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MINISTRY OF FINANCE

**COUNTY STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION ON
2012/13 - 2014/15 MTEF BUDGET**



GARISSA COUNTY REPORT

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE

COUNTY STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION ON 2012/13 – 2014/15 MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK BUDGET



GARISSA COUNTY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Garissa Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) consultations were held in Garissa on the 7th November 2011. The forum was deliberately planned to enhance County stakeholder consultations to input to the MTEF process. Stakeholder participation in Public Finance is a key tenet of the current Constitution. The participants representing a cross section of stakeholders drawn from all districts in the county were invited to the forum to participate in their respective areas of interest and influence as guided by the current MTEF process. The discussions were then recorded into a draft stakeholders' report which was subjected to a validation forum held on the 18th November 2011. After the validation, the final report was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Finance for incorporation into the 2012/13-2014/15 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget making process.

This successful MTEF process at Garissa County was accomplished through concerted efforts of various stakeholders, organisations and individuals. I wish to pay special tribute to the County Secretariat Chaired by the District Commissioner Garissa, the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. James Ole Seriani, all the sector leaders, representatives of all MTEF sectors from both the Public and Private sector across the County and the National Secretariat for backstopping the stakeholder participation process.

My sincere gratitude also goes to all the staff of the Ministries of Finance and Planning for facilitating the process. Of special mention is the District Accountant, Mr. Joseph Kimonyi, and the District Development Officer, Mr. K.N. Ruteere, who ensured that the entire process was effectively coordinated, executed and the final report prepared and delivered as expected.

Finally, I would also like to thank the Ministry of Finance and partners for funding this important process. It is our hope that the report will be used to guide budgetary allocation to the priorities identified in the County.

**County Consultative Forum Secretariat
Garissa County**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report gives an abridged account of the Garissa County Consultative Forum, which took place at the Government Guest House, Garissa on 7th November 2011.

The purpose of the forum was to enlighten the people of Garissa County on their role in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget making process and to facilitate their involvement in identifying the key issues in the county and in proposing prioritised interventions in respect of those issues. The forum was attended by 149 participants drawn from among farmers, professionals, educationists, special groups, youths, women, trade unions, politicians, Community Based Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, GOK employees and NGOs from all the districts in the County.

The report gives an outline of the development of the MTEF budget process in the county, the institutional framework for undertaking the process as well as the output from the Forum.

It also provides an overview of the economic situation in the country; a summary of the planning and budgeting process; the constitutional requirements for involving stakeholders at the county levels in the budget making process; the process of involving them; the institutional framework for undertaking the process; and the objectives of the County Consultative Forum.

A County fact sheet included in the report provides information on the location and size of the county, its administrative and political units, population size and its distribution by gender, its major economic activities as well as its main challenges.

Chapter three outlines the approach for facilitating the participation of the stakeholders and it includes the rationale as well as the principles that underlie their involvement in the process. The chapter also outlines the composition and roles of the County Consultative Forum Secretariat in the process. The Forum's output, which encompasses the key issues in the county, the prioritised interventions, and the recommendations that were made at the sector meetings and plenary session are itemised in chapter four of the report.

The Consultative Forum also made a number of conclusions and suggestions on the way forward for deepening the MTEF consultative process as well as in enhancing its effectiveness in identifying the key issues for consideration under the MTEF budgeting process.

The Annex contains additional information on the County profile, the stakeholders who participated in the Forum, and the details of the composition of the Sector Working Groups.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARD	Agriculture and Rural Development
BPG	Budget Procedure Group
BPS	Budget Policy Statement
BROP	Budget Review Outlook Paper
BSO	Budget Supply Officer
BSP	Budget Strategy Paper
CCF	County Consultative Forum
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
COB	Controller of Budget
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
DA	District Accountant
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DDO	District Development Officer
DO	District Officer
EBSC	Economic and Budget Steering Committee
EPWH	Environmental Protection, Water and Housing
EWG	Estimate Working Group
FY	Financial Year
GECLA	General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law & Order
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Systems
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy and Research Analysis
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MPER	Ministerial Public Expenditure Review
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MWG	Macroeconomic Working Group
NSCF	National Stakeholders Consultative Forum
PAIR	Public Administration & International Relations
PBB	Programme Based Budgeting
SAGA	Semi -Autonomous Government Agency
SCOA	Standard Chart of Accounts
SPCR	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation
SWG	Sector Working Group

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

This report provides information on development issues and interventions in the Garissa County for the 2012/13 – 2014/15 MTEF budget, which resulted from the County Consultative Meeting that was held at the Government Guest House, Garissa on 7th November 2011.

The Constitution now requires not only public participation, but also openness and accountability in financial matters. In this regard, it has become imperative to ensure that stakeholders are indeed involved in the key stages of the budget making process.

The need to deepen the stakeholders' participation and to comply with the requirements of the Constitution has made it necessary to develop the CCF as the appropriate mechanism for articulating wider public participation in the budget making process. Through County Consultative Forums (CCF), identified key stakeholders in each County are invited from the various segments of the population to a workshop to discuss the main challenges in their respective areas, set sectoral priorities and thereafter to propose apt interventions for funding through the Budget. The priorities are thereafter weighted to get the national priorities which will be used to set sector ceilings and thus ensure that stakeholders from the Counties have an input in the National Budget.

Recent Economic Situation

The MTEF budget is being formulated at a time when the economy is experiencing many challenges. These include global recession, high fuel prices, food insecurity, and the recent volatility of the Kenya Shilling against the major currencies. In particular, the volatility of the Shilling resulted to the escalation of costs of servicing debts, importation of essential commodities and rising inflation. Revenue has slowed on account of challenging economic environment amid rising expenditure pressures. This has direct impact on resources available moving forward as financing constraints have emerged with shortfalls in domestic borrowing occasioned by rising inflationary expectations.

Poverty and unemployment, particularly among the youth, remain serious challenges despite the gains made over the last couple of years. To overcome these challenges, high and sustainable economic growth that ensures increased incomes and employment opportunities as envisaged in the Vision 2030 is necessary.

Focusing Our Spending on Economic Growth and Development

In the face of these challenges, the Government will continue to consolidate and sustain economic growth by restoring and maintaining macroeconomic stability and focusing on economic policies and structural reforms aimed at removing the binding constraints to higher growth while facilitating private sector to expand its business and promote productivity. Public spending will be reoriented towards improving the livelihood of the people by investing in programmes that are aimed at promoting economic growth while cushioning the poor and the vulnerable. In particular, Government interventions will continue to focus on the following:

- Maintenance of stable macroeconomic framework;
- Scaling up investment in physical infrastructure;
- Improving access and the quality of education and health care;
- Ensuring security for both people and property;
- Empowering the youth and vulnerable members of the society;
- Promoting equitable regional development for social stability;
- Enhancing good governance, transparency and accountability in the management of public resources; and
- Implementing the Constitution

Fundamental Changes in the Constitution

Government spending will be anchored on a sound legal framework that promotes prudent management of public resources, openness, accountability, public participation, and equitable distribution of resources.

The Constitution has established the National and County Governments and devolved some of the government functions. The national revenues will be shared equitably among the two levels of Government. To finance the devolved functions, the Constitution assigns at least 15% of the national revenues to the County Governments.

The County Governments will become operational after the next General Elections. In view of this, Sector Working Groups are expected to work out the resources required to implement the functions assigned to the Counties during the transition period. In addition, the Commission on Revenue Allocation will provide the criteria for allocating revenue among the County Governments, and appropriate recommendations on the Equalisation Fund into which 0.5 per cent of revenue collected by the National Government shall be paid as required by the Constitution.

