



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2018 – 2022

“Transformational agenda for the People of Baringo County through focused investment in all sectors of the Economy”

COUNTY ASSEMBLIES FORUM (CAF)
P. O. Box 73552 - 00200,
NAIROBI, KENYA

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2018 – 2022

Vision

To be the most attractive, competitive and resilient county that affords the highest standard of living and security for all its residents.

Mission

To transform the livelihoods of Baringo residents by creating a conducive framework that offers quality services to all citizens in a fair, equitable and transparent manner by embracing community managed development initiatives for environmental sustainability, adaptable technologies, innovation and entrepreneurship in all spheres of life.



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FOREWORD



Baringo County is now in its 2nd phase of transformation towards becoming the most attractive, competitive and resilient County that affords the highest standard of living and security for the people of Baringo. The theme of the CIDP for the period 2018-2022 is *“transformational agenda for the people of Baringo County through focused investment in all sectors of the economy.”* The 2nd CIDP has been developed following the gains, challenges, and lessons learnt, and experiences during the implementation of the 1st CIDP for the period 2013 - 2017.

During the next five year Baringo County will have to deal with great changes in the external scenario while improving and upgrading the County’s domestic conditions. It is for this reason that the County presents its priorities and implementation framework while embracing the national government’s *Big-Four Agenda* of achieving universal healthcare, food security and affordable housing, and manufacturing in the County. The five year plan underscores the need to undertake programs and policies that will augment the County’s capacity to realize the national longer-term agenda of being competitive, industrialized, and middle income economy with a sustained GDP growth of 10 percent per annum by the year 2030. Focus will be on youth and women empowerment and poverty alleviation. The plan resonates well with the local, national, regional and international plans and obligations that the County and the Country has ratified. The integrated approach will transform the lives of the people of Baringo through sustained economic growth and shared prosperity.

Central to successful implementation of the 2nd generation CIDP is the translation of the plans into tangible programmes and results. Preeminence on plan implementation is capacity priorities including monitoring and evaluation, and resource mobilization and allocation framework. For us to achieve the objectives of the 2nd generation CIDP all parties in the County – the public sector, development partners, the civil society and the people must take ownership of the process, and must fulfil their respective roles. The county must remain united and supportive of the county’s initiatives in order to enjoy the gains from its implementation.

The CIDP is indeed formulated after extensive consultation with key stakeholders’ and professionals of Baringo County in a fair and balanced manner. I wish to express deep gratitude and appreciation for the cooperation, support given by all concerned and partners. I do believe that such spirit of cooperation and partnership will continue to be strengthened throughout the implementation period. I call upon all citizens and partners to work with me in making the 2nd CIDP for Baringo County a great success.

His Excellency Hon. Stanley Kiptis
Governor, Baringo County

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The development of the 2nd generation County Integrated development plan (CIDP) was a highly consultative process as a requirement of principles of public finance under the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

We are indebted in gratitude to all those who participated directly and indirectly in the formulation of this CIDP. Lots of appreciation to the County Executive Committee Members under the able leadership of His Excellency Hon. Stanley Kiptis, Governor, and His Deputy His Excellency Hon. Jacob Chepkwony for their invaluable guidance and advice throughout the CIDP process. His leadership at the CIDP Steering Committee has been of great significant in establishing the vision and broad strategic priorities as well as Pillars which form the cornerstones of this Plan. The County Executive Committee members provided the much-needed leadership at the sectors by successful co-ordination of the Sector Working Groups by identifying and aligning all the programmes and projects to the broader pillars of this planning document.

The members of the public and other interest groups have always and tirelessly presented their views and development proposals for inclusion in this document. Your views and proposals during the extensive public participation has helped a great deal in crafting of effective programmes that meet the needs of the people. We say thank you very much.

We thank the County Assembly for support and cooperation at both sectoral committee level as well as the whole House in considering for approval all budget making instruments submitted by the County Executive.

We appreciate the efforts of the national government through the National Treasury and Planning; Council of Governors for time development and release of the National CIDP guidelines that has put the development of this plan into perspective.

Last and most importantly, I say a big thank you to the CIDP Secretariat for your commitment and dedication in coordinating the entire process of plan development. Mr. Richard Koech, Evans Lokabel, Eric Kosgei, Jacob Kendagor, Donald Cherutich, Abdishakur Khatib, Charles Cherogony, Solomon Kimuna, Michael Ngetich, Leah Sang, Agnes Ogada, Roxana Kandie, Evelyn Tanui, Nelly Kapkiyai, Martim, Paul Chesang, Tom Tubei, Mike Kukat, Nelson Chemwei, Dr. Gerishon Abakalwa. Your role in collecting, analyzing and collating all data and information and piecing them together to coming up with this important plan in a record short period of time is a clear indication of dedication to service.

For everyone and those many whom I would not recognize individually, kindly accept this as my sincere appreciation to you all.

Hon. Dr. David Sergon
CEC Member, Finance and Economic Planning

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2nd Generation CIDP for Baringo County is themed “the transformational agenda for the people of Baringo County through focused investment in all sectors of the economy”. The plan is envisaged to provide a framework to guide co-ordination and management of development in the county for the Period 2018 - 2022. The CIDP plan has been anchored on Four (4) Thematic Pillars as key in consolidating the county government’s strategic direction and creating a focused view of the county leaders’ vision over the medium term. The thematic pillar one is on employment and wealth creation for sustainable economic prosperity. Pillar two is on universal access to social amenities for improved standard of living. Pillar three deals with social protection and equity through empowerment and safety nets while pillar four is on legal and institutional development, service delivery and public engagement.

The CIDP in Chapter one provides information on county basic socio-economic development indicators. It includes a brief history of the county, major economic activities, regional economic blocks and other inter/intra county relations. The CIDP in Chapter two provides the CIDP’s linkages with regional, national and international development agenda specifically the Kenya Vision 2030 MTP III, Government’s Agenda Four and Governor’s manifesto Sectoral Plans from 2017 to 2022. Other plans considered included the UN Sustainable Development Goals, AU Agenda 2063, Sendai Framework of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction, and Policies and Strategies. In a summary the chapter provides the plan conceptual framework by describing in a nutshell a pyramid of linkage between plan and, the respective goals for every sector and the plan enablers.

A brief review on implementation of the previous CIDP in terms of county Revenue Streams, County Expenditure Analysis by Sector / subsector, Sectorial key achievements versus planned targets focusing on outcomes, Challenges in the implementation of the 2013-2017 CIDP and Lessons learnt to remedy the current CIDP is clearly spelled out in Chapter Three. Chapter Four discusses spatial development framework, key county development priorities, and strategies and programmes their outcomes, performance indicators and budgets and transformative projects as identified by stakeholders during this CIDP preparation and MTP III.

An overview on the CIDP implementation framework is fully described in Chapter 5. The implementation framework includes the institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, organizational flow, resource requirements and mobilization framework, mechanisms and strategies for revenue raising, asset management, financial management and capital financing required for implementing the County Integrated Development Plan. Finally, in the last chapter, the monitoring and evaluation structure in the county and how it is linked to the County Monitoring and Evaluation Framework as outlined in the Guidelines for Preparation of County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES); mechanisms for data collection, analysis, and reporting, dissemination and citizen engagement. The CIDP Results Matrix that summarizes the programme outcome indicators and targets, that will allow implementers and decision-makers alike to assess progress towards the various county development priorities.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACU	AIDS Control Units
ADB	African Development Bank
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AGOA	African Growth Opportunity Act
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANS	Age Not Specified
ARV	Anti-Retroviral Drugs
BIC	Business Innovation Centres
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBHC	Community Based Health Centre
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDP	County Development Profile
CEISP	Community Empowerment and Institutional Support Projects.
CGB	County Government of Baringo
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CKDAP	Central Kenya Dry Areas Project
COMEC	County Monitoring & Evaluation Committee
DDO	Sub County Development Officer
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMCO	Early Maturing Crop
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FCC	Forest Conservation Committees
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
FTC	Farmers Training Centre
GDC	Geothermal Development Company
GoK	Government of Kenya

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

ICDC Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation

ICT Information Communication Technology

IEBC Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission

IFAD International Fund for Agriculture Development

ILO International Labour Organisation

IT Information Technology

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency

K REP Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme

KAM Kenya Association of Manufacturers

KAPAP Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project

KARI Kenya Agricultural Research Institute

KCC Kenya Cooperative Creameries

KCPE Kenya Certificate of Primary Education

KCSE Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

KEFRI Kenya Forest Research Institute

KENBRO Kenyan broilers

KEPI Kenya Expanded Programme for Immunization

KESSP Kenya Education Sector Support programme

KFA Kenya Farmers Association

KNBS Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

KP&LC Kenya Power and Lighting Company

KPHC Kenya Population and Housing Census

KTDC Kenya Tourism Development Corporation

KWFT Kenya Women Finance Trust

KWS Kenya Wildlife Service

LATF Local Authority Transfer Funds

MCH Maternal Child Health

MDG Millennium Development Goals

MOA Ministry of Agriculture

MoH Ministry of Health

MOPW Ministry of Public Works

MSME Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MUAC	Middle Upper Arm Circumference
N/A	Not Available
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCKK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NCPB	Nation Cereal and Produce Board
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PDRA	Participatory Disaster Risk Analysis
PFPP	Partnership for Progress
PGH	Provincial General Hospital
PHC	Public Health Committee
PHO	Public Health Office
PHT	Public Health Technician
PIP	Public Investment Programme
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPP	Public Private Partnerships

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

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

Programme: A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed by a Ministry or Department to achieve a specific objective; The Programmes must be mapped to strategic objectives.

Project: A project is a set of coordinated activities implemented to meet specific objectives within defined time, cost and performance parameters. Projects aimed at achieving a common goal form a programme.

Green Economy: The green economy is defined as an economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment.

Indicators: An indicator is a sign of progress /change that result from your project. It measures a change in a situation or condition and confirms progress towards achievement of a specific result. It is used to measure a project impact, outcomes, outputs and inputs that are monitored during project implementation to assess progress

Targets: A target refers to planned level of an indicator achievement

Outcomes: Measures the intermediate results generated relative to the objective of the intervention. It describes the actual change in conditions/situation as a result of an intervention output(s) such as changed practices as a result of a programme or project.

Outputs: Immediate result from conducting an activity i.e goods and services produced

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

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

Flagship / Transformative projects: These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation amongst others.

Chapter 1

COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

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

COUNTY OVERVIEW

Baringo County is situated in the Rift Valley Region and shares borders with 8 counties namely, West Pokot to the North West, Turkana to the North, Samburu to the North East, Laikipia to the East, Nakuru to the South, Kericho and Uasin-Gishu Counties to the South West, and Elgeyo-Marakwet to the West. The County is divided into 6 Sub-Counties, namely Baringo South, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Baringo Central, Baringo North and Tiaty. It has 30 Wards and 116 Locations as tabulated Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Administrative and Electoral Units in Baringo County

Sub-County	Area KM sq	Electoral Wards	Locations
Baringo South	1,678	4	17
Mogotio	1,315	3	24
Eldama Ravine	1,003	6	16
Baringo Central	800	5	21
Baringo North	1,704	5	14
Tiaty	4,517	7	24
Total	11,015	30	116

Source: KNBS, *Baringo 2013*.

The County occupies an area of 11,015 square kilometers and had a population of 555,561 people in 2009 and projected to be 723,411, 853, 515 in 2017 and 2022 respectively. The main ethnic communities inhabiting Baringo County are the Tugen, Pokot and Ilchamus with minority groups such as the Endorois, Nubians, Ogiek, Kikuyu and Turkana.

1.1 POSITION AND SIZE

Baringo is one of the 47 counties in Kenya. It is situated in the Rift Valley region. It borders Turkana and Samburu counties to the north, Laikipia to the east, Nakuru and Kericho to the

south, Uasin-Gishu to the southwest, and Elgeyo-Marakwet and West Pokot to the west. It is located between longitudes 35 30' and 36 30' East and between latitudes 0 10' South and 1 40'. The Equator cuts across the county at the southern part. Baringo covers an area of 11,015.3 sq km of which 165 sq km is covered by surface water from Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria, and Lake Kamnarok.

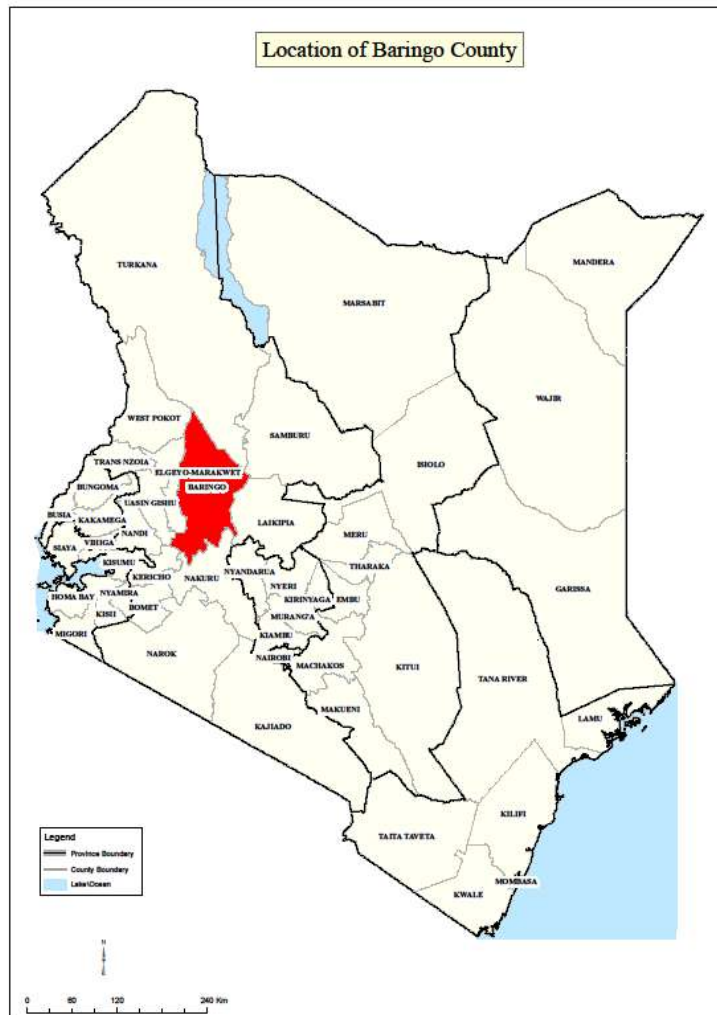


Figure 1-1: Map of the location of Baringo County, its Neighboring Counties and location in Kenya

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topography

One of the prominent features is the Kerio Valley, which is situated on the western part of the county. In the eastern part of the county near Lake Baringo and Bogoria is the Lobo Plain covered mainly by the latchstring salt-impregnated silts and deposits. The Tugen Hills form a conspicuous topographic feature in the county. The trend of the hills is north-south and mainly consists of volcanic rocks. The hills have steep slopes with prominent gullies. On the eastern and western parts of the hills are escarpments. Rivers on the hills flow in very deep gorges.

The floor of the Rift Valley owes its origin to the tectonic and volcanic disturbances, which have dislocated surfaces, forming separate ridges. The troughs of the rift that have a north-south alignment are occupied by Lake Baringo and Bogoria, which occupy 164 Km². Lake Bogoria is particularly spectacular because it is one of the few hot, salt water lakes in the world and is the breeding ground for flamingoes. Lake Baringo is a fresh water lake which is the home of crocodiles and hippopotamus. Lake Kamnarok an ox-bow lake covers 1 Sq. Km, and a home of elephants and crocodiles. It is also located in the larger Rimoi game reserve which occupies Baringo and Elgeiyo Marakwet counties.

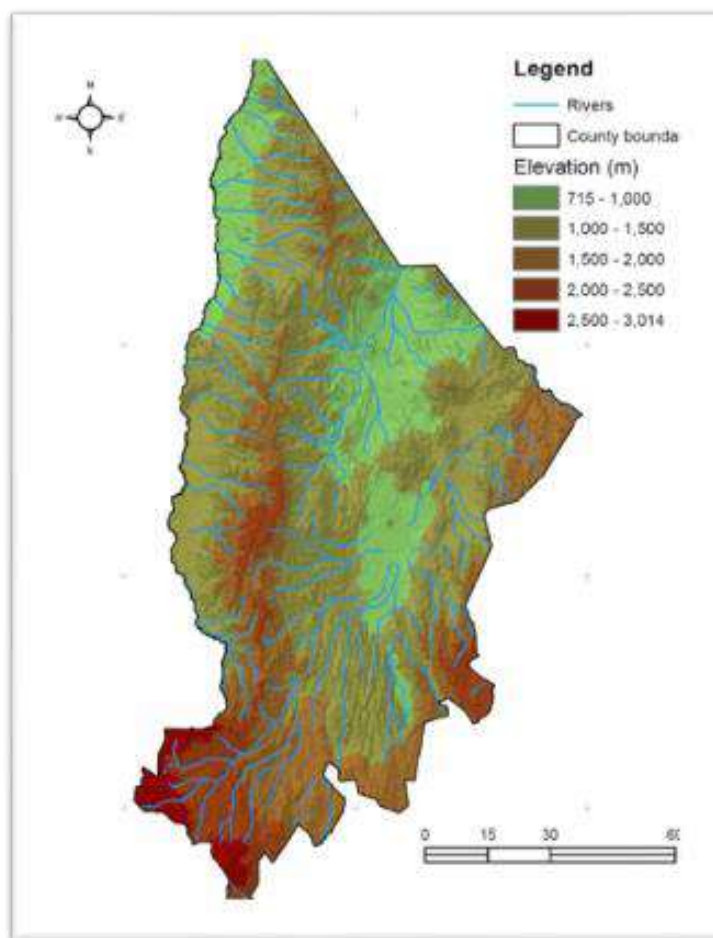


Figure 1-2 Topography of Baringo County

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

Exotic forests exist in the county but the known indigenous forests are found in Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Tenges, Lembus, Saimo, Sacho and Ol' Arabel and Eldama Ravine. The main exotic species are: *Grevillea Rabusta*, *Cuppressus lusitanica* and *Eucalyptus saligna*. *Prosopis juliflora* also exists in Marigat area. Kipng'ochoch forest in Sacho, one of the 10 forest blocks under Tenges forest station, is an example of a well conserved indigenous forest where visitors and nature lovers could view the entire Lake Baringo basin, fluorspar mines, Laikipia ranges, Elgeyo escarpment, Kerio Valley and other touristic attractions that the county offers. The county is classified as arid and semi-arid. Most parts of East Pokot, Baringo Central, Baringo South, Baringo North, Mogotio sub-counties are arid and semi-arid except for Koibatek sub-county,

which is in a highland zone. Rainfall ranges between 300 mm and 500 mm, decreasing from south to north.

1.2.3 Climatic conditions

The rainfall varies from 1,000mm to 1,500mm in the highlands to 600mm per annum in the lowlands. Due to their varied altitudes, the sub-counties receive different levels of rainfall. Koi-batek sub-county receives the highest amount of rainfall. The lowland sub-counties of Mogotio, East Pokot and Baringo North receive relatively low amounts. The temperatures range from a minimum of 10°C to a maximum of 35°C in different parts of the county. Average wind speed is 2m/s and the humidity is low. The climate of Baringo varies from humid highlands to arid lowlands while some regions are between these extremes.

1.3 ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

1.3.1 Administrative Units

Baringo county government administrative units is comprised of six sub counties and 30 wards, with the largest sub county being Tiaty with an area of 4540 square kilometers and the smallest being Baringo Central with 588.52 square kilometres. The wards are also vast in sizes with the largest ward being Tirioko ward with 1102.68 square kilometers and the smallest being Ravine ward being 33.55 square kilometers. The County Government Act established the Village Administrative Units as the lowest administrative units in the Counties but are yet to be created in Baringo County.

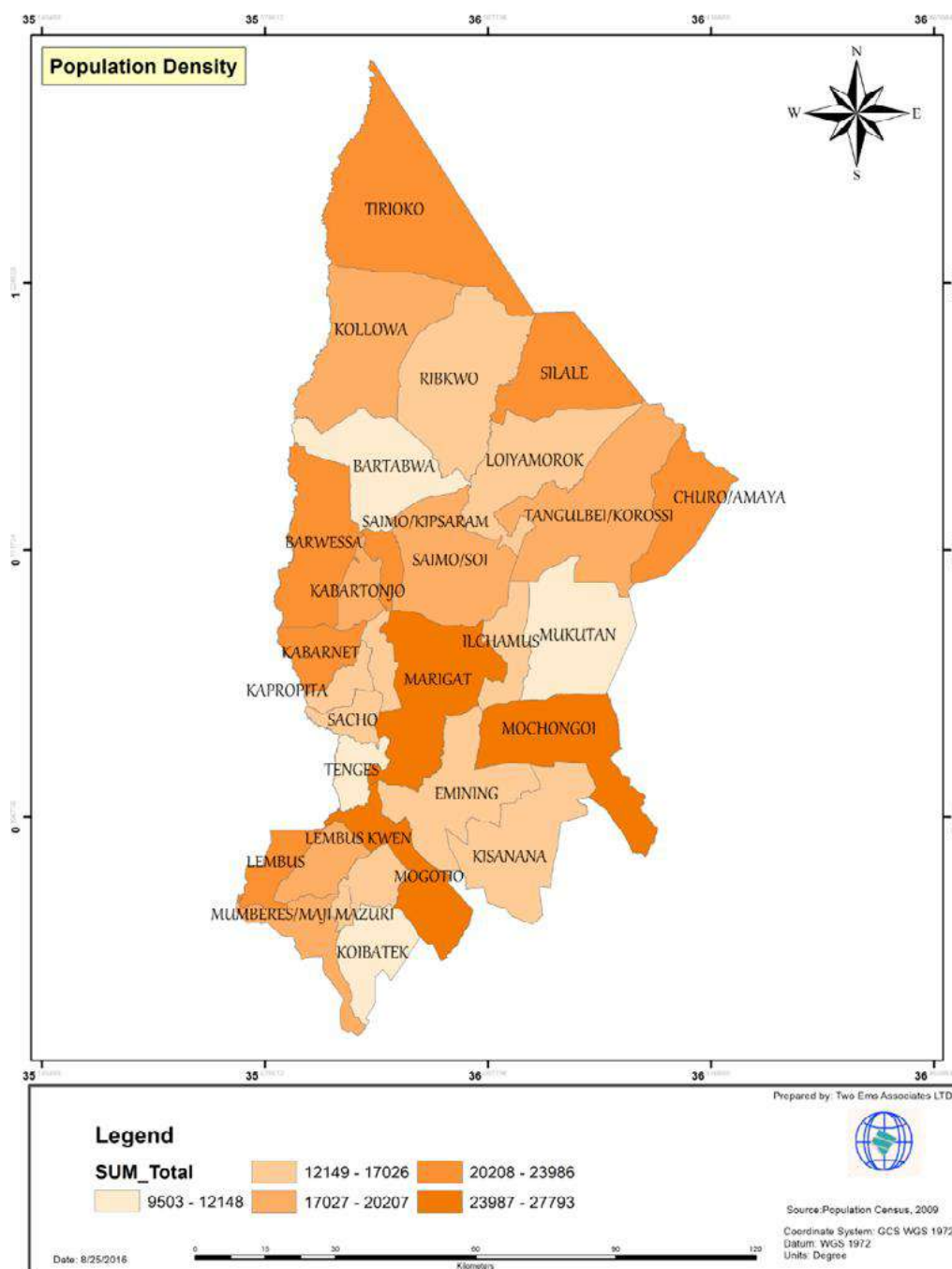


Figure 1-3: Map of County wards and Density Range (Source: CSDP 2017 - 2027)

Table 1-2: Electoral wards and Area by Sub-county and Ward

Sub County	Area In Km Sq	Electoral Wards	Area In Km Sq
Baringo North	1703.50	Barweza	475.5
		SaimoKipsaraman	85.60
		SaimoSoi	542
		Kabartonjo	126.70
		Bartabwa	473.50
Tiaty	4540.48	Tirioko	1102.68
		Kolowa	752.55
		Ribkwo	871.49
		Silale	335.36
		Tangulbei	591.25
		Loiyamorock	597.80
		Churoamaya	289.35
Mogotio	1303.87	Mogotio	287.53
		Emining	529.21
		Kisanana	487.13
Baringo south	1985.11	Mukutani	534.90
		Marigat	682.71
		Ilchamus	180.70
		Mochongoi	586.80
Eldama ravine	953.82	Lembus	142.89
		Ravine	33.55
		Lembuskwen	178.01
		Koibatek	254.37
		Lembusperkera	130.20
		Mumberes/majimazuri	214.80
Baringo Central	588.52	Kabarnet	165.68
		Sacho	105.98
		Tenges	123.94
		Kapropita	96.35
		Ewalelchapchap	96.57

Source: IEBC, 2012

National government administrative units consists of the following national government administrative units; 6 sub-counties, 27 Divisions, 121 locations and 281 sub-locations in Baringo. The 7th Sub-county – Tiaty East, various other divisions, locations and sub-locations proposed

and gazetted across the County are awaiting delimitation of Boundaries by the Independent Electoral Commission (IEBC). The summary per sub-county is tabulated in Table 1-3:

Table 1-3: National government administrative units

Sub County	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. Sub-Locations	No. Villages
Baringo central	4	21	53	284
Baringo North	4	14	44	355
Marigat	3	18	37	348
Mogotio	5	23	50	216
Koibatek	4	18	36	225
East Pokot	7	27	61	568
Baringo County	27	121	281	1996

Source: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, 2017

1.3.2 Political Units

The Figure 1-4 presents the map of Baringo showing the constituencies/ sub counties and ward boundaries.

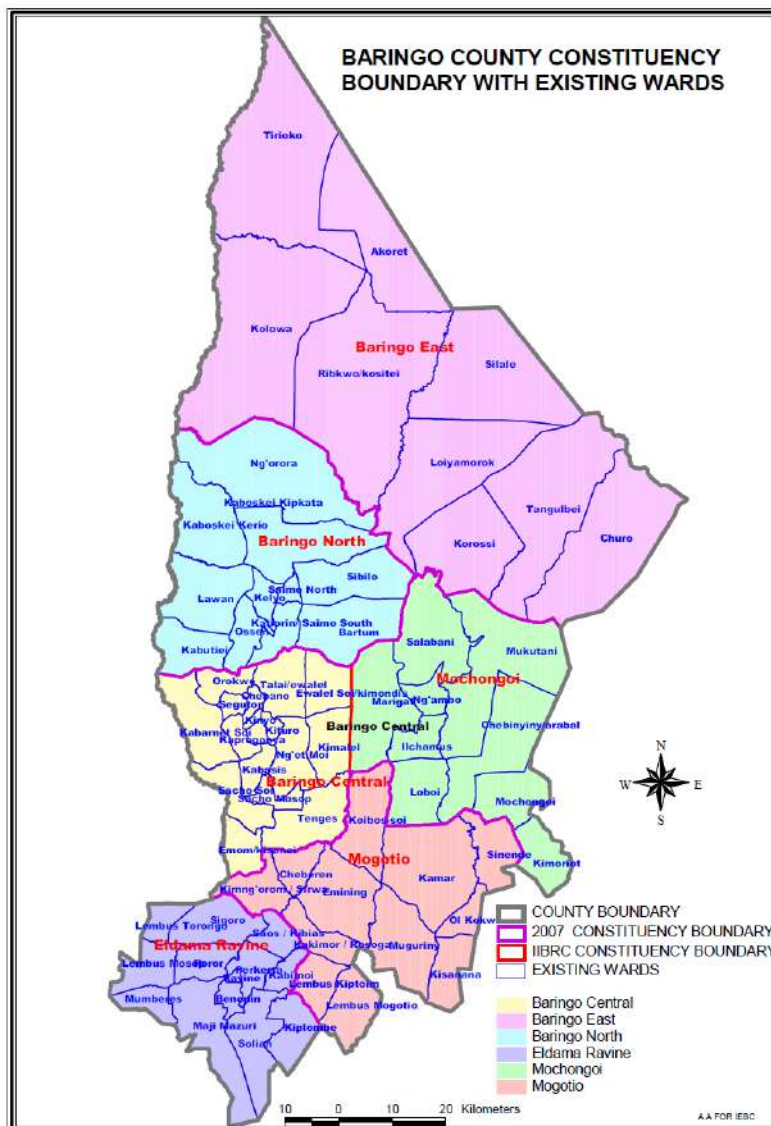


Figure 1-4: Map of Baringo County Constituency Boundaries (Source: IIBRC, 2012)

1.4 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

1.4.1 Population size and composition

According to the population and housing census conducted in 2009, the population of Baringo County was 555,561, it was projected to be 728,720 in 2017. Further projection indicates that the population will increase to 754,014 in 2018; 779,546 in 2019; 804,346 in 2020; 829,346 in 2021; and 853,515 by 2022 using intercensal population growth rate for the county. Preparation for the 2019 National Housing and Population Census (KNPHC) is currently underway.

Table 1-4: Population Projections by Age Cohort

	2009			2018			2020			2022		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	46,950	44,569	91,519	63,721	60,490	124,211	67,975	64,527	132,502	72,130	68,472	140,602
5-9	47,011	44,752	91,763	63,804	60,738	124,542	68,063	64,792	132,855	72,224	68,753	140,977
10-14	44,302	41,504	85,806	60,127	56,330	116,457	64,141	60,090	124,231	68,062	63,763	131,825
15 - 19	34,292	30,641	64,933	46,542	41,586	88,128	49,648	44,362	94,011	52,683	47,074	99,757
20 - 24	23,109	24,818	47,927	31,364	33,683	65,047	33,457	35,932	69,389	35,503	38,128	73,631
25 - 29	18,006	20,843	38,849	24,438	28,288	52,726	26,069	30,177	56,246	27,663	32,021	59,684
30 - 34	13,797	15,047	28,844	18,725	20,422	39,147	19,975	21,785	41,761	21,196	23,117	44,313
35 - 39	11,655	12,447	24,102	15,818	16,893	32,712	16,874	18,021	34,895	17,906	19,122	37,028
40 - 44	8,457	9,106	17,563	11,478	12,359	23,837	12,244	13,184	25,428	12,993	13,990	26,982
45 - 49	7,794	8,182	15,976	10,578	11,105	21,683	11,284	11,846	23,130	11,974	12,570	24,544
50 - 54	6,225	6,024	12,249	8,449	8,176	16,624	9,013	8,722	17,734	9,564	9,255	18,818
55 - 59	4,829	4,510	9,339	6,554	6,121	12,675	6,991	6,530	13,521	7,419	6,929	14,348
60 - 64	4,257	3,996	8,253	5,778	5,423	11,201	6,163	5,785	11,949	6,540	6,139	12,679
65 - 69	2,508	2,656	5,164	3,404	3,605	7,009	3,631	3,845	7,476	3,853	4,080	7,934
70 - 74	2,145	2,498	4,643	2,911	3,390	6,302	3,106	3,617	6,722	3,295	3,838	7,133
75 - 79	1,393	1,613	3,006	1,891	2,189	4,080	2,017	2,335	4,352	2,140	2,478	4,618
80+	2,351	3,274	5,625	3,191	4,444	7,634	3,404	4,740	8,144	3,612	5,030	8,642
Total	279,081	276,480	555,561	378,772	375,242	754,014	404,056	400,290	804,346	428,755	424,760	853,515

Source: KNBS 2009 KNPHC Projected figures.

The County of Baringo is majorly rural with 89 per cent of its citizens inhabiting in rural areas and another 11 per cent by average living in the key urban centres majorly in Baringo Central with 32 percent, Eldama Ravine with 25 per cent, and 9%, 6% for Marigat and Mogotio respectively. Baringo East (Tiaty) and Baringo North had no counted populations in urban centres as at 2009 census but a dozen of the centres in this sub-counties are now inhabited by a sizeable population. There is an expected increase in population migrations to six key urban centres in the county namely; Kabarnet, Marigat, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Kabartonjo and Chemolingot which are currently the Sub-county headquarters.

Table 1-5: Urban and Rural projected populations, 2018

Sub-County	Rural				Urban			
	Males	Females	Total	%	Males	Females	Total	%
Baringo Central	36747	38171	74918	68	16711	18957	35668	32
Koibatek	53921	53372	107293	75	17527	18058	35585	25
East Pokot	94854	85912	180766	100	0	0	0	0
Baringo North	62741	64550	127292	100	0	0	0	0
Mogotio	38727	38799	77526	94	2544	2664	5208	6
Marigat	50352	50034	100386	91	4648	4725	9374	9
Total	337342	330838	668180	89	41430	44404	85834	11

Source: 2009 KNPHC, projected, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics KNBS

1.4.2 Population density and distribution

Table 1-6 shows the population density and distribution in various constituencies of Baringo County.

Table 1-6: Urban and Rural projected populations, 2018

Constituency	Male	Female	Total	Area in sq. Kms	Density	Households
Tiaty	94854	85912	180766	4540	40	28896
Baringo Central	53458	57128	110586	589	188	26320
Baringo North	62741	64550	127292	1704	75	26783
Baringo South	55000	54759	109759	1985	55	12432
Mogotio	41271	41463	82734	1304	63	17093
Eldama Ravine	71448	71430	142878	954	150	38649
Total	378772	375242	754014	11075	68	150174

1.4.3 Population Projection for Special Age Groups

The special age groups are categorized as follows:-

Pre-school going age-under 5: The total population in this age brackets is projected to grow from 144,790 in 2017 to 149,816 in 2018 and rise to 154,889 in 2019. Therefore there is need to increase immunization coverage and early childhood development centers (ECD) in respect to the growth rate.

Primary school going age (6-13): The total populations in this age brackets is projected to raise to 193,488 in 2018 from 186,997 in 2017 and further raise to 200,040 in 2019. This population puts pressure on existing primary schools and thus there is need for county and national government to collaborate in increasing the number of primary schools and teachers to balance the pupil-teacher ratio.

Secondary school going age (14-17): The total populations is expected to raise from 76,744 in 2017 to 79,408 in 2018 and further increase to 82,097 in 2019. the national and county governments need to plan for more secondary schools to manage enrolments and teachers.

Youth Population (15-35): The population of this age bracket is expected to raise from 247,433 in 2017 to 256,022 in 2018 and further increase to 264,691 in 2019. this is the skill acquiring age bracket thus there is need to plan for vocational trainings centers to cater for this increasing population

Female reproductive age (15-49): The population of this age group is expected to raise from 158,824 in 2017 to 164,337 in 2018 further raise to 169,901 in 2019. this implies that there is need to increase resources towards improving maternal and child health care and nutritional standards. There is also need to intensify reproductive health and family planning education in order to curb the population growth rates.

Labor force (15-64): The county labour force was 351,577 in 2017 and expected to raise to 363,780 in 2018 and further to 376,098 in 2019. This implies that there is need to create more opportunities for employment.

The Aged population (65 and above): The population of this age bracket was 24,185 in 2017, 25,025 in 2018 and projected to be 25,872 in 2019. This calls for redirecting of resources during the plan period to cater for provision of health services, home care and pensions for those employed.

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Table 1-7: Special age group with their gender

Age	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 – 5	74,417	70,373	144,790	77,000	72,816	149,816	79,607	75,281	154,889	82,140	77,676	159,816	84,693	80,091	164,784	87,161	82,425	169,586
6-13	96,066	90,931	186,997	99,401	94,087	193,488	102,767	97,273	200,040	106,036	100,368	206,404	109,332	103,487	212,819	112,518	106,503	219,021
14-17	40,156	36,588	76,744	41,550	37,858	79,408	42,957	39,140	82,097	44,323	40,385	84,708	45,701	41,640	87,341	47,033	42,854	89,887
15-35	122,204	125,229	247,433	126,446	129,576	256,022	130,728	133,963	264,691	134,887	138,225	273,112	139,079	142,521	281,600	143,132	146,675	289,807
15-49	-	158,824	158,824	-	164,337	164,337	-	169,901	169,901	-	175,307	175,307	-	180,755	180,755	-	186,023	186,023
15-64	173,694	177,883	351,577	179,723	184,057	363,780	185,809	190,289	376,098	191,720	196,343	388,063	197,679	202,446	400,125	203,440	208,345	411,785
65+	11,014	13,171	24,185	11,397	13,628	25,024	11,782	14,089	25,872	12,157	14,537	26,695	12,535	14,989	27,524	12,900	15,426	28,327

1.4.4 Population of persons with disabilities

The number of persons living with disabilities in Baringo is calculated to be 3.1% of the population translating to 17,121 persons (2009-Kenya Population and Housing Census analytical report on persons with disability-Baringo County. The numbers are categorized by type of disability and gender. These numbers are projected to be around 26,300 persons by 2022 in relation to the increase in the county population. More surveys needs to be done to ascertain the exactly number, specific age categories and disability types in the County.

Table 1-8: Population of persons with disabilities

Type of Disability	Male (%)	No.	Female (%)	No.
Visual	27.3	2334	24	2057
Hearing	19.2	1639	19.3	1651
speech	7.3	623	8.5	730
physical	21.6	1845	25.9	2223
Mental	8.4	719	9.4	802
Self-care	9.7	828	6.8	581
Others	6.4	549	6.3	541
		8537		8584

Source: 2009 KNPHC Report on Persons Living with Disability

1.4.5 Demographic Dividend Potential

The demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic development that a country can attain by slowing down the pace of population growth while at the same time making strategic investments in the health, education, economic, and governance sectors. It results to accelerated economic growth that a county can experience as a result of declining fertility levels that occasion a reduction in the dependency levels and an increase in the proportion of the population in the working ages (15-64 years). With fewer dependents to support, those in the working ages will have more savings that can be invested for the economic growth of the county thereby improving the wellbeing of the county's residents. However, the attainment of a demographic dividend is not automatic. As the fertility levels decline, the county needs to make simultaneous strategic investments in the health, education, economic and governance sectors. The aim of these investments is to ensure that as the county's children and youth get older, they remain healthy, are able to access education and training opportunities, as they enter the labour force they get income and employment opportunities, they invest for their life in old age, and they participate fully in governance matters affecting the county.

Table 1-9 shows the key demographic indicators for Baringo County. Total population for Baringo county according to 2009 census was 555,441. In 2017 the population was projected to be 676,301 people up from almost 626,451 people in 2014. This figure is projected to reach about 0.8 and 0.9 million people in 2022 and 2030 respectively assuming that the county fertility rate continue declining over the years to reach 2.1 children per woman in the year 2075.

By the end of the MPT III period in 2022, the fertility is expected to decline to 4.9 from the this average of 5.3 in 2014, before declining further to 4.5 in 2030 based on fertility rate of 5.6 as per 2009 census results. Given the decline in fertility, the proportion of children below the age

15 is expected to decline from 43.1% in 2014 to 40.9% in 2017 to 38% in 2022 and 37.2% in 2030. This will result in a corresponding increase in proportion of the population in working ages (15-64 years) from 48.2% in 2009 to 53.9% in 2014 to 56.4% in 2017 to 59.5% in 2022 and 59.9% in 2030 over the same period, the proportion of the older persons above 64 years will remain almost unchanged at about 3%.

Table 1-9: Baringo County Demographic Dividend Indicators

Indicator	2009	2014	2017	2022	2030
Population Size	555,441	626,451	676,301	769,487	929,225
Proportion of Population Below Age 15 (%)	48.4	43.1	40.9	38.0	37.2
Proportion of Population Above Age 64 (%)	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64) (%)	48.2	53.9	56.4	59.5	59.9
Dependency Ratio	107.2	85.2	77.1	68.0	66.6
Fertility (Average No. of Children Per Woman)	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5

Source: National Council for Population and Development, 2017

The demographic window for Baringo County is expected to open in 2044. This is based on assumption that fertility rate continues to decline over the years to reach 2.1 by 2075. This is the period when the county can achieve maximum pace of economic growth as a result of the huge labour force relative to the dependent population. During this period, the proportion of children below age 15 will be below 30 percent while the proportion of older persons above 64 years will be less than 15 percent.

According to the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey (NAYS) report, Baringo County needs to undertake the following, among other things, to harness the potential of its youth in preparation for the demographic dividend window (Box. 1.1);

Box 1.1: Youth Activities to to Harness Potential (Source: NAYS, 2015).

Health	• Provide guidance and counseling both in the health facilities and schools on issues to do with health issues affecting young people such as HIV/AIDS and teenage pregnancies. • Capacity build all youth serving health centres in the county on youth friendly services to enable young people access the centres freely. This includes refurbishing the health centres so as to make them youth friendly. • Build facilities targeting people with disability as they are few in the county.
Education	• To provide more bursaries to poor and bright students so as to enable they gain quality education like their counterparts. • For the Government to enforce laws on child labour so that students stay in school and learn to prepare them for the job market. • Employ more teachers so as to ensure that the teacher student ratio is well balanced. • Inform the county education sector leaders, including teachers, about the importance of prioritizing initiatives that help young people, especially girls, stay in school so as to avoid early marriages and teenage pregnancies.
Economy	• Address corruption as it is a hindrance for young people to access the government interventions like UWEZO fund. • Create public awareness on issues regarding loans, savings and investments. • Provide operational skills training and affordable ICT services in several centres in the county to improve access for young people. • Sensitize young people on the importance of investments and savings.
Governance	• Employ more police officers and expand on the existing police stations so as to curb insecurity. • Address issues of corruption when it comes to projects and programmes for youth. • Involve the youth in project and programmes design and implementation

Baringo County has the potential to achieve a demographic dividend by 2044 if the right investment in health, education, economic and governance are put in place in this plan and implemented over the coming years.

1.5 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

1.5.1 Human Development Indicators

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators, which are used to rank countries... A country has scores a high HDI score when its life expectancy at birth is high (long), the education period is extensive, and the income per capita is high. These factors are measured by considering aspects such as education, healthy living, access to social amenities, the position and condition of women and gross domestic product. The HDI of the county is 0.5108275 which is slightly lower than the national's HDI of 0.520

The human poverty index is 30.6 per cent compared to the national level of 29 per cent.

1.5.2 Youth Development Index (YDI)

The YDI is a composite measure of youth development. The index is a tool developed to raise visibility of youth issues by monitoring the changes that occur in the youth over time. The youth development index at the county is 0.5952, which is above the national index, which is 0.5817

1.5.3 Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

The GDI is a measure of human development that adjusts the HDI for disparities between men and women. It is, therefore, not a measure of gender inequality. GDI is a basic measure of how gender inequalities in knowledge acquisition, longevity and health, and standard of living affect human development.

GEM measures gender equity in political and economic power by assessing the level of female representation. It considers gender gaps in political representation, professional and management positions, and earned incomes. It captures gender inequality in political participation, as measured by the percentage of seats held by women in national parliaments; economic participation and decision-making power, measured by the percentage of women among legislators, senior officials, and managers in professional and technical fields; and power of economic resources measured by the estimated earned income of women and men. On the other hand, the gender development index for the county is 0.50 per cent. The above indices show that the county is generally underdeveloped.

1.5.4 Poverty levels

Poverty is a multidimensional measure of deprivation/need. As there is a definite link between marginalization and deprivation, a consideration of multiple basic needs gives an indication on marginalization. Poverty is characterized by the inability of households to meet basic needs and enjoy fundamental rights and by limited access to opportunities to fully participate in the economy. It is measured by the ability to feed oneself, to access quality housing, to attain quality health and to educate children. Poverty is also reflected through inadequate access to infrastructure and social services. Poverty was and is used by Commission of Revenue Allocation as one of the indicators because of its bearing on county's development. Most marginalized counties are poor, seen through inadequate access to basic services. Baringo County is among the marginalized counties in Kenya with a poverty incidence of 52.2% against 45.2% nationally and a contribution of 1.7% to the National poverty.

Table 1-10: Poverty rankings of Baringo County in relation to National poverty (KNBS, 2014)

Contribution to National Poverty				
	Contribution to national poverty	Rank	Poverty incidence	Population living below poverty line*
Baringo	1.70%	31	52.2%	286
Kenya	100%	—	45.2%	16,987

**in thousands*

1.5.4.1 Poverty Index per Sub-County

Table 1-11 shows the poverty index per sub-county.

Table 1-11: Poverty Index per Sub-County (KNBS, 2014)

Constituency	Total Population	Headcount Index: Percent of Individuals below Poverty Line	Poverty Gap as Percent of Poverty Line	Severity of Poverty as Percent of Poverty Line	Contribution to National Poverty (%)	Sub-County Ranking by Contribution to National Poverty
Tiaty	131,984	72.9	16	4.4	0.566	30
Baringo North	93,213	59.5	14.4	4.5	0.326	136
Baringo Central	78,503	47	10.4	3.2	0.217	224
Baringo South	80,214	51.7	11.5	3.5	0.244	206
Mogotio	60,096	43.7	8.5	2.3	0.154	274
Eldama Ravine	104,097	29	5	1.3	0.178	255

1.6 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

1.6.1 Roads and Rail Network

A modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is a key catalyst to economic growth and poverty reduction. The county does not have a good road network. It has a total 5,943.92km of road with Class B, D, E, G, R and U having 66.4km, 339.22km, 1810km, 46.85km, 1,538.08km, and 2043.37km respectively. The roads are mainly earth and mixed type. These roads are usually impassable during the rainy season. This impedes livestock marketing business commuting, which is the main source of livelihood for majority of the residents. There are four airstrips in the county and no airport, ports or jetties.

Table 1-12: County Road network

Class	Description	Length (Km)
A	International link roads – proposed LAPPSET	100.0
B	National trunk roads – linking provinces and counties	66.4
C	Primary roads – linking important centres or to higher class roads	-
D	Secondary roads – linking important centres together	339.2
E	Minor roads – linking minor centres	1810.0
G	Government roads	46.9
R	Rural access roads	1,538.1
U	Unclassified roads	2,043.4
		5,943.9

Source: Department of Roads, 2018 – Baringo County.

Table 1-13: Roads Coverage by Type & Distance

Type of Road	KM		
	2013	2014	2017
Earth	995.17	1,639.97	3,125
Murram	2,141.10	2,197.30	2,396.30
Bitumen	339.22	343.22	422.62
Total	3,475.49	4,180.49	5,943.92

Source: Kenya Urban Roads Authority, Kenya Rural Roads Authority, Baringo County, 2018

Baringo County is endowed with many wide spread tourist attraction sites across the County with accessibility challenges but with many mapped airstrips and airfields. Most of these airstrips and airfields are undeveloped with only Kabarnet airstrip having a tarmacked runaway. There is need to invest in the improvement of these aviation facilities in the county. The following table indicates the county aviation facilities and their present statuses;

Table 1-14: Airstrips and airfields in Baringo County

Airstrip	Condition	Remarks
Kabarnet Airfield	Serviceable, Tarmacked, with 1.7km runway, Gazzetted	Has an all-weather access road to Kabarnet town, parking bay and security housing. Urgently requires rehabilitation as well as windsock replacement.
Kimalel Airstrip	Partially serviceable, Dirt surface, Gazzetted	Apron and access under encroachment
Marigat Airstrip	Unserviceable, Dirt surface, Gazzetted	Apron and access under encroachment
Lake Baringo Airstrip	Serviceable, Dirt surface Gazzetted	Currently handling tourist traffic. Urgently requires rehabilitation and facility provision. On the western shores of the lake
Loboi Landing Strip	Unserviceable, Not gazzetted	Airstrip has been submerged in Lake Bogoria
Eldama Ravine FTC Airstrip	Unserviceable and Gazzetted	Land under cultivation. Urgently requires restoration
Kamara Airstrip	Disused and decommissioned	Area demarcated for settlement
Tinomoi Landing Strip	Disused	Land under dispute
Kiserian Airstrip	Currently under reconstruction	On the eastern shores of Lake Baringo
Mukutani Airstrip	Partially serviceable	Needs rehabilitation
Loruk Airstrip	Disused	Urgently requires reconstruction. Land is available and has been set aside.
Tangulbei Airstrip	Disused	Urgently requires reconstruction. Land is available
Churo Airstrip	Disused	Urgently requires reconstruction. Land is available

Airstrip	Condition	Remarks
Arus Airstrip	Serviceable	Needs rehabilitation and expansion
Nginyang Airstrip	Serviceable	Needs rehabilitation and expansion
Maron Airstrip	Disused	Needs rehabilitation
Kapedo Airstrip	Partially serviceable	Needs rehabilitation. Jointly used by Baringo and Turkana
Barpelo Airstrip	Not in use	N/A
Ngoron Airstrip	Never took off	Land available
Kinyach Airstrip	Serviceable	Needs expansion
TukTuk	Proposed	Land available – under grazing

Source: Chief Warden-KWS and Department of Roads, County Government; 2017

There are several helipads in all the sub-counties though not officially gazetted. All landings are at the discretion of the pilots. These include school playfields, forest glades, bare hilltops and open grasslands.

1.6.2 Information, Communication and Technology

The Postal Corporation of Kenya and other registered courier operators currently provide mail and parcel delivery services in rural and urban areas with nine post offices in various urban areas across the county. Most of the fixed telephone lines provided by Telkom Kenya in the county have been vandalized. However, there is mobile telephone coverage in various parts of the county in varying degrees. Koibatek Sub County has the highest mobile phone coverage in the county with 65.3 per cent, while East Pokot has the lowest mobile phone coverage of 16.8 per cent. Generally the county has an average mobile coverage of 45 per cent, which is very low.

The County has an operational Huduma Centre located at Kabarnet Town. Comparatively, the County has about 15.1% of its population owning Television sets ranked number 29 out of 47 counties in Kenya against a national average of 28%.

1.6.3 Energy access

Electricity connections in the county are just above 9.6% of the County Population. This situation is rapidly changing as the County in collaboration with the National Government invests more resources in power generation, transmission and distribution through its last mile programme. The County is still below the national averages in the renewable improved energy sources.

Table 1-15: The Use of Solid Biofuels for Cooking (KNBS, 2014)

	Percentage of households using solid bio fuel for cooking	Rank	Number of using firewood for cooking*	Number of households using charcoal for cooking*
Baringo	98%	8	95.6	12.6
Kenya	82.5%	—	5,666.2	1,483.9

*in thousands

Table 1-16: The Use of Paraffin for Lighting (KNBS, 2014)

	Percentage of Households using paraffin for lighting	Rank	Number of Households using paraffin for lighting*	Number of households using other sources of energy for lighting*
Baringo	59.8%	35	66.2	44.5
Kenya	69.5%	—	6,095.8	2,672.2

**in thousands*

Table 1-17: Use of Electricity for lighting

	Percentage Households using electricity	Rank	Number of households using electricity for lighting *	Number of households using electricity for cooking*
Baringo	9.6%	23	10.6	0.2
Kenya	22.7%	—	1,989.7	70.4

**in thousands*

1.6.4 Housing Types

1.6.4.1 Housing Typologies

Housing typologies are largely influenced by the level of services within the County and also by the indigenous culture of the people. Nomadic pastoralism as a way of life is predominant in the some section of the County. Majority of people use mud/wood for construction of their houses as this is easily available and affordable.

A smaller percentage of the population use brick and blocks. This can be attributed to the nomadic nature and lifestyle of the various communities in the region thus the need for temporary structures that can be easily demolished when need arises. However, it is important to note that the plot densities around major towns are beginning to increase and this will require development control in future.

1.6.4.2 Housing Materials

Floor material

In Baringo County, 25% of homes are constructed by use of cement material, 73% have earth floors and less than 1% has tile floors. Baringo central has the highest share of cement floors at 46%. Tiaty has the least cement floors 4%. (KNBS and SID, 2013).

Roof material

Corrugated iron sheets are commonly used the county at 58% and grass and Makuti thatched houses 39%. Other roofing materials are mu/dung and concrete each at 1%. Eldama Ravine Sub County has most of the houses with corrugated roofs while Tiaty has the highest number of homes with Makuti/grass roofs at 92%. (KNBS and SID, 2013)

Wall material

The most common material used in the county is mud/wood at 57%, wood only at 26%, grass/thatched walls at 2% while 1% made of tin and other materials. (Source: KNBS and SID, 2013).

Informal Settlements

Informal settlements in urban areas are settlements that have no legal ownership of land they occupy and the buildings do not comply with planning and building standards.

Informal settlements in Baringo County include Bondeni in Eldama Ravine, Bondeni and Kap-timbor in Kabarnet, Kivumbini and Kampi Turkana in Marigat and Katorong'ot in Mogotio sub counties.

There is need for the county government to coordinate all slum upgrading projects in the county. The county government should facilitate the regularization of slums and informal settlements, towards providing sustainable housing solutions

1.7 LAND AND LAND USE

Land, sometimes referred to as dry land, is the solid surface of the earth that is not permanently covered by water. Most human activities occur on land which support agriculture, vast habitats and natural resources.

Baringo County with a total land area of 11,015 square kilometres, has total arable land of 4, 435, total non-arable land of 5, 700 and total urban area land of 715 square kilometres of Land.

1.7.1 Land ownership categories / classification

Land tenure systems define rights to land ownership, use, access, control and transfer. The Constitution of Kenya categorizes land tenure into three groups:

1.7.1.1 Community Land:

The largest portion of land in Baringo County is community land, held in trust by the County Government. Community land is protected under Article 63 of the Kenyan Constitution, will now be governed as outlined by the recently enacted Community Land Act 2015. (This provides for the recognition, protection and registration of community land rights, as well as the management and administration of community land through community land boards, management committees and outlining the role of county governments in relation to unregistered community land).

The community land ownership is predominant in Tiaty, North and South Baringo sub-counties. There are no community land/ group ranches in Baringo Central, Eldama Ravine and Mogotio. Group ranches are mostly found in Marigat, Kimalel, Bartun, Salabani, Kokwa Island, Eldume, Sabor, and Ngaratuko.

The community land in Baringo South has been a source of conflict. However, with the recent enactment of the Community Land Act 2015, the existence of large portions of community land in the County is a big opportunity for development. The Act will enable communities to register their rights and interests in communal land, and to prepare their own plans for development, management and use of that community land.

One of the forms of community land management is conservancies. A conservancy refers to land set aside by an individual landowner, body corporate, group of owners or a community for purposes of wildlife conservation (Wildlife Act 2013). The benefits from conservancies range from improved security, better land management, income, employment and support to community projects. There are various conservancies in the county.

1.7.1.2 Private Land Ownership

Private land ownership is dominant in Eldama Ravine, Mogotio, Baringo Central and the high-lands of Baringo North (such as Ossen, Kabartonjo and Kipsaraman), which are largely held under a freehold basis. Land is also held on a leasehold basis within the town centres.

1.7.1.3 Public Land

Public land refers to land governed either by the national government or by the county government (other than community land). Within the County, this includes the forested lands, Lake Bogoria National Reserve and Lake Kamnarok National Reserve (managed by the County Government), Lake Baringo and the public land within town centres. Public land management is a complex matter because of the myriad of legislation and institutions involved in its governance.

The main challenge facing public land is encroachment and grabbing in various parts of the county. This in turn, constrains public utility provision when it is planned for as land availability no longer exists. There is therefore, an urgent need to reclaim and protect all public land within the county.

The New Baringo Land Policy aims at increasing public land by obligating a surrender of 10% of land for public use whenever any subdivision of group ranches into individual parcels is being done, or 4% of land where land over 2.5 acres is being subdivided into smaller units.

1.7.2 Mean holding size

The average farm size is 2.5ha. Landholding in the county varies from one sub-county to another. Whereas landholding in the southern part of the county, that is, Koibatek Sub-County, averages 2.5ha and demarcated with title deeds, land is still communal and managed by the community in the northern part, that is, the Tiaty, Baringo North and Baringo south Sub-Counties.

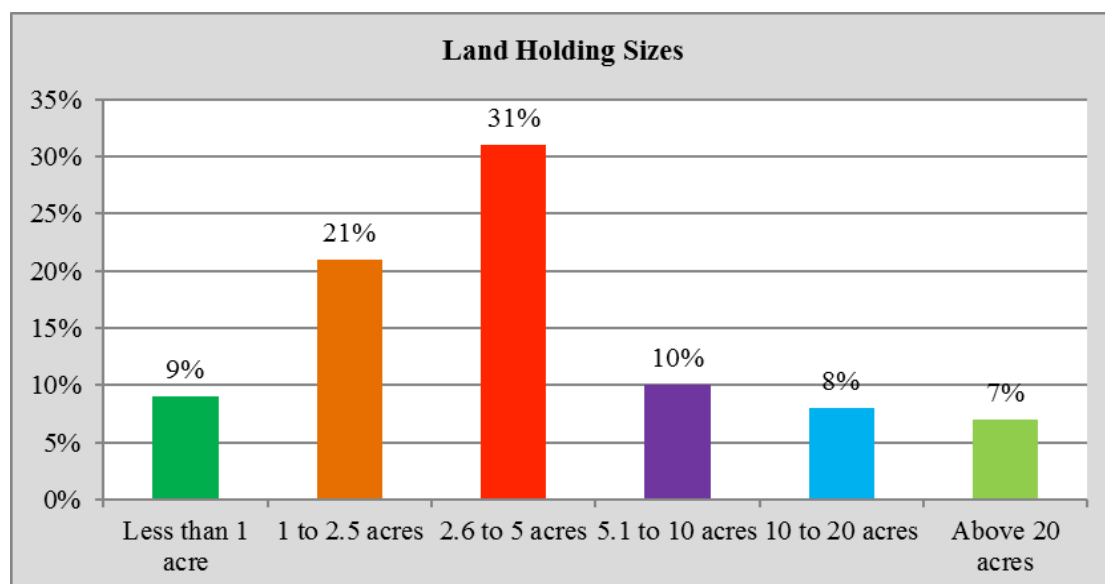


Figure 1-5: Land Holding (County Spatial Plan, 2016)

1.7.3 Percentage of land with title deeds

In Baringo County, three main types of land tenure exist: Leasehold, freehold, communal land. Most land in Baringo County is under trust and is owned by the community. The main land ownership documentation includes title deeds (47%) and letters of allotment (23%) and the remaining (30%) held Occupation Licenses, Letter of offer, Certificate of Ownership, Scheme Cards and Certificate of lease as ownership documentation.

About 45 per cent of land is demarcated and owners issued with title deeds with Eldama Ravine, Mogotio and Baringo Central sub counties have the higher numbers of title deeds issuance compared to Baringo North, Marigat and Tiaty sub counties.

Table 1-18: Percentage of land with title deeds

Land Tenure Type	Availability
Private / free hold tenure	Mostly in private/individual owned parcel of land Approx. 45 % of the whole land
Communal land	These are communally owned and managed by group representatives e.g. Koriema, Kimalel, Marigat group ranches among others Approx. 55 % of the whole land
Leasehold	Mainly found in towns and trading centres Approx. 20% of the whole land

Source: Ministry of Lands, Baringo County, 2018.

1.7.4 Incidence of landlessness

As per the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Baringo County had a total population of 63,243 persons in urban areas with 100% formal settlement pattern and zero incidence of

landlessness reported, however there are few cases of squatters in urban centers of Mogotio and Marigat cropping up.

1.7.5 Settlement patterns

Human settlements refer to the concentration of activities and people in space. They include urban areas, informal settlements, etc. Settlements play an important role; they are agents of economic growth and provide favorable locations for productive investment.

Physical developments in functional human settlements — whether located in urban or rural areas — are organized in a coherent manner. Human settlements are broadly categorized as urban or rural. Rural population is majorly homogenous and the settlements are characterized by nucleated/clustered patterns while urban population are predominantly heterogeneous and follows linear and clustered patterns. Sustainable human settlement development is achieved through the integration of services and functions offered at growth, service and market centres facilitated by human settlement. Human settlements therefore, play an important role as agents of economic growth by providing favorable locations for productive investments, human resource and market for the produce.

Rural Settlements

Human settlements are more concentrated in Baringo central and Eldama Ravine due to the favorable climate for agriculture. The rural agricultural land is subdivided into smaller parcels due to rapid growing population in the highlands. Subdivision of agricultural land leads to the decline of the rural economy that heavily depend on agriculture. Cultivation along forests and water catchment towers has far reaching implications on conservation and protection of reserves as it leads to degradation. The challenge with agricultural based settlements is the declining productivity due to subdivision of land, poor road infrastructure and the impacts of climate change. Example of such settlements include Majimazuri, Sabatia and Narasha in Eldama Ravine sub county; Kabartonjo, Barwessa, Pemwai, Bartolimo in Baringo North. Other areas include Baringo central, Baringo south and Mogotio.

Pastoral based settlements:

Livestock keeping is the major economic activity in the county. This has influenced settlements in the area. Settlement pattern follows dispersed and nucleated patterns.

Urban Settlements

Urban settlements are characterized by linear settlements configured majorly by road transport network, administrative functions and commercial. Settlements patterns in the urban areas are either linear or clustered and can be categorized as principle towns, rural towns and market/local centres. The settlements in the following towns are influenced by transport network; Mogotio, Emining, Marigat, Loruk, Ngiyang', Chemalingot, Kolowa, Muserechi, Ravine, Majimazuri, Timboroa, Kabarnet, Tenges, Kabartonjo, Kipsaraman, Bartabwa and Barwessa

Urban centres with administrative function include Kabarnet, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Chemolingot, Marigat and Kabartonjo. The predominant settlements patterns in urban areas are linear and clustered. Rural settlements follow nucleated patterns. This is necessitated by the economic activities in rural areas (agriculture and livestock keeping). Baringo County is

80% rural, this has implication therefore in provision of infrastructure and amenities in the vast area.

Urban Hierarchy

Urban hierarchy is the ranking of centres based on population size, growth and service function. It portrays the interplay between the growth functions and service functions. Based on the definition and guidelines of human settlement strategy of 1978, there are five categories of human settlements, Box 1.2.

Box. 1.2 Five Categories of Human Settlement.

- Growth centres: - These are poles that aim at inducing growth functions in strategically selected large centers. They are potential centres for urban and industrial growth.
- Urban/ Service Centres: Form the highest category of a planned centre; they have the capacity to serve a rural hinterland and function as reception centres for immigrants, seeking employment and social amenities.
- Rural Centre:-Intended to serve a population of about 40,000 people, and has a residential population of between 2,000-10,000 people.
- Market Centre: - Approximately serves a rural population of 15,000 and a residential population of less than 2,000 people
- Local Centre: - Is at the lowest level of service centre designated to serve the local needs of people within walking distance. It should serve a population of 5,000 people from the hinterland.

Hierarchy of Centre's based On Population

Kabarnet town has seen a high in-migration pattern of populations to make it the most populous town in the county with an approximated population of 56,683. Marigat town has since been receiving in-migration due to its position as a transit and an upcoming commercial hub for the County with a current approximate/projected population of 17,640 persons and having been legislated and approved by the County assembly as the third urban area to acquire Town status in the County. Eldama Ravine, Mogotio, Kabartonjo and Chemolingot urban areas being Sub-county administrative headquarters have influx of populations. Urban population is 11.2% while the rural population is 88.8% of the total county population. Urban areas are experiencing rapid growth rate; however they lack planning and development control will lead to development challenges in the long run such as urban sprawl, sewerage provision challenges, inaccessibility of urban infrastructure and amenities.

The Table 1-19 summarizes the hierarchy of towns in Baringo

Table 1-19: Hierarchy of Centre's based On Population

Growth centre	Rural centre	Market / Rural centre
Kabarnet	Churo, Timboroa, Maji	Kolowa, Kakawia, Kapedo, Orus, Amaya, Chepkalach,
E/Ravine	Mazuri, Emining,	Mukutani, Bartabwa, Kinyach, Keturwo, Pemwai,
Chemolingot,	Kolowa, Kampi ya	Oinobsos, Koriema, Sandai, Arabel, Kiserian, Endao,
Mogotio	Samaki, Tenges,	Majimoto, Kisanana, Kapsoo, Arama, Mogorwo,
Kabartonjo	Tangulbei, Ngiyang,	kimose, Radad, Chepyorgin, Esageri, Muserechi
Marigat	Barwesa, Loruk, Saos	

1.7.6 Type and size of land

Table 1-20 shows the land potential by sub- County in Baringo County.

Table 1-20: Land Potential by Sub-County and area, 2014

Sub County	High Potential	Medium Potential	Low Potential	All Land	Other	Total in km square
Baringo Central	356.0	360.0	64.0	16.0		800.0
Marigat	167.8	251.7	755.1	503.4		1678.0
East Pokot	225.8	451.7	3834.8	4.5		4516.8
Baringo North	681.4	851.8	85.2	85.2		1703.5
Mogotio	131.5	657.3	460.1	65.7		1314.6
Koibatek	601.5	200.5	100.3	100.3		1002.5
Total	2168.0	2772.9	5299.4	775.1		11015.3

Source: County Department of Agriculture, 2018

Figure 1-6 shows the dominating land use types based on the new county spatial plans, 2016. Pastrolism, bushlands and agriculture are the main land use and land cover types.

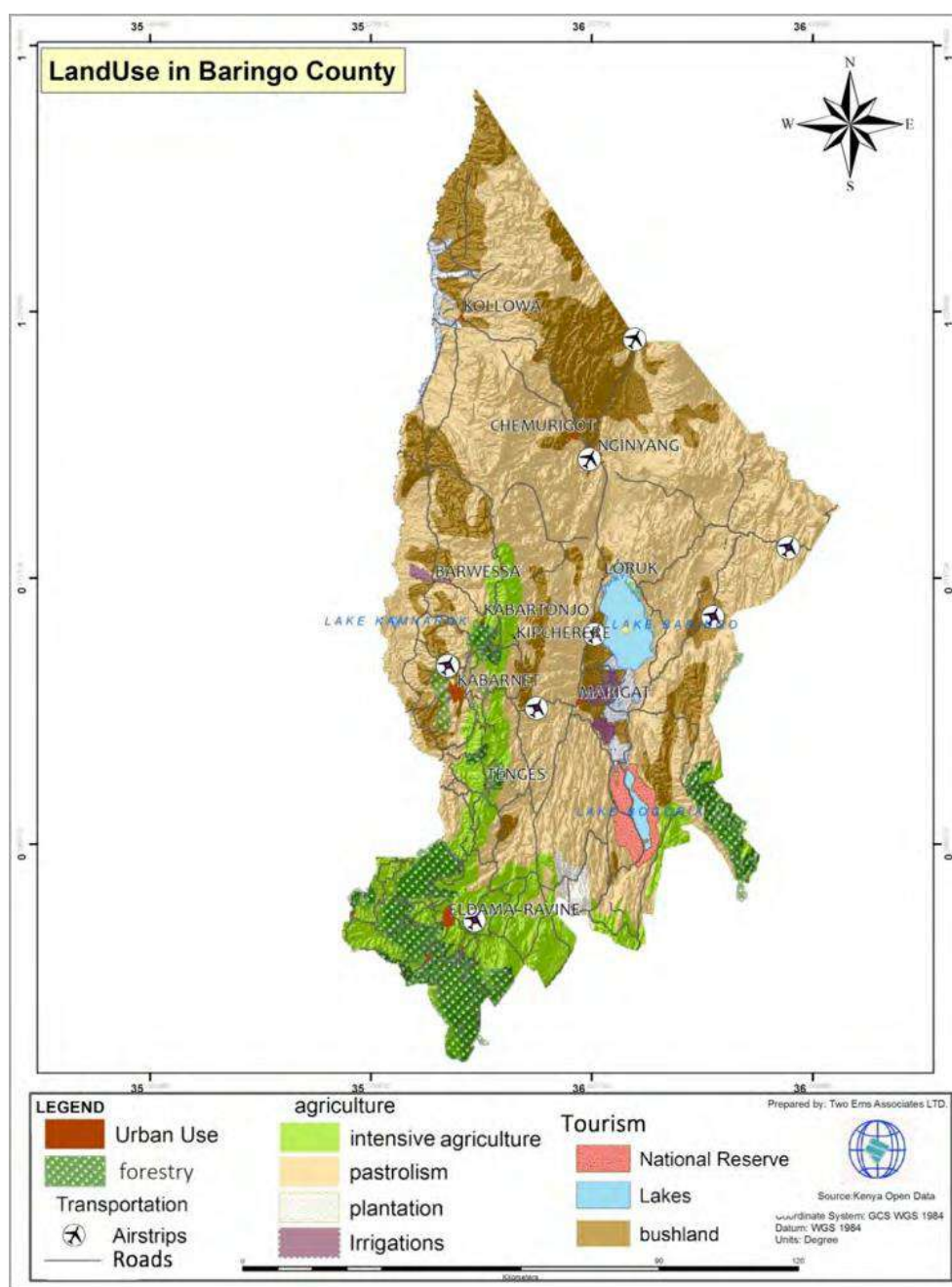


Figure 1-6: County Spatial Map indicating land use (County Spatial Plan, 2016)

The land uses have been changing in the county over the past two decades, but at a gradual pace. Forest degradation has been insignificant, with 25.12% of the county remaining under forest cover (Kenya Open Data), but the urban land use has rapidly increased in the main towns such as Marigat and Kabarnet

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

1.8.1 Wage-earners

The County has a population of 5% with no formal education, 14% with primary education and 26% with a secondary level of education or above are working for pay. Work for pay is highest in Nairobi at 49%, which is almost twice the level of work for pay in Baringo for those with a secondary level of education or above.

Table 1-21: Overall Employment by Education Levels

Educa- tion Level	Work for pay (%)	Family Busi- ness	Family Ag- ricultural Holding	Intern/ Volun- teer	Retired/ Home- maker	Fulltime Student	Inca- paci- tated	No work	Number of Individuals
Second- ary+	26.4	10.1	21.8	1.2	9.2	22	0.2	9.1	78,885
Primary	13.6	10.4	34.4	0.9	14	17.6	0.4	8.8	117,138
None	4.7	11.6	55.2	0.7	20.2	0.2	1	6.5	67,711
Total	15.1	10.6	35.9	0.9	14.2	14.4	0.5	8.3	263,734

1.8.2 Self-employed

From the County 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census(KPHC, 2009), 33.3 per cent of the total population in the county are in self employment through modern self employment at 0.5 per cent, informal self employment at 16.5 per cent, self small scale Agriculture at 6.9 per cent and self patrolist at 9.4 per cent; all spread across the county. These percentages are expected to increase during the planning period as most of the County population was under 15 years as at 2009 transitioning to the labour force age bracket of 15 – 64 years.

1.8.3 Labour force

According to 2009 KPHC Analytical report, projected population within the age brackets 15 – 64 years which forms the County's labour force forms about 48 per cent of the projected total population during the planning period as indicated below.

Table 1-22: Labour Force in the County

		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Age (yrs)	Bracket	Total Force	Labour	Total Force	Labour	Total Force	Labour	Total Force	Labour	Total Force	Labour	Total Force	Labour
15-64		351,577		363,780		376,098		388,063		400,125		411,785	

1.8.4 Unemployment levels

Unemployment Rate in Kenya decreased to 11 percent in 2016 from 11.29 percent in 2015.

Unemployment Rate in Kenya averaged 10.62 percent from 1991 until 2016, reaching an all time high of 12.18 percent in 2010 with 9.7 per cent in 2009 and a record low of 8.10 percent in 1999. In Baringo County, unemployments stood at 11 per cent in 2009 and increased at the same rate.

Table 1-23: Comparative unemployment status of the County (KNBS, 2014)

People Working In The Formal Sector					
	Percentage of employed labour force in the formal sector	Rank	Number of people in the formal sector*	Employed labour force*	
Baringo	15.8%	22	27.6	74.7	
Kenya	21.9%	—	3,270.8	9,638.3	
*in thousands					
Un Employed People					
	Percentage of unemployed in a active labour force	rank	Number of unemployed people*	Active labour force*	
Baringo	11%	14	19.4	186.9	
Kenya	9.7%	-	1,471.3	15,765.4	
*in thousands					
Economically Inactive Population					
	percentage of economically inactive in total labour force	Rank	Number of economically inactive people*	Number of students*	
Baringo	29.4%	41	78.5	39.9	
Kenya	22.9%	-	4,710.6	2,729.2	
*in thousand					

1.9 IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND SCHEMES

1.9.1 Irrigation schemes and potential (small/large scale)

The county has an estimated potential of 65,000 ha of land that can be put under irrigation but only 2236 of this has been utilized. There is need for the county to create more sources of water taking advantage of the County topographical landscape that is very much suitable for rivers upstream water collection to bring more land in the flat lowlands into utilization through gravity water which will in turn increase food production and reduce incidences of malnutrition and create wealth.

Table 1-24: Irrigations schemes, their potentials and the acreage under irrigation

Sub County	Area - Ha		Irrigation Scheme	Remarks
	Potential	Under Irrigation		
Baringo Central	7,000	4*	No developed schemes, but Kap-kelelwa, and Metipmoso have been proposed for investigations and possible development in 2013/14 FY	The potential areas are along Kerio Valley. Oke and Chebuskech Dams have been designed for future irrigation and water supply development. <i>*domestic gardens</i>
Baringo North	10,000	321	1) Kiboi: Potential – 560 ha; in use-160 ha; Crops: maize, Cotton, Kales, Onions; 2) Barwesa: Potential-250ha; in use 86.8 ha; Crops: Maize, Beans, Onions, Kales, Water melons; 3) Tilingwo: 75ha maize, Cotton, Kales, green grams, Two new schemes viz; Rebeko and Kolewon have been proposed for investigations and possible development in 2013/14 FY	Less developed potential due to inadequate water sources. However, potential exists for dam construction that will act as sources for irrigation water and water supply in Kerio Valley and KipsaramanSoi.
Marigat	18,000	1,580	1) Eldume: potential -450 ha; in use – 240 ha; Crops: Seed maize, Commercial Maize, Horticulture- onions, tomatoes, Pulses –beans; Others - Nerica rice, Local vegetables; 2) Perkerra: potential-3,200ha; in use-480 ha; Crops: Seed maize, Commercial Maize, Horticultural Crops – paw paws, onions, tomatoes; This is the only scheme in the County under NIB management.	NB: The Sub County in addition to having great irrigation potential also has the largest number of existing schemes. The scheme details are shown in the next table.
Mogotio	10,000	20	No developed schemes. The traditional irrigation schemes in Maji Moto, MoloSirwe, Mukuyuni and Emsos are planned for upgrading.	Less developed potential due to inadequate water sources. Future expansion will depend on construction of dams across Molo river and on other potential sites.
Koibatek	5,000	65	No developed schemes. But, there are individual schemes and green houses that are becoming increasingly popular.	Most parts of the Sub County are under rain fed agriculture

Sub County	Area - Ha		Irrigation Scheme	Remarks
	Potential	Under Irrigation		
East Pokot	15,000	250	1) Tot-Kolowa: 250ha being developed by Red Cross.	Less developed potential due to inadequate water sources. However, potential exists for dam construction that will act as sources for irrigation water and water supply in most parts of the Sub County.
Total	65,000	2,236		

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Baringo County

1.10 CROP, LIVESTOCK, FISH PRODUCTION AND VALUE ADDITION

1.10.1 Main crops produced

Horticultural crops in the County are: Fruits which include Banana, mango, avocado, oranges, lemons, passion fruits, pawpaw, water melons, guavas, tree tomato, custard apple, apples, plums, pears, and peaches; Nuts and Oils include macadamia nuts and ground nuts; Vegetables grown in the County include cabbage, kales, tomato, carrots, French beans, spinach, garden peas, snow pea, snap peas, potato, eggplant, bell pepper/sweet paper, pumpkin fruit, pumpkin leaves, butter nut, leaf amaranth, African nightshade, spider plant and cowpeas and Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) including Bulb onion, Spring onion, Chilies and Aloe.

The Cereal crops grown in the county are: Maize, Wheat, Rice, Sorghum, Finger millet, Pearl millet, Oats, Grain amaranth.

Maize and beans are mainly grown in the highlands while sorghum and finger millet are grown in the lowlands. There is need to put incentives in agriculture like subsidized farm inputs to encourage more people into farming to reduces incidences of food shortage.

Coffee is also grown in some parts Baringo north, Baringo central .Investors have shown interest in this crop and its production is expected to increase by double digits since the county for the last 3 years has been subsidizing coffee seedlings to farmers.

1.10.2 Acreage under food and cash crops

Table 1-25: Area cropped, production and Values for Various crops 2015 - 2017

Crop	Year 2015			Year 2016			Year 2017		
S/No.	Area (Ha)	Yield (Ton)	Value (Kshs)	Area (Ha)	Yield (Ton)	Value (Kshs)	Area (Ha)	Yield (Ton)	Value (Kshs)
Cereals									
Maize	38,301	87,802	2,370,655,350	34,318	76,754	2,558,475,000	34,667	555,565	18,518,893,652
Sorghum	1,274	942	6,401,000	1,159	522	2,349,000	530	7,470	33,615,000
Finger Millet	2,704	2,254	120,062,700	3,437	1,451	13,055,985	4565	34,625	311,553,053
Legumes									
Beans	21,527	19,278	1,067,468,200	20,120	20,948	169,679,853	17,972	92,826	751,895,266
Cow Pea	605	699	51,719,000	454	53	481,140	487	1425	12,936,311
Green Grams	579	499	45,451,200	513	78	706,320	723	1421	12,867,701
Roots And Tubers									
Irish Potatoes	3,549	58,089	880,253,000	1,564	2,765	12,163,888	1798.6	3179.75	13,988,471
Sweet Potatoes	397	4,522	92,122,000	185	35	69,040	185	2063	4,069,414
Cassava	353	3,585	76,500,000	44	7	34,650	44	1100	5,445,000
Nuts And Oils									
Ground-nuts	1,080	1,386	74,136,000	507	558	7,973,537	637.5	12,750	182,191,033
Macademia Nuts	299	687	82,459,200	350	1,400	98,000,000	594.5	583.13	40,819,100
Coffee							1811	5406	74,650,000
Cotton							160	120	3,600,000

1.10.3 Average farm sizes

The average farm size is 2.5ha. Landholding in the county varies from one sub-county to another. Whereas landholding in the southern part of the county, that is, Koibatek Sub-Sounty, averages 2.5ha and demarcated with title deeds, land is still communal and managed by the community in the northern part, that is, Tiati Sub-County, Baingo North and Baringo south.

1.10.4 Main storage facilities

A high percentage of agricultural produce is for subsistence purposes. The county is also served by the National Cereals and Produce Board, which has four depots in the county that are located in Eldama Ravine, Marigat, Kimalel and Kabarnet. There are only 7 coffee factories

spread across coffee growing zones. The only functioning coffee cooperatives; one in Kituro and another in Kapkawa, Macadamia cooperative in Kabarnet and Maize cooperative in Marigat (seed maize production and rice production). There is an inactive Cotton cooperative.

1.10.5 Agricultural extension, training, research and information services

Extension personnel have the task of bringing scientific knowledge to farm families in the farms and homes. The object of the task is to improve the efficiency of agriculture. County extension services or system assists farm people, through educational procedures, in improving farming methods and techniques, increasing production efficiency and income, bettering their standard of living and lifting social and educational standards.

County Extension Services involves the conscious use of communication of information to help people form sound opinions and make good decisions. Agricultural Extension: Assistance to farmers help them identify and analyze their production problems and become aware of the opportunities for improvement. It is also a professional communication intervention deployed by County institutions i.e ATC to induce change in voluntary behaviors with a presumed public or collective utility.

The essence of agricultural extension is to facilitate interplay and nurture synergies within a total information system involving agricultural research, agricultural education and a vast complex of information-providing businesses.

Agricultural Training Collage at Eldama Ravine provides an opportunity in application of scientific research and new knowledge to agricultural practices through farmer education. The field of 'extension' now encompasses a wider range of communication and learning activities organized for rural people by educators in agriculture, agricultural marketing and value addition.

Agricultural and machinery services agency based in Marigat provides new farming technologies to the farmers and provides subsidized equipment as part of farm input strategy in the sub sector.

Veterinary sub sector has also invested heavily in extension services to improve the animal husbandry in the county and add value and income to the sector. Kenya Agricultural, Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) and Egerton University have set bases in the county to assist in research and development in agricultural sector in order to improve farmer incomes and develop resilience in the arid areas.

1.10.6 Main livestock breeds and facilities

Table 1-26: Quantity and Value of Milk production by Type of Animal, 2013-2014

Type	Quantity (Million litres)		Value (Kes), Millions	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Cattle	22.1	23.2	882.8	929.3
Goats	0.9	1.0	37.2	39.1
Camels	0.2	0.2	13.9	14.7

Source: Dept. of livestock development, Baringo County

Table 1-27: Number, Quantity and Value of Animals Slaughtered by Type, 2013-2014

Type	Number of Animals		Quantity Slaughtered		Value of Animals Slaughtered, Kshs, millions	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Cattle	472519	497388	12165	15198	437.9	547.1
Goats	838002	882107	134769	153298	582.2	662.2
Sheep	344497	362628	10759	16709	38.7	48.1
Pigs	147	155	5	12	0.4	1.1
Camels	10088	10619	114	137	9.1	14.4
Rabbits	4835	5089	0	0	0	0
Donkeys	14165	14911	0	0	0	0

Source: Dept. of Livestock Development, Baringo County

Table 1-28: Hides and Skins Produced, 2013-2014

Animal	Quantity in "000"		Value, Kshs in "000"	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Cattle and Calves	21.4	22.4	800.9	89.7
Goats	248.1	260.5	14,885.2	15,629.5
Sheep	30.9	32.4	1,544.7	1,621.9

Source: Veterinary services, Baringo County CSA 2015

1.10.7 Ranching in Baringo County

The group ranches in the Lake Baringo Basin were under adjudication and registration between 1968 and 1982 when the Kenya Livestock Development project phase I and II was functional. This project ended in 1982 when the Group Ranches were still under the process of adjudication and registration. Many of the group ranches that were proposed for adjudication and registration have yet to be fully registered. Those whose adjudication and registration have been completed have not had any ranch development carried out by the members nor have there been any donor to help finance the ranch developments. This situation has led to members of some of the group ranches demanding for subdivision of their ranches into individual holdings as indicated above. The group ranches neighboring urban centers are being encroached by the expanding towns.

Table 1-29: Group Ranches in Baringo County

Group Ranch	Size (ha)	Type	Current Status
Marigat G.R	8,757	Group	Has 438 members, fully registered and allowed to subdivide
Kimalel G.R	6,073	Group	Has 655 members, fully registered and allowed to subdivide
Sabor G.R	8,100	Group	651 members fully, registered allowed to subdivide
Kokwa Island	506	Group	116 members, fully registered No subdivision requested
Ngambo G.R	5,501	Group	1659 members, not registered
Salabani G.R	7,522	Group	857 members, not registered
Eldume G.R	5,052	Group	671 members, dispute with Sandai adjudication section
Barkibi 'A' G.R	6,443	Group	801 Members, fully registered, no request for subdivision
Barkibi 'B' G.R	6,443	Group	250 members, fully registered, subdivision allowed
Bartum Ranch	19,086	Group	Not registered group numbers
Ngaratuko Ranch	1,900	Group	Not registered due to dispute

1.10.8 Apiculture/Beekeeping

Beekeeping (apiculture) is practiced in most parts of the County, particularly in the lowlands. In addition to contributing directly to household incomes. Bees play an important role in plant pollination. The county produces an estimated 600 tonnes of honey annually valued at KES 120 million. Due to the low investment and variable costs involved, beekeeping is becoming increasingly popular in the county.

In particular, the department of livestock production plans to increase productivity in honey among other commodities. The target is to revive existing honey refineries and construct more. Besides educating farmers on modern beekeeping methods, harvesting and processing techniques, there are plans to open up more collection centers and demonstration apiaries to be ran by the local communities.

Most of the farmers use the log hive and efforts have been intensified by the county government and stakeholders to gradually move the farmers to the use of appropriate(modern hives).

1.11 OIL AND OTHER MINERAL RESOURCES

1.11.1 Mineral and Oil potential

A few valuable minerals have been discovered in the county. Opal has been mined at Isanda near Perkerra. Fluorspar deposits have been cited in the basement and volcanic rocks of Tiaty Hills and North Baringo (Kaborion) while carbon dioxide has been extracted from several boreholes in the southern part of the county. In recent times, quarrying has gained prominence in the county, especially in Marigat Ward where building stones, sand and ballast are being exploited. There are also abandoned ruby mines at Sandai location near Lake Bogoria.

