time from the national treasury
- Hampers speed and quality work project implementations, recruitment of skilled personnel and training of the staffs
- Proposed budgets are being manipulated at both executive and county assembly leading to underfunding hence poor-quality services rendered, budgetary allocation to remain as proposed by the departments
- Several departments conflicting over roles in project implementations as well as national and county governments doing same thing, there needs to be clear cut line between different actors both at National and County governments

- There is need for improved working relationship between the security teams of southern Ethiopia and Marsabit County to effectively address security concerns.
- Need to advise development partners to align their programs towards peace building efforts.
- Concerted efforts to improve network connectivity across the county.
- Need to establish branch offices for fire arms regulatory board in Marsabit County.
- There was improved public participation which was people centered and result oriented.
- Reports of youths joining Terror groups in Marsabit County.
- Inadequate ICT training institutions in the County.
- Several programmes in the CIDP are not being funded; therefore there is need for constant revision of the annual plans.
- Aggressive resource mobilization to finance programmes not funded by the County Government.
- Funds are never sufficient, therefore there is need for prudent utilization of the meagre resources.
- Adherence to programme based budget improves access to health service delivery- for example the THS-UHC fund.

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