The remaining share of the national revenue is assigned to the National Government. The services which the National Government is expected to provide will target the residents in the 47 Counties. The County Consultative Fora provided a forum for Stakeholders participation in the identification of priorities for consideration in the 2012/13 – 2014/15 MTEF Budget. The forum was facilitated by a secretariat comprising officers drawn from the County and backstopped by officers from National Sector Working Groups.

1.2. Stakeholders' Participation

Involvement of stakeholders is necessary for successful implementation of Government programmes. It creates widespread support for government programmes; increases acceptance and legitimacy of policy plans by making citizens responsible for achieving desired results; ownership is developed at the community level and resistance is avoided. This enables them to better understand the need for certain policies, projects/programmes and therefore be more willing to accept compromises. Where stakeholders are not properly identified and consulted important issues may be overlooked or under-prioritised and schemes that do not best address their concerns and priorities designed. This may lead to stakeholders feeling aggrieved by decisions made and consequently cause delay in project/programme implementation.

Key Steps in Stakeholders Involvement

There were six steps that were considered crucial for appropriate involvement of stakeholders. Steps one to three dealt with the question of "Who to involve?" while steps four to six answered the question "How to involve them?"

Step 1: Specifying issues to be addressed: This was done by the National Consultative Secretariat.

Step 2: Stakeholder identification: This was undertaken by the County Consultative Secretariat. It involved putting together a list of stakeholders and identifying those who:

- Would be affected by, or significantly affected by the issues in question;
- Had information, knowledge and expertise about the issues;
- Controlled or influenced implementation instruments relevant to the issues.

Identification was from the following categories:

- Primary stakeholders: Those who would ultimately be affected by proposed policy measures either positively or negatively (e.g. citizens in general, social groups or professions, individual organisations).
- Key actors: Those who had the political responsibility (MPs, Civic Leaders),
- Stakeholders with skills and expertise

Step 3: Analysis of actor constellations: Action in this regard was by the County Secretariat in conjunction with Sector Working Groups.

Mapping of stakeholders was carried out by creating an Influence-Interest-Matrix. Stakeholders who had a high influence and a high stake would be involved more, while stakeholders with low influence and a low stake were given low priority in the involvement.

	Low Influence	High Influence
Low Stake	Least Priority Stakeholder Group	Useful for decision and opinion formulation, brokering
High Stake	Important stakeholder group perhaps in need of empowerment	Most critical stakeholder group

Table 1.1: Influence-Interest-Matrix.

Step 4: Involvement activities: - Action: National and County Consultative Secretariat. This focused on:

- Legal requirements
- Information provision, public meetings, press releases, letters, notices etc.
- Avoiding involvement of stakeholders late in the planning process

Step 5: Setting up of an involvement strategy: This was actioned by both the National and County Consultative Secretariat. The strategy specified the following aspects:

- When and how stakeholders were to be involved
- The way in which involvement would be undertaken
- The roles and responsibilities of all stakeholder groups who were involved
- Skills required to manage the process
- Timing and reporting procedures
- Assessing stakeholders' availability and commitment.
- The roles of key individuals who might play a significant role ("Local Champions")

Step 6: Established a follow up and evaluation mechanism that included:

- Keeping stakeholders informed of key project stages to show how their views, opinions and issues would be carried forward
- Incorporating feedback in the engagement process
- Specifying when involvement strategy would be evaluated during and after the process

Participation

The Garissa County Consultative Forum was attended by 149 stakeholders, both males and females, who were drawn from all the sectors and represented diverse interests as shown at annex 2. They included pastoralists, professionals, educationists, special groups, youths, women, trade unions, politicians, CBOs, Faith Based Organisations, GOK staff, and NGOs from all the districts in the County.

1.3. Summary of the Planning and Budget Process in Kenya

1.3.1. The MTEF Process

The Government adopted the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) approach to budgeting in the FY 2000/01. Some of the key objectives of the MTEF are to link policy, planning and budgeting, and to ensure stakeholders' participation in the budget making process. The Kenya Vision 2030 and its first Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 provide the policy framework for preparing the ministerial strategic plans and budgets. The budget process is premised on three principles:

- a. **Comprehensiveness:** Coverage of budget has to include all public resources in scrutiny and allocation;
- b. **Realism:** Estimates of resources and expenditure requirements has to be as realistic as possible; and
- c. **Transparency and Accountability:** Openness in budget formulation, implementation, and evaluation to enhance accountability of systems and officials.

The MTEF Sector Working Groups provide an entry point for stakeholders' participation in budget making process, formulation and collating of sector budget proposals. There are eleven Sector Working Groups.

The MTEF budgeting process can be summarised into three main stages as follows:

i. Macro Target Setting/Estimation of the Overall Resource Envelope

This is a top down approach to budgeting where the macro economic targets including projected economic growth, desired inflation rate, money supply, projected interest rates, desired levels of borrowing both domestic and external, and other macro aggregates which include realisable revenues and sustainable expenditure levels including the sector resource envelope ceilings are determined in advance.

ii. Review of Sector Priorities

This is a bottom up approach where the ministries are expected to review their past budget performance which should inform their future financial plans through their Ministerial Public Expenditure Review (MPERs) and sub sector reports. The sub sector report presents the Ministry's three year financial plan with programmes that are prioritised, and a criterion for allocation of resources among competing needs (ministerial priorities). At these levels, the ministries engage in resource bidding within the sector and each ministry is given a ceiling of its future resource envelope.

iii. Financial Programming

This is the final stage in the budgeting process where the preparation and approval of the programmes and itemised budget is undertaken. Based on the ceiling that is secured from the sectoral resource envelopes, the ministry firms up the programmes to be implemented over a three-year horizon. In addition, the ministry prepares a supporting itemised budget for both recurrent and the development budget guided by the existing commitments, work in progress, and new policy commitments.

1.3.2. MTEF Institutional Framework

The MTEF process in Kenya has an elaborate system of institutions, structures, processes, instruments and rules (details are contained the Kenya MTEF Manual, 2011). A brief discussion of the key structures, and how different ministerial structures feed into these arrangements, is provided below:

The Budgetary Supply Department

The department co-ordinates and directs the implementation of MTEF process. It is also expected to make arrangements for internal capacity-building and for the training of key stakeholders and participants in this process.

The Macroeconomic Working Group (MWG)

The MWG is responsible for preparing consistent forecasts for economic development and growth. The group also prepares the expected revenues, the financing strategy of public expenditures and, together with the Sector Working Groups, proposes sectoral resource ceilings. The group is chaired by Ministry of Finance and has members drawn from the relevant departments and agencies of the Ministries of Finance and Planning. These include the departments of Economic Affairs, Budgetary Supply, Debt Management, and External Resources of the Ministry of Finance, and the Directorate of Macro in the Ministry of Planning, National Development, and Vision 2030. Other agencies involved are the Kenya Institute for Public Policy and Research Analysis (KIPPRA), the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), and the Central Bank. It may also co-opt other specialised institutions as and when the need arises.

Sector Working Groups (SWGs)

There are eleven MTEF Sectors which participate in the budget making process. These are: Agriculture and Rural Development; Health; Education, Social Protection, Culture and Recreation; Public Administration and International Relations; Environmental Protection, Water and Housing; Energy, Infrastructure, Information, Communication and Technology; General Economic, Culture and Labour Affairs; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; National Security; and Macro Working Group.

The SWGs work closely with line ministries, and are responsible for developing sectoral policies and objectives, evaluating ministry/department estimates and submissions and ensuring that the inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes are in line with national objectives. Each sector has a core secretariat based at the Ministry of Finance and which incorporates other ministries and stakeholders when required.

The Economic and Budget Steering Committee (EBSC)

The EBSC is made up of heads of relevant key departments of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning and National Development. This committee evaluates the macroeconomic and financing strategies recommended by the MWG and how they link to national objectives. They also review the status of not only the budget preparation process but also the implementation status for purposes of guiding the Permanent Secretary, as well as the Minister for Finance on all decisions pertaining to the Budget. The EBSC is chaired by the Economic Secretary.