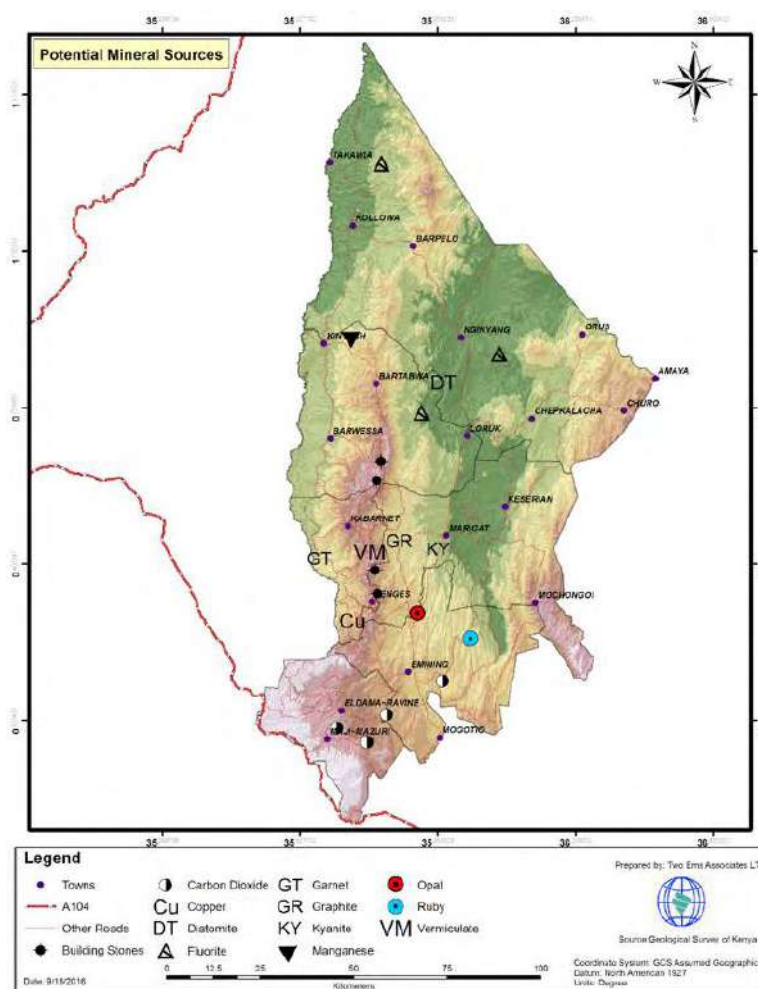


Figure 1-7: County Potential Mineral Sources

The county has a potential of ruby, diatomite, manganese and fluorspar mining though the quantity of deposits is yet to be established. Exploration will need to be carried out so as to establish the quantity of these mineral deposits. Quarrying is generally done for building stones, ballast, sand, laterite (murrum) and other building and construction rock material. The proceeds from the sale of minerals in Baringo County have not been quantified, as the small scale mining activities are not structured.

Tullow Oil Company has set base at the county, Block 12A, to explore oil and if it is exploited, it will be shared between Baringo and Elgeyo-Marakwet counties. Government-owned Geothermal Development Company has also started drilling geothermal energy at Silale area in Tiaty. Baringo County also has carbon dioxide deposits at Esageri, Mogotio Sub-County.

1.11.2 Ongoing mining and extraction activities

The county Department of Environment, Natural Resource, Energy and Mining has been mandated to do head count and assessment of County Quarries and mineral base.

Table 1-30: Mining and Extraction Activities per sub County

Number	Baringo Central	Baringo North	Baringo South	Eldama Ravine	Mogotio	Tiaty
Stones	14	7	5	20	7	8
Ballast	0	3	2	1	0	1
Minerals	0	0	2	0	0	1
Murum	0	2	1	0	1	1
Sand	2	-	1	-	-	2

Source: County Department of Environment, Mining and Natural Resources, 2018

1.12 TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

1.12.1 Main tourist attraction, national parks and reserves

The bubbling waters, hot springs, gushing geysers, flamingoes and ostriches are among the major attractions in Lake Bogoria and Kapedo hot springs. Other wildlife includes tortoises, large aquatic and terrestrial game. There is also huge potential for private/community conservancies as well as cultural and agro-eco-tourism tourism.

Baringo County boasts of high class tourist resort centers, among them Lake Bogoria Spa Resort and Papyrus Inn hotels.

Baringo County shall also diversify the industry and tap into conference tourism potential by marketing the existing facilities and promoting and encouraging new investments to complement earnings from other tourist attractions. Other areas with opportunity for diversification include education tourism and golf tourism. The county governments will, therefore, support incentive schemes to enhance educational tourism and actualization of golfing.

Some forests in Tugen Hills, Laikipia escarpment and Eldama Ravine have beautiful sceneries that attract regular visitors. Apart from being good catchment areas for birds, wildlife, picnics and eco-tourism, forests encourage soil conservation through terracing, vegetable growing and beekeeping.

Lake Baringo has 13 islands and viewpoints that provide magnificent views of the lake. The largest island being Ol-kokwe, with Samatian being small but with breathtaking views across the bronze waters of Lake Baringo.

Other interesting tourist locations in the lake are Soi Safari Lodge, Lake Baringo Club as well as Reptile Park, which is one of the largest reptile parks in the Rift Valley. Another one is Ruko Wildlife Conservancy that scenic attractions ranging from wildlife to cultural villages.

Korossi volcano, which rises 1,449m above sea level, offers an ideal spot for watching birds such as bat hawks and majestic verreauxs eagle. Kabarnet National Museum and Kipsaraman Community Museum are located on top of Tugen Hills. The two museums form unique tourist sites with varied attractions and house traditional Kalenjin artifacts, which include musical instruments, storage equipment, furniture and ornamental decorations. At Eldama Ravine, there are the Kursalal falls, a stunning waterfall within Lembus forests.

1.12.2 Classification of major hotels and their capacities

The classification of hotels and major hotels in terms of numbers, bed and room capacity and their locations is given in Table 1-31 for the period 2013 / 2014.

Table 1-31: Hotels, Bed Capacity and Room Capacity by Sub-County, 2013-2014

Sub-County	No. of Hotels		Bed Capacity		Room Capacity	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Mogotio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koibatek	2	2	55	90	42	66
Baringo Central	2	2	94	94	47	47
Baringo North	2	2	173	186	89	86
Marigat	4	4	260	232	65	111
East Pokot	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	10		602		310

Source: KNBS, 2015 CSA

1.12.3 Main wildlife

Baringo County has Lake Bogoria National Game Reserve, which is 107km². The acacia woodlands in the national game reserve is home to many wild animals, among them rare kudus, antelopes, zebras, leopards, cheetahs, hyenas, mongoose, monkeys, baboons and jackals. There are more than two million lesser flamingoes and 350 bird species, especially along the shores of the Lake Bogoria.

Lake Baringo has 450 bird species such as pale and dark phase gabar goshawk, paradise flycatcher, African fish eagles, marabou stocks, shikra and white-faced scops owl, hemphrick's hornbill (along the cliffs), the African darter and occasionally the African skimmer. Apart from birds, visitors have the opportunity to view crocodiles, hippopotamus, the imposing Laikipia escarpment as well as the dramatic Tugen Hills.

Lake Baringo Snake Park has snake species such as the black mamba, puff adder, boom slang and spiting cobra. Other reptiles in the park are monitor lizards, crocodiles, tortoises and harmless stripes bellied sand snakes

1.12.4 Wildlife conservation areas

Baringo County has the following game parks reserves, conservancies and game ranches

Protected areas are Lake Bogoria national park, Lake Baringo conservation area, Lake Kamnarok national reserve,

Conservancies include; Ruko in Tiaty, Kaptuya in Tiaty, Ngenyin in Baringo South, Morop/Tarambus in Baringo central, Kimwochoch in Sacho and Kiborit in Eldama ravine among others

The major attractions in these conservation areas include wildlife, birds, geysers and hot springs, flora and fauna, landscape and great view points among others

1.12.5 Total annual number of tourists

Table 1-32 shows the total number of tourists both domestic and foreign visiting various attraction sites annually in Baringo County. There is no data on the number of tourists visiting Lake Kapnarok and Mogotio Tourist center (equator).

Table 1-32: Visitors by Tourists Attractions Type, 2016-2017

Attractions site by type	Name of site	Unit: Number			
		Residents		Non-Residents	
		2016	2017	2016	2017
Game Reserves	Lake Bogoria	57,805	55,269	6,716	11,292
	Lake Kapnarok	..	..	..	..
Museums	Kabarnet museum	1,428	1,491	3	1
Other Tourist Attractions	Mogotio tourist information centre (equator)	..	..	..	..
	Lake Baringo conservation area	16,729	3,458	382	148

Source: KWS, Baringo, 2018

1.13 INDUSTRY AND TRADE

1.13.1 Markets

In an effort to create an enabling environment to promote business growth and investment. The County has so far constructed nine (9) fresh produce markets at Kabel, (Mochongoi); Emingi; Kapkelelwa; Equator/Mumberes; Koloa; Tenges; Kabarnet; Barbachun; Kipsaraman and renovated Eldama Ravine and Mogotio markets. Each of the 11 markets has capacity to host up to 60 traders translating to the creation of 660 enterprises and 990 jobs respectively. It is anticipated that traders operating in these markets are able to optimize profits and enjoy higher incomes. Additionally, the County also constructed two (2) curio shops at Lake Baringo (KampiSamaki) and Emsos in Lake Bogoria, eighteen (18) Honey Stalls and 80 retailer stalls each accommodating up to four traders.

To enhance the benefits derived from the markets, the County provides training to business operators to equip them with entrepreneurial and financial management skills to be able to start, grow and sustain profitable enterprises.

Table 1-33: No. of Markets constructed, enterprises & jobs created and total number of beneficiaries

Type of markets	Status at baseline	No. of markets	No. of enterprises created	No. of jobs created	No. of Household beneficiaries
Number of Modern Retail Market	2	11	660	990	4,950
Number of curio shops	0	2	20	30	150

Number of Honey stalls	0	18	18	27	135
Number of Retailer stalls	0	80	320	480	2,400

Source: Department of Industry and Trade, Baringo County 2017

1.13.2 Industrial Parks (Including Jua Kali sheds)

Currently, the County has two operational Jua Kali sheds located in Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine. These sheds accommodates close to forty (40) businesses mainly in carpentry and welding and employs atleast 60 people, directly or indirectly.

Additionally, the county has also initiated construction of BodaBoda sheds at Barwessa, Seguton, Torongo, Sawich, Tugumoi, KampiSamaki, Timboroa and Arama. There are plans to construct more Jua Kali and BodaBoda sheds in other locations to create better working environment for the fast growing informal businesses.

The County does not have an industrial park at the moment, however, there are plans to develop one in a strategic location that can attract local, Regional and international businesses in all sectors. Completion and operationalization of the industrial park will help create massive employment and wealth for the people of Baringo.

1.13.3 Major Industries

The major regional infrastructure passing through Baringo which include the LAPPSET corridor, the National power grid from Lake Turkana wind power, and the Nakuru- Marigat-Loruk-Kapedo highway positions the county as a strategic location for industrialization and Investment. The county potential for industrialization is yet to be fully exploited, mainly in the following sectors:

- Honey Refinery
- Diatomite mining
- Meat processing
- Leather processing & manufacturing of leather products e.g. shoes, belts, handbags
- Coffee processing
- Timber
- Dairy processing
- Aloe processing & manufacturing

Existing factories include Goldox Kenya Limited, an international donkey slaughter house located in Mogotio sub-county; Cummins Power Co-generation Company for renewable energy in Baringo South (yet to be operationalized), Salawa cotton Ginnery in Baringo Central (privately owned); a Fruit processing factory in Marigat (formerly owned by KWAL and sold to Marigat Co-operative & Marketing Society and an upcoming Dairy processing plant in Eldama Ravine owned by BAMSCOS, a co-operative umbrella body owned by a group of co-operative societies in Baringo.

1.13.4 Types and number of businesses

The county prides in having a wide range of businesses in various sectors. Most of these businesses are small and medium size and are located in the major towns namely: - Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine, Marigat and Mogotio.

It is anticipated that with improved business environment, some of the businesses will upscale to bigger businesses and will be able to create more employment and wealth for the people of the Baringo.

Table 1-34 shows the main businesses and their numbers by category. Fresh producer traders, retail traders, supermarkets, wholesalers, liquor outlets and hawkers and informal enterprises have not been documented

Table 1-34: No of business by category

Business Category	Number of Businesses
Hospitality (Hotels, guesthouses etc)	30
Private Schools	30
Private hospitals	10
Agro-processors	5
Agro-vets	50
Timber millers	15
Export market	3
Construction	200
Telecommunication	2
Petrol stations	25
Financial & Non-financial service providers (Banks, Insurance, Saccos)	74
Transport business (Matatu Operators SACCO's)	20

Source: Department of Trade and Industry, Baringo County 2017.

1.13.5 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

MSME remains to be one of the largest source of wealth and employment creation in Baringo and in Kenya at large. However, majority of the MSME operators in Baringo are constraint by inadequate capital and knowledge gap that is necessary for business growth and sustainability. To address these challenges, the County government implements various initiatives that are aimed at supporting the traders. These initiatives include accessing MSME loans to traders for business enhancement and providing them with business and financial management training. The training equip the traders with entrepreneurial knowledge and skills that help them to grow and sustain profitable businesses for increased income.

Cumulatively, the county has disbursed Kshs. 29.6 Million to 358 beneficiaries in the last five years. The beneficiaries include 78 Men; 146 women; 108 youth and 26 Persons with Disability. All the 358 loan beneficiaries have been provided business and financial management training.

1.14 THE BLUE ECONOMY (INCLUDING FISHERIES)

1.14.1 Aquaculture

Fish farming in Baringo County is mainly practiced at subsistence level in earthen ponds that were constructed under the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) in Mogotio and Koibatek sub-counties. There has since increased the interest in fish farming in other sub-counties such as Marigat, Baringo Central and Baringo North. Aquaculture accounts for about 20% of total fish production in the county (about 42 MT) in 2016. Fish production from aquaculture is expected to increase as a result of the present increase in demand for fish given that fish production from the lakes has been on the decrease. There are over 750 fish ponds in the county each measuring approximately 300 m² putting the total area under aquaculture to about 195,000 m² (214.52 acres). The main fish species cultured in the county includes tilapia and catfish.

1.14.2 Main Fishing Activities, Type of Fish Produced and Landing sites

Fish production in Baringo mainly occur in Lakes Baringo, Lake 94 and Kapnarok. Besides, fishing also occurs in major water dams and individual owned fish ponds across the County. Fresh water fisheries of Lake Baringo contributes to over 80% of total fish production in Baringo County. Approximately 250 MT were landed in in 2016 and earned the fishermen Ksh 75 million. Lake Baringo has six gazette beaches namely KampiyaSamaki, Ngenyin, Loruk, Komolion, Kiserian and Salabani. There are 200 artisanal fishermen operating in the lake and fish using small wooden canoes. Five fish species are commercially exploited in Lake Baringo namely Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus baringoensis*), African lung fish (*Protopterus ethiopicus*) catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*), barbus species (*Barbus intermedius*) and Labeo. Currently, landings of Lung fish constitute the largest percentage of the total catch landed annually and is a major contributor to revenues earned locally. The Lake has a potential to produce over 600 metric tonnes (MT) achievable with good management practices.

Dam fisheries

Over 35 community dams were stocked with tilapia and catfish fingerlings in the year 2014. This fishery has not been fully exploited but it has a huge potential of producing fish besides creating employment to the communities living around those dams. Currently organized fishing activities are practiced in very few dams and contribute less than 0.1% of the County annual fish production. Besides producing fish for consumption, the County is promoting sport fishing in Chemususu dam in Eldama Ravine Sub County.

There are over 400 fishing households in Lake Baringo and 700 fish farmers with fishponds in the county. In the recent past, 35 dams have also been stocked with 910,000 fingerlings mainly of the Tilapia and Clarias species. Fishponds in the county occupy over 184,000 square metres. The main fish species are protopterus (lung fish), tilapia and clarias. Fish farmers obtain their fingerlings from Omega farm in Lake Baringo or Jewlet Farm in Homabay County at a price of between Sh7 and Sh11. The survival rates are estimated at 90%. The fishing gear being used

by the fishermen are: Fishing nets, hooks, traps, motorboats and canoes. The total value of fish is approximately Sh11.8 million.

1.15 FORESTRY, AGRO-FORESTRY AND VALUE ADDITION

The indicative value chains and value addition facilities for forest products is presented in this section.

1.15.1 Main Forest types and size of forests (Gazetted and Un-gazetted forests)

According to Kenya Forest Service, there exist 11 number of gazetted forests covering a total area of 73, 709 hectares of land and one non-gazetted forests covering a total of 2, 593 hectares of land across Baringo County.

1.15.2 Main Forest products

The Main wood forest products include include; timber, fuel wood, poles, withies, charcoal, wild fruits among others, while non-wood forest products are grass, quarrying, water, soil, herbs, honey among others.

1.15.3 Value chain development of forestry products

The following are the Value chain development activities of forestry products; Poles treatment plants, Charcoal production, Tannins (wattle trees), Electricity generation from biomass, Honey processing, Fruit juice processing plants, Human food and animal fodder processing (prosopis juliflora) gums and resins production, Fuel energy saving technologies e.g. improved jikos

1.16 FINANCIAL SERVICES

1.16.1 Distribution and coverage of financial services by sub-county

The County has 14 Banks, 13 Saccos and 32 other financial institutions established across the county offering financial services. Most of the banks and financial institutions are based in four major towns in the county; Kabarnet, marigat, koibatek and mogotio. The County's access to financial services is still low with no established insurance institution.

Table 1-35: Financial services by sub-county

Sub-county	Type of Financial Institutions				
	Banks	SACCOs	Insurances	Micro-finances	Other Financial institutions
Baringo Central	5	2	0	0	18
Baringo North	1	1	0	0	0
Tiaty	0	1	0	0	0
Mogotio	2	2	0	0	2
Marigat	3	2	0	0	7
Koibatek	3	5	0	0	5
Totals	14	13	0	0	32

Source: Baringo County Department of Commerce

1.16.2 Financial Institutions in Baringo County

Table 1-36 provides information on the number of banks, Microfinance institutions, mobile money agents and SACCOs with FOSAs.

Table 1-36: SACCOs by Type, Status, Membership and Turnover 2013-2014

Type of SACCO	2013				2014			
	Number	Number Active	Membership	Turnover in "000"	Number	Number Active	Membership	Turnover in "000"
Dairy	22	11	10,736	335,496.9	29	17	18,278	398,200.2
Coffee	22	17	33,324	14,346.7	25	20	4,890	20,731.3
Transport Sacco	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Saccos	12	7	32,248	127.2	5	2	28,189	22.0
Urban Sacco	37	23	9,932	432,047.2	41	28	55,101	697,369.7
Livestock	6	3	531	4,200.0	"	"	"	"
Housing	2	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Multipurpose	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumers	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building and Construction	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bee Keeping	4	2	300	150.0	4	3	458	920.0
Farmers Marketing	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jua Kali/Youth	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matatu Sacco	11	11	181	59.4	"	"	"	"
Poultry	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Unions	2	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mining	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cereal produce and buying	4	2	120	3,120.0	3	3	656	148.0
Irrigation	3	2	480	42,000.0	1	1	73	31,000.0
Fisheries	1	1	146	400.0	1	1	146	370.0
Aloe Vera Utilization	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	"	"	"	"	74	35	685	838.2
Totals	149	82	87,998	831,947.4	109.0	75.0	107,791.0	1,149,599.4

Source: County Government-Trade, Tourism & Industrialization Enterprise

1.17 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

1.17.1 Major degraded areas / hotspots and major contributions to environmental degradation

Land degradation in Baringo County manifests as soil erosion, vegetation degradation and sedimentation of open water sources which pose a threat to the livelihood of Baringo County residents. Overgrazing, overstocking, deforestation, uncontrolled charcoal burning and cultivation on steep slopes especially in the highlands in the County degrade the land. Proper

measures need to be put in place to mitigate the impact of land degradation. Furthermore, productive land is necessary for crop production and good pasture. Increased human population coupled with climate change put pressure on land resource. Deforestation and land degradation upstream also results in flooding downstream.

Table 1-37: Causes of environmental degradation in Baringo County

Causes of environmental degradation	No. wards	name of ward
Felling of trees in forests and charcoal burning	20	Saimo/kipsaramam,saimosoi, barwesa, kabartonjo, koibatek, lembus central, lembusmosop, kisanana, Mogotio, emining, Mochongoi, ilchamus, Mochongoi, mukutani, sachu, tenges, ewalel/ chapchap, kapropita, Koloa and Ribkwo
Soil erosion and floods	12	Barwesa, saimosoi, kisanana. Mogotio, Marigat, Mochongoi, kabarnet, koibatek, emining, ilchamus, Ribkwo and Loyamorok
Unregulated and uncontrolled waste disposal	11	Kapropita, Marigat, kabartonjo, tenges, Mogotio, Eldama/ravine, lembusmosop, Chemolingotkoloa and Tangulbei
Sand harvesting along river beds	5	Saimosoi, Mogotio, kabarnet, Ribkwo and Koloa, Barwessa.
Presence of quarries leaving many openings which pose dangers	14	Marigat, Mochongoi, bartabwa, barwesa, saimosoi, kisanana, koibatek, Mogotio, perrkera, tenges, kabartonjo, Ribkwo, Tangulbei and Koloa
Poor farming methods	30	All wards
Encroachment of expanding populations into forested areas	6	Mochongoi, kabartonjo, bartabwa, koibatek, sachu, Marigat,
Agricultural inputs contaminating soil and water bodies resulting in eutrophication	4	Marigat, kabarnet, ilchamus, Churo
Overgrazing	13	Barwesa , bartabwa, saimosoi, Marigat, ilchamus, mochongoi, ripkwo, silale, loyamorok, tangulbei, tirioko,churo/Amaya, koloa

Source: Department of Environment, Baringo County

1.17.2 Environmental threats

Environmental threats such as loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, deforestation landslides, coastal and marine erosion / pollution, emergence of marine related diseases and epidemics, invasive species etc are considered.

In Baringo County, the main environmental threats/hazards affecting the county are; Droughts, floods, conflicts (Natural resource based including wildlife), land degradation and landslides, human diseases, animal diseases and crop diseases, invasive species.

The following is the ranking of Environmental threats/hazards in Baringo, Table 1-38.

Table 1-38: Environmental threats/Hazards in Baringo County

Threats/Hazard	Rank
Drought	1
Natural Resource Based Conflict	2
Human diseases	3
Livestock diseases	4
Crop diseases	5
Floods	6
Wild life conflicts	7
Land degradation	8
Fire	9
Landslides	10

Source: County Hazards Map, 2016

Drought Conditions

Drought condition occurs frequently in the county causing livestock deaths and loss of farm produce. This is due to low rainfall patterns.

Drought is ranked as the County's leading hazard exposure in terms of magnitude and spread. This is regarded as one of the most important player in shaping the socio- economic structure and livelihood system in Baringo

According to the County's disaster risk platform (CDRR) droughts has been linked to climate change trends in majorly as a result of routine delays and unpredictability of the long rains season. Adverse societal factors such as poor land-use practices, conflicts, poverty, poor communication infrastructure and lack of (or poorly implemented) traditional coping mechanisms are also major catalysts of drought disasters in the County. It therefore important to integration of climate change adaptation and drought risk management strategies is crucial

Conflicts-Baringo County of late has had several securing challenges to the North and East of the county relating to cattle rustling. Some of the neighbouring Counties have serious security concerns i.e. in the border between Baringo and West Pokot; and Laikipia Counties which are porous and in the hands of cattle rustlers who are in possession of small arms

It is possible that the small arms found in the County could find their way into the hands of militias and individual criminals around election time. Communities from the three Counties habitually raid each other to steal livestock, and sometimes to rape, commit arson and kill.

Cattle rustlings have had a negative impact on food security in Baringo County over the years. The affected areas include; Makutani, Arabal, Mochongoi and Chemorongion village. Livestock is usually lost to the rustlers, lives threatened, institutions such as schools, health facilities and markets closed and families displaced leaving households vulnerable. The receiving hosts of the displaced usually have their resources strained.

Natural Resource Based Conflicts- Baringo County is part of a region that is highly affected by conflicts in North Western Kenya. Competition over scarce natural resources especially among the pastoralist communities results in conflicts and subsequently insecurity.

Insecurity is one of the development challenges in the County. Conflicts affect the day to day operations of the affected communities. This means that no learning goes on as schools are closed; trade is affected, increased medical expenditure and displacement of people among others. Peace building efforts to promote harmony between the neighbouring communities such as Pokot, Tugen and Turkana, disarmament and increased development activities would aid in addressing conflicts in the County.

Wildlife Conflicts.

The incidence of human wildlife conflict has also increased as well as interference of wildlife migratory routes. Human-wildlife conflict has also been experienced in Baringo County. It is wide spread in the county and mostly affects the rangeland parts of Marigat, Mogotio and East Pokot as well as forested highlands of Baringo North and Baringo Central. Human-wildlife interaction has resulted to deaths and loss of livestock and crops in the County. Existence of poor feedback mechanism in the county regarding such incidences has hindered response and mitigation measures. The most common wildlife human interactions involve the following animals: Baboons, Lynx, Hyena, Leopard, Snakes bites and Tortoise crop invasion.

Human Diseases

According to county health department reports the most frequent human diseases in the County are Malaria, Cholera, Diarrhoea, and Malnutrition, Eye infection, Diabetes, HIV, Upper respiratory tract infection and Pneumonia.

Livestock Diseases

Baringo County is majorly a pastoral zone with the exception of some sub-counties such as Baringo Central and Koibatek where agriculture takes place. Reliance on livestock as a source of livelihood means that livestock disease outbreak can affect the socio-economic fabric of an entire community. Livestock in Baringo County are mostly affected by diseases such as foot and mouth, Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia, East Coast fever, Diarrhoea, Mange, Red water, worms and Heart water. All of these diseases are highly contagious and cause immense losses (by death) when they attack animals.

Crop Diseases

Baringo livelihoods are majorly depended on mixed farming and pastoralism. Farming takes place in the highland regions of Baringo Central and Koibatek sub-counties as well as the mid-lowland regions of Mogotio sub-counties. Farmers in Baringo County are most often affected by Crop diseases. According to most farmers interviewed in the crop growing sub-counties, perennial crop diseases have emerged in the region and can be traced directly or indirectly to the changing weather and climatic patterns experienced in the county. These diseases include: Maize Lethal Necrosis Diseases (MLND), Tuta Absoluta, Bacterial Wilt, worm attacks, Aphids, tomato blight and blossom end rot. Some of these diseases, for instance, Tuta absoluta results to instant wilting of the plant leading to subsequent massive loss of the crop accounting for zero to approximately 10% yield at any given farm in any season.

Floods

Floods associated with extreme climate events can have devastating effects on the socio-economic well-being of a community. Floods are ranked 6th in Baringo County. The heavy rains in the highlands upstream feed rivers Perkerra, Endao, Molo and waseges which discharge into Lakes Baringo, Bogoria and Lake 98. The discharge has led to the swelling and extending of the lakes which have not relented since April. The areas affected include; Salabani, Ngambo, Loruk and Kambiyasamaki which are currently threatened with submerging. The situation is likely to worsen with the ongoing rains. The phenomenon has caused displacement of both households and livestock while submerging crop and pasture. A total of 716 households have been affected, 9 human lives, 688 livestock lost, and 734 hectares of land submerged. It is clear that flooding in the past has resulted in damage to property, internal displacement and loss of lives.

Land Degradation

Land degradation in Baringo County manifests as soil erosion, vegetation degradation and sedimentation of open water sources pose a threat to the livelihood of Baringo County residents. Overgrazing, overstocking, deforestation, uncontrolled charcoal burning and cultivation on steep slopes especially in the highlands in the County degrade the land. Proper measures need to be put in place to mitigate the impact of land degradation. Furthermore, productive land is necessary for crop production and good pasture. Increased human population coupled with climate change put pressure on land resources. Deforestation and land degradation upstream also results in flooding downstream.

Landslides and Mudslides

Landslides mostly occur during the rainy season on the hilly areas. This shows that in Baringo County, this Geo-Hazard is prevalently seasonal and dependent on the rains. Baringo LRA, reported that there were increased landslides in the upper catchment of the County which affected Tuluongoi location of central Baringo resulting in; two deaths, damage to houses and destruction to infrastructure. Area under fruit trees and pasture totaling to 59 acres was also swept away. In August 2012, Kabasis and Timboiywo in Sacho division experienced mudslide. In Timboiywo Location, a total of nine villages experienced mud slides, while in Kabasis, eight villages were affected. In Kabarnet Division, there were eight villages that were affected.

The mud slide led to the death 2 boys. Seven people sustained injuries ranging from fractures of the lower limb to the upper limb, bruises and cuts. Due to the mudslides, 42 houses collapsed completely and other families displaced, with 46 families relocated to displacement camps. Two domestic animals were killed by the landslide and 22 acres of land of food crops destroyed. The mudslides also led to blockage of roads, hampering movement of vehicles and people.

Forest Fires

In the county, forest fires mainly affect the forested parts of Mochongoi and Koibatek. The main causes include charcoal burning, illegal grazing and illegal logging. This causes a wide-spread damage to bio diversity and even affects critical water catchment.

The Mau Forest Complex was the most affected, as parts of its 22 blocks, especially in areas around East Mau in Narok, Kericho, Sururu, Olposimoru, Londiani and Koibatek were burnt

Soil Erosion

The topography of the county accelerates soil erosion, as it is hilly in most places. When it rains most of the soils are swept into Lake Baringo which exacerbate the problem of silting in the water storage facilities and dams.

1.17.3 High spatial and temporal variability of rainfall

Baringo County receives bimodal rainfall with the long rains falling in March to May and short rains from August to November. Baringo is classified as arid receiving an annual rainfall of about 350 – 600 mm in the drier lowlands and 1,000 - 1500 mm in the highlands. The rains are more unreliable in the dryer areas with intra-year coefficient of variation of more than 50% throughout the county, and with peaks of more than 80% in the driest part. However, the rainfall is erratic in distribution and timing. Rainfall patterns variability has however become more common in the county in recent times, a phenomenon believed to be attributable to climate change. Temperatures range from 10 °C in the Tugen highlands to 37 °C in the lowlands with the hottest months being January to early March.

The surface water resources in the county are very scarce due to the unreliable and erratic rainfall, with most of the flowing rivers being seasonal, with a few of these rivers such as Perkerra river being used for irrigated cropping.

Baringo Administrative Divisions and the rainfall stations

Baringo County has a highly variable rainfall distribution. Annual total rainfall ranges from 500 to 1400mm. The main rainy season in the County is in April to August. Some months are extremely dry; especially from December to March. This high variability in rainfall distribution is experienced more in Tiaty and Marigat Sub-Counties where the annual total rainfall is less than 1000mm. Mogotio is also dry with the same range of total rainfall of about 1000mm. One major rainfall season may be experienced between April to July with a minor one month stint in November of about 100mm in the County, and less in Tiaty.

The hottest areas are also the two sub-Counties of Tiaty and Marigat. This causes a lot of evapotranspiration which makes these areas extremely dry. Whereas the other Sub-counties: Central, Koibatek and North receive rainfall in excess of 700mm during the main rainy season of April to August.

1.17.4 Solid waste management facilities

Table 1-39 shows the solid waste facilities in the County of Baringo.

Table 1-39: Solid waste facilities

Sub county	Type of facility		
	Hauler/transport agent	Collection/storage	Disposal
Baringo South	-	1 transfer station 36 litter bins	Non
Baringo North	-	21litter bins	-

Baringo	Cen- tral	1 waste track 1 waste compactor	46 litter bins 4 transfer sta- tions	1 dump site (not functional) Kabar- net
Tiaty			18 litter bins	
Mogotio		1 tractor	31 litter bins	1 dumpsite at emining
E/Ravine		2 tractors	13 litter bins	1 dump site / ravine town

1.18 WATER AND SANITATION

1.18.1 Water resources

Being an ASAL county, Baringo has prioritized the provision of water for human, livestock and for irrigation as a necessary requirement for the general development of the county. Water shortage is prevalent, especially around Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria, parts of Kerio Valley, Mogotio, western slopes of Ng'elecha (Mochongoi) and the entire Tiaty (Kolloa to Tangelbei). This is caused by the low rainfall received and cyclic droughts. This has hindered development in livestock production and farming activities, as people spend many hours daily looking for water.

Water from Lake Baringo has not been exploited for domestic use and irrigation. The county government shall support efforts to upscale construction of water pans and dams as well as ground water in order to solve water shortage, especially during dry seasons. The county government shall promote partners to drill boreholes to increase accessibility of clean water in the county. The ongoing Chemususu phase two, covering Mogotio, Eldama ravine and parts of Nakuru, is one of the long-term strategies in solving water shortage in the county. Other water development initiatives to be supported by the county government include abstraction of water from rivers, spring protections, harvesting of rain water from roof and other catchments. The county government shall promote and support efforts for upstream water catchment protection.

Major rivers like Kerio, Waseges, Emsos, Lobi, Perkerra and Molo together with their tributaries could be tapped for domestic use and irrigation. Other rivers that may be of importance, though seasonal, are Amaya, Nginyang', Mukutani, Arabal and Edao.

1.18.2 Water supply schemes

Water supplies are managed by county through two newly formed companies (Kirandich and Chemususu) and the community. The county has scarce water sources and most of the population relies on water from streams. Phase two of Kirandich Dam in Kabarnet which is ongoing will expand coverage and thus serve higher population. The water distribution system needs to be expanded in all parts of the county.

The county government shall promote, support and encourage implementation of projects geared towards expanding water supply coverage to communities through own or partnership initiatives. The county government shall mobilise resources internally and externally to finance such initiatives.

1.18.3 Water sources and access

The sources of water in the county include dams, lake, water pans, streams, wells, springs and boreholes. They may be piped water or point sources. Water from vendors, especially in urban centres and small market centres, constitute a small percentage. The average distance to the nearest water point is 5km. This is way below the SHERE Standards on access to water. The county government shall institute measures and policies that will favour improvement of the existing situation. Therefore, the county government shall initiate programmes for improvement of water access and also engage with partners to reduce distance to water points to the acceptable standard of 30 minutes' walk. The Bill on Human Rights lists water as one of the human rights. Policy makers should put in measures to increase accessibility.

Table 1-40: Water sources for different Households in Baringo County (Kenya population and Housing Census Report, 2009)

Sub-County	Dam	Lake	Stream	Springs/ Wells	Piped Dwelling	IntoPiped	Jabia/ Rain	Water Vendor	Other
Baringo Central	513	861	20106	6768	822	5151	118	422	177
Baringo North	291	915	13120	4577	49	367	103	82	230
East Pokot	2246	536	9394	6280	97	59	60	35	2584
Koibatek	4073	32	15094	5276	957	8046	159	656	393
Total	7123	2344	57714	22901	1925	13623	440	1195	3384

1.18.4 Water management

Baringo County has two water companies which manage water. Chemususu Water Company manages Eldama Ravine and Mogotio Sub-counties while Kirandich Water Company manages Baringo Central, Baringo North, Baringo South and Tiaty sub-counties

1.18.5 Sanitation

Most of the population does not have access to good sanitation. Households using bushes to relieve themselves constitute 49 per cent while 46 per cent use pit latrines. Only five per cent of the population has access to proper sanitation.

There is no sewerage plant in all the towns and trading centres in the county. This poses a major health and pollution hazard among the residents of Baringo. The county government shall support and partner with relevant development agencies to promote sensitization towards increased latrine coverage as well as mobilizing resources for programmes geared towards Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and promotion of low-cost latrine construction technologies.

1.19 HEALTH ACCESS AND NUTRITION

1.19.1 Health facilities

The health facilities are distributed across the sub counties and enable the populations to access health care in places nearest to where they reside. There is one level 5 facility; Baringo County Referral Hospital located in Kabarnet, 4 level four facilities located in Eldama Ravine,

Marigat, Kabartonjo and Chemolingot towns. Level 3 facilities are health centres while level four facilities are dispensaries. Level one represents the community units which is the lowest level of health care is carried out mostly by community health volunteers (CHVs).

Table 1-41: County Health Facilities per Sub-county

Sub County	Facility				
	Level 5	Level 4	Level 3	Level 2	Level 1
Baringo North	-	1	4	35	3
Baringo Central	1	-	6	37	1
Marigat	-	1	3	18	5
Koibatek	-	1	4	29	10
East Pokot	-	1	4	25	4
Mogotio	-	-	5	23	6
Total	1	4	26	167	29

Source: DHIS 2, 2016

1.19.2 Health personnel and their distribution per Sub County

The department of health services comprises a wide variety of cadres, each playing their part to contribute to the successful provision of health care. The various cadres enable the health worker to be a specialist in a certain area by virtue of their training, Table 1-42.

Table 1-42: County Health personnel and their distribution per Sub County

Sub county	Baringo central	Baringo North	Ti-aty	Mogotio	Baringo South	Koibatek
Cadres	GOVERNMENT OF KENYA					
Medical officers	15	2	3	0	3	13
RCO	40	13	21	11	12	32
Nurses	163	67	55	55	67	120
Occupational Therapist	4	0	0	0	0	2
Dentist	3	1	0	0	1	2
Dental Technologist	1	1	0	0	1	1
Pharmacists	5	1	3	0	3	3
Pharmaceutical Technologist	3	5	2	2	2	5
Physiotherapist	2	0	0	0	0	2
Orthopedic technologist	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Social worker	1	1	0	0	1	0
Plaster technicians	5	3	0	0	0	4
Laboratory Technologists	13	9	6	6	4	22
Health Records& Information Officers	7	3	3	3	2	5

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Nutritionists	6	2	1	3	2	6
Public health officer	38	29	12	23	16	33
Medical Engineering	7	3	0	0	2	3
Radiographer	4	0	0	0	0	2
Community Oral Health Officer	2	1	0	1	0	3
Biochemist	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economist/Health economists	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHEWs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Administrative Officer	1	1	1	2	1	1
ICT Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Officer	2	0	0	0	0	1
Accountant	1	0	1	0	1	1
Drivers	7	4	5	3	2	6
Clerk/cashier	16	4	1	0	2	10
Cooks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Store Man	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support Staff (Casuals)	50	20	9	4	20	48
Trained CHW/CHVs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortuary attendants	2	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total	398	170	123	113	142	326

The data on staff personnel in private and FBO hospital is not available

The pie chart, Figure 1-8 summarises the distribution of health personnel across the sub counties.

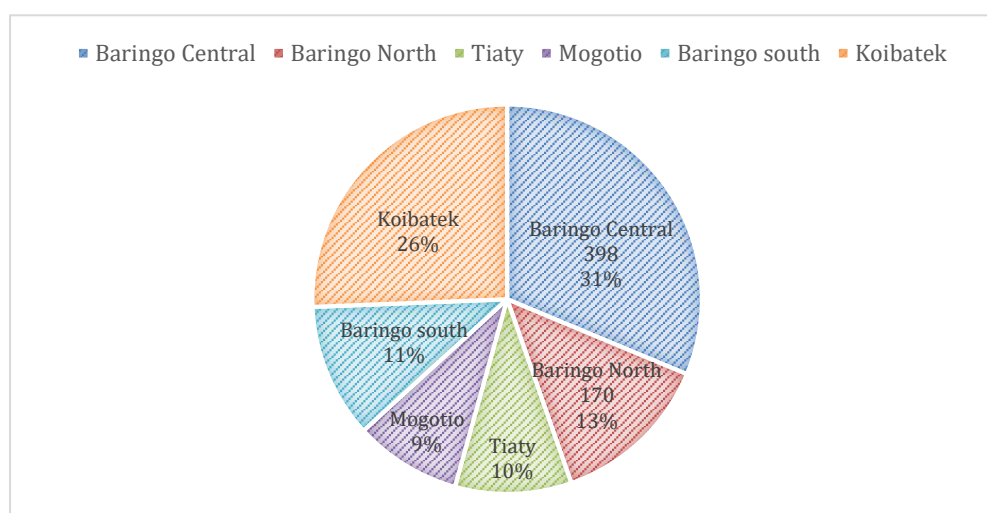


Figure 1-8: Distribution of Health personnel across counties

1.19.3 Morbidity: Five most common diseases in order of prevalence

The most common diseases facing the people of Baringo are upper respiratory tract infection, malaria, disease of the skin, diarrhoea, pneumonia, arthritis and joint pains. Most of these diseases are preventable and thus there is need to put more emphasis on preventive measures to reduce these ailments. More malaria cases are reported in Tiaty, Baringo North and Baringo central respectively. More cases of pneumonia are reported in Koibatek than any other sub county. The incidences of these diseases in sub counties are tabulated in Table 1-43.

Table 1-43: Five most common diseases in the County per Sub-County (DHIS, 2016).

Sub-County /Condition	Upper Res- piratory Tract Infec- tions	Sus- pected/Con- firmed Ma- laria	Disease of the skin	Diarrhea	Pneumo- nia	Arthritis, Joint pains etc.	Other in- juries
Baringo Central	48269	15157	7930	5940	2687	4128	3905
Baringo North	44639	15587	5618	6372	2590	4245	3790
Koibatek	57288	7172	12923	8482	6133	5213	4519
Marigat	37627	9709	6498	6304	2481	1589	1170
Mogotio	51951	9990	11672	8710	3665	3861	3433
Tiaty	22689	19884	4240	8560	2217	474	943
% Coverage	42	12	8	7	3	3	3

1.19.4 Nutritional status (prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years: height-for-age, weight-for-height, weight-for-age)

There are high levels of wasting, underweight and stunting in the County especially in Tiaty and this leads to reduced immunity, productivity and survival.

Table 1-44: Nutritional status per Sub-County (DHIS 2, 2016)

Sub County	Normal for Age months	Height 0-59 months	Normal for Age months	Weight 0-59	Severely stunted for 0 < 59 months	Stunting 0 < 59 months
Baringo Central		19850		20883	65	386
Baringo North		14536		17210	147	728
Koibatek		32274		33601	125	577
Marigat		21834		23596	137	332
Mogotio		21165		25610	77	245
Tiaty		6693		9343	152	608

1.19.5 Immunization coverage

The ideal situation is to have all the children under five receive all the required immunizations so that they are immune to vaccine preventable diseases. Increased community awareness on the dangers of missing immunization will encourage mothers to bring their children to health facilities in order to access this service. The Table 1-45 summarises the information

Table 1-45: County Immunization Coverage (DHIS 2, 2016)

Sub County	Fully Immunized Children (FIC) under 1 year	Chil- dren	Proportion of children under one year who are fully immun- ized
Baringo Central		2322	61%
Baringo North		2119	47%
Koibatek		3257	69%
Marigat		2785	67%
Mogotio		2212	76%
Tiaty		1051	18%

1.19.6 Maternal healthcare (maternal deaths, number of mothers delivering in hospitals, ante-natal and post-natal care)

Women are encouraged to deliver at health facilities. This will reduce maternal mortality since complications can be anticipated and dealt with accordingly.

Table 1-46: County Maternal Healthcare (DHIS 2, 2016)

Sub County	Total deliveries in facilities	Maternal Deaths	Delivery by Skilled attendant Cover- age	ANC	PNC
Baringo Central	2320	6	58	1319	555
Baringo North	1109	0	24	2116	580
Koibatek	4519	7	92	6506	2633
Marigat	1742	2	46	1324	855
Mogotio	718	0	22	4967	885
Tiaty	504	0	8	993	116

1.19.7 Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

Access to and uptake of family planning services is still low and needs to be stepped up to ensure adequate space between children. This will contribute to a population of healthy children

Table 1-47: County Access to Family Planning Services (DHIS 2, 2016)

Sub County	Number of Women of reproductive age (WRA) receiving family planning (FP) commodities	Total Clients receiving Short acting FP commodities	Total Clients receiving long acting FP commodities	WRA receiving FP commodities Coverage
Baringo Central	5215	1311	560	20
Baringo North	4415	1128	486	15
Koibatek	11139	2369	610	33
Marigat	4458	1644	843	18
Mogotio	8152	2092	674	46
Tiaty	1300	255	211	3

1.19.8 HIV and AIDS prevalence rates and related services

The prevalence of HIV currently stands at 1.6%. Prevalence has reduced over the years due to aggressive efforts towards counselling and testing and starting those infected on ART. This has been achieved through support from partners, mainly global fund. Many of those infected are now able to live normal productive lives and even raise HIV negative children.

Table 1-48: HIV and AIDS Prevalence Rates trends

Indicator		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		County	National	County	National	County	National	County	National
Number living with HIV		9,800	1.5-1.7 million	10,200	1.7 million	9,600	1.5 million	5586	1517707
New adult infections		500	69,000-110,000	500	79700	500	87400	109	71034
Annual deaths	AIDS	250	49,000-72,000	250	35,800	260	52,460	190	35821
Adults needing ART		4,100	730,000-800,000	4,500	768,100	3,800	643,500	4606	1245106
Children needing ART		800	120,000-160,000	800	132,300	900	148,000	447	93056
Mothers needing PMTCT		500	69,000-90,000	500	83,500	500	85,700	313	79475

By DHS, 2016

1.20 EDUCATION, SKILLS, LITERACY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

1.20.1 Pre- School Education (Early Childhood Development Education)

The county has 1012 functional public ECDE with an enrolment of 47,409 pupils .there are 60 upcoming ECDE centers. These ECDE impart knowledge skill, values as stipulated in education curriculum. Baringo county government has employed 1772 ECDE teachers and 9 ECDE coordinators, who are in charge of department activities in the sub counties. The county has 331 special needs children in ECCDE out of this 174 are male and 157 are females, there are 12

ECCDE teachers in the county (MoE 2017).The department have established a college which trained ECDE teachers and act as resource development center for both human and material department. The trained teachers acquire knowledge, values and skills which are valuable for employment in various centers as well as self-employment in private ECDE centers.

Table 1-49: Distribution of ECDE centers, number of ECDE centers and pupils per Sub County in the County

Sub-county	Number of Centers	Number Of Teacher Under County Gov-ernment			No of pupils as at December 2017		
		Female	Male	Grand Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Baringo Central	124	269	8	277	2,358	2,267	4625
Eldama Ravine	145	249	5	254	3,857	3,591	7,448
Tiaty	171	127	159	286	5,264	4,478	9,742
Baringo North	216	331	29	360	5,281	4,881	10,162
Mogotio	176	252	18	270	3,753	3,652	7,405
Baringo South	180	268	57	325	4,069	3,958	8,027
Total	1012	1497	275	1772	24,582	22,827	47,409

Source: County government department of education, 2018

1.20.1.1 Special Needs Education ECCDE Centres

The county government has put in place a number of mechanisms to ensure a good education foundation for children with special needs. A number of programmes exist but there is still need for teachers with specialized training in various categories of disabilities to be employed.

The special schools are distributed as follows in the sub-counties: Baringo Central 7 schools, Baringo North 5 schools, East Pokot 3 schools, Marigat 7 schools, Mogotio 5 schools, Koibatek 7 schools. The total enrolment for special needs education is 2080 of which 850 are girls and 1230 boys

Table 1-50: Enrolment of Special Needs Education in Baringo County

Levels	Boys	Girls	Total
ECCDE [Ages 4 – 9 yrs]	174	157	331
Primary [SNE]	1230	850	2080
Secondary [SNE]			
Marigat Mixed Day Integrated secondary	11	7	18
Pemwai Secondary	1	3	4
Marigat Secondary	5	3	8
Kapkiamo	2	1	3
TOTAL	19	14	33
Vocational Training Rehabilitation	21	27	48

Source: MoE Baringo County Director of Education Office, 2017

Table 1-51. Staffing Establishment of SNE Institutions in the County.

Levels	Male	Female	Total
ECCDE	4	8	12
Primary Schools			
Kabarnet D/Blind	20	20	40
Esageri School for Deaf	8	6	14
Others - units / integrated	21	30	51
Secondary Schools	2	1	3
TOTAL	55	65	120

Source: MoE, Baringo County Director of Education Office

1.20.2 Primary Education

The county has 681 primary schools with total enrollment of 143,445 pupils. The county has 2030 pupils with special needs enrolled in primary schools since the introduction of Free Primary Education, remarkable improvement in enrollment has been observed. The county's performance in National Examination has greatly improved over the years in spite of the unique challenges which the pupils undergo. However, the retention and transition rates remain a challenge. County Government shall mainstream issues on retrogressive socio-cultural practices and pre-occupations by mobilizing resources and partnering with other development agencies to build equip and staff schools. Resources shall be committed by the county government and partners for enhance school feeding programmes and other education incentives. The County government shall also support integration of ICT in primary education together with partners.

Table 1-52: Number of primary schools and enrolment per Sub County

Sub County	No. Schools	Boys	Girls	Total
Baringo Central	125	12111	11908	24019
Koibatek	90	13395	12934	26279
East Pokot	114	10129	8195	18324
Baringo North	153	14441	13520	27961
Marigat	95	12933	12401	25334
Mogotio	104	10531	10947	21478
Total	681	73540	69905	143445

Source MoE: Baringo County Director of Education Office

1.20.3 Non formal Education

1.20.3.1 Youth polytechnics, Vocational Education and Training

The county has 13 functional Youth Polytechnics with an enrolment of 1,520 trainees and 5 up-coming Youth Polytechnics. These polytechnics impart artisan skills which are valuable for employment in various sectors as well as self-employment. The following are the courses

which are currently on offer in our Youth polytechnics: Food processing Technology, Modern methods of Agriculture (Agribusiness), Metal processing Technology, electrical and Electronics Technology, Motor Vehicle Technology, Building Technology, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technology, Appropriate Carpentry and joinery, Information Communication Technology, Leather Work Technology, Fashion Design and Garment Making Technology, Hair dressing and Beauty therapy and General Education Subjects: communication skills, entrepreneurship, life skills and ICT studies.

Table 1-53: County Youth Polytechnic Staffing and enrolments

Youth Polytechnic	Number of Instructors (public Service)	Number of Instructors (BOM)	Total	No. of admissions -trainers		
				Male	Female	Total
Mogotio	10	12	22	237	270	507
Majimoto	2	1	3	11	4	15
Nginyang	3	0	3	3	6	9
Cheberen	4	1	5	17	37	54
Kabimoi	6	0	6	59	38	97
Tugumoi	1	1	2	3	5	8
Marigat	3	3	6	43	45	88
Kabartonjo	2	3	5	15	9	24
Kituro	4	3	7	57	120	177
Ochii	2	2	4	11	22	34
Baringo	4	3	7	40	32	72
Kamelilo	1	2	3	9	23	32
Muguyuni	1	1	2	3	2	5
Kipkimbirwo	1	0	1	-	-	-
Kapkwang	1	0	1	-	-	-
Kerio Valley	1	0	1	-	-	-
Churo	1	0	1	-	-	-

Source: County department of education

1.20.4 Secondary Education

There are 159 secondary schools with an enrolment of 19469 boys and 18962 girls this makes a total of 38,731 students as at end of 2017. secondary school net enrolment rate for the county stands at 45.3% (NCPD 2017) Among notable challenges facing the sector include harsh climatic conditions, especially in the lower part of the county; insecurity, which often results in closure of some schools; poor infrastructure; floods in the low lands; prolonged draught; high illiteracy rates among parents and retrogressive cultural beliefs. The county government shall operationalise a bursary scheme for needy students and those rescued from retrogressive socio-cultural practices and pre-occupations.

Table 1-54: Secondary enrolment and staff establishment as at Dec 2017

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology, Baringo County

Sub-County	No of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	M	F	T
Marigat	23	2219	1490	3709	97	52	149
Baringo North	29	3554	3816	7670	160	91	251
Baringo Cent	37	4419	4847	9266	224	172	396
Mogotio	26	3279	3110	6389	160	97	257
E/Pokot	8	1266	781	2047	47	18	65
Koibatek	36	4732	4918	9650	182	138	320
Total	159	19469	14962	38731	870	568	1438

1.20.5 Tertiary and technical Education

The county has two Technical Institutions i.e Emining technical training insitutue and Baringo technical training insitututes with an enrolment of 372(226 Male and 146 Female) and 361(243 Male and 118 Female) respectively there are a total of 54 instructors for this two institutions,the county has one techers training college namely Baringo teachers training college with an enrollment of 757 students (342 Males and 393 Female) with 42 lecturers the county also has one Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC), one university campus and three commercial colleges.

1.20.6 Adult and continuing Education

Adult and continuing education plays a key role in enhancing literacy among the adults. The following table presents enrolment in adult and continuing education.

Table 1-55: Adult Continuing Education Enrolment As At December 2017

Programme	Erolment				Staff Establishment		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Fe- male	Total
Basic Lit	1383	2470	3853	F/Time	08	16	24
ACE Pry	279	277	556	P/Time	15	42	57
ACE Sec	43	53	96	Others	01	05	06
Grand Total	1705	2800	4505	TOTAL	21	63	87

Source: County Adult Continuing Education Office, Baringo County

1.21 SPORTS, CULTURE AND CREATIVE ARTS

1.21.1 Museums, Heritage and Cultural sites

The county has a number of cultural sites with historical significance to the communities. There are two major museums managed by National Museums of Kenya and members of the community; Kabarnet Museums (National Museums of Kenya) and Kipsaraman Community Museum. Other than museums there are cultural centres managed by the county government and the community; Kimalel cultural centre, Lembus cultural centre, Turuturu, kapluk cultural centre, Tugen cultural centre, Meisori cultural centre and Tangulbei cultural centre.

There are also various tourists' attraction cultural sites across the county; Benongoi in Sirwa location, Chemususu forest which need to be protected and profiled to meet touristic standards.

1.21.2 Talent Academies

The county has two talents development centres, Torongo and Talai which are still under development. The youth engaging in athletics have been using the centres as holiday training camps. The facilities are situated in sites with conducive altitude thus the need to develop and make them more conducive for training.

1.21.3 Sports facilities

Baringo sports facilities are still far from reaching the required international standards. The county has rehabilitated temporary playing fields in sub-counties located in public primary and secondary schools which are still insufficient for other sporting activities. The Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine modern stadiums are still under construction are expected to meet most of the sporting needs within and outside the county once they will be complete.

1.21.4 Cultural facilities

The county is developing a player's theatre at the county headquarters and one cultural centre in Kimalel. These facilities will help cultural groups with spaces to store and showcase their cultural products.

1.21.5 Libraries / Information documentation centres / Citizen Service centres

There are three main operational libraries in the county; Kabarnet national library, Kenya School of Government and Polkadot library. The existing libraries are concentrated in Baringo central sub-county calling for special consideration to the other 5 sub-counties.

1.21.6 Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men

The cultural sub-sector has the sole responsibility of registering cultural groups. There over 1000 herbalist in the county but registered are 212 in the whole county. Traditional herbalists and medicine men have not been able to acquire certification due to lack of clarity on proper procedures and requirements from the ministry of health.

1.22 COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS/NON-STATE ACTORS

1.22.1 Cooperative Societies

The Table 1-56 presents the types and status of registered cooperative societies in Baringo.

Table 1-56: Types and status of cooperatives societies in Baringo

Type of Society	Total Reg- istered	Status		Membership		Share Capital	Turnover Gross
		Ac- tive	Dormant	Active	Dormant		
Urban Saccos	41	28	13	55,101	47,950	2,384,569,738	697,369,710
Dairy	29	17	12	18,278	10,103	20,623,869	398,200,200
Cereals and produce	3	3	0	656	656	6,581,000	148,000,000
Irrigation	1	1	0	73	73	30,500	31,000,000
Coffee	25	20	5	4,890	3,653	7,228,810	20,731,338
Ranching, Livestock Marketing	3	3	0	452	452	2,665,000	4,800,000
Bee Keeping and Honey Marketing	4	3	1	458	458	130,000	920,000
Fisheries	1	1	0	146	146	190,000	370,000
Rural Saccos	5	2	3	28,189	12,884	440,985,194	22,000
Others	74	35	0	685	2,000	9,000,000	838,195
TOTALS	186	113	34	108,928	77,375	2,872,004,111	1,302,251,443

Source: Department of Cooperatives, Baringo County government.

1.22.2 Community based organizations; the county hosts a number of CBOs

There are a total of 3,322 registered community based organization in the county. this organizations are involved in various activities ranging from community health, small and micro enterprises, and small scale farming.

1.22.3 Youth empowerment and social inclusion (Youth empowerment centres)

The youth are and will remain a significant share of Kenya's population for the foreseeable future. Developing and implementing strategies policies to mitigate the risks and challenges they face must be a priority to the country. To ensure that youth inclusion is realized in county development agenda, the county has brought on board youth with disability, youth out of school, female and male unemployed youth through deliberate programs envisaged to address issues around ;health, unemployment, leisure and recreation, environmental conservation ,drugs and crime, leadership and participation.

1.22.4 Development Partners and the sectors they support

There are numbers of development partners supporting development activities in the county. The following table presents development partners and their areas of support.

Table 1-57 List of Development Partners and the sectors of support

No.	Partners Name	Areas Of Support
1	World Food programme	health and nutrition, school feeding programmes, capacity building on EPR
2	UNICEF	Providing humanitarian and development assistance to mothers and children in Baringo
3	USAID	H.I.V AIDS programmes, reproductive health and maternal health (AFYA UZAZI/FHI360, APHIA PLUS/FHI360)
4	World bank	Kenya devolution support programmes, health
5	World vision	They create lasting change in the lives of children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice
6	Fred Hollows Foundation	EYE treatment and Care Working to end avoidable blindness around the world and to improve the health of indigenous rural areas
7	Red Cross	Emergency response, Primary Health care

1.23 SECURITY, LAW AND ORDER

1.23.1 Number of police stations and posts by Sub County

The Table 1-58 presents the number of police station and police post per sub counties.

Table 1-58: Number of police stations and posts

Sub-County	No. of Police stations	No. of police posts	Patrol Base
Baringo Central	1	0	0
Baringo North	2	1	0
Baringo South	3	0	0
Mogotio	1	1	1
Koibatek	3	1	0
Tiaty	1	0	0
Total	10	3	1

1.23.2 Types, trends and crime prone areas

The county experiences crimes like cattle rustling, petty crimes including domestic based violence, theft and alcoholism. Cattle rustling is mainly in the ASAL areas competing for scarce natural resources especially water and pasture, petty crimes is majorly experienced in urban settings

1.23.3 Types and number of courts

There are two types of courts in the county namely high court in Kabarnet and magistrate courts in Kabarnet and Eldama ravine.

1.23.4 Prisons and probation services

Baringo County has two prisons located in kabarnet and eldama ravine respectively and also offers probation services to petty offenders. The county has five probation officers (BCSA, 2017)

1.23.5 Number of public prosecution offices

The county has one public prosecution office in Kabarnet

1.23.6 Community policing activities

The county has embraced community policing using the nyumba kumi initiative, ensuring a safe and secure environment for all citizens. It has a well-established active and equal partnership between the Police and the public through which crime and community safety issues are jointly discussed and solutions determined and implemented

1.23.7 Immigration facilities

We have immigration facilities namely the, Civil Registration Department (CRD) and National Registration bureau (NRB). The Civil Registration Department (CRD) department has offices in kabarnet and Edama ravine. Kabarnet office offers services to Baringo North, Baringo central, Baringo south and TiatySub County while Eldama ravine office serves Mogotio and Eldama Ravine sub counties. The office registers births and deaths and issue certificates. The National Registration Bureau (NRB) have offices in all the six sub counties. The office register and issue National identity cards

1.24 SOCIAL PROTECTION

1.24.1 Number of Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs)

The Government of Kenya is implementing OVCs cash transfer program in the county the programme has so far registered a total of 7,837 households with OVCs in to the programme.

1.24.2 Cases of Street children

With the increasing urbanization rate in the counties, street children have been on an increase in all major towns in Baringo. Demographic and social factors are related to the causes of increasing number of street children .The majority of the street children are in the age group of 9-12 whose families are living in the slums within the towns.

1.24.3 Child care facilities and Institutions by sub-county

The County has six sub-county children services offices; two officers are manning two sub counties each. This understaffing has contributed to inefficiency while addressing children issues in the county.

There are only five children institution or homes in the county, this are nonprofit making institutions sponsored by churches or local organizations, this are provided in the Table 1-59;

Table 1-59: County charitable children (CCC) institutions

Name Of CCI	Sub-County	Source Of Funding	Population		No. Of Staff
			Boys	Girls	
Aic Chemolingot Children Home	East Post	Aic Missionaries / Donors	60	70	5
Cana Girls Rescue Centre	East Pokot	Donors/Well Wishers	-	72	6
Sunrise Childrens Home	Baringo Central	Donors/Well Wishers	20	15	5
Bamba Children's Home	Baringo Central	Donors/Well Wishers	12	15	8
Eldama Ravine Children Home	Koibatek	Donors/Well Wishers	14	15	5

1.24.4 Social safety net programmes in the county

The Kenya National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) is a government Social Protection programme established in September 2013 as part of the government's initiatives to improve and enhance social protection delivery in the country. In particular, NSNP was established to provide a common operating framework for the government's four Cash Transfer programmes including, Persons With Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer, Older Persons Cash Transfer, Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Cash (CT- OVC) and the Hunger Safety Net Cash Transfer.

Under the GoK programme there are currently 6800 registered beneficiaries for the older persons cash transfer programme another 7400 beneficiaries who are 70 years of age and above have been targeted for upscale. 820 beneficiaries have been registered under persons living with disabilities (PWDs). The County government has complemented the national government through disbursement of youth and women loans to 300 groups each at 100,000/ to ensure youth, women and vulnerable groups live dignified lives and issuance of NHIF cover to 230 Pwds and the elderly.

Chapter 2

LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER PLANS

OVERVIEW

The chapter describes linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan with other development plans. These plans include the Kenya Development Blue Print of Vision 2030, 3rd Medium Term Plan 2018-2022, Annual Development Plan, Sector Plan, Ending Drought Emergencies framework, Governors' Manifesto, the Jubilee "Big Four" and Policies and Strategies. Other development plans linked to the CIDP include international commitments made by the government including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and African Union Agenda 2063.

Linkages of the CIDP with the Kenya Vision 2030, its medium term plans and other plans, policies and strategies.

2.1 VISION 2030

Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. The blue print aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrialized middle-income country providing a high quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030. The Vision is based on three pillars: Economic, Social and Political.

The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average economic growth rate of 10 per cent per annum and sustaining the same until 2030 through tourism, Agriculture, Wholesale and retail trade, Manufacturing, IT enabled services (previously known as business process off-shoring) and Financial services.

The Social Pillar seeks to engender just, cohesive and equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. The objective of the Pillar is investing in the people of Kenya in order to improve the quality of life by targeting a cross-section of human and social welfare projects and programmes in education and training, health, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, children and social development, youth and sports.

The political pillar aims to realize an issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented and accountable democratic system in Kenya. The pillar is anchored on transformation of Kenya's political governance across five strategic areas; The rule of law – the Kenya Constitution, Electoral and political processes, Democracy and public service delivery, Transparency and accountability, Security, peace building and conflict management

Baringo County Government shall link its programmes/sub programmes with priority areas outlined in the new MTP III (2018-2022).

Table 2-1. Baringo County Programmes / Projects for Vision 2030

Pillar	County Programmes / Projects
Social Pillar	Scholarship program Training of Artisans (polytechnics/vocational colleges) TVET infrastructure and equipment, Construction of model ECDE Construct and equip model level 4 hospitals Health care subsidies for social health protection Revitalise Community Health Centres to promote preventive health care (as opposed to curative intervention) Health Insurance Scheme Rural and Urban water supply, Water harvesting and storage programme Rehabilitation and expansion of the irrigation schemes Gender Mainstreaming, Women's Empowerment Empowerment centre in each sub county Build and Rehabilitate Sports Stadia The Construction of Arts and Culture Centre
Political Pillar	Constitution and Legal Reforms, Leadership, Ethics and Integrity, National Cohesion and Integration, Legal Aid and Awareness, Strengthening the Criminal Justice System, Judicial Transformation, Implementation of the Bill of Rights, Political and Economic Governance, Judicial Transformation, Democracy and Public Participation Parliament/County Assembly
Economic Pillar	Marketing Value-addition programmes for agricultural/livestock/fish products input-cost-reduction programmes Irrigated agriculture Creation of Disease free-zones Implementation of the 24-Hour Economy initiative, Establishment of County housing database, Development and implementation of urban safety & Emergency, Social Infrastructure & Quality of life, Urban Planning & Environmental management Establishment of Micro Small Medium Enterprise (MSME) Centers of Excellence (COEs) Establish and implement Credit Schemes for the Youth and Women; Establish Business Information Centres (BICs), Attract investments along the value chain, Implement the Public Private Partnership Act (2013), Adoption of cluster development approach to programmes/projects (e.g. NOREB, Amaya Triangle)
Economic Pillar	

Pillar	County Programmes / Projects
	Development and institutionalization of capacity building and training programmes on technology Development of SME and Industrial Parks Collaborations for Skills Development and enhancement of local expertise in petroleum exploration and production, Development of the LAPSET corridor.

2.1.1 Vision 2030 Key Flagship Projects in Baringo

- i. Chemususu dam
- ii. Radad Multi-purpose Dam
- iii. Isiolo-Nginyang road project that make up the LAPSET corridor
- iv. Rural electrification programme

2.1.2 Ending Drought Emergencies Framework

The EDE in the Third Medium Term Plan is guided by Kenya's Vision 2030 which is the country's long term development strategy that seeks to transform Kenya into a newly industrialized middle income country providing a high quality of life to all citizens by 2030.

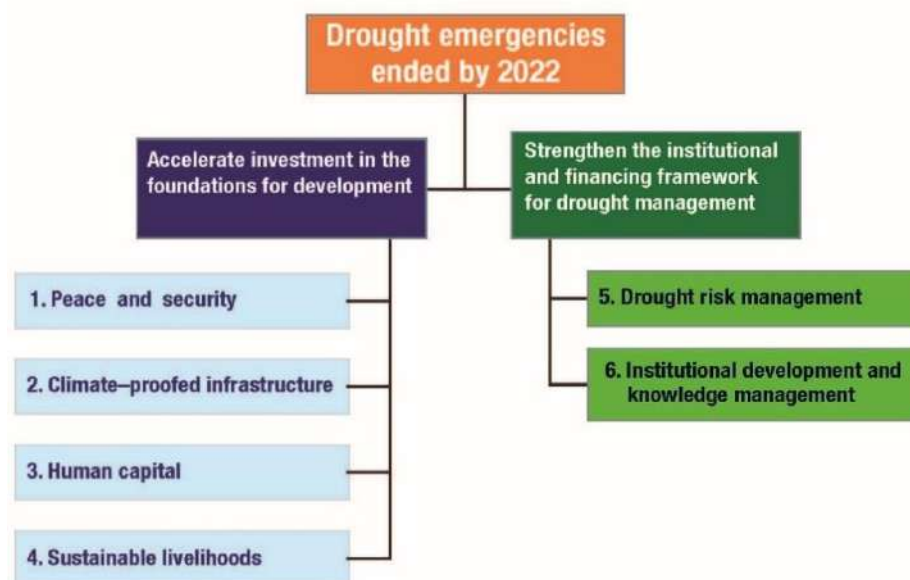


Figure 2-1: Ending Droughty Emergencies framework

The EDE strategy affirms the government's commitment to end the worst of the suffering caused by drought by 2022. Kenya positioned EDE as one of the 'foundations for national transformation' and a sector plan within the Kenya's vision 2030 Medium Term Plans (MTP). EDE is a shared responsibility of the national and county governments, and this was possible through a Common Program Framework (CPF) for EDE that was developed and launched in November 2015. The CPF sets out priorities for each of the six pillars.

Implementation of programmes/sub programmes in Baringo County will be aligned to EDE common programming framework. Each of the pillars will be implemented by specific sectors as indicated:

- Public administration and governance to implement pillar 1, 5 and 6;
- Energy, infrastructure and ICT, Environmental protection, water and natural resources to implement pillar 2;
- Education and Health to implement Pillar 3; and
- Agriculture, rural and urban development to implement pillar 4

2.2 JUBILEE MANIFESTO 2017 – 2022

The Jubilee Manifesto for the period 2017 to 2022 is themed as ‘continuing Kenya’s Transformation, Together’. The President made a raft of commitments while seeking re-election to second and final term under Jubilee Party. These measures are meant to cement policy directions developed in the previous administration. The transformation agenda is built on three pillars: Transforming Lives, Transforming Society and Transforming the Nation.

The following commitments were made to Kenyans:

- Creation of 1.3 Million jobs every year and work with county governments to establish at least one industry in every county;
- Establish a government sponsored apprenticeship programme of up to 12 months for all university and TVET graduates;
- Double the number of vulnerable citizens supported through the cash transfer programme (Inua Jamii) from 700,000 to 1,400,000. This will include all citizens above the age of 70; in addition, all citizens above the age of 70 will obtain health insurance cover through the NHIF;
- Expand the free primary school programme to now include free day public secondary schools in Kenya;
- Facilitate mass housing production of at least 500,000 affordable homes in 5 years across the country by working in partnership with financial institutions, private developers, manufacturers of building materials and cooperatives to deliver houses faster and reduce the cost of construction by at least 50%;
- Expand free maternity care to include government funded NHIF cover for every expectant mother for one year;
- Ensure every citizen is connected to reliable and affordable electricity (on or off-grid) by 2020;
- To expand food and agricultural production, double the fertilizer subsidy initiative, reducing the cost to farmers to less than Ksh 1,500. Expand the programme to include all crops with a resultant increase in production and support the expansion and capacity of local fertilizer manufacture;
- Complete the 57-large-scale dam construction programme, support small-holder agricultural irrigation and work with the private sector to enhance food and agricultural production on at least 1.2 million acres; and
- Make government more transparent and accountable through the digitization of all government procurement; expand and deliver e-government services through the growing network of Huduma Centres.

2.3 THE BIG-FOUR AGENDA

The President elaborated the specific agenda and measures the Jubilee administration will focus on and dedicate energy, time and resources over the next 5 years for the period 2017 - 2022.

These agenda is termed “the Big Four” and they include:

- Manufacturing
- Affordable housing
- Universal healthcare
- Food security

Th big-four agenda for accelerated social-economic transformation, increased job creation and improved quality of life for all Kenyans that is mean to achieve the Jubilee Manisfesto.

In achieving the Big-Four, the government is

2.3.1 Expanding the manufacturing sector

To achieve a robust manufacturing sector, the president emphasized the need to focus on: Improving Kenya’s manufacturing competitiveness and value of Kenyan products; Dealing with counterfeiters and cartels; Maintaining Political stability; and Harmonious labor relations between workers and employers.

The four critical sub-sectors the administration will focus on include the Blue Economy, Agro-Processing, Leather and Textiles.

2.3.1.1 The Blue Economy

The president noted that Kenya has over 400 kilometres of coastline rich in marine resources and a share of the second - largest freshwater lake in the world but only a small fraction of these resources are exploited; much is exploited by foreigners, at the expense of Kenyans.

The blue economy has enormous potential to create tens of thousands of jobs for Kenyans. Some of the proposed measures that are relevant to Baringo County is the expansion of fishing. This will create jobs and improve incomes for the youth as fishermen, as fishmongers, processors, wholesalers and retailers.

2.3.1.2 Leather

The governmnet noted that Kenyans buy more than 30 million pairs of shoes every year, but majority of them imported despite having enough leather in the country to make all these shoes. Kenya holds the third - largest cattle herd in Africa.

The president committed to ensure that all hides and skins are fully processed locally, and leather products made locally to boost the sector and transform the lives of hundreds of thousands of families in pastoralist communities.

2.3.1.3 Textile

The president mentioned the American market opportunities through the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) which Kenya has not taken full advantage of through local growing

and weaving of cotton, the country has an opportunity to raise revenues from the current 30 billion shillings to 200 billion shillings.

Under the Big Four plan, the government pledged to support farmers to plant cotton with guarantee to buy back. The government also plans to revive Rivatex and incentives to investors to build more modern ginneries and textile manufacturing plants. Within the county, the growth and expansion of cotton will contribute significantly in realizing this agenda.

2.3.1.4 Agro-processing

The government pledged support for agricultural value addition, noting that 70% of the value Kenya's exports produce goes to processors abroad. The government commitment is for tea, coffee, meat, fruits and vegetables be processed locally to obtain more value from local produce and create more jobs and wealth for Kenyans. Fruit and honey industry are key areas of focus for Baringo County.

2.3.2 Access to affordable and decent shelter

The Jubilee administration targets to make 500,000 new homeowners in the next 5 years by: reducing the cost of mortgages; such that Kenyans will be able to own decent homes for the same amount of money they pay today as rent, cutting the cost of construction through the use of innovative technologies and materials; and by raising low-cost funds from private and public sector for investment in large-scale housing construction.

The government will review the legislation on urban planning and zoning to ensure that homes remain affordable, and will continue to issue more title deeds to enable land owners to unlock the financial potential of their property. The county of Baringo will also endeavour to formulate legislation on urban planning and zoning to open space for new homes for the growing urban population. In the same vein, the issuance of title deeds is key especially in low lying areas is paramount for expansion of housing facilities in the county.

2.3.3 Universal healthcare

To reduce the cost and ensure universal access to quality and affordable healthcare by 2022, the government plans to ensure every Kenyan is covered under the NHIF medical insurance cover. The plan will require, strong collaboration between the NHIF and private sector insurance providers. Review of the rules governing private insurers, to lower the cost of cover; to protect both the government and Kenyans from fraud and abuse; and to let private insurers invest more in providing medical cover.

NHIF and insurance coverage in the county is low and it will also form priority over this planning period.

2.3.4 Food Security and Nutrition

To find a lasting solution to the multiple and inter-locking factors responsible for food insecurity and poor nutrition, the government committed to the following actions:

- Reduce targeted taxation to put idle arable land to use.
- To continue to encourage and facilitate large-scale commercial agriculture to diversify the country's staples through irrigation and other technologies.
- To protect Kenya's water towers.

- Better extension services and market access for small-scale farmers.
- Subsidies to be redesigned to improve food yields and production quality
- To work with the private sector to deal with the challenges of distribution, waste, storage and value addition that hamper production
- The Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation to publish terms and conditions by which commercial farmers will be able to lease idle agricultural land owned by government, to raise production of strategic crops.

In Baringo County, opening up of vast idle land for agriculture through irrigation and providing better extension services and market access to small scale farmers will some of the strategies for achieving this agenda.

2.4 GOVERNOR'S MANIFESTO (2017 – 2022)

The election of His Excellency Governor Stanley Kiptis in August 2017 general elections was premised on a clear manifesto to progressively transform the county towards unity, empowerment, accountability and prosperity. The manifesto is founded on 7 key pillars that offer to unlock the untapped potential of the county while enhancing social-economic livelihood development.

Table 2-2: 7-pillar manifesto of Baringo County Governor:

Manifesto Pillar	Brief Description of provisions of Pillar
Roads and Infrastructure	The Governor envisages providing key functional infrastructure to support socio-economic development. Some of the strategies include additional fire engines, drainage facilities in our road infrastructure, upgrading of major link roads to markets, schools and tourist sites, housing plans and beautification programmes.
Education	Governor's vision is to ensure that our children and youth get access to quality, relevant and affordable education that would make them competitive players in the county, national and global economy ECDE and ICT programmes are lined up for the youth. The county will put efforts for the establishment of institution of higher learning in the county. Top priority is the establishment of a university or university college in the county.
Food Security and Poverty reduction	Food security and poverty reduction to be achieved through prudent utilization of land and natural resources for production and employment creation. Opening up of idle lands through irrigation to enhance food security and poverty reduction and agricultural value addition through agro-processing that will also create job opportunities for the youths.
Water	The '<i>maji, water, bei</i>' has become a clarion call synonymous with Governor Kiptis. Its intention is to increase sustainable access to clean and affordable water to the residents of Baringo. New boreholes and small dams including large dams from national government and existing infrastructures such as Kirandich and Chemususu Dams that have not been exploited fully. The water resources in the county will be mapped while groundwater exploration studies will be undertaken into to ensure sustainability of the water resources. We also plan to increase access of sewerage services in Kabarnet Town and Eldama Ravine while we put design plans for the sewerage systems for Marigat and Mogotio towns.
Health and Environment	The Governor intends to enhance access to quality health and a clean environment for living in Baringo County. Investment of modern equipment and personnel in conjunction with the National government.

Manifesto Pillar	Brief Description of provisions of Pillar
	Immunisation levels in Baringo North and Tiati Constituency is very low at 47% and 18% respectively. The county will endeavour to increase immunisation coverage especially within these constituencies. Prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years is high in Tiati constituency. The county thus requires to enhance its nutrition efforts in conjunction with the national government and partners to reduce related non-communicable diseases. Dealing with emerging diseases such as cancer will also be a priority for which a cancer centre will be planned for the county referral hospital.
Tourism, Trade, Peace and Security	It is the desire of the Governor to transform Baringo a destination of choice for living, trade and investment, and tourism. In so doing, we will end the exodus of our professionals and business people to the neighbouring counties. Extensive branding and opening up of new tourist sites within the county will be expanded.
Governance and Social wellbeing	The Governor's commitment is to uphold integrity, diligence, social justice, efficient and equitable utilization of county funds and resources. Youth and women empowerment programmes have also been lined up through affirmative action schemes, trainings, and business enablers' schemes with micro-finance institutions, and special projects with development partners.

It is expected that the county government shall as a matter of national interest align its development agenda with that of the Jubilee Government as contained in the Party's re-election manifesto and Big-Four Agenda on food security, affordable housing, manufacturing and affordable healthcare as key pillars in his second term in office.

2.5 SECTOR PLANS

Baringo county government has prepared 10-year Sectoral Plans in compliance with section 109 of the CGA, 2012; this also inputs into the CIDP and vice versa. Sectoral Plans contain programmes which are intended to spur development in the county. Baringo County's sector plans and their priority programmes are summarized in the table below.

Table 2-3. Sector Plans for Baringo County

Sector	Priority Interventions
Agriculture, Rural & Urban Development	Transform agricultural technology Establish an accessible market information system Develop and operationalize an effective risk management system Targeted investment to enhance competitiveness Establish urban planning committee Develop urban infrastructure, facilities and services
Health	Promote access to quality, affordable healthcare Deliver preventive healthcare services

Sector	Priority Interventions
	Efficient data collection, analysis and dissemination of health information
Education	Facilitate quality, affordable and accessible basic education Development of skills through vocational training Coordination and support of education programmes
General Economic and Commercial Affairs	Develop and exploit tourism potential Promote an enabling environment to facilitate growth in trade, commerce and enterprise development Good governance and effective management of cooperatives Profile labour and provide linkages for optimal employment
Public Administration and Governance	Transform public service for effective coordination and management of county development agenda Strengthen communication systems between county government and its stakeholders Promote compliance with policies, laws and regulations Promote public engagement in the development process Strengthen policy formulation, research and development Integrate disaster response and management in the development process Strengthen economic planning and public finance management
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	Youth and gender mainstreaming in development Promotion of culture and preservation of cultural heritage Development of sports Protection of vulnerable groups and enhancement of social safety nets
Energy, Infrastructure & ICT	Develop urban and rural road infrastructure for improved social and economic integration Promote compliance in development of public infrastructure and civil works Improve access to stable, reliable and affordable energy Develop ICT infrastructure, capacity and software application systems
Environmental protection, Water and Natural resources	Increase access to clean and safe water Exploit natural resources in a sustainable manner Conserve and protect environment

2.6 COUNTY SPATIAL PLAN

County planning is expressly provided for in both the Constitution of Kenya 2010 (CoK 2010), County Governments Act (CGA), 2012, Public Finance Management Act, 2012 among other legislative provisions. CoK 2010 includes county planning as a devolved function under Fourth

Schedule. This responsibility is made clearer by the County Governments Act, 2012 which obligates each county government to prepare a 10-year GIS-based County Spatial Development Plan (CSDP).

The CSDP, is a broad framework for organizing and distributing population and activities to achieve both the national and county development objectives. It also serves the purpose of enabling the county government to strengthen the coordination of sectoral projects and programmes to mitigate duplication of efforts and waste of scarce resources.

Baringo County Government has developed a 10-year CSDP in compliance with the CoK and CGA, 2012 to cover the period 2017-2027. The CSDP 2017 - 2027 document is now available awaiting next steps before it's published.

The following sections give a highlight of development issues given prominent attention in the CSDP.

The Stakeholder participation in the CSDP development process yielded invaluable feedback as summarized in the Table 2-4:

Table 2-4 Proposed stakeholder's intervention to County Spatial Devt Plan.

Priority Area	Challenges	Proposed Intervention
Land & Environment	Lack of land ownership documentation	Provision of title deeds to land owners
	Soil erosion problems	Capacity building of people who live on areas prone to soil erosion
	Poor farming techniques	Building of gabions
	Deforestation	Community initiatives on environmental conservation
	Large tracks of unutilized land	
Infrastructure	Poor Road conditions	Rehabilitation of roads
	Lack of provision of sewerage and dumpsites	Tarmacking of roads
	Insufficient electricity network supply	Construction of bridges
	Inadequate rehabilitation of existing pipelines and boreholes	Put up sewerage systems in towns
	Poor communication networks in some areas	Fencing and desilting of dams
		Allocate land for dumpsites
Economic	High licensing fees for businesses	Revival of stalled industries and establishment of others
	Inadequate investments into industries	Introduction of new farming technologies
	Livestock diseases	Establishment of markets for livestock and livestock products
	Lack of abattoirs	
	Inadequate/lack of markets for honey, livestock and livestock products	

Priority Area	Challenges	Proposed Intervention
Social	Inadequate number of health facilities and health workers	Construction of more health facilities and employment of more health workers
	Inadequate number of ECD centres and teachers	Construction of more ECD centres and employment of more teachers from local population
	Insecurity	Establishment of Schools for children with special needs
		Need for training and capacity building among ward administrators
Governance		Monitoring and evaluation of projects
	Mismanagement of public funds	Transparency and accountability of funds
	Unclear roles in county leadership	Give prior information to the public before initiating any project
	Poor monitoring and evaluation of projects	Transparency in tendering process
	Tendering process unclear to the public	Civic education on roles of county personnel

The CSDP, in line with the National Spatial Plan is expected to deliver:

- a framework for functional human settlements;
- a framework for enhancement of agricultural productivity;
- a framework for planning and management of natural resources and the environment;
- a framework for infrastructure provision;
- a framework for industrial and commercial development; and
- enhancement of good governance

The CSDP 2017 – 2022 under development presents a synthesis of issues by identifying the development challenges, opportunities and alternative interventions as summarized in the Table 2-5:

Table 2-5: Development Challenges identified in the County Spatial Development Plan for Baringo County

Thematic Area	Challenges
Natural Resources	Encroachment on fragile ecosystems – this includes wetlands, rivers/streams, springs and vegetation
	Climate change – The county has been experiencing extreme variations in weather patterns. This has resulted in drying up of water sources/reducing water levels, occurrence of landslides, and frequent flooding resulting to land degradation and massive soil erosion.

Thematic Area	Challenges
	Deforestation – Human activities have threatened forests and vegetation cover in the county. There is high rate of deforestation due to increase in population, change in land use and charcoal burning as well as timber production. Soil erosion – the steep terrain of the county has influenced increased soil erosion taking place in the region, this has in turn led to pollution in major water bodies and water storage facilities Over exploitation of natural resources
Population and demography	High population growth rate – The increase in population has led to Deforestation, pollution and land degradation and inadequate access to basic needs High illiteracy levels – This because of the cultural practices and beliefs that education is not important Community conflicts – There are inter-communities conflicts and diminishing resources use and boundary disputes
Land	Land degradation – Land degradation is greatly attributed to soil erosion in the county. This is because of poor land management practices such as overgrazing, unconventional farming practices and deforestation which have accelerated soil erosion Poor land tenure – A majority of the residents lack security of tenure or private land Land conflicts – There are land ownership conflicts in some parts of the county. This is attributed to the lack of title deeds due to the lengthy process of acquisition of these documents and presence of unsurveyed land. Encroachment of public land reserves – Communities have encroached and grabbed public land and have refused to give up on it. This has hindered provision of public infrastructure and recreational facilities in the county Limitations of communal ownership of land – communal ownership of land has limited individuals from using land as collateral to acquire loans for personal development
Economy	Poor developed economic value chains in crop production, livestock, tourism, agro-industrialization, lumber, mining and trade Low technological outputs in economic activities Inadequate marketing strategies for agricultural products Limited value additional for agricultural products Lack of farmer friendly lending institutions Limited product diversification
Infrastructure	Physical Roads: Poor road conditions and networks; Rugged terrain that affects the ability and cost of roads; Unutilized airstrips Water & Sanitation: Poor water quality, i.e., untreated and muddy water Lack of sewerage systems in urban areas ICT: Lack of mobile network connectivity in parts of some sub-counties Poor mobile network reception in some rural areas

Thematic Area	Challenges
	Energy: Poor distribution of electricity network Social Education: Inadequate ECDE centres; Ill-equipped primary and secondary schools; Inadequate teachers in ECDE, primary and secondary schools Health: Shortage of medical personnel; Poor distribution of health facilities; Inadequate medical facilities, equipment and supplies Security – inadequate security personnel and facilities
Human settlements	The urban areas are experiencing uncontrolled urban sprawl Excessive land subdivision in agricultural areas affect production Encroachment into forests and road reserves Poor waste management in the urban areas Insecurity has resulted in involuntary resettlement of people Inadequate housing
Institutions	Corruption within institutions Political interference in finance allocation and infrastructure Mismatch between development planning and budgetary allocations

Table 2-6: Development Opportunities identified in the County Spatial Development Plan for Baringo County

A diverse natural resource base	Located between two escarpments, the relief offers opportunity for a diverse kind of livelihoods including tourism, livestock, crop agriculture, green energy exploitation among others
Class A Road and Railway	Presence of a Class A Road, i.e., Nakuru-Eldoret Highway and railway passing through Timboroa provides investment prospects for the county
Energy and Mineral Potential	Biomass energy from mathenge plant in Baringo South Potential for geothermal power in L.Bogoria and L. Baringo Remarkable potential for Ruby Diatomite, Manganese, and Flouride that can be mined as well as quarrying activities in Tenges
Agricultural Potential	Potential for crop and livestock production and varying levels Presence of irrigation schemes Availability of agricultural raw material for agro-based industries Rich forest cover in the highlands presents an opportunity to bee keeping
Human resource	Presence of centres of excellence for education Availability of workforce Rich cultural heritage and presence of museums
Tourism	Presence of wildlife and scenery for tourism attraction Existence of most diverse bird species in East Africa Rich cultural heritage and presence of community museums such as Kabartonjo Museum which are yet to be fully exploited
Human settlements	Upcoming growth centres such as Timboroa, Kabarnet and Marigat

The CSDSP presents in-depth analysis of the sectoral development strategies. A summary of this analysis is provided Chapter 4 of the CIDP. This provides a framework on which all development programmes and projects will be based. The spatial plan therefore links all the county sectoral plans with the County Integrated Development Plan.

2.7 INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The basis for preparing the integrated urban development plan is based on County government act, 2012 and urban areas and cities Act, 2011. It sums up an urban plan as a broad framework for organizing and distributing population and activities in the urban area to achieve both national and county development objectives.

Baringo County has two towns namely; Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine. Kabarnet Integrated urban development plan has been done. The GIS based IUDP for Kabarnet town is intended to help achieve the Kenya vision 2030 which is aimed at transforming Kenya into a newly industrialized, middle income country providing high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean, secure and sustainable environment. The county development agenda shall link to the integrated urban development plan.

2.8 OTHER COUNTY POLICIES AND STRATEGIC PLANS

The CIDP 2018-2022 takes cognizance of developmental process of County Departments and entities with a lot of formative work being undertaken in policy and legal development as well as strategic planning. The following are the notable policies and plans which require recognition in the CIDP formulation:

2.8.1 County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Strategic Plan (2015-2020)

The new Strategic Plan for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries makes the following general provisions in objectives and development roadmap: The objectives include:

- i) Increasing agricultural productivity through provision of widely-accessible inputs and services delivery to farmers and pastoralists.
- ii) Transforming land use to ensure better utilization of high and medium potential lands.
- iii) Developing Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) for both crops and livestock.
- iv) Increasing markets and market access through value addition by processing, packaging and branding the bulk of agricultural produce.

Strategic issues for development intervention

- i) Inadequate policy and legal development
- ii) Low productivity in the agriculture, livestock and fisheries
- iii) Low investment in the sector
- iv) Inadequate access to markets and low value addition of agricultural produce
- v) Inadequate service delivery by Ministry and its institutions

- vi) Declining natural resource base

2.8.2 Health Services Strategic Plan (2013-2017)

The Sector carries the biggest devolved function and receives the largest quantum of financial resources. The Strategic Plan of the Sector for 2013-2017 period recognized seven pillars of health services:- Service Delivery, Human Resource for Health, Health Information Systems, Health Financing, Medical Products and Technologies, Leadership and Governance and Health Infrastructure.

2.8.3 Baringo County Disaster Risk Management Policy (BCDRMP)

The original Disaster Management Policy, 2014 was revised in 2017 to make it more relevant and robust in management of disasters within the borders of Baringo County. The BCDRMP emphasizes the following three broad based strategies:

- i) Management of both risks and consequences of disaster that include preparedness, response and recovery;
- ii) Community involvement in preparedness programmes for protecting lives and livelihoods which includes advocacy and public awareness will be given priority;
- iii) Scientific research and application of modern technology will be embraced while acknowledging the role of indigenous knowledge and coping mechanism on disasters.

The Policy is an outcome of the Baringo County Government's recognition to national and international commitments in addressing risks in the county. The following form the basis of the BCDRMP:

- Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction (2015-2030)
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI)
- Vision 2030; MTP 2
- National Disaster Risk Management Policy
- County Integrated Development Plan (2013-2017)

The Policy adopts a more proactive strategy in disaster prevention, preparedness, relief and rehabilitation and mitigation. The focus is on:

- i) Paradigm shift from the conventional disaster response and relief practices to more comprehensive risk reduction and preparedness culture.
- ii) Strengthening the county's disaster risk management through improvement of response and recovery management at all levels
- iii) Holistic approach towards disaster risk management through a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platform to build strategic and scientific implementation partnerships.

The BCDRMP recognizes and adopts a new approach in disaster risk management which includes the following actions:

- i. Establishing an institutional and legal framework to streamline disaster risk management in the county
- ii. Recognition of the severe risks Climate Change poses to the county and its likelihood of exacerbating existing hazards and making disaster less predictable
- iii. Aiding the county citizens to adjust through climate change adaptation efforts, including advocacy for disaster risk reduction, is a foundational concept throughout the policy.
- iv. Recognition of natural resource based conflict as a result of competition for limited resources and negative cultural practices
- v. Incorporating and adjusting the conceptual thinking behind disaster risk management in the county to fully embrace the paradigm shift.
- vi. Prevention, preparedness and recovery are therefore fully embraced and the view of hazards broadened to include disease, conflict and violence among others
- vii. Budgetary allocation for disaster risk management and risk reduction programmes
- viii. Mainstreaming of DRM in all sectoral plans in order to lessen the impact of disaster through effective and holistic management of disaster risks in the county
- ix. Include comprehensive humanitarian supply chain within the implementation strategy
- x. Establish the Baringo County Disaster Risk Management Centre to ensure better coordination of disaster preparation and response activities and document lessons learnt for future interventions.

Specific Objectives of the DRM Policy

- a) To establish a policy/legal and institutional framework for DRM, including promotion of culture of disaster awareness and for building the capacity for disaster reduction at all levels
- b) To promote linkages between disaster risk management and sustainable development for reduction of vulnerability to hazards and disasters
- c) To ensure proactive management of conflict resolution and peace building efforts, which are enhanced continuously the county
- d) To make available sensitization, awareness creation and functional literacy to the public for disaster management
- e) To mainstream DRM in policy, plans, programmes and budgets in all levels and sectors
- f) To ensure coordinated and participatory partnership are focused towards DRM in Baringo County.

2.8.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Sustainable Development Goals are set of 17 goals for the world's future, through 2030. It is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. Backed up by a set of 169 detailed targets and was negotiated over a two-year period at the United Nations. We must achieve them all. These Goals apply to every nation ... and every sector. Cities, businesses, schools, organizations, all are challenged to act. Its targets exhibit the scale and determination of new universal Agenda. While recognizing that the Goals are all inter-connected, in a system and that we cannot aim to achieve just one Goal, Baringo County government will play a critical role in the achievement of SDGs through integrating the SDGs into the sector programmes, provision of requisite resources and measuring of the indicators. It is worth noting that achieving these Goals involves making very big, fundamental changes in how we live on Earth. The 16 out of 17 goals are relevant to Baringo county sector priorities as highlighted below;

GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere:

Baringo County absolute poverty stands 52.2 % (KNBS 2014) against 45.2% for national: To address this goal the County sectors of Agriculture, Rural and urban development (ARUD), social protection, culture and recreation and General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs will prioritize programmes in line with the goal.

The programmes will include and not limited to; enhancing farmers' access to affordable inputs, adoption of technology in agricultural production, disease free zone programme, improving agri-business and market access for agriculture and agriculture products and enhanced production and productivity in livestock development, orphans and vulnerable children cash transfer, the Poverty Eradication revolving fund and youth and women enterprise fund.

GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

A big proportion of Baringo population depends on agriculture for its sustenance, with increasing population and reducing land productivity. ARUD and health sectors should invest in programmes aimed at addressing this goal.

Measures to address this goal should include and not limited to investment in agricultural transformation that includes Sustainable production systems with nutrition sensitive livelihood, Agribusiness development (value addition, aggregation, collective marketing etc.). The county sub-sectors of Agriculture, Livestock production, Veterinary, Fisheries are expected to ensure that farmers, producers, processors and marketers of agricultural produce employ the most appropriate methods and technologies for sustainable development.

GOAL 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

The building blocks and investment areas in the County health sector should include programmes in; service delivery, human resource for health, health information systems, health financing, medical products and technologies, leadership and governance and health infrastructure.

GOAL 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Achievement of the above goal should be a priority in the education sector. Programmes envisaged to address this goal will include; expanding access and enhance the

quality to pre-primary education and vocational training, provision for scholarships aligned to affirmative action.

GOAL 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The population projection for the county for 2012 was 613,376 (KNBS 2010) with an almost balancing number of males (308,124) and females (305,252) this therefore shows that the county sex ratio is 1:1. there are a total of 110,649 household in the county according to the population and housing census of 2009 with 35% of the county household being female headed which is a bit higher compared to 32.1% nationally and ranks number 17 nationally (Kenya socio economic atlas 2014).

The major causes of gender disparities include ignorance, illiteracy and retrogressive cultural practices. The consequences of this therefore, are under development and high levels of poverty. Education and social protection, culture and recreation sector should align their programmes to address gender gap in wages, leadership and this can be realized through affirmative action, awareness and education.

GOAL 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

To realize this goal, the sectors of environmental protection, water and natural resources and health will target programmes that will ensure increased sustainable access to clean and affordable water to the residents of the county.

GOAL 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The level and intensity of commercial energy use in a country and county is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development. As incomes increase and urbanization intensifies, household demand for energy will also rise.

Energy, infrastructure and ICT sector should prioritize programmes that will ensure that the goal is met. These will include access to energy through development of new and renewable sources of energy.

GOAL 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and Productive employment and decent work for all

Realization of the above goal is a key priority in Baringo County. All the eight sectors will contribute towards the achievement of this goal. Key areas should include; Value chain development approach, public private partnerships framework, Partnership with development partners, cross sector coordination, industries development, promotion of policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation.

GOAL 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

This goal is aimed at ensuring that everyone can enjoy the benefits of what humanity can build and for fostering a much more innovative and environmentally sound approach to industrial development. A modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is a key catalyst to economic growth and poverty reduction. Energy, infrastructure and ICT sector programmes should therefore be identified and resources allocated to road transport development and maintenance and ICT infrastructure development.

GOAL 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

This goal is aimed at addressing issues on transportation, disaster preparedness, and even the preservation of “the world’s cultural and natural heritage.” The County sectors of Energy, infrastructure and ICT, ARUD and social protection, culture and recreation should ensure that their programmes are aligned towards addressing the above issues.

GOAL 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

This goal covers areas of reducing food waste, corporate sustainability practice, public procurement, and making people aware of how their lifestyle choices make a difference. This therefore implies ARUD and General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs sectors should align their programmes to address this goal.

GOAL 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

There are numerous effects brought about by climate change in the County, its impacts have aggravated incidences and levels of poverty in the County.

The environmental protection, water and natural resources and Energy, infrastructure and ICT sectors should put in place several measures deliberately geared towards climate change and its subsequent adaptation strategies, these include: promotion of reforestation and afforestation; environmental conservation education and awareness programmes; sensitization and enforcement of environmental law; harmonization of environmental conservation laws; and promotion of renewable energy and energy saving devices.

GOAL 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Global oceans and the life within them are over-fished, under-protected, and stressed from climate change and pollution. This Goal describes what we must do to save them — which include research and learning; because we understand so little about what lies under the water’s surface. Baringo County hosts three lakes namely; Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria, and Lake Kamnarok, illegal timber harvesting and uncontrolled charcoal burning contribute to deforestation and destruction of water catchments.

The environmental protection, water and natural resources and ARUD (Fisheries sub sector) should put investment in environmental protection, aquaculture development through, promotion of establishment of fishponds and introduction of fingerlings and feeds and restocking of fish. By doing this it will reduce over exploitation/over fishing in the lakes.

GOAL 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

This comprehensive goal covers nearly every aspect of the threat to living ecosystems and biodiversity. We cannot afford to lose any more of nature. The County understands significant role played by environmental protection, water and natural resources which contributes to the development and implementation of Environmental management, forest management, conservation and protection of national wildlife, meteorological management, climate change and water catchment area conservation, control and protection of minerals. The county has put plans and measures to address the above goal through the following strategy; development of sound policy, legal and Institutional frameworks for implementation.

GOAL 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

This important goal specifically calls for policies to promote sustainable development. This will include programmes that are geared towards reducing violence, ending torture, decreasing the production and flow of arms, reduce corruption, create governments and institutions that work for everyone. This goal will therefore be delivered by the public administration and governance sector.

GOAL 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Every sector has a role to play in the achievement of this goal. Need for partnerships and collaboration should be enhanced by all sectors.

2.9 SENDAI FRAMEWORK OF ACTION FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan, which represented a unique opportunity for countries: It has four key priorities. The county shall align its programmes/sub-programmes in line with the four priority areas as highlighted below;

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

The County will endeavour to promote the collection, analysis, management and use of relevant data and practical information and ensure its dissemination, taking into account the needs of different categories of users, as appropriate across all sectors.

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Mainstreaming and integrating disaster risk management within and across all sectors will ensure implementation of the above priority. This can only be achieved by the County through:

- Review and promote the coherence and further development, as appropriate of County frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies;
- Adoption and Implementation of national and County DRM Strategies and Plans across different timescales frames;
- Carry out an assessment of the technical, financial and administrative disaster risk management capacity to deal with the identified risks;
- Develop and strengthen, as appropriate, mechanisms to follow up, periodically assess & publicly report on progress on county plans: and promote public scrutiny;
- Assign, as appropriate clear roles and tasks to community representatives within disaster risk management institutions and processes and decision-making through relevant legal frameworks and undertake comprehensive public and community consultations during the development of such laws and regulations to support their implementations;
- Strengthen government coordination forums composed of relevant stakeholders at the county level;
- Empower local authorities as appropriate, through regulatory and financial means to work and coordinate with civil society, communities and indigenous peoples and migrants in disaster risk management at the County level;

- Promote the development of quality standards, such as the certifications and wards of disaster risk management, with the participation of the private sector, civil society, professional associations, scientific organizations and the United Nations.
- Formulate policies, where applicable, aimed at addressing the issues of prevention or re-location, where possible, of human settlements in disaster risk-prone zones, subject to national law and legal systems
- Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
- The county will achieve the above priority through the following:
 - Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
 - Promoting mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk sharing and retention and financial protection, as appropriate, for both public and private investment in order to reduce the financial impact of disasters in urban and rural areas.
 - Strengthening, as appropriate, disaster resilient public and private investments, particularly through structural and functional disaster risk prevention and reduction measures in critical facilities, in particular schools and hospitals and physical infrastructures, building better from the start to withstand hazards through proper designs and construction including the use of principles of universal design and the standardization of building materials, retrofitting and rebuilding, nurturing a culture of maintenance, and taking into account economic, social, structural, technological and environmental impact assessments.
 - Protect or support the protection of cultural and collecting institutions and other sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interests.
 - Promote the disaster risk resilience of workplaces through structural and non-structural measures.
 - Promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessments into land-use policy development and implementation, land degradation assessments and informal and non-permanent housing, and the use of guidelines and follow-up tools informed by anticipated demographic and environmental changes.
 - Encourage the revision of existing or the development of new building codes and standards and rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the county level, as appropriate, with the aim of making them more applicable within the local context, particularly in informal and marginal human settlements and reinforce the capacity to implement, survey and enforce such codes through an appropriate approach, with a view to fostering disaster resistant structures.
 - Strengthen the design and implementation of inclusive policies and social safety-net mechanisms;
 - People with life threatening and chronic diseases, due to their particular needs, should be included in the design of policies and plans to manage their risks before, during and after disasters, including having access to life saving service
 - Promote, as appropriate the integration of DRR considerations and measures in financial and fiscal instrument
 - Strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate DRR

- Increase business resilience and protection of livelihoods and productive assets throughout the supply chains, ensure continuity of services and integrate disaster risk management into business models and practices
- Strengthen the protection of livelihoods and productive assets, including livestock, working animals, tools and seed
- Promote and integrate disaster risk management approaches throughout the tourism industry, given the often heavy reliance on tourism as a key economic driver

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Implementation of this priority will be achieved through investment in ; Disaster Preparedness and response, Forecasting and Early Warning Systems Development, Promoting Resilience and public awareness, Disaster risk management, Disaster coordination and funding, Disaster Psychosocial Support, having plans in place (Disaster Resettlement Plan, Disaster Case Registry/Database, etc) Disaster legislation on Evacuation, adherence to International Laws and Procedures on Disaster and Post Disaster Planning and Monitoring.

2.10 AU AGENDA 2063 FRAMEWORK

The Malabo AU summit, June 2014, adopted Agenda 2063 Framework and agreed on actions to strengthen the sustainable management of African resources and accelerate industrialization and agricultural transformation and development. It agreed to provide the big push and propel growth and transformation through fast tracking the implementation of programmes identified by Agenda 2063 as having strong backward, forward and lateral linkages to the economies. The Executive Council mandated the AU Commission to continue to explore and prepare concrete actions in the implementation of these fast track programmes and initiatives. The goals provided shall be achieved through the delivery of the priority areas;

- A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.
- Priorities: Incomes, jobs and decent work, Poverty, inequality and hunger, Social security and protection, including persons with disabilities, Modern, affordable and livable habitats and quality basic services
- Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation.
- Priorities: Education and science, technology and innovation (STI) driven skills revolution
- Healthy and well-nourished citizens.
- Priority: Health and nutrition
- Transformed economies.
- Priorities: Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, STI driven manufacturing, industrialization and value addition, Economic diversification and resilience
- Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production.
- Priority: Agricultural productivity and production
- Blue/ocean economy for accelerated economic growth.
- Priorities: Marine resources and energy

- Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.
- Priorities: Bio-diversity, conservation and Sustainable natural resource management, Water security, Climate resilience and natural disasters preparedness
- Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.
- Priorities: Democracy and good governance, Human rights, justice and the rule of law
- Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place.
- Priorities: Institutions and leadership, Participatory development and local governance.
- Peace, security and stability is preserved.
- Priorities: Maintenance and preservation of peace and security
- Full gender equality in all spheres of life.
- Priorities: Women and girls empowerment, Violence and discrimination against women and girls
- Engaged and empowered youth and children.
- Priority: Youth empowerment and children's rights

2.11 CROSS CUTTING PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES INVOLVING THE COUNTY AND OTHER NEIGHBORING COUNTIES

North Rift Economic Block (NOREB)

Eight counties of Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, Nandi, Elgeyo-Marakwet, West Pokot, Baringo, Turkana and Samburu came together and formed the NOREB. The move would create a partnership and benefit from an enhanced level playing field; contributing to deeper trade and investment integration, improve trade in the region and this was necessitated by emerging disparities amongst counties which had posed major threats to trade and investment. The leaders from the eight counties signed the agreement that will actualise their cooperation. Some of the key benefits for the formation of the economic block are: support business through harmonised legislation as opposed to cases where each county developed its own laws, the forum will also give an opportunity to look at trade policies and come up with a harmonised system of taxation to attract more investors, sharing of natural resources such water across counties so as to improve service delivery, tap high tourism potential in the region that remains untapped.

2.12 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF CIDP

Arising from the situational analysis in Chapter 1 and the linkages with Vision 2030 and other plans within the previous sections, 2.1 – 2.11 of Chapter 2, Figure 2.2 provides the conceptualization of the main issues which will provide the overall thrust to be followed up in next chapters of the CIDP.

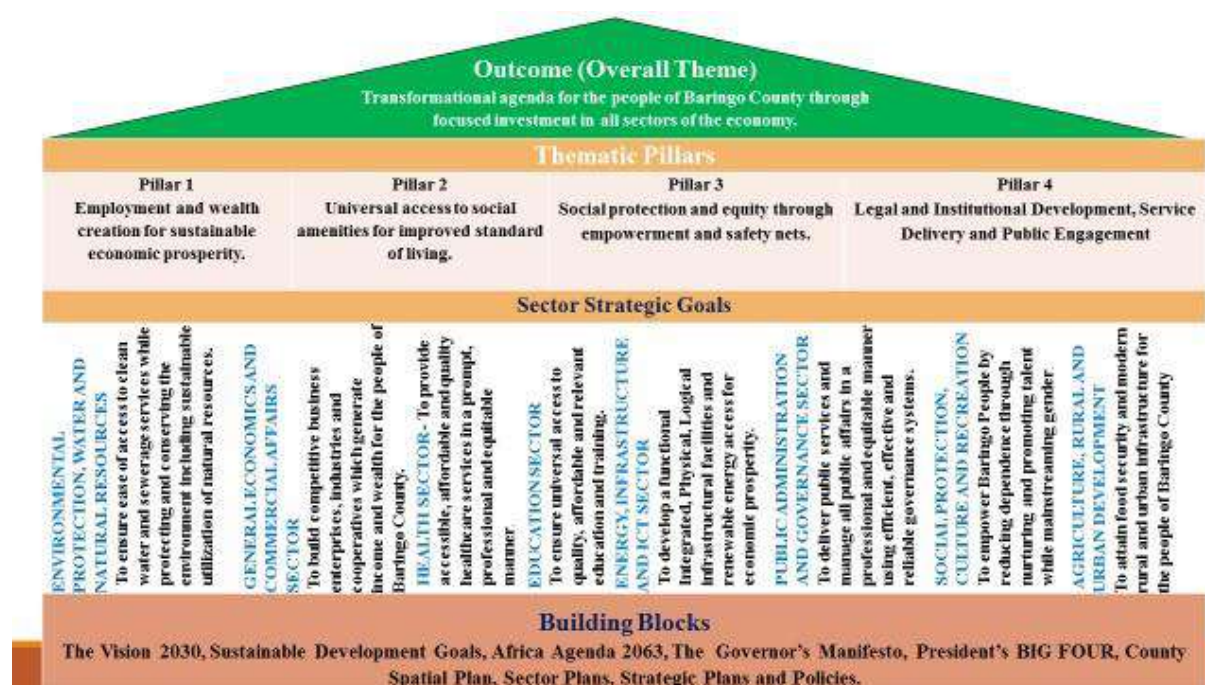


Figure 2-2: Conceptual Framework of CIDP

Chapter 3

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP 2013 - 2017

OVERVIEW

This chapter presents the review and the implementation status of the different sectors for the CIDP period 2013-2017. The review process captured different Revenue and expenditure, Revenue streams from different sources, including equitable share, grants and county revenues to ascertain their actual expenditure, utilization, absorption rate, impact and efficiency in service delivery.

The Chapter clearly provides key achievements in comparison with planned targets over the last five year period intended to shape the development of the 2nd generation. The analysis therefore, draws on the information submitted by different sectors, CIDP mid-term review report and the county indicator handbook for comparative review. It concludes by highlighting challenges identified that hampered the implementation of the prioritized programmes and resulted to low performance. Lessons learnt from the review and recommendations have also been discussed in this chapter with a view to avoid similar challenges in the implementation of the second generation CIDP 2018-2022.

3.1 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVIOUS CIDP

3.1.1 County Revenue Analysis

During the period under review a total of Kshs.18.08 billion was received by county government to finance its budgets this include an equitable share of Kshs.16.35 billion representing 90.4% of the total revenues, local revenue of Kshs.1.017 billion representing 5.6% of the total revenue and conditional allocation of Kshs.0.714 billion representing 3.9% of the total revenues.

The equitable share has increased significantly since 2013 from Kshs.3.247 billion to Kshs.4.791 billion, which is the main source of revenue for the county government operations. In addition to this the county also received conditional grants from DANIDA, World Health Organization, Road maintenance fuel levy fund, leasing of medical equipment and compensation for user fees foregone as highlighted in the Table 3-1;

Table 3-1: County Revenue Sources.

Type of	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017		TOTAL	
Revenue Source	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
in Ksh. Millions										
Local Revenue	201.5	210	250.0	255.8	279.8	300.0	286.5	330.0	1,017.5	1,095.8
Equitable Share	3,247.9	3,247.9	3,874.9	3,874.9	4,440.5	4,440.5	4,791.4	4,791.4	16,354.8	16,354.8
Conditional Grants	164.0	187.0	53.0	97.5	137.8	274.1	359.4	446.5	714.8	1,005.0
Total	3,613.4	3,645.0	4,177.6	4,228.2	4,858.2	5,014.7	5,437.5	5,568.0	18,086.8	18,455.7
Roll over			784.2	784.2	886.8	886.8	943.5	943.5	2,614.0	2,614.0
TOTAL	3,613.4	3,644.9	4,961.8	5,012.8	5,744.5	5,901.0	6,381.0	6,511.4	20,700.7	21,069.7

Source: County Treasury, Baringo County

3.1.2 County Local Revenue

The major five local revenue streams included Game park fees, produce and other cess, single business permit, market fees and hospital revenues which contributes the highest proportion of the local revenue. During the review period local revenue increased significantly from Kshs.201.51 million in financial year 2013/14 to Kshs.286.54 million in 2016/17 financial year. This improvement is attributed to adoption of policies geared towards revenue enhancement measures including automation of revenue system, strong internal control systems as well as setting up of good business environment for trade through construction and upgrading of markets and sale yards, street lighting and Cabro works in major towns among others.

The shortage in revenue collection during the period was due to drought situation which prevailed in the entire county in 2014 and part of 2016 and 2017 which affected livestock market and farm produce. Insecurity also affected both livestock trading and tourism sector particularly in the three sub counties of Baringo North, Baringo South and Tiaty. There were also instances of markets being closed as a result of disease outbreaks (Quarantine). Further, low compliance because of rise in political temperatures in the county and also travel bans and advisories by European nation affected the revenue collections.

The Table 3-2 shows the local actual revenues streams for the last four years;

Table 3-2: County Local Revenues Streams

Sources	Actual Revenues				
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	TOTAL
Game Park Fees	69,456,838	54,429,063	44,298,390	62,320,050	230,504,341
Animal Stock Sale Fees	7,497,705	9,928,000	15,258,665	11,812,060	44,496,430
Produce & Other Cess	18,374,372	32,385,244	48,506,214	36,985,511	136,251,341
Single Business Permit	31,737,095	35,722,947	38,098,248	32,366,030	137,924,320
Plot Rent/ Rates	15,127,880	17,317,051	16,744,873	12,916,819	62,106,623
Market Fees & Others	29,184,504	30,303,827	37,215,442	35,942,724	132,646,497
Koibatek ATC	-	7,404,056	2,893,400	2,282,212	12,579,668
Marigat AMS	-	4,159,189	3,930,042	934,745	9,023,976
Public Health	570,900	1,136,942	2,157,105	4,080,680	7,945,627
Veterinary	266,320	1,200,000	1,158,190	11,601,340	14,225,850
Hospital Revenue	29,303,991	55,737,110	69,475,982	75,304,695	229,821,778
TOTAL	201,519,605	249,723,429	279,736,551	286,546,866	1,017,526,451

Source: County Treasury, Baringo County

3.1.3 County Expenditure Analysis

This section analyses the recent trends of approved budgets and the actual expenditures. Specifically, it provides a detailed assessment of the revised and actual expenditure of the sectors during the Financial Years 2013/14 to 2016/17. Expenditure can be broadly categorized into recurrent and development expenditure. Recurrent expenditure mostly comprises of expenditures on personnel emoluments and operations and maintenance (O&M). Development expenditure involves non-recurrent expenditure on physical assets and infrastructure.

The approved budgets for the review period was Kshs.3.644 billion in 2013/14, Kshs.5.012 billion in 2014/15, Kshs.5.009 billion in 2015/16 and Kshs. 6.511 billion in 2016/17. The approved budgets for the last three years include roll over amount of Kshs.784.16 million, Kshs.886.34 million and 943.5 million for 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 respectively.

There was an increasing trend in terms of absorption for development expenditure from Kshs.393 million in 2013/14 to 1.494 billion in 2016/17 financial year which represents 33% and 57% respectively. The trend also applied to recurrent expenditure, which increased from Kshs. 2.155 billion in 2013/14 to Kshs.3.787 billion in 2016/17 FY which represents 88% and 97% respectively. The operation and maintenance has increased from Kshs. 908.62 million to Kshs.1.23 billion with the personnel emolument increasing significantly for the last four years from Kshs.1.24 billion and Kshs.2.55 billion as shown in Figure 3-1. This is as a result of increase in personnel emolument due to recruitment of new staff and promotions especially the health workers.

The Table 3-3 shows expenditure analysis for the four years;

Table 3-3: County Expenditure Analysis

County Aggregated Budget and Expenditure								
Financial Year	Budget Allocation			Expenditure			Absorption Rate	
	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev	Total	Rec	Dev
2013/14	2,451,229,111	1,193,708,731	3,644,937,842	2,155,581,674	393,144,156	2,548,725,830	88%	33%
2014/15	2,960,574,785	2,051,765,651	5,012,340,436	2,897,739,374	1,115,663,102	4,013,402,476	98%	54%
2015/16	3,540,082,146	2,360,893,836	5,900,975,982	3,497,687,800	1,310,357,631	4,808,045,431	99%	56%
2016/17	3,901,722,416	2,609,715,319	6,511,437,735	3,787,971,397	1,494,729,734	5,282,701,131	97%	57%

Source: County Treasury, Baringo County

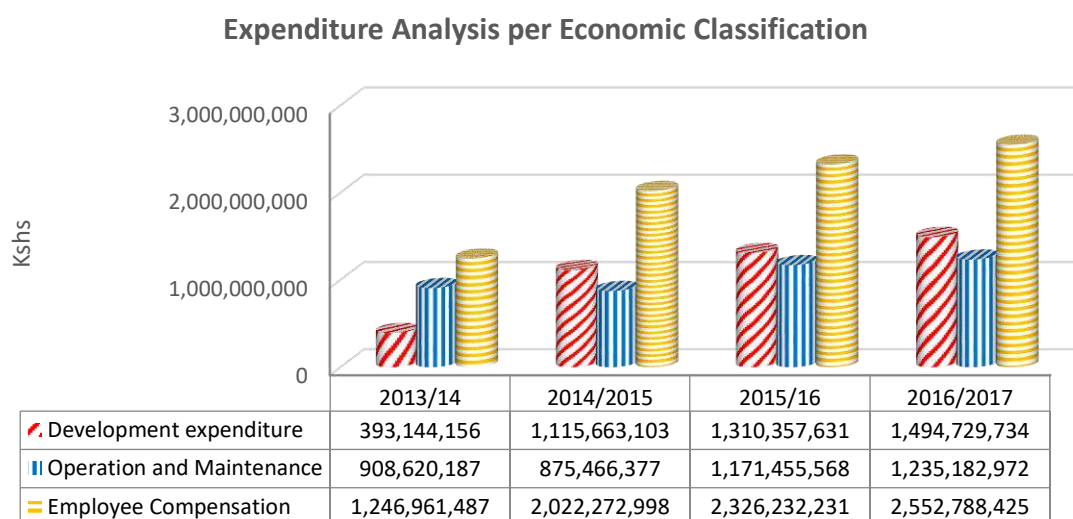


Figure 3-1 Actual Expenditure per Economic Classification for the Last Four Years

3.1.4 Expenditure Analysis per sector

3.1.4.1 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

During the review period the sector was allocated Kshs.366.58 million, Kshs.464.84 million, Kshs.593.32 million and 691.53 million in financial year 2013/2014, 2014/2015, 2015/2016, 2016/2017 respectively. The sector absorption rate for development and recurrent was 54%, 75%, 61% and 66% for financial year 2013/2014, 2014/2015, 2015/2016, 2016/2017 respectively as shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4: Energy, Infrastructure and ICT sector expenditure analysis

In Ksh. Mil-lions	FY 2013/2014			FY 2014/2015			FY 2015/2016			FY 2016/2017		
	Budget	Actual	Abs. Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs. Rate	Actual	Budget	Abs. Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs. Rate
Total	366.6	199.0	54%	464.9	346.5	75%	361.3	593.3	61%	691.5	456.0	66%
Rec.	33.2	36.9	110%	62.7	53.1	85%	50.3	50.5	100%	54.9	46.3	84%
Dev	333.4	162.5	49%	402.1	293.3	73%	311.0	542.9	57%	636.6	409.7	64%

Abs – Absorption rate = Actual / Budget

3.1.4.2 Environment Protection, Water and Natural Resources

The sector was allocated Kshs 317.7 million, Kshs.520.43million, Kshs.555.25 million and Kshs.617.29 million for the last four financial years for its operations on recurrent and development expenditure. During the review period, actual recurrent and development expenditure was Kshs.317.77 million,Kshs.328.65 million,Kshs.400.71 and Kshs 450.54 million for financial years 2013/2014,2014/2015,2015/2016 and 2016/2017 respectively which represent absorption rate of 34%,63%,72% and 73% for recurrent and development as shown in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5: Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector Expenditure Analysis

	FY 2013/2014			FY 2014/2015			FY 2015/2016			FY 2016/2017		
Mil-lions	Budget	Actual	Abs. Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs. Rate	Actual	Budget	Abs. Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs. Rate
Total	317.8	106.6	34%	520.4	328.7	63%	400.7	555.3	72%	617.3	450.5	73%
Rec.	52.1	58.0	111%	109.8	109.4	100%	122.5	123.9	99%	129.3	124.7	96%
Dev	265.7	48.7	18%	410.6	219.3	53%	278.2	431.4	64%	488.0	325.8	67%

3.1.4.3 Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development

The sector was allocated Kshs 328.77 million, Kshs.643.50million, Kshs.633.10 million and Kshs.610.90 million for the last four financial years for its operations recurrent and development expenditure. During the review period, actual recurrent and development expenditure was Kshs.199.57 million,Kshs.463.80 million,Kshs.485.92 million and Kshs 484.95 million for financial years 2013/2014,2014/2015,2015/2016 and 2016/2017 respectively which represent increased absorption form 61 percent to 79 percent as summarized in the Table 3-6;

Table 3-6: Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector Expenditure Analysis

	FY 2013/2014			FY 2014/2015			FY 2015/2016			FY 2016/2017		
	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate	Actual	Budget	Abs Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate
Total	328,77 5,804	199,57 8,822	61%	643,50 8,624	463,80 5,306	72%	485,922 ,958	633,10 7,955	77%	610,902, 532	484,951, 831	79%
Rec.	211,37 5,804	189,72 7,052	90%	323,59 6,364	316,49 6,106	98%	287,863 ,971	292,73 6,657	98%	294,257, 796.00	287,465, 609	98%
Dev	117,40 0,000	9,851, 770	8%	319,91 2,260	147,30 9,200	46%	198,058 ,987	340,37 1,298	58%	316,644, 736	197,486, 222	62%

3.1.4.4 General Economic and Commercial Affairs

The sector was allocated Kshs 167.3 million, Kshs.241.1 million, Kshs.207.7 million and Kshs.172.8 million for the last four financial years for its operations recurrent and development expenditure. During the review period, actual recurrent and development expenditure was Kshs.79.45 million,Kshs.215.10 million,Kshs.180.41 million and Kshs.142.56 million representing 47%,89%,87% and 82% absorption rate for the four years as shown in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7: General Economics and Commercial Affairs Sector Expenditure Analysis

	FY 2013/2014			FY 2014/2015			FY 2015/2016			FY 2016/2017		
	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate	Actual	Budget	Abs Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate
Total	167,315,734	79,457,487	47%	241,130,412	215,104,636	89%	180,414,687	207,774,865	87%	172,865,495	142,561,368	82%
Rec.	71,315,734	63,766,441	89%	93,824,913	93,871,561	100%	110,703,543	111,333,192	99%	81,488,182	80,833,110	99%
Dev	96,000,000	15,691,046	16%	147,305,499	121,233,075	82%	69,711,143	96,441,673	72%	91,377,313	61,728,258	68%

3.1.4.5 Education

The sector was allocated Kshs 238.1 million, Kshs.496 million, Kshs.534.8 million and Kshs.525.8 million for the last four financial years for its operations on recurrent and development expenditure. During the review period, actual recurrent and development expenditure was Kshs.102.96 million, Kshs.406.07 million, Kshs.405.38 million and Kshs.438.77 million representing increased absorption rate from 43 % in 2013/2014 to 83% in 2016/2017 as indicated in the Table 3-8;

Table 3-8: Education Sector Expenditure Analysis

	FY 2013/2014			FY 2014/2015			FY 2015/2016			FY 2016/2017		
	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate	Actual	Budget	Abs Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate
Total	238,184,527	102,967,405.00	43%	496,008,578.00	406,074,291.00	82%	405,386,258.10	534,771,897.24	76%	525,821,618.00	438,776,050.55	83%
Re c.	81,984,527	77,064,689	94%	246,211,294	249,534,495	101%	263,416,093	267,970,615	98%	274,774,281	255,213,109	93%
De v	156,200,000	25,902,716	17%	249,797,284	156,539,796	63%	141,970,164	266,801,282	53%	251,047,336	183,562,941	73%

3.1.4.6 Health

The sector was allocated Kshs 1.09 billion, Kshs.1.454 billion, Kshs.1.879 billion and Kshs.2.008 billion for the last four financial years for its operations recurrent and development expenditure the sector is taking the largest share of the county budget. During the review period, actual recurrent and development expenditure was Kshs.1.028 billion, Kshs.1.257 billion, Kshs.1.658 billion and Kshs.2.008 billion with absorption rate as indicated in the Table 3-9;

Table 3-9: Health Sector Expenditure Analysis

	FY 2013/2014			FY 2014/2015			FY 2015/2016			FY 2016/2017		
	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate	Actual	Budget	Abs Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate
Total	1,090,295,637	1,028,786,479	94%	1,454,013,059	1,257,900,322	87%	1,658,146,296	1,879,822,658	88%	2,354,602,004	2,008,893,325	85%
Rec.	949,795,637	919,986,873	97%	1,183,352,549	1,179,979,295	100%	1,456,092,121	1,470,163,276	99%	1,830,092,281	1,818,885,586	99%
Dev	140,500,000	108,799,606	77%	270,660,510	77,921,027	29%	202,054,174	409,659,382	49%	524,509,723	190,007,739	36%

3.1.4.7 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

The sector was allocated Kshs 100.2 million, Kshs.142.08 million, Kshs.154.9 million and Kshs.166.05 million for the last four financial years for its operations recurrent and development expenditure. During the review period, actual recurrent and development expenditure was Kshs.31.81 million representing 32 % absorption, Kshs.99.72 million representing 70% absorption rate, Kshs.154.92 million representation 61% absorption rate and Kshs 91.44 million representing 55 percent absorption for 2013/2014, 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 respectively as indicated in the Table 3-10:

Table 3-10: Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector Expenditure Analysis

	FY 2013/2014			FY 2014/2015			FY 2015/2016			FY 2016/2017		
	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate	Actual	Budget	Abs Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate
Total	100,21 2,446	31,819 ,730	32%	142,08 0,377	99,727 ,320	70%	94,558 ,718	154,925, 090	61%	166,056, 261	91,443, 874	55%
Rec.	82,212, 446	27,063 ,940	33%	59,754, 435	63,797 ,073	107%	49,245 ,494	49,753,8 06	99%	32,185,8 56	29,333, 682	91%
Dev	18,000, 000	4,755, 790	26%	82,325, 942	35,930 ,247	44%	45,313 ,223	105,171, 284	43%	133,870, 405	62,110, 192	46%

3.1.4.8 Public Administration, Governance & Intergovernmental Relations

The sector was allocated Kshs 1.035 billion, Kshs.1.05 billion, Kshs.1.34 billion and Kshs.1.209 billion for the last four financial years for its operations on recurrent and development expenditure. During the review period, actual recurrent and development expenditure was Kshs.800.54 million representing 77% absorption, Kshs.895.67 million representing 85% absorption rate, Kshs.1.22 billion representing 91% absorption rate and Kshs 1.209 billion representing 88 percent absorption for 2013/2014, 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 financial year respectively as indicated in Table 3-11:

Table 3-11: Public Administration, Governance & Intergovernmental Relations Expenditure Analysis

	FY 2013/2014			FY 2014/2015			FY 2015/2016			FY 2016/2017		
	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate	Budget	Actual	Abs Rate	Actual	Budget	Abs Rate	Approved Budget	Actual	Abs Rate
Total	1,035, 800,48 1	800,54 2,797	77%	1,050,33 4,403	895,672 ,499	85%	1,221,57 3,700	1,341,9 98,382	91%	1,372,353 ,853	1,209,541 ,629	88%
Rec.	969,30 0,481	783,62 6,216	81%	881,337, 706	831,518 ,304	94%	1,157,60 9,443	1,173,8 31,317	99%	1,204,718 ,881	1,145,198 ,548	95%
Dev	66,500 ,000	16,916, 581	25%	168,996, 697	64,154, 195	38%	63,964,2 56	168,167 ,065	38%	167,634,9 71	64,343,08 1	38%

3.1.5 Key Achievement

The detailed examination of performance of all the eight sectors and their development is the analyzed contribution provided as follows;

3.1.5.1 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector

The Energy, Infrastructure and ICT sector responded to the poor state of physical Infrastructure network identified as a major setback in the development agenda of the 1st Generation CIDP. The overall strategy was to provide adequate physical infrastructural facilities through opening up of new access roads across the county, rehabilitation, improvement and effective management and expansion of the existing facilities. The county managed to open up access 1486 kilometers of rural roads, 199 kilometers of gravelling and 13 kilometers urban roads to bitumen standards. Additionally in partnership with national government 66.4 kilometers of grade B roads were constructed in the county. Several road networks was also maintained and improved through gravelling, grading and upgrading. Power and telephone services, were expanded to cover all the Sub-Counties, with emphasis on market centers, institutions and main community projects. The County government recognized ICT as key foundation for economic development. Thus the County's vision of knowledge based economy aimed at shifting the current industrial development path towards innovation; creativity, adoption, adaptation and use of knowledge as a major source of economic growth. During the last CIDP, the county managed to established and equipped two ICT innovation centre's, at Mwachon and Kabarnet which has offered training to over 3,460 persons including county staff, teachers and the general public. It also supported 121 learning institutions by equipping computer labs with computers and organized 5 ICT contests and exhibitions which has nurtured innovations among students and youth. The county Designed, Developed and installed 4 systems Revenue Collection and Management systems, GIS, AfyaEhms, and County website improving revenue collection and service delivery. 32 Local Area Networks were established in County Government Offices resulting in enhanced resource sharing and systems implementation for decision making and reporting.

Table 3-12 shows the achievement of the sector:

Table 3-12: Energy, infrastructure and ICT key achievement

Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Tar-gets	Achieve-ment	Remarks
Urban Infrastruc-ture Development	Construction of Urban roads	Kilometres of roads constructed	Road accessibility im-proved/enhanced transport	No. of Kilometres of Roads constructed	50	13	Equitable funding needed towards this even with pri-oritization of opening in rural areas
	Maintenance of Urban Roads	Kilometres of Roads maintained	Road accessibility im-proved/enhanced transport	No. of Kilometres of Roads maintained	50	40	Equitable funding needed towards this even with pri-oritization of rehabilitation in rural areas
	Development & reha-bilitation of Air Strips	Length of run way constructed and fenced	Road accessibility im-proved/enhanced transport	No. of kilometres of Run-aways devel-oped & rehabili-tated	-	2.4	Regular budget allocations are required to ensure that the airstrips are upgraded to the required standards
Rural Infrastructure Development	Construction of Gravel Roads	Kilometres of roads constructed	Road accessibility im-proved/enhanced transport	No. Kilometres of gravel roads con-structed	600	199	Requires substantial and regular funding to effectively provide all weather roads
	Construction of Earth Roads	Kilometres of roads constructed	Road accessibility im-proved/enhanced transport	No. kilometres of earth roads con-structed	1,200	1,486	Proper budget allocation is key to facilitate opening of roads especially in rocky terrain in certain wards.
	Maintenance of earth Roads	Kilometres of roads maintained	Road accessibility im-proved/enhanced transport	No. of kilometres of earth roads main-tained	-	1,292	This needs to be an ongoing programme to avoid de-terioration of roads after construction.
	Roads Structures (bridges, Culverts, drifts & footbridges) constructed	Structures con-structed	Accelerated economic growth/ Reduced inci-dences of accidents such as drowning	No. of structures constructed	600	438	Proper resource allocation is needed.
County Mechanical & machineries De-velopment	Acquisition of Con-struction Equipment	Machineries Ac-quired	Reduced cost of county in-frastructure development	No. of machineries acquired			Routine repairs and maintenance and fuel for county machineries cost to be factored in the annual budgets; Central repairs and maintenance need to be put up.
				Dozers	-	3	
				Graders	-	2	
				Excavators	-	1	
				Rollers	-	1	
				Shovel	-	1	
				Backhoe	-	1	
				Tippers	-	3	

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Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Tar-gets	Achieve-ment	Remarks
				Low loader	-	1	
Information Communication Technology Development	Establishment of ICT Centres	ICT and innovation centres established	Growth in Tech-preneurship & enhanced access to ICT	No of ICT centres established	-	2	Existing ICT centres established through PPP and partners (Mwachon Innovation center, Elias ICT Center). There is need for adequate funding to complete Teng-es ICT center & establish new ones
	Development of Geo-graphical Information System[GIS]	GIS Installed	Enhanced access to real time geospatial information	No of GIS estab-lished	-	1	Need for staff training - Budget allocation for subscrip-tions and Establishment of GIS lab 1 System with 5 User License installed
	Automation of County Government processes and services	Service Delivery sys-tems operationalized	Improved efficiency in reve-nue collection / Reduced transaction cost	No. of Service deliv-ery systems in-stalled	-	2	Inadequate funding to support Sectorial systems and ERPS Health System for Health Centres not fully imple-mented, Sponsored by WHO. (Revenue System & Health Management system in-stalled)
	Digitization of County Government docu-ments	County Documents Digitized	Improved management of information for decision making	No of county docu-ments digitized	10	0	No budgetary Allocation to implement
	Computerization of Sec. Schools	Schools supplied with computers and persons trained	Improved computer literacy and e-learning in secondary schools	No. of schools sup-plied with comput-ers Teachers trained	30 -	101 1,295	Implemented through partnerships 101 computers supplied and installed in Sec schools , 1295 teachers trained on basic computer skills, 4 Sec schools students ICT Contests was also undertaken

3.1.5.2 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

The implementation of the CIDP (2013-2018) exceeded the set targets in its achievements in the water services programme. This is greatly attributed to massive support from Non-State Actors and other Development Partners. The public gave major priority to significant water projects were realized. While notable achievements clear in the water services programmes, set targets in irrigation infrastructure program was below the set targets due to under-funding. The sector met a number of strides which include the construction of new and rehabilitation of 319 Water Supplies, constructed 145 Pan/Small dams, drilled and equipped 144 Boreholes, 19 small and large irrigation schemes were expanded and protected 42 springs and catchment areas, The county also established 12 community wildlife conservancies as well as supplied over 70,000 assorted tree and fruit trees seedlings to schools and institutions

Table 3-13: Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

Programme Name	Sub- Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cum. Tar-gets	Cum.Achieved	Remarks
Water Services	Construction of Water Supplies	Construction & re-habilitation of wa-ter Supplies	Access to clean and safe water improved	No of water schemes	315	319	Target exceeded due support from NG and part-ners
	Surface Runoff water Harvesting structures (Kelelwa to L. Baringo)	Constructed sur-face runoff struc-tures	Improved to access water for livestock and irrigation	No of water structures con-structed	10	2	Under funded
	Pan/Small Dam Con-struction	Constructed pan/small dams	Improved access to clean and safe water	No. of pan/dams con-structed	71	145	The target was exceeded due to support by partners who were able to construct 80 pans
	Rain water Harvesting (Roof Catchment to Insti-tution)	Distributed rain water structures	Access to clean and safe water improved	No. of Rain water Harvest-ing structures supplied to institutions	125	197	National government supported this sub pro-gramme by providing 160 facilities
	Ground Water Develop-ment Programme	Drilled and equipped bore-holes	Access to clean and safe water improved	No. of bore holes drilled and equipped	39	144	The target was exceeded because the depart-ment was supported by partners who managed to support the programme by drilling and or equipment of 105 borehole
	Establishment of a county water provision facility-Capacity devel-opment	Established water companies	Improved water gov-ernance and man-agement of water services	No. of water companies es-tablished/ No. water poli-cies reviewed and devel-oped	0	2	Two companies were formed and are in place(Kirandich and Chemususu)
	Sanitation & Sewerage services	Land and sewer line	Access to sanitation and hygiene facilities increased	No. of sewerages facilities	6	0	The county managed to purchase land for Ka-barnet sewerage plant
Irrigation structures	County Head works & conveyance systems	Developed convey-ance	Agricultural produc-tion and productivity enhanced	No. of irrigation schemes developed	19	17	Small scale irrigation schemes supported by the county, most of them are phased
	Expanded National Irri-gation Programme	Irrigation schemes developed	Agricultural produc-tion and productivity enhanced	No. of irrigation schemes developed	8	2	Under funded
Environmental con-servation and man-agement	Solid waste manage-ment	Clean environment	Improved public health conditions	Acreage of land acquired for dumpsites and No. lit-ter bins developed	6	6	Some resistance from the surrounding commu-nities. 6 dumpsites

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County Spatial Framework, Development Priorities and Strategies

Programme Name	Sub- Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cum. Tar-gets	Cum.Achieved	Remarks
	River bank and spring protection	Vegetation cover and constructed structures	Improved catchment	Length of river bank pro- tected No. of springs protected	28	42	Commercialization of tree harvesting posing a threat
	Wetlands protection	Restored and pro- tected habitat	Ecological processes restored	Acreage of wetland pro- tected	2		
Natural resource conservation and management	County Forest conserva- tion and management	Forest conserved	% of forest cover in- creased	Acreages of conserved for- est	38%		
	Soil and water conserva- tion	Gullies repaired	Soil resources con- served	Length of gullies repaired (KM)	80% of de- structed land	6 structures	
Environmental con- servation and tour- ism management	Promotion of Tourism at- traction sites		County tourism and business potential improved	No. of promotional activi- ties conducted		1	
	Tourism and wildlife con- servation		County tourism and business potential improved	No. of conservancies			
	Tourism Marketing Strat- egies		Exposure to national and international markets enhanced				

3.1.5.3 Agriculture, Urban and Rural Development

The first generation CIDP outlined a number of programs and sub program to be implemented during the 5 year period by the ARUD sector. Over 70 % of the projects were implemented while the remaining 30% are at various stages of completion. Delays in completion is majorly attributed to high capital projects which required a huge capital outlay such as the milk processing plant in Eldama ravine sub county with require KES 200M as opposed to a total allocation for the whole ARUD sector of KES 70mM yearly. The Introduction of E-procurement led to delays in procurement processes while some targets were over ambitious making it difficult to be achieved within the period.

Table 3-14: Agricultural, Rural and Urban Development Key Achievements

Programme Name	Sub Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cumulative Targets	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks
Crop develop-ment and man-agement	Farm input sup-port-supply of cer-tified seed/fertilizer	Farmers supported with inputs	Crop production and productivity im-proved	No. of farmers supported with inputs	30,000	6, 979	5,000 farmers supported by Re-silience project, 1000 farmers by NAAIAP
				No. of assorted fruit seedlings	-	80,000	
				No. of coffee seedlings	-	110,000	
				Quantity of coffee seeds (Kgs)	-	9.6	
				No. of Ha under pyrethrum	25,000	2,500	
				No. of green houses	-	23	
				No. of bags clean potatoes	-	120	
Fisheries develop-ment and man-agement	Restocking	Ponds restocked with Fingerlings	Fisheries production and productivity im-proved	No. of ponds restocked	300	140	Achievement was below target
				No. of fingerlings	300,000	140,000	
	Monitoring surveil-lance control	Boat procured	Reduction in fish poaching and habi-tat destruction	No. of boats purchased	1	1	
	Pond Construction and rehabilitation	Pond constructed/pro-cured	Fisheries production and productivity im-proved	No. of ponds constructed/ rehabili-tated	300	40	
				No. of ponds lined	300	20	
Livestock devel-opment and man-agement	Pasture and fodder development	Hay stores constructed	Increase in livestock nutrition, productiv-ity and production.	No. of hay stores constructed	-	4	Supported by NG & RPLRP
		Pasture seeds procured & distributed		Quantity (Kg) of pasture seeds procure	-	36,455	
	Livestock upgrading	Goats procured & dis-tributed	Livestock produc-tion and productiv-ity improved / Increased quality of livestock and livestock products	No. of goats procured	-	210	20 bulls are in the process of being procured
		Sheep procured & dis-tributed		No. of dorper sheep procured	-	186	
		Bulls procured & dis-tributed		No. of bulls procured	-	19	
		Day old chicks procured and distributed		No. of day old chicks distributed	-	22,500	

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Programme Name	Sub Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cumulative Targets	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks
		AI centers established		No. of AI centers established	90	27	35,598 cows inseminated(33,645 calves born alive) 133,465L of milk generated (7120 farmers benefited)
	Apiculture develop-ment	Bee hives procured and delivered	Increase in quantity and quality of hive products (honey & wax)	No. of bee hives procured and delivered	30,000	2, 927	Supported by national government
	Livestock products value addition.	Cooler houses established	Postharvest output storage losses reduced	No. of cooler houses	-	6	
		Processing plant established		No. of processing plant operational	1	1	Ongoing (50,000 liters/day)
	Market develop-ment	Sales yard rehabilitated	Increase in quality and quantity of live-stock and livestock products accessing domestic and external market	No. of sale yards operational	19	23	
		Construct and modern-ized goat auction		No. of modernized goat auction oper-ational	1	1	
		Revive goat auction at Kimalel		No. of goat auction revived	1	1	
	Livestock pests and disease control	Cattle dips construc-tion/renovated	Livestock health im-proved/ livestock mortality reduced throughout the sea-son	No. of cattle dips constructed/ reno-vated	90	181	105 new and 76 renovated
		Acaracides procured and distributed		Quantity of acaracides procured	-	7,060	
		Dip committees trained		No. of committee members trained	2,592	2,160	
		Land purchased for cat-tle dips		No. of acres bought	-	15	
		Entomological and par-asitological survey		No. of parasitological and entomologi-cal surveys undertaken	-	6	341 Tse tse fly traps were also laid
		Vaccinations carried out		No. of vaccinations carried out	-	10	
		Disease surveillance carried out		No. of disease surveillance carried out	-	360	360 stock route inspection was undertaken
		Movement permits is-sued		No. of movement permits issued	-	33,600	

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Review of the Implementation of Previous CIDP 2013 - 2017

Programme Name	Sub Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cumulative Targets	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks
	Livestock Extension Services development	Motorbikes procured	Increased adoption of appropriate live-stock technologies	No. of motorbikes procured	-	2	
	Quality assurance	Construct slaughter house	Increased access to quality livestock inputs.	No. of slaughter houses constructed	3	3	
		Rehabilitate slaughter houses		No. of slaughter houses rehabilitated	-	5	
		Rehabilitate slaughter slabs		No. of slaughter slabs rehabilitated	46	3	
		Actions on persons flouting quality assurance		No. taken to court and prosecuted	-	20	
Land use planning	Planning of urban areas/centres.	Trading centers plans	Improved land use planning in urban areas & enhanced development control	No. of trading center plans prepared	-	22	8 are ready for approval
	IUDP (Integrated Urban Development Plans) for major urban areas.	Integrated urban development plan developed	Coordinated urban development and management & improved revenue generation	No. of integrated urban development plans developed	-	1	Kabarnet town integrated urban development plan
	County Spatial preparation and implementation	Spatial plan prepared	Improved distribution of development across the county.	No. of spatial of County spatial plan prepared and approved	-	1	Ready for approval
GIS Mapping	Digitization and updating of land records	RTKs procured and being used	Access to geospatial data improved	No. of RTKS procured and in use	-	2	2 Total stations were also procured
	Cadastral survey of urban areas	Cadastral surveys of centers	Improved revenue collection	No. of cadastral survey of centers	-	7	
Land adjudication and demarcation	Demarcation and adjudication of un-registered land	Title deeds produced and issued	Land tenure security increased	No. of title deeds produced and issued	-	8,000	

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Programme Name	Sub Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cumulative Targets	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks
Urban infrastruc- ture Development & Management	Street lighting	Street lighting installed	Improved access and social economic growth	No. of KM street lighting	-	6	In Kabarnet and Ravine
	Storm Water & Drainage systems	Distance drainage sys- tem improved	Improved storm wa- ter drainage	No. of KM drainage system improved	-	3	
	Cabro Works	Area improved with cabro works	Improved access and social economic growth	SQ. M of area under cabro works	-	21,000	
Waste Disposal & Management	Solid waste man- agement	Land procured for dumpsite	Town cleanliness im- proved	No. of waste transfer stations estab- lished/Acres of land procured as dumpsite	-	4	In Kabarnet

3.1.5.4 General Economics and Commercial Affairs

The General Economics and Commercial sector comprises two critical sub sectors, the Industry & Trade Development and cooperative and marketing development sub sector. Their achievements analysis is based on the sector actual budget versus expenditures as well as the programme actual performance against the target. The sector actual budgets reflected a downward trend during the previous CIDP period. Some of the key achievements include the Construction 9 fresh produce markets and renovation of 2. These markets were constructed at Kabel, (Mochongoi); Emining; Kapkelelwa; Equator/Mumberes/; Koloa; Tenges; Kabarnet' Barbachun; Kipsaraman; renovation of Eldama Ravine and Mogotio markets and Fencing of Muserechi market. The 11 markets have capacity to host up-to 60 traders translating to the creation of 660 enterprises and 990 jobs. The sector also constructed two (2) curio shops, at Lake Baringo/KampiSamaki; and eight (18) Honey Stalls at Loboijunction and Radat Market. Additionally, 80 stalls were done at Mochongoi and Nginyang market. Two Jua Kali Industrial parks at Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine were also constructed. The presence of these industrial parks has given rise to various businesses, mainly in carpentry and welding.

Approximately forty (40) enterprises are operating in the two industrial parks and employs close to 60 people, directly or indirectly. On average each trader earns an average of Kshs. 500 per day, translating to 20,000 shillings daily for the 40 traders. For the 20 working days in a month, the traders cumulatively earn 400,000 shillings and annually 4.8 Million. This increased income promotes wealth creation and improves livelihoods for 4950 households. The sector purposed to construct Jua Kali and BodaBoda sheds, at Barwessa, Seguton, Torongo, Sawich, Tugumoi, KampiSamaki, Timboroa and Arama, while the Jua Kali sheds were constructed in the major towns namely; Eldama Ravine Kabarnet, Marigat. To promote business growth, the sector disbursed kshs 29,660,000 as SME loans to 358, the loan beneficiaries were also provided business and financial management training.

The County Organized a major investment conference in 2015, dubbed the Baringo Entrepreneurship & Expo summit, {BEES 2015} which was a great success, the conference brought together local and international investors and provided a platform on which the county showcased her diversity and branded itself as tourism hub. Notable achievements was the increase in number of tourist in 2016 as well as the increase in investments witnessed mainly in our major towns such as Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine, Marigat and Mogotio. The sector participated in strategic exhibitions and trade fairs, to show case the County investment opportunities at local. Regional and international forums such as the ASK shows, NOREB investment forums, TICAD and ensured Fair Trade Practices and Consumer protection by assessing over 3000 Weighing machines Countywide annually.

Table 3-15: General economics and commercial affairs sector achievements

Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Target	Achievement	Remarks
Trade Development	Construction/Upgrading of Fresh Produce markets	Fresh produce markets constructed & operationalized	Access to agricultural produce increased/ increased incomes	No. of markets constructed & operationalized	15	11	Target not achieved due to Limited funding
	Business loans to SMEs	MSME traders accessed business loans	Access to financial services improved	No. of MSMEs obtaining business loans	400	358	Target not achieved due to Limited funding
	Business management skills development countywide	Traders equipped with business management knowledge & skills	Increased incomes	No. of traders with savings	500	830	Target exceeded
	Export Promotion	Increase the market for domestic product/enhanced competitiveness of export products/ value addition to export products	Improved livelihoods/ Employment creation,	No. of exhibitions held	13	12	Target not Achieved
	Producer Groups	Creation and facilitation of at least 40 “Producer Business Groups”(PBGs	A better bargaining power for products	No. of PBGs created and facilitated	40	28	Target not achieved
Industrial Development	Joint PPP Investment in 2 Value Addition Factories per county through BIC with local cooperatives / investors	Promote industrial development, Job Creation and Value addition	Business environment improved	No. of joint ventures formed	2	1	Target exceeded
	Development of Resource Map	Develop an accurate resource profile of the county	Business environment improved	A Resource profile developed	1	1	Target Achieved
	Construction of Industrial Park/Jua kali Sheds	Constructed sheds	Business environment improved	No. of sheds constructed	2	2	Target Achieved
Coop. Development	Cooperatives Development Fund for cooperative societies	Formation of Fund	Improved livelihood, Employment creation/ Affordable finance for cooperative societies	Cooperative development fund established and operationalized	1	1	Target Achieved
Investment Promotion	Investment conference	Investment conferences held	Investment growth enhanced	No. of investment conference held	1	1	Target Achieved

3.1.5.5 Education

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 introduced the devolved system of governance and devolved the ECDE function to the County Government vide Article 176 as read together with the Children Act No. 8 of 2001 Cap 141 (Revised edition 2014), recognized ECDE as a formal education in Kenya.

Prior to devolution ECDE in the county used to be managed partly by the county and town councils, parents teacher associations and the ministry of education (MoE) with regards to learning environment there were only 30 permanent classrooms constructed by county councils and partners by 2013, at end of 2017 the classrooms have increased to about 444 with 350 being complete and in use. The teacher pupils ration stood at 1:60 pupils in 2013 against the global standard of 1:25 however this has greatly improved and by 2017 it stood at 1:27 this was a result of the massive recruitment of 1772 qualified ECDE teachers as opposed to 2013 where ECDE teachers didn't have structured pay and use to get their pay from inconsistent contributions by parents and well wishers, the teacher employed by county government now have a structured pay with social benefits including medical.

ECDE transition has improved from 50% in 2013 to 62% in 2017(LRA 2017) these is attributed to teachers hired by the county government 2014. In order to support capacity building of the requisite by the sector the county established an ECDE training college (Baringo County Training College –Lelian) in the county with enrolment of 100 students at end of 2017. The college train certificate and diploma students in ECDE and develop teaching and learning material for all levels.

In 2013 the county had 13 functional Vocational Training Centres (VTC) with an enrolment of 1,520 trainees and 5 up-coming VTCs. These VTC impart artisan skills which are valuable for employment in various sectors as well as self-employment. Key courses which are currently on offered in our Vocational Training Centres include: Food processing Technology, Modern methods of Agriculture (Agribusiness), Metal processing Technology, electrical and Electronics Technology, Motor Vehicle Technology, Building Technology, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technology, Appropriate Carpentry and joinery, Information Communication Technology, Leather Work Technology, Fashion Design and Garment Making Technology, Hair dressing and Beauty therapy and General Education Subjects: communication skills, entrepreneurship, life skills and ICT studies. The major achievement undertaken during the 2013-2017 CIDP include the Refurbishing and equipping of the existing VTCs, the Development and implementation of subsidized Vocational Training Centre tuition programme so as to boost enrollment and increase the number of instructors from the current 46 to 100. Other notable achievements are the Confirmation of 34 ESP instructors in 2016, Construction of 7 new VTCs, Equipping of 14 VTC, Scholarship and bursaries to 3000 trainees, Construction of 3 classrooms at Mogotio VTC, Construction of hostels at Baringo, Kituro, Kabimoi, Mogotio, MajiMoto and Construction of workshops at Ochii, Marigat, Cheberen.

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Table 3-16: Education Sector Key Achievements

Pro-gramme	Sub Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cum Target	Cum. achieved	Remarks
Voca-tional	New Construction and Upgrad-ing of youth polytechnics	No. classrooms con-structed	Learning performance improved	No of new VTCs equipped	6	9	Achieved more than the set target
	Recruitment of polytechnic Managers and Instructors	New instructors em-ployed	Learning performance improved	No of teachers recruited	36	36	
	Purchase of tools, instruc-tional material and equipment	All VTC supplied with re-quisite instructional mate-rials	Learning performance improved	VTC equipped with tools, in-structional materials and equipment	6	14	Equipped more VTCs
	Publicity and awareness/Insti-tutional branding and govern-ance	Carried sensitization, mar-keting and branding of VTCs	Improved Net enrol-ment	No. of sensitizations, marketing and branding of VTCs carried out	17	2	Remaining YPs are awaiting branding.
ECD	New Construction and Upgrad-ing of ECDE classrooms	New ECDE classroom	Learning performance improved	No of new ECDE classrooms	600	324	324 are complete 146 centers are on-going ,113 are on award stage
	Construction of latrines	Toilets constructed	Hygiene and sanitation improved	Number of toilets constructed in schools		84	26 completed and in use and 58 are on contract awarding stage
	Recruitment of ECDE and EC-CDE teachers.	ECDE teachers employed	Improved teaching. quality	No employed ECDE teachers	2000	1772	Teachers are on contract and renewed for 1772 teachers for one year.
	Purchase of instructional and teaching material.	Books procured	Improved quality deliv-ery of content	No copies of books	1000	1000	In centers and in used
	Establishment of county ECDE college renovation	Students enrolled	Improve enrollment	Number of students enrolled	1	1	With enrolment of 100 students
	ECDE school meal programme	Children fed	To improve enroll-ment, retention and transition	Number of children fed	80%	11%	11% of children are feed 6 regular feeding program, 2% under community school feeding program and 3% home grown.
	Equipping of ECDE	Equip classrooms	To improve learning.	Number of chairs and tables in centers			

3.1.5.6 Health Sector

Health care is one of the major devolved functions of County Governments, The Constitution of Kenya 2010 guarantees the people of Kenya the right to healthcare and gives the County Government specific responsibilities to deliver on this right. The health sector also strives towards provision good health and wellbeing and sanitation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) No. 3 & 6. It also takes into consideration the views of the members of the public and other stakeholders as envisaged in the Constitution. The health sector is an indirect contributor of economic growth by contributing to a healthy population. A healthy population is able to work productively and thus contribute to economic growth.

The sector achieved the following during the previous CIDP; Construction of 36 new dispensaries across the county which help to reduce the distance to health facilities, Renovation of 55 health facilities and construction of 32 staff houses which helped to improve of service delivery, equipping of two mortuaries in Eldama ravine and county referral hospital which has improve death body capacity and preservation, Construction of three theaters, equipping of 18 maternities which is intended to improve surgical and maternity services, distribution of medical supplies to 204 health facilities through KEMSA which has led to timely distribution and minimal stock out, support of nutrition activities which has help in reduction complications related to under weight, malnutrition and stunting rates and recruitment of 326 health personnel.

The sector has worked with a number of implementing partners who have helped it realize its objectives. However, the scope of the partners is limited to mainly reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH), HIV, TB and malaria. These are mainly geared towards care and treatment with little investment in community and preventive health, the backbone of a health society.

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Table 3-17: Health Sector Key Achievements

Programme	Sub-Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cum. Target	Cum. Achieved	Remarks
Preventive and Promotive Health services	Infrastructure development	Constructed and equipped health facilities	Access to quality health care improved	Number of PHC facilities constructed and equipped	-	49	Some are yet to be equipped
		Dispensaries upgraded to health centres	Access to quality health care improved	Number of dispensaries upgraded	-	12	ongoing
		Renovated health facilities	Access to quality health care improved	Number of health facilities renovated	-	55	ongoing
	Maternal health	Kaptimbor as specialized maternity facility	Improved access to quality maternal health care	Specialized maternity facility	1	1	ongoing
		Maternities constructed and in use	Improved access to quality maternal health care	Number of maternities constructed	-	18	ongoing
	Community strategy	Functioning community units	Prevention of diseases in the community	Number of community units established	24	12	ongoing
	Environmental health	incinerators and waste combustion chambers constructed	Improved waste disposal	Number of incinerators and waste combustion chambers constructed	10	2 incinerators and 19 waste combustion chambers	complete
		Rehabilitated sewerage and lagoon at BCRH	Improved solid waste disposal	Rehabilitated sewerage and lagoon at BCRH	1	-	ongoing
	HIV/AIDS	Reduced prevalence of HIV, reduced viral load for PLHIVs	Improved quality of life of PLHIVs and reduction in new infections	Reduction in Prevalence rate	2%	1.6%	
	TB	Increased treatment success rate	Improved quality of life	Reduction in number of TB cases	90%	86%	
	Malaria	Reduced prevalence of malaria	Reduced morbidity and mortality due to malaria	Reduction in malaria cases	40%	42%	
	Immunization	Improved immunization coverage	Enhance child survival	% of fully immunized children	70%	52%	Coverage affected by health workers' strike
	Disease surveillance	Improved surveillance	Reduced risk of spread of VPD	Number of IDSR reports submitted and shared	60	60	
	Nutrition	Reduced underweight, wasting and stunting	Prevalence and malnutrition reduced	%of underweight, wasting and stunting	20%,	10%,	
			Underweight %				

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Programme	Sub-Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cum. Target	Cum. Achieved	Remarks
			Wasting %		6.9%,	5%,	
			Stunting %		30%	20%	
Administration and planning	Transport	Ambulances available	Improved referral and linkage	No. of ambulances acquired	7	15	WHO donated 8
	Human resource for health	Staff houses constructed and in use	Increased availability of health worker	No. of staff houses constructed	-	32	ongoing
		Staff recruited and deployed	Improved health services	No. of staff issued with appointment letters	-	326	
		Staff trained & implementing new knowledge	Improved health outcomes	Number of staff trained	-	Trainings on LAC, EMOC, ART, TB, IMAM, commodity management	
	Health information systems	Automated health records	Improved documentation & reporting & improved revenue collection in hospitals	No. of facilities automated	-	2 hospitals and 18 PHC facilities	ongoing
	Policy development	Policies developed and approved	Better strategy implementation	Number of policies developed	-	Alcoholic drinks & substance control Act, 2014.	Training policy. Referral policy
Curative and rehabilitative services	Infrastructure development	Completed classrooms	Improved learning environment	Upgraded Medical Training Center at Baringo County Referral	3	3	Complete and handed over
		Improved service delivery	Access to quality health care improved	Upgrading 3 sub county hospitals to level 4	7	3	ongoing
	Surgical services	Theatres complete and in use	Reduced referral and improved health outcomes	Number of theatres constructed	3	3	
	Pathological services	Mortuaries complete and in use	Improved preservation of bodies	Number of mortuaries constructed	2	2	
	Diagnostic services	Laboratories complete and in use	Improved diagnosis and reduced referral	Number of laboratories constructed and equipped	-	4	
	Emergency services	Casualty units complete and in use	Improved response to emergencies	Number of casualty units constructed	2	1	ongoing
	Infrastructure development	Equipment procured and installed	Reduced referral	Quantity of equipment procured	-	CT scan, dialysis machine	MES scheme in col-labo. with NG
	Pharmacy services	Reduced stock outs of drugs	Improved health outcomes	Number of facilities supplied with drugs	204	204	

3.1.5.7 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

The sector has progressively realized great achievements since the inception of devolved governance through the support of National government and the county devolved structures. The sector is mandated to implement its devolved functions; sports, culture and other programs which are cross-cutting but still coordinated by national government. Youth affairs, Gender affairs, Social protection, Labour and children affairs have had deliberate programs to complement national government in addressing the needs of the vulnerable groups.

Some of the Key Achievement in this sector include the disbursement of youth and women loans to 300 groups each at 100,000/ resulting in improved livelihood for men and women, the Construction of dormitory, dining hall, pit latrine for Kabarnet school for the deaf, esageri school for the deaf, Kampi ya samaki child care centre respectively resulting in increased enrolment and retention of children with special needs in school and grants and issuance of NHIF cover to 230 PWDs and the elderly and the Construction of 6 youth empowerment in all the 6 sub-counties. The Sports Development Sub-sector saw the Rehabilitation of sports play grounds at Mogotio, Marigat and Kabartonjo and distribution of sports assorted equipment (balls, nets and uniforms) to 30 wards resulting in increased talents in sports. The Culture and the Arts Sub-sector Constructed and fenced Kimalel cultural Centre resulting in promotion of harmonious living amongst communities and preservation of cultural heritage, Collected 1000 cultural artifacts thus promoting cultural education and heritage for posterity, Constructed county players theatre/social hall. The actively Supported the community, and artists through trainings and event organizing thus empowering artists to exploit their talents to generate income and Organized music and cultural festivals thus promoting cultural exchange and national cohesion.

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Table 3-18: Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector Key Achievements

Programme	Sub-Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cum. Target	Cum. Achieved	Remarks
Cultural Development	Construction of cultural centre and building of cottages and open amphitheatre facilities	Completed amphitheatre	Preservation of cultural heritage for posterity and future generation	No of amphitheatres and cottages constructed	1	1	Allocation of funds to complete remaining works
	Construction of players theater and social hall	Completed theatre and social hall	Promote upcoming talent and source of revenue	Completed theatre	1	0	Allocate more funds
	Documentation of the various Intangible cultural heritages (ICH) within the county	Cultural heritage documented	Documented ICH	No of ICH material documented	0	0	Allocate more funds
	Promotion and development of all aspects of visual and performing arts	Cultural events and exhibition	Vibrant performing groups/visual and performing artist	232 artist 50 performing groups Not registered visual artist	232	232	Allocate more funds to capacity build more artists
	Revitalize and develop indigenous language and oral tradition.	Language committees and council of elders	Appreciated local language Language literature and oral traditions	-Language training programmes -Language workshop Language classes	2	10	Allocate resources to establish data base of indigenous language
Sports Development	Promotion of indigenous foods and nutrition	Production of Indigenous food enhanced	Healthy and food secure residence	No of household consuming indigenous food	1000	1000	Allocate more resources
	Promotion of community cultural festivals within the county	Community cultural events promoted and supported	Promoted and appreciated community cultural events at the county.	No. of cultural events promoted	90	90	Allocate more resources
	Promotion and preservation of Traditional Medical practice and herbal medicines Identification	Traditional medical practice and medicine identified and promoted	Vibrant alternative health practitioners County herbalist registration	No. of registered and identified traditional medical practioners	200	100	Allocate more resources
	Construct a state of the art stadia at Eldama Ravine and Kabarnet.	Constructed state of the art stadia at Eldama Ravine and Kabarnet	Revenue generation, creation of employment, skill development	No. of completed state of the Art stadia's	2	0	More resources required for completion
Sports Development	Documentation of County Sports facilities (Eldama Ravine stadium, Mogotio stadium, Emining stadium,	Documented county sports facilities	Curb encroachment of county sports facilities	No. of documents for sports facilities	7	3	Allocate more resources

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Programme	Sub-Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cum. Target	Cum. Achieved	Remarks
	Kabarnet stadium, Marigat stadium, Mochongoi stadium, Tiaty stadium).						
	Purchase land and construct county sports academies	Land purchased and county sports academy constructed and equipped	Talent identification and development, Creation of employment, Revenue generation,	Purchased land, Title deed, completed and operational county sports academy	1	0	Allocate more resources
	Sports activities supported		Trained and exposed sports personnel,	No. of Certificates issued No. events organized	200	200	Allocate more resources
Youth Development	Construction of youth empowerment centres	Empowerment centres constructed and equipped	Empowerment centers established Valuable information on the job market Career guidelines procedures established	No. of empowerment centres constructed and equipped	6	0	Re-evaluate the contract of the YECs
	Reduce the level of unemployment among the youth	Report on youth Unemployment	Youth empowered and equipped to take up self-employment Youth acquire relevant work experience to be absorbed into the job market	Improved living standards of the youth	600	600	Allocate more resources
	Avail financial services to youth entrepreneurs through the County Youth Enterprise Development Fund	Loans to youth groups	Empowered youth and increase business amongst youth	No of opened business by youth, positive change of livelihood amongst youth	300	Need to allocate more resources	Increase allocation to facilitate LPO financing and individual borrowing
	Cash transfers to the Elderly and PWDs	Monthly grants and NHIF cover issued to the beneficiaries	Improved living standards of the Elderly and PWDs	No.of grant and NHIF beneficiaries	600	230	Increase allocation of funds to accommodate OVCs,widows and widowers
Social Protection	Construction of Dining hall for Esageri school for the deaf	Dining hall constructed	Increased enrolment of children with special needs	No. of children enrolled in school	1	1	Allocation of resources to equip the dining hall with furniture
	Construction of dormitory at Kabarnet school for the deaf	Dining hall constructed	Increased enrolment of children with special needs	No. of children enrolled in school	1	1	Allocation of resources to equip the dormitory with beds

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Programme	Sub-Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cum. Target	Cum. Achieved	Remarks
	Construction of Kampi ya samaki child care centre	Child care constructed	Child abuse cases reduced	No. of children rescued and rehabilitated	1	1	Need to equip the centre with modern play equipment

3.1.5.8 Public Administration Governance and Intergovernmental Relations

The overall mandate of the sector is to ensure effective coordination, management of the county development agenda, effective service delivery and to provide governance & leadership to the entire county. In addition, the sector ensures the development of institutional, policy and legal frameworks by promoting public policy formulation and implementation. The sector envisaged to implement a number of programmes and projects during 2013 – 2017 planned period including establishment of necessary governing and administrative structures, Institutionalization of performance management, development of a communication strategy and policy, Proper media relations and publishing, production and distribution of county newspaper, Conducting civic education and public participation exercises and Preparedness mitigation and effective response to disaster.

During the last CIDP, the sector was able to carry out major renovations and refurbishments of the official governor's residence, refurbishment and repairs county headquarters, external works and landscaping of Governor's office and Residence, Construction of 12 ward administrative offices.

The sector also established key county departments and structures including The County Public Service Board, ten key departments in line with the county government functions, provision of medical cover to all county employees, civic education forums and peace & conflict resolution engagements. Several research studies to support in programme formulation and re-engineering of government process including, employee, and customer survey were undertaken. To enhance the aesthetic value of the town, all pavements and parking bays in Kabarnet town were upgraded with Cabro works after comprehensive assessment.

The Sub sector spearheaded and technically supported the formulation of various county policies including formulation and later review of county DRM policy, ECDE meal and nutrition policy and Agriculture policy. This is aimed at strengthening its Disaster risk management and response capacity in order to effectively minimize disasters and distress as a result of flash floods, drought and natural resources conflicts. The communication unit managed to publish and distribute county quarterly publication –The Baringo Today Magazine and managed to purchase.

The subsector of county assembly achieved the following; Established an effective County Assembly Service Board, Prepared a four-year Strategic Plan, Passed numerous laws, regulations, plans, standing orders and policies, Refurbished the chambers, Developed an ICT infrastructure, Hansard Equipment, Research Infrastructure and Library, Renovated the Assembly Restaurant and Established Ward offices and personnel.

The sub sector of county Treasury and Economic Planning had the following key achievement during the period which include construction of market toilets, construction of bodaboda shades, Acquisition of revenue system which has led to improved revenue collections, preparation of quarterly reports, CBROPs, CFSPs, ADPs, Budget circulars, procurement plans and budget estimates.

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Table 3-19: Public administration governance and intergovernmental relations sector key achievements

Programme		Sub Programme		Output	Outcome	Performance Indicators	Cumulative Target	Cum. Achievement	Remarks
General Administration and Support (legis-lature)	Admin- Planning (legis-lature)	General Admin- istration and Support	Admin- Planning	Satisfaction level,	Efficient and ef- fective service delivery	Satisfaction index	70%	30%	Inadequate resources
		Infrastructure De- velopment		County Assembly Office Block I	Increased office space	Number of offices constructed	96	48	Inadequate resources and low capacity of contractor
Legislation, Representation and Oversight (Legisla- ture)	Repre- sentation (Legisla- ture)	General adminis- trative services		Laws, Regula- tions, Policies passed	Improved repre- sentation over- sight and legisla- tion	Number of Laws, Reg- ulations, Policies passed	70	24	Inadequate resources, low capacity of staff and mem- bers of county assembly
General Administration and Support	Admin- Planning	General Admin- istration	Admin- Planning and Sup- port	Trainings,	Efficient and ef- fective service delivery	Improved Satisfaction index	70%	30%	Inadequate resources
		Infrastructure De- velopment		Refurbishment of County Govern- ment Office Block	Increased office space, improves service delivery	Number of offices constructed	Over 120	29	Inadequate resources
				Governor and Deputy governor official residence	Efficient and ef- fective service delivery	Completed governor and deputy governor residence	2	0	Inadequate resources

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Programme	Sub Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicators	Cumulative Target	Cum. Achievement	Remarks
County Public Service Board	Human Resource Development and Management	Recruitments and deployments structures	Improved service delivery and efficiency	Number of staff recruited	Need based	2043	Inadequate resources and SRC regulations
Devolution, Public Service and Administration	Infrastructure Development	Sub county administrative offices	Increased office space, improves service delivery	Number of offices constructed	0	6	Inadequate resources
		Ward administrative offices	Increased office space, improves service delivery	Number of offices constructed	30	12	Inadequate resources and contractors capacity
Disaster Risk Management	Early Warning System and Disaster Monitoring	EW Information, Forecast analyses, Rapid assessments dissemination & Channels	Early and timely Response to Protect lives, livelihoods property	Bulletin Analyses, Forecast Analyses Assessment Report EW disseminated	100%	20%	Inadequate resources, personnel, vastness

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Programme	Sub Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicators	Cumulative Target	Cum. Achievement	Remarks
	Preparedness	Contingency plans, Scenario building, re- sponse plans, re- sources Capacities	Early and Timely action	Response lead time Coping Capacity Resources Plans	100%	20%	Inadequate resources, personnel, vastness
	Response & Mitigation	Timely response to emergencies Internal re- sources External re- sources	Protect lives, livelihoods and property	No. of Beneficiaries No. Wards Cost Benefit Analysis	100% of the vulnerable (as per poverty index)	20%	Inadequate resources, personnel and nature of hazards
	Institutional Development	De- Policies Structures Facilities Resources	Support effective DRM	effec- Policies and plans HR establishment Organogram Resources	100%		

3.1.5.9 Other Projects Achieved

With support to from partners both state and nonstate actors the county managed to achieve the following

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Table 3-20: Other projects achieved

Programme Name		Sub-Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cumulative Targets	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks
Urban infra-structure devel-opment		Construction of bitu-men roads	Kilometres of bitumen roads constructed	Road accessibility im-proved/enhanced transport	No. of Kilometres of bitu-men roads constructed	246	66.4	Funded by national government
		Maintenance of bitu-men roads	Kilometres of roads maintained	Road accessibility im-proved/enhanced transport	No. of kilometres of roads maintained	-	124	Funded by national government
Energy Access Development		Rural Electrification	Households, public insti-tutions and centres con-nected to the national grid	Access to electricity im-proved	Number of households con-nected to the electrical grid	-	7,000	Implementation was done jointly with the National Government agencies
					No. of public institutions connected	-	1,000	7000 household connected through rural electrification programme & 1000 public institutions connected.
ASDSP	Sector Coordination	-ASDS coordination insti-tutions strengthened -ASDSP coordination structures established & operationalized - Issue based partnership supported -Appropriate VC technol-ogies developed -ASDSP M&E and infor-mation system estab-lished -Sector wide policies, strategies & regulations prepared and rolled out	- Sector – wide coordina-tion and joint program-ming improved - Sector institutions and capacities strengthened - Linkages between key sector stakeholders im-proved - Gender & vulnerability sensitive sector-wide M&E information sys-tems developed and sup-ported - Appropriate sector wide policies, strategies and regulations devel-oped	- Amount of funding allo-cated (Kshs)to ASDS coordi-nation from GOK & develop-ment partners -No. of ASDS coordination client satisfaction -No of ASDSP coordination structures established -No. & type of functional partnership -No. of technological pack-ages adopted by VC actors -% completion of establish-ment of functional ASDSP M&E and information sys-tem -No and types of policies, strategies and regulations prepared and rolled out		3,652,600 20 5 5 8 100%	4,349,495 27 5 5 19 100% -Policies- 4 & Strategies – 8	-Funded by National Government and SIDA -Effective coordination & implemen-tation, Extension services and re-search & Sustainable land and NRM partnerships Focus on Productivity & Commercial-ization, Market access and trade and Sustainable Land and NRM TOR for developing sector M&E, Vali-dation and approval of M&E frame-work, TOR for sector MIS validation and adoption of MIS developed, VC Policies domesticated

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Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cumulative Targets	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks
					-Policies - 2 -Strategies - 8		
Environmental resilience and social inclusion		-Awareness, knowledge & appreciation of NRM & CC causes/risks among VCAs	-Environmental resilience for value chain actors including vulnerable groups promoted	-No. of VCAs trained on NRM/CC related risks & early warning agents.	8500	9362	Category trained: -Males (4571) -Females (2007)
		-Equitable access to and use of NRM/Weather/CC adaptation advisory services and appropriate technologies enhanced.		-No. of VCAs using weather, seasonal forecasting/climate -scenario information	4200	4500	-Youth (2784)
		-Access to social protection and security services by vulnerable groups improved		-No. using social protection services	500	1000 HHs	-Advisories disseminated through barazas HHs provided with planting maize seed and fertilizer and ploughing of 1 acre each
Value chain development		-Inclusive linkages along the VCOs improved	-Inclusive VCOs developed -Public & private partnership investment in VCD increased -Equitable access to market increased -Access to affordable financial & insurance services for VCAs improved -Innovative and inclusive VCs and VC technologies up-scaled and out-scaled	-No. of VCOs with functional linkages	192	194	-VCOs in 4 different stages namely: (Nascent, development, Expanding & Sustainability or mature stage).
		-VCOs advocacy and lobbying capacity strengthened		-No. and types of issues from VCPs addressed in regulations, plans and budgets	-	23	-VC Issues addressed were: (40% of issues were production related, 22% market related, 17% processing and input related respectively and 4% transport related)
		-VCAs/VCOs business management skills increased		-No. of VCAs implementing viable business plans			-VCAs were able to access credit with support of business plans from either AFC, Women enterprise fund as well as from Boresha Sacco.
		-VCAs investment increased		-No. of VCOs implementing viable business plans	600	337	-VCOs were able to access credit from KCBF
		-Access to market information improved		-No., type & coverage of projects by VCAs	50	23	-Investments (9 coolers, 5 ATM milk dispensers, animal feed milling, 2 A.Is,

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Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cumulative Targets	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks	
		-Access to social inclusion financial services strengthened Capacity of VCAs to identify promising VCs & VC technologies improved Support mechanisms for up-scaling & out-scaling established		-No. of VCAs accessing/ using market information			Hay stores construction & hay sales, breeding of heifers for sale to farmers, establishment of commercial pasture farms etc)	
				No. of VCAs using financial services	42	30	-59% and 33% of male and women respectively had access to information through radio, mobile phones and market day's communication. Youth participation in the entire value chain is low due to limited space and access and their perception	
				No. of promising VCs & best practice VC technologies identified				
				No. of VCs & best practice VC technologies piloted	3260			
						3833		
					3090			
						2865		
					39			
						32		
					11			
						8		
Drought relief cash transfer (Chakula Kwa Jamii)	- Community based Targetting. (CBT) - Cash transfer and verification Exercise	- Verifiied list of vulnerable members of the Community - Drought relief beneficiaries received entitlements to cushion them against the adverse drought effects	- Objective targeting using CBT guidelines to ensure inclusivity - Drought relief beneficiaries received entitlements to cushion them against the adverse drought effects	- Registered beneficiaries of county safety nets and response programmes in line with CBT guide lines. - Beneficiaries received their entitlements.	12,310 beneficiaries	11,175 Beneficiaries	Funded by National Government with WFP providing technical assistance in terms of programme design, implementation and reporting.	
						Approx. 102 million distributed.		