Estimate Working Group (EWG)

The EWG is coordinated by the Ministry Desk Officer (Budget Supply Officer BSO) in the Budget Department. The role of this group is to review the itemised budget proposals by Ministries. The group is chaired by the BSO and the line-Ministry team include heads of department and the technical staff. Key Officers from the line-Ministry include the Chief Finance Officer, the Accounts Controller, the Head of Personnel and the Head of Central Planning and Project Management Unit/Department. In some Ministries, the team is quite large as it also includes the head of Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) that depend on the exchequer. The Chairperson of the EWG defends the proposals at the BPG.

Budget Procedure Group (BPG)

The Budget Procedure Group is chaired by the Director of Budget and consists of the Deputy Director of Budget, an officer in charge of consolidating the estimates and also parliamentary business, officers from the Budget Policy and Expenditure Management Unit, and a representative from the External Resources Department. This team reviews the proposals from the EWG to ensure that all the guidelines including policy issues have been complied with. This team then finalises, consolidates the estimates, and prepares a summary statement that is submitted to the Permanent Secretary and Minister for approval.

Role of Parliament in the Budget Making Process

The legislature is supreme in budget matters. It approves expenditure and taxation measures in order for them to become effective, the levels of borrowing and guaranteeing of loans by the national government. Parliament debates, makes recommendation, and approves the Budget Policy Statement which is the key document that provides the basic framework and hard budget constraint. Parliament participates in the budget making by reviewing and approving the budget of the 3 arms of Government.

The review process entails seeking the views of the public in accordance with Article 221 of the Constitution. Parliament also discusses and makes recommendations on audit reports.

The legislative budget process in Kenya is anchored on Chapter 12 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, which stipulates the timelines for submission of the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure to Parliament, sharing of revenue, revenue allocation, Division of Revenue Bill, the process of approving the budget, the Vote on Account, Appropriation Act and the Supplementary Estimates Act. These provisions will be enacted in a Public Finance Management law.

Estimates of expenditures and revenues are detailed in the Appropriation Bill under separate votes and services just as the Financial Act gives details of revenue raising measures under various tax laws. The Appropriation Bills and Finance Bill are discussed in detail by the whole House of Parliament sitting as the Committee of Supply, and Committee of Ways and Means, and are approved as the Appropriation and Finance Acts, respectively.

Roles of the National Assembly

The National Assembly will among others debate and approve Money Bills, allocation of national revenue between levels of government. It appropriates funds for expenditure by the National Government and other State organs, provides oversight over the national revenue and expenditure, and approves the division of the national resources. The Constitution provides that Parliament should approve the division of the resources between the National and the County levels and among the Counties. This will be done through introduction of the necessary bills, as provided for in Article 217 and Article 218, in the respective houses. The National Assembly will consult the public on the Budget, revenue sharing proposal and expenditures as per Article 221.

Roles of the Senate

The Senate represents Counties, determines allocation of national revenue among counties, and provides oversight over national revenue allocated to counties. Once every five years the Senate will determine a criterion that will be the basis of sharing revenues between the National Government and the County level government, (Article 217).

Role of Commission on Revenue Allocation in the Budget Making Process

The Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) is an independent commission set up under Article 215 of the Constitution of Kenya. Its role in the Budget making process is to recommend the basis of equitable sharing of revenue raised by national government between national and county government and among county governments. CRA will also recommend on matters concerning financing and management of the county governments. CRA will define and enhance revenue sources of national government and county governments. It will encourage fiscal responsibility by national government and county governments. The Commission will be consulted and its recommendations considered before Parliament passes any bill appropriating money out of the equalisation fund. CRA will be consulted on any bill that includes provisions dealing with sharing of revenue. CRA will publish and review policy that sets out criteria for identifying marginal areas in actualisation equalisation fund (Article 206).

The Roles of the Controller of Budget and the Auditor General

Controller of Budget (COB)

The COB oversees the implementation of the budget of the national and county governments by approving withdrawals from public funds under Articles 204, 206, and 207. The COB prepares and submits quarterly reports on the implementation of the budget to each house of parliament.

Auditor General

The role of the Auditor General is to audit and report the accounts of the national and county governments, courts, commissions and all independent offices, the National Assembly, Senate, and County Assemblies. The Auditor General will audit the accounts of political parties funded from public funds. The audit reports shall be submitted to Parliament or the relevant County Assembly.

1.4. Objectives of the County Consultative Forums (CCF)

Although the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting has been fairly good over the last ten years, the involvement of the key stakeholders throughout the budget making process has been weak, particularly at the devolved level. This has been partly due to the absence of an institutionalised framework for public participation in the process and partly due to weak capacity to formulate and prepare budgets at the devolved level. The County Consultative Fora have been institutionalised to facilitate greater public participation in the budgeting process.

Main objectives of the CCFs were:-

- To enable stakeholders to engage in the planning process, to identify their social and developmental challenges, and propose home-grown interventions to address the challenges to be considered in the National Budget.
- To promote inclusivity in the planning and budget making process, thus enhance greater ownership, and participation of citizen in budget implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- To allow harmonisation of interventions, minimise duplication of efforts and wastage of resources.
- To enable the citizens to better appreciate the national resource constraints and the need to prioritise the needs and wants.
- To enhance openness, transparency and accountability in the budget making process.
- To provide a platform for effectively communicating planned policies and programmes, and to give and receive feedback on the planned interventions/implementation of programmes.
- To lay foundation for building the capacity of the public to participate and contribute in budget making.

CHAPTER 2: COUNTY PROFILE

2.1. County Fact Sheet

Item No.	Information Category		Statistics
1.	Total area (Km2)		44,952
2.	No. of Districts		7
3.	No. of constituencies		4
4.	Total Population (2009 Census)		641,398
5.	Total Male Population (2009 Census)		345,031
6.	Total Female Population (2009 Census)		296,367
7.	Total Youth Population(15 – 29)(2009 Census)		186,456
8.	Poverty Rate		49.2
9.	Educational levels	% of people with primary education	65
		% of people with secondary education	9.6
10.	Educational Facilities	No. of ECD Centres	184
		No. of Primary Schools	140
		No. of Secondary schools	17
11.	Health Facilities	No. of Dispensaries	41
		No. of Health Centres	19
		No. of Hospitals	9
12.	Length of Roads (Km)	Bitumen Surface	21.50
		Gravel Surface	379
		Earth Surface	2519.70
13.	Road network quality	Paved roads (as % of total roads)	Not available
		Good/fair roads (as % of total roads)	54
14.	Financial Institutions	No. of Banks	7
		Number of Micro-credit institutions	7

Sources: 2009 National Population and Housing Census; Kenya County Fact Sheet, CRA, December 2011; Final Report of Constituencies and Wards, IEBC, March 2012; District Statistics Offices

See Annex 1 for more details on the County Profile.

2.2. Description

2.2.1 Position and Size of the County

Garissa is one of the Counties that border Somalia. It borders Wajir County to the North, Isiolo County to the North-West, Tana River County to the West, and Lamu County to the South.

It covers an area of 44,175 square kilometres.

2.2.2 Administrative and Political Units

Garissa County has six constituencies and seven districts. The Constituencies are Dujis, Ijara, Lagdera, Fafi, Dadaab, and Balambala.

2.2.3 Demographic Profile

According to the 2009 Population Census, Garissa County had a population of 641,398 inhabitants of whom 345,031 were males while 296,367 were females. 186,456 were youths aged between 15 and 29 years.

2.2.4 Major Economic Activities

The major economic activities are:

1. Nomadic pastoralism: This is the main activity and the county has the following types and numbers of animals:
 - Cattle 1,183,004
 - Sheep 999,901
 - Goats 1,759
 - Dairy Cows-350
 - Camels 350,685
 - Donkeys 110,617
 - Poultry 157,650
2. Agro-pastoralism is the next important activity. Irrigated agriculture is practiced along the River Tana and a few areas such as Ijara, with higher rainfall, practicing rain fed agriculture
3. Trade in live animal and products such as milk, meat as well as in agricultural products, general merchandise and hospitality/service industry.

2.2.5 Challenges

The Challenges in the County are

- i. Poverty
- ii. Acute food shortage and food insecurity-relief food is given all year round
- iii. Water shortage due to the harsh climatic conditions
- iv. Illiteracy and low education standards

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.1. Framework for Stakeholders Participation in the Budget Making Process

A framework for the consultation in the budget making process is intended to ensure a standard approach to the country- wide involvement of stakeholders in the 2012/13 – 2014/15 MTEF Budget Making Process.

This is in response to the weak involvement of stakeholders in previous budget making process. The MTEF Sector Working Groups which provide an entry point for stakeholders' participation in budget making process only exist at the national level. At the devolved level, the Treasury Guidelines on budget preparation required that Ministries involve district stakeholders in the process. Despite this, there was little evidence on the extent to which Ministries involved the district stakeholders in the process. This was mainly due to the absence of an institutionalised framework for public participation in the budget making process and weak capacity to formulate and prepare budgets at the devolved level.

Rationale for Stakeholders Participation

Stakeholders' participation allows prioritisation of social and development needs and design of home grown interventions to address their respective challenges. It promotes inclusivity, greater ownership, and participation of the citizenry in budget implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It leads to harmonisation of interventions, minimises duplication of efforts and wastage of resources, enhance openness, transparency and accountability in the budget making process. It provides a mechanism for effective communication of planned policies and programmes, and receiving feedback on the implementation of policies and programmes.

Principles for Stakeholders Participation

Stakeholders' participation is effective when it is mutually done and genuine. It must embrace inclusiveness by mapping all the stakeholders. The farmers, pastoralists, educationists, media, youth, faith based organisations, gender, vulnerable members of the society, employers, employees, industrialists, the political class among others must all be involved in the process. The process must guarantee quality and timely access to information in a version that is easily understood. The process must also clarify the roles and responsibilities of the Government and the stakeholders, and underscore that the role of each party in the process is complementary and not competing. This will be defined and consensus built around it.

Framework for Participation

Consultations were held at two levels, namely, the National and County Levels. At the National Level, a National Stakeholders Consultative Forum (NSCF) was held to launch the budget making process, formulate the budget proposals through the Sector Working Groups arrangement and to validate the Sector Budget proposals during the Public Sector Hearings.

At the County level, a County Consultative Forum (CCF), which targeted the key stakeholders of each County, was held. Each County identified and invited their stakeholders drawn from the various segments of the population. Consultations were done in breakout sessions of key sectors and thematic groups (i.e. youth, pastoralists, and physically challenged persons among others).

Each County submitted a validated Report on Prioritised County Sector Issues and Priorities to Ministry of Finance.

Methodology

To ensure effective consultation of stakeholders, the framework for Consultation considered the following aspects:

- **Scope/coverage;** the consultations targeted 200 stakeholders in the County while ensuring the Gender threshold stated in the Constitution.
- **Agenda and Expected Outputs for the Consultative Fora:** The agenda for the County Consultative fora/workshops included dissemination of the budget making process, calendar, expenditure and revenue analysis, the roles and responsibilities of each of the stakeholder in the process. This culminated in the formulation and preparation of a validated Report on **Prioritised County Sector Issues and Priorities.**
- **Sensitisation/training of the technical officers to be involved:** Prior to the County Consultations Forum, both the District Development Officer and the Accountant drawn from the County were sensitised on the budget process. The duo played a lead role in sensitising the County secretariat, organising and coordinating the consultations in the Counties.
- **Toolkit:** To ensure a standard approach to the stakeholders' consultation, a toolkit which was developed by the national secretariat was used. The tool kit specified the objectives, methodology, timelines, expected output, and feedback mechanism of the consultations.

3.2. County Consultative Forum Secretariat

(a) Composition

The secretariat comprised of the following:

- i). Representative of Coordinating Ministries: -
 - Provincial Administration
 - Ministry of Finance
 - Ministry of Planning (DDO will be secretary)
- ii). Sector Representatives (9 Sectors)
 - Agriculture and Rural Development
 - Energy, Infrastructure and ICT
 - General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs
 - Health
 - Education
 - Public Administration and international Relations
 - Social Protection, Culture and Recreation,
 - Governance Justice Law and Order
 - Environmental Protection, Water and Housing.
 - In addition, the secretariat should have 3 members selected from Civil Society organisations, private sector, Women leaders, Youth organisations and Religious organisations.

(b) Role of Secretariats:

The roles of the County Consultative Secretariat were to:

- Identify and secure a suitable venue for the meeting.
- Identify and invite participants and stakeholders who represent various sectors, Gender and Districts
- Register participants in a prescribed format (see annex 2)
- Develop the programme for consultations, identify session facilitators, and prepare presentations and speeches. The presentations included the Opening Statement, and overview of the County
- The Secretariat provided guidance to sector group formation. The secretariat organised for the half day validation forum and managed the budget availed for the process.
- Compiled Forum Report, which was forwarded to the Ministry of Finance Headquarters by end of November 2011.

Following the group meetings, each sector presented its report on its priorities to the stakeholders in plenary, leading to the preparation of a draft for each sector. The priorities of the sectors are outlined in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 4: STAKEHOLDERS PRIORITIES

This section provides information on all development issues the stakeholders' identified during the consultations per sector. The stakeholders involved per sector.

4.1. Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD)

Recurrent drought	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise livestock deaths during drought Have contingency fund at county level Dissemination of proper weather information to pastoralists Timely livestock off take 	Allocate adequate funds
Inadequate pastures	1	<p>Range restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote fodder production by use of irrigation (River Tana) Large scale range reseeding Produce irrigated fodder Capacity building on range management 	Allocate adequate funds
Livestock diseases	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise livestock deaths during droughts Control livestock sensitive diseases Livestock vaccinations disease control and investigation 	Allocate adequate funds

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendations
Inadequate livestock marketing and value addition facilities	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value addition and Marketing of livestock products Completion of ongoing construction e.g. slaughter, houses, tannery and mini dairy Completion and equipping and operationalising the project Encourage other value addition technologies e.g. honey etc Promote marketing of value added livestock products 	Allocate adequate funds for completion of the on-going project
Inadequate equipment and transport	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide vehicles and working equipment Facilitate acquisition of equipment and vehicles to the livestock Ministry in the County 	Allocate adequate funds
Unplanned settlement	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise on unplanned settlements Facilitate formulation of land use plan for the county Sensitisation and awareness creation on planned settlements for optimum range utilisation 	Facilitate land use planning.
Agriculture Subsector			
Mitigate Recurrent droughts	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve on food security Increase area under irrigated farming Promote drought tolerant crops- High value crops e.g. Fruits, pulses and , cereals, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to build irrigation infrastructures- canals Purchase water pumps. Capacity building of farmers
Floods	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control floods Diversion of laghas to big pans/dams to be used for crop production in the county(e g Galmagala, Fafi, Lagdera) Construct diversion canals to control floods Improve roads Water harvesting structures along the Ewaso Ngiro 	Funds to Build water harvesting structures needed.