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Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicator	Cumulative Targets	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks
Regional Pas- toral Livi- hood Resilience project		Boreholes drilled and equiped	-Reduce the percentage death rate of livestock kept by pastoral and agro-pastoral house- holds	No. of boreholes drilled and equiped	2	2	Supported by World Bank and Na- tional government
		Water pans constructed		No. of water pans con- structed			
					1	1	
		Livestock holding ground developed	-Increase the number of animals traded	No. of livestock holding ground developed	land procured & equipped	land procured & equipped	
		Pasture seeds procured aand distributed to farm- ers	-Reduce the time lapse between early warning information and re- sponse reduced	Pasture seeds procured aand distributed to farmers & cres of land put under pasture	2000kg pasture seeds distrib- uted to farmers	2000kg pasture seeds distrib- uted to farmers	
		Acres of land put under pasture	-Increase the number of direct Project beneficiar- ies of which (percentage) female	No. of conflict resolution meetings held	25 acres for each of the 6 sites estab- lished with pas- ture	25 acres for each of the 6 sites estab- lished with pas- ture	
		No. of conflict resolution meetings held		No. of CMDRR process un- dertaken			
		No. of CMDRR process undertaken			7 conflict reso- lution meetings held	7 conflict reso- lution meetings held	
				Hay stores constructed			
					CMDRR pro- cess done	CMDRR pro- cess done	
					1 hay store con- structed	1 hay store con- structed	

3.1.6 Sectors Challenges, Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

This chapter concludes by highlighting challenges identified during the review of the previous 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. Internal challenges common to all the eight (8) sectors included: Low staffing levels, limited technical capacity, budgetary constraints, mobility challenges, limited internet connectivity and inadequate & expensive office space while external challenges included adverse weather conditions and insecurity, mainly, in areas prone to cattle rustling.

Lessons learnt from the review and recommendations have also been discussed in this chapter with a view to avoid similar challenges in the implementation of the second generation CIDP 2018-2022.

Table 3-21: Summary of the Sector Challenges, Lessons Learnt, & Recommendations

Sector	challenges	Lessons learnt	Recommendations
Energy, Infrastructure & ICT sector	Low staffing level	Human capital is essential	Recruit & build capacity for technical staff
	Inadequate office space	Conducive working environment is necessary	Construct County office block
	Budgetary constraints	Budgetary constraints require prioritization	Go for fewer high impact projects & Phase projects
	Limited internet connectivity,	Underdeveloped ICT platform is essential	Invest in ICT development
	Mobility challenges	Effective M&E require mobility	Acquire/ allocate vehicles for M&E
	Adverse weather conditions	Adverse weather conditions affect projects implementation and at times causes delay	Consider weather patterns while planning project cycle
	Insecurity	Community involvement is necessary	Invest in community strategy and initiate peace talks
	Lack of contractors technical capacity	Incompetent contractors compromise quality of work	Procure services of competent contractors with capacity
	Under estimation of project costing and duration at budgeting	Underestimation of costs compromise project quality or completion	Ensure proper costing of projects are done during budgeting
	Political interference	Political involment compromise project implementation	Political leaders provide advisory role and oversight
Environment protection, Water & Natural Resources	Subcontracting without due process by contractors	Tender be awarded to contractors with capacity	Ensure Proper Pre-qualification of contractors
	Scope of contract alteration by beneficiaries.	Public participation is essential	Involve all stakeholders, including communities in public participation
	Over ambitious previous CIDP with too many projects	preparations of BOQs must precede funding for logical completion and/ or phasing of projects	Encourage resource mobilization

Sector	challenges	Lessons learnt	Recommendations
	Introduction of Ward fund interfered with prioritized projects	Public participation in projects must be informed by the technical department	Involve all stakeholders in public participation
Agriculture , Urban & Rural Development	Low staffing level & lack of a succession plan	Adequate staffing & Succession plan is essential	Recruit additional staff and develop a succession plan
	Mobility Challenges	Mobility is critical for effective extension services & M& E	Acquire additional vehicles & motor bikes
	E-procurement challenges	Start E- procurement processes early to avoid delays	Train & capacity build staff on E-procurement
	Delayed payments for input suppliers	Unhappy suppliers affect project implementation	Ensure Timely payments for suppliers
	Budgetary Constraints	Inadequate funding compromise quality and timeframe for project completion	Phase projects & Resource mobilize to fund deficit Prioritized projects and implement them fully
	Lack of land for specific projects	Land tenure system is critical in project	Purchase of Land banks
	Weak M & E system	Lack of M&E affects quality and timeframe of projects	Develop an effective M & E system
	Underdeveloped urban development related policies	Lack of supportive policies affect urban development	Develop supportive policies
	Land disputes	land disputes delay or cancellation of project	Issue Title deeds to minimize land disputes
	Lack of urban management boards	That there is need for urban management board	Constitute an urban management board
General Economics & Commercial Affairs	Underdeveloped enforcement mechanism	Lack of enforcement affect project implementation	Develop an effective enforcement committee
	Lack of County physical liaison committee	That there is need for physical liaison committee	Constitute physical liaison committee
	Low staffing levels	Need for additional staff	Recruit and capacity build new technical staff
	Mobility challenges	There is need for vehicles & motor bikes to enhance extension services and M& E	Acquire motor vehicles & motor bikes
	Budgetary constraints	Greater impact in Trade & Co-operative development require adequate funding SME Loans & Co-op. dev. fund	-Phase projects - Resource mobilize
	Litigations cases	Land ownership for project sites to be confirmed prior to implementation	Involve local leaders & community in project site identification

Sector	challenges	Lessons learnt	Recommendations
	Weak M& E systems	Weak M&E systems affect loan re-payment , quality of projects & time frames	Develop an effective & efficient M & E system
	Delayed payments	Prompt payments hasten completion of projects and its quality	Plan project cycle well. Ensure efficiency of systems
	Insecurity	Project implementation is delayed in insecurity prone areas	Invest in community strategy and initiate peace talks
	Limitation in Business models especially under the PPP arrangements	Supportive business models are essential in implementing flagship projects	Establish an independent entity (County Corporation) to serve as a special purpose vehicle for County PPP projects
	Lack of incentives for investment promotion	Wooing of investors require attractive investment incentives	Develop an investment strategy with clear incentives
Education	Delay in implementation of projects by contractors awarded tender	Contractors competence & capacity should be considered in awarding of tenders	Ensure prequalification of contractors is properly done
	Monitoring and evaluation inefficiency	Weak M&E systems affect quality of projects and timely completion	Develop an effective & efficient M& E system
	Lower project sum allocation leading to low workmanship, delays and losses to contractors	Under costing projects compromise the quality of projects or completion	Project values should be tailor made according to their locations.
	Delay in release of funds by the national government	Preparation of projects cycle plans should consider delays in release of funds	There is need to seek more partners so as to support the programmes
Health	Underfunded projects	Underfunding affect completion of projects	-Allocate sufficient funds for projects -Prioritize fewer projects with greater impact
	Low staffing levels & lack of succession plan	Adequate staffing & Succession plan is essential	Recruit additional staff and develop a succession plan
	Understaffed public works department	Delays of drawings & BQ's development delays project implementation	Recruit additional technical staff at the public works department
	Over reliance on donor funds & support	Donor funding are project specific and does not cover all health components	create a county joint resource mobilization committee to avoid duplication and donor fatigue; strengthen PPP in the sector
	Inadequate storage facilities for supplies	Limited storage may lead to losses in supplies	Invest in storage facility
	Delayed disbursement of funds from National Government	Preparation of projects cycle plans should consider delays in release of funds	There is need to seek more partners so as to support the programmes
	Low NHIF uptake	Medical expenses becomes costly to those not using NHIF further impoverishing them	Carry out sustained sensitization to increase uptake of NHIF products

Sector	challenges	Lessons learnt	Recommendations
	Lack of basic social amenities in rural areas affect the performance of staff in rural facilities	Employees comfort is important service delivery	Create synergies with other departments to ensure that the development of social amenities such as schools, water, health centres are located close together
	Lack of electricity connectivity in some rural health centres	Delivery of service is compromised for lack of electricity in some of the rural health centres	Invest in electricity connectivity for rural health centres
	Lack of Leadership & Managerial skills	Effective leadership & managerial skills promote team spirit	Support employee/ managers personal development through trainings
	Lack of program based Budgeting	Program based budgeting enhance project implementation.	Adopt program based budgeting
	Weak M& E systems	Weak M& E results in loss of revenue	Automate health services
Social Protection	Low staffing level	Adequate staffing is essential in project implementation	Recruit additional technical staff
	Delayed disbursement from National Government	Preparation of projects cycle plans should consider delays in release of funds	Encourage resource mobilization
	Slow implementation of projects by contractors	Poor selection of contractors affect project implementation	Award contracts of high magnitude projects to contractors with adequate capacity
	Project land ownership challenges	Land disputes results in cancellation of projects or delays in implementation	Involve local leaders and community in identifying project land
Public Administration & governance	Inadequate policies to guide operations	Weak policies affect service delivery	Develop relevant policies and legal framework
	Insufficient vertical & horizontal co-ordination across departments	Lack of co-ordination results in duplication, omission & commissions that adversely affect service deliver	Streamline departments co-ordination unit
	Cumbersome & bureaucratic procurement procedures	Prolonged procurement processes causes delays in service delivery	Train & capacity build staff on procurement procedures to hasten the process
	Inadequate skilled staff in technical areas	Low staffing of technical staff affect smooth implementation of projects	Recruit additional technical staff
	Insecurity & cattle rustling	Areas prone to insecurity and cattle rustling lag behind in project implementation	Invest in community strategy and peace building in insecure areas
	Rapid institutional reforms to support devolved structures	Institutionalization of reforms is essential in supporting devolved structures	Establish a task force to institutionalize reforms in devolved structures
	Drought & food insecurity	Drought & food insecurity affect project implementation and increases poverty	Develop and implement programmes that can mitigate against drought & food insecurity

Sector	challenges	Lessons learnt	Recommendations
	Low funding and delayed disbursement of funds from the national treasury	Preparation of projects cycle plans should consider delays in release of funds	Encourage resource mobilization
	Poor infrastructural network	Low internet connectivity affects service delivery	Invest in infrasture network
	Retrogressive Cultural practices	Buy-in of projects is affected by retrogressive cultural practices	Invest in community strategy and sensitization to fight retrogressive cultural practices
	Political interference	Political interference affects objectivity in project periodization and implementation	Political arm to provide oversight role while technocrats be left to implement projects

Chapter 4

COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK, DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

INTRODUCTION

The chapter shows how the Baringo county government will implement its programmes and projects as proposed by the stakeholders. Implementation takes into consideration the County spatial framework, natural resources and specific sector development priorities.

4.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Spatial planning brings together and integrates policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function. The County Spatial planning is about anticipating long-term change (and the pressures and opportunities that emerge from it) and articulating a logical and flexible development path for a more sustainable and equitable future. The spatial development framework and associated urban plans achieve this by establishing guidelines about how Baringo should grow. These spatial plans guide new investment, give effect to the principles and priorities of the town's development strategies, and identify priority areas for strategic intervention.

In line with the National Spatial Plan, the Baringo County Spatial Plan and Urban integrated plans this CIDP will deliver frameworks for: functional human settlements; enhancement of agricultural productivity; planning and management of natural resources and the environment; infrastructure provision; industrial and commercial development and enhancement of good governance.

4.1.1 Rationale of Spatial Planning

The following six objectives form the basis on which the Baringo County Spatial Plan was developed.

- i. To create a spatial planning context to enhance economic efficiency and strengthen county competitiveness.
- ii. To promote balanced county development for integration and cohesion.
- iii. To optimize utilization of land and natural resources for sustainable development.
- iv. To create livable and functional human settlements.
- v. To secure the natural environment for high quality of life.
- vi. To establish an integrated national transportation network and infrastructure system

To ensure that Baringo County is competitive in relationship to the geographical position in Kenya, different spatial dimensions were simulated. Baringo county relief maps indicate that the county has complex geographical features ranging from hills, valleys and lakes. Therefore, the County spatial plan has land use zones that are pertinent to achieving sustainable development. The following section introduces spatial current land use zones in Baringo County.

4.1.2 Land Use and Suitability Analysis

The main land use activities within the County include pastoralism, intensive crops and livestock agriculture, wildlife conservation areas, forestry and water bodies. These activities are illustrated in Figure 1-6, Chapter 1.

There is a trend that land uses have been changing in the county over the past two decades on a gradual pace. Forest have rapidly been degraded leaving only 25.12% of the county under forest cover (Kenya Open Data). On the other hand, urban land use has rapidly increased in the main towns. The following sub-sections illustrates key spatial land use types in Baringo County. They include Relief features, transport network, distribution of Natural resources like forests, mineral resources distribution, agriculture potential areas and tourism attraction sites among others.

4.1.2.1 Relief features

The county is located within the Eastern Rift valley. It has a several hills with highland stretch from Tiaty through Kabarnet and the highest point located a few kilometers south of Eldama Ravine town. The lowest point is located about 80 kilometers north east of Chemolingot town. Fig. 4-1 gives an overview of the relief features in Baringo County. .

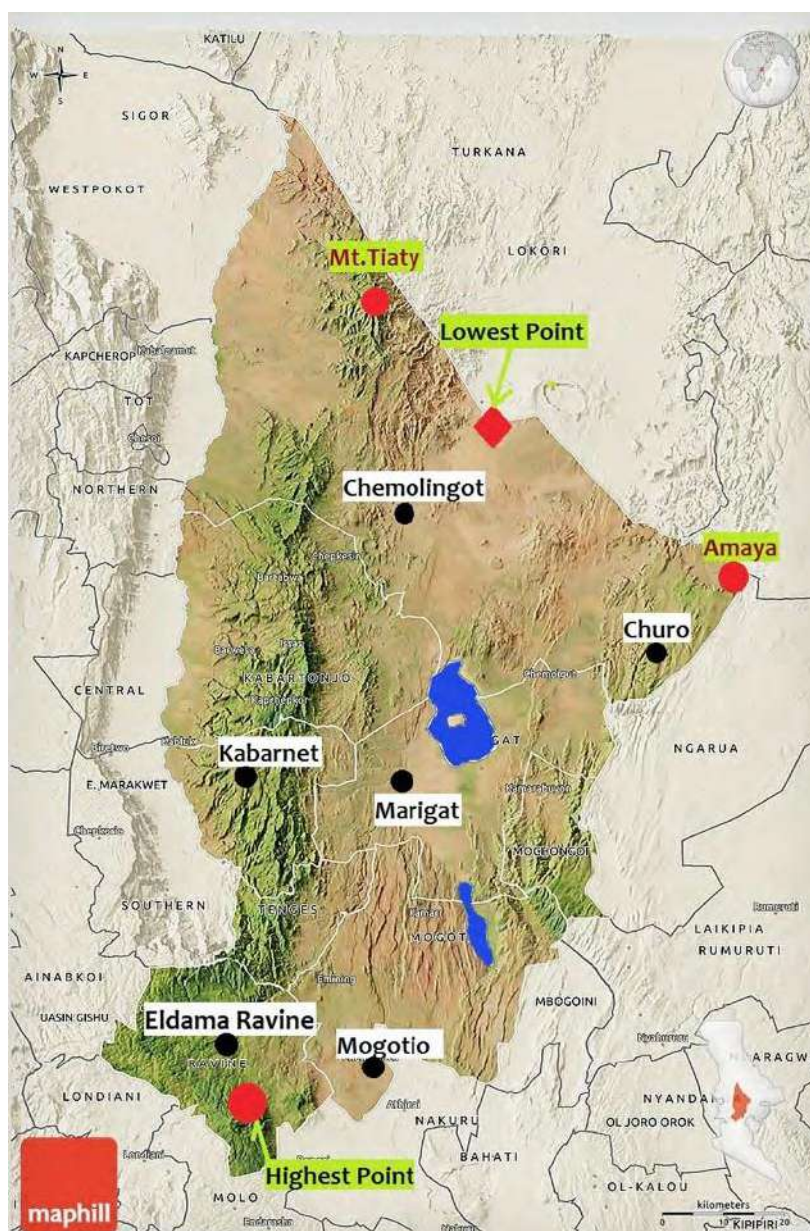


Figure 4-1: Relief of Baringo County (Source: CSDP 2017-2027)

4.1.2.2 Transportation network

The road transport network coverage in Baringo County is not well developed for effective transformation of the county's economy. The poor and sub-standard road transport systems are associated with high transportation costs which impede economic growth. The realization of a transport spatial network permits movement of persons, goods and delivery of pertinent services like security. The Baringo County's spatial strategic road network is illustrated on the Figure 4-2.

The road transport network is challenged by uneven topography which makes it expensive to construct and maintain access roads.

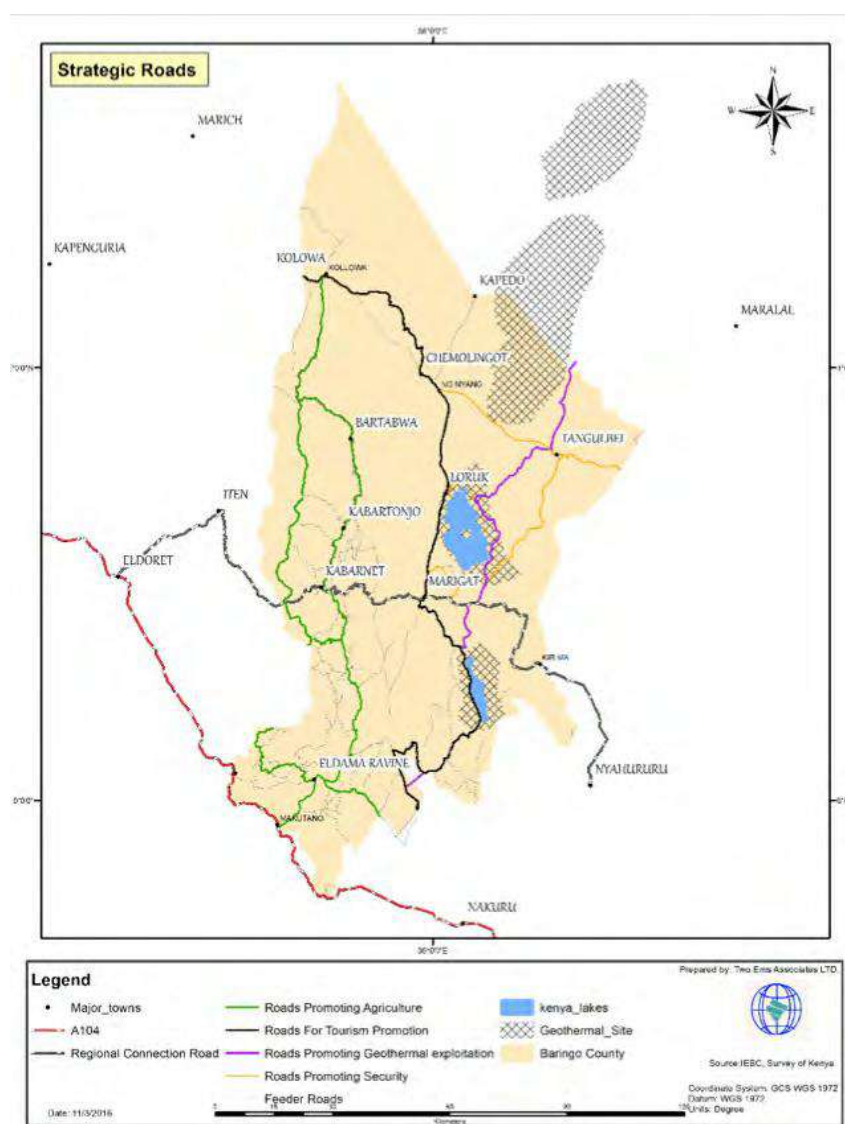


Figure 4-2: Baringo county strategic road network (CSDP 2017 – 2027)

4.1.2.3 Natural Environment

Baringo County has rich flora and fauna, forests, mountains, Lakes, woods, extensive county parks, and river networks. These ecological environments should be connected for animal friendly network and biodiversity. Managing natural environment responsibly is through the method of conservation. Environmental conservation is of importance for it enables protection of the ozone layer; enhances efficiency in agricultural sector enabling farming; marine conservation protects human food supplies as well as marine animals; enables protection of the ecosystem; enables good climatic conditions; and minimizes damage or destruction of properties mainly caused by weather vagaries like floods and droughts. Challenges facing conservation of natural environment in the county are; poor solid waste management; soil erosion; deforestation ; water pollution; human wildlife conflict; inadequate funding to environmental conservation; inadequate staff; lack of education to the residents on the importance of environmental conservation; population pressure; and poaching.

To conserve the natural environment the county government will; integrate environmental issues in development planning; implement solid waste management plan; maintain public parks, open spaces and road reserves; increase tree cover in the County, through plant nursery management, planting and controlling cutting of trees; develop and enforce environmental standards and regulation; create environmental awareness through public education and sensitization; prevent and control environmental pollution through monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulation; improve garbage collection; expand the sewer system; river regeneration;; back filling of abandon quarries, prevention of flooding and expansion of storm water drainage system and proper disposal of waste. The spatial distribution of the forest cover in Baringo County is illustrated in Figure 4-3.

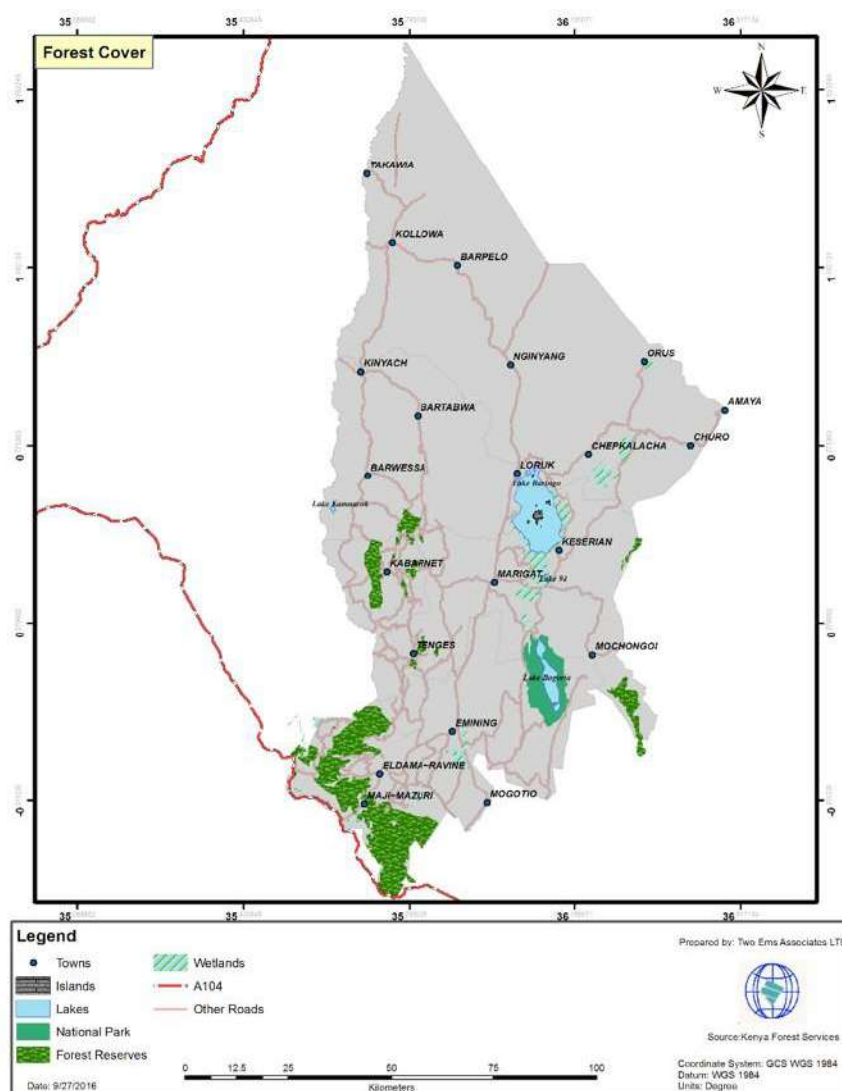


Figure 4-3: Spatial Distribution of Forests in Baringo County(CSDP 2017 – 2027)

4.1.2.4 Mineral Distribution in the County

Baringo County has several resources which can be sustainably exploited. Exploration studies shows that large deposits of Carbon-dioxide gas are found around Emining, Eldama Ravine and

Maji Mazuri. On the other hand Copper deposits are found South of Tenges. Ruby deposits exist in the North East of Emining. Opal deposits exist around Lake Borgoria while Garnet is found on the west of Karbarnet town. Graphite is found on the south of Kabarnet while Diatomite. Fluorite deposits are found around Tarakwa area which is on the north west of the County. Vermiculate exist around Tenges area and deposits of Manganese are around Kinyach area. Cyanide deposits exist around Marigat area. Fig. 4-4 shows spatial distribution of minerals resources in Baringo County.

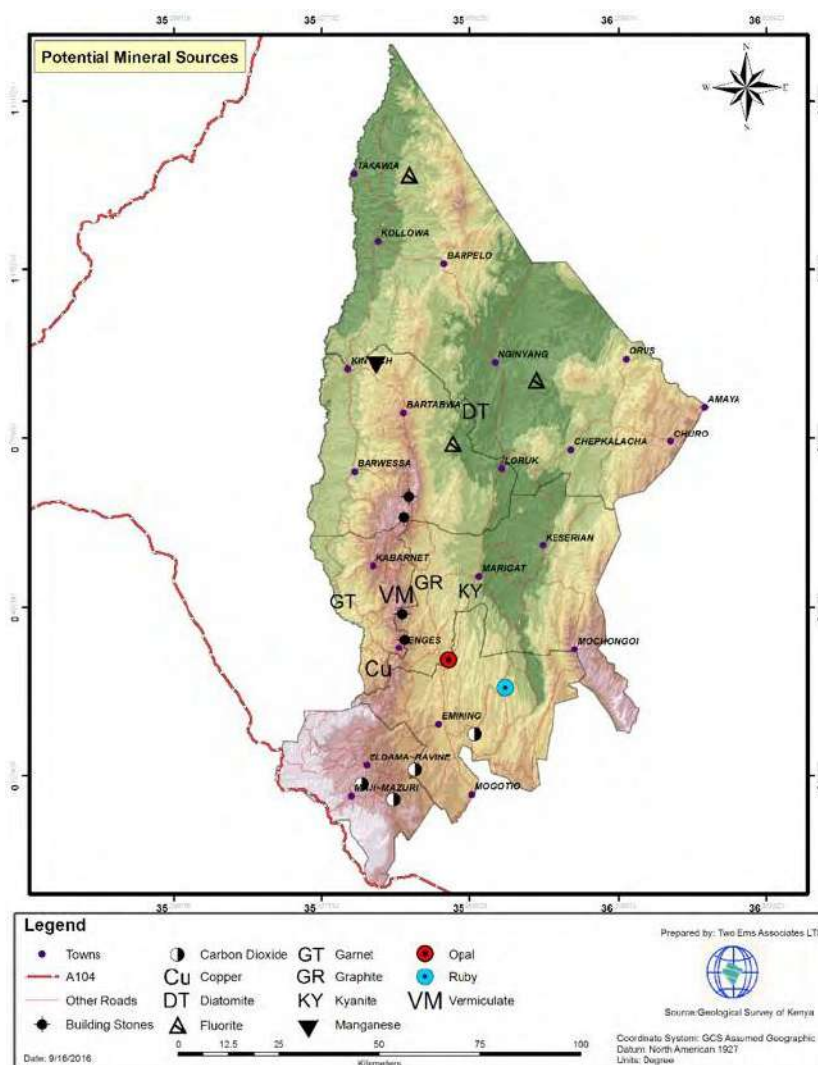


Figure 4-4: Mineral Occurrence in Baringo County (CSDP 2017 – 2027)

4.1.2.5 Tourism Attraction Sites

Tourism plays a central role in the county economy and is a major source potential growth and employment generation. As such the county government is committed to working with the private sector in removing the hindrance to its growth, and strengthening the linkages between tourism and the rest of the economy. The tourism attractions sites in the County include the Scenic features of the rift valley such as the Mt. Tiaty in Baringo North, Hot Springs at Lake Bogoria and Wildlife attractions in Lake Baringo and Bogoria. The County also boasts

of numerous bird Species around Lake Baringo, Bogoria and Ninety four (Kichirtit). To diversify tourism, the county government will; develop and implement aggressive marketing of Baringo as a major tourist destination; exploit film industry and sports tourism niches; encourage & market domestic tourism; rehabilitate tourism infrastructure; diversify and develop tourism products; develop high value cultural centres and festivals; develop niche products such as; conference tourism, eco-tourism, cultural tourism, sports tourism, bird watching and heritage and historic sites. Figure 4-5 highlights major tourism sites in the county.

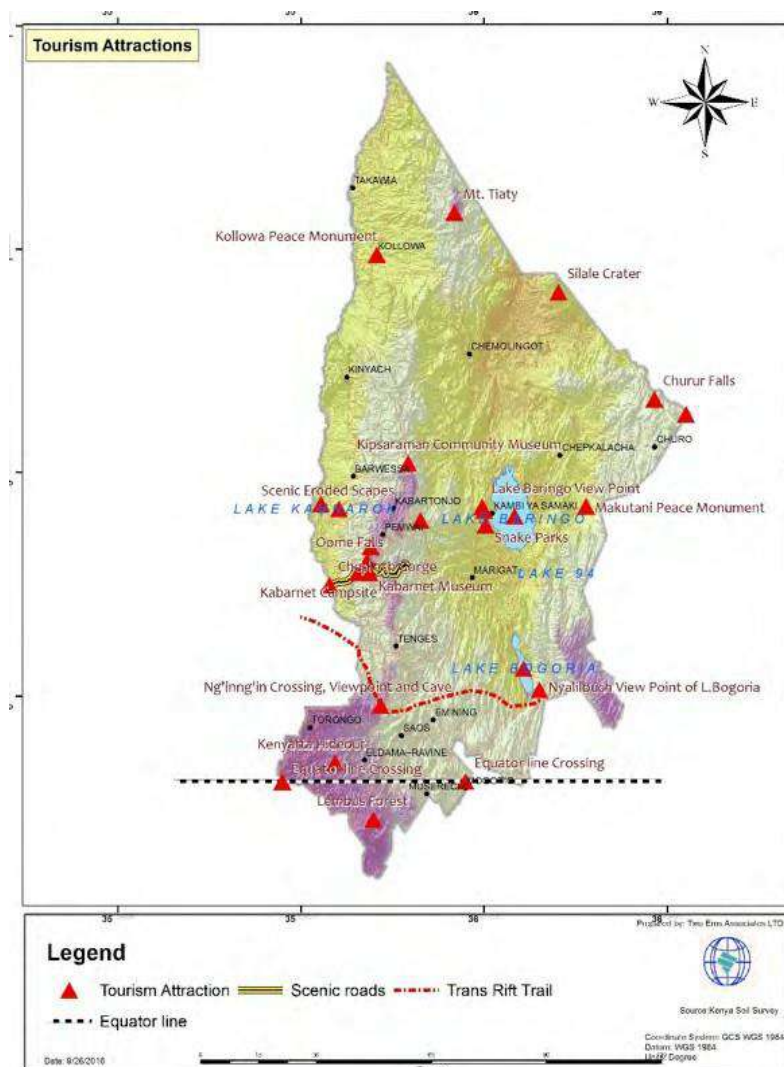


Figure 4-5: Tourism attraction sites in Baringo County (CSDP 2017 – 2027)

4.1.2.6 Tourism Conservation areas

Conservation practice has been used as a sustainable strategy in Natural Resource management and Tourism development in the County. This thematic area has potential to boost the economy of the county. There are many community conservancies in the county. The community conservancies include: the Morop Tarambas Community conservancy with fossil sites; Ruko wildlife conservancy with various species of animals, Bird watching and has

the Baringo Giraffe; Ngenyin Community conservancy has Bird watching sites and Baringo Giraffe; Kaptuiya community conservancy is Bird Watching and dispersal area for wildlife; Emsos community conservancies has Nature trails; Kipngochoch Community conservancy has Kiplambe forest reserve; Chuine Community conservancy is a dispersal area for wildlife; Irong Community conservancy is a dispersal area for wildlife in Lake Bogoria; Chepkirong Community conservancy is an Elephant corridor with rapid terrain along the river. Other community conservancies include Lokis (Kolowa) Community conservancy and Arabal Community conservancy.

The other proposed conservancies include; Kiborgoch conservancy, Tomolokwo conservancy, Mt Tiaty Conservancy and Silale Transboundary Conservancy. Figure 4-6 presents a spatial map of conservancies in Baringo County.

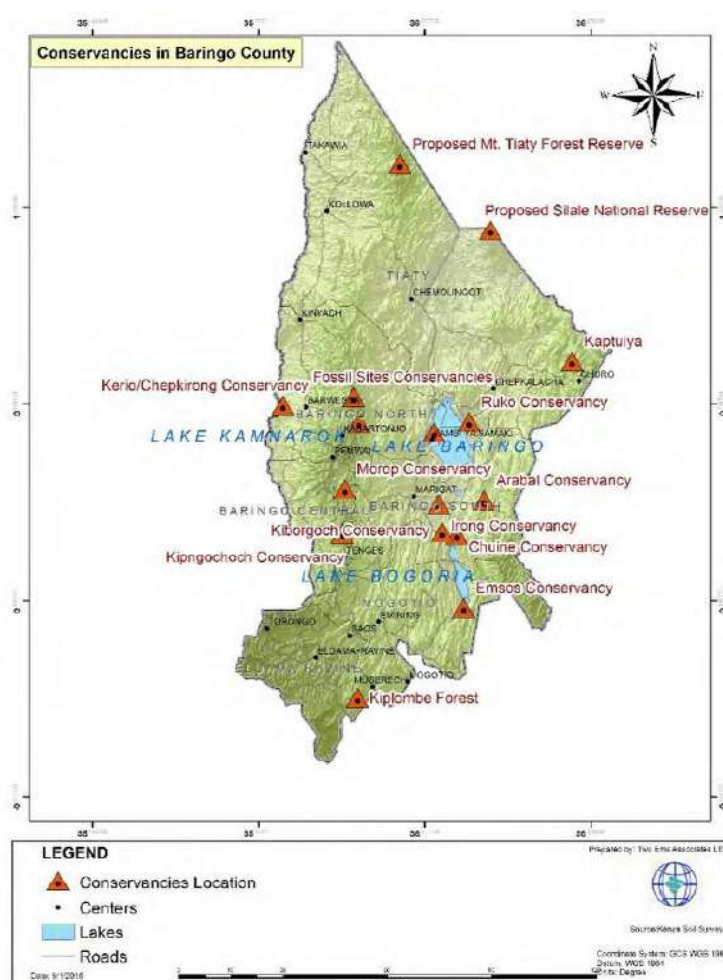


Figure 4-6: Conservancies in Baringo County (CSDP 2017 – 2027)

4.1.3 Trade and Industry

Trade and Industrialization are important economic activities in Baringo County. These two thematic areas have so many informal entities that contribute to the County revenue base. These two thematic areas require transformation in order to sustainably develop. The three formal industries in the County which include:

- a. Salawa Cotton Ginnery in Salawa.
- b. Goldox slaughter house in Mogotio,
- c. Abattoir in Mogotio.

There are also two existing industrial zones in Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine, a planned industrial zone in Marigat and Mogotio. There are two operating coffee processing factories at Kituro and Kapkawa. Honey processing on a small scale happens at Koriema, Radat (KBS approved) and Kapimoi. Several slaughter houses are being constructed in Barwessa, Maoi and Loruk. Mineral extraction also takes place in Tenges and Tiaty. The map below indicates these industries: Figure 4-7 presents the spatial distribution of industries in Baringo County.

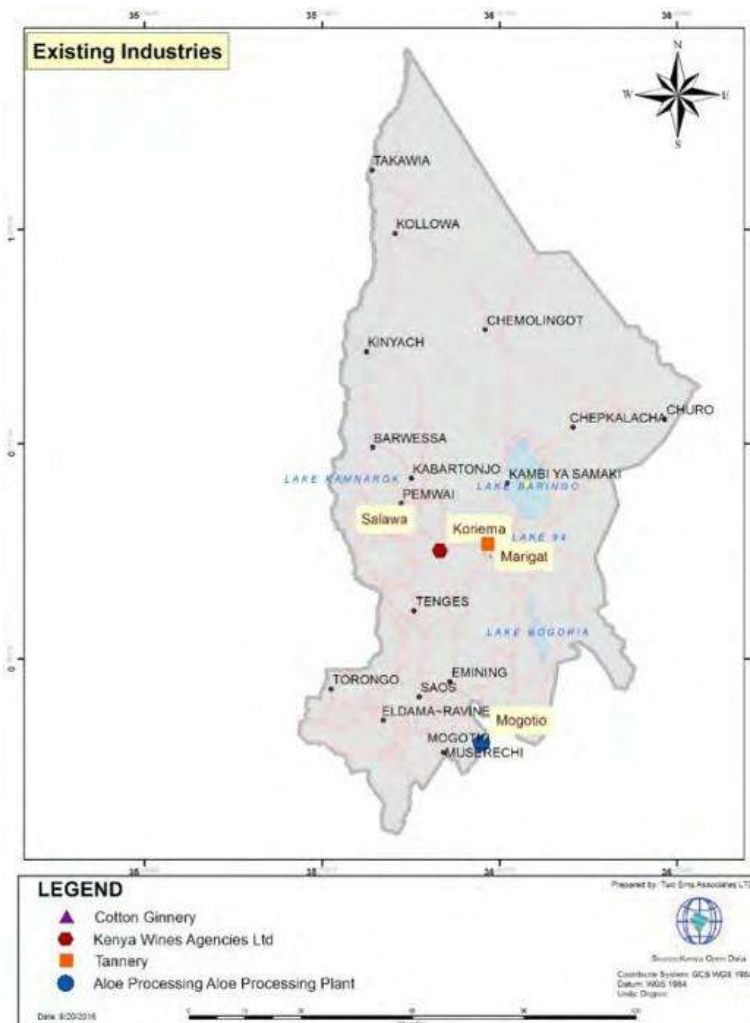


Figure 4-7: Spatial distribution of existing industries in Baringo County

Table 4-1: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

The-matic Area	Overview/Current Situation	Potential Geograph-ical Area	Strength/ Opportunities
Industri-alization	Zoned land for industrial parks around urban areas, information on potential crops and minerals for value addition is available, inadequate capital, undeveloped market, and inadequate skilled labour, Weak investment frameworks. Strong political goodwill Robust county economic and business environment policy and laws Vibrant branding and marketing campaigns by county Anchoring Summit On A Plan Showcasing their products through exhibition stands and identified possible avenues for donor support. Fostered partnership with strategic partners on investments i.e. solar energy development, industrial parks and commercialization of aloe Vera. Upscaling of Mogotio tannery to achieve processing and manufacturing of leather products.	Marigat, El-dama Ra-vine, Mogotio	Sector Policy preparation, Incentives to attract investors, Training on personnel, Programme support, and Identify the industrial zones. Insist on value addition on agro-products Establish automated Business Information Centre Exposure to Exhibition & Trade fairs Tours & exchange programmes Development of training toolkits
Natural Re-sources	Availability of communal land, availability of minerals, availability of solar and geothermal energies, availability of tourist sites, availability of lakes and rivers, availability of wildlife, availability of flora and fauna, availability of building materials.	County-wide	Availability of the county spatial plan, Availability of tourist sites, availability of solar and geothermal energy, political goodwill, strategic position of the county i.e. nearness to the northern corridor. Unexploited mineral deposits
Environ-ment and Cli-mate	Encroachment of fragile ecosystems- This includes wetlands, rivers/streams, springs and vegetation. Climate change- The County has been experiencing extreme variations in weather patterns. This has resulted to drying up of water sources/reducing water levels, occurrence of landslides and frequent flooding resulting to land degradation and massive soil erosion. Deforestation- Human activities have threatened the forest and vegetation cover in the county. There is high rate of deforestation due to increase in population, change in land uses, charcoal burning and timber production. Soil erosion- The steep terrain of the county has influenced increased soil erosion taking	County-wide	Laws and policies on environment are available, EDE, DRM Policies are available, KFS. NEMA KWS. NGOs CBOs. Local Communities are available to protect environment.

The-matic Area	Overview/Current Situation	Potential Geograph-ical Area	Strength/ Opportunities
	place in the region, this has in turn led to pollution in major water bodies and water storage facilities.		
Popula-tion and demog-raphy	High population growth rate. The increase in population has led to: Deforestation, Pol-lution and land degradation and inade-quate access to basic needs. High illiteracy levels- This is because of the cultural practices and beliefs that education is not important. Community conflicts- There are inter-com-munities conflicts on diminishing resources use and boundary disputes.	County-wide	Establishment of service Centres Establishment of Growth Centres Establishment of an integrated transport and communications net-work Rural development Appropriate standards for urban infra-structure
Land	Land degradation- Land degradation is greatly attributed to soil erosion in the county. This is because of poor land man-agement practices such as overgrazing, un-conventional farming practices and defor-estation which have accelerated soil ero-sion. Poor Land Tenure- A majority of the resi-dents lack security of tenure on private land. Land conflicts- There are land ownership conflicts in some parts of the county. This is attributed to the lack of title deeds due to the lengthy acquisition of title deed process and presence of un surveyed land. Encroachment of all public land reserves- The communities have encroached and grabbed public land and the situation has been met with refusal of the communities to give up public land. This has hindered provision of infrastructural and recreational facilities in the county. Limitations of communal ownership of land- Communal ownership of land has lim-ited individuals from being able to use land as collateral to acquire loans for personal development.	County-wide	Available land for irrigation and live-stock rearing. •Establishment of a land bank to facili-tate access to land for investment •Land for investment shall be acquired, planned, surveyed and serviced as a way of making the country attractive for investment •Exploit the county's competitive ad-vantages in energy, agriculture, tour-ism, and land to create a competitive edge •Create a functional urban hierarchy with role specialization •Reviewed business operating environ-ment to make it efficient and respon-sive to investor demands Provision of title deeds to land owners Capacity building for people who live in sloppy areas Building of gabions Community initiatives on environmen-tal conservation Implement the spatial plan.
Econ-omy	Poor developed economic value chains in crop production, livestock, tourism, agro-industrialization, lumber, mining and trade. • Low technological outputs in economic activities	County-wide	•Opportunity to Optimally utilize the identified land and natural resource po-tentials •Foster a diversified, modernized agri-culture and value addition agricultural system.

The-matic Area	Overview/Current Situation	Potential Geograph-ical Area	Strength/ Opportunities
	• Inadequate marketing strategies for agricultural products • Limited value addition for agricultural products • Lack of farmer friendly lending institutions • Limited product diversification		• Develop and improve market infrastructure for livestock and farm produce in high potential areas. • Promote adoption of appropriate crops in different regions based on soil suitability mapping • Prevention of fragmentation/subdivision of agricultural land into small uneconomic units • Identify and map all mineral deposits and exploit minerals sustainably • Encourage farm forestry as a way of increasing the national forest cover • Identify and exploit tourist resources in all parts of the country to promote the whole country as a tourist destination • Promote and plan for urban containment and sustainable urban growth management • Promote sustainable use and management of water and fisheries resources.
Infra-structure Physical	• Water & sanitation • Poor water quality i.e. untreated and soil water • Lack of sewerage systems in urban centers • ICT • Mobile network challenges in some sub counties • Poor mobile network reception in some rural areas • Energy- Poor distribution of electricity network	County-wide	
Social	Education - Ill equipped ECDEs Health Shortage of medical personnel Poor distribution of health facilities Lack of medical facilities such as drugs Security- Inadequate security personnel and facilities		Achieve a more even distribution of the population between regions through spatial planning. Ensures that ethnic/rural/urban issues are systematically integrated in all aspects of development planning and activity at all levels of the administrative structure Plan to enhance integrated rural and urban development in order to improve

The-matic Area	Overview/Current Situation	Potential Geograph-ical Area	Strength/ Opportunities
	Declining health standards and increased incidence and re-emergence of diseases. Inadequate funding. High cost of health care. Poor nutrition HIV/AIDS pandemics. Inadequate laboratory services. Inadequate health facilities. Inadequate drugs, personnel and equipment. Nairobi County Integrated Development Plan, 2018 Page 124 PILLARS ISSUES STRATEGIES ❑ High cost of tertiary education ❑ Underdeveloped sports and arts development ❑ Lack of special needs teachers ❑ Outdated curricula for technical, vocational education and training ❑ Mismatch between skills offered in the university and demands in the labor market partners to facilitate school feeding program ❑ Enhance measurement and provision of bursaries to the needy and vulnerable groups such as girls and people with disabilities ❑ Improve attendance and retention ❑ Promote vocational and technical institutions to provide necessary skills at post-secondary school level ❑ Construction of recreational facilities		living conditions, particularly in the rural areas Opportunity to Promote the balanced economic, social and spatial aspects of development; hence, a sustainable economic growth and the maintenance of the rural population. Opportunity to Increase competitiveness of the regions through the strengthening of their innovative capacity, optimal utilization and valorization of natural resources, human resources and economic specifics of the different regions; Construction of ECDE centers Recruitment of qualified ECDE teachers • Provision of adequate instructional/ learning materials in ECDE centres Construction of special needs facilities in ECDE centres • Collaborate with the private sector, NGOs and development partners to provide additional educational facilities • Improve management and supervision of ECDE centres • Collaborate with the national government, private sector, NGOs and development

The-matic Area	Overview/Current Situation	Potential Geograph-ical Area	Strength/ Opportunities
	☐ Construction of playgrounds ☐ Nurturing sports and arts talent ☐ Employment of qualified special needs teachers Inadequate ambulance Services. Inadequate cemetery services/ space. Dilapidated health facilities. Unsecure health facilities.		
Human Settle-ments	The urban areas are experiencing uncon-trolled urban sprawl. • Excessive land subdivision in the agricul-tural rural areas affect production • Encroachment into forests and road re-serves • Poor waste management in the urban ar-eas • Insecurity has resulted to involuntary dis-placement of people Inadequate infrastructure	County-wide	Opportunity to Prevent the emergence of new areas with major development problems and promote the develop-ment of environment-friendly produc-tion, and to protect natural resources, natural and cultural heritage and other common good. Opportunity to Enhances accessibility to, and affordability of government and sectoral services by the poor/rural peo-ple Opportunity to revitalization of villages and development of the areas with spe-cific development needs as well as Preservation and development of the specific identity of the individual plan-ning regions, including their affirmation and development
Institu-tions	• Inefficiencies within institutions • Political interference in finance alloca-tion and infrastructure • Mismatch between development planning and budgetary allocation	County-wide	Opportunity to Strengthen existing de-velopment management institutions and establish specialized institutions to coordinate sectoral development ef-forts in the county Availability of Legal frameworks gov-erning the county institutions
Trans-porta-tion	• Low road network • Low Quality of Transport Services • Unexploited Regional Role of the Transport System • Lack of integration of the transport system • Urban Environmental Pollution	County-wide	• Opportunity to provide sus-tainable livelihoods to approximately 90 per cent of the total population that are residents in rural areas. • Opportunity to Promote inno-vative and commercialized agricultural production, the backbone of the econ-omy.

The-matic Area	Overview/Current Situation	Potential Geograph-ical Area	Strength/ Opportunities
	Lack of an Urban/rural Transport Policy		- Opportunity to Promote optimal utilization of land and land based resources throughout the county based on potential while ensuring conservation of environment - Opportunity to ensure provision of appropriate and adequate infrastructure and services as well as linkages for optimal utilization of resources, processing and transfer of goods and services throughout the county. - Identify the niche of different regions in the country in terms of resource endowment, location or installations hence positioning such regions in the county and national competitiveness.
Tourism and Physio-graphic	Improvement and opening up of new tourist sites		High end tourist attraction sites in the county. High potential investment opportunities in the sector. Identify the niche tourist products from different regions in the county.

4.2 NATURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

This section discusses the major natural resources found within the Baringo County. Table 4-2 gives a summary of available natural resources and the sustainable management strategies to be employed by the county in addressing the issues faced in utilization of the natural resources.

Table 4-2: Natural Resource Assessment

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management Strategies
Lake Baringo,	Fisheries Tourism Irrigation Agriculture Water Geothermal Culture	Fluctuation of water levels is – expected to worsen with expansion of agricultural sector and climate change Excessive use by the geothermal activities around the lake. Water quality expected to decline due to increased farming activities and expansion of settlements and markets centres	Best practices in waste water management and protection of rivers. Development of appropriate domestic water treatment. Recycling GDC used water for irrigation Catchment conservation upstream	Water level fluctuations. Water quality The sediment transport of the Perkerra is very high because of the steep relief that it drains,	Monitoring of water levels and quality Regulate pollutant sources. Provision of waste water treatment plants from Marigat town. Kampi Samaki and the surrounding centres Regulate water abstraction from rivers flowing to the lake.
Lake Bogoria National Game Reserve	Tourism Culture Wildlife Health Energy Environment and Natural Resources	Surface area of the lake has been diminishing over the years of account of the Delta of the river Molo, Perkerra and Mukutani.	Eco-tourism. Venom extraction from Snakes for medicinal value e.g. cobra.	High evaporation rates causing an increase in the concentration of salts	Monitoring of water levels and quality Regulate pollutant sources Extraction of Geo-thermal power. Development of eco-tourism facilities. Development of snake farms.
Lake Kamnarok National reserve	Water Fisheries Tourism Wildlife Energy Environment and Natural Resources	Compromised quality of water. Diminishing water levels due to excessive extraction of water for domestic and agriculture activities Overgrazing around the lake	Catchment conservation programs and practices.	Poaching Over fishing Siltation and sedimentation	Monitoring of water levels and quality of discharged in the Lake. Regulate pollutant sources.
Lake 94	Fisheries Tourism wildlife Agriculture Water	Shrinking water levels Compromised quality of water.	Potential bird watching haven due to a high population of different species of birds migrating from Lake Nakuru and Elementaita		Establishment of conservancy. Regulation pollutant sources.
River Molo	Irrigation Water Livestock	Over utilized up stream Reduced river volume Increased pollution	Availability of potential water reservoir sites that can be developed	Upstream damming; Pollution, deforestation along the river banks	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management Strategies
	Fisheries Agriculture		Large potential irrigable land along the river which can be utilized for irrigation. . Best practices in waste water management and protection of rivers		
River Perkerra	Irrigation Water Livestock Fisheries Agriculture	Over utilized up stream Reduced river volume	Availability of potential water reservoir sites that can be developed Large potential irrigable land along the river which can be utilized for irrigation. Best practices in waste water management and protection of rivers	Upstream damming; Pollution, deforestation along the river banks	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme
River Wasages	Irrigation Water Livestock Fisheries Agriculture	Over utilized up stream Reduced river volume	Availability of potential water reservoir sites that can be developed Large potential irrigable land along the river which can be utilized for irrigation. . Best practices in waste water management and protection of rivers	Upstream damming; Pollution, deforestation along the river banks	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme
River lobo	Irrigation Water Livestock Agriculture	Utilization level is moderate More usage can be accommodated	Large potential irrigable land along the river which can be utilized for irrigation. .	Difficulty in water abstraction	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme
River Arabal,	Irrigation Water Livestock Agriculture	Reduce river volume Utilization level is moderate	Availability of potential water reservoir sites that can be developed Potential for irrigation along the river	Nitrification; deforestation along the river banks	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme
River Mukutani	Irrigation Water Livestock Agriculture Wildlife	Utilization level is moderate. Poaching Resource based conflicts River volume has gone down over the years	Availability of potential water reservoir sites that can be developed Potential for irrigation along the river	Deforestation along the river banks and the catchment	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme
River Amaya	Irrigation Water Livestock Agriculture Wildlife	Over utilized up stream Reduce river volume Poaching Resource based conflicts	Availability of potential water reservoir sites that can be developed Potential for irrigation along the river	Deforestation along the river banks and the catchment	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme

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Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management Strategies
River Ngigyang	Water Livestock	Reduce river volume	Availability of potential water reservoir sites that can be developed to regulate flow. Potential for irrigation along the river	Intermittent river flow	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme
River Endao	Irrigation Water Livestock Agriculture	Over utilized up stream Reduce river volume	Availability of potential water reservoir sites that can be developed to regulate flow. Potential for irrigation along the river	Upstream damming; Nitrification; deforestation along the river banks and the catchment areas	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme
River Kerio	Irrigation Water Livestock Fisheries Agriculture	Underutilized water source	Potential for irrigation along the river;	Land degradation and deforestation on the catchment Difficulty in water abstraction	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme
Gazetted Forests(Chemususu, Koibatek, Kiptuget, Majimazuri, Sabatia, Narasha, Esageri, Chemorgog, Kabarnet, Tenges, Ola'arabel)	Water Agriculture Tourism Commerce and industry Wildlife	Declining tree cover due human and livestock encroachment.	Catchment conservation programs and practices. Emerging afforestation programs. Implementation of Agriculture policy on tree coverage in homesteads.	Occurrences of fires during drought caused by arsonists or accidents by people working on their farms Encroachment by human activities	Operationalizing the process of reclaiming forest land Excision of forests Establishment true demarcation and lay beacons to identify the forests boundaries Sensitization of the community of fire havocs management through education and putting posters on fire calamities
Geothermal energy	Energy Trade and Industry. Transport and communication.	There on ongoing plans by Geothermal development company to establish power plants with a capacity to produce 3,000 megawatts of electricity over the next 9 years Identified sites include Silale, Paka, Korossi/Chepchuk and the areas around lakes Baringo and Bogoria	Green energy policies. National climate change policy	Conflicting policies at National and county government levels on development of geothermal energy. High initial investment costs. I	Creating partnership with Private entities for energy extraction.
Solar power		The county receives good solar isolation all year round coupled with moderate to high temperatures estimated to be at 4-6 kWh/m2/day. The potential for solar energy in the county is high due to high insolation, in areas such as solar energy in Kerio valley and lower regions of Baringo South.		High initial investment costs. Inadequate research on feasible projects.	Initiating climate SMART policies on renewable energy. Creating public private partnerships.

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management Strategies
Land	Agriculture Livestock Water Environment Tourism Housing Transport and communication	The County Spatial Plan is in place.	Community Land laws.	Inadequate spatial plans. Resource conflicts.	Designing part development plans. Initiating appropriate and sustainable climate prove livelihoods. Up scaling capacities of beneficiaries.
Tourist attraction sites/features (Hills, Valleys, Mountains, Geysers)	Trade and Industry. Education Transport and communication Energy	Diverse wildlife, large water masses, unique hilly terrain, Rift Valley and geysers.	Conservancy management plans. Community land laws	Resource conflicts. Poaching Insecurity Inaccessibility	Development of a tourism development plan. Tourism marketing. Building local capacities in community conservation initiatives.
Wildlife (Fauna and flora)	Tourism Environment and Natural Resources Trade and Industry. Transport and communication.	Conducive environment to support wildlife(Zebras, Giraffes, birds and snakes among others)	KWS and other stakeholders support.	Poaching Insecurity	Creating community conservancies Setting up appropriate sanctuaries. Developing grazing plans.

4.3 SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

The County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 development priorities and strategies are presented in eight sectors, namely: Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources; Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector; General Economics and Commercial Affairs; Education; Health; Social Protection, Culture and Recreation; Public Administration, Governance and Inter-governmental Relation.

4.3.1 Energy, Infrastructure and Information, Communications and Technology Sector

Energy, Infrastructure and Information Communications and Technology Sector consist of four sub-sectors namely; Energy Access; Transport, Public Works; Information and Communications Technology. The sector is one of the key foundation sectors in county development priorities. This section describes the various infrastructural facilities and their access in the County. They include: the road network, rail network, airports, and airstrips. It also includes ICT which include post offices, mobile telephony, landlines, fiber optic cables, radio and television. Also included are energy access and housing types. The constitution of Kenya 2010 places the implementation of Energy, County Mechanical and mechanization management; Infrastructure and ICT Sector under the two tier of government with some specific functions split between the national and county governments.

The fourth schedule of the constitution 2010 part 2(5) gives the powers and functions to the county government on county transport including: County roads, Street lighting , Traffic and parking , Public road transport, county public works, Mechanization and services, electricity access, gas reticulation and energy regulation.

4.3.1.1 Energy sub-sector

The energy sub sector is geared towards providing energy required by the flagship and other projects that is expected to accelerate economic growth and development by 2030.

The Sub-sector strategic objective is to develop and improve access to quality, reliable and affordable energy. The main sources of energy in Baringo County are electricity, solar, LPG, biogas paraffin, charcoal and firewood. Lack of access to clean sources of energy is a major impediment to development.

The county is endowed with significant amounts of renewable energy resources such as wind, solar, geothermal, small hydro and biomass. If harnessed, these resources can play a significant role in the country's energy supply mix. The county has a great significant potential in solar, geothermal and wind the department will take steps in promotion, development and utilization of renewable energy resulting in an increase in the contribution to national grid.

The Sub-Sector is responsible for Renewable Energy Promotion and Development; Thermal Power Development; Oil and Gas Exploration; Oil/Gas and Minerals sector capacity development; Rural Electrification Programme; Energy Regulation, Security and Conservation; and Fossil Fuels Exploration and Development. Mobilize resources for research and development of alternative energy sources.

4.3.1.2 Transport and Infrastructure Sub-Sector

The sub-sector Comprise of County Mechanization and machineries management, Rural and Urban Infrastructure Development and County Public Works. The operational objectives of the Sub-sector are: To promote effective public transport and traffic management, to develop climate proofed rural and urban roads infrastructure for improved social and economic integration, to ensure compliance to standards in public works.

The sub-sector is responsible for: County roads development, County infrastructure management and supervision, County roads development policy management; Transport policy management; Marine transport management; Rail transport and infrastructure management; Development, standardization and maintenance of roads; Mechanical and transport services; enforcement of axle load control and inspection; Materials testing and advice on usage; Standardization of vehicles, plant and equipment; Protection of road reserves; maintenance of air strips; and County transport and safety policy.

4.3.1.3 Information Communications and Technology Sub-sector:

The specific objective of the sub-sector is to develop ICT infrastructure, capacity, compliance and software applications for sustainable development

The sub-sector is responsible for: Provide Information Communications and Technology infrastructure (ICT); Development of County Communications Capacity and Infrastructure; Promotion of Software and hardware Development Industry, Provide ERP solutions to county

government departments; County ICT Infrastructure development and management, Provision of ICT Consulting to other Government departments; Provision of ICT training, Provision of advisory services on acquisition of ICT and telecommunication services and equipment to departments; Telecommunication services, Development of ICT centers and innovation hubs, Data storage, usage and recover.

The sector contributes to the 2nd pillar on “employment and wealth creation for sustainable economic prosperity”

Vision

To make communication, Infrastructure and Energy access memorable and sustainable.

Mission

To build an efficient and reliable transport, communication and other public infrastructure while promoting innovations in energy and information communication technologies.

Sector Goals and Strategic Objectives

- i. To build and maintain climate proofed transport infrastructure while ensuring effective public transport and traffic management in all parts of the county.
- ii. To provide technical assistance including monitoring and evaluation of all infrastructure projects in the County
- iii. To exploit available energy sources, access and promote technological advances which involve use of clean renewable energy and technological innovations
- iv. To develop communication infrastructure, capacity and information systems
- v. To develop sound policy, legal and institutional framework for the sector

Table 4-3: Stakeholders Analysis of sector development priorities and strategies

Stakeholder	Roles
The National Treasury	The National Treasury’s main role is to finance sector priorities and projects. Further, the National Treasury plays a regulatory and facilitative role. In addition the National Treasury streamlines tax regimes and other levies in the Sector.
Ministry Of Transport Ministry of Energy and Petroleum Ministry of ICT	Development of policy and regulations to guide the department and support the development of county infrastructure
Other county government sectors	The function and powers of the county governments in this sector as per fourth schedule of the Kenyan constitution include: County transport including county roads, public road transport and ferries and harbors, excluding the regulation of international shipping and matters related thereto; and in the ICT sub sector cinemas, video shows and hiring.

Stakeholder	Roles
Neighboring Counties	Supporting the county's development agenda through provision of market for its products
SAGAS and AGAS	state corporations established by various acts of parliament and regulations
Information, Communications, Technology Authority (ICTA)	The Authority is tasked to; Develop and position Kenya as a preferred ICT destination in Africa; Develop and promote competitive ICT industries in Kenya; Develop world class Kenya ICT institutions; Increase access and utilization for ICT; Promote e-government services; Roll out digital Government initiative and; Provide and ensure quality and standards in ICT industry.
Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA)	KURA was enacted by CAP 408 of 2007 as being responsible for development, management and maintenance of all urban roads within cities and municipalities.
Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA)	KeRRA was enacted by CAP 408 of 2007 as being responsible for management, development, rehabilitation and maintenance of all rural roads classified as D, E and unclassified roads as per the first schedule of the Kenya Roads Act, 2007.
Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA)	KeNHA was enacted by CAP 408 of 2007 as being responsible for management, development, rehabilitation and maintenance of National Trunk Roads classified as A, B and C. In addition, the authority advises the Ministry on technical issues such as standards, axle load, research and development
Rural Electrification Authority (REA)	REA was established under section 66 of the Energy Act of 2006 as a body corporate with the principal mandate of extending electricity supply to rural areas, managing the rural electrification fund, mobilizing resources for rural electrification and promoting the development and use of renewable energy.
Kenya Power & Lighting Company Limited (KPLC)	KPLC is a State Corporation established by The Electric Power Act CAP 314 (Revised 1986) with a mandate of purchasing electrical energy in bulk from KenGen and other power producers and carries out transmission, distribution, supply and retail of electric power.
Private Sector	The private Sector plays a crucial role in the provision of infrastructure facilities and services either fully private or through Public-Private Partnerships.
CSO and FBOs	Community Based Organizations, Faith Based Organizations and other special interest groups are involved in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluating the Sector's programmes and activities.
County Assemblies and National Assemblies	The County Assembly plays a key role in the approval of Sector policies and enactment of enabling legislations.
Academic Institutions	Academic institutions engage with the Sector by providing expertise, professionals, human capacity building, promotion of science and technology and transfer of new innovations. Academic Institutions also support collaborative research and programme development besides collaborating with the Sector on policy guidelines, formulation and building of synergies.
General Public	Participating in charting the development strategy of the county and scrutinizing the performance of the county
National Construction Authority (NCA)	The National Construction Authority is a Parastatal established by the National Construction Authority Act No. 41 of 2011 with a mandate to oversee the construction industry and coordinate its development.
Geothermal Development Company Limited (GDC)	GDC was incorporated in 2008 by Energy Act No 12 of 2006. This is a 100% state-owned company established by the Government of Kenya as a Special Purpose Vehicle for the development of geothermal resources in Kenya.

4.3.1.4 Sector Linkages

Infrastructure Development, Energy and ICT are the foundations upon which vision 2030 is anchored. Development of the urban and rural road infrastructure for improved social and economic integration shall be a key priority. The sector shall promote compliance in development of public infrastructure, civil works, Improve access to energy, and develop ICT infrastructure, capacity and software application systems.

The Jubilee Manifesto envisage building Kenya's Infrastructure for the 21st Century through implementation of an integrated transport infrastructure system by linking production centres in the Northern Corridor, the Central Corridor and the LAPSET Corridor with cost-effective transport, logistics, energy and utility systems to ease trade and reduce production costs. Together, these corridors cover more than twenty counties and will open up more than 75% of the country's land mass.

The Governor's manifesto envisages providing key functional infrastructure to support our socio-economic development in the county.

The sector shall seek to deliver the following four Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during the planning period;

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all through development of new and renewable sources of energy in the county.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation through fostering a much more innovative and environmentally sound approach to industrial development. Modernize and maintain physical infrastructure.

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable through addressing issues on transportation and disaster preparedness.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts through promotion of reforestation and afforestation; environmental conservation education and awareness programmes; sensitization and enforcement of environmental law; harmonization of environmental conservation laws; and promotion of renewable energy and energy saving devices

4.3.1.5 Sector/ sub-sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Table 4-4: Sector Development Gaps/Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Program	Sub-program	Objective	Development Gap/Need	Strategies
Road Infrastructure Development	To enhance accessibility in Rural areas		Majority of the communities cannot access basic social amenities. There is need to open up the rural areas to enable them access such facilities.	Identify crucial areas isolated from the existing road network and ensure that roads opened are geared towards linking to key socio-economic hubs.

Program	Sub-program	Objective	Development Gap/Need	Strategies
	To maintain good and climate proof rural road Network		Currently once roads are constructed, they are not regularly maintained. There is need to regularly maintain to increase the lifespan of these roads	- Carry out intensive programmes to improve earth roads to gravel roads. -Plan for periodic maintenance of roads as soon as they are opened.
	To Provide safe and reliable passage across water bodies and irregular land surface		Currently there are challenges in accessing parts of the county due to undulating terrain and water run-off. There is need to invest in safe and reliable passage to serve communities using them.	-Integrating crossing structures into all road construction projects
	To decongest and expand the County Urban Centers and spur economic development.		There is need to upgrade urban roads to bitumen standard to accelerate development in urban areas	Inclusion of upgrading and maintenance of bitumen roads in each financial year
	To Improve drainage and urban roads sustainability		Most towns in Baringo county have no proper drainage systems. There is need to develop drainages to eliminate cases of flooding and sustain the life of the roads	-Integrate provision of drainage systems into all road construction projects
	To Reduce traffic congestion and ensure order in urban centres		Currently there are few well designed and developed parking in the county. There is need to come up with more parking to ensure smooth flow of traffic and ease congestion.	-construct modern parking lots -Set up parking system and guidelines to maximise utility of parking areas
County Mechanical and Transport Management	To increase the County Machineries fleet and its management		The existing machineries are not enough to meet the needs of the entire county. There is need to acquire more and manage the existing machineries to meet the growing needs in the county.	-Acquire additional number of plant machineries and vehicles --Establish an automated fleet management system
	To have a centralized cost effective and efficient maintenance system for county machineries and vehicles		Currently maintenance of county vehicles and machineries are outsourced to third parties which are expensive and unsustainable. There is need to develop a county workshop to cater for quick repairs and maintenance.	- Establish a county vehicle and machinery maintenance workshop
	To have an organized and effective public transport system in the county by 2022		Currently there is very little control of movement and organization of public transport vehicles. There is need to develop a framework that controls how they are operated.	-Formulate policies and bills that will put in place a framework for the organisation and streamlining of operation of public service vehicles
ICT infrastructure Development	To build ICT and Incubation centers for nurturing innovation and Promote business process outsourcing (BPO's) in the County.		Currently we have 2operational and 1 incomplete ICT centres. There is need for at least 30 more centres.	-Build ICT centers -Build Innovation and incubation centers
	To equip ICT and Incubation centres with modern equipment to		2 ICT and Innovation Centres have been partially equipped. There is need to allocate enough funding for equipping existing and newly established ICT centres	-Acquisitions and installation of modern ICT equipment

Program	Sub-program Objective	Development Gap/Need	Strategies
	foster innovation and ICT promotion		
	To Facilitate Internet Connectivity, system utilization and ICT resource sharing in 85 County Offices by 2022	32 County offices with LAN while 53 other of-fices' LAN are yet to be established	-Establish structured cabling in the offices -Put up metal trunking in the of-fices - Install Internet connectivity in county offices and departments
	To Interlink all county entities(Wards, Sub Counties, Hospitals and Departments to county HQ) for information sharing and Systems Integration	Currently there is no central communication platform due to lack of WAN to facilitate a unified communication and information sharing	-Laying and splicing of fibre optic cables -Erecting masts and installing re- ceivers , repeaters and microwave dishes -Installing of switches, routers, am- plifiers and patch panels -Laying and termination of data ca- bles -Network Configuration
	To construct and equip a reliable data management centre.	Currently there is no Data center in the county thus there is urgent need for a well- equipped data center and a recovery site for business continuity ant to manage the huge data management needs of the county	-Establishing and equipping a data center -Constructing a recovery site -purchase and installation of serv- ers -Installation and integration of sys- tems
	To ease communica- tion and reduce move- ment from one office to another as well as facilitate tele & Video -conferencing	There is no telephone network in county of- fices and premises. There is need to install in- tercom in the 85 county government offices and departments.	-Establish Intercom n video confer- encing facilities -Acquire install and manage a Cus- tomer relations management sys- tem-call center -Establish a switch board for call management
	To improve manage- ment of information for decision making	There are four disintegrated systems in vari- ous departments. There is need to have an integrated Enterprise Resource Planner(ERP) encompassing sectoral systems	-Establish an ERP system -Develop and Integrate sectoral systems
	To ensure security of systems and infor- mation during stor- age, transmission and back-ups.	ICT infrastructure and systems need to be se- cured using firewalls, network monitoring tools and surveillance systems which are cur- rently not in place.	-Install firewalls -Install surveillance systems -corporate anti-virus
	To digitize Vital County Records such as Maps, minutes and person- nel records among others	BCG has no digital repository for its vital rec- ords and documents. There is need to digitize all manual records for ease of use and inte- gration with other county systems.	-Digitize all manual vital records by scanning and creating digital data- bases -Acquire and adopt a good records and document tracking system
	To redesign the exist- ing County website to incorporate new fea- tures with enhanced online security.	Online presence gives the general outlook of the county. There is need to do Website re- designs to ensure it reflects the true picture of the county	-install SSL -Integrate online portals -upgrade CMS -Change design and layout

Program	Sub-program Objective	Development Gap/Need	Strategies
	To promote digital literacy and hence enhance uptake of online government services.	Currently we have trained 3460 persons on ICT literacy. There is need to train more people on ICT to enable uptake of online opportunities and access government services	-Community training -ICT contests -Exhibitions -ICT clinics -Consumer forums
	To Promote and support locally developed ICT solutions and talent	Currently we have Identified, supported and recommended 3 ICT innovators who are being mentored by centum and county Government of west Pokot. There is need to support, mentor and incubate more youths with ideas to actualize their talent	-Fund innovations -Incubate viable ideas -Link innovators with industry players
	To register ICT centers and Innovation centers to be ICT professional examination centers	Currently there is no ICT professional examination center in the County. There is need to register county ICT centers as VUE centers to reduce number of people seeking exam centers in the neighbouring counties.	-Register ICT centers for VUE (CCNA, MCSE, A+, Prince 2, Ressilia and forensic Investigation...) -
	To improve on accuracy of designs and bills of quantities.	There is need to expedite facilitation of Site visit for data collection, Designs and Bills of quantities to ensure accuracy and timely submission of bid documents	-Schedule site visits to carry out conditional surveys with consideration to the actual needs of the project to allow for proper prioritisation of activities.
	To ensure Adherence to specifications.	Currently works officers depend on client departments to facilitate valuation of works which takes a longer time to approve. There is need to have a budget to facilitate the process independently to fasten the process.	-Provide funding specifically for facilitation of regular site visits to ensure timely monitoring at every stage of implementation.
General administration, planning and support services	To sensitize all stakeholders on their roles and quality compliance in project implementation	There is need to carry our stakeholders engagement for smooth implementation of projects	-Carry out workshops and trainings involving stakeholders that will expose and sensitise them on standards and guidelines required as well as their roles in ensuring value for money in projects

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Table 4-5: Sector Programmes and Sub-programmes

Programme Name: General Administration, planning and support services										
Objective: To develop and manage an effective, efficient and secure transport system										
Outcome: Improved service delivery										
Sub Programme	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP1: General administration, planning and support services	To refresh skills in relevant areas.	Increased efficiency and effectiveness in their areas of specializations	0	Staff trained	8	6	4	4	3	16 M
SP2:Transport policy and regulations	Effective and safe transport system									-
SP3: Design of roads and bridges	To effectively cost the roads and its structures	No of Kms and bridges designed								-
Programme Name: Road Infrastructure Development										
Objective: To build and maintain climate-proof transport infrastructure while ensuring effective public transport and traffic management in all parts of the county										
Outcome: Improved living standards and safe transport system in rural areas										
SP 1: Rural Roads development and maintenance	To enhance accessibility in Rural areas	Improved rural roads network	1,486	No. of Kms of roads opened	175	195	215	235	255	3.23 B
	To maintain good and climate-proofed rural road network	Reduced travel time and cost	1,292	No. of Kms of roads maintained	400	450	500	550	600	5.75 B
SP2: Construction of bridges and Structures Development	To provide safe and reliable passage across water bodies and irregular land surface	Improved road safety at crossings	27	No. of crossings and structures constructed	5	6	7	8	9	350 M
Programme Name: Housing, Urban Development and Human Settlement										

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Objective: Foster a vibrant economy										
Outcome: Accelerated development and economic growth										
Sub Programme	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
										Budget
SP1: Urban roads development and maintenance	To decongest and expand the County Urban Centers and spur economic development.	Efficient transport system (time lapse, cost) Level of road safety improved	243	Number of Km of roads upgraded to bitumen	6	9	9	12	12	1.5 B
SP2: Drainages Systems	To Improve sanitation and urban roads sustainability	Healthy working environment and Improved lifespan of urban roads		Length (KMs) of drainage systems and structures constructed	1	1	1	1.5	1.5	30 M
SP3: Bus parks and parking bays	To Reduce traffic congestion and ensure order in urban centres	Organized parking and increased revenue	2	Number of Bus parks and parking yards established	1		1		1	
Programme Name: County Mechanical and Transport Management										
Objective: To build and maintain climate proofed transport infrastructure while ensuring effective public transport and traffic management in all parts of the county										
Outcome: Effective County Mechanization and Transport system										
SP1:Acquisition and Management of equipment and Machineryes	To increase the County Machineries fleet and its management	Effective County transport and mechanization system Improved County preparedness and resilience to Disaster Risk Management	10 Machines	Number of county machineries acquired	4	3	3	2	2	
	To develop and deploy county transport management system	Centralized and effective machinery and transport management system	None	Centralized County transport management system		1	-	-	-	
SP2:Acquisition, Repairs and Maintenance of county vehicles	To establish a centralized cost effective and efficient maintenance system for county machineries and vehicles	Cost effective and sustainable maintenance of County Vehicles and machineries	None	Number of established county Modern and well equipped repairs and maintenance workshops	0	1	1	1	1	
SP3:Management of Public Transport systems	To have an organized and effective public transport system in the county by 2022	Efficient, organized and safe public transport system	unorganized public transport system	Safe and efficient County public transport system framework(Policy and bill formulations)		-	1			

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Objective: To exploit available energy sources, access and promote technological advances which involve use of clean renewable energy and technological innovations.										
Outcome: Improved living standards and safe transport system in rural areas										
Sub Programme	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP1:Street Lighting	To provide a safe and conducive environment to spur economic growth	Improved safety in towns and urban centres Increased business hours	124	Number of street lights and floodlights	120	120	120	120	120	210M
SP2:Rural Electrification	To increase electric power connection in rural areas	Increased households and institutions with access to electricity	10,000	Number of households and institutions connected to electricity	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.5 B

Programme Name: ICT Development										
Objective: To Develop and Maintain Communication Infrastructure, Capacity and Information Systems										
Outcome: Enhanced access to shared data, public information and Services										
Sub Programme	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year 5	
SP1: Software development and e-government system (Automation of County Government processes and services)	To build and equip ICT and Incubation centres for nurturing innovation and Promote BPO's in the County	Enhanced Growth in technology entrepreneurship as well as Knowledge sharing and access to information in the County	2 ICT centers Established	No of ICT and Incubation centres established	1	2	1	1	1	150 M

Programme Name: ICT Development										
Objective: To Develop and Maintain Communication Infrastructure, Capacity and Information Systems										
Outcome: Enhanced access to shared data, public information and Services										
Sub Programme	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year 5	
	To Facilitate Internet Connectivity and ICT resource sharing	Enhanced access to shared data, public information and Services and internet Connectivity	32 County Government offices LAN established	No of Offices with LAN	10	13	12	10	8	110M
	To Interlink all county entities(Wards, Sub Counties, Hospitals and Departments to county HQ) for information sharing and Systems Integration	Enhanced access to Internet, shared data, public information and Services	0	No of interlinked entities to HQ(Main Server)	16	23	23	15	10	180M
	To improve management information for decision making	To promote transparency, efficiency and accountability in service delivery	2 Systems(Health system, Revenue Mgt. System)	No of Systems operational	2	2	2	2	2	190M
SP2: ICT Infrastructure and systems development and management	To digitize Vital County Records (Maps, minutes and personnel records)	- An established information processing Centre that Creates a repository of county information - Digitized County Government records Per Department	0	- No of digitized County Documents	1	1	1	1	1	50M

Programme Name: ICT Development										
Objective: To Develop and Maintain Communication Infrastructure, Capacity and Information Systems										
Outcome: Enhanced access to shared data, public information and Services										
Sub Programme	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year 5	
	To construct and equip a reliable data management centre	Developed information processing Centre and Create a repository for county information	0	No of data centers and recovery sites established and equipped	1		1			100M
	To redesign the existing County website incorporated with enhanced online security	Increased access to information by citizens Improved website interactivity and customer satisfaction	1 Web redesigns done	No of Redesigns done and portals incorporated in the website	1	1	1	1	1	3M
	To register ICT centers and Innovation centers to be ICT professional examination centers	Increased number of certified ICT professionals in the County.	0	No of ICT centers registered as VUE Exam centre			1		1	6M
SP3: ICT promotion and Ideas Incubation (Capacity Building and training on ICT and professional examination	To build and sustain the Capacity of staff and Baringo Citizens to use ICT in service delivery that is timely and affordable Promote digital literacy and enhance uptake of online government services	Skilled and Knowledgeable technical staff Teachers and citizens able to access online government services	3240	-No of trained staff -No of trained teachers on ICT -No of trained Citizens	400	400	400	400	400	50M

Programme Name: ICT Development										
Objective: To Develop and Maintain Communication Infrastructure, Capacity and Information Systems										
Outcome: Enhanced access to shared data, public information and Services										
Sub Programme	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	
SP4:Development , Implementation and maintenance of Management information Systems	To establish sector information systems	Cut operational costs by having systems that can easily track operations	0	-No of Information Systems established and Utilized -No of Modules Implemented	1	1	1	1	1	100M
SP5:Surveillance and Information security systems	To ensure security of systems and information during storage, transmission and back-ups.	Secured Systems, Premises and enhanced information security	1	No of security sites and systems in place	3	2	1	1	1	70M

4.3.1.6 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

This section should provide the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts.

- **Harnessing cross-sector synergies:** Indicate what considerations will be made in respect to harnessing cross-sector synergies arising from possible programme impacts.
- **Mitigating adverse cross-sector impacts:** State the mitigation measures that may be adopted to avoid or manage potential adverse cross-sector impacts.

Table 4-6: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact	Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact
ICT Development	ALL	ICT Infrastructure Develop-Designs omitting ment is the basic requirement Channels that supports All Sectors in Service Delivery	Commu-Adequate Funding Capacity development Infrastructure integration
Software Development, Licensing and Support	Develop-ALL	Forms the basis of Government operational efficiencies Legal and Copyright protection.	Adequate Funding Capacity development Software Integration and Maintenance Use of genuine Software's
Data Content Development and Management	Develop-ALL	Secured and Unified storage of Government records Enhanced Information access and Sharing Saves on Office space	Adequate Funding Capacity development Ensure adequate Infrastructure & Security in Place
ICT training and Capacity building	Capac-ALL	Trained User staff for production Trained Technical staff for systems support	Adequate Funding Effective ICT Infrastructure
Capacity building and stakeholders engagement	Civic education	Treasury	Provide programmers' and budget early enough to be facilitated.
Valuation of Works (Site visit, preparation of payment certificate)	Public administration	M&E frame work in economic planning	Common and coordinated M&E activities.
Acquisition and Management of County Vehicles and Machineries	Man-ALL Sectors	Efficient, Coordinated and controlled County fleet Management Disaster Response, Risk Reduction and preparedness is enhanced.	County Transport policy to be fully adopted and implemented Legislation on linking the Disaster Risk Management unit to the utilization of the county Machinery in cases of emergency.

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact	Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact
County Machineries and vehicles Maintenance and Repairs	All Sectors	All sectors are in need of quality and reliable repairs and maintenance services	Establishment of the County Mechanical and Transport Fund and governing regulations and legislations with the view to enhance revenue collection
Management of Public Transport systems	Urban and town planning, Town Management	Safety in urban roads Traffic management	Operational framework to be established
	National Transport safety Authority	Designated bus parks and stops Boda Boda Management	Traffic transport policy is Progressively amended, adopted and implemented.
Roads Infrastructure Development (Rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads)	ALL	ICT Infrastructure Development is the basic requirement that supports All Sectors in Service Delivery	Adequate Funding Capacity development Infrastructure integration
Crossing and Structures Development)		-Forms the basis of Government operational efficiencies - Legal and Copyright protection.	Adequate Funding Capacity development Software Integration and Maintenance Use of genuine Software's
	ALL	Secured and Unified storage of Government records Enhanced Information access and Sharing Saves on Office space	Adequate Funding Capacity development Ensure adequate Infrastructure & Security in Place
ICT Development (Training and Capacity building)	ALL	Trained User staff for production Trained Technical staff for systems support	- Adequate Funding - Effective ICT Infrastructure

4.3.1.7 Sector Flagship / Transformative Projects

These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation etc. They may be derived from the Kenya Vision 2030 (to be implemented in collaboration with the National Government) or from the County Transformative Agenda. Projects cutting across county borders (cross-county and country projects) should be clearly indicated in this section.