Poor market prices	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve on market for farm produce Capacity building on cooperative management Value addition of agricultural products (Build cottage industries in Garissa, Balambala, Fafi and Ijara) Support to build fresh modern market Capacity build farmers on marketing Link the farmers to the outside market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link groups to form cooperatives build big market infrastructure in major towns of the county Farmers training linkage and marketing
Lack of credit facilities	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avail funds for farmers Provide funds for farmers at low cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to have sharia compliant banks Start AFC offices in the county
Inadequate machinery	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avail farm machinery Strengthen AMS Garissa by providing more equipment 	Strengthen AMS- more machines to reach other part of county
Wild life menace	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitise farmers on management of wildlife Control wildlife from farms 	Build/erect electric fence in all the farms
Forestry sub sector			
Destruction of forestry resources	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop destruction of forestry resources Promote participatory forestry conservation Promote agro forestry Conservation of Boni forest and other woodlands e.g. Arawale National reserve, Rahole National reserve Establish nurseries, woodlots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community surveillance and gasettement of Boni forest Capacity build community and stakeholders Avail adequate funds and experts
Invasive weed Prosopis Juliflora-(mathenge)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable management of mathenge weed Capacity building on sustainable management control e.g. livestock feed processing, fencing poles, controlled charcoal burning 	

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendations
Inadequate commercialisation of non wood products eg gums and resins	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercialisation of non wood products Capacity build on non wood products Promote production and wood products e.g. gums and resins Set up gums and resins cottage industry 	<p>Avail adequate resources and favourable political atmosphere</p>
Inadequate tree germ-plasm (seeds and seedlings)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote tree seedling development Sensitise and train community on forestry activities Promote community nurseries 	<p>Provincial administration to sensitise on afforestation.</p>
Inadequate commercialisation of non wood products e.g. gums and resin.	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercialisation of non wood products e.g. gums and resin Capacity building aspects on non wood products Promote production and value addition of gums, resins and Aloe vera in the County 	<p>Sensitisation by the Ministry of Forestry and Provincial administration</p>
Wildlife sub sector			
Untapped potential tourism	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tap into existing tourism potential Promote of create tourism circuit e.g. Malindi-Lamu, -Garissa-Meru-Isiolo Develop eco-tourism enterprises Promote community conservatives 	<p>Implement favourable policies</p>
Human wildlife conflict	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce Human Wildlife conflicts Electric fencing Opening of watering corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favourable policies Avail adequate resource and experts
Fish Farming	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote fishing as an alternative livelihood Sensitisation and awareness on fish farming Establish demo fish pods in dams Introduction of high value species of fish e.g. Tilapia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avail adequate funds and experts Capacity build the community

4.2. Energy, Infrastructure and ICT (EII)

Poor Road network	1	Upgrade roads to tarmac Continuous repair and maintenance of roads Tarmac the listed roads: Garissa –Liboi, Garissa-Dadaab and Garissa-Hulugho roads. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely repair of following roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garissa –Modika-Dujis-Modogashe-Benane Garissa –Bura- Hulugho-Dare salaam Garissa –Sankuri-Balambala-Danyere Garissa – Bura –Masalani- Hulugho 	Allocate funds to the county To be funded by GOK and private partners To be funded by GOK and private partners
Energy	2	Complete tarmacking of Garissa-Malindi road to benefit the County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power supply To connect Garissa county to the national grid Tapping of the wind and solar energy Exploration of the oil in the county Exploration of minerals in Garissa county 	To be funded by GOK and private partners Funding by the central government
Communication	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connection internet and Mobile Phone services Expand mobile network coverage to Balambala and through- out the County Connect all district headquarters with internet Installation of fibre optic to major towns 	Private/government interventions
Transport	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airport/airstrip: Construct an airport in Garissa and airstrip in Liboi, Amuma, Bura (Fafi District), Balambala, Hulugho and Modogashe 	To be funded by central government
Local government	5	Modern markets : Construction of a modern market in all district headquarters	Funding by central government

Key issue	Priority	Proposed intervention/strategy	Recommendations
Housing infrastructure	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing in District headquarters : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Housing Corporation and municipal council to put up houses Encourage private sector real estate 	To be funded by the central government

4.3. General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendations
Expansion of the Market and improve market access	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linkage to EAC market Increase awareness of business opportunities arising from EAC Construction of fresh produce markets. Construct mini tanneries, Facilitation of business producer crops Facilitate the use of ICT in improving market information on prices etc. 	To be funded by government and private
Value addition	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction/funding of value addition infrastructure/ facilities Construction of tanneries, milk, fruits, meat processing factories in the County Opening Kenya Meat Commission branch in the County Facilitation in constructing cottage industries e.g. curio cultural handicrafts Resources facilitation of relevant government agencies e.g. KIRDI 	Empower groups through technology transfer

Business loans	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide credit to the business sector Increased funding to the existing government credit institutions e.g. K.I.E Gsa JLB, WEF, YEF GOK guaranteed bilateral loans. Provision of requisite resources for the lending institutions e.g. staff, m/vehicles, equipments etc Provision of Sharia compliant loans. 	Offer Sharia compliant Business loans
Land accessibility for MSME	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of land for MSMEs Address the issue of land accessibility by MSME. Local authorities to avail land for MSME. Revive and establish new conservancies 	
Business training	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding Funding for entrepreneurship training Increased funding for vocational training institutions Train SMEs, Youths and Women on quarterly basis 	Move personnel at grassroots levels to improve efficiency
Employees welfare	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance employees welfare in the County Establishment of labor office at district level to deal with employment issues Construct GOK offices at divisional level Establish staff houses at divisional level 	Establishment of a Labour office
Irrigation schemes	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase area under irrigation Involve local communities in establishment of irrigation schemes Capacity building for farmers along river Tana Introduce seasonal farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support proposed interventions with necessary resources Establish community based nurseries

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendations
Security	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide security for business to thrive • Establishment of more police posts in every divisional headquarters • Peace building and conflict management in security issues • Improve security to business enterprises. 	The government to continue the community policing
N. E. tourism circuit	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy • Implementation of the northern corridor roads to link it with the north coast • Provision of incentives for construction of tourist class hotels and wildlife conservancy • Encourage domestic and foreign tourism • Encourage private sector to put up hotels for tourists 	Government to provide incentives such as tax holidays for investor in the tourism sector.
Wildlife Conservation	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Community Wildlife Conservancies • Funding/capacity building for community based conservancies • Establish new conservancies 	

4.4. Health

key Issues	Priority	Proposed intervention/strategy	Recommendations
Human resource	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate staffing • Recruit more health personnel 	To be funded by GOK, partners and the private sector
Medicine	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient drug stocks • Improve delivery of drugs to all hospitals and health centres. 	
Transport/referral system	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the referral and transport systems • Purchase Ambulances • Purchase of motor cycles 	

Infrastructure	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal health services • Construction of maternity units • Construction of health facilities • Incinerators
Water	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address water shortage in health stations • Installation of water tanks and piping to the Health facilities
Communication	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance communication with institutions • Installation of VHs Radios • Maintenance of Existing VHs radios
Capacity building and skills upgrading	7	<p>HW/AIDS, RH IMMAM/MCI :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducting trainings/workshops
Equipments/ICT	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide equipment and ICT in health institutions • Purchase of hospital equipments such as x-rays machine, CD4 machine, lab and storage equipments.
Electricity systems	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection to sustainable power source • Installation of solar system in rural facilities
Waste management	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of incinerators • And placental pits in all Health institutions