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Table 4-7: Flagship / Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/Outcome	Performance Indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)	Justification
Establishment of Data Center	HQ	Developed information processing Centre and Create a repository for county information	Improved information Management and Security	Functional Data Centre	2018/19	BCG		
Establishment of data Recovery site (BCP)	E/ravine	Establish county Data backup and recovery Site	No system Downtime and data loss	Functional Data recovery site	2019/20	BCG		
Establishment of Wide Area Network (WAN)	ALL Sub counties Linked to HQ	To Interlink all county entities(Wards, Sub Counties, Hospitals and Departments to county HQ) for information sharing and Systems Integration	Enhanced access to Internet access, shared data, public information and Services	Connected County Government entities that communicate	2018/19	BCG		
Construct a fully-fledged mechanical unit with: - Construction equipment; - Modern automobile workshop	HQ Kabarnet	To have a centralized cost effective and efficient machine and vehicle repairs and maintenance system	Cost Effective and reliable repairs and maintenance services	Well-equipped and functional workshop ; - Number of county Machineries and vehicles repaired and maintained; Cost saving analysis	2019-2021	County Government and PPP	100 million	Greatly reduce cost of repair and maintenance of county equipment and vehicles. Enable regular maintenance of county equipment and vehicle as well as ensure use of quality parts.
Maili Kumi -Kisanana – Waseges - Mukutani – Tangulbei – Kokwototo – Akwichatis – Nasorot (87 km)	Mogotio – Baringo south – Tiaty sub counties	To enhance intercounty relations and enhance economic growth.	Increased business activities in the corridor, reduced cases of insecurity due to accessibility	Number of Km of road constructed	2019-2022	County and National government	2.7 billion	Open up trade between Nakuru, Baringo and Turkana counties while linking to LAPSET Road. enhance security by supporting the Amaya triangle peace initiative

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Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/Outcome	Performance Indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)	Justification
Mugie – Churo – Loruk - B17 – Kipcherere – Kasisit – Talai junction (C660) – Kabartonjo – Kapkiamo – Kaptiony – Barwessa (135 Kms)	Tiaty – Baringo south – Baringo North	To enhance intercounty relations and enhance economic growth.	Increase business activities in the corridor and improve accessibility of goods e.g. Livestock to the Isiolo abattoir	Number of Km of road upgraded to bitumen standards	2019-2022	County and National government	6 billion	Open up tourism circuit from Kerio Valley to Laikipia. Improve food security through ease of movement of goods from Mochongoi directly come through Baringo and not Laikipia. Improve security response by opening up the areas
Tumboiywo-Kituro-Kiptilit – Riwo Bokorin – Seretunin – Kaptumo – Talai – (37 km)Kabartonjo	Baringo Central and Baringo North	Open up the area for development	Increased business activity	Number of Km of road constructed	2019-2022	County and National government	1.2 billion	Reduce congestion in the major towns by creating direct routes to Ravine and Kabartonjo, drastically reduce travel time and cost. Enhance trade and spur economic growth
Construction of headquarter offices with fully equipped modern laboratories	Baringo Central	Provide a conducive working environment for all staff. Facilitate testing of road construction material	Centralized operation of staff. Improve quality of road construction materials used	Number of offices constructed. Number of fully equipped modern laboratories	2019-2021	County Government	50 million	Centralized organization and operation of staff. Accommodate staff that currently has no office space. Eliminate use of substandard construction materials
Construction of Lake Kapnarok – Rimoi Bridge	Baringo Central	Provide a direct link between Kerio Valley and Lake Kapnarok	Improved tourism activities. Enhanced security	length of bridge constructed	2019-2021	County Government	50 million	Complete tourism circuit between Kerio Valley and Baringo. Increase county revenue from increased tourism activities. Improve security response in risk prone areas

4.3.2 Environmental Protection, Water & Natural Resources

Sector Introduction

Development priorities and strategies for the Sector shall best be understood through an exposition of the composition, vision, mission, goal(s) and strategic objectives relevant to sector.

Sector/Subsector Composition

The sector of Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources is comprised of 5 Sub-sectors, namely:

- Environment and Natural Resources
- Water, Sewerage and irrigation
- Mining
- Wildlife
- Tourism

Vision

Water for all in a clean, safe and sustainable environment

Mission

To enhance access to clean and safe water, high quality sewerage services and conserving environment while promoting sustainable utilization of natural resources

Table 4-8: The Sector's overall goal and strategic objectives

Thematic Pillar	Sector Goal	Sector Strategic Objectives
Universal access to social amenities for improved standard of living	To ensure ease of access to clean water and sewerage services while protecting and conserving the environment including sustainable utilization of natural resources.	To construct and maintain water supply and sewerage infrastructure
		To protect, conserve and nurture environmental resources including promotion of tourist attraction sites
		To promote exploitation of natural resources in a sustainable manner
		To build institutional capacity for provision and management of water and sewerage services, environmental protection
		To develop tourism potential through conservation of wildlife and natural resources as well as optimal exploitation of tourism products

Sectoral Linkages

It is recognized that the Sector's mandate and activities impacts on country international commitments, e.g., the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), national strategic objectives/plans as well as county commitments (e.g., Governor's manifesto).

The following are the relevant linkages envisaged by the Sector.

Vision 2030

The Vision 2030 recognizes infrastructure services (transport, telecommunications, energy, water, sewerage and sanitation and meteorological services) as foundations for socio-economic transformation. The following goals of the Vision are relevant to the Sector:

- Providing a utility sector (water, sewerage and electricity) which is modern, customer-oriented and technologically-enabled to provide efficient, cost-effective, quality services to all citizens
- Protecting the environment as a national (county) asset and conserving it for the benefit of future generations and the wider international (national) community.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sector shall be guided by the following 4 Goals of SDGs in pursuit of its mandate and development agenda.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

AU Agenda 2063 Framework

The AU Agenda 2063 goals relevant to the Sector are the following:

1. A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.
2. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.

Governor's Manifesto

The Governor in his 7-Pillar Manifesto envisions increase in sustainable access to clean and affordable water as well as clean environment for living to the residents of Baringo

Table 4-9: Sector Development gaps & Intervention Strategies

Sub Programme Objective	Development Gap/Need	Strategies
To construct and maintain sustainable water supplies for domestic, livestock and Industrial use	Long walking distances to water sources	Construct/Extend pipelines/ Rehabilitate Water supply and waste water facilities/ Enhance M&E framework
	Inadequate quality water supply	
	Aged Water infrastructure	Develop County water Policy inline to the National policy 1999 / Climate change adaptation/ DRM
	Lack of waste water disposal facilities	Resource mobilization,
	Inefficient water management systems	Active involvement of all stakeholders in water development activities /Increase the No. of technical human resource/ Increase funding
	Inadequate resources- design, Human, monetary, O&M...	

Sub Programme Objective	Development Gap/Need	Strategies
To Construct and Maintain Sustainable Irrigation Infrastructures	Inadequate sustainable irrigation infrastructure Aged infrastructure Inadequate water resources/storage Inefficient technology Inadequate funding Inefficient water management systems	Rehabilitation of existing infrastructure Design and Construction of dams Development of Irrigation policy, master plan and regulations Enhanced Resource mobilization
To rehabilitation degraded land and Wetlands And reduction of invasive plant species	Degraded areas Degraded vegetation cover in the County	Construction of soil erosion control structures.
Promotion Tourism attraction sites	Low visitor arrivals hence low revenue Unexploited tourism potential	Enhance marketing strategies Develop a sustainable Tourism industry
Mainstreaming of climate change	Climate change adverse impacts Increasing climate change related disasters	Establishment of tree nurseries Enhancement of afforestation programs
Tourism product diversification and facilities development	Underdeveloped tourism product base and corresponding facilities	Climate proof infrastructure Adaptation measures practiced
County Forest conservation and management	Low levels of forest conservation	Explore alternative products and promote investment opportunities.
To diversify Tourism Marketing Strategies	Low marketing strategies and county brand visibility	Planting of trees in deforested lands and farm lands.
To ensure sustainable waste environment	Increasing levels of pollution due to solid waste and health hazards	Develop collateral materials and participate in local and international sector fairs and exhibitions.
To promote local and foreign tourism	Lack of public access to Baringo conservation area Untapped tourism potential area and activities	Construction of dumpsites
wildlife and landscape conservation	Unprotected and unpreserved biodiversity	Mapping/surveying and fencing
To increase volume of water	Loss of water springs and catchment degradation	Map, gazette and establish the supportive infrastructure
Establishment of county Geo parks (Paleo/archeological sites(culture, ICT)	Lack of data on community geo-sites potential, Museums and field study/Research Centres.	Management plans formulation and implementation
To rehabilitation degraded land and Wetlands And reduction of invasive plant species	Degraded areas Degraded vegetation cover in the County	Protection of springs and river bank tree planting
Promotion Tourism attraction sites	Low visitor arrivals hence low revenue Unexploited tourism potential	Mapping and Inventory of the Geo-sites.

Identification of Sector development priorities

The sector has considered a number of priorities in the plan period which include:

- a) Completion of ongoing water projects in urban and rural areas to increase the number of people connected to safe piped water. This will be achieved by leveraging on new - boreholes (plan to acquire drilling machine) and small dams including large dams from national government and existing infrastructures such as Kirandich and Chemususu Dams. It is expected that once this projects are complete, water shortage in major towns and accessibility in rural areas will be addressed and youth and women will be engaged in other productive areas of the economy.
- b) Resource mobilize funds to facilitate construction of sewerage and solid waste dumpsites in two major urban areas of the county as well as acquisition of land banks
- c) Completion of pans/small dams and multipurpose large-scale dams currently under various stages of implementation
- d) Promotion of local and international tourism and continuous investment in infrastructure to facilitate tourism growth. More emphasize will be put on infrastructure development and marketing strategies.
- e) We will be leveraging on new - boreholes and small dams including large dams from national government and existing infrastructures such as Kirandich and Chemususu Dams that have not been exploited fully. We also plan to increase access of sewerage services in Kabarnet Town'
- f) The Governor intends to enhance access to quality health and a clean environment for living in Baringo County. We will invest in modern equipment and personnel.

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Table 4-10: Sector Programmes

Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name: General Administration, Planning and Support Services Objective: To improve service delivery Outcome: Improved service delivery to the citizens										
SP1: 1. General Administration, Planning and Support Services	To improve service delivery	Improved service delivery								
SP2: Policy and Legal Development	To improve governance in the sub sector	Improved governance in the sub sector								
Programme: Water resource development and management Objective: To construct and maintain sustainable water supplies for domestic, livestock and Industrial use Outcome: Increased access to clean and safe water for socio economic growth										
SP1: Water Supplies infrastructure	To Increase access, capacity and efficiency	Improve and expand water services	261	No of water schemes	165	215	190	180	180	1000
SP2:Water Harvesting storage and floods control	Increase water coverage	Improved water access	157	No. of Rain water Harvesting structures supplied to institutions	30	30	25	20	20	25
Pan/Small Dam Construction	Increase access to water for livestock and irrigation	Improved water access	145	No. of pan/dams constructed	20	16	13	12	10	500
Surface Runoff water Harvesting structures (Kelelwa to L. Baringo)	Increase access to water for livestock and irrigation	Improved water access for livestock and irrigation	1	No of water structures constructed	0	2	2	3	3	200
SP3: Ground Water Development Programme (Drilling and Equipping of Bore holes	Increase access and coverage	Improved water access	202	No. of bore holes drilled and equipped	10	10	8	6	5	390
SP4: Institutional development and management.	Enhance water and utility services Provide access to sanitation and sewerage services	Improved water governance and management of water services	2	No. of water companies established	2	0	0	0	0	20
				No. water policies reviewed and developed						

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Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)	
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Programme: Sewerage and sanitation services											
Objective: To reduce water related diseases											
Outcome: Improved sanitation and health of the urban population											
SP1:Feasibility studies, detailed designs and preparation of bills of quantities	Provide access to sanitation and sewerage services	Design reports for 6 towns	0	No. of fully design sewerages projects	3	3				120	
Acquisition of land and infrastructure development	Provide access to sanitation and sewerage services	Improved sanitation		No. of sewerage facilities	2	1	1	1	1	2000	
Programme Name: Irrigation Infrastructures											
Objective: To Construct and Maintain Sustainable Irrigation Infrastructures											
Outcome: Increased access to adequate water supply for Irrigation activities											
SP1:County Head works and conveyance systems	Increase water available for irrigation	Improved water availability for irrigation	27	No. of irrigation structures developed	7	5	3	1	3	570	
SP2:Expanded National Irrigation Programme	Increase water available for irrigation	Improved water availability for irrigation	3	No. of irrigation structures developed	4	1	1	1	1	9B	

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Sub Programme	Specific objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Programme Name: Environmental conservation and management										
Objective; To ensure sustainable environment. (derived from your strategic plans)										
Outcome: well conserved environment										
SP1: Solid waste management	To promote sustainable solid waste management	Clean and healthy environment	2	No. of Dumpsites	2	2	2	2	2	532M
SP2: River bank and spring protection	To protect and conserve water resources.	Regular water flow and spring catchment protection	42 water springs protected	Number of springs protected -Number of trees planted	11	13	12	14	10	440.5 M
SP3:Botanical Gardens & Recreation Parks Establishment & Development	To establish balance between development & environment	Greener & Improved urban environment	1No. Recreational Park	NO. of Recreational & botanical gardens established	2	2	2	2	2	100M
	To meet the recreational needs of the public To provide a learning center on nature	Increased involvement of public in environment conservation Urban open space better utilized								
SP4: Wetlands protection	To rehabilitate and restore degraded and lost wetlands in the county. To establish an Inventory of wetlands To map/ Survey and protect the key wetlands To mainstream national wetlands policy.	Restoration of Wetland ecosystem functions and Benefits.	4 4 No Wetlands Conserved	No. of wetlands restored and rehabilitated No. of wetlands identified, surveyed/ mapped and protected. No. of policies mainstreamed/ Integrated	2	3	3	2	2	48M

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Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Budget
Programme Name: Natural resource conservation ,exploitation and management										
Objective: sustainable use of natural resources										
Outcome: well conserved environment										
SP1:County Forest con- servation and manage- ment	To increase vegetation cover To rehabilitate and protect de- graded county forests.	Increased benefits from forest and forest products	Currently at 33%	No. of trees planted. % increase in vegetation cover. No. of forests rehabilitated (Surveyed/ Mapped) & protected.	34.2%	35.6%	37%	37%	39%	100M
CFA formation and devel- opment of FMP	Promote sustainable forest management	Increased benefit sharing by commu- nity Increased community involvement	8 no CFAs 2 No FMPs	NO. of CFA NO. of FMP						14M
SP2:Catchment Protection & Conservation Lakes Baringo, Bogoria & Kamnarok Catchment ar- eas, Kapkong, Solian, Embinyiny, Chemususu, Kipsaa, Samiswane, Konjulul, mwachon swamp,mumberes, Emsos river,Kamindaram	To protect and conserve county water catchment areas	Increased protected catchment areas, In- creased water quantity and improved quality	%	No. of site protected and conserved. Increased volume of water flow.						50M
Soil and water conserva- tion	To rehabilitate and restore the degraded lands.	Increased productiv- ity of the degraded lands.	12 NO sites rehabilitated and restored	No. of KM of gullies rehabilitated and restored. Acreage of land rehabilitated / re- stored.	3 3	4 4	4 3	5 2	3 4	57 M 30 M
SP3: Renewable Energy development and man- agement	To promote sustainable energy production & use.	Reduction in the cost of Energy use.	2000 NO of Energy sav- ing stoves.	No of Energy production technologies promoted.						20M

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Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Budget
	To promote use of Efficient En- ergy devices			No. of energy efficient Devices pro- moted No. of HH benefited.						
SP4: Mining and Quarry- ing development and Management	To ensure sustainable exploita- tion of Minerals and quarrying materials	Increased income from mining activities	83 No of Quarrying and mining sites identi- fied	No of Sites sustainably used.						14M
SP5: Climate change ad- aptation and mitigation.	To develop cost effective and sustainable climate change management measures To integrate climate change management in all sectors/ Agencies and PPP Mainstreaming of the National Climate Policy and Legislations to County Climate change Policy and Legislations	Reduced vulnerability to climate change ef- fects. Increased synergies from collaboration.	2 No re- search pro- jects on wildlife.	No. of Sensitization campaigns on Mit- igation and Adaptation measures. No. Of Collaborations No. of policies. No. of legislations.						45M
SP6: Legal, Regulatory, Policy and Institutional Framework	To strengthen county legal pol- icy and institutional framework on Environment management. (County Environment policy, County Environment manage- ment Bill,)	Improved Environment quality and standards.	2 No legisla- tions	No. of legislation and policies enacted.						15M
SP7: Wildlife conservation and management	Development of site manage- ment plans. Development of biodiversity in- ventory and census. Fragile Ecosystem management and Endangered Biodiversity protection (Greater Kudu, Klip- springers Tarminalia ssp)	Well managed wild- life and increased benefits	1 No. man- agement plan (under review) 1 NO. bio- diversity in- ventory	NO. of site Plans Biodiversity database Increase in biodiversity community	8	12	10	5	5	40M

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Sub Programme	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Programme Name: Tourism product development and promotion										
Objective; to ensure sustainable environment of (derived from your strategic plans)										
Outcome: Well Conserved Environment										
SP1:Tourism promotion and marketing	Increased number of tourist. Increase Revenue Opening of untapped areas	Increased number of tourist. Increase Revenue Opening of untapped areas	2National reserves, 1.conservancy area 22 conservancies ,9 forest reserves ,geological sites, viewpoints ,Caves ,cultural and heritage sites	Number tourist received						1230M
	-Branding -local and international exhibition trade fairs	-Branding -local and international exhibition trade fairs	-County Tourism ambassadors (previously Miss tourism) -KICC exhibition MICE -NOREB exhibition -Inter county exhibition -Berlin/Britain, South Africa, Japan China, indaba, UK -Markets -Media marketing. marketing collaterals websites	-increased visitor numbers #Diversify tourism knowledge products						180M
	To network and popularize geoparks/geosites locally, regional and globally. To become part of Global Geo park Network Dossier of UNESCO	Conservation of cultural & geological heritage sites Employment creation Opening up new tourism opportunities	2 geosites	NO. of designated geo sites NO. of partnerships No of tourist statistics Increased in the circuit flow	9	9	6	3	3	30M

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Sub Programme	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets						
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget	
SP2:Niche tourism development and diversification	To Diversify tourism and niche products	Diversification of the niche products	-Sport tourism -Heritage festive (cultural Tourism). Tourism Information centre Improve -existing Airstrips -County hospitality facilities (Block Hotel) -County Hostels and bandas -Courtesy Bus	Tourism growth Increase of revenue						120M	
SP3: Tourism Training and capacity building	To increase tourism knowledge To increased community awareness. To increase sense of Community ownership through Conservancies	increased tourism knowledge Increased community awareness Increased sense of Community ownership through Conservancies	Awareness creation	No of employees trained. No of community members capacitated.						20M	
SP4:Tourism infrastructure development	To establish and create the public beaches	Tourist areas organized and mainstreamed	No. of county Tourist public beaches.	Improved Tourism Growth & clients satisfaction						70M	
Lake Bogoria /Baringo Infrastructure development	To increase tourism accessibility to the Reserve.	Increase accessibility. Customers satisfaction	Road network open and up-graded	No of tourist Increased revenue						60M	
	To brand lake Baringo conservation area as a prime tourism destination area.	Increased tourist visitation and diversification	Branded tourism facilities by building education centres, hostels, curio shop, eco toilet Reptile park in place	No of tourist Increased revenue						50M	

4.3.3 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

This section provides the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts.

Table 4-11: Cross-Sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Water and Sanitation Services	Health Agriculture, Lands, and urban planning , Education	Active involvement of stakeholders during projects identification, planning and implementation	Soil erosion	Tree planting, check dam construction
			De-forestation	Tree planting
			Land ownership conflicts	Policy development and sensitization , mapping out all public land including newly acquired land for projects
			Water and Land pollution	Provide potable water downstream of the sewerage treatment plant – urban area
Irrigation Development			Soil erosion	Tree planting, check dam construction
			De-forestation	Tree planting
			Land ownership conflicts	Policy development and sensitization
			Water use conflict	Train farmers on water management
			Pollution from farm inputs	Training of farmers alternative use of farm inputs
			Rising water tables/ salivation	Train farmers on water management/ Drainage
Cross-Sectoral Impacts: Environment, Natural Resources, Wildlife and Tourism				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Soil and water Conservation	Environment, water and agriculture	Soil erosion control, construction of pan and check dams	Soil erosion causing environmental degradation, soil infertility,	Agriculture/environment/water-embankment of gabions, water pans and terraces.
			Siltation of water bodies, insufficient water supply	Environment-planting of trees along river banks and riparian reserves.
				Water/agriculture-designs and supervision.
Spring and catchment protection	Environment and water	Catchment destruction, diminishing water from the spring for supply.	1.Environmental degradation,	Water-construction of water points, troughs and distribution of water.
			2. Inadequate supply of water.	Environment-conservation works like; tree planting and catchment protection by fencing.
				Water/environment-awareness creation
Tourism products and facilities	Tourism and transport	Park management In charge road, transport and communication	1.service to the tourists	Designs of the circuit layout in the park,
			2.security patrols	Design of the roads and construction
			3.circuit connectivity	

4.3.3.1 Flagship / County Transformative Projects

These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation etc. These are high impact projects which require collaboration with the National Government/Development Partners or from the County Transformative Agenda.

The flagship projects for Water and Sanitation Sub-sector have been identified and prioritized on the basis of the impact and socio-economic benefits which are expected to accrue upon implementation. The following represents the list and brief description of these projects:

1. Reticulation water system for urban centres and upcoming towns

The subsector is planning to construct and/or rehabilitate water supply systems in all the six sub county headquarters. This is necessitated by the population increase in towns due to the rural – urban migration in search of essential services and change of livelihoods for economic empowerment. Therefore, the current water supply which is not adequate has to be developed at a faster rate to be commensurate to the growing population.

2. Development of major rural water supplies

The sector has categorised areas in terms of water resource availability and reliability. There are locations that lack the essential resource in quantity and quality. Therefore needs an affirmative action in allocation of funds and development of available water resources to promote equality in water service provision and socio- economic development

3. Upgrading of JICA boreholes

The 70 JICA boreholes in Baringo Central, North and South was a grant from The Government of Japan, a program that started on February 2014 and ended in March 2016. The boreholes were completed and functional with point source water supply. The sector has prioritized 40 boreholes with high yield for further development extensions to increase water coverage.

4. Construction of multi-purpose dams

The County topography is very potential for construction of dams across the East and west of Tugen hills, Ngelecha, Lembus and Tiaty hills. The program will increase water service provision significantly for domestic and livestock use, and, water for irrigation.

5. Irrigation infrastructure

Baringo County is one of the counties under ASAL faced with water accessibility stress for complete cycle of crop production resulting to recurrent food insecurity. Construction of irrigation infrastructure along the permanent and seasonal rivers for abstraction of water for irrigation will reduce farmers' dependency on rain fed agriculture to irrigated agriculture which is a sustainable way towards food security. The sector has prioritized allocation of adequate funds for construction of weirs, canals or convergence pipelines and on-farm structures to facilitate irrigation on the potential areas.

6. Sanitation facilities

The six sub county headquarters which are towns and upcoming towns respectively have no sewerage systems for liquid waste. Kabarnet town sewerage system has been partially funded under Kirandich Phase II.

The Sector has prioritized the completion of the sewerage system for Kabarnet town and El-dama Ravine. The detailed designs and purchase of sewerage land for Marigat and Mogotio is planned to be undertaken during the planning period (2018 – 2022).

7. Water Governance and management

Water governance and management policy for both water services and Irrigation water will be developed for sustainability of water service provision. The sector will focus on strengthening County Water Companies for effective water service management through subsidy to the institutions.

8. Purchase of plant machinery

The sector is planning to purchase drilling rigs and excavators for efficient and effective project implementation and thus faster service delivery to Baringo citizens. Areas with high potential for underground water will be mapped for drilling, while silted pans to be prioritized for de-silting program using the excavators

9. Value addition through water bottling

The Water Companies which acts as the County agents for water service provision will be funded to develop water bottling unit to enhance Company revenue and market the County.

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Table 4-12: Projects/ programmes for Water and Irrigation sub sector

Project Name	Location (Ward)	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Mogotio Urban town water supply	Mogotio	Provide adequate water to the town residents	Town reticulation system, elevated storage facilities, water kiosks ; Social economic growth, reduction of water borne diseases, increased revenue base	9km of distribution lines, , elevated steel tanks	2018-2020	BCG/National Government/Development partners	30M
Marigat Town Water Supply	Marigat	Provide adequate water to the town residents	Town reticulation system, storage facilities, water kiosks, improvement of T/Works, augmentation from 3no. existing boreholes, upgrading of pumping systems ; Social economic growth, reduction of water borne diseases, increased revenue base	15km pipeline, additional 225m ³ , high powered 5No. pump sets	2018-2021	BCG/National Government/Development partners	50M
Chemolingot town water supply	Ribkwo	Provide adequate water to the town residents	Town reticulation system, change technology of 2no. boreholes, Improve Chewarany springs and gravitate to Chemolingot town, storage facilities, increased revenue base	7km pipeline within the town, 6km gravity main from Chewarany to Chemolingot, 225m ³ tanks, 2 no. solar pump units installed	2018-2020	BCG/National Government/Development partners	40M
Kabartonjo town water supply	Kabartonjo	Provide adequate water to the town residents	Improvement of Town reticulation system, Upgrading pumping systems	5km pipeline within the town, 2no. pumping system	2019-2021	BCG/National Government/Development partners	20M
Eldama Ravine town Water Supply	Ravine	Provide adequate water to	Improvement of reticulation system	13km pipeline of assorted pipe sizes,	2018- 2021	BCG/National Government/Development partners	40M

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Project Name	Location (Ward)	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
		the town residents		15no. zonal control valves			
Kabarnet Town water supply	Kabarnet	Provide adequate water to the town residents and its environs	Improvement reticulation system within the town, storage facilities and pipeline extensions to Oinmoi, Salawa, Kurumboopsoo, KiwanjaNdege, Kapchomuso	30km pipeline of assorted pipe sizes, 3no. 225m ³ tanks, control valves	2018-2022	BCG/National Government/Development partners	120M
Rural Water Supply schemes	E/Ravine, Mogotio, Baringo South, Baringo Central, Baringo North and Tiaty	Provide adequate water to the Rural residents	Improvement / Establishment of potential rural water supplies at Timboroa, Kipketum, Lama, Soke, Embosos, OlArabel, Tangulbei, Koloa, , Bosei , Ketiborok, SachoSoi, Kapkong	12 No potential Rural water supplies Constructed with conveyance systems, storage facilities established	2018-2022	BCG/National Government/Development partners	393M
Project for rural water development (JICA boreholes)	3 sub counties	Improvement of boreholes reticulation system	Improvement/Establishment of pipelines, storage facilities and pumping units	40 No. boreholes	2018-2022	BCG/National Government/Development partners	200M
Irrigation Infra-structures	Baringo Central, Baringo South, Mogotio, Tiaty and Baringo North	Provide adequate Water for Irrigation	Establish Irrigation schemes at Kapkelelwa, Embossos, Nyalilbuch and Kaptuya,	5 No. Irrigation Schemes with conveyance systems	2018 - 2021	BCG/National Government/Development partners	600M
Sanitation Facilities	Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine, Marigat and Mogotio	Provide safe wastewater disposal facilities to major towns	Designs and Construction of sewerage treatment works and sewerage lines in Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine.	2No. sewerage sites purchased, Modern Sewerage treatment works in three towns	2018 -2021	National Government/Development partners BCG to facilitate the design and stakeholder involvement	1.3B 30 M.

County Spatial Framework, Development Priorities and Strategies

Project Name	Location (Ward)	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
			Detailed engineering designs and land acquisition for sewerage projects for Marigat and Mogotio towns	Detailed design and land for 2 towns			
Water Governance and Management	Rural and Urban water supplies	Provide strategic legal guidelines for effective and functional management	Review /Harmonize / Establishment of Water Policy and Water Master Plan in relation to devolution, Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Management, Capacity building	1 No of Water Policy established and enforced; Capacity building on water management to water service providers	2018 - 2022	BCG/National Government/Development partners	6M
Value addition through Water bottling	Baringo South	Provide clean and safe drinking water for local community, Tourism and Hotel Industry	Establish a water bottling company as an Income generating activity enable enhanced socio economic growth	1 No. Bottling Company established	2018 - 2022	BCG/National Government/Development partners	10M
Construction of Multi-Purpose Dams	County	Provide adequate water supply for domestic, Industrial and livestock use	Establishment of Strategic multi – purpose dams for improved water accessibility Designs and implementation of project two and two feasibility and detailed designs dams to be prioritized in Baringo County. The dams under consideration include: Radat, Kaptiony, Amaya, Beregei, Kipsaa, Oke, Chebuskech, Kiboino, Ketiborok, Kimiren, Waseges, Kaptiony, Keringet, Loiwat, Chesawach, Sibilo, Sosion, Kiplombe, Lomulel, Lawina,	2 No. Multi- purpose dams constructed with auxiliary systems 2. No to be fully designed	2018 - 2022	National Government/Development partners BCG to facilitate pre-feasibility and stakeholder process with a 1% contribution in budget	20 B

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Project Name	Location (Ward)	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indi- cators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
			Sereton, Kiptengwel in Lembus, Chebaran in Emining ward, Tabare and Kirobon dams				
Drilling Rig	County	Provide afforda- ble costs for drilling of Bore- holes	Increase No of BH drilled per year, Improve water availability,	1 No Drilling Rig complete with aux- iliaries / Equipment	2018 – 2020	BCG	50M
Excavator for water pans de- silting	County	Provide afforda- ble cost for de- silting water pans	Increase storage capacities for live- stock and domestic use	1 No. Excavator	2020-2022	BCG	20M
Environmental protection, Natural Resource protection and Tourism management							
Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indi- cators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Soil and water conservation	Three per sub county	Restore the de- graded lands.	Well Conserved soil and water re- source	Healed lands and reduced siltation in the water bodies.	2018-2022	BCG, KVDA, WRMA, NEMA, NDMA, ASAL, Na- tional Government, FAO	150M
Massive tree planting/grow- ing	County wide	To increase veg- etation cover in the County	Improved tree cover	Number of trees planted.	2018-2022	BCG,KFS,WARMA,KWS,C OMMUNITY FOREST US- ERS,NEMA,KEFRI and NGOs, KVDA, GDC, GoK, FAO	100M
Formation of community forest associa- tions and prep- aration of for- est manage- ment plans	2 county forests blocks per sub county	Enhancement of forest conserva- tion and man- agement.	Sustainable forest resource use	No. of CFAs formed and forest manage- ment plans docu- ments with signed forest management agreements.	2018-2022	BCG, KFS, WARMA, KWS, COMMUNITY FOREST US- ERS, NEMA, KEFRI and NGOs.	50M

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County Spatial Framework, Development Priorities and Strategies

Project Name	Location (Ward)	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indi- cators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Solid waste management dumpsites	One per sub county (Towns)	Clean and healthy environ- ment	Enhanced solid waste manage- ment,	No of dumpsites de- veloped	2018-2022	BCG,NEMA, WRMA, Na- tional Government	50M
Tourism Mar- keting and branding	County Tourism facilities and products	To put the county in the National and in- ternational tour- ism map	Upgraded marketing systems	Increased No of tourists and Niche Market.	2018 2022	BCG, KWS, KWCA, UNESCO, NRT,KTb, Magi- cal Kenya, KTF, Kenya Tourism Levy, Brand Kenya,NOREB, KVDA, Kenya Marine Authority, Kenya Ports Authority, KNATCOM	100M
Public Beach	(Lake Baringo)	To enhance Cust- omer satisfac- tion and increas- ing revenue	Enhanced management of the Re- serves	Well-developed Public Beaches, Ad- ministrative blocks and the gates.	2018-2022	BCG, KWS, KWCA, UNESCO, NRT,KTb, Magi- cal Kenya, KTF, Kenya Tourism Levy, Brand Kenya,NOREB, KVDA, Kenya Marine Authority, Kenya Ports Authority, KNATCOM	50M
Modern gate	Emsos Gate- Lake Bogoria	To open up ac- cess to Lake Bo- goria National Reserve while tapping new markets	Increased no. of Tourists	Increased Revenue	2018 -2022	BCG, KWS, KWCA, UNESCO, NRT,KTb, Magi- cal Kenya, KTF, Kenya Tourism Levy, Brand Kenya,NOREB, KVDA, Kenya Marine Authority, Kenya Ports Authority, KNATCOM	40M

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Project Name	Location (Ward)	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indi- cators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Infrastructural Development in lake Kamnarok National reserve.	Lake Kamnarok	To enhance proper management of the reserve	Reduced Human Wildlife Conflict Increased No of Tourists	Harmonious co-existence Increased Revenue	2018- 2022	BCG, KWS, KWCA, UNESCO, NRT, KTB, Magical Kenya, KTF, Kenya Tourism Levy, Brand Kenya,NOREB, KVDA, Kenya Marine Authority, Kenya Ports Authority, KNATCOM FAO	100M
Mainstreaming Climate change into Departmental programmes	County wide	To build county climate change resilient society.	Climate change Copying and adaptive measures practiced	Reduced incidence and occurrence of Climate change effects	2018 to 2022	BCG, KEFRI, KFS, KWS, NEMA, KVDA, NDMA, UN Agencies and NGOs FAO.	
Establishment of Rothschild Giraffe Sanctuary(Baringo Giraffe)	Ruko Conservancy	To increase wild-life diversity and enhance tourism	Increased tourism revenues	Number of visitors and increase in revenue levels	2018-2022	BCG, KWS, Non-state actors and Ruko conservancy	20 M

4.3.3.2 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

This section provides the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts.

Table 4-13: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Water and Sanitation Services	Health Agriculture, Lands, and urban planning , Education	Active involvement of stakeholders during projects identification, planning and implementation	Soil erosion	Tree planting, check dam construction
			De-forestation	Tree planting
			Land ownership conflicts	Policy development and sensitization , mapping out all public land including newly acquired land for projects
			Water and Land pollution	Provide potable water downstream of the sewerage treatment plant – urban area
Irrigation Development			Soil erosion	Tree planting, check dam construction
			De-forestation	Tree planting
			Land ownership conflicts	Policy development and sensitization
			Water use conflict	Train farmers on water management
			Pollution from farm inputs	Training of farmers alternative use of farm inputs
			Rising water tables/ salination	Train farmers on water management/ Drainage
Cross-Sectoral Impacts: Environment, Natural Resources, Wildlife and Tourism				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Soil and water Conservation	Environment, water and agriculture	Soil erosion control, construction of pan and check dams	Soil erosion causing environmental degradation, soil infertility, Siltation of water bodies, insufficient water supply	- Agriculture/environment/water-embankment of gabions, water pans and terraces. - Environment-planting of trees along river banks and riparian reserves. - Water/agriculture-designs and supervision.
Spring and catchment protection	Environment and water	Catchment destruction, diminishing water from the spring for supply.	1.Environmental degradation, 2. Inadequate supply of water.	- Water-construction of water points, troughs and distribution of water. - Environment-conservation works like; tree planting and catchment protection by fencing. - Water/environment-awareness creation
Tourism products and facilities	Tourism and transport	Park management Interchange road, transport and communication	1.service to the tourists 2.security patrols 3.circuit connectivity	- Designs of the circuit layout in the park, - Design of the roads and construction

4.3.4 Agriculture Rural and Urban Development (ARUD) Sector

4.3.4.1 Introduction

The Agricultural Rural and Urban Development Sector comprises of the following five sub-Sectors: Agriculture; Livestock Development; Fisheries Development; Irrigation; Lands, Housing and Urban development National Land Commission (NLC) and Irrigation.

The sector also has; one (1) Agriculture Machinery Services (AMS) and one (1) Agriculture Farmers training institution.

The sector is identified as one of the six sectors aimed at delivering the 10 percent economic growth rate under the Vision 2030. It contributes to economic and social development of the country and the county through enhancing food security; income generation; employment and wealth creation; foreign exchange earnings as well as security of land tenure and public land management. It also contributes to economic growth through forward and backward linkages with other sectors.

The Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the Blue Economy sub-sectors directly contributed to the county's economy through linkages with trade, manufacturing, distribution and other service related sectors. The subsectors contribute for formal employment at about 80 percent of the total employment.

Land as a factor of production is critical to economic, social, political and cultural development. Secure access to land, sustainable land use planning and equitable distribution of land remain immensely important for food security, employment creation and the socioeconomic development of the county. In view of the foregoing, the National Land Commission and department of Lands and Physical Planning in partnership with other stakeholders i.e. FAO are implementing policies and enforcing legal frameworks governing the land resource in the County.

The sector has Agriculture Machinery Services and training institution at Eldama Ravine that play a critical role in land use and capacity building; and dissemination of technologies, information and knowledge aimed at increasing productivity, competitiveness and guiding decision making in the sector. It also has a number of NGOs, CBOs and private sector players that contribute that contribute immensely to the sub sectors development

The sector has established appropriate structures to enhance coordination of service delivery by the two departments. These include; Sector Working Groups (SWGs) on Food Security, Extension and Capacity Building; Projects and Inputs; Policies, Legislations and Standards; and Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication. The sector has also established Land and Urban Committees. The committees are involved in public land administration and management; dissemination of information; and resolution of land disputes and conflicts. In addition, the sector continues to undertake capacity building and technical assistance to the staff.

The ARUD sector is faced with various challenges such as inadequate funding and delays in disbursement of exchequer; competing land use; low uptake of technology; inadequate markets and infrastructure; limited access to financial services; delay in enactment of bills; plant and livestock diseases, impacts of climate change, degradation of environment, limited value addition, high production costs, and inadequate strategies for implementation of policies and enforcement of legislation.

4.3.4.2 Department for Agriculture

The mandate of the sub-sector is to ensure sustainable development of agriculture for food security and economic development. This includes; county agricultural policy and management; county food security policy; agricultural crops development; regulation and promotion; agricultural land resources, inventory and management; crop research and development; agricultural mechanization policy management; agricultural farmer training; agricultural training colleges; policy on land consolidation for agricultural benefit; agricultural insurance policy; strategic grain reserve and bio-safety management; agricultural extension services standards and capacity building for agricultural staff.

4.3.4.3 Department for Livestock Development

The mandate of the subsector is livestock policy management; livestock research and development; development of standards and guidelines for livestock production and extension; development of livestock industry; livestock marketing; range development and management; veterinary services and disease control; livestock branding; promotion of beekeeping; livestock insurance policy; promotion of tannery and dairy industry.

4.3.4.4 Fisheries and the Blue Economy

The mandate of the Fisheries and the Blue Economy sub sector is fisheries policy; fisheries licensing; development of fisheries; fisheries marketing; fish quality assurance; development of policy framework; development of Legal, regulatory and institutional framework for the blue economy; enhancement of protection and regulation of marine ecosystems; overall policy for exploitation of agro-based marine resources; development of fishing landing beaches and associated infrastructure; capacity building for sustainable exploitation of agro-based marine resources; promotion of sustainable use of food based aquatic resources; and protection of aquatic ecosystem

4.3.4.5 Department of Lands and Urban Development

The sub-sector is mandated to provide policy direction on matters related to land notably: lands policy and management; physical planning; land transactions; survey and mapping; land adjudication; settlement matters; rural settlement planning land reclamation; land registration; county spatial infrastructure; land and property valuation services, administration and land information systems.

4.3.4.6 National Land Commission

The mandate of the commission as per the constitution Article 67 and the National land commission Act No. 3 of 2012 is to manage public land on behalf of the National and County Governments; recommend a National Land Policy to the National Government; advise the National Government on a comprehensive program for registration of title in land throughout Kenya; conduct research related to land and the use of natural resources and make recommendations to appropriate authorities; initiate investigations on its own initiative or on a complaint into present or historical land injustices and recommend appropriate redress; encourage the application of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms in land conflicts; assess tax on land and premiums on immovable property in any area designated by law; monitor and have oversight responsibility over land use planning throughout the country; alienate public land; monitor the registration of all the rights and interests in land; ensure sustainable management of land

for their intended purpose and for future generation; develop and maintain an effective public land information management system at National and County levels.

4.3.4.7 Strategic Objectives of the sector

The strategic objectives of the Sector are:

1. To promote excellence in service delivery
2. To develop institutional and legal framework and increase participation of stakeholders in the sector.
3. To Increase crop, livestock, fish production and productivity through appropriate technology for food security
4. To Increase market access through promotion of value addition and development of standards along the value chains;
5. To prevent and control crop, livestock, fish pests and diseases
6. To transform urban planning, housing and sanitation
7. To promote administration and sustainable management of land.
8. To enhance community participation in drought resilience and climate change adaptation
9. To promote natural resources conservation and management

Sector vision and mission

Vision:

To be a food secure, wealthy County with efficient and sustainable land and urban management.

Mission:

To improve livelihoods through promotion of competitive agriculture, collaborative research, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, and sustainable management of land, housing and urban development.

Strategic Goal

To attain food security, wealth and sustainable land management

Table 4-14: Role of the sector stakeholders

Stakeholder	Function/role/ responsibility	Competitive advantage	Target	Assistance in agricultural Development
Research Institutions (KARLO), Universities	Apiculture research	Research capacity	Improved productivity	Development of technologies and research.
NGOs	Extension services, micro finance and peace building	Extensive community networks and resource mobilization	Localized community support	Complement government effort
Farmers' Organizations	Safeguarding members interest through mobilization and advocacy	Better linkages at grass-roots and commodity focus	Member development	Complement government effort
Development partners	Financial and technical support	Resources to provide budgetary and technical support	State and non-state actors	Increase financial and technical support
Financial institutions	Provision of Financial Services	Financial resources and management skills and extensive networks	Agribusiness support	Improve access to financial services
Manufacturers, Processors and Input Suppliers	Input Supply & Value Addition	Installed capacity and financial resources	Farmers and Consumers	Supply inputs and provide market outlets
Other Service Providers	Provide specialized services	Specialized knowledge and skills	All stakeholders in livestock sector	Bridging skills and knowledge gaps

4.3.4.8 Sector Linkage to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The sector shall seek to deliver the following nine Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) during the planning period

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 8: Promote sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The sector subscribe to the following four thematic areas in the Agenda 2063 - Call to Action

- Eradicate poverty in a generation by 2025 through concentrating all efforts investing in the productive capacities (skills and assets) of our people, improving incomes, creating jobs and providing basic necessities of life.
- Transform, grow and industrialize our economies through beneficiation and value addition of natural resources;

- c) Consolidate the modernization of African agriculture and agro-businesses, through scaled up value addition and productivity, and by 2025;
- d) Address Climate change and Preserve the Environment, through implementation of the Programme on Climate Action in Africa;
- e) Infrastructure development- world-class Infrastructure, with a concerted push to finance and implement the major infrastructure projects in;

4.3.4.9 Sector Linkages to Vision 2030

Pillar - Economic Pillar - *To maintain a sustained economic growth of 10% p.a. over the next 25 years.*

Objective: Enhanced Equity and Wealth Creation Opportunities for the poor under Enhanced Equity and Wealth Creation Opportunities for the poor. The county as an ASAL and the national government will pay special attention in investing in most Arid Areas, communities with high incidence of poverty, unemployed youth, women and all vulnerable groups.

Ward funds are expected to be managed efficiently and transparent manner to enhance the role in correcting existing economic and social inadequacies

4.3.4.10 Crop development and management

The economic vision and strategy; adding value to our products and services-

The county aspires to increase its incomes through value addition of its products before reaching the market. The agriculture, livestock and fisheries subsectors would do value addition to the following products, coffee-setting up of coffee mill, mango- mango processing plant, potatoes- cold storage, Meat processing plant, slaughter houses, tannery to process hides and skins. Other key projects are milk processing plant and coolers for milk bulking, Honey refinery and landing storage facilities for fish production.

This will be accompanied through innovative and commercially oriented and modern agriculture, livestock and fisheries subsectors.

Strategies include partnership with development partners, deploying public private partnership frameworks, increase staff by recruitment of outreach and extension officers, lobbying the county assembly to allocate more funds to the sector, develop legal, policy and institutional frameworks, land reforms, operationalize of Agriculture Training College and Agriculture Machinery Services and improvement of infrastructural network.

4.3.4.11 CIDP Linkages with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 County governments. The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: County planning and development; agriculture; County health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; County roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources

and environmental conservation; County public works and services; firefighting services and disaster management; and, control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the County and community level.

Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012. The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Section 125 of the Act requires the budget process for County governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process which include long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the County over the medium term. Section 126 of the Act further obligates each County government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the County government's priorities and plans, a description of how the County government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

The County governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and County legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities.

The County Governments are required to prepare the County Integrated Development Plans to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of County projects and programmes.

4.3.4.12 Infrastructure and urban development

Under infrastructure development the county aspires and is firmly interested in county interconnectivity by roads, developing sanitation facilities in urban areas and access to telecommunications. Other facilities the county aspires to provide are drainage systems in urban areas, non motorable pathways, solid waste management, Urban Development plans to manage land use, establish GIS Laboratory for land use management

4.3.4.13 Land Reforms

Land is critical source of the socio-economic development as spelt out in the vision 2030. To transform the county for economic growth the Department of Lands and Urban Development through its programmes shall digitize its registry and computerize its services, carry out land surveys in rural and urban areas and issue title deeds. The county will carry out land adjudication for land administration, carry out spatial planning to guide land use patterns and through county assembly carry out legal frameworks for faster resolution of land disputes.

Jubilee Manifesto; The sector will work towards the fulfilment of the Jubilees' Big Four "The Big Four" Plan targets as outlined the manifesto to:

- Support value addition and raise the manufacturing sector's share to GDP to 15 percent by 2022. This will accelerate economic growth, create jobs and reduce poverty; the sector aspires to add value to milk and milk products, honey processing, meat and meat

products, leather manufacturing, aloe Vera processing, mango processing, coffee processing among others.

- Focus on initiatives that guarantee food security and nutrition to all Kenyans by 2022 through expansion of food production and supply, reduction of food prices to ensure affordability and support value addition in the food processing value chain. The sector will establish and expand existing micro irrigation schemes, support farmers with inputs and implements, expand extension programs, improve livestock production and expand the blue economy.
- Provide at least five hundred thousand (500,000) affordable new houses to Kenyans by 2022, and thereby improve the living conditions for Kenyans. The sector will work towards Jobs creation and food availability -through support to newly established irrigation schemes and exiting schemes/ meat processing plant, Slaughter houses and ternary/milk processing plant/milk coolers/ marine resources exploitation/Shelter

Governors Manifesto pillar 3- food security and poverty reduction –prudent utilization of land and natural resources for production and employment creation. The sector will direct its resources on programmes and sub programmes that will alleviate poverty and avail food to the households during the planned period.

4.3.4.14 Ending Drought Emergencies Pillars

The sector recognizes EDEs' five thematic areas and it shall implement its programs and activities in meeting the targets through;

- a) Climate proofed infrastructure- include in the infrastructure designs/ drought tolerant crops/affrication
- b) DRM - livestock insurance/Amaya Triangle Initiative /Livestock census/Livestock resources management plan/intercounty partnership/Feedlots programme/vaccination programs/Partnership with partners like Christian Impact Mission to support asset creation program that encompasses drip kit farm ponds/ dams liners/ water tank pasture establishment/ micro irrigation
- c) Sustainable livelihoods- /disease free zone/pasture development/apiculture development/livestock upgrading/fishing development for job creation
- d) Lands and Urban Development –low -cost funds for from private and public sector investment in housing
- e) Peace and Security- resource utilization plans and policy and legislation

4.3.4.15 Gender Mainstreaming

Overcoming the challenge to reconcile broad national policy framework with locally generated needs is fundamental to devolved planning. Therefore: gender analysis should always be included in planning and implementation processes. This means that the gender perspective should be integrated at all stages in project/programme process – in planning, design, in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities.

Including a gender perspective is important because separate projects for women have often proved inefficient, as they are often conducted on the sidelines of every-day activities.

The expected consequences of changes for women and men respectively should be analyzed.

Sector development activities must consciously target both women and men. Assemblies must take cognizance of the situation that local community governance structures are often male-dominated and this impedes women's participation in community activity.

4.3.4.16 HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming

The sector will mainstream HIV/AIDS in implementing its activities and give cognizant to the BCASP strategic directions for a free of new HIV infections, stigma and AIDS related deaths. The sub sectors will strengthen integration of health and community systems and promoting accountable leadership for delivery of the BCASP results by all sub sectors and actors.

4.3.4.17 People with disability

This category of the population has been marginalized in all aspects of development. The physically challenged have been discriminated against with regard to involvement in decision making processes. There is therefore need to incorporate the physically challenged in decisions of issues affecting them by ensuring that the County has a policy in place for the physically challenged persons. This category of people needs to be empowered to enhance their productivity. Representation of the physically challenged people in project planning, monitoring and evaluation and in various development committees in the County must be there.

The County will promote friendly environments to the persons with disability at all institutions and facilities.

4.3.4.18 Maputo Declaration

In July 2003, at the African Union (AU) summit in Maputo, Mozambique, African leaders made a bold commitment to reverse the underinvestment that had held the agriculture sector back for so long. Through the Maputo Declaration, African heads of state made the following promises to their people: (a) to allocate at least 10% of national budgets to agriculture; and (b) to achieve at least 6% annual agricultural growths. The 10% spending target represented a commitment to double what was then the average spending level of approximately 5% of national budgets. Since agriculture sub sector is a devolved function the county is committed to progressively increase investment in agriculture and even surpass the targets.

Table 4-15: Sector development needs, priorities and strategies

Strategic Objectives	Development Gaps	Interventions
To promote excellence in service delivery	Inadequate specialized skills Lack of result based management tool in the county public service Inadequate resources for service delivery	Recruitment/Training and capacity building Institutionalization of Results Based Management in the public Service Performance contracting and Public Service Appraisal system
To develop institutional and legal framework for the sector.	Inadequate regulations/ policies in the sector i.e. boards/committees Inadequate policies, laws and regulations in the sector	Develop bills, regulations and policies in the sector

Strategic Objectives	Development Gaps	Interventions
To Increase crop production and productivity for food security	Dependency on rain fed agriculture Inadequate affordable credit to the industry Reduced investment in cash crops High costs of inputs (both at production and processing levels) Declining soil fertility- Competition from other enterprises Poor governance and management of farmer institutions Low adoption of appropriate and improved agricultural technologies Inadequate farm mechanization and machinery services General Low agricultural productivity and production. Inadequate storage and processing facilities. Low extension staff numbers – on average staff farmer ratio of 1:1,331 (400 ideal). Delayed payment for farm produce especially pyrethrum, cotton. Inappropriate legal and regulatory framework Soil Conservation measures	Expansion of irrigation schemes Fertilizer cost reduction strategy Technology expansion strategy Diseases Control strategy Fisheries Development and Management Soil and water conservation
To Increase market access through promotion of value addition and development of standards along the value chain.	• Pre- and post-harvest losses. • Inadequate Markets and Marketing infrastructure • Inadequate storage and processing facilities • Inadequate market information	Skills development for technical human resource Community Based value addition in crops, Livestock and fisheries, Development of Marketing organization Public Private Partnerships (PPP) Development of commodity standards Development of Market infrastructure Promote Contract farming
To promote adoption of new technologies that enhances efficiency in production	Lack of adequate skills in emerging technologies	Public Private Partnerships (PPP) Skills development strategy Capacity building of extension officers and farmers
To Increase production and productivity in livestock for food security	Prevalence of animal diseases Low and declining range productivity Pre- and post-harvest losses Limited capital and access to affordable credit Inadequate Markets and Marketing infrastructure Inadequate water development Inadequate storage and processing facilities	Infrastructure improvement-water development, road network, livestock markets, dips, slaughter houses, pasture establishment and conservation, milk cooling facilities and processing plant. Livestock upgrading for poultry, small stock and large ruminants through provision of A.I services, establishment of bull schemes to upgrade local breeds and provision of high quality breeding stock for poultry. Input subsidy programs through provision of pasture seeds. Provision of extension services-promotes adequate technologies in animal husbandry for increased productivity and production

Strategic Objectives	Development Gaps	Interventions
To prevent and control crop, livestock and human diseases	Pest and disease incidences Livestock, crops and fish leading to high cost of production and reducing the quality of farm produce. Increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, water-borne and zoonotic diseases.	Disease and pest control for crops, Livestock and fish through establishment of laboratories and clinics for disease diagnosis and surveillance to make the county a disease free zone Inoculation programme
To promote fish production for food security	Low production of fish Destruction of fish breeding grounds	Expanding fish farming from current potential areas of Lakes Baringo and Bogoria to fish ponds in the farms Training of farmers on fish farming Demarcation and conservation of fish breeding areas Enforcement of regulations guarding fish demarcated areas
To Improve Rural ,urban planning, housing and sanitation	Poor implementation of approved plans resulting to haphazard developments Outdated physical development plans Lack of GIS software/lab to manage land information and digitize plans Lack of land information and management system Lack of field operation vehicle especially for physical planning Low budgetary allocation Land of county land use policies and regulations Land injustices /conflicts Inadequate technical staff-physical planners, surveyors, housing officers Inequality of infrastructure services in the town for citizens that still need water, sewer systems. Lack modern sewerage system Rampant grabbing of public utilities Inadequate storage and processing facilities Inadequate Markets and Marketing infrastructure Increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, water-borne and zoonotic diseases.	Policy formulation and legislation Preparation of integrated development plans for designated urban areas i.e. Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine and Marigat, Chemolingot, Kabartonjo and Mogotio. Revision of Development Plans Approval of development plans Enhance service delivery in urban areas Planning of trading centres Promote a safe and healthy environment; Facilitate and regulate public transport
To promote Administration and sustainable management of land.	Lack of coherent land policy and laws. Inadequate Development Plans Lack of GIS Software/Lab To Manage Land	Range rehabilitation, fodder production and management Rain water harvesting expansion and construction of sand dams Marketing, value addition and agro processing Dry land production through drought resistant crops Development of land use/ land cover assessments and County spatial plan

Strategic Objectives	Development Gaps	Interventions
To Enhance drought resilience and climate change adaptation	Environmental degradation especially in the agro pastoral livelihood zones this has an adverse effect on crop productivity Landslides Flooding	Establish Integrated Drought Early Warning and Response System Establish Knowledge Management for Drought Construct and rehabilitate water supply systems Range rehabilitation, fodder production and management Rain water harvesting expansion and construction of sand dams Marketing, value addition and agro processing Dry land production through drought resistant crops Development of land use/ land cover assessments and County spatial plan
To promote natural resources conservation and management	High incidences of soil erosion Invasive species Environmental pollution Deforestation Siltation of water sources	Promotion of soil and water conservation Management of invasive species Control of pollution Agro forestry

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4.3.4.19 Sector programmes and Sub Programmes

Table 4-16: Sector Programmes

[illegible]

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Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	Objective: 1. To increase crop production and productivity for improved food security Objective 2. To improve extension service delivery									
	Outcome: Improved household food security and farm income									
SP1. Farm input support programme (FISP)	To improve household food security and farm income	Household with increased access to food	xxx household supported	No. of household supported with --- bags of 10kg certified maize seeds.	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	2M
			5960 bags of 10 kg maize seed	No. of Supported households that harvested more than 12 bags per acre.						
			70,000 seed-lings	Quantity of assorted fruit tree seedlings distributed. (mangoes, pawpaw, oranges, bananas, grapes, passion, apples)	0	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	12M
			500 kg seeds	Quantity of ground nut seeds distributed.	200kg	0.5 tons		0.5 tons	0.5 tons	2M
			-	Quantity of cotton seeds distributed.	0	0.3 ton	0.4 ton		0.3 ton	1M
			110,000 seed-lings	Quantity of coffee seedlings distributed.	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	8M
			5960 bags of fertilizers	Quantity of fertilizers (basal and top dressing) distributed to farmers.	0	1000	1000		1000	10M
			100 bags of clean potato seeds	Number of clean potato seeds harvested	0	100bags	100bags			1M

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Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
			2cereal store	Number of post-harvest materials (hermetic bags, cereal stores) – procured	0	500	1000	1000	0	12M
	To improve food diversification.	Enhanced household farm income	23 green houses and 100 drip kits	Number of green- houses /drip kits/shed nets purchased operational	3	5	5	5	2	7.5M
	To improve service delivery	Established Agricultural boards and committees to Coordination of agricultural sector	0	Boards operational	2	1	1	1	1	0.45M
	To improve fertilizer usage Soil analysis and sampling- (provide results on soil fertility, soil type, soil pathology)	Percentage increase in crop productivity	-	sampling equipment and accessories (soil augur and soil bags) procured	0	100	100	100		1M
			400 soil samples	Recommendations on fertilizer use produced	400	1000	1000	1000	1000	8.4M
SP2:Food security Initiatives	To improve resilience of the communities through Soil and water management for Asset Creation program through	Improved household resilience	10	Farmer trainings, Number and type of farm ponds, drip kits , dam liners/water tanks, pasture establishments, micro-irrigation set(zai pits, negarims, semi-circular bands) and adopted by farmers	10	100	100	100		10M
	Rehabilitation and restoration of farm lands-soil and water conservation targeting the gully eroded areas with support from other partners	Acreage of land rehabilitated and put under crop production	-	Acreage of land rehabilitated	0	50ha	50ha	50ha		4M
				Number and type of structures soil and water conservation structures erected	0	50	50	50		4M
SP 3. Agricultural Extension Services	To improve agricultural extension coverage	Better staff: farmer ratio Agribusiness Partnerships formed	100 farmer groups	Number of farmer trainings conducted	50,000	80,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	13.2M

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Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	To Strengthening and formation of organized farmer production groups/ farmer trainings on kitchen gardening and nutrition, Establishment of strategic partnerships in agribusiness Establishment of information exchange platform/ e-extension Hiring of new staff /training of existing staff Purchase of motor-bikes and vehicles for agricultural extension	e-extensions platforms enhanced	3 MoUs	Number of partnerships established /MoUs signed	1	1				0.01M
		increased farmer coverage	1LCD	Number of e-extensions platforms acquired, rehabilitated	5	5	5			2.2M
		Increased farmer coverage		Number of staff recruited	0	20	20	20		30M
			1 staff	Number of motorcycles purchased	0	10	10	10		4M
			10 motorcycles	Number of vehicles and motorcycles purchased	0	2	2			12M
				Number of Soil leveling boards, maize shredders , motorized mower, sprayers, weeders coffee pulpers purchased		10	10	10		8M
	To improve service delivery	Improved agricultural extension service delivery	5 leveling boards, 1 mower, 2 coffee pulpers machines	-Number of mitigation measures put in place -Type and amount of agrochemicals procured	0	2 tons	2 tons	2 tons		6M

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Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP 4. Disaster risk reduction for agricultural emergency management and climate change	To improve response to agricultural emergencies To Crop protection support for biotic stresses and emergencies (for crop diseases/pest control)	Agricultural related disasters mitigated Reduction in crop losses due pests and diseases	0	No of bags bought from farmers and stored in 8 NCPB depot within our County			1			175M (to be discussed further)
	Strategic food reserve funds	-Number of households improved with food security	-	County	RLACC/K CSAP(2)	0	0	0	0	750M
	To mitigate climate change and build community resilience	No of Projects on addressing climate change	DRSLP/RPLRP /ASDSP/BLRSP(4)	Number of newly formed irrigation schemes supported.	2	3	3	3		4M
SP 5. Irrigation and drainage development	To improve farm productivity and income through Support new/ existing irrigation schemes through demonstration purposes	Increased crop production for food security	1	Solar driven Potato cold storage set up in Eldama Ravine and operational	0				1	13M (PPP model)
Sp6. Agribusiness& market development	To reduce post -harvest crop losses	Improved shelf life of potato harvest	-	Tons of Coffee processed		1	0	0	0	3M
	To improve efficiency of coffee factories- Rehabilitation of Kabimoi Coffee Factory	Reduced coffee losses during processing	1	Completion of store	1	0	0	0	0	2M
	Reduced post-harvest losses- Completion of Kewangoi Cereal store	Increase farm income	-	ATC Guest house developed	1	0				21M
Sp7.Agricultural training, capacity			1	No of self- contained rooms developed	1					2.0M

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Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
building and information management	Improved agricultural training conditions and revenue	Increased dissemination of new agricultural technologies to farmer groups		Zero grazing unit established	1					1.5
				Seedling nursery established		1				0.5M
				Hatchery established			1			2M
				Operationalize ATC fund		1				21.6
				Irrigation system established			1			2M
				Power back- up generator purchased			1			2M
				Hay store established			1			3M
				Forage pulverizer machine				1		5M
				Revive the one to six month Agricultural courses & Artificial insemination			1			1M
				Set up value addition laboratory			1			1.5M
				Construction of new ATC hostels				1		8M
				Set up a water Kiosk				1		2m
				Set up poultry		1				1m
				bee production & aquaculture						
				Fencing of ATC			1		1M	

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Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
				Purchase of mobile coffee pulper			10			5M
				Purchase of mower, hay rake & baler	0	2	2	1		5M
Sp8.Agricultural mechanization services	To enhance access to agricultural mechanization services	No of farmers accessing the mechanization services	1009 and 4494 bales of hay	Purchase of bulldozer			1			35M
				Purchase of walking Tractors	6	6	6	6	6	18M
				Development of AMS model bulking farm			1			4M
				Purchase of tractor implements (ridgers, Trailers, planters ,mobile welder)		1	1			1.9M

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Sub Programme	Specific objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Programme Name : P3: Fisheries development and management										
Objective: 1. To increase fish production and productivity for food and nutrition security for sustainable livelihoods.										
Outcome: Increased fish production and availability in the market										
SP1 Dam Fisheries Development &Management	To increase fish production at household level- Restocking community water dams	Increased fish production from dams	30 water dams	Kilos of fish harvested Earnings from fish	10,000	10,000	10,00			39M
SP3: Management and development of Capture fisheries	To increase fish quality and quantity through Construction and equipping of landing beaches with cold storage facilities	Improve fish quality and enhance data collection	2	No. of landing beaches built		2	2	2	2	14M
	To maintain fish production from the lake- Restocking lakes (Baringo, Kapnarok and Lake 94)	Increased fish production from Lakes	2 lakes	Kilos of fish harvested Earnings from fish	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	32M

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Sub Programme	Specific objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	To ensure quality fishing. Monitoring Surveillance Control -	Reduction in fish poaching and habitat destruction	1 patrol boat	Increased patrols/surveillance		2				6M
	To increase fish production- Purchase of fishing gear	Increased accessibility of fishing grounds	25 wooden boats. 55 fully mounted gillnets	No .of fishing boats acquired No. of fishing gears purchased		5	5	5		11M
	To increase fish production through cage fish farming	Increased fish production	0 cages	No. of fish cages installed		30	30	30	30	28M
SP 2 Aquaculture development	To increase fish production through pond construction	Increase fish production from fish farming	780 fish ponds	Number of fish ponds constructed		100	100	100	100	15M
	To increase fish production through pond rehabilitation	Increase fish production from fish farming	0	Number of fish ponds rehabilitated		50	60	60	60	40M
	To increase fish production through restocking of fish ponds	Increased fish production from farm ponds	140	Number of fish ponds restocked	30	30	30	30	30	20M

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Sub Programme	Specific objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	To increase fish feed availability in the county through Completion of Emining fish feed pelletizing plant	To increase availability of affordable and quality fish feeds	1 plant	No. of pelletizing plants	1					8M
	To ensure quality fish breeding stock through construction of fish hatcheries	To increase availability of quality fingerlings	0	No. of fish hatcheries		1	1			12M
Programme Name : P4: Livestock development and management										
Objective: 1.To increase livestock production and productivity for improved food security, wealth generation and sustainable livelihoods.										
Objective 2.Increase access to markets for livestock and livestock products.										
Objective 3.To promotes value addition of livestock and livestock products.										
Objective 4.To strengthens institutional capacity for sector coordination and partnerships.										
Objective 5.To mainstream cross cutting issues such as DRM, gender, environment, peace and security.										
SP1: Pasture and fodder development	To Increase availability of livestock feed through Pasture and fodder development	Increase in livestock nutrition, productivity and production.	36,455	Quantity (kgs) of suitable pasture seeds distributed.	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	18M
			7,291 acres	Acreage under improved pastures.	800	800	800	600	600	
			6	Number of hay stores constructed.	1	1	1	1	1	15M
			0	No of pasture & fodder conservation equipment /material available (hay balers, tractors, mowers.	1tractor & accessories		1	1	1	17.5M
			4,800HH.	Number of farmers practicing pasture/fodder production & conservation	400	400	400	300	300	0

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Sub Programme	Specific objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			30	Number of farmers/groups capacity build on pasture development.	30	30	30	30	30	2.5M
			4	Number of demonstration farms established.	0	2	2	2	1	3.5M
SP2 Livestock up-grading	To Increase in availability of quality livestock breeding stock through livestock upgrading	Increase in quality of livestock and livestock products.	17	no. of A.I Service points established (both private and public	7	7	7	7	7	5M
			3936 7070	No. of inputs procured and supplied – LN2(lts) - Semen	5000 10000	5000 10000	5000 10000	5000 10000	5000 10000	10M 20M
			7120	No. of farmers using A.I, and trained	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	5M
			35,598	No, of inseminations	7500	7500	7500	7500	7500	5M
			2	No. of A,I providers accessing inputs at affordable cost	1	0	0	0	0	2M
			19	No of bull schemes established.	0	20	20	20	20	6.4M
			396	Number of breeding small stock purchased and distributed(doper rams and galla goats)	0	200	200	200	100	10.5M
			0	Number of hatcheries established	0	1	0	0	0	10M
			22,500	Number of day old chicks procured and distributed.	10,000	10,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	13M
			0	Number of Livestock improvement centres established.	0	2	2	2	0	6M
SP3: Apiculture development	Increase in quantity and quality of hive products(honey & wax)	Increase in household incomes from value added honey	0	No. of apiary demonstration centers established.	0	1	2	2	1	3M

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Sub Programme	Specific objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			0	Number of assorted beekeeping accessories procured and distributed.	1	1	0	0	0	1M
			1	Number of honey refineries established.	0	1	0	0	0	10M
			2,927	Number of appropriate beehives procured and distributed.	900	800	700	500	500	10.8M
			0	Number of honey collection centres established.	0	2	1	0	0	4.5M
			50	Number of groups /cooperatives formed.	1	2	2	2	2	1.8M
SP4: Livestock products value addition and Marketing.	Increase in quality and quantity of livestock & livestock products accessing domestic and external markets.	Increase in income from value added products.	1	50,000 L/day capacity milk processing plant completed in Koibatek sub county	1	1	1	0	0	160M
			5	Number of milk coolers established.	0	15	15	0	0	75M
			1	A meat processing plant completed in Marigat sub county.	1	0	0	0	0	200M
			0	A poultry meat processing plant established in Mogotio sub county.	0	0	0	1	0	20M
			1	A leather development center completed in Mogotio sub county.	1	0	0	0	0	100M
				Number of slaughter houses and slabs upgraded.						
			0	A production plant established from slaughter house by products.	0	0	1	0	0	3M
	Increase in quality and quantity of livestock & livestock products accessing domestic and external markets.	Increase in income from value added products.	23	Number of sale yards constructed/upgraded in strategic areas of the county to suit other enterprises.	3	2	2	2	2	5.5M

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Sub Programme	Specific objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			0	Number of feedlots constructed in strategic areas of the county.	0	1	1	0	0	20M
			1	Upgrading of Kimalel goat auction yard.	0	0	1	0	0	10M
			0	Number of model individual /group ranches operational.	0	1	1	0	0	2M
			4	Number of market linkages created (partnerships, MOUs& trademarks).	1	2	2	2	2	4.5M
			0	Number of holding grounds established.	1	0	0	0	0	60M
			0	Livestock market information system in place.	0	0	1	0	0	5M
SP5: Livestock Disease Management.	Reduce livestock pests and disease prevalence	Creation of disease free zones.	10	No. of vaccination programs carried out	4	4	4	4	4	100m
			1	No. of Sub county veterinary investigation labs upgraded and constructed /equipped	1	2	2	1	1	36m
			0	A county veterinary investigation lab upgraded & equipped(at Kimalel)	0	1	0	0	0	50m
			2	No. of Quarantine stations established	2	3	3	3	2	10m
			0	A livestock identification and traceability systems (LTS) programs	0	1	1	0	0	20M
			360	Disease surveillance done	490	560	630	630	630	30 m
			360	No. of stock routes inspected	490	560	630	630	630	30 m
			33600	No. of livestock movement permits issued	50400	60480	67200	73920	84000	24m

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Sub Programme	Specific objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			0	Livestock disease surveillance, and move- ment information system in place	0	1	2	0	0	14m
		Reduction in vectors and vector borne livestock dis- eases		No, of cattle cleansing facilities	12	12	11	6	0	82m
			105	-Cattle Dips –new	30	30	30	30	30	75m
			76	-cattle dips –renovated	2	2	2	2	2	12m
			0	-Spray races						
			0	-crush pens /Mobile crush pens	14	14	14	14	14	14m
			341	-No. of Tse Tse Traps laid	100	100	100	100	100	2m
			7060	-Litres of accaricides bought and distrib- uted to cattle dips.	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	28m
			2160	No. of Trainings carried out(dip commit- tees members)	3024	3888	4752	5616	6480	20M
			3,604,800	No. of livestock dipped	865152	1,038,192	1245840	1495008	1794000	10m
		Reduction in vectors and vector borne livestock dis- eases	105	No, of cattle cleansing facilities	12	12	11	6	0	82m
			76	-Cattle Dips –new						
				-Cattle dips –renovation.	30	30	30	30	30	75m
			0	-Spray races	2	2	2	2	2	12m
			0	-crush pens /Mobile crush pens	14	14	14	14	14	14m
SP6: Livestock Ex- tension Services development.	Increased adop- tion of appropriate livestock technolo- gies	Increased farm produc- tivity	0	E-extension system installed.	0	1	0	0	0	6M
			0	Number of demonstration centers estab- lished	0	1	1	1	0	3M

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Sub Programme	Specific objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			0	Number of farmer/pastoral field schools(/P/FFS) Operational.	1	2	3	2	2	2.5M
			0	A farmer information and documentation centre.	0	0	1	0	0	5M
			0	Number of offices constructed /rehabilitated and equipped.	0	1	1	1	1	4M
SP7 Quality Assurance	Increased access to quality agricultural inputs and products.	Increased quality and quantity farm products	8	Number of inspections/accreditation of input suppliers and other Agricultural value chain actors	4	12	12	12	12	2M
SP8: Disaster Risk management & Emergency response	Reduced livestock risks and enhanced resilience.	Enhanced community resilience.	0	Livestock insurance up scaled.	1	1	1	0	0	5M
			0	Livestock census carried out.	0	0	0	0	1	40M
			0	Livestock resources utilization plan in place (e.g. grazing management plans.	0	0	1	1	0	5M
				Domesticated livestock contingency in place.	0	0	1	0	0	3M
				Disaster revolving fund	0	0	1	0	0	20M
			0		0	1	0	0	0	20M

Department Lands, Housing and Urban Development

					Planned Targets					
Sub-Programmes	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Programme Name: General Administration and Planning Support Services-LHUD										
Objectives: To provide overall management and administrative support services to the Land Use Management programmes										
Outcome: Proper management and efficient support services for implementation of the Department's programmes										
SP1:Compensation of employ-ees(salaries)	To improve service delivery	Improved ser-vice delivery	23M	Improved service delivery	30M	32M	34M	36M	38M	170M
SP2: Recruitment of new staff	To improve service delivery	Improved ser-vice delivery	25 staff	New technical staff re-cruited	5	4	-	-	-	80M
SP3: Use of Goods and Ser-vices		Improved ser-vice delivery	11M	Efficiency in service deliv-ery	15M	17M	19M	21M	22M	95M
SP4:Formulation of policies and regulations	To promote effective land use and urban areas man-agement	Improved ser-vice delivery	0	Land use properly regu-lated	3	4	4	4	3	25M
Sp5:Trainings and research	To enhance capacity build-ing and knowledge of hu-man resource	Improved ser-vice delivery	3	Service delivery enhanced	3	4	4	4	4	20M
SP6:Establishment of sub-county physical planning and Land survey offices	To increase access to physi-cal planning and land sur-vey services at the lowest level.	Improved ser-vice delivery	2	Service delivery enhanced	2	2	2	-	-	60M
SP7: Purchase of field operation land cruiser and a Fortuner for the executive Vehicle,	-To enhance movement throughout the county for effective service delivery -To promote development control and land use man-agement	Improved ser-vice delivery	0	Efficiency in service deliv-ery	0	1	2	0	0	25M

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					Planned Targets					
Sub-Programmes	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	-To enhance revenue generation									
SP 8:Formation and establishment of urban boards and town committees Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine and Marigat	To improve the management of urban areas and towns	Improved service delivery	0	Efficiency in service delivery	3	-	-	-	-	150M

						Planned Targets					
Sub Programme	Activity	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Programme Name: Land use planning OBJECTIVE: To Ensure Proper Land Use Regulation Throughout The County OUTCOME: Improved land use planning in urban areas											
SP1 : Land Planning and Development	Planning of urban areas/centres-Ilingarua,Kip-tuno,Akwichatis,Cheptunoiywo among others	To improve land use management and development control in trading centres To improve access to plot ownership documents	Improved land use planning in urban areas Enhanced development control	20 Centres	Land tenure security increased Increased revenue generation	10	10	12	10	10	40M
	Revision of all out-dated town plans	To improve land use management and development control in trading centres To improve access to plot ownership documents	Improved land use planning in urban areas	15 Centres	Land tenure security increased Increased revenue generation	10	8	12	10	10	35M
	IUDP (Integrated Urban Development Plans) for major urban areas.-Marigat, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine	To ensure a coordinated urban development and management	Coordinated urban development and management Improved revenue generation	1 (Kabar-net town)	Improved urban development and management	1	2	2	1	1	100M
	Part Development plans (PDPs) and fencing for county public utilities	To secure public utilities by processing of ownership documents	Secured public utility parcels	20 PDPs	Improved protection of public utilities.	10	12	15	10	8	15M

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						Planned Targets					
Sub Programme	Activity	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP1 GIS Mapping	Digitization and updating of land records	To improve access to land information	Improved access land information	0	Land data secured and access increased.	20%	30%	20%	30%	-	20M
	Establish of GIS lab	To enable access to geo-spatial data and accommodate the GIS based county spatial plans	Improved access geo data on projects	0	Secured data on spatial plan and other projects	100%	-	-	-	-	15M
	Mapping and fencing of county, recreational areas ,riparian reserves resources	To ensure protection of environmentally fragile areas To improve access to information of how resources are distributed in the County.	Increased distribution of projects and protection of resources	0	Enhanced distribution and monitoring of projects	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	25M
	Establishment of county land information management system.	To improve access to land information system especially in urban areas.	Improved access land information	0	Improved land /property valuation	30%	20%	20%	20%	10%	15M
Programme Name: Land Administration											
OBJECTIVE: To ensure efficient land survey services to all											
OUTCOME: Improved Security of land tenure.											

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						Planned Targets						
Sub Programme	Activity	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget	
SP2:Land Survey	Cadastral survey of urban areas-Kolowa &other urban areas	To ensure access plot ownership documents -to enhance revenue generation	-Reduced plot related conflicts -Improved revenue collection	6 Urban areas	Plots verified, beacons and allotment letters issued Revenue generation improved	300 plots	300 plots	300 plots	300 plots	300 plots	60M	
	Issuance of allotment letters on planned letters	To improve land tenure	Improved revenue, reduced conflicts & cases and land tenure	0	No of allotment letters issued	100	200	250	300	350	6M	
	Topographical survey	-To enhance production of base maps in specific project areas.	-Improved Security of land tenure. - Improved revenue collection	0	-land tenure secured -base maps produced	3	3	4	4	4	30M	
SP2 Land adjudication and demarcation	Demarcation and adjudication of unregistered land – Bartabwa,Saimo Soi, Kapkiamo Kasaka,Tiloi,Sandai,Kibungor among others	To improve land tenure security in unregistered land parcels	Increased issuance of title deeds	10,000 titles	Land tenure security increased	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	60M	
Programme Name: Housing development												
OBJECTIVE: To develop low cost housing units in Baringo county												
OUTCOME: Improved Access To Low Cost Housing												
SP1.Estate Management	Construction of new housing units in the sub-county headquarters and	To increase access to quality and decent housing to all	Improved access to housing	200 units	Access to quality and decent housing improve	40	50	50	50	30	350M	

						Planned Targets						
Sub Programme	Activity	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget	
	relocation of exist- ing housing units in Kabarnet town											
	Repair and renova- tion of existing housing units	To increase access to quality and de- cent housing to all	Improved access to housing	95 units	Access to quality and de- cent housing improved	30	25	40	50	50	30M	
SP3 :Urban Plan- ning and infrastruc- ture development	Establishment of land banks for housing develop- ment	To increase access to basic housing in Urban areas	Improved access to housing	10 acres	Enhanced provision of basic services	5 acres	5 acres	5 acres	5 acres	5 acres	50M	
	Slum Upgrading In Urban Areas	Improved access to basic infrastructural services	Improved access to basic infrastructural services	0	Livelihoods improved	2 slums	2 slums	2 slums	2 slums	2 slums	100M	
	Construction of sewerage systems in major urban ar- eas.	To improve Liquid waste management in towns	Improved liquid waste management in major towns	0	Liquid waste management in towns improved	1 for E/Ra- vine	1 for Mar- igat	1 for Mogotio	1 forChem- olingot	-	150M	
Programme Name: Urban infrastructure Development & Management												
OBJECTIVE: Develop and improve existing Infrastructure to spur growth												
OUTCOME: Improved access and social economic growth												
Infrastructure and pedestrian access	Street lighting	To ensure a 24 hr. economy and improved safety in towns	Improved safety	400 poles	Reduced crime rates	80Poles	80Poles	80Poles	80Poles	80Poles	120 Million	
	Non-Motorized transport	To improve safety in towns	Improved safety	4Km	Reduced rates of Accidents	1Km	1Km	1Km	1Km	1Km	50 Million	
	Fencing of Town Properties	To enhance protection of public utilities	Improved security		Reduced grabbing rates	1SqKm	1SqKm	1SqKm	1SqKm	1SqKm	10Million	
	Storm Water & Drainage systems	To improve on storm water management in towns.	Improved storm water drainage	4Km	Reduced flooding rates	1Km	1Km	1Km	1Km	1Km	20Million	

						Planned Targets					
Sub Programme	Activity	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	Development of administration block for Kabarnet town administration	To enhance access to services	Improved service delivery	Hosted at fire station Kabarnet	Access to town services enhanced	30%	50%	20%	-	-	20M
	Cabro Works	To Improve parking bays and revenue generation	Improved Parking bays	5000SqM	Reduced rates of conflict	3000SqM	3000SqM	3000SqM	2000SqM	2000SqM	44Milion
	Opening of urban access roads			7 Km		5	8	11	15	18	85.5
Programme Name: Waste Disposal & Management											
OBJECTIVE: Effective and Efficient management of waste (Liquid & Solid)											
OUTCOME: Improved cleanliness in the urban Areas											
SP1: Waste Disposal and Management	Assorted Litter Bins	To improve town cleanliness	Improved waste disposal	80Litter bins	Improved cleanliness rates	60	60	60	40	40	1.04M
	Transfer stations for solid waste	To improve town cleanliness	Improved solid waste disposal	Nil	Cleanliness of town improved	5	5	5	5	5	10M
	Purchase of an exhauster for Eldama ravine town	To improve solid waste management in towns	Improved waste disposal	1	Solid waste management improved	1 ex-hauster	-	-	-	-	10M

						Planned Targets						
Sub Programme	Activity	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget	
	Water booser (Tank & Tractor)	To increase access to water services in towns	Improved wa-ter delivery	2 Bowsers	Increased water access	1	1	1			16M	

Programme Name: Environmental Beautification and conservation Management											
OBJECTIVE: Develop an Eco friendly , beautiful and safe urban environment											
OUTCOME: Improved general urban image and ambience											
						Planned Targets					
Sub Programme	Activity	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP1 Urban beautifica-tion	Tree Planting & Beautification	To improve the aes-thetic value of towns	Improved Am-bience & beauty	30%	Improved urban im-age	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	10M
	Recreation Parks	To improve quality of live within town	Increased rest parks	4parks	Improved quality of live within town	1	2	0	0	0	10M
Programme Name: Disaster Preparedness and Response Management											
OBJECTIVE: Effective and Efficient management & Response to Disaster											
OUTCOME: Reduced losses from possible disasters											
						Planned Targets					
Sub Programme	Activity	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP1 Disaster prepared-ness and Response Management	Fire Equipment	To improve response to fire disasters	Improved fire preparedness	0	Reduced rates of losses in case of fire	1	1	1	1	1	250M
	Fire Station	To ensure efficient management of fire disasters	Improved fire management	2	Efficient Manage-ment of fire	1	1	1	1	1	20M

4.3.4.20 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

The 'Nexus' approach is key to focusing on overlaps across the sectors while respecting sectoral expertise in order to initiate programs that leverage on interactions. The major considerations to be made include;

- How the sectoral linkages can contribute to the attainment of multiple SDGs and targets at the same time.
- How cross cutting issues will be effectively mainstreamed during the implementation process of the programs
- Identification of areas for joint funding, policy making and capacity development.
- Political acceptability-consider political initiatives- Amaya triangle & leaders manifestos

Mitigating adverse cross-sector impacts: State the mitigation measures that may be adopted to avoid or manage potential adverse cross-sector impacts.

strengthening sectoral linkages in areas of planning to avoid duplication of activities and resources that leads to wastage by making line ministries to work together

-offering institutional incentives for promotion of integrated approaches.-joint capacity building initiatives on nexus.

Table 4-17: Cross-sectoral impacts

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Programme Name(ARUD)	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Livestock development and management	Environment	Climate change mitigation& adaptation	Increased emission of GHGs.	Use of animal waste and industrial by products for the Production of clean energy-biogas production.
Livestock development and management.	Trade and industrialization	Market linkages in dairy, meat and honey processing facilities.	Programs sustainability.	Design and implementation market development programs.
Crop development and management	Environment, Water and NRM.	Environmental conservation & food security- afforestation and afforestation programs.	Sustainability of programs.	design and implementation farm input subsidy programs(develop guidelines)
Crop development and management.	Health	Food security and nutrition and health.	Programs sustainability.	Design and implementation food security and nutrition programs. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS
Crop development and management	Environment, Water and NRM.	Food security and nutrition	Programs sustainability.	Design and implementation food security and nutrition programs.
Fisheries development and management.	Environment, Water and NRM.	Environmental conservation & food security-water hyacinth. Management.	Programs sustainability.	design and implementation environmental conservation programs
Fisheries development and management.	Trade and industrialization	Market linkages -fish stalls.	Programs sustainability.	Design and implementation of market development programs.
Land use planning.	All sectors.	Spatial development framework for all sectors.	Development Proposals without the spatial framework guideline as stipulated in the spatial plan.	Multi stakeholder involvement in development of the county spatial plan and subsequent use.
Land use planning.	All sectors	Coordinated social and economic development in urban areas.	Poor coordination of the development programmes within major urban areas.	Multi stakeholder involvement in development of Integrated Urban Development plans for major urban areas and subsequent use.
GIS mapping	County Treasury/Revenue	Preparation of valuation rolls	Valuation/property roll my not be exhaustive without the LIMS.	Multi stakeholder involvement in development and subsequent use of LIMS.

4.3.4.21 Flagship / County Transformative Projects

These are projects identified by the sector as those with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness and revenue generation.

The mango, coffee, honey and leather projects forms part of a growth strategy designed to strategically service the expanding demands of national and even international markets. The industries will employ a good number of people directly. A further 70,000 indirect jobs are created through the industry’s activities. At full production, the project will directly employ approximately 495 people, with many more employed indirectly as a result of flow-on effects.