4.5. Education

Shortage of teachers and education officers	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ more teachers • Employ more education officers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ more teachers • Secondary : in accordance to CBE a single streamed school- 9 teachers

key issues	Priority	Proposed intervention/strategy	Recommendations
Supervision/management of schools	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase officers visits to schools(QAS) • Provision of transport • Facilitation of officers 	7 land rovers one per district 14 motorbikes (2 in every district)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve school monitoring in resource management • Capacity building for teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two trainings for teachers in each district • Two land rovers and one motorbike for the county office. • Three motorbikes in every district
Infrastructure	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce distance to school • Construct additional schools • Construct staff houses in all schools • Purchase of desks, other furniture and learning aids. 	Primary: 28(4 per district)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring college and university close to the people • Improve enrolment of pupils with special needs • Establish Technical Colleges, Special Schools and a University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary: 14 secondary schools, 2 in each district • Colleges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 technical college per district(7) - 1 university - 1 special school per district (total of 7) - 40 desks per class
Access/Retention	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase enrolment and improve pupil retention in schools • Staff retention • Construction of girls/boys boarding schools • Enhanced grants for existing boarding schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Boys boarding school per district (total 7)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of girls boarding schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 girl boarding school per district (total 7)

Illiteracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase enrolment in adult centres • Provision of more resources e.g. man power, learning resources and Adult education Infrastructure etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ 3 adult education officers per district (total 21) • 1 land rover per district (total 7) • 3 motorbikes per district (total 21)
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4.6. Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GILO)

Internal security	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced security along the border with troubled Somalia and throughout the county • Posting and empowering Kenya Police Reserves(KPR) along the border with funds and equipment • Fund peace committees • Procure vehicles and equipments like radio communication • Increase no. of AP and police posts • Build more staff housing for AP/Police at each district in the County • Reduce unnecessary screening and harassment • Relocate refugee camps 	Form monitoring and evaluation committee
Immigration and registration of persons	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase efficiency and rate of civil and registration of persons • Equip the offices of the civil and persons registration • Awareness on the importance of registration • Training and adequate funding • Open more immigration Officer to be employed at Huluhho and Amuma 	Every county must have enough staff/ vehicle

key Issues	Priority	Proposed intervention/strategy	Recommendations
Prisons and police	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deconstruct the prisons cell/police cells • Enlarge facilities at the Garissa Police-cells • Build more cells at every district of Garissa County • Construct separate cells for men/women • Build More staff houses 	
Corruption	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness on corruption prevention • To hold regular corruption prevention sensitisation • Full establishment of corruption office 	Line numbers
Election and boundary	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce boundaries conflicts in the County and with other counties • Serious and effective education on election to the Citizens 	Proper demarcations
Community policing	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security enhanced at the community level • Support the community policing 	

4.7. Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR)

key Issues	Priority	Proposed intervention/strategy	Recommendations
Infrastructure	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office space • Construction of adequate offices in the county and the 7 districts 	Allocate funds for office construction in county and sub county units.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated ICT • Fully equipped and functioning DIDC and youth empowerment centres with equipment, learning resources and internet connectivity 	Allocate funds to DIDC and YEC.
		Equipment: Supply of office equipment such computers, furniture, printers, fax, air conditioner etc.	Procure office equipment



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy provision • Power connectivity 	Connection of the county to sustainable power supply
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand Banking • Encourage establishment of banking services 	Provision of conducive atmosphere for business growth
Staffing	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient staff levels • Full staff establishment per station 	Recruitment of qualified staff to meet the establishment
Transport	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced mobility • Provision of vehicles • Increased supervision funds allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure vehicles • Increase fuel vote
Planning	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Integrated Development Plan • Stakeholder forums and validation meetings 	Provision of adequate funds for plan preparation.
Administrative Allocations	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient resources • Provision of adequate resources 	Provide more funds
Monitoring and evaluation	6	<p>Bottom up approach to resource allocation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation • Training on Monitoring and evaluation • Provision of funds for M&E • Capacity building equipment and vehicles 	<p>Adherence to user department plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of departmental heads • Capacity building of other stakeholders

4.8. Social Protection, Cultural and Recreation (SPCR)

Youth and sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth empowerment employment talent development recreation facilities • Construction of youth empowerment centres • Development of county employment plan • Capacity building for identified talents • Contraction/development of recreation centres/facilities 	<p>Allocation of officers funds to each District from the county to carry out these programmes/activities</p>
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key Issues	Priority	Proposed intervention/strategy	Recommendations
Disadvantaged -The Disabled		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment • Accessibility • Provision of gadgets such as (hearing aids, Braille, walking aids etc) devices • Recreation centre • Enforcement of public/private services • Free provision of accessible devices to all • Establishment of friendly disabled research centre/facilities for the old and vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each district to be implement unit • Funds(adequate) to be made available by county government • Proper profiling of disable • Centre to be sensitive to cultural needs of society
Old/Aged		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social protection centres • Cash transfers to be operationalised • to be increased and rolled out 	Proper profiling of the old
OVC Orphans		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic needs • Cash transfer • Establishment/equipped orphanage centres • Free provision of basic needs of health, education, food and shelter. • Roll out the cash transfer programme to the whole county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All district become accountable in this programme • Sufficient funding for the programme • Proper profiling of the orphans
Children		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of children Act 2001 • Strengthen the parental care • Upgrading/construct children centres • Policy review • Empowerment of the public through forums/workshops. • Determination of need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review The Effectiveness Of Enforcement Of The Act • Provide Funds For Empowerment • Profiling Of The Rescue Centres

Tourisms & heritage	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and establish a tourism circuit • market the designed circuit centre • empower the community conservancy identify and document historical sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect and maintain the circuit identified marketing - Capacity building for community/county residents maintenance of protection of these sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of sufficient funds • Public awareness NB: participatory approach to be used in all development implementation and sustainability design.
Culture	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of county museum • establish botanic garden <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empower environment/community that develop, protect and preserve indigenous cultural heritage - Protect tangible cultural materials and any other materials of national interest - Protect indigenous health plants /establish traditional health clinics - Capacity building and the groups/community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of sufficient funds for construction and empowerment activities/ programme <p>All districts to be an implementing unit accountable to the county.</p>

4.9. Environmental Protection, Water and Housing (EPWH)

WATER Sub sector	
Hydrological drought	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harness runoff water in laghas • Underground water drilling • Dam construction • Drilling of boreholes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralisation of water sector to communities level to enhance investors • Purchase of water tankers

key issues	Priority	Proposed intervention/strategy	Recommendations
Inadequate funding in the water sector	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project to be funded fully • Funding adequate • Outsourcing funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put aside funds to fully finish proposed project
Poor management of water by water service providers	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building training of service providers • Funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up on funding to ensure finished projects
Low technology	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrow technology from advanced countries • Exchange programmes 	Ensure regular exchange programmes
Centralisation of water projects	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralise of water project • Communities participation in water project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Formation of committee to oversee water project
Environment			
Waste disposal	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper management of waste disposal • Strengthen government institution • Involve public-private partnership 	Involve community participation
Unsustainable land management practices	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement • Pastoralism • Farming under irrigation • Urban planning • Agro forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate community on agro forestry • Efficient urban planning
Deforestation	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation • Re-a forestation • Protecting indigenous species • Formation of green belts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community involvement • Formation of CFA's
Environmental disasters and incidence	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Drought • Environmental diseases • Coming up with adaptive mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Use of indigenous knowledge

Alien and invasive species	2	Mathenge invasion: Program of eradication of alien and invasive species	An adequate research on the benefits of aliens and invasive species
Environmental education	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development on environment Educating the community on environmental conservation 	Community and public involvement
Conservation of biological diversity	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of endangered species and endemic species Formation of sanctuaries, conservancies and trust to protect wild life 	Involve the community in protection
Irrigation development			
Irrigation	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access under irrigation Issue subsidies Farm input Equipment 	Encourage dry land irrigation
Land Reclamation			
Land degradation and flooding	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land reclamation and flood canal Rainwater harvesting technology 	Educating the community on methods
Housing			
Housing	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haphazard settlements Low cost building materials Construction of low cost housing 	Allocation of funds and technology
Sanitation	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portable water Inadequate latrines coverage Water treatment Digging of latrines 	Capacity building

Details of the sector composition are given at Annex 3.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

5.1. Recommendations

The stakeholders were delighted at this opportunity to participate in the first county's budget making process. They enthusiastically participated in the group discussions and gave very important contributions. Though there were many issues to be considered, they were able to come up with agreed priority issues and interventions that need to be addressed in the County.

- i. One of the key interventions in the infrastructure sector, which all agreed as the main challenge, is to improve the road network by building more paved roads while continuously maintaining the existing network;
- ii. The emphasis on agriculture and rural development sector is to give priority to interventions aimed at reducing the impact of frequent droughts on livestock/human in addition to value addition;
- iii. In Environment, Water Sanitation and Housing, the emphasis is to harvest more water and to put up more water infrastructure besides expanding the existing irrigation coverage;
- iv. In the Health sector, the priority is to improve on staffing of various health personnel and to provide adequate drugs and also improving the referral system. This is expected to address the poor health indicators in the county, particularly, high maternal and infant mortality rates which are among the highest in the Country.
- v. In Education, some of the recommendations are to improve on staffing levels for both teachers/ other staff, improving supervision and enhancing management of schools.
- vi. GJLOS priority is to enhance security along the Kenya Somali Border and in the County by using Kenya Police Reservists (KPR), building more police/AP posts and ensuring that there are better conditions for the staff and in the in mates.
- vii. The General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs priority recommendations include enhancing market access, value addition, providing business loans, training on entrepreneurship and enhancing land accessibility for MSMEs.
- viii. Finally, the Public Administration sector is recommending for requisite infrastructure, vehicles, funds and equipment to be able to effectively monitor and mitigate security threats in the county.

5.2. The Way Forward

- i. The stakeholders are hopeful that these proposals will be included in the 2012/13-2014/15 Medium Term Expenditure Framework.
- ii. Due to the higher budgetary implications, the stakeholders called for a multipronged funding of the interventions through the Government, various partners and the private sector.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Detailed County Profile

Information Category	Statistics
Total Area (Km ²)	44,952
No. of Districts	7
Arable Land (Km ²)	13,940
No. of Constituencies	4
Total Non Arable Land (Km ²)	31,012
No. of Towns	7
Lowest Altitude (m)	0
Highest Altitude (m)	400
Average Rainfall	-Between 250-300mm with a bimodal spread -Annual rainfall ranges from 750mm to 1000mm in the Ijara Area
Average Temperature	15-380C
Population	
Total Population(2009 census)	641,398
Total Male Population	345,031
Total Female Population	296,367
Total Youth Population(15-29yrs)	186,456
Poverty Incidence	
Poverty incidence	64% in 2005/6 and 73.9 % in 2007
Education	
No. of Primary Schools	140(131 Public)
Total Enrolment	41,474
No. of Secondary Schools	17
Total Enrolment	6580
No. of ECD Centres	184
ECDE Enrolment	24,091(13,285 Boys, 10,806Girls)
Health	
No. of Hospitals	9(1 Provincial, 3-District, 5-subdistrict)
No. of Health Centres	19
No. of Dispensaries	41

Most Prevalent Diseases	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiratory diseases • Diarrhoeal disease • Anaemia • Malaria • Urinary tract infections • Malnutrition • Skin and ENT
Roads	
Total Length of Roads(KM)	3008.9
Bitumen Surface(KM)	21.50
Gravel Surface(KM)	379
Mixed surface (KM)	88.6
Earth Surface(KM)	2519.70
No. of Banks	7
No. of Micro credit institutions	7
Main source of Water	River Tana, laghas, boreholes and Water pans.
Main Source of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garissa and Masalani Towns rely on thermal based electricity. • Wood fuel for cooking. • The majority of the population use kerosene (81.7%)
Main Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high poverty levels • Acute food shortage and food insecurity- relief food is given all year round • Water shortage due to the harsh climatic conditions • Illiteracy and Low education standards • Influx of refugees-security • Degradation of the environment <p>Main Causes of this are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent and Prolonged droughts • Inadequate provision of socio and economic infrastructure like roads, electricity , Health facilities etc • Underdevelopment of the local resources • Lack of marketing channels for their main resource –livestock • Poor communications, banking services etc. • Inadequate provision of basic needs • instability in Somalia

Annex 2: List of Participants

No	Name	Organisation	District
1	Abass Mohamed Dahir	Dlmc	Garissa
2	Zeinab Hussein Dunto	W/O	Garissa
3	Salatho Ali Guhai	W/O	Garissa
4	Idris Hassan Kunyo	Mwangaza	Garissa
5	Hassan K. Aden	Public Health	Garissa
6	Sahara H. Ahmed	Deb	Garissa
7	Maryam Hassan Mohamed	Youth	Garissa
8	Fatuma Abdullahi Hussein	Business/W	Garissa
9	Ahamed Badi Adan	ClIr	Garissa
10	Raha Hassan Buul	Mywo	Garissa
11	Harrison Odhiambo	Coda	Garissa
12	Mohamed Sheikh Salah	Planning	Garissa
13	Maryan Mukhtar Haji	Business/W	Garissa
14	Caroline Katud Muthui	Business/W	Garissa
15	Benard K. Kahindi	Kws	Garissa
16	Hassan A. Affey	Kws	Garissa
17	James Ombaso	W & Irr	Garissa
18	Joseph Sirengo	Mines & Geo	Garissa
19	Danniel Obiero	Mercy	Garissa
20	Lynnet Oyigara	Culture	Garissa
21	Duncan M, Njeru	Co-Op	Garissa
22	Moses Molu	Planning	Garissa
23	Idris Sahal	Klmc	Garissa
24	Robert Bonaya Miyesa	Energy	Garissa
25	Jacob Komu	Kfs	Garissa
26	Abdullahi Noor	Dlmc	Garissa
27	Esther Achieng	Simaho	Garissa
28	Mzahim Hassam	B/Man	Garissa
29	Julius M. Makau	Hcda	Garissa
30	Ismail Gure	Kirdi	Garissa
31	Peter Manzi	Agriculture	Garissa
32	Ibrahim Abdi Hassan	Dacc	Garissa
33	Rhoda Kamene Moses	Ebenezer	Garissa
34	John Ngugi Kamau	Housing	Garissa
35	Simon Ribiru Waithira	Housing	Garissa
36	Queen Teressia Titus	B/Woman	Garissa
37	Naomi Jerop Yatich	Grp/Dlr	Garissa

No	Name	Organisation	District
38	Rosemary M. Munyoka	B/Woman	Garissa
39	Elijah Ondiek	Public Works	Garissa
40	Samuel Maina Muriuki	Wefco	Garissa
41	Alex Kachumo Tomereg	Trade	Garissa
42	Micheal M .Ndug'u	Trade	Garissa
43	Abdinoor A. Barre	H/Affairs	Garissa
44	Osoro Nyakundi	Nema	Garissa
45	Justin Mugambi Njoka	Trade	Garissa
46	Gabriel E. Mwanika	Water	Garissa
47	Dickson Githaiga	Infor	Garissa
48	Stephen A. Ingati	Infor	Garissa
49	Kinyungu M. Kithendu	Kna	Garissa
50	Kenu Ekasiba	Defence	Garissa
51	Cosmus M. Muya	K.I.E	Garissa
52	Akon Abi	Disable	Garissa
53	Aden B. Hassan	Disable	Garissa
54	Sahara Abdille	Disable	Garissa
55	Ali Maalin Derow	Ph & S	Garissa
56	Abdiladif S. Tawane	Education	Garissa
57	Geoffrey A. Jonah	Y/Affairs	Garissa
58	Levi Oyigi Mugilwa	Ppn	Garissa
59	Abdilahi Salat	Supkem	Garissa
60	Samuel M. Ng'ang'a	Edd	Garissa
61	Lawrence K. Karuntimi	Education	Garissa
62	Benson M. Munyao	Dlpo	Garissa
63	Silas Kemboi	Op	Garissa
64	Kenedy Mugambi	Op	Garissa
65	Samuel Kamau	Op	Garissa
66	Julius Munene	Op	Garissa
67	Geoffrey Nyaga	P.I.A	Garissa
68	Shumary Malleon	Mirp	Garissa
69	Paul Kaitany	Mirp	Garissa
70	Ahmed Omar Ahmed	Ngo	Garissa
71	Mohamed R. Mwabanzo	Do	Garissa
72	Robert Kariuki	Acct. I	Garissa
73	Dr. Ahmed M. Mohamed	Dffac	Garissa
74	Ahmed M. Buthul	Dwo	Fafi
75	Khatra Iman Sigat	W/O	Fafi
76	Abdullahi Adon Diis	Dmoh	Fafi
77	Titus Muthini Otungo	Dao	Fafi