The operation will contribute significantly to the state in rail freight and royalties. This contribution coupled with the direct and indirect employment opportunities and associated spending, highlights the value of the project

Table 4-18: Flagship / Transformative projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Cotton ginnery	Baringo Central	Revival of cotton ginneries in the county to boost cotton production	Improved productionand value of cotton and enhance textile industry	Increased market access, farmer earning and increased cotton production	2020 - 2022	BOG and private partners	200M
Construction of mango value addition processing plant	Baringo north	commercialization of mangoes value chain for higher farm earnings	quantity of mangoes processed/Increased farmer incomes	Increased farm earnings, employment creation, Quantity of mangoes processed	2019-2021	BCG	45M
Construction of Coffee mill	Baringo north	commercialization of coffee value chain for higher farm earnings	quantity of coffee processed/Increased farmer incomes		2018-2020	BCG/BCU/WBF	220M in partnership with development partners/BCU
Establishment of Napeleny Irrigation Scheme(From PP forums)	Tiaty	Increase food security	No of irrigation scheme	% Food production increased		BCG and Partners	30,0000
Establishment of Napeikore irrigation scheme (PP forums)	Tiaty	Increase food security	No of irrigation scheme	% Food production increased		BCG and Partners	
Establishment of Kangoria irrigation Scheme (PP forums)	Tiaty	Increase food security	No of irrigation scheme	% Food production increased		BCG and Partners	

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[illegible]

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Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Preparation of integrated urban development plans for Eldama Ravine Marigat and Mogotio towns	Eldama Ravine Mogotio	To create Coordinated urban development and management	Improved urban land use planning	No. of IUDP prepared and implemented	2018-2020	County Government	60M
Cadastral survey of Towns-Kolowa,Marigat,Mogotio amongst other major towns	Kolowa,Mari-gat,Mogotio	To increase access to leasehold documents To spur economic development of the people	Improved Security of land tenure. Improved revenue generation	No. of plots surveyed and ownership documents processed	2018-2020	County Government	50M
Development Of Housing Units In All Sub-County Headquarters	All sub-county head quarters	To improve access to decent housing	Improved access to housing units	No. of housing units constructed	2018-2021	County Government Development partners	350M
Purchase Of Fire Machines/ Equipment	Kabarnet Town and -Eldama Ravine Town.	To improved response to fire emergency.	Improved safety in towns	No. of fire engines purchased	2018- 2019	County Government.	100M
Non-motorized transport systems in urban areas (NMT)	Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine, Marigat, Mogotio,	To improve safety in towns	Improved safety in towns	Length of NMT systems constructed	2018-2022	County Government	60M

4.3.4.22 Donor Funded Programmes in the Sector

Lands, Housing and Urban and Development Sub sector

Kenya Urban Program (KenUP)

It is a Government of Kenya program that is developed to support urbanization in the country.

Programme: Kenya Urban Development Grants

Justification of the programme

- a) Country experiences low (fewer than 6%) growth of GDP – urbanization is associated with high GDP growth that traditional sectors of agriculture and industrialization cannot provide.
- b) Kenya is under-urbanized (about 30%) of people live in urban areas; by 2030 it will be 40%, 2050 it will be 50%. Therefore Kenya can leverage the benefits of urbanization to bring about development.
- c) Currently, urban areas and cities are not able to meet the rapidly growing demands for infrastructure and services due to low management and investment levels in the areas.
- d) The Kenya Vision 2030 recognized urbanization as part of its overall national development strategy.
- e) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) calls for development of resilient urban areas and cities.

Linkage of KenUP to NUDP

KUSP contributes to 4 No. of the 9 No. specific objectives of NUDP,

(a) Development of governance structure for sustainable urbanization (NUDP chapter 2), namely:-

- i) Development of urban governance institution,
- ii) Strengthening citizen participation and engagement
- iii) Strengthening urban management and administration

(b) Building efficient financial management systems in urban areas and cities (NUDP Chapters 3)

(c) Reforming urban planning to drive sustainable development in the country. (NUDP Chapter 5-Urban Planning)

(d) Promotion of development of requisite infrastructure and services in urban areas and cities (NUDP Chapter 7: Urban Infrastructure)

Objectives

- 1. Outlines the county's overall approach to the management of urban areas within its jurisdiction.
- 2. Spells out the process whereby the county will integrate urban development into county-wide planning.
- 3. Provides an annual action plans and budget for management of urban areas.

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Table 4-19: Donor funded projects

Programme	Objective	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
SP1 Window 1: County Urban Institutional Development Strategies (CUIDS) 2017-2022	1. To outline the county’s overall approach to the management of urban areas within its jurisdiction. 2. To Spell out the process whereby the county will integrate urban development into county-wide planning. 3. To Provide an annual action plan and budget for management of urban areas.	Establishment of municipality status	No of established Municipalities	2	1	1	1	1	20M
		Establishment of municipality Boards	No of the Municipality boards established	2	1	1	1	1	
		Establishment of the municipal administration	No of established municipality administration	2	1	1	1	1	
		Trainings for staff, Staff, boards, technical staff ,MCA, Executive on urban management issues	No of						
		Interdepartmental trainings on urban issues							
		Training of business communities/groups within the town							
		Establishment of the budget vote	No of vote heads established to serve municipalities	2	1	1	1	1	
		Timely Financial and non-financial reporting	Timely Quarterly reports – online publication	4	4	4	4	4	
		Establishment of citizens forums							
		Establishment of Urban charters	Number of urban areas with approved charters,						

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Programme	Objective	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
			established boards, appointed managers and a budget vote.						
SP2:Window 2: Investments in Urban Infrastructure	To invest on urban/town infrastructure for better service delivery and economic development	Update Urban IDep Prepare Urban(Town) spatial plan Boards adoption of (SWM) policy and operationalize Management of solid and liquid waste management Construct drainages to manage storm water Invest in urban/town connectivity(roads, non-motorized transport facilities, street and security lights) Invest in Urban economic infrastructure Invest in fire aid and disaster preparedness and management Invest on slum upgrading							52

4.3.4.23 Emerging Issues in ARUD.

- ☐ Geothermal power generation which presents a huge opportunity for increased agricultural production enlarging the prospects for dairy ranching and establishment of feedlots in the county.
- ☐ Oil exploration/discovery in Kerio valley portends a change in livelihood strategies.
- ☐ Formation of regional blocks and initiatives such as North Rift Economic Block (NOREB) and Amaya Triangle Initiative(ATT)-presents unique opportunities for exploitation of comparative advantage in production, market integration & expansion, peace and security for regional economic development.
- ☐ Technological advancement in GIS, livestock disease control and branding-use of , microchips and drones.

Sector constraints and challenges

Inadequate budgetary allocation-Insufficient budgetary allocation to the sector is a key constraint. This insufficient allocation has reduced human resources and service delivery

- ☐ Low absorption of modern technology-Although there is existence of well-developed agricultural research systems in the country, use of modern science and technology in agricultural production is still limited. Inadequate research-extension-farmer linkages to facilitate demand-driven research and increased use of improved technologies continue to constrain efforts to increase livestock productivity.

- ☐ High cost of inputs-The cost of key inputs such as pasture seed, pesticides, fertilizer, drugs and vaccines is high for resource-poor farmers. Such high costs lead to low use of inputs.

- ☐ Limited capital and access to affordable credit-Farming is considered highly risky by the formal banking Sector, thus it gives farming little attention. Without credit farmers are hard pressed to finance inputs and capital investment.

- ☐ Pre- and post-harvest losses-There have been high levels of waste due to pre- and Post-harvest losses occasioned by pests and diseases, and lack of proper handling and Storage facilities.

- ☐ Low and declining soil productivity-The rising population density has contributed to the Sub division of land to uneconomically small units. In addition, the reductions of fallow Periods, overstocking and continuous cultivation have led to rapid depletion of soil nutrients, declining yields and environmental degradation.

- ☐ Inappropriate legal and regulatory framework-While much has been achieved in the recent years, a fragmented legal and regulatory framework still remains a challenge to development in the Sector.

- ☐ Lack of coherent land policy-There is no comprehensive land master plan covering use and administration, tenure and security, and delivery systems of land in the county. This has resulted in low investment in land development, underutilization of productive land and lack of access to land for livestock development.

❑ Inadequate disaster preparedness and response-There is low preparedness, response capacity and coping mechanisms in the event of disasters such as drought, floods, fires, diseases and pests. In extreme cases, loss of livestock occurs early warning and response systems need to be strengthened.

❑ Multiple taxing regimes- As they transport or market their agricultural produce, farmers have been subjected to multiple taxes from county government and National Government. This has contributed to reduced net farm income and created distortions in marketing structures without necessarily improving the services that these authorities are supposed to deliver.

❑ Inadequate infrastructure- Poor rural roads and other key physical infrastructure have led to high transportation costs and prices for livestock and livestock products. This has reduced farmers' ability to compete. In addition, electricity in rural areas is often not available or is expensive, leading to reduced investment especially in cold storage facilities and value addition.

❑ Inadequate water development-The high variability of floods and droughts is likely to increase with global climate change. Water harvesting and storage infrastructure need to be expanded to harness the run-off for livestock watering points.

❑ Inadequate storage and processing facilities-Inadequate storage facilities constrain marketability of perishable agricultural produce.

❑ Inadequate Markets and Marketing infrastructure-The local markets are poorly organized to take advantage of both domestic and external markets. The local marketing information system needs to be upgraded and better utilized.

❑ Increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Water-borne and Zoonotic diseases-

The rapid spread of these diseases and corresponding deaths have resulted in the loss of productive personnel and of the manual labour force with sustained farming knowledge, and have resulted in diversion of resources to treat these diseases.

❑ Low agricultural productivity and production-Most of the agricultural enterprises in the county are characterized by low yield per animal/acre and insufficient production to sustain value addition.

❑ Inadequate breeding material-Most agricultural enterprises are plagued by inadequate quality breeding material to improve productivity & production

❑ Urban sprawl to agricultural land, inadequate of basic infrastructure and services,

❑ Lack of Physical Development Plans for small centres or trading centres;

❑ Unplanned/uncontrolled development leading to haphazard development at the sub-urban fringe without adequate infrastructure, transport, and other public services.

❑ Back wash effect: Concentration of basic facilities and services on major urban areas stagnating development in the small trading centres.

Emergence group ranches

- Inadequate and poor conditions of basic infrastructure facilities and services
- Fragmentation of agricultural land to uneconomic portions;

- Lack of land use framework to guide and control subdivision of agricultural land.
- Linear development along the transport corridors
- Increased demand for other land uses prompting demand for change/extension of users e.g. guesthouses, petrol stations, lorry parks, commercial etc.
- lack of land adjudication in most areas
- Limited network of roads, often narrow and poorly maintained in urban and rural areas.

4.3.5 General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector

The General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector is the commercial wing of the County Government. The sector comprises three Sub-sectors namely; Industrialization, Trade & Enterprise Development & Co-operative Development. The focus of the sector is to alleviate poverty by positively transforming the socio-economic status of the people of Baringo through employment and wealth creation.

The Sector is a key contributor to the economic growth of the county. It plays a key role in accelerating economic growth, employment creation, poverty reduction, industrial development and achieving equitable distribution of resources as well as attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (s).

The Sector has a direct contribution to Thematic Pillar on Employment and Wealth Creation for Sustainable Economic Prosperity.

Vision

To make Baringo County a destination of choice for business and investment

Mission

To create wealth for the people of Baringo County through a competitive business enterprise, value addition and cooperatives by providing enabling environment for their establishment and growth.

Strategic Goal

To build competitive business enterprises, industries and cooperatives which generate income and wealth for the people of Baringo County.

Strategic Objectives

- ☐ To make direct contribution in establishment and growth of local businesses, industries and cooperatives
- ☐ To promote an enabling environment for business enterprises to thrive.
- ☐ To attract and retain local and external investments in Baringo County
- ☐ To promote expansion of local markets and facilitate access to external markets for local products and services
- ☐ To protect consumers by enabling fair trade practices

- ☐ To profile and market County investment opportunities to Local, Regional and International investors to achieve a 10% annual GDP growth in investment ventures by 2022.
- ☐ To provide an enabling environment that ensures a 10% annual GDP growth in Industrialization, Trade, Enterprise and Co-operative development by 2022.
- ☐ To promote good governance and effective management of Cooperative Societies to achieve a 10% annual increase in wealth and employment creation by 2022.
- ☐ To calibrate and maintain all units of measurements, weighing and measuring equipment within the county at over 90% of the acceptable degree as per the international bureau of weight and measures
- ☐ To profile labour markets and create linkages to facilitate job creation for 30,000 people of Baringo, mainly Youth, Women & other Vulnerable groups by 2022

Sub-Sectors and Mandates

The following are the mandates of the sub-sectors:-

4.3.5.1 Trade/Commerce

- ☐ Formulation and monitoring the implementation of Trade Development Policy
- ☐ Promotion of retail and wholesale trade
- ☐ Support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- ☐ Regulation of trade and commerce
- ☐ Promotion of private sector development
- ☐ Coordinating inter County trade fairs
- ☐ Development of Special Economic Zones
- ☐ Investment Promotion
- ☐ Export promotion

4.3.5.2 Industrialization and Enterprise Development

- ☐ Formulation and monitoring the implementation of the industrialization policies
- Safeguarding industrial property rights and settlement of industrial property rights disputes
- ☐ Quality control and standardization
- ☐ Development of institutional capacity for Micro-small and medium enterprises.
- ☐ Support establishment and growth of business enterprises
- ☐ To facilitate trade in locally produced goods and services through establishment of market infrastructure, linkages and information sharing.
- ☐ To promote investment in value addition to local product.

4.3.5.3 Cooperatives

- ☐ Regulation of the Cooperative sector

- ☐ Provision of Co-operative Extension Services
- ☐ Co-operative Education and Training
- ☐ Co-operative Financing policy
- ☐ Co-operative Savings, Credit and Banking Services Policy
- ☐ Co-operative Governance
- ☐ Co-operative Marketing, including value addition processing
- ☐ Promotion of Co-operative Ventures

Sector Perspective of Vision 2030, Other Plans and Strategies

The mandate and strategic goal of the Sector is influenced by the provisions of the Economic Pillar of Vision 2030 through strategic interventions in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Manufacturing, Business Process Outsourcing and Financial Services.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sector shall be guided by the following 4 Goals of SDGs in pursuit of its mandate and development agenda.

- Goal 1 : End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 8 : Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and Productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9 : Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
- Goal 12 : Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Africa Union Agenda 2063 Framework

Two aspirations and priority areas of AU Agenda 2063 are integral to the sector aspirations:

Aspiration 1: A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.

Priorities: Incomes, jobs and decent work, Poverty, inequality and hunger, Social security and protection, including persons with disabilities, Modern, affordable and livable habitats and quality basic services

Aspiration 2: Transformed Economies.

Priorities: Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, STI driven manufacturing, industrialization and value addition, Economic diversification and resilience.

Government's BIG FOUR Agenda and Governor's Manifesto

The government's BIG FOUR agenda particularly in the area of Manufacturing is synonymous with sector aspiration. The Pillar 3 and 6 of the Governor's Manifesto lay emphasis on poverty reduction and trade.

Sector Needs, Priorities and Strategies

4.3.5.4 Sub-sectors overview

This section in a nutshell provides the sector development gaps/needs, priorities and strategies for the subsectors.

Industrialization

The Industrialization Sub-Sector is a key productive sector for economic growth and development due to its immense potential for wealth and employment creation as well as poverty alleviation. In addition, the sub-sector provides impetus towards achievement of County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) both in the medium and long term.

Particularly, Goal 1 on eradication of poverty and Goal 8 on promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all and Goal 9 on building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. The sub-sector focus is to enhance value addition and diversification in production of commodities and services to ensure product competitiveness and create an enabling environment for industrial investment.

Baringo County has a high potential for industry development in various value chains mainly in Agribusiness, Energy and Mining. So far the County has a number of existing Industries; some are operational while others stalled for various reasons.

Trade and Enterprise Development

Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) cut across all sectors of the economy and provide one of the most prolific sources of employment and breeding ground for medium and large enterprises which are critical for industrialization. The subsector is therefore expected to seize any available opportunity to develop, grow and become competitive. The sub-sector facilitates the effective coordination and implementation of strategies to enable the sector play its rightful role

The wholesale and retail trade is one of the priority sub sector expected to spur the county economy towards the achievement of Vision 2030 goals. The Kenya vision 2030 envisions a wholesale, retail and trade sub sector that is formal, efficient, multi-tiered and diversified in product range and innovativeness. The sub sector is a major contributor towards achievement of the CIDP. The Micro and Small Enterprise Authority (MSEA) was established in July 2013 to address the many underlying challenges facing the Micro and Small Enterprises sector in the Kenya

Weights and Measures which is a major role in trade sub sector are charged with the responsibilities of providing legal metrology services.

The main activities of this department include:

- Custody, issuance and control of stamps of verification, date, stamp and stamps for use by inspectors
- Ensuring all standards of weights and measures are maintained according to the law and program of calibration of standards and testing equipment.
- Examination and testing of all new patterns of weighing and measuring equipment

- Verification in workshops and in all the advertised stamping stations where traders within a radius of 20km are expected to submit their instruments.
- Inspection of premises used or intended for use by manufacturer, sellers and repairers of weighing and measuring equipment
- Inspection of trading premises to ensure pre-packed goods are packed in conformity with regulations
- investigations which involve following up on consumer's complaints, gathering the necessary evidence for instituting court proceedings, draft charges and registration of the case in court.
- Manufacture's premises and implementation of the same.
- Collection of fees from the verification exercise and account for the same in form of AIA.

Labour

Labour force is defined as the population in the age of 15-64 years who can actively engage in economic activities. It is assumed that 92% of this age group are considered active and participate in economic activities while the remaining 8% comprise of sick and disabled persons with no capacity to engage in economic activities.

According to the KPHC report of 2009 census, 190,349 people were in employment in Baringo County against a total population of 555,561. The employed workforce comprised 106,126 males and 83,223 females. The reports further indicate that 58.9% of the County population is self-employed, mainly as small scale farmers and up to 68% are unemployed.

This sector plan is aimed at addressing the critical issue of unemployment in the county through stimulation of self-employment opportunities in the rural and the urban informal sector. The main reason for which the sector promotes small-scale (micro) enterprises is to create income and employment amongst the poor and so reduce poverty level in the county. The importance of Self-employment cannot be underestimated as it provides an important entry point for the poor to access microfinance and banking services. Self-employment allows communities to start in a small way and subsequently be able to establish social and economic links for empowerment.

Co-operative Development

The Co-operative sub-sector plays a critical role in the development of the County. It facilitates institutional ownership and participation of farmers, workers and other stakeholders in the society in mobilizing savings and Capital formation, finding market for products, value addition, job creation, bulk purchase of farming tools, food security, poverty reduction and enhancing social cohesion. The Kenya Vision 2030 recognizes cooperative sub-sector as critical in addressing the challenges of low productivity, inappropriate land use, poor marketing systems and low value addition in the country.

The Co-operatives Sector in Baringo promotes guides and supervises the activities of all types of cooperative societies to ensure viable development and to improve the members' economic well-being.

4.3.5.5 Sector Needs / Gaps

Despite the significant role played by the sector, it has continued to experience many binding constraints and challenges that have inhibited the realization of its full potential. These include;

- Limited access to Markets
- Limited access to Financial Services,
- Unfavorable policy and inhibitive legal and regulatory environment,
- Inadequate Access to Skills and Technology,
- Limited Access to infrastructure,
- Inadequate Business Skills,
- Limited Linkages with large Enterprises,
- Gender Inequality,
- Limited Access to Information
- Unfavorable Tax Regime
- Socio-cultural beliefs leading Inter-Community resource rivalry

Sector priorities & strategies

In the past, the Government has put in place measures geared towards promotion and development of the MSE sector. One of the notable interventions is the publication of sessional paper No. 2 of 1992 on Small Enterprise and Jua Kali Development in Kenya.

The Paper emphasized the need to create an enabling environment through an appropriate legal and regulatory framework; and put in place support and facilitative measures to promote the growth of the sector. However these measures have not yielded the expected impact, largely due to their inappropriate design and weak implementation. Strategies proposed to address these weaknesses include:

- The emphasis is on the role of markets: making markets work. Government objective for the sector is to promote the number and competitiveness of MSEs by reducing the cost of doing business and generally creating a more favorable environment for businesses to thrive while improving the quality of employment in the sector.
- To integrate the MSE sector into the national economic grid. To achieve this integration, the new policy will promote MSEs in the formal and informal economies, including commercial small scale agriculture in a policy framework that will encourage all forms of linkages. The definition of MSE sector is all enterprises, both farm and non-farm, employing less than 50 persons
- Improving the effectiveness of existing institutions by strengthening the Department of Micro and Small enterprise Development (DMSED) and MSE Associations establish National Council for Small enterprises and implement Micro and Small Enterprise Act. These institutions and legal framework will strengthen policy coordination, implementation, and monitoring and

evaluation, which have been largely lacking in previous attempts by Government to promote MSE sector;

- Partnership between key stake holders including citizenry, MS entrepreneurs, community, private sector, civil society, NGOs and development partners will be promoted through appropriate dialogue to harness the synergy for effective resource mobilization, utilization and overall development of the sector;
- Incorporation of a plan of action for policy implementation and a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the policies and their impacts.

Where there is rapid horizontal expansion of the MSE sector, there is no corresponding vertical growth that would enable graduation of from one level to another. This is due to the existence of strong barriers to direct entry into medium scale enterprise sector.

Table 4-20: Summary of Sub-programmes, objectives, Development Gaps/ Needs & Strategies

Sub-programme	Objective	Development Gap/Needs	Strategies
Trade & Industry Development			
MSME Development	Support growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Information gap	Training & capacity building Establish automated Business Information Centre Exposure to Exhibition & Trade fairs Tours & exchange programmes Development of training toolkits
		Inadequate capital base	Scale up budgetary allocation for MSME Fund Strengthen linkages with financial service providers
		Underdeveloped markets infrastructure	Construction of strategic Modern market stalls Rehabilitation of existing markets Enhance street lighting
		Inadequate Human resources	Establish a fully-fledged fund Administration unit
		Rigid loan requirements for MSME loans	Develop new loan products Encourage internal resource mobilization among traders Develop proposals for funding
Strengthening of weights and measures unit	To promote Fair trade practices	Inadequate staffing	Recruitment of staff
	Revenue generation	Lack of equipped Legal Metrology	Construct and equip a county legal metrology lab
		Mobility challenges	Acquisition of Vehicle
		Inadequate funding	Enhance budgetary allocation Consumer training and awareness creation on fair trade practices
		Information gap	
Trade fairs and exhibition International, National, Regional, and county	To provide an opportunity for knowledge sharing and awareness creation	Inadequate and inconsistent baseline information	Carry out baseline survey
Investment conference	Provide a platform to create	Poor image & perception	Organize investment conferences Develop policy & legal framework

Sub-programme	Objective	Development Gap/Needs	Strategies
	linkages, net-working and show case investment opportunities	Underdeveloped County investment framework	Develop Investment Strategy Establish a fully-fledged Investment Directorate
Promotion of investment	To attract local, Regional & International investors	Information gap on investment opportunities	Resource mapping for investment opportunities in various sectors Identification of prospective investors Follow up on investors proposals to achieve PPP arrangements Develop funding proposals for flagship investment projects
Development of Industrial park	Promote business growth through cottage industries	Land for Industrial park development Inadequate skilled manpower	County to allocate land Collaborate with Vocational Training Institutions to offer relevant skill
Promote manufacturing in the leather	To Create wealth and employment for increased incomes	Funding gap	Encourage Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Arrangements
Commercialization of Aloe	For wealth & employment creation	Funding gap Lack a special purpose vehicle (SPV) to hold County Investment Interest.	Resource mobilization Encourage Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Arrangements Enact Bills to facilitate formation and registration OF County Corporation.
Co-operative Development			
Promotion of growth & Development of Co-operatives	To promote good governance and effective management of Cooperative Societies to achieve a 10% annual increase in wealth and employment creation by 2022.	Low staffing levels	Employ additional new staff Enhance budgetary allocation for extension services
		Inadequate funding for extension services	Acquire vehicles for extension services Provide education, training and information to co-operative societies
		Mobility challenges	Register new co-operative societies and revive inactive ones
		Information gap	Upscale budgetary allocation for Co-op. Dev. Fund.
		Diminishing number of active Co-operative Societies	

4.3.5.6 Sector Programmes

The sector Programmes play a vital role in accelerating economic growth, employment creation, poverty reduction and achieving equitable distribution of resources. In this CIDP priority has been given to programmes that have greater impact in terms of economic growth. Further, the sector has ensured that proposed programmes are sustainable within the CIDP period, 2018/22.

Flagship programmes have been concentrated in areas where basic infrastructural facilities such as roads, electricity and telecommunication are accessible or can easily be developed. The sector has forward and backward linkages to other sectors of the county economy such as agriculture and livestock production, plumbing and building construction. In the highland areas with high rainfall and cool weather conditions, income from cash crops and mixed farming is the engine of commerce and trade, whereas in arid and semi-arid areas income is from livestock trade and livestock products provide the thrust of the sector. Commercialization of Aloe which is one of the flagship projects is expected to provide alternative source of livelihood in the ASAL areas.

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Table 4-21: Sector Programmes

Programme: Industrial Development & Investment										
Programme Objective: To reduce poverty and improve the living standards of the people of Baringo through promotion of investment9										
Outcome : Wealth & Employment creation										
Sub-programme	projects	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicator	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	
SP1 : Promotion of Industrial development & investment	Organize investment conferences	Investment growth	1	No. of investment conference organized	0	0	1	0	0	60
	Develop Investment strategy and policy document	Enhanced competitiveness in investment	0	Investment policy & strategy document	1	0	0	0	0	0.5
	Strengthen County investment Unit	Presence of Investment unit at sub-county level	0	No. of investment officers employed	3	0	01	0	0	18
	Carry out baseline survey on investment status in the County &profile investment opportunities	Baseline information	0	Baseline Report Investment database	1	0	0	0	0	5
	Develop County Investment promotional materials	Greater awareness of investment opportunities in the county	0	Brochures. fliers,	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Commercialization of Aloe	Wealth & employment creation	0	Fully developed Aloe Value chain	50	50	50	50	50	500

Programme: Industrial Development & Investment										
Programme Objective: To reduce poverty and improve the living standards of the people of Baringo through promotion of investment9										
Outcome : Wealth & Employment creation										
Sub-programme	projects	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicator	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	
SP2:Infrastructure development	Industrial park / Special Economic Zones development	Wealth & employment creation	0	Fully developed & Operationalized Industrial park	0	1	0	0	0	100
	Aloe Model Farm Infrastructure development	Wealth& employment creation	0	Farm access roads, Machinery Yard, Offices. Farmers Training Hall Toilets, Gate	2	2	2	2	2	100
	Completion & operationalization of Mogotio Tannery	Wealth & employment creation	0	Fully established & operationalized Tannery	1	0	0	0	0	100
SP3: Promotion of industrial Training	Industrial development skills	High quality of industrial products and services	0	Number of personnel trained on various industrial skills	20	20	20	20	20	5

Programme: Industrial Development & Investment										
Programme Objective: To reduce poverty and improve the living standards of the people of Baringo through promotion of investment9										
Outcome : Wealth & Employment creation										
Sub-programme	projects	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indi-cator	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	
	Establishment and equipping of county industrial/ skills incubation centre.	Requisite industrial skills	0	Operational industrial incubation centre	0	1	0	1	0	20
	Purchase of high quality industrial machinery	High quality indus-trial products and services	1	Number of engineering machines acquired	1	2	3	1	1	8

Programme	Business Enterprise Development									
Programme Objective	To enhance business growth through promotion of innovation value addition, market linkage and access to microfinance services for socio-economic empowerment									
Outcome	Wealth & Employment creation									
Sub-programme	Projects	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicator	Planned Target					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
SP1:Business financing & incubation for MSME	Training & capacity building of traders	Sustainable &profit-able businesses	358	No. of Trained traders	500	500	500	500	500	25
	MSME Fund	Business growth & diversification	29 M	Amount of MSME loans disbursed	20	20	20	20	20	100
			358	No. of loan beneficiaries	500	500	500	500	500	
	Development of training toolkit	New business knowledge & skills acquired	0	No. of Toolkits developed	2	2	2	2	2	2.5
	Establish a fully-fledged fund Administrative Unit	Functional Fund administrative unit in place	0	Hiring of Fund administrator	1	0	0	0	0	6M
				Purchase of Fund administration Vehicle	0	1	0	0	0	6
	Develop new loan products	Unsecured loan products developed	1	No. of new loan products	2	2	2	2	2	1
	Mobilize & train traders on internal resource mobilization	Traders equipped with internal resource mobilization skills	358	No. of traders participating in table banking activities	500	500	500	500	500	5M
SP2: Promotion of Industrial Products	Establishment of automated Business Information Centre	Functional Business Info. Centre	0	No. of business info. Centres at sub county levels	1	1	1	1	1	25

Programme	Business Enterprise Development									
Programme Objective	To enhance business growth through promotion of innovation value addition, market linkage and access to microfinance services for socio-economic empowerment									
Outcome	Wealth & Employment creation									
Sub-programme	Projects	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicator	Planned Target					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	Participation in Exhibition & Trade fairs	New business knowledge & skills acquired	16	No. of exhibition trade fairs participated in	4	4	4	4	4	10
	Tours & exchange programmes	New business knowledge & skills acquired	0	Facilitated Tours and exchange programmes	1	1	1	1	1	2.5
	Installation of street lighting	Extended business hours	0	No. of street lighting installed	500	500	500	500	500	5
	Create and facilitate producer business groups	Increased incomes	5	No. of producer business groups created and facilitated	5	5	5	5	5	6m
	Develop county trade & Industrial development policy and bills	Conducive business environment	0	Trade policy developed	0	1	0	0	0	5m
	Recruitment of qualified personnel at sub-county level	Improved service delivery	0	Number of staff recruited	0	2	2	2	1	7
SP3: Infrastructure development	Construction of modern fresh produce market stalls	Conducive business environment for traders	9	No. of markets constructed	3	3	3	3	3	225

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Programme	Business Enterprise Development									
Programme Objective	To enhance business growth through promotion of innovation value addition, market linkage and access to microfinance services for socio-economic empowerment									
Outcome	Wealth & Employment creation									
Sub-programme	Projects	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicator	Planned Target					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	Renovation of existing markets	Conducive business environment for trader's	2	No. of renovated markets	1	1	1	1	1	10
	Construction of retail stalls	Conducive business environment for trader's	2	No. of retailer stalls	2	2	2	2	2	50
	Construction of honey stalls	Conducive business environment for trader's	18	No. of Honey stalls	10	10	10	10	10	10
SP4: Industrial Re-research, development & innovation	Carry out business and investment baseline survey	Investment opportunities profiled	0	Business and Investment baseline reports	1	0	0	0	0	3M
	Development of funding proposals	Enhanced capital base	0	No. of proposal funded	2	2	2	2	2	1M
SP5:Promoting fair business practices and consumer protection	Construct and equip a county legal metrology lab	Fair trade practices achieved	0	No. of metrology lab constructed	1	0	0	0	0	25M
	Consumer training and awareness creation on fair trade practices	Sensitized consumers on fair trade practices	0	No. of consumers trained	200	200	200	200	200	10M
	Establishment of uniform systems of trade measurements	Precision of measurements	0	Number of equipment verified and stamped	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	7.5

Programme	Business Enterprise Development									
Programme Objective	To enhance business growth through promotion of innovation value addition, market linkage and access to microfinance services for socio-economic empowerment									
Outcome	Wealth & Employment creation									
Sub-programme	Projects	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicator	Planned Target					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	Control of sale of goods	Compliance by traders in prepackaging laws	0	Number of business premises visited and sampled goods	200	200	200	200	200	3
	Control of weighing and measuring equipment in trade use	Approved standards		Number of approved equipment in trade use	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4

Programme Name	Co-operative Development & Management									
Programme Objective	To promote good governance and effective management of Cooperative Societies									
Outcome:	Wealth & Employment creation									
Sub-programme	Projects	Key outcomes	Baseline	Performance Key Indicators	Planned Targets					Total budget (Millions)
					YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	
SP1: Governance & Accountability	Register and provide extension services new co-operative societies and revive inactive ones	Enhance wealth & employment creation	186	No. of new co-op. societies	24	24	24	24	24	30M
	Carry out co-operative audits	Enhance good governance	100	No. of co-operatives audited	200	220	240	260	270	5M
	Develop co-operative policies & regulations	Enhance good governance & co-operative practices	2	No. of policies developed	2	2	2	2	2	1M
SP2: Co-operative Advisory Services	Provide education, training and information to co-operative societies	Trained and empowered co-operative societies	0	No. of co-operative provided trainings	50	50	50	50	50	50M
	Employ additional new staff	Improved service delivery	10	No. of co-operative officer hired	5	5	0	0		50M
	Acquire vehicles for Co-operative extension services	Improved service delivery	0	No. of vehicles acquired	1	1	2	2	0	36M
SP3: Marketing Value addition & Research	Provide support to co-operative societies- Co-op. Dev. Fund	Enhanced wealth & employment creation	21M	Amount of Co-op. Dev. fund disbursed	50	50	50	50	50	250M
	Carry out market intelligence & research as well	Local, regional & international markets	0	No. of market linkages established	2	2	2	2	2	5M

Programme Name	Co-operative Development & Management									
Programme Objective	To promote good governance and effective management of Cooperative Societies									
Outcome:	Wealth & Employment creation									
Sub-programme	Projects	Key outcomes	Baseline	Performance Key Indicators	Planned Targets					Total budget (Millions)
					YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	
	as product branding and advertising	established for local products								
	Promote value addition of agricultural and live-stock products	Enhanced income	10	No. of cooperative societies facilitated on value addition	30	30	30	30	30	30 M

4.3.5.7 Sector Flagship/County Transformative Projects

The sector identified three flagship projects to be implemented within the CIDP period. These flagship projects have great potential to impact and transform the socio-economic status of the people of Baringo through wealth and employment creation. Brief introduction and justification for each of the flagship projects is highlighted in this chapter.

(i) Commercialization of Aloe

Introduction

In Kenya, aloe sub-sector is one of the less known enterprises owing to its size and the number of players involved. No gels have been traced within this market, a factor associated with the first-stage processing systems and mechanisms. Though the sub-sector has mixed market and marketing outlets in foreign countries, its contribution in foreign exchange value as well as share in Kenya Gross Domestic Product (GDP) cannot be determined.

The sub-sector supports an important segment of population in Baringo and other ASALs regions in the country through wild sap extraction and informal selling employing about 47% of the income earners in the region. Thus, the aloe sector harbours an important potential especially in exports and export earnings. The local exploitation of aloes in Kenya has not been through value adding trade such as processing of aloe products. In Greece for example, aloe fetches up to 50,000 Euros per hectare per annum.

Baringo has immense agricultural potential. The County has all the ecological zones hence a variety of soils supporting a wide variety of investments. Aloe farming is a promising alternative to traditional crops in Baringo. Aloe crops can assist in the reorganisation and modernisation of the agricultural sector in Baringo and can create new economic opportunities for development within rural areas.

Justification

Aloe is among the most important medicinal plants in the county. In the past, the European Union invested in constructing an Aloe factory in Koriema, 20 kilometres from Kabarnet town and the first of its kind in East Africa and the second in Africa after a similar one in South Africa. The European Union through its community Development Trust Fund donated KES12.3million to the project which had 547 members, to boost rural livelihoods.

The finding of a targeted survey conducted in 2015 revealed enormous potential for harnessing Natural Products Industry in different Counties. The survey grouped the Counties in different clusters based on the prevalence of the natural resource potential. Baringo County was part of the Aloe cluster which includes Elgeyo Marakwet, Laikipia, Samburu, Turkana, and West Pokot Counties. Baringo County was identified to serve as the hub for aloe commercial production, to this end, a preliminary business plan for the establishment of aloe model farm has been prepared. This strongly justifies the commercialization of Aloe in Baringo.

The Natural Product Industry (NPI) Initiative being one of the Kenya Vision 2030 flagship projects in the third Medium Term Plan (MTP111) of the Kenya Vision 2030 development blueprint further justifies the need for the County to prioritize it as a flagship project in the second generation CIDP.

Finally, the Aloe commercialization strongly fits in two of the big four agenda of the National Government, Namely Nutrition & Manufacturing

(ii) Completion & Operationalization of Mogotio Tannery.

Introduction

The Mogotio mini-tannery was started as an Economic Stimulus Project (ESP) by the National Government in 2010 upon realization of the value addition potential for hides and skins in Baringo County. The key objective of the project was the attainment of Vision 2030 which is anchored on wealth & employment creation.

Justification

The consideration to prioritize the completion of the Mogotio mini-tannery as a flagship project is premised on the following justifications:

- The existence of the tannery structure and processing equipment's ready for the production of wet-blue leather (semi-processed).
- Baringo being one of the leading livestock producers and the completion of Maoi abattoir will sustain supply of the raw materials
- The potential for wealth & employment creation for the people of Baringo resulting to improved socio-economic status.
- The project contribute to the manufacturing sector which is one of the big four agenda for the Jubilee administration

(iii) Industrial park/ Special Economic Zones Development

Introduction

Industrial parks and Special Economic Zones are proven models of achieving orderly industrialization, significant job creation and substantive poverty alleviation. Under the manufacturing sector of vision 2030, special economic Zones are the most ambitious flagship projects that are structured to provide a firm foundation for Kenya's industrial development. To this end, the Vision 2030 delivery secretariat have identified counties that have potential for SEZ's development, Baringo is one such county.

Justification

The justification for prioritizing Industrial park and/ or Special Economic Zones as flagship project includes:

- The identification of the County as one the Counties with great potential for SEZ's development by the Vision 2030 Delivery secretariat
- The potential for renewable energy in the County such as Geothermal and solar Energy presents opportunity for industrial growth due to low cost of production
- The strategic location of the County with major infrastructure such as the LAPPSET project passing through position it as an ideal location for Industrial park and / or special Economic Zones development
- Presence of County owned land for industrial park and /or special economic zones development
- Available labour force

Table 4-22: Flagship / County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Commercialization of Aloe	Mogotio sub county	Wealth and employment creation	Established Model farm	Acreage established	2019-2022	BCG National Treasury Min. of Ind. Vision 2030 Delivery secretariat Natural Products Industry Initiative Development partners Private sector	1.5 B
			Enterprises & jobs created	No. of contracted farmers			
				No. of skilled & Non skilled employee hired			
			Value added Aloe products for local, regional 7 international markets	Categories of processed products			
			Special Economic Zone established	MOU'S & PPP signed			
Completion & Operationalization of Mogotio Tannery	Mogotio Sub-County	Wealth and employment creation	Functional tannery	Physical infrastructure development	2019-2022	BCG Leather Council of Kenya National Treasury Min. of Ind. Development partners Private sector	150M
			Value added products	No. of Locally manufactured leather products			
			Employment creation	No. of skilled & non-skilled people employed			
Industrial park/Special Economic Zones Development	Mogotio sub county	Wealth and employment creation	Functional Industrial park	Physical infrastructure development	2019-2022	BCG National Treasury EPZ Min. of Ind. Development partners Private sector	200M
			Operational factories	No. of factories			
			Employment creation	No. of skilled & unskilled labour employed			
			Increased County Revenue	% in Revenue increase			

4.3.6 Cross-Sectoral Impact

Table 4-23: Cross-Sectoral Impact

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Commercialization of Aloe	Agriculture, Environment & Natural Resources., Lands, Finance & Economic planning	Aloe value chain development	Buy-in challenges Inadequate technical & financial resources	Sensitization workshops Enhanced budgetary allocation Training & capacity building of technical staff
Co-operative Development	Agriculture	Extension services	Lack of coordination and involvement	Signing of service level agreements
Promotion of Investment growth	All sectors	Shared investment strategy	Lack of coordination and involvement	Strengthened & centralized investment unit
Industrial park development	Lands, Infrastructure, Finance & Economic planning	Allocation of land Infrastructure development Budgetary allocation	Buy-in challenges Massive resource requirements	Sensitization workshops Prioritization in budgetary allocation.

4.3.7 HEALTH SECTOR

The sector will prioritize the programme and sub programme that aim at achieving universal health care which is one of the Jubilee Big Four agenda. It will also lay emphasis on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 3, the achievement of AU Agenda 2063 with a view of achieving Kenya Vision 2030 social pillar on health. A healthy nation is critical for economic development and poverty reduction. In this regard, sector has strategies which focus to address health challenges and achieve the above commitments including Governor's manifesto on pillar 5 through the following three main programmes:

- i. Preventive and promotive health: this includes nutrition, immunization, environmental health, reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health, TB, HIV, malaria, disease surveillance, health promotion and community strategy.
- ii. Curative and rehabilitative services: this includes surgery, radiology, obstetrics, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, laboratory and pharmacy services, pathology and palliative care
- iii. Administrative and planning services: these are support services like compensation to employees, use of goods and services, transport and infrastructure, procurement and monitoring and evaluation

The sector is comprised of three directorates, namely: Public health and Sanitation, Medical services, Administration and Planning.

Mandates

- I. To ensure availability of medical care and improve life through responding to health care needs of the population in the County.
- II. To support achievement of the highest attainable public health and sanitation goals with special focus of level one to level three structures

Strategic objectives of the sector

- I. To enhance attention and investment on primary healthcare as means to improve general health status of communities
- II. To improve access and quality of all curative and palliative health services
- III. To promote innovation and professionalism in healthcare provision and management

Vision

A preferred choice in healthcare service provision

Mission

To contribute to the social well-being of all people through access to quality, affordable and equitable health services as a basic human right.

Strategic goal

To provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare services in a prompt, professional and equitable manner.

Table 4-24: Role of the stakeholders in Health Services

Organization		Functionality Areas
AFYA UZAZI/FHI360		Enhanced Access to and Utilization of Quality FP/RMNCAH Services to improve health care services and overall nutrition.
APHIA PLUS/FHI360		Delivery of Quality Health Services related to HIV/AIDS, FP, RH, Malaria and TB
FRED HOLLOWS FOUNDATION		EYE treatment and Care Working to end avoidable blindness around the world and to improve the health of indigenous rural areas.
UNICEF		Providing humanitarian and development assistance to mothers and children in Baringo
Red Cross		Emergency response, Primary Health care
DANDELION		HIV and Reproductive Health Work with Women, Girls, Youth Empowerment in Rural areas through Sustainable solution to improve health and Livelihood
Christian Child Fund		OVCs support, Protect Children's wellbeing by strengthening relationships among children, parent's, community members, local organizations, teachers and schools, governments and others to improve children lives at every age from infancy to young adulthood with better nutrition, health, safety, education and skills so it is possible for them to dream achieve their potential and contribute to their communities
Catholic Church		OVCs support, Health services preventive and curative at facility and community
WOFAK		TB Community linkages (defaulter Tracing)
Population Services Kenya		LLITNs
PALLADIUM		ICT EMR
World Vision		They create lasting change in the lives of children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice
Child Welfare Society		Protect and promote the best interests and welfare of children and young persons and enable them to overcome social problems through economic empowerment of individuals, families and communities.
Bare Care Centre		Civic Education and governance, Human rights and justice
KAREN ROSES		Health clinic at work place at the Flower firm, HIV prevention care & Treatment
East Pokot Medical Camp		Curative and Preventive Health services
IZUMI		KALAZAAR Preventive and Curative services

4.3.7.1 Sector needs, priorities and strategies

The sector will in the next phase of devolution focus on completing, staffing and equipping the health facilities that were constructed. This is because a lot of money has been spent on infrastructure yet the population is not yet benefiting from the investment.

There is also need to focus on empowering communities to take care of their own health as a sustainable approach to addressing health issues. This means the sector will need to invest in a robust community health strategy. This will involve paying a stipend to community health

volunteers who will be trained to identify and address basic health issues and refer the others. They will also be motivated to contribute to improved documentation and reporting. They will also be able to encourage pregnant women to attend antenatal (ANC) clinics so that they receive the right information on sustaining a healthy pregnancy. Also they will encourage mothers to complete immunization schedules for their children and be in a position to strengthen the linkages and referrals which will inform health seeking behaviors, create demand and increase uptake of health services.

Quality health care involves addressing the health needs of clients/patients in totality. This can only be realized if full integration is realized hence reduction in referrals.

The sector will maintain a good working relationship with the existing partners by carrying out joint planning, coordination in implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Deliberate efforts will be made to reach out for more partners to bridge the gaps.

Supportive supervision and mentorship will be strengthened to inculcate a culture of documentation and reporting. Accuracy will be used to make better decisions and modify plans accordingly. Creativity, innovativeness and best practices will be recognized and rewarded.

The Table 4-25 highlighted the development needs and strategies will be undertaken by the sector to achieve universal health care for the citizen;

Table 4-25: Development needs and strategies to achieve universal health care

Sub Programme objective	Development Need/Gap	Priorities	Strategies
To upgrade health facilities through new construction, renovation and equipping	Inadequate infrastructure to offer quality health care	Upgrading 7 health center to sub county hospital	Construct theatre, maternity, lab and mortuary. Equip, gazette and staff
		Upgrading two level four hospital to level five	Construct more wards, laboratory, theater, ICU, equip and staff
		Equipping health facilities	Equipping new facilities 30 and reequipping existing 80 no
	Long distances covered to access health services	Construction of 10 new dispensaries	Identification of community need through public participation, procure integrated dispensary unit and equip and staff
To increase the variety of services being offered at health facilities	Limited number of health services being offered at facility	Upgrading of 30 dispensary to health centres	Construct maternity, observation ward, lab, equip and staffing
To establish and sustain functional community units through capacity building, advocacy and policy intervention	Inability to establish new ones and sustain existing community units	Community health service	Establishment of new units, operationalization and sustainability of existing units, monitoring, coordination, capacity building, policy development
To increase immunization coverage	Limited access to immunization services	Immunization	Integrated outreaches, procurement of cold chain equipment, capacity building and M&E
To increase skilled deliveries and family planning uptake	Inadequate equipment and staff	Reproductive and maternal health	Outreaches, procuring of RH commodities, capacity building and M&E
To improve nutrition status	High underweight, malnutrition and stunting levels	Nutrition	Outreaches, procuring of nutritional commodities, capacity building and M&E
To avert possible outbreaks	Inadequate support to carry out case searches	Disease surveillance	Active and passive case search, response, capacity building and M&E

County Spatial Framework, Development Priorities and Strategies

Sub objective	Programme	Development Need/Gap	Priorities	Strategies
To improve HIV detection, treatment and follow up		Low HIV testing, linkage to care and treatment and hence low viral suppression	AIDS/HIV	Identification and testing, care and treatment and follow up, more ART sites, more HTS counselors
To improve malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment		Inadequate IRS, poor capacity to diagnose, inadequate LLITNs	Malaria	Treatment, IRS, LLTN, capacity building, improved capacity to diagnose and M&E
To improve surgical services		Inadequate infrastructure, equipment and staff	Surgical services	Complete and equip theatres, recruitment of specialists, Identification of surgical cases, baseline investigations, consent, operation, post operation care and follow up
To improve in patient services		Inadequate infrastructure, equipment and staff	In patient services	Construct and equip wards, recruitment of staff
To establish/improve casualty services		Inadequate casualties, equipment and skilled staff	Accident and emergency services	Construct and equip casualties and capacity build staff
To establish/improve diagnostic services		Inadequate laboratories, equipment and skilled staff	Diagnostic services	Construct, renovate and equip laboratories and capacity build staff
To recruit, promote and train human resources for health		Inadequate Human resources for health	Attraction, Retention , absorption	Hire new staff Facilitation academic development Policy on retention Supportive supervision, feedback and mentorship
To improve monitoring and evaluation of health projects and programs		Lack of M&E framework, inadequate support supervision, mentorship and feedback	Monitoring and evaluation	Policy formulation Adequate and consistent supportive supervision
To improve transport services		Inadequate funds to support an effective transport system	Effective transport system	Timely maintenance of vehicles and motorcycles, better controls and increased budgetary allocation

4.3.7.2 Sector programs and sub programmes- programmes and sub programmes/ objective/ outcomes

The sector will have implemented programme below in the next five years which aims at providing universal health coverage that guarantee quality and affordable health care.

During the public participation forums at ward level the following programme was proposed

Table 4-26: Sub-Sector programs from public participation on universal health care

Programme	Sub programme	Sector Planned Targets	Public Participation Proposal
Public Health and Sanitation	Infrastructure development	10 new dispensaries	43
		Upgrading 30 Dispensaries to health centres	13
Curative and rehabilitative services		Upgrade 7 health centres to sub county hospitals	1
Administration and planning		Building 4 sub county offices	0

Public Health and Sanitation		Equipping of 80 dispensaries and 30 health centres	46
Curative and rehabilitative services	Infrastructure development	To upgrade Kabarnet referral hospital to level 5	0
		upgrade 2 level 3 to level 4 hospital	1
		To upgrade 1 Level 4 to level 5 hospital	0
Public Health and Sanitation	Community strategy	Establishment of functional community units	0
Curative and rehabilitative services		Establishment of rehabilitation Centre	0

Table 4-27: Sector Programmes in Health Services

Baringo County Integrated Development Plan, 2018 - 2022

Programme: Preventive and Promotive health services										
Strategic objective: To enhance attention and investment on primary healthcare as means to improve general health status of communities										
Outcome: improved primary health care services in the County										
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh)
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
SP1:Communicable diseases (TB, HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Primary Eye care)	To increase TB treatment success rate	Improved treatment success rate	86%	Proportion of patients completing treatment	87 %	88 %	90 %	91 %	92 %	1,500,000
	To increase TB case finding	Improved case notification	25%	Proportion of patients notified	35 %	45 %	55 %	65 %	75 %	14,800,000
	To reduce the number of TB defaulters	TB defaulters reduced	6.70%	Reduction of TB defaulters rate	6%	5.3 0%	4.6 0%	3.3 0%	3%	405,000
	To increase DRTB surveillance	Increased DRTB surveillance	56%	Proportion of eligible TB cases done surveillance	63 %	70 %	77 %	84 %	90 %	4,020,000
	To strengthen monitoring and coordination of TB activities	Improved TB management, documentation and reporting	25%	Proportion of support supervision and mentorship conducted	32 %	39 %	46 %	53 %	60 %	6,720,000
	To commemorate world TB day	Improve awareness on TB among the population	40%	World TB day commemorated	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	1,478,750
										28,923,750
	To reduce new HIV infection.	Reduction of new HIV infection	131	Number of new HIV cases detected	120	110	100	85	75	96,240,000
	To improve health outcome and well-being of people living with HIV	Improved care and support of HIV infected	3350	Number of HIV infected leading to quality of life	368 0	401 0	434 0	467 5	502 5	33,072,000
	To strengthen HIV program implementation coordination	Improved HIV program implementation and coordination Increased resources allocated to HIV programme	50%	Proportion of support supervision done Number of technical working group review meetings done	60 %	70 %	80 %	90 %	100 %	17,688,000
	To establish research evaluation and monitoring units	Evidence based programme planning and implementation	0%	Number of researches conducted and published	0	-	-	1	1	2,900,000
	To commemorate world Aids Day	Improve awareness on HIV among the population	100%	World AIDS day commemorated	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	1,478,750

Programme: Preventive and Promotive health services										
Strategic objective: To enhance attention and investment on primary healthcare as means to improve general health status of communities										
Outcome: improved primary health care services in the County										
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh)
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	to increase domestic financing of HIV response	Policy on HIV financing developed	0%	county policy on HIV financing is developed and adapted	50 %	75 %	100 %			145,000
										151,523,750
	To scale up malaria preventive activities	Reduce malaria cases	42%	Proportion of households accessing preventive measures	38 %	34 %	30 %	26 %	20 %	156,300,000
	To improve malaria diagnosis	Improved malaria diagnosis	30%	Proportion of malaria tests done	36 %	42 %	48 %	54 %	60 %	206,100,000
	To increase the number of malaria confirm cases accessing treatment	Improved malaria case management	20%	Proportion of malaria cases accessing treatment	30 %	40 %	50 %	60 %	70 %	22,500,000
	To strengthen Malaria monitoring and evaluation	Improve malaria program implementation and coordination	30%	Number of supervision done	36 %	42 %	48 %	54 %	60 %	22,500.00
										384,922,500
	To detect changes in disease occurrence and response	Improved case detection		No. of AFP cases detected						33,890,000
										33,890,000
	To build capacity for eye health care workers	Improved access to eye care services	30	Number trained and mentored	50	60	70	80	90	1,140,000
	To increase skilled eye care health workforce	Improved access to eye care services	2	Number trained	6	5	5	3	3	6,400,000
	To provide supportive supervision	Improved quality of eye care services	1	Number of supervisions done	4	4	4	4	4	2,100,000
	To mobilize resources for eye health	Increased resources for eye health	1	Number of forums held	2	2	2	2	2	840,000
	Advocacy for eye care	Mainstreaming of eye care services	0	Number of meetings held	2	2	2	2	2	4,600,000

Programme: Preventive and Promotive health services										
Strategic objective: To enhance attention and investment on primary healthcare as means to improve general health status of communities										
Outcome: improved primary health care services in the County										
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh)
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	To improve utilization of resources	Better utilization of resources	1	Number of planning meetings held	2	2	2	2	2	1,485,000
	To improve reporting on eye care services	improved reporting on eye care services	18	proportion of increase of data centres	20	23	30	50	70	2,385,000
	to improve access to eye care services	improved access to eye care services	1	No. of eye units expanded/renovated	2	2	2	2	2	25,000,000
	To improve quality of eye care services	improved quality of eye care services	0	Equipment procured	5	10	15	30	20	19,375,000
	To determine the impact of eye care services	Better planning	1	Number of Impact assessment surveys	1	0	0	0	0	5,000,000
	To reduce avoidable blindness	Reduction of avoidable blindness	500	Number of cataract surgeries	600	700	800	900	900	240,000
		Reduction of avoidable blindness	200	Number of TT surgeries	200	250	250	300	350	1,680,000
		Reduction of avoidable blindness	1	Number of eye camps	2	3	4	4	4	5,640,000
	Increase allocation to eye care services	Increased allocation to eye care services	0	proportion of increase in allocation to eye care services	100 000 0	200 000 0	300 000 0	400 000 0	500 000 0	5,000,000
	To improve quality of eye care services	improved quality of eye care services	50000	Amount allocated to consumables	100 000	150 000	200 000	200 000	250 000	800,000
	To eliminate active trachoma	Elimination of active trachoma	0	Number of surveys conducted	1	0	0	0	0	17,500,000
	To strengthen community linkage in eye care	Strengthened community linkage in eye care	30	No. of case finders retained and capacity built	30	40	50	60	70	136,800,000

Programme: Preventive and Promotive health services										
Strategic objective: To enhance attention and investment on primary healthcare as means to improve general health status of communities										
Outcome: improved primary health care services in the County										
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh)
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	To strengthen community linkage	Strengthened community linkage	0	Amount allocated	500 00	800 00	150 000	300 000	400 000	415,000
	To improve reporting by CHVs	Improved reporting by CHVs	0	Amount allocated	100 000 00	100 000 00	100 000 000	100 000 00	100 000 00	72,000,000
	To eliminate trachoma	Elimination of trachoma	0	printing referral tools	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	1,710,000
	To prevent keratitis and keratomalacia	Prevention of keratitis and keratomalacia	5	Number of MDAs conducted	1	0	0	0	0	15,000,000
	To prevent avoidable blindness	Prevention of avoidable blindness	50000	Quantity of Vitamin A administered	100 000	100 000	300 000	400 000	300 000	3,500,000
	To screen children in school	Reduction of avoidable blindness	0	Number of children screened	100 0	200 0	300 0	400 0	500 0	4,560,000
	To create demand for eye care services	Increased demand for eye care services	10	Number of outreaches conducted	10	10	10	10	10	6,765,000
	To strengthen early diagnosis of childhood eye conditions	Early diagnosis of childhood eye conditions	50	No. of children screened	100	200	300	400	500	810,000
Sub Total										340,745,000
SP2: Infrastructure development	Improving 30 Dispensaries to increase variety of services offered	Improve access and quality of service	27	Number of health centres.	6	6	6	6	6	285,000,000

Programme: Preventive and Promotive health services										
Strategic objective: To enhance attention and investment on primary healthcare as means to improve general health status of communities										
Outcome: improved primary health care services in the County										
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh)
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	Improving 7 health centres to offer wider variety of services	Improve access and quality of service	5	Number of functional hospitals	2	2	1	1	1	179,326,000
	Building 4 sub county offices	Improve access and quality of service	2	Number of functional offices		1	1	1	1	32,000,000
	Equipping of 80 dispensaries and 30 health centres	Better quality of service		Number of facilities equipped	22	22	22	22	22	33,000,000
	construction of 10 new dispensaries	Better quality of service		Number of facilities constructed	2	2	2	2	2	60,000,000
Sub total										589,326,000
SP3: Community strategy and Environmental health	To train CHVs, CHEWs and CHC	CHVs trained on basic modules	1350	Number of CHVs trained on basic modules	320	320	0	0	0	19,940,500
		CHEWs trained		Number of CHEWs trained	40	35	0	0	0	1,710,000
		CHVs trained on Technical module		Number of CHVs trained on technical module	340	335	220	220	200	51,125,000
		CHC trained on community strategy	560	Number of CHC trained	160	160				4,190,000
	Provide stipend for 1200 CHVs	Stipend provide to CHVs	0	Number of CHVs provided stipend	600	600				144,000,000
	Customization of community health policy	Policy customized	0	Customized policy in place	1					870,000
										221,947,500
	To achieve 50% open defecation free in the county	Increased number of open defecation free villages	0	Number of villages certified as ODF.	10 %	20 %	30 %	40 %	50 %	64,747,640
	-To achieve 70% access to safe water at households	-Reduced incidences of diarrheal diseases.	30%	-Number of diarrheal cases seen at OPD reduced.	38 %	46 %	54 %	62 %	70 %	49,691,000
	-To improve sanitation	- increased latrine use at household	45.70 %	-Number of new latrines constructed.	49.70 %	53.70 %	57.70 %	61.70 %	65.70 %	589,326,000

Programme: Preventive and Promotive health services										
Strategic objective: To enhance attention and investment on primary healthcare as means to improve general health status of communities										
Outcome: improved primary health care services in the County										
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh)
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	-To improve hand washing in schools and households.	- increased awareness on the usage of hand washing facilities.	10%	-Number of households and schools using hand washing facilities	21 %	32 %	43 %	54 %	65 %	2,000,000
	-To retain girls in school	-Increased use of sanitary towels among school going girls		Number of school girls accessing sanitary pads	120	120	120	120	120	3,290,000
	-To improve waste management practices as per the guidelines	Clean environment	15500	Number of waste disposal sites provided	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 0	47,840,000
	To maintain minimum public health standards of hygiene	PHL enforced	1256	Number of notices served and prosecuted	102 0	730	550	325	102	5,100,000
	To improve the quality' safety and standards of food	Increased consumption of quality foods	25	Number of food samples collected and tested	30	40	50	60	70	2,078,600
	To adhere to school health policy	Improved school learning environment	502	Number of schools visited with health messages	500	550	600	650	748	4,640,000
	-To reduce the presence of Vector, rodent and vermin of Public health importance	-Reduced Vectors, Vermin and Rodent related disease	23,000	Number of health talks conducted and chemicals purchased	- 15,000	25,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	3,840,000
	To improve public health activities	Increased public health activities in all wards//household level	142	Number of Public Health staff Recruited	30	30	30	30	30	180,000,000
	To improve Bacteriological and chemical analysis	Improved bacteriological and Chemical analysis	0	-Number of Chemical analysis done. -Number of Bacteriological analysis done			60	80	100	30,000,000
	To improve storage of environmental health commodities ,tools and equipment	Improved and safe storage of commodities ,tools and equipment	0	Number of the store constructed		1				10,000,000
	To reduce diseases of public health importance's	Reduced communicable diseases and reduced mortality	200	Number of vaccines procured		100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	1,000,000
	To improve public health service delivery	Improved linkages between rural staff and management	3	Number of offices constructed		1	1	1		9,000,000

Programme: Preventive and Promotive health services											
Strategic objective: To enhance attention and investment on primary healthcare as means to improve general health status of communities											
Outcome: improved primary health care services in the County											
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh)	
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		
	To improve standardized public health regulations	Improved citizens health	0	Number of policies and regulations developed		2	2	2	2	2,500,000	
	To improve service delivery	Maximized resources	0	Number of operational research and surveys done		2	2	2	2	5,000,000	
Sub Total										1,008,053,240	
Total										2,923,031,740	
SP4: RMNCAH (reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health)	To improve reproductive health	To increase utilization of FP services		No of FP clients.	33,600	67,200	100,800	134,400	168,000	311,900,000	
	To improve maternal health and increase uptake of maternity services	Reduced maternal mortality	40%	Proportion of skilled deliveries	44%	48%	52%	56%	60%	19,420,000	
										331,320,000	
	To improve KEPI logistics	procurement, storage, training, M&E	0	Number of EPI stores constructed						221,061,000	
Total										221,061,000	
SP5: Nutrition	Improve access to quality health and nutrition services	Enhanced capacity of the department of Nutrition to implement high impact nutrition interventions	24	No of nutritionists recruited	10	10	10	10	10	2,900,000	
	Train 6 nutritionist on specialized nutritional services	Improved mortality and morbidity of renal/communicable diseases	0	No. of nutritionist trained on specialized nutrition care (ICU, Renal ,non-communicable diseases, Communicable diseases)	2	2	2			2,550,000	
	Train 98 H/W on nutritional interventions	Improved morbidity and mortality outcomes	98	No. of health workers trained on HiNi (IMAM,MIYCN/BFCI)	30	30	30	30	30	29,250,000	
	Mentor 50 H/F on HiNi	Improved treatment outcomes	50	No. of health facilities mentored on HiNi	120	120	120	120	120		
	Train 11 CU ON BFCI	More mothers exclusively b/feed-ing	11	No of CUs implementing BFCI	24	24	24	24	24	31,950,000	

Programme: Preventive and Promotive health services										
Strategic objective: To enhance attention and investment on primary healthcare as means to improve general health status of communities										
Outcome: improved primary health care services in the County										
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh)
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	Train 11 CU on community mothers support groups	More mothers adhering exclusive B/feeding	11	No. of monthly meetings at community mother support group	24	24	24	24	24	1,960,000
	Procure 10 storage containers	Security/safety of supplement enhanced	0	No. of storage containers modified and equipped 10 (Ventilation, pallets)	10					2,000,000
	Modify 20 containers	Better storage/lifespan of supplements	0	Procurement and modification of storage containers	0	5	5	5	5	5,000,000
	Train 120 H/W on forecasting	Reduce stock-outs	0	No. of workshops done on forecasting of nutrition commodities (LMIS)	30	30	30	30	30	1,725,000
	Undertake quarterly meetings	Better coordination of nutritional services	0	No of quarterly review meeting for nutrition commodities and requests held (proportion of health facilities without stock out)	4	4	4	4	4	672,000
	Procure 7 lab top for coordinators	Timely reports	0	No. of county nutrition coordinator and sub-county nutrition officer facilitated to work(lap-tops/modem/airtime for reports)	7	7	7	7	7	2,135,000
	Procure supplement	Reduced severe malnutrition	42939 cartons	Amount of nutrition therapeutic feeds procured and distributed	232,395,953	232,395,953	232,395,953	232,395,953	232,395,953	582,954,699
	Procure anthropometric tools	Improve in identification of nutritional status	636	No. of anthropometric equipment procured and distributed(height boards, baby bathroom scales, salter scale)	52	40	40	40	40	11,723,600
	Procure reporting tools	Timely reporting	500	No. of nutrition reporting tools procured and distributed	240		240		240	3,000,000
			2	No. of annual nutrition surveys(SMART, KAPB, Capacity assessment, SQUEAC) Conducted	2	3	2	2	1	32,025,000
	Contact quarterly review meeting		0	No. of quarterly review meetings at community units (CU) held.	60	60	60	60	60	5,400,000

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Programme: Preventive and Promotive health services										
Strategic objective: To enhance attention and investment on primary healthcare as means to improve general health status of communities										
Outcome: improved primary health care services in the County										
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh)
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	Train 24 CU on technical module	Enhanced capacity to implement community based integrated nutrition services	0	No. of CU’s trained on nutrition technical modules	24	24	24	24	24	10,500,000
	Malezi bora	Awareness created	2	No. of Health days (Malezi Bora)campaigns done	2	2	2	2	2	25,730,000
	Carry out one world breastfeed week	Awareness created	1	No. of world breastfeeding week campaigns done	1	1	1	1	1	1,580,000
			1	No. of annual salt lodization testing/monitoring	1	1	1	1	1	951,000
			13	No. of sensitization sessions on key messages done to community members on nutrition service(community dialogues, Barazas, institutions)	60	60	60	60	60	8,250,000
	Map and carry out outreaches in 41 site per year		41	No. of outreaches mapped out and offering integrated health/nutrition services	41	41	41	41	41	102,960,000
			78	No. of mass screening sites	78	78	78	78	78	
	Vitamin A supplementation in 600 ECDS Centers	Uptake of vit. An increase in ECD		Proportion of ECD children supplemented with vitamin A and Dewormed						
	Sub-total									1,412,999,498
	To increase resource allocation and appropriation for nutrition services	Adequately funded nutrition services	1	No. of social accountability groups formed.	5					8,100,000
	Undertake 6 audit	Better understanding of challenges	0	No. of CHMTS/SCHMT and development partners engagement meetings on equitable resources allocation to nutrition services done	1	1	1	1	1	3,687,500
	Biannual engagement	Better governance of nutritional services	1	No. Social accountability audits done.	6	6	6	6	6	4,980,000
			2	No. of biannual engagement meetings with county Executives and Legislature on the need to	2	2	2	2	2	2,925,000

[illegible]

Programme Name: Administration and planning											
Strategic objective: To promote innovation and professionalism in healthcare provision and management											
Outcome: Better coordination and planning of health care services											
Sub Programme	Objective	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget	
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		
SP6: Human Resource Development	strengthen human resource management for health	Better Human resource data management	3	No. of staff trained on iHRIS	15	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	
		Better Human resource data management	0	number of staff whose files are up to date	1,285	1,310	1,370	1,410	1,410	5,075,000	
	Human resource development	Improved leadership and management skills	10	No of staff trained on leadership and management skills	34	34	34	34	34	48,900,000	
	Human resource development	Improved HRH planning skills	10	No of staff trained on Strategic HRH planning	30	0	0	0	0	555,000	
	Knowledge and experience sharing among counties	Implementation of best practices		No. of HRH ICC meetings held						2,400,000	
	To align targets to the strategic department direction	To improve performance	1	No of performance contracting and appraisal sensitization meetings held	1	1	1	1	1	2,400,000	
	To review performance	To improve performance	2	No of performance review meetings held	4	4	4	4	4	1,800,000	
	To receive feedback from staff	Improved work performance	1	No of employee satisfaction surveys done	1	1	1	1	1	625,000	
	To receive feedback from staff	Improved work performance	1	No of employee satisfaction surveys done	1	1	1	1	1	915,000	

[illegible]

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Review of Implementation of the Previous CIDP 2013 - 2017

Programme Name: Administration and planning										
Strategic objective: To promote innovation and professionalism in healthcare provision and management										
Outcome: Better coordination and planning of health care services										
Sub Programme	Objective	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
SP8: General Administration (records,procurement,M&E,Transport ,medical insurance, HIS and Policy)	To provide health insurance protection to the underprivileged	Improve health seeking behaviour	0	No of underprivileged households enrolled on a health insurance scheme	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	900,000,000
	Quick and accurate information for action	Information available timely	2	Number of WiFi sets installed	2	2	0	0	0	300,000
	Improve efficiency and record keeping	Improved efficiency of service delivery and record keeping. Accurate and easy generation of reports. Informed decision making	0	Number of MIS packages established	2	4	0	0	0	40,000,000
	To improve record keeping and reporting	Improved record keeping and decision making	31	Number of facilities automated	10	10	10	10	10	2,832,500
	To improve record keeping and reporting	improved data for better decisions	5	No of reporting tools reporting tools printed	20	20	20	20	20	16,675,000
	To review performance	Improved health indicators	2	No of data review meetings	4	4	4	4	4	2,100,000
	To improve record keeping and reporting	improve data quality	4	No of data quality audits conducted	4	4	4	4	4	1,820,000
	To enhance procurement planning	Improved utilization of resources	1	No of verification and accounting meetings held	1	1	1	1	1	1,410,000
	To enhance procurement planning	Improved utilization of resources	1	No of procurement plans developed	1	1	1	1	1	100,000
	To adhere to procurement regulations	Improved utilization of resources	12	No of tender evaluations conducted	12	12	12	12	12	3,312,000
	To enable procurement and accounting processes	Improved procurement processes	30	No of LPO's procured						262,500
	To enable procurement and accounting processes	Improved procurement processes	30	No of LPO's procured						37,500

Programme Name: Administration and planning										
Strategic objective: To promote innovation and professionalism in healthcare provision and management										
Outcome: Better coordination and planning of health care services										
Sub Programme	Objective	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	To enable procurement and accounting processes	Improved procurement processes	30	No of Imprest warrants procured	30	30	30	30	30	37,500
	To enable procurement and accounting processes	Improved procurement processes	30	No of S13 procured	30	30	30	30	30	37,500
	To enable procurement and accounting processes	Improved procurement processes	30	No S11 of LPO's procured	30	30	30	30	30	37,500
	To enable procurement and accounting processes	Improved procurement processes	30	No of S12 procured	30	30	30	30	30	37,500
	To enable procurement and accounting processes	Improved procurement processes	30	No of procurement requisition books procured	30	30	30	30	30	37,500
	To monitor adherence to procurement and accounting regulations	Improved procurement and accounting processes		Number of supervisions done						2,640,000
	To identify the status of equipment, machinery and vehicles	Maintain an optimum and efficient no of equipment, machinery and motor vehicles	0	No of bonding exercises conducted	1	0	0	1	1	660,000
	Attract an optimum number of tenders	Ensure value for money	1	No of open national tenders	5	5	5	5	5	12,500,000

[illegible]

Programme Name: Administration and planning										
Strategic objective: To promote innovation and professionalism in healthcare provision and management										
Outcome: Better coordination and planning of health care services										
Sub Programme	Objective	Key Outcome	Base-line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
SP9: Human Resource Development (preventive and promotive programme)		Compensation/remuneration	663	Funds allocated to salaries	807,879,754	807,879,754	807,879,754	807,879,754	807,879,754	4,039,398,863
SP10:Human Resource Development(curative and rehabilitative programme)	Increase the number of surgical operations in the facilities	Timely surgical intervention of surgical cases with excellent outcomes	1	Number of General surgeons recruited	3	1	1	1	0	100,000,000
	To establish orthopedic, ENT and neurosurgery units	Performance of specialized surgical procedures in referral hospitals	1(ENT)	No of specialized surgeons recruited	2(OS)	1(NS)	0	0	0	45,000,000
	To increase level of specialized care to patients	Higher level of specialized services offered	40%	% improved	50%	60%	70%	85%	90%	2,000,000
	Ensure continuity of management of facilities	Reduced disruption of health services		No of HODs promoted and courses attended	20	20		20	10	40,000,000
	Improve quality of care and motivation of staff	Motivated staff, Continuously improved and evidenced based medicine, informed decision making	0	No of symposium, conferences and p[ublications	2	3	5	6	8	30,000,000
	Improve quality of hospital management	Improved hospital management	0	No of training held for hospital managers	1	1	1	1	1	250,000
	Disability mainstreaming	Needs of those with disabilities catered for	0	No hired	6	0	0	0	0	20,000,000
	compensation for employees in hospitals (533)	improved service delivery		Number of employees compensated	649471974	649471974	649471974	649471974	649471974	3,247,359,870

[illegible]

Programme: Curative and Rehabilitative services										
Strategic objective: To improve access and quality of all curative and palliative health services										
Outcome: Improved wellbeing of the citizens and reduced referrals										
Sub Programme	Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicator	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
SP11: Infrastructure Development	To operationalize the theatres	Functional theatres	0	No of operational theatres completed	2	2	0	0	0	60,000,000
	Reduce stock outs and expiries	Reduced expiries and stock outs of commodities	1	No of drug stores built	2	2	1	0	0	40,000,000
	Gender and disability mainstreaming	All kinds of patients catered for	100M	Length of done	200 m	200 m	200 m	200 m	100 m	10,000,000
	Improve safety of facilities	Secured facilities	0	Length of standard fence done	200 0m	200 0m	0	200 0m	100 0m	50,000,000
	Improve staffs satisfaction	Improved retention of staff	0	No of car parks provided	1	1	1	1	2	30,000,000
	Improve patient and installation safety	Improved patient safety	0	No of street lights installed	10	10	10	10	20	2,000,000
	Improve patient safety	Reduced falls	200M	Length of walk way built	200 m	200 m	0	300 m	100 m	15,000,000
	Pleasing infrastructure	Renovated facilities	0	Number of hospital planned for renovations and painted yearly	6	6	6	6	6	12,000,000
	Supply Steady power supply	Power supply assured	5	No of generators installed	2	1	2	2	0	14,000,000
	To reduce morbidity and mortality and operationalize ICU and Theatres .Reduce referrals to other facilities	Reduced morbidity and mortality Operational ICU And theatres. Reduced referrals related costs	0	No oxygen plants installed	1	0	1	0	0	40,000,000

[illegible]

[illegible]

4.3.7.3 Cross-sectoral implementation consideration

The health sector will need to collaborate with the other sectors in order to successfully achieve its objectives. One of these is the Water sector since safe water is needed to promote hygiene and good health. Poor sanitation due to lack of or unsafe water can lead to diarrhea and water borne diseases. Good agricultural practices increases food production, hence reduction in malnutrition. Collaboration with the Livestock department will reduce the spread of zoonotic diseases. Working closely with Environmental authorities will ensure safe disposal of waste and mitigation of diseases caused by poor waste disposal. The school health program is carried in collaboration with the Education sector to promote the health of school-going children since children spend a lot of time in school.

4.3.7.4 Cross sectoral impacts

Table 4-28: Cross-Sectoral impacts

Pro-gramme	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Public Health And Sanitation	Water	Prevention Of Waterborne Diseases	Increase number of preventable diseases like amoeba, typhoid	Programme on provision and utilization of portable clean water
	Agriculture	Provision of food security and adequate nutrition	Increase number of preventable diseases	Programs on food production and utilization of food
	Livestock	Community empowerment about zoonosis	Spread of zoonotic diseases	Zoonotic diseases like rift valley fever, rabies
	Environment	Prevention of environmental related disease.	Increase in number of environmental related diseases like malaria	Implementation of EIA, Policy intervention to protect environment and for proper waste disposal.
	Education	Implementation of school health program	Intestinal worms, diarrhea	Deworming for children, Water and sanitation, school health clubs Capacity building of education stakeholders
	Youth, gender and social services	reduced stigma and reduced spread of diseases	Sex and Gender based violence Sexually transmitted diseases	Youth friendly health care services Reproductive health for youth including contraceptives Mitigation of sex and gender based violence
	Trade	safer food premises	Transmission of food-borne diseases	Permit for food handlers in food premises condom distribution in business premises
	Tourism	Ease of international travel	inconveniencies in travel arrangements	Yellow fever vaccine certificate for international travel
	Roads	Improved access to facilities	Poor access to the facilities	Access to health facilities HIV prevention messages to the local community and the employees of construction companies
	Security	improved access to justice for survivors of violence	stigma and lack of reporting of cases of violence	Handling of cases of gender-based violence

4.3.7.5 Flagship / County Transformative Projects

The upgrading of facilities by procuring modern automated machines will offer a wider variety of services. This will reduce the amount of money being used to fuel ambulance that refer patients to access the same services. It will also increase the revenue base for the county as a result of the collections from services being offered. Strengthening community strategy will empower communities and assist to prevent diseases and reduce the burden on the health care system. A rehabilitation centre will enable the county to rehabilitate people affected by alcohol and drug dependence rather than sending them elsewhere. More will be able to access the services and be rehabilitated back into being productive members of the society.

Table 4-29: Flagship / Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Imple-menting Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Baringo County Referral Hospital	Baringo central	To upgrade Ka-barnet referral hospital to level 5	Wider variety of specialized services, reduced referrals	Specialized equipment, specialized staff	2018-2020	BCG	200M
Marigat sub county hospital	Baringo south	To upgrade to level 4 hospital	Wider variety of services including surgery	Thratre,mortuary,pediatric,wards and maternity	2019-2020	BCG	57 M
Mogotio sub county hospital	Mogotio sub county	To upgrade to level 4 hospital	Wider variety of services including surgery	Thratre,mortuary,pediatric,wards and maternity	2019-2020	BCG	37M
Eldama Ravine sub county hospital	Koibatek	To upgrade to level 5 hospital	Wider variety of specialized services	Specialized equipment and staff	2020-2021	BCG	200M
Community health services	County wide	To established and sustained functional community units	Prevention of diseases	Monthly reporting, referrals from community to the facility dialogue and action days CHVs and CHCs trained	2018-2022	BCG, UNICEF Afya uzazi	228M
Upgrading of 7 health centres to sub county hospitals		To upgrade 7 health centres to sub county hospitals	Reduced burden on level 5	Reduced distance to access services	2019-2022	BCG	179M
Establishment of rehabilitation Centre		To mitigate against drug/alcohol abuse	Reduced referral cases for substance abuse	Rehabilitation centre established and in use	2019-2022	BCG	15M

4.3.8 EDUCATION SECTOR

The development priority in this sector is keen towards the realization of the Kenya vision 2030 objectives on education. These objectives include high standards of trained and skilled labour, Promotion of Gender parity in school enrollment, attainment of global standard on teacher pupil ratio, improving infrastructure for learning and increased access to basic education and transition to pastoral and vulnerable communities. The priorities and measures put in place

are also in line with the governor's manifesto of ensuring that children and youth get access to quality, relevant and affordable education that would make them competitive players in the county, national and global economy. It also gives impetus to the EDE common programme framework in contributing to the achievement of the plan pillars 1, 3, and 4.

Sector Composition and Mandate

The sector is composed of three sections: Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE), Vocational Training and Special Programmes. The ECDE sub-sector implement the following functions: infrastructure development, curriculum support and equipment, strengthening staff establishment and capacity development, and quality assurance. Vocational training sub sector on the other hand implement infrastructure development and training on skills development while Special programmes sub sector is tasked with school meals programme, education bursary and scholarships administration and management.

The sector contributes to the 2nd pillar on "universal access to social amenities for improved standard of living"

Vision

Towards literate and skilled population

Mission

To provide quality, accessible and relevant education and training as a contribution to socio-economic development

Goal

To ensure universal access to quality, affordable and relevant education and training

Sector Objectives

- i. To develop infrastructural facilities and equipment for basic education and technical training
- ii. To implement relevant curricular in basic education and vocational training
- iii. To enhance enrolment and retention of learners through continuous support of needy and vulnerable persons and groups

Table 4-30: Stakeholder Analysis and Roles

Stakeholder	Responsibility
Ministry of Education	Provide policy guidelines and strategic direction
Parents/Teachers associations	Communicate clear and consistent messages to the children
Private sector	Support community empowerment programs towards education programs
Development partners	Technical and financial support in implementation of programs
Community	Provide professional advice and additional resources to the sector

4.3.8.1 Sector Linkages with other Development Plans

The sector is linked with development blue prints for both county and National Government as well as internationally ratified protocols and conventions indicated as follows:

- a) Sustainable Development Goals: Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (Goal 4) and achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls (Goal 5).
- b) Governor's Manifesto: Ensure that children and youth get access to quality, relevant and affordable education that would make them competitive players in the county, national and global economy.
- c) Jubilee Manifesto: Transforming Education and Training for the 21st Century
- d) Sendai Framework of Action (Priority 3): Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience. This involves strengthening, as appropriate, disaster resilient public and private investments, particularly through structural and functional disaster risk prevention and reduction measures in critical facilities, in particular schools and hospitals and physical infrastructures, building better from the start to withstand hazards through proper designs and construction including the use of principles of universal design and the standardization of building materials, retrofitting and rebuilding, nurturing a culture of maintenance, and taking into account economic, social, structural, technological and environmental impact assessments.
- e) AU Agenda 2063 Framework Number 2 and 11 requires well educated citizens and skill revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation and full gender equality in all spheres of life respectively.

4.3.8.2 Sector Development Needs and Strategies

The sector development interventions will be implemented through the following programs and sub-programs:

Table 4-31: Sector Development Gaps / Strategies in Education Sector

Programme jective	Ob-	Development Gaps/Needs	Strategies
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To facilitate quality, affordable and accessible basic education	Teacher/Pupil ratio 1:27 in ECDE against the standard 1:25	ECDE Classrooms, facilities and materials
	444 ECDE class room against the required 2024	Employment of ECDE teachers
	Poor health, attendance and retention especially ASAL areas	ECDE feeding program
	Lack of effective monitoring and evaluation	Employment of ECDE supervisors and quality assurance officers
To promote development of skills through vocational training	Youth form a half of population: 325,778 between 14-34yrs	Improvement of essential learning infrastructures e.g. classes, workshops and hostels
	Majority of them are unemployed and unskilled	Provision of tools, instructional material and equipment
		Vocational training scholarships
To coordinate and support other education programmes	Low transition rates in secondary and tertiary particularly for the needy students	Establishment and implementation of Education Bursary & Scholarship fund

4.3.8.3 Sector Programmes and Sub-programmes

Early Childhood Development Education

As discussed earlier ECDE sub sector is mandated with infrastructural development; curriculum support and equipment; strengthening staff establishment and capacity development. The priority programmes for the sector during the plan period include development of new ECDE centres, upgrading the existing ECDEs and equipment to bridge the existing gaps. When these programmes are implemented fully, it is expected to increase enrollment, retention while improving quality of learning and learning environment.

Vocational Training

Vocational training programme takes great cognizance of the public priorities in promotion of skills development amongst the youths in the county. The sub programmes provided in this section have greatly been informed by the programme performance over the last CIDP period.

The sector strategic focus will include measures to increase enrolment, retention, transition, and improve quality of vocational learning that is responsive to the current market needs. To ensure maximum utilization of available limited resources the sector propose to shift focus from construction of new Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) to improving, upgrading and equipping the existing centres. This shift is justified by the fact that the existing centres are not optimally utilized in terms of enrollment and have limited infrastructure and human resource capacity that need to be addressed before expanding to new centres.

The sub-programmes identified in Vocational Training include:

Infrastructure development: This includes construction of workshops, classrooms/lecture halls, hostels, administration blocks, and staff houses, dining halls, sanitation facilities, fencing and connection of services.

Curriculum support Equipment: This includes supply of tools, equipment and instructional materials.

Staff Establishment: The current instructors in service are 46 out of the required 154.

Capacity development: this is training of human resource to meet current technologies and trends.

Quality assurance and standards: This will include development of policies, monitoring and evaluation.

Special Programmes

Special programmes sub sector plays a critical role of creating equity in access to education. The main mandate include administration and management of education bursaries and scholarships. The school meals sub-programme is premised to enhance retention while promoting nutritional needs for ECDE school learners.

Table 4-32 presents the sector programmes, sub-programmes and key outcomes and targets to be implemented over the plan period.