78	Mohamed Sheikh Bundid	Chair Peace	Fafi
79	Siyad M. Jurow	Cllr	Fafi
80	Hussein Bare Shill	Pde-Nyiro	Fafi
81	Ali Noor Shurie	Tse	Fafi
82	Hassan Sheikh Ali	Hirola	Fafi
83	Alexander Mwnda	Coda	Fafi
84	Noor Shikh Farah	Cllr	Fafi
85	Silas Oure	Ddo	Fafi
86	Mohamed Abdullahi	Cllr	Fafi
87	Nuor Ahmed	L/A	Fafi
88	Mohamed Sakar	C.N	Fafi
89	Zeinab Mohamed Idifle	Chair -Mywo	Lagdera
90	Ismail Yussuf	Cllr	Lagdera
91	Idris Sheikh Abdullahi	Cacc	Lagdera
92	Gini Dagane Maalim	W/O	Lagdera
93	Sophia Ali Abdi	W/O	Lagdera
94	Ali Sigat Abdi	Cllr	Lagdera
95	Erastus Kaifa Kariuki	Ddo	Lagdera
96	Paul Mwalali	D.I.A	Lagdera
97	Lomodei John Paul	Dmoh	Lagdera
98	Irene Ndanu	Planning	Lagdera
99	Ali Mohamed Elmi	Tsc	Lagdera
100	Peter W. Mwaniki	D.I.A	Lagdera
101	Haret Farah Said	Education	Lagdera
102	Hassan M. Aress	C.P.E.C	Lagdera
103	Abdi Mohamed	Ycm	Lagdera
104	Everlyne Murithi	Mow	Lagdera
105	Mary Mue	Ycad	Lagdera
106	Mohamed Hussein	Cllr	Lagdera
107	Yussuf Mohamed	Dmoh	Lagdera
108	Mohamed Suleiman	L. Leader	Lagdera
109	Mohamed Abdi	Oop	Lagdera
110	Mohamed Nur	L. Leader	Lagdera
111	John Kago Njoroge	Op	Balambala
112	Kevin Otieno Wandei	Op	Balambala
113	Hussein Salat Gure	Education	Balambala
114	Khatra Yakub Korane	Cso	Balambala
115	Kyalo Bosco Kilonzo	D/Accountant	Balambala
116	Halima Harish Muhamed	Mywo	Balambala
117	David Ngethe Kimemia	Dlpo	Balambala

118	Celline N. Obwora	Planning	Balambala
119	Mohamed Haret Lohol	Pho	Balambala
120	J. K. Kianda	D.C	Balambala
121	Patrick O. Okello	Planning	Balambala
122	Hassan O. Shurie	Cdf	Balambala
123	Mohamed Minihaji	Youth Leader	Balambala
124	Bernard Mutemi	Planning	Balambala
125	Hussein Abdi	Kws	Balambala
126	Fatuma Abdullahi	Mywo	Balambala
127	Ibrahim Gedi	Youth Leader	Balambala
127	Hussein Omar Futi	Chair-Cc	Ijara
128	Abass Bullo Shurie	Local Authorities	Ijara
129	John K. Kamau	Oop	Ijara
130	Gregory Mwanika	D/A	Ijara
131	Saadia Abdi	Lia	Ijara
132	Rukia Mohamed	Cr	Ijara
133	Ibrahim Osman	Psc	Ijara
134	Farhiya Aden	Education	Ijara
135	Saadia Ahmed	Tsc	Ijara
136	Khadija Ibrahim	Lc	Ijara
137	Samuel Kitonga	Oop	Ijara
138	Nasra I. Askar	Mywo	Ijara
139	Muhubo Omar	Mywo	Ijara
140	Ahmed Abdi Maalim	Clr	Ijara
141	Hussein Abdullahi	Sch. Bursar	Ijara
142	Ben Simiyu Wekesa	Works	Ijara
143	Waithaka Ng'ang'a	Ddo	Ijara
144	Sahara Mohamed	Dywo	Ijara
145	Edward M. Natili	D/A	Ijara
146	Stephen N. Nthenge	Op	Ijara
147	Julius M. Mwang'ombe	Op	Ijara
148	Nicolas Omondi	Dao	Ijara
149	Saleh Mohanud Hassan	K.N.U.T	Ijara

Annex 3: Sector Composition for the 2012/13 – 2014/15 MTEF Budget

1. ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD)	Ministry of Agriculture
		Ministry of Livestock Development
		Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing
		Ministry of Lands
		Ministry of Fisheries Development
		Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
		National Land Commission
		Research and Development (ARD)
	Energy, Infrastructure and ICT (EII)	Ministry of Office of the DPM and Ministry of Local Government
		Ministry of Roads
		Ministry of Transport
		Ministry of Energy
		Ministry of Public works
		Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development
		Ministry of Information and Communications
	Research and Development (EII)	
	General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)	Ministry of Trade
		Ministry of East African Community
		Ministry of Tourism
		Ministry of Industrialisation
		Ministry of Labour
Ministry of Regional Development Authorities		
Research and Development (GECLA)		
2. HEALTH	Health	Ministry of Medical services
		Ministry of public health and Sanitation
		Research and Development (Health)
3. EDUCATION	Education	Ministry of Education
		Ministry of Higher Education, science and Technology
		Teachers Service Commission
		Research and Development (Education)
4. PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLOs)	Ministry of State of Provincial Administration and Internal Security
		Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs
		Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs
		State Law Office

COFOG	CORRESPONDING MTEF SWG	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES (MDAs)
		The Judiciary
		Kenya Anti corruption Commission
		Independent Electoral and Boundary Commission
		Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons
		Directorate of the Public Prosecution
		Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution
		National Police Service Commission
		Human Rights and Equality Commission
		Research and Development (GJLOs)
5. GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE	Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR)	State House
		Ministry of State for Public Service
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
		Ministry of Finance
		Cabinet Office
		Public Service Commission of Kenya
		Commission on Revenue Allocation
		Office of the Prime Minister
		Kenya National Audit Office
		Kenya National Assembly
		Controller of Budget
		Salaries and Remuneration Commission
		Research and Development (PAIR)
6. DEFENCE	National Security	Ministry of State for Defence
		National Security Intelligence Service
		Research and Development (Defence)
7. RECREATION, CULTURE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	Social Protection, Culture and recreation	Ministry of State for National Heritage and Culture
		Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
		Ministry of State for Special Programmes
		Ministry of Youths and Sports
		Ministry of Development for Northern Kenya and Arid Areas
8. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	Environment Protection, Water and Housing	Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources
		Ministry of Water and Irrigation
		Ministry of Housing

9. WORKING GROUP	Macro Working Group	Ministry of Finance
		Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
		Commission of Revenue Authority
		Kenya Revenue Authority
		Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
		Kenya Institute of Public Policy, Research and Analysis
		Central Bank of Kenya