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Table 4-32: Education Sector Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Sub Programme	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Base- lines	Key Performance Indi- cator	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
Programme name: Early Childhood Development Education										
Objective: To facilitate quality, affordable and accessible basic education										
Outcome: Improved access to basic education										
-SP1:General Admin- istration, Planning and Support Services	To improve services delivery									
SP2: Infrastructure Development	To improve learning environment	Improved enrollment	463	No. of infrastructure developed	74	74	72	72	72	831.6
SP3: Curriculum de- velopment and Equip- ment	To improve learning environment	Improved performance	2,280	No. of support equip- ment procured	73	93	63	61	61	346.7
Staffing Establishment	Improved service de- livery	Improved performance (Quality of education)	1,774	No. of staff hired/em- ployed	2	3	30	3	1	125.9
Capacity Develop- ment	To improve the quality of service delivery	Improved performance	-	No. of staff trained	400	400	400	400	400	3.6
Programme Name: Vocational Training										
objective: To promote development of skills through vocational training										
outcome: Increased employment opportunities for the youth										
Infrastructure devel- opment	To promote skill devel- opment	Increased access to Vo- cational training and provide conducive learning environment	26	No. of VTC’s con- structed	0	1	0	0	0	50

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Sub Programme	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Base-lines	Key Performance Indicator	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
				% increase on enrolment						
	To improve skill development through construction and equipping of workshops	Enhanced vocational skills	54	No. of VTC’s workshops constructed and equipped	7	7	7	7	7	210
	To provide a conducive learning environment through construction and equipping of Hostel and septic tanks	Increased access and enrollment to vocational training	14	No. of hostels and septic tanks constructed	3	3	3	3	3	150
	Construction and equipping of administration blocks	Enhanced effective and efficient management	0	No. of administration blocks constructed and admin blocks	5	6	7	7	5	90
	To provide a clean and safe learning environment through Sanitation Infrastructure	Improved sanitation and public health	60	No. of toilets constructed	20	20	20	20	20	45
	To improve access to clean and safe water through Supply of 10,000ltrs water tanks	Reduce cases of water-borne diseases	20	No. of water tanks supplied	6	6	6	0	0	2.16
	To secure land and property for the learning institution through fencing	Secured land and property for learning institutions	2	No. of fences	4	6	6	5	3	204
	To provide a conducive teaching and learning environment	Improved skill development	26	No. of VTC’s rehabilitated/repaired	4	6	6	5	5	100

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County Spatial Framework, Development Priorities and Strategies

Sub Programme	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Base-lines	Key Performance Indicator	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
	through Repair and /rehabilitate vocational training centres.									
Curriculum development & Equipment support	To provide quality training in vocational training	Improved skill development	22	No. of teaching and learning materials provided	22	22	22	22	22	217
Staff Establishment Capacity development	To improve on student skill development	improved quality of training	46	number of staff recruited	10	20	26	26	26	453
	To provide quality training in vocational training	improved skills of human resource	48	number of staff trained	25	25	26	26	26	64
Quality assurance and technical accreditation	To provide efficient and effective service delivery	Improved quality training and learning outcomes.	0	Quarterly appraisal	4	5	5	4	4	10
Programme name: Special Programme										
objective: To promote access and enrolment sustenance										
outcome: Promotion of transition and enrolment										
Secondary Schools	To increase access in secondary education	Increased access to secondary education	4200	No. of beneficiaries	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	300
Vocational	To increase access in VTCs	Increased access to access in VTCs	300	No. of beneficiaries	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	240
Technical/University	To increase access in tertiary institutions	Increased access to tertiary institutions	1200	No. of beneficiaries	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	60
School Meals And Nutrition Programme	To increase enrolment and retention of ECDE children	Improved enrolment, attendance, attention,	0	% increase in enrolment	47409	47409	47409	47409	47409	376.85

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Sub Programme	Specific Objectives	Key Outcome	Base- lines	Key Performance Indi- cator	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
		retention and transition and health								
Child Health And So- cial Welfare	To increase immunity of learners	Improved enrollment, attendance ,attention, retention and transition and health	0	% increase in enrol- ment						2.4
ECDE Teachers Bur- sary	To enhance capacity of trainers	Improved quality of learning bt learners	0	No. of beneficiaries	60	60	60	60	60	9

4.3.8.4 Sector Flagship / Transformative Projects

Development of Model ECDE Centers

The sector proposes construction of six model ECDE centres per Sub-County. The aim is to provide a conducive environment for learning that meets the recommended global standard as a benchmark for quality ECDE in the county. The centers will preferably comprise of 4 standard classrooms (2 streams), play-ground well equipped with modern ECDE play infrastructure, modern ablution blocks and a standard kitchen with a dining area.

ECDE Meal and Nutrition Programme

This project is proposed in cognizance of a myriad of challenges of low access, poor retention, transition, attention and inconsistent enrolment rates in public ECDE centers in the county. This is attributed to the fact that County being arid and semi-arid region with majority of the households being food insecure, high malnutrition level, and increasing insecurity exacerbating household vulnerabilities to shocks and participation of communities to support feeding for ECDE learners. This is a targeted project in provision of meals and nutritional interventions for public ECDE centres in the County

Vocational Training Scholarship

This is aimed at providing Complementarities to other county programmes through improvement of transition rates, provision of requisite skills, employment creation while also boosting enrolment in the county vocational training centers. The project offers full tuition scholarships to qualified students across the county.

Table 4-33: Sector Flagship/Transformative Projects

Project name	Location	Objective	Output/ Outcome	Key Performance Indicators	Time- frame Start- End	Imple- menting Agency	Cost (mil- lions)
Model ECDE centres	Sub-County head quarters	To act as model centers for best practices in ECDE	Improved learning outcomes	% increase in enrolment	2019-2021	BCG	216M
ECDE Meal and Nutrition Programme	Public ECDE county wide	To improve the health of learners for cognitive and physical wellbeing	Improved enrollment, attendance, retention and transition	% increase in ECDE retention and transition	2019-2022	BCG	469M
Vocational Training Scholarship	county wide	To equip trainees with vocational skills for lifelong development	Empowered youths	% increase in self-employed youths	2019-2022	BCG	200M
upgrading of Kabimoi VTC to flagship project (public proposal)	Eldama-Ravine	To provide modern vocational training center	Reduced levels of unemployment amongst the youth	No. of youth engaged in gainful employment	2019 -2022	BCG	50M

4.3.9 SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION SECTOR

The Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector comprises of six Sub-Sectors namely; the Sports Development, Arts and Culture, Labour, Social Protection, Special Programmes and Gender Affairs. The role of the sector in the country's transformation and economic development is diverse. Firstly, the sector plays this role by promotion and exploitation of Kenya's diverse culture and arts; enhancing Kenya's reading culture; regulation, development and promotion of sports, film industry and music; and preservation of Kenya's heritage.

Secondly, the sector promotes harmonious industrial relations, safety and health at workplaces, employment promotion, industrial training, and regulation of trade unions, productivity improvement, manpower planning and development, social security, social assistance, children care and protection and vocational training for PWDs and development of community group. Finally, the sector promotes a gender equal society by ensuring gender equity in power and resource distribution.

The sector continues to emphasize on sustainable programs for Gender, Youth and Vulnerable groups through the Affirmative Action Funds such as National and County Government Affirmative Action Funds (NCGAAF), Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), and UWEZO Fund.

The key challenges facing the sector include: high unemployment, lack of timely labour market information, sports and culture information, increase in the number of children and persons in need of special protection, inadequate facilities, encroachment of land and vandalism of facilities, talent nurturing support, prolonged drought situation calling for continuous assistance, lack of clear guidelines, legislation and obsolete technology, harmful socio-cultural and religious practices such as FGM, forced early marriages, inadequate gender statistics which hampers effective assessment of the implications of the policies and budgets, talent nurturing support, inadequate synergy in the delivery of community development programmes.

Despite its wide mandate and emerging issues, the funding to the sector has been inadequate. Due to this under-funding, the sector has not been able to fully address these challenges. However, it is expected that the sector budgetary deficiency will receive positive consideration by the various development partners and improved financial support from the county exchequer. In the budget proposals for 2016/17 financial year, the county allocated the social protection sub sector KSh. 166,056,261 million and a budgetary provision of KSh. 153,263,910 million in financial year 2017/18, which was a reduction of 7%. These allocations were to gather for the recurrent and development.

Furthermore, these allocations was not sufficient in implementing programmes and sub-programmes for addressing the aforementioned challenges and achieve expected outcomes of Second Medium Term Plan (2013- 2017) besides narrowing down the sector's funding gap. In execution of its mandate, the sector collaborates through memberships and partnerships, with various local and national public and private stakeholders.

Key national policies that the county governments have found handy for implementation are; National Policy on Prevention and Response to GBV (2014), Matrimonial Property Act 2013, Marriage Act 2014, Prevention against Domestic Violence Act 2015 among others.

4.3.9.1 Sub-Sector and the Mandates

Sports Development Sub-sector

The mandate of Sports Development include: Promotion, development and regulation of sports and sports facilities; Development and management of sports industry policy; Training of athletes and sports personnel; Expansion of the sports industry.

Arts and Culture Sub-sector

The mandate of Arts and Culture is: Implement Culture Policy; National Heritage Policy and Management, Film Development Policy, Policy on Development of Local Content, National Archives/ Public Records Management, Management of National Museums and Monuments, Historical Sites Management, Development of Film Industry, Promotion of Library Services, Research and Conservation of Music and Development of Fine , Creative and Performing Arts.

Labour Sub-sector

The mandate of Labour includes: Implement employment policy; National human resource planning and development, National labour productivity policy, Child labour policy and regulations management, Internship policy, Labour and social security policy and programme implementation, Facilitating and tracking employment creation, Co-ordination of national employment, Workplace inspection, Workman's compensation, Promotion of occupational health and safety at work, Industrial relations management, Management of vocational, apprenticeship and industrial training, Vocational training, National productivity and competitiveness improvement and Trade unions.

Social Protection Sub-sector

The mandate of Social Protection is: Preparation and implementation of Policy and programmes for Persons With Disabilities; Social Protection policy, Community development policy, Protection and advocacy of needs of Persons With Disabilities, Social assistance programmes, Family protection policy, Policies on children and social development, Child welfare, Children affairs (protection), Community mobilization and Support for matrimonial and succession laws and policies and Counter trafficking in persons.

Gender Affairs Sub-sector

The mandate of Gender Affairs are: Implement Gender Equality and Women Empowerment policy , Gender Mainstreaming in County Departments/Agencies, Community Mobilization, Domestication of International Treaties/Conventions on Gender, Policy and Programmes on Gender based Violence and establishment of Gender Based Violence Protection Centers/safe homes.

Mission

To reduce dependency through socio-economic empowerment of youth, women and vulnerable groups, enhance harmonious industrial relations while promoting sports and culture as recreational and economic activities

Vision

To be the leading county in creating an economically empowered, gender responsive and socially protected community

Strategic Goal

Empower Baringo people by reducing dependency through nurturing and promoting talents while mainstreaming gender.

Strategic Objectives

- a) To reduce level of dependency through socio-economic empowerment and social safety nets for women, youth and vulnerable and minority groups
- b) To promote gender mainstreaming, protection and response against gender-based violence and involvement in all sectors
- c) To nurture and promote sports and preserve positive cultural practices as means to recreation and socio-economic development
- d) To protect the rights of children, vulnerable and minority groups
- e) To undertake policy, legal and institutional reforms to facilitate implementation of the sector mandate and functions.
- f) To promote sporting and recreation activities for National identity, pride, integration and cohesion.
- g) To build resilience and promote affirmative action for addressing challenges facing vulnerable groups through implementation of special programs.
- h) To harness, develop, preserve and promote Kenya's heritage, reading culture and the arts.
- i) To provide care, support and build capacities of individuals, vulnerable groups and communities for equity and self-reliance.
- j) To promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and enhance inclusion and participation of youths and Persons with Disabilities in socio-economic development.
- k) To promote decent work, National skills development and sustainable employment.
- l) To promote productivity improvement and enhance the county's competitiveness.
- m) To promote harmonious labour relations, social dialogue and fair labour practices.
- n) To coordinate social protection programmes and strengthen linkages across various social protection interventions.

Table 4-34: Roles of Stakeholders in Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector

Stakeholder	Role
The National Treasury	Budgetary support for the development and recurrent activities. Further, it provides special guidelines on tax rebates and waivers to deserving individuals, groups and organizations
The Ministry of Interior and coordination of National Government	Provide security; carry out inspections on matters pertaining to children, labour, video premises and film distributors and enforcement of children rights, issuance of children birth certificates, registration of persons, Issuance of passports, provision of borstal services, sexual and gender based violence, preparation of court reports on matters pertaining to children and enforcement of children rights.

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Guidance on all aspects of national development planning especially the aspect of population data through Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. Providing structures to enable intergovernmental relations between the National Government and County Government
Government State departments	Policy guidelines, technical support, service delivery to officers and other resources for implementation of programmes.
The state Law Office	Formulation and drafting of bills relevant to the sector. Provide advice on legal matters and representation of state departments and government agencies.
The Judiciary	Affirming collective bargaining agreements, resolving trade and sports disputes, making judgments on the rights of children and other vulnerable groups.
Parliament	Review and approval of policies and enactment of bills relevant to the sub-sector.
County Government Departments	Provide services at grass root level and compliment
Development partners, Foreign Missions and private sector	Financial, technical and material support to various programmes in the sector
Social Partners – Trade Unions, KEPSA and Employer Federations	Represent the interest of workers and employers
Kenyan Communities, cultural practitioners and heritage experts	Creators and custodians of Kenya's diversity of cultural and national heritage resources. Partner and provide information; provide care and protection to children and other vulnerable groups as well as act as watchdogs for quality service delivery
The media	Advocacy and dissemination of information for programmes in the sector and giving regular and timely reporting
Education/Research Institutions and Science Foundations	Provide funding, expertise, professionalism, technical support for promotion and transfer of research, science, technology, knowledge and innovations.
International /regional partners	Conferences, funding and collaborations
Federations and Associations	Collaboration to manage and mobilize resources, search and develop talent and organize national and international competitions
The corporate and business sectors e.g.Safaricom,KCB,Kenya Breweries, Kenya Cooperative Creameries, Communication Authority of Kenya, Britam, NSSF	Support to development ventures as well as sponsorship to sports teams and investment in sports facilities
The non-state actors	Advocacy and provision of social resources
Registered community groups	Entry point for government and non-state support

The sector linkage with Vision 2030

In the vision 2030, the Social Pillar seeks to engender just, cohesive and equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. The objective of the Pillar is investing in the people of Kenya in order to improve the quality of life by targeting a cross-section of human and social welfare projects and programmes in education and training, health, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, children and social development, youth and sports.

Jubilees Manifesto and the sector

The sector shall immensely contribute to the H.E. President's agenda of:

- I. Establish a government sponsored apprenticeship programme of up to 12 months for all university and TVET graduates;
- II. Double the number of vulnerable citizens supported through the cash transfer programme (Inua Jamii) from 700,000 to 1,400,000. This will include all citizens above the age of 70; in addition, all citizens above the age of 70 will obtain health insurance cover through the NHIF;
- III. Expand free maternity care to include government funded NHIF cover for every expectant mother for one year;

Governor's vision is to ensure that our children and youth get access to quality, relevant and affordable education that would make them competitive players in the county, national and global economy

He intends to enhance access to quality health and clean environments for living in Baringo County thus invest in modern equipment and personnel.

The Governor's commitment is to uphold integrity, diligence, social justice, efficient and equitable utilization of county funds and resources resonates well to the sector.

Sector linkage to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Table 4-35: Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector linkage to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Sustainable Development Goals	Sector Targets
Goal 1. End Poverty In All Its Forms Everywhere	by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day. by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including micro finance. by 2030 Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
Goal. 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.	by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education. by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university. by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations. by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goals	Sector Targets
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws life Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	promote development oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium sized enterprises including through access to financial services by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.	by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related deaths rates everywhere ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels

Sector/subsector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Table 4-36: Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector/subsector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Sub-sector	Sub-programme	Development Gap/Need	Strategies
Youth	Completion and equipping of Youth empowerment centres.	Lack of a structured youth leadership in the county decision making organs.	Train youths on effective leadership skills
	Implementation of the County Youth Policy	Inadequate resourceful information to the youth	Organize workshops in support of youth issues
	Ensure representation of youths in top decision making organs in the county		Formation of Baringo County Youth Council.
	Nurture and grow youth leaders		Organize joint fairs for all youth groups
	Youth Education and Training.	Low transition rate from primary to secondary and tertiary institutions	Develop a model youth/vocational centre
			Conduct enrolment drives for the youth vocational centre.

Sub-sector	Sub-programme	Development Gap/Need	Strategies
	Produce youths with right skills and knowledge relevant for the job market		Introduce new courses at the youth vocational centre
	Enhance capacity of the youths		
	Provide quality, affordable and accessible formal and informal education		
	Youth and Information		
	Improve youth access to information for them to advance their participation in society	Lack of bandwidth reach from leading media houses in the country Low penetration rate of internet support services	Capacity building of youths to effectively use ICT tools and equipment Equip youth centre with ICT tools and equipment Partner with stakeholders to develop youth information centre
	Establish information and communication channels for the youth	Lack of ICT equipment for local youths Low capacity of youths to utilize ICT tools	Create information reliant networks among the youths
	Create a vibrant information culture among the youth		
	Youth and Employment		
	Develop resource centre to assist youth on employment information	High levels of unemployment among the youths Lack of data on existing skills and competencies among the youth	Provide information on the labour market Provide career guidance and counselling
	Reduce the level of unemployment among the youth	High population of the youths Few employment opportunities	Train and encourage youths to develop entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	Avail information on existing employment opportunities and skills required	Lack of relevant skills and qualification	Establish youth internship programs in the county Provide seed capital to youth enterprises Establish youth development marshal plan.
	Youth and Environment		
	Increase participation of the youth in the protection, preservation, conservation and improvement of the environment	Poor handling of garbage and waste disposal especially plastic bags Negative attitudes towards garbage collection	Conduct workshops on the use of alternative sources of energy
	Increase youth awareness on environmental issues	High rate of destruction of forest cover	Carry out awareness campaigns on environmental issues Organize mass clean-ups Establishment of tree nurseries
	Youth crime and Drugs		
	Reduce crime rate among the youths	High unemployment rates Availability of drugs in the black market	Enhance guidance and counselling Develop support services for youths involved in crimes and drugs
	Reduce rate of drug and substance abuse	Negative peer pressure Lack of committed role models	Sensitization campaigns against drug abuse Support youths in detention centres
	Develop responsible youths		
	Youth and Health		
	Improve access to comprehensive health information and services to the youth	Lack of awareness on reproductive health issues Lack of openness on sexual matters Lack of youth friendly health services	Workshops on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health Support establishment of youth friendly health services
	Contribute to the reduction of the rate of HIV/AIDS and STD infections among the youths	Lack of good nutrition due to poverty and reliance on relief supplies Belief in traditional forms of therapy	Lobby for involvement of youth in health programs Campaign for abstinence and/or protected sex among youth
	Advocate for development of youth friendly health services	Early marriages and teenage pregnancies	
	Sports, Leisure and Community Service	Lack of adequate sports ground and equipment Lack of a structured management of sports in the county	Organize sports tournaments Register and nurture young talents through sporting organizations
	Enhance youth participation in sporting activities		

Sub-sector	Sub-programme	Development Gap/Need	Strategies
	Enable youths to spend their leisure time effectively Develop youth talents and potentials in various sports Promote peace, unity and understanding Promote youth participation in community service/volunteerism	Negative attitude towards volunteerism Cultural practices that hinder girls participation in certain sports	Organize peace campaigns Organize workshops on need for community service and volunteerism Use sporting platform to promote behaviour change and campaign against drug abuse Network with stakeholders to provide sports equipment
	To support enterprises owned by youths with disability Advocate for support equipment's	Data on disabled youths Lack of support equipment's such as clutches wheelchairs etc. Few youth groups composed of youths with disability	Collect and maintain a data bank on disabled youth disabled. Initiate deliberate efforts to include them in all youth activities including quota system Network with development partners to supply support equipment
Gender mainstreaming and Prevention of gender based violence	Mainstreaming of gender issues Ensure that all youth activities are gender sensitive Nurture and grow female and male youth leaders Support female owned enterprises Reduce the incidences of GBV	Cultural practices that relegate females to the background Low literacy levels of girls Early marriages/teen pregnancies Dominance of males in all activities Cultural practices that limits girls from participation in some sports	Initiate deliberate efforts to include girls and boys in youth activities Organize workshops on gender issues Provide seed capital to female owned enterprises Sensitize the public on gender based violence Campaign against FGM and early marriages Establish county rescue centre Awareness creation and sensitization on gender based violence Regular meetings of the County Gender technical working groups Establishment of a gender based violence recovery centres.
Culture and the Arts	Completion and operationalization of cultural centre, open amphitheatre and cottage facilities. Completion and operationalization of county players' theatre. Documentation of the various Intangible cultural heritages (ICH) and artefacts within the county Promotion and development of all aspects of visual performing arts Revitalize and develop indigenous language and oral tradition. Promotion of indigenous foods and nutrition Promotion of community cultural festivals within the county Promotion and preservation of Traditional Medical practice and herbal medicines	Lack of funds and land to construct a cultural centres No access to a recording studio with the right equipment for documentation and production Negative attitude towards traditional foods and scarcity No registered performing art groups Registration process has not been devolved Lack of art gallery at the cultural centres. No regulation of sale and production of cinema, gambling and racing Poor enforcement of the law.	Collaboration with the relevant national and county government ministries and other partners Construct and equip a modern recording and production studio in the county To conduct indigenous community food festivals and exhibitions To register and form cultural groups and establish community multi-purpose halls in each sub-county Establishment of arboretum and botanical garden along all major rivers in the county and the lake. Establishment of public recreation parks in each sub-county on at least five acres of land. Establish a library in the county Establishment of a museum and art gallery within the county

Sub-sector	Sub-programme	Development Gap/Need	Strategies
	Identification, Promotion, and training of upcoming talented artist. Betting, Casinos, Gambling & Racing To control and prevent drug substance abuse in the County Identification, Promotion, and training of upcoming talented artist.		
Sports Development	Development of E/Ravine stadium and Completion of Kabarnet Stadium's Documentation and creation of new County Sports facilities (Eldama Ravine stadium, Mogotio stadium, Emining stadium, Kabarnet stadium, Marigat stadium, Mochongoi stadium and Tiaty stadium). Development of County Sports Academies. Establishment of sub-county Under 14 years sports academies in 6 sub-counties. Support to sports programmes Establishment of Torongo /Mochongoi high altitude Athletics camp and Completion of Ossen athletics camp. Implementation of Sports Policy. Establish talent / sports Development revolving fund.	Only two undeveloped stadiums in the entire county. Lack of adequate funds to develop stadiums Lack of funds to facilitate documentation of earmarked public utility grounds. No established County sports academy in the county Inadequate trained sports officers employed or posted to sub counties	Construct a state of the art stadium at Eldama Ravine and Kabarnet. Establish county sports facilities data bank. Construct and equip County Sports Academy Promote sport activities to all population categories. Recruit technical staff.
Social Development	Empower community/groups Economically through capacity building and funding.	Inadequate funds Shortage of technical staff	Mobilization of Community members to form groups. Group's registration. Capacity building of the groups and community committees. Issue grants and loans to registered and active groups. Link groups to relevant sectors for support. Monitor and evaluate performance of groups. Build sectoral and departmental synergies to empower groups.
Social protection	Reduce poverty in the households living with the vulnerable persons	Inadequate funds Shortage of technical staff Unpredictable payments schedules Untrustworthy caregivers	Provision of grants, cash transfers and loans. Awareness creation on the old persons cash transfer program(OP-CT) and the persons with severe disabilities cash transfer program (PWSD-CT) Up scaling of OPCT& PWSD-CT programs Monitoring and evaluation on the cash transfer programs. Provide psychosocial counselling to Pwds and elderly

Sub-sector	Sub-programme	Development Gap/Need	Strategies
			Provision of shelters to the elderly and persons with disability.
	Increase inclusion and participation of PWDs in development	Inadequate funds Shortage of technical staff	Undertake county census for Pwds Advocacy on the PWDs rights Capacity building of the PWDs groups Provision of assistive devices and trade tools to PWDs Funding the PWDs groups Conduct accessibility audit in institutions Sensitize the community on the needs of Pwds Enforce compliance of affirmative action to Pwds

4.3.9.2 Sector Programmes

Culture and Arts Sub-sector

Kenya's constitution recognizes culture as the foundation of the nation and as the cumulative civilization of the Kenyan people. The role of devolution in the constitution is very critical in implementing devolved cultural activities thus need for counties to set clear targets to achieve cultural development in the counties.

In efforts to ensure that culture sets the foundation of Baringo county development, nurtures societal fabrics that hold the county together while providing economic opportunities, national cohesion and integration of national values, the following programs have been proposed to respond to the local context and address existing gaps.

Baringo County Integrated Development Plan, 2018 - 2022

Table 4-37: Social protection, Culture and Recreation Sector Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Programme 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services										
Objective: To Improve Service delivery										
Outcome: Improved Service delivery					Planned Targets					
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year5	Total Budget
SP1:Legal and Policy development	To improve service delivery	No of policies developed								
SP2: Operations and maintenance										
SP3:Staff Emoluments										

Programme Name: Cultural Development and arts										
Objective: Overseeing, Coordination and Implementation of all Cultural activities										
Outcome: Transformed and Vibrant Cultural Sector					Planned Targets					
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year5	Total Budget (Millions)
SP1: Development and Promotion of Culture	To preserve our heritage	Preservation of cultural heritage for posterity and future generation	1	Complete and operational cultural centre	1	1	1	1	1	30
		Preservation of cultural heritage for posterity and future generation	10	Centre managers employed	1	1	1	1	1	5
		Increased revenue collection Increased employment opportunities to the locals		Complete and equipped cottages	2	2	2	2	2	15
		Creation of employment opportunities to youth	1	Complete social hall/theatre	50%	80%	100%	0	0	50

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County Spatial Framework, Development Priorities and Strategies

Programme Name: Cultural Development and arts										
Objective: Overseeing, Coordination and Implementation of all Cultural activities										
Outcome: Transformed and Vibrant Cultural Sector					Planned Targets					
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year5	Total Budget (Millions)
		Promote reading culture	1	6 Completed /operational libraries	-	2	2	1	0	18
		Documented ICH	6 Indigenous ICH	No. of cultural documentaries prepared	1	1	2	2	2	10
		Vibrant performing groups/visual and performing artist	232	Active individual artist and performing groups	232	350	400	500	600	33
SP2 :Promotion and Conservation of heritage	To preserve and promote valuable knowledge	Vibrant performing groups/visual and performing artist	5	County music festivals held	7	7	7	7	7	33
		Appreciated local language	50	Workshop and talents search development training	100	100	100	100	100	5
		Language literature and oral traditions	Elders council	Language training programmes conducted	2	3	4	5	5	3
		Production of Indigenous food enhanced		Food exhibitions and training on indigenous food	1	1	1	1	2	3.5
		Promoted and appreciated community cultural events at the county.	2 community events	Community cultural events organized and held	3	3	3	3	4	1.5

Programme Name: Cultural Development and arts										
Objective: Overseeing, Coordination and Implementation of all Cultural activities										
Outcome: Transformed and Vibrant Cultural Sector					Planned Targets					
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year5	Total Budget (Millions)
		Promoted and appreciated community cultural events at the county.	3 community events Gazetted land	No. of tourist cultural attraction sites	1	1	1	1	1	1.5 M
		Structure building		Infrastructure constructed	-	-	1	-	-	30M
		Increased number of tourist visitors	Prospective Heritage sites	Gazetted heritage sites	-	2	4	4	6	5M
		Increased visits from Schools	Identified Space in place	Recreational facilities established for children	-	1	-	-	-	5M
		Cultural festivals held	Annual cultural festivals	No. of cross county cultural festivals held	1	1	1	1	1	5M

4.3.9.3 Social Development Sub-sector

In order to achieve holistic and inclusive development to all population the sub-sector focuses on revitalizing community development function to address risks among the poor, marginalized and socially excluded groups such as older persons, PWDs, women and orphaned vulnerable children(OVCs). The sub-sector also articulates interventions and strategies to transform mindsets of the poor and vulnerable individuals towards work, improving productivity and development.

Table 4-38: Social Development Sub-sector

		Programme Name: Social Development and Children Services								
		Objective: To rebuild families and communities through programmes empowering young, old and disabled people, as well as women								
		Outcome: Community Support and Protected Children								
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP1 Community Mobilization and Development	TO improve economic wellbeing of the citizens	Economically empowered community.	915	Number of SHGs, CBOs, and groups registered.	50	100	300	700	1000	2M
			600	No. of groups linked to various MFIs and non- State actors	600	800	1200	1400	1600	2M
				No. of SHGs, CBOs, CSAC and BWCs members trained on basic book keeping, conflict management, governance, leadership and project management	600	800	1200	1400	1600	5M
SP2 Social welfare and vocational rehabilitation	To equip the vulnerable groups with lifesaving skills.	Improved social welfare for the vulnerable groups		No. of students trained in VRCs for self-reliance						
				No. of SHGs for PWDs supported with grants and training for economic empowerment						

		Programme Name: Social Development and Children Services								
		Objective: To rebuild families and communities through programmes empowering young, old and disabled people, as well as women								
		Outcome: Community Support and Protected Children								
Sub Programme	Specific Ob-jective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
				No. of skilled PWDs for PWDs provided with tools of trade						
				Number of PWDs supported with LPO financing fund under AGPO						
				Number of PWDs provided with assistive & supportive devices and services						
				Number of PWDs provided with scholarship						
SP3 Empowerment of women and other disadvantaged groups	To economi-cally em-power the vul-nerable groups and PWDs	Improved living standards for women and Pwds and the elderly	50	No. of SHGs for PWDs supported with grants and training for eco-nomic empowerment.	230	400	1000	2000	3000	5M
			30	Number of PWDs provided with as-sistive & supportive devices and services	60	120	180	240	300	10M

		Programme Name: Social Development and Children Services								
		Objective: To rebuild families and communities through programmes empowering young, old and disabled people, as well as women								
		Outcome: Community Support and Protected Children								
Sub Programme	Specific Ob-jective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			-	Number of institutions issued with compliance certificates on disability mainstreaming	10	15	20	25	30	5M
			400	Number of Women entrepreneurs sensitized on the 30% affirmative action in Government Tenders	400	600	700	800	100	2M
SP4 Child community support services and protection	To support child welfare and protection	Established and operational child support services	3000	Resolved children issues through Area Advisory Councils	100	500	700	1000	1500	2M
			500	Families strengthened to promote quality care for children	500	700	1000	1100	1300	5M
			2000	Children in emergencies protected and supported	2000	1500	1000	600	400	5M
			100	Capacity for Duty Bearers and institutions strengthened	100	150	200	250	300	5M
SP5 Child rehabilitation and custody	To empower the children and equip with skills.	Stable families and society	500	No. of Children rehabilitated and trained in various skills	500	400	300	200	100	3M
			-	No. of Rehabilitation Schools equipped with training facilities.	1	1	1	1	1	5M
			100	No. of children integrated back to their families	100	200	300	400	500	5M
			500	No. of children rescued	500	400	300	200	100	2M

4.3.9.4 Social Protection Sub-sector

Social protection are programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruptions/ loss of income.

The Kenyan government in 2006 started the program to address poverty and reduce vulnerability in the country through creation of a framework which provides and promotes immediate support to the poor and vulnerable and also build the productive capacity, thereby facilitating movement out of poverty and reducing the vulnerability of falling into deeper poverty of the citizens. In complementing national government efforts the county has proposed the following programs.

Table 4-39: Social Protection sub-sector priorities

Programme Name: County Social Safety Net										
Objective: Reducing poverty and vulnerability										
Outcome: Improved livelihood of the vulnerable persons										
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP1 Social Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	To support the vulnerable groups in the county	Households with Orphans, persons with disability, elderly and Venerable Children (OVCs) supported.	Elderly 8118-National Government 115-County Government PWDs 1029-National Government 115-County Government. 787-OVCs 7,653-Newly recruited elderly over 70 yrs.	No. of households with older persons supported with cash transfers	9447	10,0000	10,500	11,000	11,500	112M
				No. of households with OVCs supported with cash transfers	7837	8000	8800	9400	1020	70M
	To link the vulnerable groups	Enhanced and maintained an inter	1	Developed and operational single registry	-	1	-	-	-	10 M

Programme Name: County Social Safety Net										
Objective: Reducing poverty and vulnerability										
Outcome: Improved livelihood of the vulnerable persons										
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP2:Coordination of social protection programmes and strengthening linkages between key players for social protection	with the specific program providers	linked single registry for social protection programmes	4	No. of social protection programmes implemented by state and non-state actors at national and county level linked to the single registry	5	5	5	5	5	100M
			-	Integrated single registry with county government	-	-	1	-	-	2M
SP 3: Social Assistance to vulnerable groups		Established county social protection technical working group	-	Formed TWG	-	-	1	-	-	4M
			300	Reduced cases of double dipping	300	250	200	150	100	3M
		Enhanced, efficient and effective social protection programs	100	Reduced number of complaints.	100	85	70	55	40	3M
			15	Enhanced synergy between state and non-state actors.	15	20	25	30	35	5M

Table 4-40: Labour Sub-sector Priorities

	Programme Name: Manpower Development, Employment and Productivity Management									
	Objective: Promotion of harmonious industrial relations									
	Outcome: Enhanced Man power development, employment and productivity									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP1: Labour Policy, planning and general administration services	To improve service delivery	Resolved labour disputes	-	No. of disputes resolved.	10	15	20	30	40	2M
			-	No. of days taken to resolve labour disputes reduced.	30	20	15	10	5	1M
			-	No. of workmen compensation reduced.	10	8	6	4	2	1M
		Enhanced industrial relations	-	Number of workplace inspections conducted.	10	10	10	10	10	1 M
			-	Number of children withdrawn from labour	100	80	60	40	20	2M
		Improved remuneration and working conditions for employees.	10	No. of trade unions registered.	5	5	5	5	5	1M
				No. of trade unions books of accounts inspected	5	5	5	5	5	2M
SP2: Human resource planning and development	To improve manpower development	Enhanced human resource planning and accurate, timely information on labour market	10	National and county manpower survey report.	1	1	1	1	1	5M
		Performance contracting development cascade and implemented	0							

	Programme Name: Manpower Development, Employment and Productivity Management									
	Objective: Promotion of harmonious industrial relations									
	Outcome: Enhanced Man power development, employment and productivity									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		Financial - timely sub-mission of budgets and quarterly reports to the treasury								
SP3: Empowerment of youth	To empower the youth to enhance socio-economic development	Enhanced skill manpower for industry and regulation of industrial training	-	No. of trainees placed on industrial attachment.	200	200	200	200	200	24M
			-	No. of persons trained on relevant industrial skills.	200	200	200	200	200	5M
			-	Number of persons assessed in government trade testing	100	200	300	400	500	5M
			-	No. of female needy students sponsored to undertake engineering courses	300	400	500	600	700	10M
			-	No. of industrial training institutions accredited.	5	10	15	20	25	1M

4.3.9.5 Gender Affairs Sub-sector

Achieving gender equality and women empowerment remains at the top of both global and national agenda. The Government of Kenya has and continues to take many positive steps towards addressing issues of gender inequality including ratifying several international and regional instruments. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 is a progressive foundational document because of the framework it provides to address gender through Article 27 (3). Kenya is committed towards the realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were adopted in September 2015. Out of the 128 indicators adopted by Kenya 33 have been earmarked for reporting on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. It is therefore on the same spirit that the county will mainstream gender and enhance strategies on prevention and response to GBV through the following programs.

Table 4-41: Gender Affairs Sub-sector

	Programme Name: Gender and development								
	Objective: Facilitate effective gender considerations in county development agendas in all sectoral policies ,legislations ,programs and activities								
	Outcome: Reduced gender disparities								
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP1: Community development	Increased accessibility of social services to the vulnerable groups		No of students benefitting from bursary						
			No of groups supported through grants for socio-economic development						
			No of groups funded for value addition initiatives						
			No of capital projects/ markets sheds established in the county						
SP2: Gender Mainstreaming and socio-economic empowerment	Gender issues incorporated in county policies, Plans and Programs	400	No. of officers and citizens trained on gender.	400	1000	2000	2000	2000	15M
			No of women leaders trained in leadership skills						
			Gender management training manuals developed						
		-	Gender strategic plan, M&E Framework prepared and implemented.	-	-	1	-	-	4 M
		-	Gender disaggregated datasheet prepared and implemented	1	-	-	-	-	8M
		-	No of Regional and International gender forums reports adopted and cascaded.						3M
		-	Increased participation of women in peace building processes	100	200	300	400	500	6 M
	Reduced prevalence of Gender Based Violence	300	No. of persons trained against GBVs	300	500	800	1000	2000	4M
		-	No. of established one	1	1	1	1	1	15M

	Programme Name: Gender and development								
	Objective: Facilitate effective gender considerations in county development agendas in all sectoral policies ,legislations ,programs and activities								
	Outcome: Reduced gender disparities								
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP3: Gender and Socio Economic Empowerment			Stop SGBV response centres supported.						
		-	No. of established safe houses for women and girls supported	-	-	1	1	-	24M
		1	No. of Gender based violence technical working groups meeting	1	1	1	1	1	10M
		400	No of persons reached through county dialogues on GBV issues including FGM	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5M

4.3.9.6 Sports Development Sub-sector

Kenya is depicted as a sports powerhouse. This lifts our image on the world map. We are known to be the home of world champions in athletics. Our success in international athletics events raises the profile of our country and elicits interest from potential tourists who visit and generate foreign exchange for our economy. As a county we need to invest heavily in sports to expect the kind of results that have been achieved nationally. Below are the summarized programmes to address gaps in sports development.

Table 4-42 Sports Development Sub-sector

	Programme Name: Sports Development									
	Objective: Promote and Develop sports to National and International level									
	Outcome: Tapped sports talents and professionalization of sports									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP1 Development and Management of Sports Facilities	To improve sports facilities in the county	Construct state of the art stadia at Eldama Ravine and Kabarnet.	2	No. of completed state of the Art stadia’s	20%	50%	70%	85%	100%	970M
		Documentation of County Sport facilities (Eldama Ravine stadium, Mogotio stadium, Emining stadium, Kabarnet stadium, Marigat stadium, Mochongoi stadium, Tiaty stadium).	7	Survey maps, Gazettement, Securing Title deeds	2	2	2	1	-	1.38M
		Talent identification and development, Creation of employment, Revenue generation,	1	Purchased land, Title deed, completed and operational county sports academy	-	20%	50%	70%	100%	300M
		Establishment of 3 Under 14 years Sports Academies in each Sub –County.								
		Land Purchase, Construction and equipping County sports academy								

Sub Programme	Programme Name: Sports Development									
	Objective: Promote and Develop sports to National and International level									
	Outcome: Tapped sports talents and professionalization of sports									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		Creation of Employment.		No. of registered participants.	2	16	-	-		30M
		Identification and development of sports talents		No. of coaches engaged						
		Rehabilitation and Leveling of Sports fields per Ward								
		-Constructive engagement of youth through sports. -Curbing encroachment of public / Institutional grounds earmarked for public utility.	5	No. of fields rehabilitated and Levelled	5	5	5	5	5	50M
SP2 :Sports training and competition	To build capacity for the sports personel	Trained and exposed sports personnel.	10	No. of Certificates	4	8	10	13	15	40M
			20	issued No. events organized	5	5	5	5	5	30M

4.3.9.7 Youth Affairs Sub-Sector

The challenges associated with youth exclusion in the Kenyan policy processes and the consequences of the same are enormous and calls for deliberate action to salvage the situation. People between the ages 18 to 35 form the largest proportion of the Kenyan adult population only a small proportion of them take part in the nation’s policy processes. Resulting from this exclusion is high unemployment rate. While the national unemployment rate is estimated to be 10% that of the people aged 15 to 16 is at 20%, 20 years old, at 35 %, 25 and 30 year old at

25%. Stemming from the youth unemployment is the high crime, substance abuse and HIV prevalence rate. It is from this point of information that the county is putting in place measures to complement national government programs in addressing youth emerging issues as indicated below.

Table 4-43: Youth Affairs Sub-Sector

	Programme Name; Youth Development and Employment									
	Objective programs: To maximize the full potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs and aspirations									
	Outcome: Youth issues mainstreamed in development agenda									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP1:Comple-tion and equip- ping of Youth empow- erment centers centers to as- sist youth on employment issues	To empower the youth through information	Empowerment centers Established.	5	Number of opera- tional empower- ment centers.	-	3	1	1	-	50M
		Valuable information on the job market	-	Number of youth visiting and bene- fitting from the re- source centers	200	400	600	800	100	
		Career guidelines pro- cedures established.	-	Employment of youth empowerment centres managers	6	-	--	-	-	10M
SP2: Youth Em- powerment programme	To empower the youth economi-	Report on youth Unemployment	20%	Number/percent- age of youth join- ing self-employ- ment	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	20M

	Programme Name; Youth Development and Employment									
	Objective programs: To maximize the full potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs and aspirations									
	Outcome: Youth issues mainstreamed in development agenda									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	cally through information sharing	Youth empowered and equipped to take up self-employment	200	Number of successful youth entrepreneurs	200	600	800	1000	1200	
		Youth acquire relevant work experience to be absorbed into the job market.	-	Number of youth on internship programs / attachment	200	200	200	200	200	24M
		Highly sensitized youth officers on the YEDF	400	Number of youth accessing the fund	400	500	600	700	800	50M
		Informed youths on various enterprise options.	200	Number youth enterprises created	200	300	400	500	600	-
		Training needs of the youth articulated well in government policy								
		Funds disbursed to qualified applicants								
		Avail financial services to youth entrepreneurs								

	Programme Name; Youth Development and Employment									
	Objective programs: To maximize the full potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs and aspirations									
	Outcome: Youth issues mainstreamed in development agenda									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		through theCounty Youth Enterprise De-velopment Fund (CY-EDF)								
		Increased Youth in-volved in decision making. County Youth council enacted Youth represented in CYC	600	Number of youth representatives in existing struc-tures.	1000	3000	5000	7000	10000	5M
			-	Functional County Youth Council. Number of youth reached	1	-	-	-	-	
		Improve effective youth participation in all structures of deci-sion making								
	Build the capac-ity of	Increased awareness among youth with spe-cial needs	50	Number of envi-ronmental sensi-tization forums held.	20	50	70	90	110	3M

	Programme Name; Youth Development and Employment									
	Objective programs: To maximize the full potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs and aspirations									
	Outcome: Youth issues mainstreamed in development agenda									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	youth with special needs to resist risk factors and enhance protective factors	Data base for youth with special needs	-	Number of leisure and recreational activities.	5	5	5	5	5	2 M
		Increased awareness on environmental issues among youth with special needs	-	Number of youth accessing health services.	500	500	500	500	500	2M
		Increased participation of youth with special in environment conservation	-	Number of youth with special needs trained.	100	100	100	100	100	3M
		Youth trained on entrepreneurship. Youth with special needs accessing rehabilitation services and assistive devises	-	Number of youth accessing and undergoing rehabilitation	50	50	50	50	50	2M
Youth empowerment thro. Private sector	To increase youth working with private sector	No. of youth uptake by the private sector		Number of new youth involved in private sector activities in the county	500	500	500			2M

	Programme Name; Youth Development and Employment									
	Objective programs: To maximize the full potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs and aspirations									
	Outcome: Youth issues mainstreamed in development agenda									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP5 Youth and environment	To increase participation of the youth in the protection, preservation	Increased awareness on environmental conservation amongst youth Increase innovation in environmental	800	Number of youth involved in environmental projects.	500	2000	4000	6000	7000	5M
	/conservation and improvement of the environment	Management and Improved quality of Environment and reduce environmental degradation. Improved youth participation in	-	Areas benefiting from environmental cleaning activities of youth	1	1	1	1	1	3M
	To increase participation of youth in leisure, recreation ,art, culture and community service	Data on leisure, and recreational facilities available for use by the youth.	-	Data base on sport, and recreational facilities posted on the county website.	-	-	1	-	-	3M
		Sensitized youth on value and proper use of leisure and recreation Equipped youth resource centers.	-	Number of Youth groups formed which are concerned with leisure and recreation	20	20	20	20	20	

	Programme Name; Youth Development and Employment									
	Objective programs: To maximize the full potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs and aspirations									
	Outcome: Youth issues mainstreamed in development agenda									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			-	Number of youth accessing and using the resource centers	1000	1500	3000	4000	6000	-
SP5.Youth and Leadersship	To promote positive character change among the youth through participation in leisure, art and culture and community service	Youths trained on leadership skills Data on youth role models from various fields. Programs on positive character formation. Forums for adults and youth initiated.	400	Number trained No. of Youth in leadership.	400	600	800	1200	1400	3M
			-	Number of youth role models in various fields	50	50	50	50	50	3M
SP4: Reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS and STD infections among the youth	To reduce the rate of HIV/Infection and reduction in Stigma	Reduced rate of HIV/AIDS & STDs among the youth Increased utilization of VCTs by the Youth	-	Percentage decrease in rate of HIV/AIDS among Youth	30%	50%	70%	80%	90%	2M
			-	Number & percentage of Youth visiting VCT Centers.	10%	20%	30%	40%	60%	3M

	Programme Name; Youth Development and Employment									
	Objective programs: To maximize the full potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs and aspirations									
	Outcome: Youth issues mainstreamed in development agenda									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		Reduction in stigmatization of youth with HIV/AIDS Active participation by youth in HIV/AIDS programs Care & support services for HIV/AIDS & STDs infected and affected Youth	-	Number & percentage of HIV/AIDS infected youth accessing ARVs and treated	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	
	Improve mental and psychological health among the youth	Improved Socialization among youth Improved access to information on mental health Increased utilization of recreational and leisure facilities	-	Number of peer educators trained Number of youth accessing counseling on mental health	100	150	200	250	300	4M
			-	Number of community based campaigns held.	10	10	10	10	10	2M
			-	Number of recreational centers for youth	1	1	1	1	1	5M

	Programme Name; Youth Development and Employment									
	Objective programs: To maximize the full potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs and aspirations									
	Outcome: Youth issues mainstreamed in development agenda									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		Care & support services for infected & affected youth	-	Number of youth attending adolescent clinics.	200	300	400	500	600	3M
			-	Percentage of mentally ill youth accessing treatment	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	4M
	Improve youth participation in provision of community health services	Increased information and knowledge on health among the youth.	-	Number of youth trained on Community health service.	1000	2000	2500	3000	5000	3M
		Improved youth participation in community health	-	Number or community based health campaigns involving youth.	10	10	10	10	10	3M
				Number of youth actively involved in providing community health services	100	100	100	100	100	2M
	To Contribute to the	Reduced rate of teenage	-	Percentage reduction of rate of	20%	40%	50%	60&	90%	5M

	Programme Name; Youth Development and Employment									
	Objective programs: To maximize the full potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs and aspirations									
	Outcome: Youth issues mainstreamed in development agenda									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	reduction of rate of teenage pregnancies, abortion and early marriages	pregnancies and discourage abortion among the youth		teenage pregnancies.						
		Care and support for teenage parents	-	Number of Youth accessing counseling and family health information	200	400	600	800	1000	3M
		Delay early marriages								
		Increased access to maternal health								
		Reduce stigmatization on teenage pregnancies and early marriages	-	Number of youth accessing maternal health clinics	500	700	800	1000	1200	3M
			-	Percentage reduction in early marriages.	10%	20%	30%	40%	5%	4M
	Promote youth/parents/adults/guardian communication on youth health issues	Enhanced communication between young people and parents/adults.	1000	Number of programs initiated	5	5	5	5	5	10M
	To Promote research in crime,			Number of youth benefiting						

	Programme Name; Youth Development and Employment									
	Objective programs: To maximize the full potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs and aspirations									
	Outcome: Youth issues mainstreamed in development agenda									
Sub Programme	Specific Objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	drug and substance abuse among the youth	Data on crimes, drugs and substance abuse	5	Data bank created on crime, drugs and substance abuse among the youth.	30%	40%	50%	60%	90%	10M
	To Promote and support youth campaign aimed at reducing crime and drugs	Campaigns organized	500	No. of youths supported	600	800	1000	1500	1800	2M
		Networks and linkages established	-	No. of campaign meetings held	10	10	10	10	10	4M
		Programs integrated	-	No. of submitted reports.	5	5	5	5	5	-
		Counselling of drugs, substance addicts	-	Data bank established on crime and substance abuse	-	-	1	-	-	2M
			-	No of youth addicts counselled.						
	Promote and establish home and community based welfare programmes to address the	Guidance and counselling units established	10	No. of guidance counselling units established	1	1	1	1	1	2M
		Rehabilitation centers established	-	Youth rehabilitation centers supported	1	1	1	1	1	2M

4.3.9.8 Cross-Sectoral Impact

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Youth Development and employment	ALL	Construction and equipping youth empowerment centers with modern technology Youth internship programs	Lack of proper coordination Insufficient budgets to facilitate youth internships across all the departments.	Allocate more resources Establish clear cross sectoral coordination guidelines Collaborate with Ministry of youth to implement youth programs
Promotion of indigenous food and nutrition	Agriculture, Health, Culture, Education	Promotion of indigenous food production and consumption	Negative attitude on production and consumption of indigenous food and crops	Continuous sensitization to the community on high nutritional value of indigenous food. Enhance agricultural extension services
Promotion and preservation of traditional medical practice and herbal medicine identification	Culture, Health and Environment.	Promotion of hygienic and alternative source of medicine	Lack of proper guidelines and procedures from the government to guide use of alternative medicine. Negative attitude towards alternative source of medicine Destruction of indigenous trees and herbs.	Formulation of cultural policy. Enforcement of deforestation laws Sensitization of the public on importance of traditional medicine. Encourage the community on botanical gardening
Support to sports activities	Environment, Health Education, Recreation	Environmental conservation for conducive climatic conditions favorable for sporting activities. Promote sports as a profession and a lifestyle for health living	Deforestation and encroachment. Lack of sensitization on sports as a career and a means to health living.	Enforcement of environmental protection laws Awareness creation on sports as a multi-billion industry and an avenue to health living
Gender mainstreaming	All	Engendering county programs, policies and legislations to be responsive to the needs of women, men, boys and girls	Mind sets and negative attitude that gender is about women and girls	Implement gender equality and women empowerment policies and framework. Sensitize county leadership, staff and citizens on gender mainstreaming
Social protection	Social protection, ARUD, Education, Health and Public Administration	Existing social protection programs in national and county government	Lack of proper coordination framework. Insufficient Resources.	Establish MIS management system for social protection programs. Allocate more resources.

4.3.9.9 Flagship/County Transformative Projects

The sector proposals are supposed to be aligned with the public participation project priorities for adoption and implementation but the report received from the process did not capture any project for the sector. This leaves the sector to propose projects and programs reflecting on the current and existing socio-cultural needs of the society.

Table 4-44: Culture Sub-Sector

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output / Outcome	Performance indicators	Time-frame Start/End	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Kes.)
Completion of Kabarnet Player's theatre / social hall	Baringo central	Promotion and development of arts in the county	1 Player's theatre completed. Engaged and socioeconomically empowered artist Enhanced revenue	Complete players' theatre. Empowered artist in the county.	2018-2022	BCG	50m
Completion Kimalel cultural center amphitheater and cottages	Baringo south	Promotion and Preservation of cultural heritage.	Complete and operational cultural huts, amphitheater and cottages Increased revenue collection	Traditional homestead Cottages Cultural performances and exhibition	2018-2022	BCG	10M
Community libraries	Baringo county	Promote reading culture	Increased literacy levels.	High level literacy	2018-2022	BCG	25M
Talents development institute	Baringo central	To serve as Centre of excellence for artist and Training centre	Purchase Fully fledged institute	Structure Enrolled students title deed	2018-2022	BCG	30M
Community cultural centre	All sub counties	Repository of all communities material cultural heritage	8 active cultural centers	Structure	2018-2022	BCG	12M
Talents development institute	HQ	To provide loans to talented artist exploit their potential	Funds Regulation Funds administrative Committee	Funds kitty	2018-2022	BCG	40M

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Project Name	Location	Objective	Output / Outcome	Performance indicators	Time-frame Start/End	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Kes.)
Equipping of Youth empowerment centers to assist youth on employment issues	Kabarnet E/ Ravine Emining Chemolin-got Kabartanjo Marigat	Provide employment opportunities for the youth	Empowerment centers established Valuable information on the job market Career guidelines procedures established	Number of operational empowerment centers Number of youth visiting and benefiting from the resource centers	2018-2022	BCG	57M
Reduce the level of unemployment among the youth	County wide	Empower and equip the youth to take up self-employment Facilitate the youth get experience to be absorbed into the job market	Report on youth unemployment Youth empowered and equipped to take up self-employment Youth acquire relevant work experience to be absorbed into the job market	Number / percentage of youth joining self-employment Number of successful youth entrepreneurs Number of youth on internship programs/ attachment	2018-2022	BCG	1000M
Avail financial services to youth entrepreneurs through the County Youth Enterprise Development Fund (CYEDF)	County wide		Highly sensitized youth officers on the YEDF Informed youths on various enterprise options. Training needs of the youth articulated well in government policy Funds disbursed to qualified applicants	Number of youth accessing the fund Number youth enterprises created	2018-2022	BCG	137M

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output / Outcome	Performance indicators	Time-frame Start/End	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Kes.)
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						menting Agencies		
Construction of County Gender based Violence rescue Centre	Marigat ward	Coordinate programmes for the reduction of Sexual and Gender Based Violence	Support GBV survivors with psycho-social support Reduced prevalence of Gender Based Violence	No. of persons trained against GBVs No. of established one stop SGBV response centers supported No. of established safe houses for women and girls supported No. of Gender based violence technical working groups meetings No. of persons reached through county dialogues on GBV including FGM	2018-2022	BCG	30M	
Child care centre	Baringo south	Provide a rescue facility to abandon children and rescue for the GBVs	Protection of children, stability of family unit. Increase literacy levels	Increase school going children Reduce incidences of death cases from GBV	2018-2022	BCG	10 M	
Two state of the art stadium –Kabar-net & E/ravine stadium	Kabar-net & E/ravine	-Revenue generation -Hosting of national and international events	Complete stadium- Enhanced revenue collection Increase employment opportunity Attractive and conducive recreation facility	No. of complete stadium Amount of revenue collected No of youth employment opportunities and talents nurtured.	2018-2022	BCG	970m	
County Sports Academy	E/ravine	Advanced development of scouted sports talent.	-Harnesses sports talent and enhanced professionalism in sports development -Recognition of sports as a career.	Completed facility No. of representation in national and international sports events.	2018-2022	BCG	300M	
Acquisition of land and construction of sub county stadiums	Marigat, Tiaty, Baringo North	Cascading sports activities to sub counties	Constructive engagement of youth through sports	Title deeds Completed and functional grounds	2018-2022	BCG	4.5M	

4.3.10 Public Administration, Governance and Intergovernmental Relations

The Public Administration and Governance is provided for in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 under (Article 185(2), 186(1) and 187(2)) on Distribution of Functions between the National Government and the County Governments. The County Government was established as an Act of Parliament to give effect to Chapter Eleven of the New Constitution Article 176 (I) i.e. to provide for County Governments' powers, functions and responsibilities to deliver services and for connected purposes enacted by the Parliament of Kenya.

The County Government therefore is made up of The County Assembly and the County Executive while the National Government is expected to facilitate the devolution of power and support of county governments to manage their affairs.

This Sector elaborates the Public Administration and governance Vision, Mission as well as strategic priorities for implementing its mandate including identifying risks and risk mitigation actions, accountability framework, opportunities, threats and reporting mechanisms for the Development Plan (CIDP). The plan emphasizes the transformative agenda and the necessary reforms that the county will undertake to ensure that all objectives and aspirations of the citizens are outlined in the CIDP 2018-2022.

The mandate of the sector is centered on the political pillar in the vision 2030 that is “issue-based, people-oriented, result-oriented and accountability.” The guiding theme is “delivering through devolution and good governance” while building a cohesive, equitable and democratic society.

The Public Administration and Governance is a fairly large sector comprising institutions with linkages to the National Government, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, County executive and Assembly, Development partners, regional economic blocs, semi-autonomous state institutions and other stakeholders. These institutions will work within a collaborative and consultative policy and legal framework, adherence to the rule of law, accountability, good governance and upholding democratic practices.

The sector comprise of 5 Sub-sectors, namely: County Assembly, County Executive Service, County Treasury, Judiciary and National Government

Vision

To be excellent in governance and service delivery

Mission

To promote inclusivity, professionalism, equity and responsive public services through effective and efficient county governance systems while embracing democracy, cohesion, and public engagement

Strategic Goal

To deliver public services and manage all public affairs in a professional and equitable manner using efficient, effective and reliable governance systems.

Strategic objectives

- ❑ To develop and implement good governance and public engagement systems
- ❑ To establish effective institutional framework for efficient service delivery
- ❑ To manage public finances in a manner that is transparent, accountable and prudent
- ❑ To formulate policies, laws and regulations which contribute to socio-economic growth and development
- ❑ To deliver devolved functions in a competent, equitable and professional manner
- ❑ To ensure that communities are effectively represented, informed, empowered and involved in their own affairs.

☐ To effectively plan and implement all programmes and projects for the benefit of the people of Baringo County

☐ To achieve cohesion and integration by promoting peaceful co-existence and socio-economic empowerment.

Table 4-45 Sector Stakeholder Analysis in Public Administration and Governance

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Expectations	Sub-sectors Expectations
National Government	Understanding their policy and planning needs; Practice good governance; Providing technical support on planning and policy formulation; Provision of synergy and support in the development of policy, institutional, and legal frameworks; Mainstream policies in their respective plans and Good corporate governance; Sustainable community involvement and empowerment; Facilitate capacity building; Provide effective and efficient response initiatives.	Effective implementation of policies; Receive all regional and inter county correspondence; Receive feedback, correspondences and communication on national and inter county issues on time; Provision of synergy and support in the development of policy, institutional, and legal frameworks;
County Government	Coordination of annual budgeting process with the 3-year MTEF and the CIDP. Coordination of county Treasury activities at county level; Capacity building of county staff; Technical support; Staff deployment; Provision of legal and regulatory framework; Management training services.	Rationalised budgets for county governments. Quality public services; Timely services; Integrity and transparency; Performance guidelines.
Development Partners	Provide timely reports and reviews; Achievement of project goals and outcomes; Involvement of stakeholders in the various aspects of county and county planning and development; Adherence to project regulations and philosophies; Continuous monitoring and evaluation and provision of reports; Support the county governments in the implementation of development projects and programmes.	Support specific programmes whose implementation is coordinated by the Sectors. Timely disbursement of promised resources; Provision of technical assistance and capacity building; Effective collaboration and synergy building.
Suppliers / Merchants	Timely payments for goods and services supplied; Transparent procurement process and Fair competition; Planned procurement.	Timely supply of procured goods and services; Supply of high quality goods and services that meet contractual obligations; Integrity; Customer care; Competitive pricing.
Staff	To promote their welfare; Conducive work environment where individuals are trusted, respected and appreciated; Favourable terms & conditions of service and work environment; Skills development; Remuneration; Routine HR services; Job Progression; Training & Development; Fair appraisal; Rewards/incentives system.	Provide the necessary manpower; Commitment & productivity; Portray the right image of sector; Timely and responsive services; Adherence to policies, rules, & regulations of the sector; Provide effective and efficient services to partners and stakeholders.
Public	Practice participatory planning, budgeting and management practices; Understanding of their needs and expectations and plan for them; Initiating sustainable projects for poverty reduction; Achieving project outcomes; Ensure good governance and ethical behaviour; Successful implementation of the county integrated Development plans;	Participating in local development projects and decision making; Participate in project monitoring and evaluation at county level and sub county; Providing feedback on service delivery to aid policy making.

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Expectations	Sub-sectors Expectations
Research/academic institutions	Align the Sector's services with new constitution. Provide internship to their students; Provide complementary data and information; Partnership/collaboration in research and policy formulation.	Provide necessary technical support/training to the Sector's staff.
Media	Information.	Promotion and articulation of Treasury, and Economic Planning programmes policies/ Issues. Balanced Information
Private Sector	Involvement in the County planning process; Sustainable investment policies at county level; Provision of reliable information on development indicators; Effective and efficient service delivery.	Partner in the implementation of development projects and programmes; Increase local investment; Partner in development projects and programmes (PPP's); Increased foreign investment into Baringo;
Professional Bodies (Lawyers, Medical Practitioners,	Provision of reliable data and information; Established IEC partnership.	Partner in the implementation of development projects and programmes.
Parliament / County Assembly/Senate/Council of Governors/Political Parties	Submission of draft bills; Response to parliamentary questions; Consultation on issues that require legislation.	Quality draft bills; Adequate involvement; Timely response on issues; Ensure adequate funding as well legislation.
Political Leadership	To develop strong institutional capacity that enhances service delivery and achievement of development goals; Competent and skilled personnel; Adherence to rules and regulations of the county government; Development and tracking of policies; Advisory/policy services on the economy.	Provide measures of good governance; Promotion of good images and reputation; Provide strategic direction and leadership; Formulation of relevant policies; Facilitate resource information.
Non-State Actors (NGOS, CBOs, FBOsetc)	Provide reliable information on development indicators; Good corporate governance; Sustainable community involvement and empowerment; Provide effective and efficient response initiatives; Facilitate capacity building.	Complement the Sector in implementation of programmes; Community mobilization for rural development; Complement the Sector efforts in the implementation of the strategy: Advocacy, Awareness creation, and sustainable livelihoods; Collaborate in conducting participatory monitoring and evaluation.
Social Partner (KNUT, KUPPET, KUDHEIA, FKE etc)	Consultation on workers issues.	Favourable terms of service; Conducive working environment; Forum for collective bargaining agreements.
SAGAS in National Government	Facilitation with resources; Provision of leadership and policy direction; Timely performance evaluation.	Accountability and transparency in use of resources; High performance and timely deliverable of set targets; Advisory role in policy making.
Commission of Revenue and controller of budget	Prudent use of financial resources Oversee implementation of budget by authorizing withdrawals	Timely disbursement of funds Equity distribution of revenue allocation Approvals of withdrawals
County public service board	An effective and efficient public service County values and principles	Motivate officers Ensure adequate and appropriate staffing at the County Treasury
County sectors	Delivery of the Board's mandate	Implement HR policies, procedures and programs including PC, PAS, code of conduct & ethics, discipline & trainings

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Expectations	Sub-sectors Expectations
		Regular reports & updates on HR matters Effective performance in all sectors
County Assembly	Adherence to reporting schedules Execution of Board's mandate	Objective assessment of Board's reports Timely feedback
General Public	Application of national values and principles - Fair, objective, just, open & transparent Employment of competent public officers Information sharing Public engagement	Understanding of Board's mandate, Support and participate in Board's function and processes Feedback
NGOs, CBOs, Faith Based Organizations	Information sharing Public engagement	Formalized engagement Support institutional capacity building Sharing of information on public expectation
Public service commission (PSC), SRC	Execution of Board's mandate within the HR legal framework	HR guidelines Salaries and emolument and compliance guidelines Trainings and induction partnership
Potential Employees/job applicants	employment Advertisement of all job intents Fair process of recruitment and selection	Response to adverts in reasonable time Provision of all necessary documentation
KSG	Training/ research and consultancy opportunities	Response to training requests Commitment to contracts
Partners / collaborators	Good governance Effective and efficient use of resources, Adherence to MOUs M,E & R	Fulfillment of MOUs Synergy in collaborations
Employees	Competitive terms and condition of service Transparency and accountability	excellent performance Good corporate image Adherence to COR
Media	Provide timely and accurate information	Fair and balanced reporting
suppliers	Timely payment Adherence to the procurement Act	Timely supply of good and services Quality supply of goods and services

4.3.10.1 Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

County Assembly

This sub sector is established under Article 176 and 185 of the Kenya Constitution 2010; it approves development plans and performs other functions as set out under the Constitution or legislation. The sub sector is charged with three key mandates; Representation, Legislation and oversight. The County Assembly is also mainly responsible for performing the roles as set out in Article 185 of the

Tables 4-46 provide linkages between sub-programme objectives, existing development gaps / needs and applicable strategies.

Table 4-46: Sector development needs, priorities and strategies

Sub Programme Objective	Development Gap / Need	Strategies
To provide effective administrative and co-ordination services for efficient service deliver	Speakers' official residence	Purchase of land and construction of speakers' official residence
	Office space	Construction of office complex block II
	Parking bay	Construction of parking bay
	CCTV	Installation of CCTV in the assembly premise
To represent, legislative and oversight the executive	Capacity to legislate, represent and oversight	Training and operations

Table 4-47: Sector priorities and targets

STRATEGIES	KEY OUTPUT	TARGETS					BUDGET EST.
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Construction of office block II complex	Office space attained	20	10	10	8	0	138M
Purchase of land and construction of speakers residence	Speakers residence	1	0	0	0	0	5M
Parking bay	Parking bays	0	0	0	40	30	15M
CCTV installation	CCTV system installed	0	0	0	1	0	5M
Trainings, staff emoluments, operations & maintenance	Trainings, mileages, forums	40%	50%	60%	65%	70%	1.5B

4.3.10.2 The County Executive Services

The sub sector is organized into four sections, namely: office of the governor, office of the deputy governor and the county secretary. The sub sector has distinct units and directorates with clear functions linked to its overall mandate as detailed below.

Office of the Governor

The county governor and the deputy county governor are the chief executive and deputy chief executive of the county respectively. The governor is responsible for providing overall policy and strategic guidance to the sector and all the other sectors within the county government; under office of the governor there are a number of units and directorate including;

General Administration/Chief Officer's Office

This office is headed by the chief officer who is the accounting officer and responsible for the administration of the office of the governor for efficient delivery of public services that have been assigned to this Department. He is in charge of the day-to-day operations of the office, ensuring that county agencies are functioning well.

County Communication and Public Relation Unit

This office is headed by communications director. It is responsible for coordinating internal and external communications as well advising the executive on public and international relations. The office ensures that county, promotes a positive corporate image geared towards positioning the county.

Civic Education Unit

Civic education is provided for under Section 100 of County Government Act 2012. The purpose of the unit is to promote empowerment and enlightenment of citizens and government, enhance continued and systemic engagement of citizens and government, and promote values and principles of devolution in the Constitution. Overall, to have an informed citizenry that actively participates in governance affairs of the society on the basis of enhanced knowledge, understanding and ownership of the Constitution.

Research

The unit is responsible for establishment of county statistics analyzing economic and social trends and providing advisory services to the county on development issues as well as providing need based research and feasibility study to different county department

Liaison Office

This unit is based in Nairobi and its core functions include liaison and coordinating activities with the national, county government and other agencies.

Office of the Deputy Governor

The deputy governor deputizes the governor in the execution of the governor's functions; while inacting capacity as Governor or delegated authority by the Governor. The office is also responsible in the management and coordination of disaster risk reduction and emergency response in the county

Office of the County Secretary

This office is headed by the county secretary who is the head of county public service and secretary to the county executive committee as stipulated in the county government act. Offices of the county secretary is also responsible for arranging the business, keeping the minutes of the county executive committee and convey the decisions of the county executive committee to the appropriate persons or authorities.

County Administration; Devolution, Public Service & Management Department

This department is responsible for decentralized units in the county including sub county, ward and village administration together with the County enforcement unit in coordinating their operations. The department performs the following:-

- Human Resource Management
- County Payroll
- Performance Management
- County Enforcement
- Sub County Administration
- Disaster Risk Management
- Communication
- E-Government

Legal Advisory and Services

This unit is responsible for coordinating all legal matters pertaining to the county executive as well as assessing the level of compliance with the provisions in the devolution legislations, liaising with the attorney general's office on all matters affecting the county as well as liaising with the county departments on legal matters. The unit also provides advisory services on important legal issues and legal implications on programmes and initiatives undertaken by the county.

Baringo County Public Service Board

The mandate of the Board, as derived from the County Government Act 2012 is to provide for organization, staffing and functioning of the county public service for effective and efficient service delivery. The core functions of the Board include:

- Establishing and abolishing offices in the County Public Service Board
- Appoint persons to hold or act in offices of the county public service including in the Boards of Cities and urban areas within the county and to confirm appointments
- Exercise disciplinary control over, and remove persons holding or acting in those offices
- Prepare regular report for submission to the county assembly on the execution of the functions of the Board
- Promote in the county public service the values and principles
- Advise the county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties
- Make recommendation to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for county public employees

Table 4-48 and 4-49 provide linkages between Sub-programme objectives, existing development gaps/needs and applicable strategies

Table 4-48: Linkages between Sub-programme objectives, existing development gaps/needs and applicable strategies

Sub Programme Objective	Development Gap/Need	Strategies
To provide overall policy and strategic guidance to the sector and other sectors	Office space for all county departments	Construction of county government office complex
	Governors and Deputy Governors official residence	Purchase of land and construction of Governors and Deputy Governor official residence
	Sub county and ward administrative offices	Construction of six sub county and 18 ward administrative offices
	Village administrators	Formulation of legal framework and recruitment of village administrators
	Inadequate office equipment and motor vehicles	Purchase of enough equipment and additional vehicles
	inadequate enforcement officers	Recruitment of additional 73 officers

Table 4-49: Sector strategies and targets

STRATEGIES	KEY OUTPUT	TARGETS					COST
Construction county government office complex	Office block	0	20	30	30	20	400m
Purchase of land and construction of governor and deputy governor residence	Governors and deputy governor residence	-	-	1	1	-	180m
Construction of sub county and ward administrative offices	seven sub county offices	2	2	2	1	-	210m
	18 ward offices	4	4	4	4	2	100m
Trainings, staff emoluments, operation & maintenance	Trainings held, forums						
Formulation of legal framework and recruitment of village administrators	Administrators recruited	-	-	-	73	-	

4.3.10.3 County Treasury

The department formulates and coordinates county development programmes and tracking of development results towards accelerated socio economic development through effective economic planning, resource mobilization, allocation and efficient management of public resources. The department has six sections;

Table 4-50: Linkages between Sub-programme objectives, existing development

Sub-Programme Objective	Development Gap/Needs	Strategies
To safely store and preserve procurement documents for statutory periods	Lack of storage space/archives Manual storage and retrieval of documents	Build a procurement stores for goods and documents To digitalize all procurement documents
To build a professionally competent workforce and knowledgeable management	Staff not registered with professional bodies Low staff competencies Staff not in good standing with professional bodies Low technical capacity of accounting officers and senior management	Enforce membership to relevant professional bodies within 2 years of CIDP Pay annual subscription to professional bodies Facilitate and promote continuous professional training of staff Facilitate continuous improvement in knowledge and skills by accounting officers and senior management in procurement act, regulations and procedures

Sub-Programme Objective	Development Gap/Needs	Strategies
To roll-out e-procurement within 2 years in the CIDP period	Lack of compliance with Presidential directive to implement e-procurement Limited infrastructural capacity Low technical skills of procurement staff Low capacity of suppliers/contractors	Acquire adequate ICT equipment Technical training of procurement staff, accounting officers and other participants in procurement process Capacity building of suppliers/contractors
To develop and maintain an accurate, relevant and reliable database of suppliers/contractors	Manual processing of prequalification Manual database Limited capacity for continuous prequalification	Roll-out e-procurement Develop a secure and accurate electronic database of all prequalified suppliers/contractors Train and make available competent pool of evaluators in all sectors.

Table 4-51: Gaps / Needs and applicable strategies.

Strategies	Key Output/Outcome	Targets					Esti. (Ksh.)	Cost
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Construction of procurement stores for goods and documents	Safety and ease of retrieval of documents Increased accountability of goods	50%	50%				20 million	
Digitalize all procurement documents	Safety and ease of retrieval of documents Improved accountability			100%			10 million	
Enforce membership to relevant professional bodies	Increased number of Staff registered with professional bodies	80%	20%					
Pay annual subscription to professional bodies	Full membership of professional bodies Members' in good standing		100%	100%	100%	100%	1 million	
Facilitate and promote continuous professional training of staff	Improved staff competencies	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	8 million	
Facilitate continuous improvement in knowledge and skills by accounting officers and senior management in procurement act, regulations and procedures	Enhanced technical capacity of accounting officers and senior management Improved compliance with Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	10 million	
Acquire adequate ICT equipment	Improved service delivery Effective roll-out of e-procurement		50%	50%			20 million	
Capacity building of suppliers/contractors	Enhanced Supplier response to Tenders through e-procurement		50%	50%	50%	50%	5 million	
Roll-out e-procurement	Efficient and timely service delivery		50%	50%	50%	50%	10 million	
Develop a secure and accurate electronic database of all prequalified suppliers/contractors	Easy access of supplier information		50%	50%	50%	50%	5 million	
Train evaluators of tenders	Accuracy in award of contracts Minimize complaints and litigation	40%	60%	30%	40%	30%		

4.3.10.4 National Administration

National Administration is mandated to coordinate National Government functions in the field. This was reinforced by the executive order NO.3/2014 on the strengthening of the National Government coordination function at the county level. The County Commissioners shall be responsible for directing and coordinating the functions of the National Government at the County level which will include but not limited to the following;

- Chair the County Security Committee and ensure implementation of the decisions of the committee to enhance peace, security and the rule of law.
- Supervise and co-ordinate performance of National Government departments.
- Promote cohesion, integration and patriotism to enhance peace and national unity.
- Co-ordinate disaster management in the county where the National Government is required to respond.
- Promote good governance, accountability and participation of the people in the implementation of National Government programmes for sustainable development
- Ensure prudent utilization and accountability of resources of the National Government.
- Ensure regular monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes of the National Government

Perform the role of official National Government Spokesperson and be the liaison officer on matters of intergovernmental relations in the County.

National Police Service

The National Police Service derives its mandate from the National Police Service Act, 2011. The service is made up of two outfits namely; Kenya Police Service, Administration Police Service and the Semi-Autonomous Directorate of Criminal Investigation.

Civil Registration Department (CRD)

Registration of births and deaths was introduced for the first time in Kenya (then East African Protectorate) in 1904. However, in 1928; Parliament enacted the Births and Deaths Registration Act (Cap 149) to provide for compulsory notification and registration of births and deaths in Kenya. At that time, the Act provided for compulsory registration of births and deaths of Europeans, Americans and Indians throughout Kenya. Civil Registration Department became a fully pledged department in 1989 responsible for births and deaths occurring in Kenya and

National Registration Bureau (NRB)

The National Registration Bureau became a fully pledged department in 1978. It was mandated through the Registration of Persons Act (Cap.107) Laws of Kenya to identify, register and issue Identity cards to all Kenyan citizens both male and female who had attained the age of sixteen (16) years and above. It is during this transition that the book form of the identity card was replaced with a card (first Generation Identity Card) which was enclosed in a plastic envelope and heat laminated. Also, in 1980 the age of registration and issuance of identity cards was raised from 16 years to 18 years and above. In 1995 second generation identity card system was launched which is still in use to date.

The Probation Department

The probation department has the legal mandate to carry out the following tasks:-

- To conduct social inquiries and provide reports to courts and other penal review boards which include; pre-sentence report for assessing offender suitability for a specific sentence disposal and also carries appropriate remedial actions necessary to forestall re-offending.
- Supervision of non-custodial court orders under relevant Act which involves discussing the order with the offender, drawing individual treatment plan providing regular progress reports
- Rehabilitation and Re-integration of offenders
- Providing temporary accommodations and empowerment for needy deserving offenders
- Crime Prevention

The Prisons Department

Kenya Prisons Service (KPS) is a department within the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. As a uniformed and disciplined entity, KPS is established under the Prisons Act Cap 90 and Borstal Institutions Act Cap 92 Laws of Kenya. Both acts are currently undergoing review in line with the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Social Development Department

The Social Development department performs the following functions:-

- a. Child Labour Management
- b. Labour and Social Protection Policy and Programme Implementation
- c. Community Development
- d. Protection and Advocacy of Needs of Persons with Disabilities
- e. Social Assistance Programs

Judiciary

The Judiciary is one of the three State organs established under Chapter 10, Article 159 of the Constitution of Kenya. It establishes the Judiciary as an independent custodian of justice in Kenya. Its primary role is to exercise judicial authority given to it, by the people of Kenya.

The institution is mandated to deliver justice in line with the Constitution and other laws. It is expected to resolve disputes in a just manner with a view to protecting the rights and liberties of all, thereby facilitating the attainment of the ideal rule of law. In order to address the development gaps identified, the following strategies with specific key output shall be implemented over the CIDP period.

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Table 4-52: Sector Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Total Budget	
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		
Programme Name: General Administration Planning and Support Services											
Objective: To deliver devolved functions in a competent, equitable and professional manner											
Outcome: Efficient and effective service delivery											
County Assembly SP1:General Administration Planning and Support	To provide for County Assembly staff: Remunerations Subscriptions Foreign travels Medical schemes Catering services Gratuity NSSF contribution Pension scheme	Efficiency in Policy formulation and governance improved	0.27B	No. of Committee sittings/ple-nary/Board sittings Payment vouchers, Transport/commuter Letters of undertaking Delivery notes Certificate of participation	0.28B	0.30B	0.32B	0.34B	0.36B	1.6B	
	To provide for 4 pool vehicles for committees services	-Improved mobility -Timely access and response to issues -Timely and effective service delivery and supervision		Procured vehicles delivered	0	1	1	2	0	20M	

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Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Executive Services General Administration Planning and Support	To provide for: Remunerations Subscriptions Foreign travels Medical schemes Catering services	Efficiency service delivery and Good governance	300M	No. of; Payment vouchers, Transport/commuter Letters of undertaking Delivery notes Certificate of participation	300	320M	340M	360M	380M	1.7B
Executive Services General Administration Planning and Support Devolution, Public Service and Administration General administration and Sub-Counties services	To provide for 8 pool vehicles for committees services To provide for county Legal Services	-Improved mobility -Timely access and response to issues -Timely and effective service delivery and supervision	10 vehicles	Procured vehicles delivered	0	2	2	2	2	40M
		Quality legal advice and Services	2500 contracts	Number of contracts signed and suits handled, No. of legal advisories	500	500	500	500	500	50M

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Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	To provide for county devolved units (Sub County and wards) services; Remunerations Medical schemes Catering services Gratuity NSSF contribution Pension scheme	Efficiency service delivery and Good governance	92M	No. of; Payment vouchers, Transport/commuter Letters of undertaking Delivery notes Certificate of participation	95M	98M	102M	105M	108M	508M
Devolution, Public Service and Administration General administration and Sub-Counties services	To ensure safety and preservation of County records.	-Renovation & Equipping of County and Sub County Records Archives and Audio Visual		-% of work completed		5M	10M	15M	20M	50M
County Treasury General Administrative Services	Procure 36 vehicles for; -30 Ward Administrators and -6 for Sub-county Administrators	-Improved mobility -Timely access and response to issues -Timely and effective service delivery and satisfaction	0	-Ward and Sub-county Administrators vehicles delivered	6 vehicles	9 vehicles	9 vehicles	9 vehicles	3 vehicles	108M
	To provide for county treasury: Remunerations Subscriptions Foreign travels	Efficiency service delivery and Good governance		No. of Staff registered with professional bodies No. of; Payment vouchers, Transport/commuter						200M

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Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	To provide for 10 pool vehicles for revenue enhancement	-Improved mobility -Timely access and response to issues -Timely and effective service delivery and supervision	8 vehicles	Procured vehicles delivered	0	2	2	3	3	50M
		Improved and secure documentation		Operational departmental registry;						
		Digitized records		% of records digitized						
Programme Name: Infrastructure Development										
Objective: To deliver devolved functions in a competent, equitable and professional manner										
Outcome: Efficient and effective service delivery										
County Assembly Infrastructure Development at	To construct County Assembly office block II complex	Increased office space	48 office space	Number of offices constructed	20	10	10	8	0	138M
	Purchase of land for speaker's residence	Developed and improved governance systems	1	Land purchased	1	0	0	0	0	5M
	To construct Speaker's residence	Developed and improved governance systems	0	Residence constructed	1	0	0	0	0	10M

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County Spatial Framework, Development Priorities and Strategies

Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	To county Assembly Parking Bay	Increased parking space	15 parking bays	Number of Parking bays constructed	0	0	0	40	30	15M
	To install CCTV System	Improved security of staff and members	-	CCTV system installed	0	0	0	1	0	5M
County Executive Services	To construct county office Complex	Increased office space	29 office space	Number of offices constructed	0	20	30	30	20	400M
Infrastructure Development	To install CCTV System	Improved security of staff and members	-	CCTV system installed	0	1	0	0	0	5M
	To purchase land for Governor’s residence	Developed and improved governance systems	-	Acres of land purchased	5	0	0	0	0	10M
	To Purchase land for Deputy Governor’s residence	Developed and improved governance systems	-	Acres of land purchased	0	5	0	0	0	10M
	To build Governor's residence	Developed and improved governance systems	-	Governor’s residence constructed	0	1	0	0	0	100M
	To build of Deputy Governor's residence	Developed and improved governance systems	-	Deputy Governor’s residence constructed	0	0	0	1	0	60M

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County Spatial Framework, Development Priorities and Strategies

Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Objective: <i>To formulate policies, laws and regulations which contribute to socio-economic growth and development</i>										
Outcome: management and governance frameworks improved										
Legislation development	To provide for County Assembly Members; Remunerations Domestic travel Foreign travel Accommodation Gratuity	Improved oversight representation and legislation	24 bills passed	No. of Laws, Regulations, Policies passed, payment voucher	10 bills passed	15 bills passed	15 bills passed	15 bills passed	15 bills passed	1.5B
Oversight	To provide for County Assembly Members; Committee sittings/ple-nary/Board sittings Transport/commuter allowance	Improved oversight representation and legislation		No. of Committee sittings/ple-nary/Board sittings, payment vouchers, Transport/commuter allowance						
Representation	To provide for members: Re-munerations Mileages	Improved oversight representation and legislation		Payslips Mileages						
	Sub-Total									1.5B
Programme Name: Infrastructure Development										

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Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Objective: To deliver devolved functions in a competent, equitable and professional manner										
Outcome: Efficient and effective service delivery										
County Assembly Infrastructure Development at	To construct County Assembly office block II complex	Increased office space	48 office space	Number of offices constructed	20	10	10	8	0	138M
	Purchase of land for speaker's residence	Developed and improved governance systems	1	Land purchased	1	0	0	0	0	5M
	To construct Speaker's residence	Developed and improved governance systems	0	Residence constructed	1	0	0	0	0	10M
	To county Assembly Parking Bay	Increased parking space	15 parking bays	Number of Parking bays constructed	0	0	0	40	30	15M
	To install CCTV System	Improved security of staff and members	0	CCTV system installed	0	0	0	1	0	5M
County Executive Services Infrastructure Development	To construct county office Complex	Increased office space	29 office space	Number of offices constructed	0	20	30	30	20	400M
	To install CCTV System	Improved security of staff and members	0	CCTV system installed	0	1	0	0	0	5M
	To purchase land for Governor's residence	Developed and improved governance systems	0	Acres of land purchased	5	0	0	0	0	10M

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County Spatial Framework, Development Priorities and Strategies

Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	To Purchase land for Deputy Governor’s residence	Developed and improved governance systems	0	Acres of land purchased	0	5	0	0	0	10M
	To build Governor's residence	Developed and improved governance systems	0	Governor’s residence constructed	0	1	0	0	0	100M
	To build of Deputy Governor's residence	Developed and improved governance systems	0	Deputy Governor’s residence constructed	0	0	0	1	0	60M
Devolution, Public Service and Administration Infrastructure Development	To construct sub county offices (6)	Developed and improved governance systems	0	Complete habitable offices	2 (offices)	2 (offices)	2 (offices)	1 (offices)	-	210M
	To construct ward offices (30)	Improved service delivery	12	Complete habitable offices	4 (offices)	4 (offices)	4 (offices)	4 (offices)	2 (offices)	72M
County Treasury Infrastructure Development	To construct county treasury offices	-Increased office space	Rented office space	No. of office space achieved		40M	40M			80M
	To construct procurement stores for goods and documents	-Safety and ease of retrieval of documents -Increased accountability of goods	0	No. of stores constructed		20M	20M			40M
	To acquire adequate ICT equipment	-Improved service delivery -Effective roll-out of e-procurement	40% use of ICT by staff	No. of ICT item procured		10M				10 m

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Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	To digitalize all procurement documents	-Efficient and timely service delivery						10M		10 m
	Sub-total									
Programme Name: Legislation, Representation and Oversight										
Objective: <i>To formulate policies, laws and regulations which contribute to socio-economic growth and development</i>										
Outcome: management and governance frameworks improved										
Legislation development	To provide for County Assembly Members; Remunerations Domestic travel Foreign travel Accommodation	Improved oversight representation and legislation	24 bills passed	No. of Laws, Regulations, Policies passed, payment voucher	10 bills passed	15 bills passed	15 bills passed	15 bills passed	15 bills passed	1.5B
Oversight	To provide for County Assembly Members; Committee sittings/ple-nary/Board sittings Transport/commuter allowance	Improved oversight representation and legislation		No. of Committee sittings/ple-nary/Board sittings, payment vouchers, Transport/commuter allowance						
Representation	To provide for members: Remunerations Mileages	Improved oversight representation and legislation		Payslips Mileages						
	Sub-Total									1.5B
Programme Name: County Public Service										
Objective: <i>To ensure that communities are effectively represented, informed, empowered and involved in their own affairs</i>										
Outcome:										

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Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Tota Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
HR institutional development and management	Recruitment of staff in all sectors of Baringo County	Enhanced service delivery	2043 recruited	-No of vacancies filled within five years -Appointment letters/ contracts	225	50	50	50	50	400M
Management of entry, career development and separation	To provide for pre-retirement trainings	-Disciplinary management enhanced	-14 dismissals	-Dismissal letters -Transfer letter -Deployment letters	-	-	-	-	-	-
	To provide for staff disciplinary management (dismissal, transfers and deployment) and retirement	-knowledge on retirement investments	-50 staff trained	-No of retirees trained -sound investments	60	65	70	75	80	0.4M
Training and development	Leadership and Administrative development training for government officials	-Improved productivity and service delivery	-4 trainings for 29 staff	-certificate of participation -improved performance -satisfied public	4	4	4	4	4	
	Leadership and Administrative development training for government officers	-Improved productivity and service delivery	350 staff trained/3M	-certificate of participation -improved performance -satisfied public	200	280	300	320	400	45M

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Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	To continuous facilitate improvement in knowledge and skills by accounting officers and senior management in procurement act, regulations and procedures	-Efficient and effective service delivery, staff performance improved	2m	Trainings held,	5M	5M	5M	5M	5M	25M
Public service performance management	Performance contracting and evaluation	-Improved productivity and service delivery	21 staff/0.5M	-Customer service charter established -% organizational structure and administrative processes implemented -Performance contacting score (%)	0.7M	1M	3M	1.6M	2M	8.3M
	Performance appraisal system	-Staff performance improved	4023 staff /0.5M	-staff performance appraisal score (%)	1M	2M	3M	4M	5M	15M
	Sub-total									
Programme Name: County Public Service										
Objective: To ensure that communities are effectively represented, informed, empowered and involved in their own affairs										
Training and capacity building	To provide for county policies and operation frameworks	Efficiency in policy formulation and governance improved	0	Trainings/workshops on Policies and frameworks development -certificate of participation	1	2	2	3	3	30M
	To strengthen policy formulation and planning	Improved policy formulation and planning		Sector planning guidelines prepared and approved No of sector plans						
				No. of workshops held						

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County Spatial Framework, Development Priorities and Strategies

Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	Improve tracking of results	Increased M&E capacity		No of officers trained on M&E						
Policy / Bill drafting and approval	To provide for county policies and operation frameworks	Efficiency in policy formulation and governance improved	13 policies	No. of policies and framework developed	2	2	2	2	2	
	Sub-total									
Programme Name: Public Engagement										
Objective: <i>To ensure that communities are effectively represented, informed, empowered and involved in their own affairs</i>										
Outcome: Improved service delivery and efficiency										

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Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Civic Education	To develop and roll out a Civic Education activities To conduct Public Participation and engagement forums for County policies	Knowledgeable and informed citizenry, knowledge on national values and principles promoted and cohesion improved	247-public forums	No. of public forums, Governor's roundtables, focus groups, talk shows held, No of pamphlets produced and distributed - Public knowledge and access to information - Public appreciation and confidence in County services - Improved ability to identify and prioritize areas of development	70	85	90	120	100	180M
			4-Governor's roundtables with CSOs		2	3	4	6	6	
			57-focus groups		12	14	15	18	18	
			7-talk shows held		5,000	7,000	9,000	15,000	15,000	
			3500 pamphlets, curriculum 5 Partnership		5	7	9	12	15	
Budget process & Public Participation	To conduct public participation forums for projects identification and costing	Public participation and confidence in government services enhanced	12 documents	Budget documents, absorption rate of project, project committees established	12	12	12	12	12	100M
		Sub-total								

Programme Name: Protocol, Public Relations and Communications
Objective: To develop and implement good governance and public engagement systems
Outcome: knowledgeable and informed citizenry

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Programme Name: Disaster Risk Management										
Objective: To reduce vulnerability towards disaster										
Outcome: Protection of lives, livelihoods and property										
Sub Programme	Specific objective	Key Outcome	Baseline	KPI	Planned Targets					Total
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Budget
Early warning system	To provide for county preparedness for disasters	Early and timely response to protect lives, livelihoods, property	12 bulletins	Bulletins analysis Forecast analysis Assessment report EW dissemination	12 bulletins	12 bulletins	12 bulletins	12 bulletins	12 bulletins	3M
Preparedness	To provide for contingency plans, scenario building, resource plans, resources, capacities	Early and timely action	20M	Response lead time Coping Capacity Resources Plans	30M	35M	40M	45M	40M	190M
Response and mitigation	To provide for timely response to emergencies with both internal and external resources	Protect lives, livelihoods and property	20%	Cost benefit analysis (%) No. of beneficiaries No. of wards	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	6M
Institutional development	To provide for policies, structures, facilities, resources and partnerships in mainstreaming DRM	Support effective DRM	20%	Policies and plans HR establishment Organogram Resources MoUs/Treaties Review of sector plans/budgets	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	12M

Programme Name: Public Finance Management										
Objective: To manage public finances in a manner that is transparent, accountable and prudent										
Outcome: Public participation and confidence in government services enhanced										
Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Accounts and Accounting Services		Quality financial statements and reporting	16	Report on bank reconciliation						
				No. of reports prepared						
		Updated stock records		No. of annual stock takes						
	To provide for asset management services	Improved asset management		Updated Asset Register						
		Improved asset management		Finalized asset management policy						
		Improved asset management		Operational Asset Management System						
		Improved asset management		No. of assets insured						

Programme Name: Public Finance Management										
Objective: To manage public finances in a manner that is transparent, accountable and prudent										
Outcome: Public participation and confidence in government services enhanced										
Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
		Improved asset management		No. of sensitization forums held						
		Improved asset management		No. of asset management reports prepared						
		Improved asset management		No. of computers and photocopiers procured						
		Improved service delivery		No. of staff recruited						
		Improved service delivery		No. of staff trained						
		Improved service delivery		No. of motor vehicle procured						
	Sub-total									
Planning, Budgeting, Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation		Working financial operations		Approved Budget Estimates						
				No. of cash flow projections prepared						
		Enhanced budget transparency and accountability		No. of quarterly budget and expenditure reports prepared						

Programme Name: Public Finance Management										
Objective: To manage public finances in a manner that is transparent, accountable and prudent										
Outcome: Public participation and confidence in government services enhanced										
Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
				No. of annual budget and expenditure reports						
		County Budget Review Outlook Paper(CB ROP)		Approved County Budget Review Outlook Paper(CBROP)						
		Operational Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)		No. of Medium Term Expenditure Report (MTEF) reports prepared						
				No. of MTEF consultative forums held						
		Improved budget formulation, coordination and planning		No. of annual budget conferences held						
				No. of Sector Working Group Reports(SVGs)						
				No. of workshops held on review of budget documents						
				No. of County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) meetings held						

Programme Name: Public Finance Management										
Objective: To manage public finances in a manner that is transparent, accountable and prudent										
Outcome: Public participation and confidence in government services enhanced										
Sub Programme	Specific objectives	Key Outcome	Baseline	Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	Improved research and development			No. of specialized studies conducted						
				No. of surveys						
				County statistical plan						
	Sub-total									
Audit and Risk Management	To provide for county audit services	Strengthened internal control systems		Monthly, quarterly, Ad Hoc annual reports						30m
	To provide for audit committee services			Quarterly and annual reports recommendations						10m
	Sub-total									
Revenue and resource mobilization	Revenue enhancement			Quarterly reports on revenue performance						
				No. of motor vehicles procured						

4.3.10.5 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

The programmes that have cross-sectoral impacts in the sector are Disaster risk management and National administration and security coordination. During the plan period, the county will institute adequate legal and policy framework for enhancing food security, and social security. The plan also intends to promote peace building and conflict resolution.

Table 4-53: Cross-Sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Disaster Management	RiskSocial Protection, Infrastructure Agriculture Health Finance & economic planning	Saving lives, provision of food and non-food items, opening up access roads, emergency medical response	-Resource constraints	Integrated planning and coordination
	Environment and Natural Resources Agriculture and Live-stock, Health, Water & Irrigation	Environmental conservation, pasture production, irrigation, public health, climate proof practices, conservation agriculture, food security, changing attitude and practices	-Resource constraints	Integrated planning and coordination
Recruitment	-County Public Service Board -Finance & Economic Planning - County Assembly	- More productive workforce -Improved Governance and accountability	-High wage Bill -Political interference	-Voluntary early retirement -Enhance efficiency in resource mobilization
Training & Development	All Sectors	-Effective Service Delivery -Prudent financial management	-High training cost -Resource constraints	-Cost sharing with partners -Partnership with Training Institution
Procure motor vehicles	-All Sectors	-Enhance mobility -Enhance service delivery	-Increase of recurrent expenditure (Motor vehicle maintenance fuel and man power -Increase personnel constraints.	-Establishment of county motor vehicle maintenance unit
Construction of Offices	-Finance & Economic Planning -Public Works, Roads & Transport	-Improve work environment.	-Cost of land and construction.	-Pooled construction of County Offices (Complex)

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Public Financial Management	Fi- All sectors	FEP allocates resource to all sectors; Sectors acts as intermediaries for revenue collection on behalf of FEP	Inadequate allocation of resources Delays in release of funds by the National Treasury	Integrated planning and coordination Timely release of funds to the sectors
National administration and security	ad-Social Protection Roads & Infrastructure Health Stakeholders	Saving lives, resettlement, provision of food and non-food item, provision of security, peace building, changing attitude and practices	Resource constraints	Integrated planning and coordination

4.3.10.6 Flagship / County Transformative Projects

The plan intends to implement projects that will transform the lives of the residence by bringing services closer, create employment and generate revenue in line with the country's four pillars of development.

Table 4-54: Flagship/ Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
County Assembly block II	Kabarnet	To provide office space for assembly staff and MCAs	Conducive working environment	Office block II	2019-2022	BCA	138M
County Government office complex	Kabarnet	To provide office space for county departments	Conducive working environment	Office block complex	2019-2023	BCG	400M
Governors' and Deputy Governors' official residence	Kabarnet	To purchase land and build official residence for both the Governor & DG	Conducive working environment	Governors' and Deputy Governors' residence	2019-2023	BCG	170M
Sub county administrative offices	All six sub county headquarters	To provide office space for county departments at Sub-county level	Conducive working environment	Office block	2019-2023	BCG	210M

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
ward administrative offices	Remaining 18 ward headquarters	To provide office space for county departments at ward level	Conducive working environment	Office block	2019-2023	BCG	72M
High Court Complex	Kabarnet	Efficiency in service delivery	Conducive working environment	Complete High Court Complex	Ends 2018	JSC	300M
Magistrate Court	Marigat	Efficiency in service delivery	Judicial services	Office block and fencing of the compound	2018-2020	JSC	100.5M
Magistrate Court	Chemolin-got	Efficiency in service delivery	To provide services closer to the people	Office block and fencing of the compound	2018-2021	JSC	100.5M
Magistrate Court	Mogotio	Efficiency in service delivery	To provide services closer to the people	Land purchased	2018	JSC	10M
Prison Services Upgrade	Kabarnet	Efficiency in service delivery	To provide services closer to the people and	women cells, capital offenders cells & remand, and children's remand home	2018-2019	Prison Department	92.5M
Sub-total							1,593.5M

Chapter 5

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

Article 176 of the CoK 2010 creates a county government for each county which consists of the county assembly and county executive. The implementation of the 2nd generation CIDP shall require the cooperation and collaboration by the two arms of the county government especially in providing the prerequisite institutional and governance structures. The first part of this Chapter presents the institutional arrangement established for purposes of effective implementation of the CIDP. In addition, establishment of resource requirements and process of mobilization is an important component of CIDP development. The second part of this Chapter shall not only establish the financial resource requirements for implementation of the CIDP but also identify potential sources of these resources.

5.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.1.1 The county Assembly

Article 177 of the CoK 2010 provides the composition of the county assembly to include members each representing a ward elected by voters registered in that ward, special seat members representing special interests including those required to comply with the constitutional requirement on gender and the Speaker of the county assembly who shall be an ex-officio member.

Baringo county assembly has a total of 45 members - 30 elected members representing each ward and 15 special seat members. The clerk of the county assembly is the authorized officer and responsible for administration and general operations of the county assembly. The County Assembly is constitutionally mandated to carry out legislation, oversight and representation functions. It is also responsible for making approvals necessary for effective discharge of the county executive functions. These include approval of appointments, policies, budgets, plans and other documents.

All the roles of the county assembly shall be critical in the implementation of the CIDP. The county executive shall provide conducive environment for consultation and cooperation that will enable the county assembly to carry out its functions.

Table 5-1. The leadership structure of the Baringo County Assembly

S/No.	Name of Official	Portfolio
1	Hon. David Kiplagat	Speaker to County Assembly
2	Hon. Ameja Zelemoi	Deputy Speaker
3	Hon. Lawi	Leader of Majority
4	Hon. Sam Lopuke	Leader of Minority
5	Hon. Reuben Chepsongol	Majority Whip

6	Hon. Daniel Tuwit	Minority Whip
7	Mr. Joseph Koech	Clerk to County Assembly

5.1.2 The County Executive

Article 179 of the CoK 2010 vests the executive authority of the county on the county executive committee which is made up of the county governor, deputy governor and county executive committee members who are appointed by the governor and approved by the county assembly.

Baringo County Executive Committee is made up of the following:

Table 5-2: Baringo County Executive Committee

S/No.	Name of Official	Portfolio
1.	H.E. Hon. Stanley Kiptis	County Governor
2.	H.E. Hon. Jacob Chepkwony	County Deputy Governor
3.	Hon. Dr. Maureen Rotich	Public Service, Administration, Devolution, Youth Affairs and ICT
4.	Hon. Dr. David Sergon	Finance and Economic Planning
5.	Hon. Dr. Richard Rotich	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Management
6.	Hon. Philemon Rono	Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works
7.	Hon. Clement Lomaring'oria	Trade, Cooperatives and Industrialization
8.	Hon. Mary Panga	Health Services
9.	Hon. Elijah Kipkoros	Lands, Housing and Urban Development
10.	Hon. Thomas Lenongonop	Education, Sports, Culture, Gender and Social Services
11.	Hon. Dr. Joel Kibiwot Koima	Water and Irrigation
12.	Hon. Scola Kimeli	Tourism, Wildlife Management, Natural Resources and Mining

The county executive committee is responsible for the following:

- a) Implement county legislation;
- b) Implement, within the county, national legislation to the extent the legislation so requires;
- c) Manage and coordinate the functions of the county administration and its departments; and
- d) Perform any other functions conferred on it by the CoK 2010 and national legislation.

The county executive committee may also prepare legislation for consideration by the county assembly as well as providing full and regular reports on matters relating to the county.

5.1.3 National Government

Article 189 of the CoK 2010 on relation between the national and county government provides that government at either level shall: -

- a) Perform its functions, and exercise its powers, in a manner that respects the functional and institutional integrity of the government at the other level, and respects constitutional status and institutions of government at the other level and, in the case of county government, within the county level;
- b) Assist, support, and consult and, as appropriate, implement the legislation of the other level of government; and
- c) Liaise with government at the other level for the purpose of exchanging information, coordinating policies and administration and enhancing capacity

The CoK 2010 envisages cooperation of governments at the two levels and within county level in the performance of functions and exercise of powers and may set up joint committees or authorities.

Whereas the organization and operational arrangement of the national government is the responsibility of His Excellency the President, the national government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) at the county level have a duty to ensure the required consultation and cooperation is achieved in the implementation of the CIDP as well as in normal administration and operation of government functions.

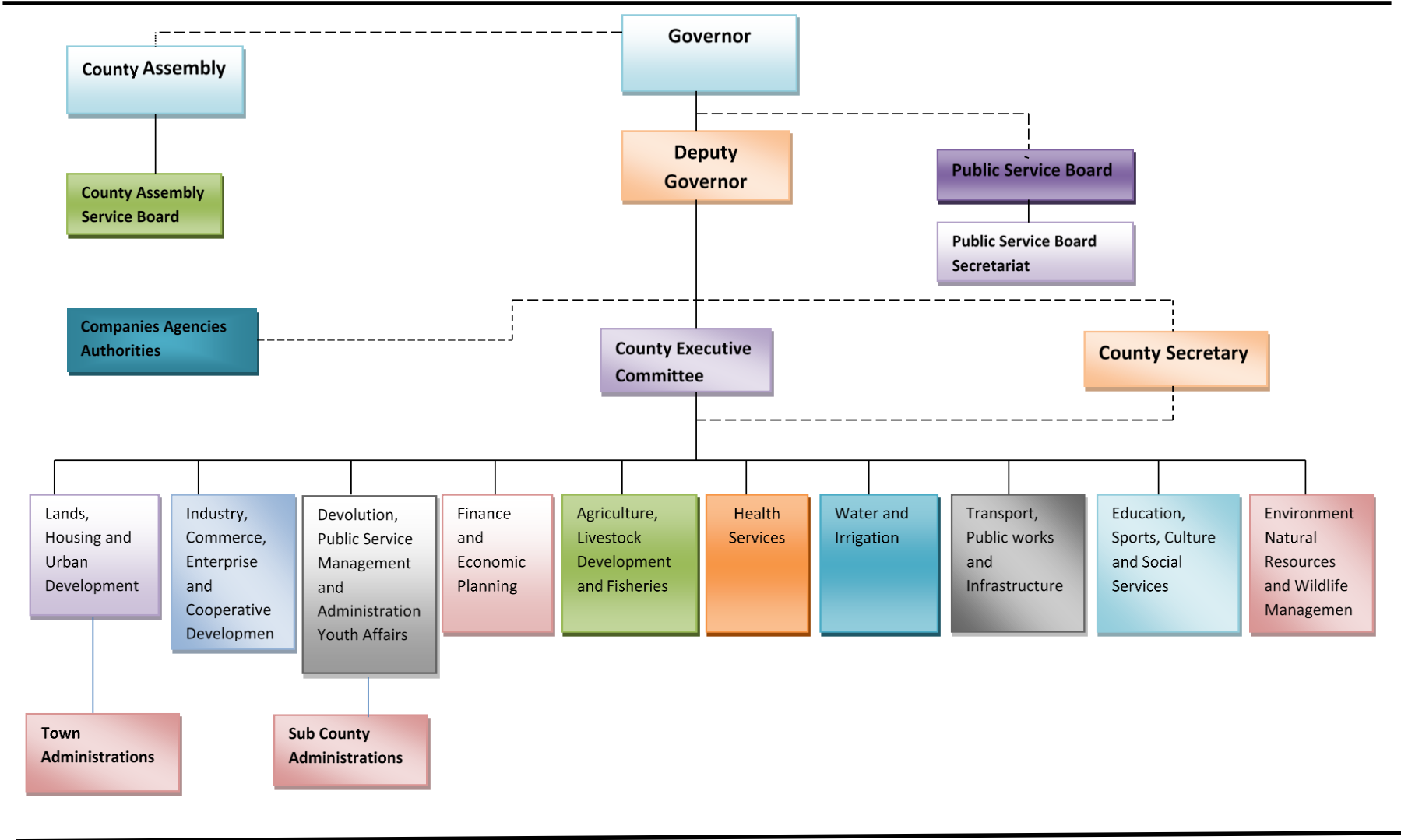
5.1.4 Organization and Management Structure for the County Government

The following section provides the organization and management structure of the county government with existing relationships with national government MDAs.

Organogram to include:

- Relationship with national government MDAs and Development Partners
- Expanded organogram of County Assembly

Table 5-3: The County Organogram / Structure



5.2 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

5.2.1 Introduction

This section explains the overview of the previous CIDP expenditure summary indicating the sources and the projections for the CIDP 2018-2022. Thereafter the overall proposed allocations per department for this plan detailing the Personnel Emoluments (P.E), Operations and Maintenance (O&M) and Conditional Grants. On development expenditure, it is indicated in two categories; flagship projects and the allocations for each programme in each sector.

Projected cost of the CIDP 2018-2022

The projected overall amount of funds proposed by respective sectors to implement the entire 2nd Generation CIDP is Ksh. 65.5 Billion; with the expected revenue sum for this CIDP period being Ksh. 36.9 Billion comprising of Ksh. 2.07 Billion from local revenue, Ksh. 31.5 Billion equitable share from the National government and Ksh.3.35 Billion conditional grants, there exist a deficit and development fund gap of Ksh. 28.6 Billion. It should be noted from the onset that the county is among those earmarked to receive equalization funds and shall be included when the money is received. There is need also to note that sectors propose and cost development programmes inclusive of the individual programme projects proposed by the citizens during projects identification and prioritization citizen participation forums at the ward level.

Table 5-4: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector

Sector Name	Amount (Ksh.)	As a percentage (%) of the total budget
Energy, Infrastructure and Information, Communications and Technology	15,533,610,000	23.72
Environmental Protection, Water & Natural Resources	19,309,500,000	29.48
Agriculture Rural And Urban Development (ARUD)	5,468,600,000	8.35
General economic and commercial affairs	3,629,000,000	5.54
Health	10,543,784,230	16.10
Education	3,613,209,100	5.52
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	4,639,000,000	7.08
Public Administration, Governance and Intergovernmental Relations	2,753,500,000	4.20
Total	65,490,203,330	100.00

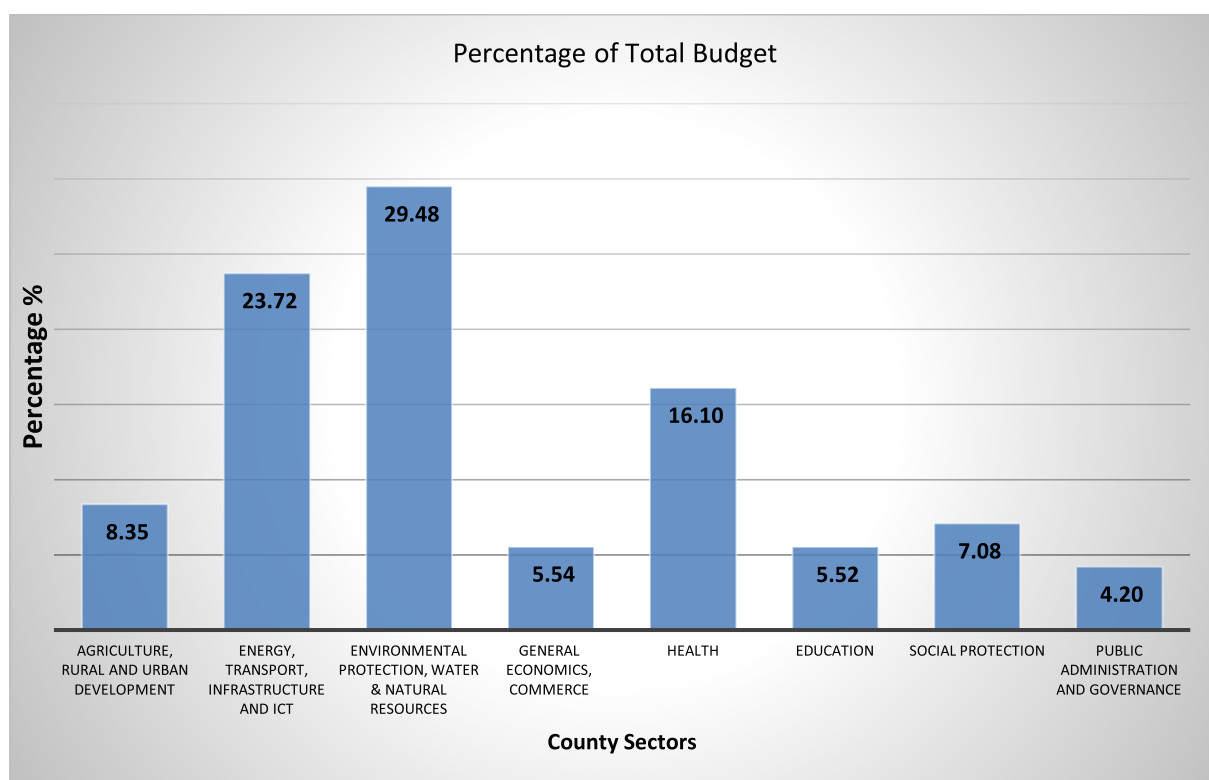


Figure 5-1: Percentage of total budget for county sectors

5.3 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

5.3.1 Introduction

Implementation of the CIDP requires substantial resources which implies not only consolidating efforts to mobilize resources from currently available sources but also identifying more innovative approaches of revenue mobilization. It is also imperative that the county government should strive to maximize collection from all existing sources while exploring all other opportunities.

This section will provide in-depth discussion on revenue raising, asset management, financial management, debt management, capital financing and accountability.

5.3.2 Revenue Raising

Revenue raising measures and activities shall become an integral part of the CIDP because of the enormous resource requirements needed to finance the planned projects and programmes.

Article 203 of the CoK 2010 provides that revenue raised nationally shall be shared equitably among the national and county governments. Also, that county governments may be given additional allocations from national government's share of the revenue either conditionally or unconditionally.

For every financial year, the equitable share of the revenue raised nationally that is allocated to county governments shall be not less than fifteen per cent of all revenue collected by the national government. This amount shall be calculated on the basis of the most recent audited accounts of revenue received, as approved by the National Assembly.

Further, Article 209 of the CoK 2010 confers county government's power to impose taxes and charges as follows: -

- a) Property taxes;
- b) Entertainment taxes; and
- c) Any other tax that it is authorized to impose by an Act of Parliament.

The constitution also allows national and county governments to impose charges for services they provide.

It is required that taxation and other revenue-raising powers of a county shall not be exercised in a way that prejudices national economic policies, economic activities across county boundaries or the national mobility of goods, services, capital and labour.

County governments are also allowed by the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 to borrow loans for purpose of financing development programmes.

5.3.2.1 Sources of county revenues

From the foregoing the following are the main categories of revenue sources for the county government:

- a) Equitable share of revenue raised nationally
- b) Conditional allocation from national equitable share
- c) County Own Source Revenue (OSR)
- d) Loans
- e) Grants and donations
- f) Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

5.3.2.1.1 Equitable share of revenue raised nationally

In compliance with article 203 of the CoK 2010, Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) is mandated to share our national revenue among national and county governments (vertical sharing) and among county governments (horizontal sharing).

Equitable share of revenue raised nationally is the single most important and largest source of funds for Baringo County Government accounting for up to 92 per cent of the total budget revenue over the 1st generation CIDP period. Together with conditional allocations, the total revenue from national government which finances the county budget is at least 95 per cent.

Allocations in the past 5 years (1st Generation CIDP)

The amount of national revenue allocated to county governments over the last 5 years has been on upward trend from Ksh. 190 Billion in 2013/14 financial year to Ksh. 302 Billion in 2017/18 financial year. Significant increase was noted in 2014/15 year at Ksh. 226.6 Billion and Ksh. 259.8 Billion and Ksh. 280.3 Billion in 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial years respectively.

Table 5-5: Disaggregation of County Governments Allocation Kshs. Million

Type/level of allocation	2013/2014	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
County Equitable Share	190,000.0	226,660.0	259,774.5	280,300.0	302,000.0	314,000.0

Additional conditional allocation ,of which	20,000.0					
Free maternal healthcare	3,320.0	4,298.0	4,121.0	-	-	
Leasing of medical equipment	-	4,500.0	4,500.0	6,100.0	9,400.0	
Compensation for user fees forgone	-	900.0	900.0	900.0	900.0	
Level 5 hospitals	1,863.3	3,600.5	4,000.0	4,200.0	4,326.0	
Special purpose grant (Emergency Med. Serv.)	-	-	200.0	-	-	
Rehabilitation of village polytechnics	-	-	-	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Supplement for construction of County HQs	-	-	-	605.0	605.0	
Allocation from Fuel Levy (15%)	3,400.0	3,300.0	4,306.8	7,875.0	8,269.0	
Allocation from loans & Grants	-	10,671.2	3,870.7	12,541.4	33,241.9	
Total County Allocation	210,000.0	235,243.3	287,044.2	302,198.5	336,221.4	372,741.9

Baringo county annual allocation from the equitable share reported a similar upward trend from Ksh. 3.24 Billion in 2013/14 financial to Ksh. 4.98 Billion in 2017/18 financial year. The allocations for 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial years were Ksh. 3.87 Billion, Ksh. 4.44 Billion and Ksh. 4.79 Billion respectively as shown in Table 5.6.

Table 5-6: County Revenues Allocation for the Last Five Years

Sector	2013/14	2014/15	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Equitable share	3,247,937,841	3,874,911,817.00	4,440,576,026.00	4,791,438,190	4,983,000,000
Local County own Revenue	210,000,000	255,800,000.00	300,000,000.00	330,000,000	350,000,000
Conditional allocations to County Governments from National Government Revenue	50,000,000	-	230,864,270	331,089,731	333,374,243
Maternity Health Care	-	-	65,759,400.00	83,230,118	
Leasing of Medical Equipment	-	-	95,744,681.00	95,744,681	95,744,681
Rural Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund	-	-	56,410,082.00	73,620,416	189,199,286
Compensation for use fees	-	-	12,950,107.00	13,370,516	13,191,000
Hospital and other	50,000,000	-	-		
Rehabilitation of Youth Polytechnics					35,239,276
health workers salary remittance -Doctors				65,124,000	-
Conditional allocations to County Governments from Loans and Grants from Development Partners	-	97,463,500	43,194,300	115,402,324	299,821,230
Loans and grants	-	-	-		-
World Bank Support to Health Facilities	-	73,673,500.00	17,224,300.00	77,761,278	94,210,000
HSSF DANIDA	-	23,790,000.00	25,970,000.00	12,985,000	19,872,375
universal health care		-		24,656,046	78,899,346
C&P Grant					40,839,509
EU grant for Devolution Advisory					66,000,000
TOTAL	3,557,937,841	4,325,638,817.00	5,288,693,166	6,014,422,300	6,599,390,946

Projections over the CIDP period (2nd Generation)

Commission on Revenue Allocation is responsible for sharing of equitable revenue raised nationally among county governments on the basis of an established criteria approved by Parliament. The revenue sharing formula is revised every five years. From 2017/18 financial year, CRA adopted the 2nd generation formula which was approved by Parliament for use in the next 5 years in sharing of national revenue. This formula is as follows:

Table 5-7: Formulae for revenue sharing within the county

S/No	Parameter	Percentage
1.	Population	45%
2.	Equal Share	26%
3.	Poverty	18%
4.	Land Area	8%
5.	Fiscal Responsibility	2%
6.	Development factor	1%

In 2017/18 financial year, Baringo County's share of the national equitable revenue was at 1.65 of the total allocation for all counties. This is, however, expected to vary marginally in relation to the county's performance on fiscal responsibility front.

The growth in national revenue is expected to increase over the CIDP period with resultant increase in the allocation for the county government. Revenue projections of equitable share is expected to increase from Ksh. 5.086 Billion in 2018/19 financial year (1st year) to Ksh. 5.691 Billion in 2021/22 financial year (5th year).

5.3.2.1.2 Conditional allocation from national equitable share

Over the past financial years, the national government has allocated its share of equitable revenue to county governments conditionally for purposes of addressing development initiatives which are of interest to the national government within the county level.

The following are the areas financed by conditional allocations over the past years:

- Free Maternity Care Services
- Leasing of medical equipment
- Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund
- Compensation of User Fees Foregone
- Rehabilitation of Youth Polytechnics

These conditional allocations have been shared out on the basis of applicable revenue sharing formula and this trend is expected to continue into the foreseeable future.

5.3.2.1.3 Grants and donations

In the past years, grants and donations received by national government have been shared to county governments on the basis of need and target programme areas as well as the specific objectives for which loans and grants are sought. In most instances, the health sector has been the biggest beneficiary of this funding.

Funds from this source allocated to all counties has increased from a total of Ksh. 10.671Billion in 2015/16 financial year to Ksh. 12.541Billion in 2017/18 financial year.

Funds from grants and donations have been utilized in the following target projects/programmes.

- World Bank support to rural health
- DANIDA Health Sector Support Programme
- Universal Health Care – Health Systems Strengthening
- Kenya Devolution Support Programme
- EU Grant for Instruments for Devolution Advisory and Support (IDEAS)

5.3.2.1.4 County Own Source Revenue (OSR)

Although Baringo County's own sources of revenue remain insignificant in amount, it is one very important source of funds for county government's operations since it is the only source which is within the full control of the government.

Section 132 (1) of the PFM Act 2012 provides that the County Executive member for finance shall each year, with the approval of the County Executive Committee, make a pronouncement of the revenue raising measures for the county government. The authority of the county government to collect taxes and charges from the public is obtained by use of the Finance Act enacted by the county assembly.

Performance of OSR in past 5 years

Actual collections from OSR has significantly increased from Ksh. 201.5million in 2013/14 financial year to 286.5million in 2016/17 financial year. Actual collections for 2014/15 and 2015/16 financial years was 249.7million and Ksh. 279.7million respectively.

The following are the common sources of county own revenue:

- Game Park fees
- Animal Sale fees
- Produce and other product cess
- Property rates (Business Permits)
- Plot Rent/Rates
- Market and Bus Park fees
- User fees in Hospital
- Charges for services (Agricultural Training/Mechanization and Veterinary services)

Projection over the CIDP period

The county government intends to formulate and implement robust strategies and policies which shall result in a faster and more significant growth in revenues from own sources so as to make OSR a critical in financing of the CIDP.

The following strategies are planned for the CIDP period as a means for enhancement in revenue collection from county own sources;

- i. More robust legal and policy framework on resource mobilization
- ii. A broader tax base
- iii. Improvement in institutional and administrative arrangements including enhanced staff capacity
- iv. Effective internal control and audit mechanisms on revenue activities
- v. Strengthening of revenue automation
- vi. Promote conducive environment for growth in business enterprise
- vii. Collaboration and partnerships including necessary mechanisms for consultation and negotiation
- viii. Improvement in information sharing between national and county governments and among counties.
- ix. Revenue enhancement initiatives including exploitation of new potential sources of revenue such as entertainment taxes, promotion of niche tourism, exploitation of minerals and other natural resources, amongst others.

As a result of revenue promotion initiatives, projections from OSR is expected to increase from Ksh. 371.14million in 2018/19 to Ksh. 459.7 million in 2022/23 financial years.

Table 5-8: Local revenue projections for 2018/19 to 2022/2023

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Sources	Approved Budget	Proposed Estimates	Projections			
Game Park Fees	72,228,760	76,562,486	81,156,235	86,025,609	90,326,889	94,843,234
Animal Stock Sale Fees	21,316,861	22,595,872	23,951,625	25,388,722	26,658,158	27,991,066
Produce & Other Cess	50,897,299	53,951,137	57,188,205	60,619,498	63,650,473	66,832,997
Single Business Permit	42,491,296	45,040,773	47,743,220	50,607,813	53,138,204	55,795,114
Plot Rent/ Rates	23,087,105	24,472,332	25,940,671	27,497,112	28,871,968	30,315,566
Market Fees & Others	42,638,709	45,197,031	47,908,853	50,783,384	53,322,553	55,988,681
Koibatek ATC	4,235,806	4,489,954	4,759,351	5,044,912	5,297,158	5,562,015
Marigat AMS	7,629,255	8,087,010	8,572,230	9,086,564	9,540,892	10,017,937
Public Health	3,592,259	3,807,795	4,036,263	4,278,438	4,492,360	4,716,978
Veterinary	1,362,985	1,444,764	1,531,450	1,623,337	1,704,504	1,789,729
Hospital Revenue	80,658,768	85,498,294	90,628,191	96,065,883	100,869,177	105,912,636
TOTAL	350,139,102	371,147,448	393,416,295	417,021,273	437,872,336	459,765,952

5.3.2.1.5 Loans

Section 58 of the PFM Act, 2012 permits county governments to raise funds through borrowing of loans within or outside Kenya as long as the loan is guaranteed by the national government and meets the following requirements:

- The loan is for a capital project;
- The borrower is capable of repaying the loan, and paying any interest or other amount payable in respect of it;
- The financial position of the borrower over the medium term is likely to be satisfactory
- The terms of the guarantee comply with the fiscal responsibility principles and financial objectives of the national government.

The County Executive member for finance is permitted by law (PFM Act) to raise a loan on behalf of the county government for that government's purposes only if the loan and terms and conditions of the loan are set out in writing and are in accordance with the constitution, PFM Act, fiscal responsibility principles and the financial objectives of the county government set out in its recent County Fiscal Strategy Paper as well as debt management strategy for the county government over the medium.

The county government may also borrow short term loan on approval by the county assembly for cash management purposes only.

The county government's debt shall be limited to twenty per cent (20%) of the county government's most recent audited revenues, as approved by county assembly.

Baringo county government anticipates borrowing to bridge the financing gap of the CIDP and particularly to finance flagship / transformative projects. Any borrowing shall be in accordance with the applicable laws and borrowing framework established by the National Treasury.

Table 5-9: Baringo County Revenue Projections (2018/19 -2022/23)

Sector	Budget	BSP	Projections			
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Equitable share	4,983,000,000	5,086,800,000	5,290,272,000	5,554,785,600	5,915,846,664	6,300,376,697
Local County own Revenue	350,000,000	371,147,448	393,416,295	417,021,273	437,872,336	459,765,952
Conditional allocations to County Governments from National Government Revenue	333,374,243	382,727,014	401,863,365	421,956,533	443,054,360	465,207,078
Conditional allocations to County Governments from Loans and Grants from Development Partners	299,821,230	393,695,552	413,380,330	434,049,346	455,751,813	478,539,404
TOTAL	5,966,195,473	6,234,370,014	6,498,931,989	6,827,812,752	7,252,525,173	7,703,889,131

5.3.3 Asset Management

According to section 149(1) of the PFMA 2012, County Government are required to maintain fixed asset register, updated asset inventory and make reports in their financial statements. BCG will put in strategies to strengthen and comply with this law. A software on asset management and reporting shall be acquired which will assist in reporting on all assets and liabilities inherited from the defunct local authority and the newly acquired ones.

Valuation roll will be done to ascertain the value of land and buildings demarcated already within the county. This value shall be used to get more revenues. Land and buildings that belong to the county will be updated in the asset register.

The BCG shall comply with the Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2015 in its procurement and disposal of goods and services.

5.3.4 Financial Management

According to PFM Act 2012 article 102. (1) Each county government shall ensure adherence to—

(a) the principles of public finance set out in Chapter Twelve of the Constitution; and in article 104 of the same Act which gives responsibilities and powers of a County Treasury thus “a County Treasury shall monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government including— (i) developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county; (ii) preparing the annual budget for the county and co-ordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government; (c) co-ordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government; (d) mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources;”

The county aims at applying prudence in its management of financial resources. By leveraging on modern technology, ICT and financial software will combine to deliver improved

operations, efficient and effective gains, whereby, value for money will be the driving force. Sound financial management and adhering to budget lines, proper procurement procedures while minimising wastage will go a long way in delivering cost effective and timely delivery of services.

The county government shall follow up and ensure implementation of the Strategy for Public Financial Management Reforms in Kenya (2013 – 2018) by undertaking the following strategy activities:

- i. Strengthen mobilization, accounting and reporting Own Source Revenues
- ii. Enhancing public participation in the resource allocation processes during budget preparation stage
- iii. Strengthen strategic planning
- iv. Strengthen planning and oversight over public investments projects including public participation
- v. Strengthening budget formulation systems including ensuring policy-based budgeting
- vi. Cash planning and cash management for increased efficiency in budget execution
- vii. Strengthen in-year monitoring and reporting
- viii. Strengthen statutory reporting
- ix. Improve effectiveness of internal audit functions
- x. Implement Asset Management reforms
- xi. Strengthen Payroll management
- xii. Strengthen public procurement and asset disposal functions
- xiii. Strengthen capacity of County Assembly for oversight to carry out timely review of budgets and annual audit reports
- xiv. Efficiency of organization and structures of county government for PFM implementation is strengthened
- xv. Strengthen use of IFMIS in all PFM operations for budget preparation, execution, accounting and reporting
- xvi. Strengthen implementation of Revenue Collection Systems
- xvii. Enforcement of all fiscal responsibility principles

5.3.5 Debt Management

Section 123 of PFM Act 2012 provides that on or before the 28 February in each year, the County Treasury shall submit to the county assembly a statement setting out the debt management strategy of the county government over the medium term with regard to its actual liability and potential liability in respect of loans and its plans for dealing with those liabilities.

County public debt shall be maintained at sustainable levels as approved by the county assembly with strict adherence to the laid down framework for borrowing by also ensuring that the burdens and benefits of the use of resources and public borrowing shall be shared equitably between present and future generations.

For purposes of effective debt management, the County Treasury maintain necessary records and make appropriate reports for effective management.

5.3.6 Capital Financing and Accountability

Flagship projects are prioritized for funding from the equitable allocation from the national government. This way, the projects identified ought to be adequately funded so that the full impact in changing the livelihoods of the people can be felt faster rather than phasing the project for many years thus taking longer for its impact to be realized.

On the same note, the county shall ensure that such projects are carried out in an open and transparent manner as per the relevant rules and regulations and ethics.

5.3.7 Resource Gaps

It is anticipated that there will be deficit in getting all the required resources to implement this plan. That notwithstanding, every effort to get solutions to seal the gaps shall be sought.

The county government will review its policies to significantly reduce the time and cost of doing business, thus improving the overall business environment thus enhancing efficiency.

In the health sector, the county will work closely with the national government to tap more funds from the national basket to finance its activities and programmes. In addition, the county will look for donors in the as USAID, World Bank, DANIDA among others to provide funds for projects and programmes (preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative) in form of grants supplementing the county sources.

In the infrastructural front, the county will explore Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement as well as engage the donors to cover the existing funding gap in road improvement and maintenance; construction of intakes, reservoir dams / pans and distribution lines; construction of affordable housing in county estates and the Management of our solid waste. Community participation in these projects is also key.

Donor support will also be required to bridge the gap in ICT infrastructure and improvement of vocational training centers. To finance its ICT infrastructure, the county government will also collaborate with the national government agencies e.g. the ICT authority to fund various activities either directly or through donor funds.

In agriculture, the county government will explore PPP in value addition of agricultural produce focusing on the agro processing industry that will brand our tea, coffee, cut flowers, and horticulture, dairy and fruit products. Donor support in improving the agricultural training centers and agricultural extension programmes to ensure food security. The above interventions will be considered in seeking to finance market chains and cooperative programmes to ease on the count's resource needs.

5.3.7.1 Mitigation Measures on Resource Gaps

In efforts to bridge the resource gaps, the county government will put in place key strategies some with its key stakeholders:

- i. Development Partners
- ii. Community/public contribution i.e. donation of land, materials like murram, labour
- iii. National Government Programmes through its Authorities i.e. KURA, KERRA, KVDA, RVWSB
- iv. Joint programmes with national government, Partners
- v. Request for Funding Proposals (RFPs)
- vi. Strengthening and enhancing local revenue collection
- vii. Adhering to austerity measures

5.3.7.2 Human Resource Management

This section gives the number of staff currently in service in each department vis-à-vis the recommended establishment and the resultant variance. It further recommends cadres or positions to be filled to bridge the variance.

Table 5-10: Human Resource Implementation Framework

Department	Estab-lish-ment	Staff-ing level	Vari-ance	Categories of staff to be recruited to fill the gaps
Transport	111	34	69	directors, surveyors, civil engineers, structural engineers, architects, works officers, plant mechanics, artisans/plumbers, fire officers, clerical officers, support staff and drivers.
Finance and Economic Planning	393	250	143	directors, accountants, economists, auditors, statistical officers, fiscal analysts, administrators, library assistants, supply chain management officers, clerical officers, market attendants, enforcement officers, revenue officers, abattoir assistants, slaughter house supervisors, support staff and drivers.
Education	2257	1956	413	Directors, QASOs, College principal (Lellian), dean of students, college instructor, research officer, APO, culture officers, ECDE teachers, support staff and drivers.
Environment	172	23	149	directors, forest officers, forest guards, geological/resource scientist/GIS specialist, drilling officer, aerial/ground survey officer, administrative officers, wetlands officer, environment officers, occupational health & safety officers, support staff and drivers
Industry and Commerce	113	31	82	directors, warden officers, boat coxswain, radio operator, weights and measures officer, cooperative officers, trade development officer, industrialization (manufacturing/value addition) officers, trade development officers (business development services), clerical officers, rangers, support staff and drivers
Water and irrigation	161	92	69	directors, land reclamation officers, geologists, technicians/designers, surveyors, draughtsman, masons, pump attendants, plumbers, meter readers, charge hand (mechanical), chemical attendants, water supply operators, lab technicians, water supply operators, line patrollers, support

Department	Establishment	Staffing level	Variance	Categories of staff to be recruited to fill the gaps
				staff and drivers.
Health	1698	1119	579	directors, administrators, medical officers, clinical officers, nurses, lab technologists, pharmacists, pharmaceutical technologists, public health officers, radiographers, medical social worker, nutritionists, dental officer, orthopedic technologists, mortuary attendants, ICT officer, procurement, support staff and drivers.
Public Administration and Governance				
County Assembly	113	101	12	Clerk assistants, fiscal analysts, Hansard reporter, communications officer, legal officer and researchers.
Executive Services	233	115	118	directors, administrators, liaison/resource mobilization officers, drought response officers, emergency mitigation officer, web administrators, research officers, ICT manager, data management officers, legal counsel, support staff and drivers.

Chapter 6

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

Implementation of the 2nd generation CIDP (2018-2022) will be implemented against the backdrop of increasing demand for adoption of Result Based Management tools in execution and management of public affairs. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides for adherence to transparency and accountability in management of public programmes/projects. In recognizing this fact, the plan development initiatives have been developed with focus on results and measurement tools.

The County M&E policy 2015 articulates the county government commitment to manage for results at all levels. A set of M&E implementation tools within the framework of County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES).

6.1 MONITORING & EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

6.1.1 County Monitoring & Evaluation System

Full operationalization of the county M&E policy will ensure effective implementation of the 2nd generation CIDP. The policy outlines the M&E structure specifying the roles and responsibilities of each implementation structure including the relationships in terms of reporting and feedback. Implementation reports are categorized into monthly, quarterly and annual including Mid-Term and End-Term Evaluation will be developed as key M&E outputs that will guide decision making for effective implementation of the CIDP. Once M&E report is complete it is shared with all the stakeholders

- i) Monitoring and Evaluation Institutional Arrangement
- ii) M & E Plan and Setting of Performance Targets

Every sector/department at the beginning of every financial year develops an annual work plan and signs a performance appraisal report with the supervisor based on agreed project/programme performance indicators and targets as per the CIDP implementation matrix. The individual work plan are derived from the departmental workplans and the officer's job description. Each department workplans should be translated into M&E plans guided by a clear results chain approach – the logframe.

- iii) M & E Capacity Development

M&E require enormous financial and technical resources for effective implementation. County M&E capacity development will continuously be improved at all levels and sectors to ensure effective implementation and reporting of development programmes, policies and projects during the plan period.

- iv) M & E Indicators

To monitor the progress of the county CIDP interventions and activities, it is necessary to define appropriate indicators to feasibly measure results. An outcome approach will be adopted in developing the County Indicator handbook. This performance paradigm shift is informed by

the theory of results-based management that focuses on results/outcome rather than activity-process for government

6.2 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The county government act, 2012 section 54 requires public entities including county governments to develop performance management plans to guide management and conduct of public affairs. Specifically, the management plan outlines all aspects of county operations and development within a single integrated strategic process. The performance management framework connects the activities from the M&E results matrix to the performance contracts of individual senior management staff members, and to the operations of service delivery and implementation of projects and programmes in the county.

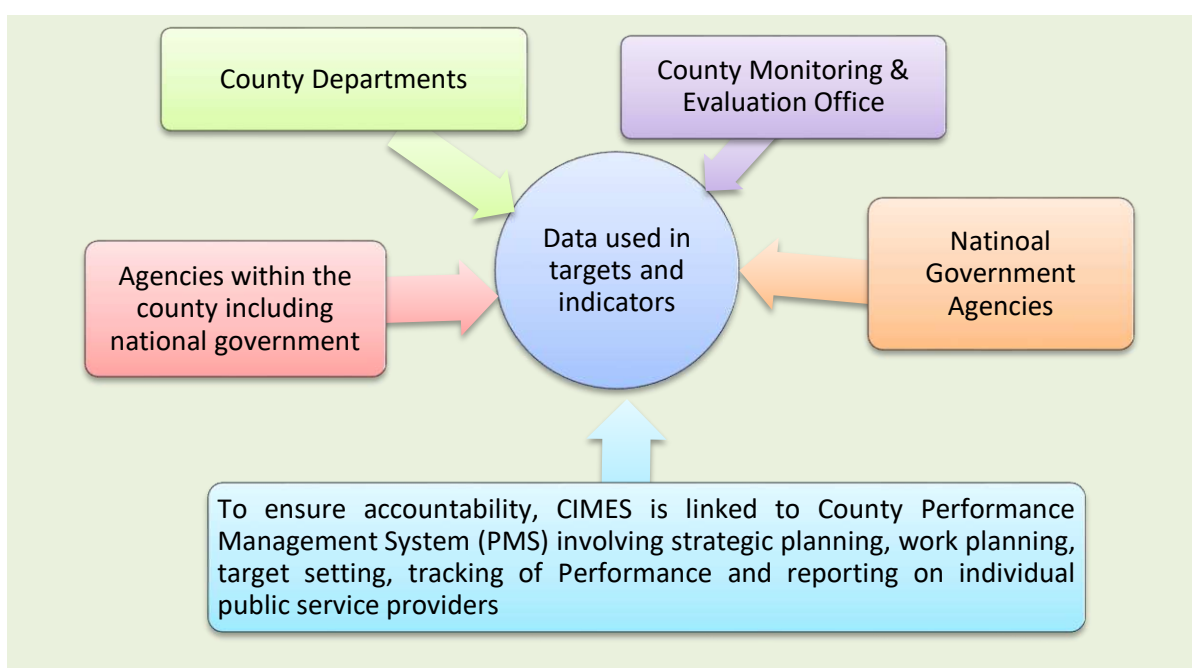


Figure 6-1: performance management framework (CIMES Guidelines, 2016)

Results-Based Budgeting

The design of the 2nd generation CIDP is in line with the principle of performance-based budgeting as provided under the Public Finance and Management Act and the wider approach of Managing-for-Results in the public sector. Therefore, implementation of the 5 year CIDP will be through Annual Development Plans (ADP) based on annual programme-Based budgets. Program budgeting is performance-based as it indicates how much resources is being directed at achieving particular outcomes for the citizens. This provide information for decision making based on benefits and efficiency of programs relative to their costs.

6.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OUTCOME INDICATORS

The following Table 6-1 summarises the outcome indicators, based on sector priorities and programs. It also highlights the targets at midterm and end of term of the County Integrated Development Plan. These indicators are not comprehensive and the detailed list of indicators at inputs, processes, outputs, outcome levels of results measurement will be contained in sectoral plans for each of the county sectors.

Baringo County Integrated Development Plan, 2018 - 2022

Table 6-1: Summary of M&E Outcome Indicators

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	General adm., planning and support services	No. of units established		Department of transport and infrastructure	department of transport and infrastructure		18	27
		No. of units established	Transport Policy		Transport Unit		1	1
	Road Infrastructure Development	No. of KMs of road	1,486 Km road opening	Department of transport and infrastructure	department of infrastructure	1,486	585	1,075
		No. of KMs of road	1,292 Km rehabilitated and maintained		department of infrastructure	1,292	1,350	2,500
		No. of Crossing and Structures constructed	27 Crossing and Structures		department of infrastructure	27	18	35
	Housing, Urban Development and Human settlement	No of KMs of roads upgraded to bitumen	243 Km of roads upgraded to bitumen	Department of transport and infrastructure	Department of infrastructure	243	24	48
			710 Lighting poles		Department of infrastructure	710	360	600
		No. of drainage systems constructed	New drainage systems – ultra modern		Department of infrastructure		3	6
		No. of new parking bays	New Parking bays – ultra modern		Infrastructure Unit		2	3
	County Mechanical and Transport Management	No. of Machine bought	10 machines	Department of transport and infrastructure	Transport Unit	10	10	14
			Decentralized transport-0		Transport Unit	0	2	4
			Workshop -0		transport Unit	0	2	4

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		No. of county vehicles bought	Acquisition, Repairs and Maintenance of county vehicles		Transport Unit	1	1	1
		No. of transport units	Management Public transport systems		Transport Unit			1
	County public works development	No of site visits	200 site visits	Department of transport and infrastructure	Public works		510	670
		No of BOQs generated	170 BoQs		Public works		390	480
		No of benched cases	150 basis for pricing		Public works		350	430
		No of valuations	466 valuations		Public works		350	430
		No of stakeholders engaged	0 Stakeholders engagement		Public works		165	215
	ICT infrastructure Development	Enhanced access to shared data, public information and Services	2 ICT centers Established	Department of devolution ,public service and administration	ICT Unit		4	6
			32 County Government offices LAN established		ICT Unit		35	53
			0 WAN		ICT Unit		62	87
			0 Data Centres		ICT Unit		2	2
			1 (Old) Needs Upgrade		ICT unit		14	18
	Software Development, Licensing and Support	Improved efficiency in service delivery as well as Reducing	2 Systems in place i.e IFMIS and IPPD (supported by National Government)	department of devolution ,public service and	ICT Unit			

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		transaction costs and turnaround time	2 Systems (Health system, Revenue Mgt. System)	administra- tion	ICT Unit			
			0 management infor- mation system		ICT Unit			
			1surveillance		ICT unit			
	Data Content Development and Manage- ment	Digital data for fast and easy access to in- formation about the County for decision making	0 digitized county documents	department of devolu- tion ,public service and administra- tion	ICT unit		3	5
			1 Web redesigns done		ICT unit		3	5
	ICT promotion and Ideas In- cubation	Skilled technical staff in the county Knowl- edgeable staff, teach- ers and citizens able to access online gov- ernment services	3,240 trained on ICT	department of devolu- tion,public service and administra- tion	ICT unit		1,200	2,000
			0 of certified ICT pro- fessionals centers		ICT unit		1	2
	Energy Access Infrastructure Development	Improved living stand- ards and safe transport system in ru- ral areas	10,000 houses con- nected with electric- ity	department environmen- tal protec- tion, natural resources and tourism	energy unit	10,000	30,000	50,000
6.1	Water Ser- vices	Increased access to clean and safe water for socio economic growth	261 constructed, (Re- habilitation and Ex- pansion	Department of water and irrigation	water unit	261	570	930
			1 Surface runoff			1	4	10
			145 pan/small dams			145	49	71

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
			157 rain water harvesting structures			157	85	125
			202 bore holes			202	28	39
			2 companies			2	2	2
			0 sewerages facilities			0	4	6
	Irrigation Infrastructure	Increased access to adequate water supply for Irrigation activities	27 irrigation structures developed		irrigation unit (county)	27	15	19
			3 national irrigation structures dev eloped		NIB	3	6	8
	Environmental conservation and management	well conserved environment	2 Dumpsites	Department environmental protection, natural resources and tourism	Environment natural resources unit	2	22	32
			42 water springs protected			42	35	60
			Wetland protection			4	8	12
			1No. Recreational Park & botanical garden established			1		
	Natural resource conservation and management	well conserved environment	33% forest cover	department environmental protection, natural resources and tourism	forest unit	33%	37%	39%
			12 soil and water conservation projects		Environment, natural resources unit	12	11	19
			Acreage of land and water bodies rehabilitated from invasive species			--	10	16

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	Environmental conservation and Tourism management	well conserved environment	-3 National reserves -22 conservancies -9 forest reserves ,geological sites, viewpoints ,Caves ,cultural and heritage sites	department environmental protection, natural resources and tourism	environment, natural resources and tourism unit		15	31
			Update Existing management				15	21
			No of County Tourist public beach				7	11
			-Miss Tourism Competition -KICC exhibition -NOREB exhibition -Inter county exhibition -Berlin/ Britain, South Africa, China-Markets -Media marketing				22	35

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
			-Sport tourism -Heritage festive (cultural Tourism). Information centre Improve -existing Air-strips -County hospitality facilities (Block Hotel) -County Park Hostels -Courtesy Bus				21	30
Agriculture rural and urban development	General Administration, Planning and Policy services	Enhanced service delivery	Staff replaced/hired	department of agriculture live-stock and fisheries and lands, hous-	agriculture unit	179	40	100
			6 Policies and regulations developed			0	4	6
			Agricultural boards and committees			0	1	2

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	Crop development and management	Household with increased enablers of food production	5960 bags of 10kg bag seed 70000 fruit seedlings 500kg ground nuts seeds 0 cotton seeds 5960bags fertilisers 100kg potato seeds 2 cereal stores	ing and urban development	agriculture unit	5960 bags of 10kg bag seed 70000 fruit seedlings 500kg ground nuts seeds 0 cotton seeds 5960bags fertilisers 100kg potato seeds 2 cereal stores	2000kg maize seed 140,000 fruit seedlings 700kg ground nuts seeds 700kg cotton seeds 2000bags fertilisers 200kg potato seeds 1500 hermetic bags	4000kg maize seed 280,000 fruit seedlings 1700kg ground nuts seeds 1000kg cotton seeds 3000bags fertilisers 200kg potato seeds 2500 hermetic bags
		Enhanced household farm income	23 green houses		agriculture unit	23 green houses	13 green houses	20 green house
		increased crop productivity	0 soil samples equipment 400 soil samples			0 400	200 soil sampling equipment 2400 soils sampled	300 soil sampling equipment 4400 soils sampled

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Improved HH resilience	10 farmer groups trained on farm ponds, drip kits , dam liners/water tanks, pasture establishments, micro-irrigation set (zai pits, negarims, semi-circular bands) and adopted by farmers			10	210 farmer groups	410 farmer groups
		increased Acreage of land rehabilitated and put under crop production	0 acreage of land rehabilitated 0 number of soil and water conservation structure erected	department of agriculture live-stock and fisheries and lands, hous-	agriculture unit	0	100 acreages of land rehabilitated 100 number of soil and water conservation structure erected	150 acreages of land rehabilitated 150 number of soil and water conservation structure erected

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		improved extension services	100 farmer rroups trained 3 MOUs signed 1extension platform created 1 extension staff recruited 10 motor bikes purchased o vehicles purchased	ing and urban development	agriculture unit	100 3 MOUs	130,000 farmers trained 1 MOUs signed 15 extension platform created 40 extension staff recruited 20 motor bikes purchased 2 vehicles purchased	330,000 farmer trained 1 MOUs signed 15extension platform created 60 extension staff recruited 30 motor bikes purchased 2 vehicles purchased
		improved agricultural mechanization	5 leveling boards, 1 mower, 2 coffee pulpers machines	department of agriculture livestock and fisheries and lands, housing and urban development	agriculture unit		30 leveling boards, 1 mower, 2 coffee pulpers machines	30 leveling boards, 1 mower, 2 coffee pulpers machines
		reduced losses as a result of agricultural emergencies	0 number of mitigation measures put in place 0 type and amount of agrochemicals procured	department of agriculture livestock and fisheries and	agriculture unit DRM unit	0 Mitigation measures 0 agrochemicals procured	4	6

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Enhanced strategic grain reserve	0 number of bags of grains in strategic reserve	lands, housing and urban development	agriculture unit DRM unit			
		Increased crop production for food security through irrigation	1 new irrigation scheme supported	department of agriculture livestock and fisheries and lands, housing and urban development	agriculture unit	1	8	11
		Improved shelf life of potato harvest	0 solar driven potato cold storage		agriculture unit		0 solar driven potato cold storage	1 solar driven potato cold storage set up and operational in Eldama ravine
		Reduced coffee losses during processing	1 coffee factory rehabilitated/established		agriculture unit		1 coffee factory rehabilitated/established	1 coffee factory rehabilitated/established

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		Increased dissemination of new agricultural technologies to farmer groups	1 ATC guest house 0 self-contained rooms 0 zero grazing unit 0 seedling nursery 0 Hatchery established 0 Operational ATC fund 0 Irrigation system established 0 Power back- up generator purchased 0 Hay store established 0 Forage pulverizer machine 0 Revive the one to six month Agricultural courses & Artificial insemination 0 Set up value addition laboratory Construction of new ATC hostels 0 Set up a water kiosk	department of agriculture live-stock and fisheries and lands, housing and urban development	agriculture unit		1 ATC guest house 1 self-contained rooms 1 zero grazing unit established 1 seedling nursery established 1 Hatchery established 1 Operational ATC fund 1 Irrigation system established 1 Power back- up generator purchased 1 Hay store established 1 Forage pulverizer machine 1 Revive the one to six month Agricultural courses & Artificial insemination 1 Set up value addition laboratory Construction of new ATC hostels 1 Set up a water kiosk 1 Fencing of ATC 1 Purchase of mobile coffee pulper	1 ATC guest house 1 self-contained rooms 1 zero grazing unit established 1 seedling nursery established 1 Hatchery established 1 Operational ATC fund 1 Irrigation system established 1 Power back- up generator purchased 1 Hay store established 1 Forage pulverizer machine 1 Revive the one to six month Agricultural courses & Artificial insemination 1 Set up value addition laboratory Construction of new ATC hostels 1 Set up a water kiosk 1 Fencing of ATC 1 Purchase of mobile coffee pulper
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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
			0 Fencing of ATC 0 Purchase of mobile coffee pulper					
		improved mechanization of agricultural	0 Purchase of mower, hay rake & baler 0Purchase of bulldozer 0 AMS model bulking farm 0 tractor implements (ridgers, Trailers, planters ,mobile welder)	department of agriculture live-stock and fisheries and lands, housing and urban development	agriculture unit		4 Purchase of mower, hay rake & baler 1 Purchase of bulldozer 0 AMS model bulking farm 2 tractor implements (ridgers, Trailers, planters, mobile welder)	5 Purchase of mower, hay rake & baler 1 Purchase of bulldozer 0 AMS model bulking farm 2 tractor implements (ridges, Trailers, planters, mobile welder)
	Fisheries development and management	Increased fish production from Lakes	2 lakes restoked 30 water dams	department of agriculture live-stock and fisheries and lands, housing and urban development	fisheries unit		300,000 fingerlings restoked into the lakes 30,000 fingerlins restoked into community water dams	500,000 fingerlings restoked into the lakes 30,000 fingerlins restoked into community water dams
		Reduction in fish poaching and habitat destruction	1 patrol boat		fisheries unit		2 patrol boats purchased	2 patrol boats purchased

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Increased accessibility of fishing grounds	25 wooden boats. 55 fully mounted gill-nets				15 wooden boats. 55 fully mounted gill-nets	15 wooden boats. 55 fully mounted gill-nets
		Increased fish production (cage fish farming)	0 cages 780 fish ponds 0 pond rehabilitated 140 pond restoked 1 fish feed pelletizing plant under construction 0 fish hatcheries constructed 2 landing beaches		fisheries unit		60 cages installed 200 fish pond 170 pond rehabilitated 90 pond restoked construction of 1 pelletizing plant completed and operationalized 1 hatcheries constructed construction of 2 landing beaches with cold storage	120 cages installed 400 fish pond 230 pond rehabilitated 120 pond restoked construction of 1 pelletizing plant completed and operationalized 1 hatcheries constructed construction of 2 landing beaches with cold storage

	Livestock development and management	Increased availability of livestock feed.	36,455 Quantity (kgs) of suitable pasture seeds distributed. 7,291 Acreage under improved pastures. 4 hay stores constructed 0 pasture & fodder conservation equipment /material available (hay balers,tractors , mowers 4800hh of farmers practicing pasture/fodder production & conservation 30farmers/groups capacity build on pasture development. 2 demonstration farms established.	department of agriculture livestock and fisheries and lands, housing and urban development	livestock unit		12000 (kgs) of suitable pasture seeds distributed. 2400 Acreage under improved pastures. 3 hay stores constructed 3 pasture & fodder conservation equipment /material available (hay balers,tractors , mowers 1200hh of farmers practicing pasture/fodder production & conservation 90farmers/groups capacity build on pasture development. 4 demonstration farms established.	18000 (kgs) of suitable pasture seeds distributed. 3000 Acreage under improved pastures. 5 hay stores constructed 5 pasture & fodder conservation equipment /material available (hay balers,tractors , mowers 1800hh of farmers practicing pasture/fodder production & conservation 150farmers/groups capacity build on pasture development. 7 demonstration farms established.
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		Increase in availability of quality livestock breeding stock	17 A.I Service points established (both private and public 3936 inputs procured and supplied – LN2(lts) 7070 Semen 7120 farmers using A.I, and trained 35598 No, of inseminations 2 A,I providers accessing inputs at affordable cost 19 bull schemes established. 396 breeding small stock purchased and distributed(doper rams and galla goats) 0 hatcheries established 22500 Number of day old chicks procured and distributed. 0 Number of Live-stock improvement centers established.	department of agriculture livestock and fisheries and lands, housing and urban development	livestock unit		21 A.I Service points established (both private and public 15000 inputs procured and supplied – LN2(lts) 3000 Semen 36000 farmers using A.I, and trained 22500 inseminations 1A,I providers accessing inputs at affordable cost 40 bull schemes established. 400 breeding small stock purchased and distributed(doper rams and galla goats) 1 hatcheries established	35 A.I Service points established (both private and public 25000 inputs procured and supplied –LN2(lts) 5000 Semen 50000 farmers using A.I, and trained 37500 inseminations 1A,I providers accessing inputs at affordable cost 80 bull schemes established. 700 breeding small stock purchased and distributed(doper rams and galla goats) 1 hatcheries established 80,000 Number of day old chicks procured and distributed. 6 Number of Livestock improvement centers established.
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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
							60000 Number of day old chicks pro-cured and dis-tributed. 4 Number of Livestock im-provement centers estab-lished.	

		Increase in income from value added products	1 50,000 L/day capacity milk processing plant under construction in Koibatek sub county 5 milk coolers established. 1 meat processing plant under construction in Marigat sub county 1 leather development centre under construction in Mogotio sub county. 0 poultry meat processing plant established Slaughter houses and slabs upgraded. A production plant established from slaughter house by products.	department of agriculture livestock and fisheries and lands, housing and urban development	livestock department		1 50,000 L/day capacity milk processing plant under construction in Koibatek sub county 30 milk coolers established. 1 meat processing plant under construction in Marigat sub county 1 leather development centre under construction in Mogotio sub county. 0 poultry meat processing plant established Slaughter houses and slabs upgraded. 0 production plant established from slaughter	1 50,000 L/day capacity milk processing plant under construction in Koibatek sub county 30 milk coolers established. 1 meat processing plant under construction in Marigat sub county 1 leather development centre under construction in Mogotio sub county. 0 poultry meat processing plant established Slaughter houses and slabs upgraded. 0 production plant established from slaughter house by products.
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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
							house by products.	

		improved prices for livestocks and live- stocks products	23 sale yards con- structed/upgraded in strategic areas of the county to suit other enterprises 0 feedlots con- structed in strategic areas of the county Upgrading of Kimalel goat auction yard 0 Number of model individual /group ranches operational. 4 market linkages created (partner- ships, MOUs& trade- marks Number of holding grounds established Livestock market in- formation system in place	department of agricul- ture live- stock and fisheries and lands, hous- ing and ur- ban devel- opment	livestock de- partment		7 sale yards con- structed/up- graded in stra- tegic areas of the county to suit other en- terprises 2 feedlots con- structed in strategic areas of the county 3 Upgrading of Kimalel goat auction yard 2 Number of model individ- ual /group ranches opera- tional. 5 market link- ages created (partnerships, MOUs& trade- marks 3 holding grounds estab- lished 1 Livestock market infor- mation system in place	11 sale yards con- structed/upgraded in strategic areas of the county to suit other enterprises 2 feedlots constructed in strategic areas of the county 5 Upgrading of Kimalel goat auction yard 2 Number of model in- dividual /group ranches operational. 9 market linkages cre- ated (partnerships, MOUs& trademarks 3 holding grounds es- tablished 1 Livestock market in- formation system in place
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		Reduced livestock pests and disease prevalence	10 vaccination programs carried out 6 Sub county veterinary investigation labs upgraded and constructed /equipped county veterinary investigation lab upgraded & equipped 2 Quarantine stations established 0 livestock identification and traceability systems (LTS) programs 360 Disease surveillance done 360 stock routes inspected 33600 livestock movement permits issued	department of agriculture livestock and fisheries and lands, housing and urban development	livestock unit veterinary unit		12 vaccination programs carried out 6 Sub county veterinaries 2 investigation labs upgraded and constructed /equipped 8 county veterinary investigation lab upgraded & equipped 2 Quarantine stations established 2 livestock identification and traceability systems (LTS) programs 1680 Disease surveillance done 1680 stock routes inspected	16 vaccination programs carried out 8 Sub county veterinaries 2 investigation labs upgraded and constructed /equipped 13 county veterinary investigation lab upgraded & equipped 2 Quarantine stations established 2 livestock identification and traceability systems (LTS) programs 2940 Disease surveillance done 2940 stock routes inspected 336000 livestock movement permits issued
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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
							178080 live-stock movement permits issued	

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		vectors and vector borne livestock diseases reduced	105 cattle cleansing facilities 76 new Cattle Dips 0 cattle dips –renovated 0 Spray races crush pens /Mobile crush pens 341 Tse Tse Traps laid 7060 Liters of acaricides bought and distributed to cattle dips . 2160 Trainings carried out 3,604,800 livestock dipped	department of agriculture livestock and fisheries and lands, housing and urban development	veterinary unit livestock unit		35 cattle cleansing facilities 90 new Cattle Dips 6 cattle dips –renovated 42 Spray races crush pens /Mobile crush pens 300 Tse Tse Traps laid 12500 Liters of acaricides bought and distributed to cattle dips . 11664 Trainings carried out 3,604,800 livestock dipped	41 cattle cleansing facilities 150 new Cattle Dips 10 cattle dips –renovated 70 Spray races crush pens /Mobile crush pens 500 Tse Tse Traps laid 21500 Liters of acaricides bought and distributed to cattle dips 23760 Trainings carried out 6438192 livestock dipped

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Increased adoption of appropriate livestock technologies	0 E-extension system installed 0 demonstration centers established 0 farmer/pastoral field schools(/P/FFS) Operational. 0 farmer information and documentation center. 0 offices constructed /rehabilitated and equipped	department of agriculture livestock and fisheries and lands, housing and urban development	livestock unit		2 E-extension systems installed 2 demonstration centers established 6 farmer/pastoral field schools(/P/FFS) Operational. 1 farmer information and documentation center. 2 offices constructed /rehabilitated and equipped	2 E-extension systems installed 3 demonstration centers established 10 farmer/pastoral field schools(/P/FFS) Operational. 1 farmer information and documentation center. 4 offices constructed /rehabilitated and equipped
		Increased access to quality livestock inputs.	8 inspections/accreditation of input suppliers and other livestock value chain actors.	department of agriculture livestock and fisheries and lands, housing and urban development	livestock unit		28 inspections/accreditation of input suppliers and other livestock value chain actors	52 inspections/accreditation of input suppliers and other livestock value chain actors

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Reduced livestock risks and enhanced resilience.	0 Livestock insurance up scaled. 0 Livestock census carried out. 0 Livestock resources utilization plan in place (e.g. grazing management plans. 0 Domesticated livestock contingency plans in place.	department of agriculture livestock and fisheries and lands, housing and urban development	livestock unit		3 Livestock insurance up scaled. 0 Livestock census carried out. 1 Livestock resources utilization plan in place (e.g. grazing management plans. 1 Domesticated livestock contingency plans in place.	3 Livestock insurances up scaled. 1 Livestock census carried out. 2 Livestock resources utilization plan in place (e.g. grazing management plans. 1 Domesticated livestock contingency plans in place.

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	General Administration and Planning Support Services-LHUD	Improved service delivery	23M Compensation of employees(salaries) 25 Recruitment of new staff 11M Use of Goods and Services 0 Formulation of policies and regulations 3 Trainings and research 2 Establishment of sub-county physical planning and Land survey offices 0 field operation land cruiser and a Fortuner for the executive Vehicle, 0 Formation and establishment of urban boards and town committees Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine and Marigat	department of lands,housing and urban development			96M Compensation of employees(salaries) 9 Recruitment of new staff 9 Recruitment of new staff 51M Use of Goods and Services 11 Formulation of policies and regulations 11 Trainings and research 6Establishment of sub-county physical planning and Land survey offices 3 field operation land cruiser and a Fortuner for the executive Vehicle, 3 Formation and establishment of urban boards and town committees Kabarnet,	170M Compensation of employees(salaries) 9 Recruitment of new staff 94 M Use of Goods and Services 18 Formulation of policies and regulations 19 Trainings and research 6 Establishment of sub-county physical planning and Land survey offices 3 field operation land cruiser and a Fortuner for the executive Vehicle, 3 Formation and establishment of urban boards and town committees Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine and Marigat
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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
							Eldama Ravine and Marigat	

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	Land use planning	Improved land use planning in urban areas	20 Planning of urban areas/centers 15 Revision of all outdated town plans 1 (KBT) IUDP (Integrated Urban Development Plans) for major urban areas.- Marigat, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine 20 Part Development plans (PDPs) and fencing for county public utilities 1 County Spatial preparation and implementation 0 Zoning plans /Action area plans and development control 0 Research, trainings and needs assessment	department of lands, housing and urban development	lands unit		32 Planning of urban areas/centers 30 Revision of all outdated town plans 5 (KBT) IUDP (Integrated Urban Development Plans) for major urban areas.-Marigat, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine 27 Part Development plans (PDPs) and fencing for county public utilities 1 County Spatial preparation and implementation 12 Zoning plans /Action area plans and development control 10 Research ,trainings and needs assessment	42 Planning of urban areas/centers 50 Revision of all outdated town plans 7 (KBT) IUDP (Integrated Urban Development Plans) for major urban areas.-Marigat, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine 45 Part Development plans (PDPs) and fencing for county public utilities 1 County Spatial preparation and implementation 18 Zoning plans /Action area plans and development control 18 Research ,trainings and needs assessment
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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	GIS Mapping	Improved access to land information	0 Digitization and updating of land records 0 Establish of GIS lab 0 Mapping and fencing of county, recreational areas, riparian reserves resources 0 Establishment of county land information management system.	department of lands, housing and urban development	lands unit		70% Digitization and updating of land records 100% Establish of GIS lab 60% Mapping and fencing of county, recreational areas, riparian reserves resources 70% Establishment of county land information management system	100% Digitization and updating of land records 100% Establish of GIS lab 100% Mapping and fencing of county, recreational areas, riparian reserves resources 100% Establishment of county land information management system
	Land Surveying	Improved Security of land tenure.	0 Plot surveying/verification, beaconing and issuance 6 centers Cadastral survey 0 Topographical survey	department of lands, housing and urban development	lands unit		900 Plot surveying/verification, beaconing and issuance 11 centers Cadastral survey 10 Topographical survey	1500 Plot surveying/verification, beaconing and issuance 22 centers Cadastral survey 18 Topographical survey

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	Land adjudication and demarcation	Increased issuance of title deeds	10000Demarcation and adjudication of unregistered land	department of lands, housing and urban development	lands unit		15,000Demarcation and adjudication of unregistered land	25,000Demarcation and adjudication of unregistered land
	Housing development	Improved Access To Low Cost Housing	200 units in kabarnet town 95 units repaired 21 land banks for public utilities-cemetery, Sewerage systems and dumping sites established. 0 slums upgraded 0 sewarege systems in urban areas	department of lands, housing and urban development	housing unit		140 units in kabarnet town 95 units repaired 21 land banks for public utilities-cemetery, Sewerage systems and dumping sites established. 6 slums upgraded 3 sewarege systems in urban areas	220 units in kabarnet town 295 units repaired 31 land banks for public utilities-cemetery, Sewerage systems and dumping sites established. 10 slums upgraded 4 sewarege systems in urban areas

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	Urban infrastructure Development & Management	Improved access and social economic growth	400 poles Street lighting 4km Non-Motorized transport 0 Fencing of Town Properties 4km Storm Water & Drainage systems admistration blocks for towns 5000sqm Cabro Works	department of lands, housing and urban development	urban/town admistration unit		240 poles Street lighting 3 km Non-Motorized transport 3sqkm Fencing of Town Properties 3km Storm Water & Drainage systems 1 admistration blocks for towns 9000sqm Cabro Works	400 poles Street lighting 5 km Non-Motorized transport 5sqkm Fencing of Town Properties 5km Storm Water & Drainage systems 1 admistration blocks for towns 13500sqm Cabro Works
	Waste Disposal & Management	Improved cleanliness in the urban Areas	80 Assorted Litter Bins 0 Transfer stations for solid waste 1 exhauster 2 Water boozers (Tank & Tractor)	department of lands, housing and urban development	urban/town administration unit		120 Assorted Litter Bins 15 Transfer stations for solid waste 1 exhauster 3 Water boozers (Tank & Tractor)	200 Assorted Litter Bins 25 Transfer stations for solid waste 1 exhauster 3 Water boozers (Tank & Tractor)

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	Environmental Beautification and conservation Mgt	Improved general urban image and ambience	30% Tree Planting & Beautification 4 recreation parks	department of lands, housing and urban development	urban/town administration unit		60% Tree Planting & Beautification 3 recreation parks	80% Tree Planting & Beautification 3 recreation parks
Education	Early Childhood Development Education	Improved access to basic education	463 classrooms 2280 equipment 1774 Teachers recruited 0 Capacity building 0 ECD meals 0 Health child programmes 0 ECD teachers	department of education	ECDE unit		220 classrooms 229 equipment 35Teachers recruited 1200 Capacity building 142227 ECD meals 0 Health child programmes 180 ECD teachers	364 classrooms 351 equipment 39Teachers recruited 2000 Capacity building 237045 ECD meals 0 Health child programmes 300 ECD teachers

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	Vocational Training	Developed skills through vocational training	123 enrolment 14 Training equipment 46 Staff recruited 48 staff trained 0 quality appraisal 4200 secondary bursaries 300 vocational scholarships 1200 university bursary	department of education	vocational training unit		157enrolment 66 Training equipment 108 Staff recruited 76 staff trained 14 quality appraisal 4500secondary bursaries 3600 vocational scholarships 3600 university bursary	244 enrolment 110 Training equipment 108 Staff recruited 128 staff trained 22 quality appraisal 7500 secondary bursaries 6000 vocational scholarships 6000 university bursary
Health	Public Health & Sanitation	Proportion of TB patients completing treatment	86%	health department	public health unit		90%	92%
		Proportion of TB patients notified	25%	health department	public health unit		55%	75%
		Reduction of TB defaulters rate	6.70%	health department	public health unit		4.60%	3%
		Proportion of eligible TB cases done surveillance	56%	health department	public health unit		77%	90%

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Proportion of support supervision and mentorship conducted	25%	health department	public health unit		46%	60%
		World TB day commemorated	40%	health department	public health unit		100%	100%
		Number of new HIV cases detected	131	health department	public health unit		100	75
		Number of HIV infected leading to quality of life	3350	health department	public health unit		4340	5025
		Proportion of support supervision done Number of technical working group review meetings done	50%	health department			80%	100%
		Number of researches conducted and published	0%	health department			-	1
		World AIDS day commemorated	100%	health department			100%	100%
		county policy on HIV financing is developed and adapted	0%	health department			100%	
		Proportion of households accessing preventive measures	42%				30%	20%
		Proportion of malaria tests done	30%	health department			48%	60%

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Proportion of malaria cases accessing treatment	20%	health department			50%	70%
		Number of malaria supervision done	30%	health department			48%	60%
		Proportion of serviceable ambulance and utility vehicles	60%	health department			72%	80%
		Proportion of health facilities connected to power grid.	70	health department			82	90
		Number of dispensaries upgraded to health centres.	27	health department			6	6
		Number of health centres upgraded to functional hospitals	5	health department			1	1
		Number of functional subcounty offices	2	health department			1	1
		Number of facilities equipped		health department			22	22
		No.of dispensaries constructed		health department			6	10
		Number eye care health workers trained and mentored	32	health department			75	93
		Number of supervisions done	1	health department			4	4

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Number of resource mobilization forums held	1	health department			2	2
		Number of advocacy meetings held	0	health department			2	2
		Number of planning meetings held	1	health department			2	2
		Number of planning & advocacy meetings		health department			4	4
		proportion of increase of data centres	18	health department			30	70
		No. of eye units expanded/renovated	1				2	2
		Equipment procured	0	health department			15	20
		Number of Impact assessment surveys	1	health department			0	0
		Number of cataract surgeries	500	health department			800	900
		Number of TT surgeries	200	health department			250	350
		Number of eye camps	1	health department			4	4
		proportion of increase in allocation to eye care services	0	health department			3000000	5000000

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Amount allocated to consumables	50000	health department			200000	250000
		Number of surveys conducted	0	health department			0	0
		No. of case finders retained and capacity built	30	health department			50	70
		Amount allocated to strengthen community linkage	0	health department			150000	400000
		Amount allocated to improve reporting of CHVs	0	health department			100000000	10000000
		printing trachoma referral tools	0	health department			200000	200000
		Number of MDAs conducted to prevent keratitis and keratomalacia	5	health department			0	0
		Quantity of Vit A administered	50000	health department			300000	300000
		Number of children screened	0	health department			3000	5000
		Number of eyecare outreaches conducted	10	health department			10	10

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		No. of children screened to diagnose childhood eye conditions	50	health department			`	500
		Number of CHC/CHEWS trained on various modules	1910	health department			200	220
		Number of CHVs provided stipend	0	health department				
		Guideline available	0	health department				
		Number of meeting held	0	health department			4	4
		Number supervision done	0	health department			4	4
		Number of new community units established	56	health department				
		Customized community health policy in place	0	health department				
		Number of villages certified as ODF.	0	health department			30%	50%
		- Number of diarrheal cases seen at OPD reduced.	30%	health department			54%	70%
		- Number of new latrines constructed.	45.70%	health department			57.70%	65.70%

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		-Number of households and schools using hand washing facilities	10%	health department			43%	65%
		Number of school girls accessing sanitary pads		health department			120	120
		Number of waste disposal sites provided	15500	health department			20000	2000
		Number of public health notices served and prosecuted	1256	health department			550	102
		Number of food samples collected and tested	25	health department			50	70
		Number of schools visited with health messages	502	health department			600	748
		Number of health talks conducted and chemicals purchased	23,000	health department			40,000	60,000
		Number of Public Health staff Recruited	142	health department			30	30
		Number of Chemical & Bacteriological analysis done.	0	health department			60	100

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Number of the store for environmental health commodities constructed	0	health department				
		Number of vaccines procured	200	health department			1000	1000
		Number of offices constructed	3	health department			1	
		Number of policies and public health regulations developed	0	health department			2	2
		Number of operational research and surveys done	0	health department			2	2
		No of fully immunized children	52	health department			63	70
		No of clients vaccinated		health department			6720	11200
		No of facilities automated	18	health department			30	38
		No.ofAFP cases detected		health department				
		No of FP clients.		health department			100,800	168,000
		No of ORT centers	180	health department			0	260

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Proportion of skilled deliveries	40%	health department			52%	60%
Social Protection	Cultural Development	Complete and operational cultural centre	1				1	1
		Centre managers employed					1	1
		Complete and equipped cultural centre cottages	0				2	2
		Complete social hall/theatre	1				100%	0
		6 Completed /operational libraries	1				2	0
		No. of cultural documentaries prepared	6 Indigenous ICH				2	2
		Active individual artist and performing groups	232 artist				6	6
		Language training programmes conducted	Elders council				4	5
		Food exhibitions and training on indigenous food					1	2
		Community cultural events organized and held	2 community events				3	4

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		No. of tourist cultural attraction sites					1	1
		Infrastructure of museaum constructed	Gazetted land				1	-
		Gazetted heritage sites	Prospective Heritage sites				4	6
		Recreational facilities established for children	Identified Space in place				-	-
		No. of cross county cultural festivals held	Annual cultural festivals				1	1
Social Protection	Social Development and Children Service	Number of SHGs, CBOs, and groups registered.	915				300	1000
		No. of groups linked to various MFIs and non-State actors	600				1200	1600
		No. of SHGs, CBOs, CSAC and BWCs members trained on basic book keeping, conflict Mgt, governance, leadership and project Mgt					1200	1600
		No. of SHGs for PWDs supported with grants and training for economic empowerment.	50				1000	3000

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Number of PWDs provided with assistiv and supportive devises & Services	30				180	300
		Number of institutions issued with compli- ance certificates on disability mainstream- ing	-				20	30
		Number of Women entrepreneurs sensi- tized on the 30% af- firmative action in Government Tenders	400				700	100
		Resolved children is- sues through Area Ad- visory Councils	3000				700	1500
		Families strengthened to promote quality care for children	500				1000	1300
		Children in emergen- cies protected and supported	2000				1000	400
		Capacity for Duty Bearers and institu- tions strengthened	100				200	300
		No. of Children reha- bilitated and trained in various skills	500				300	100

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		No. of Rehabilitation Schools equipped with training facilities.	-				1	1
		No.of children integrated back to their families	100				300	500
		No. of children rescued	500				300	100
Social Protection	County Social Safety Net	No.of households with older persons supported with cash transfers					10,500	11,500
		No.of households with OVCs supported with cash transfers					8800	1020
		Developed and operational single registry					-	-
		No. of social protection programmes implemented by state and non-state actors at national and county level linked to the single registry					5	5

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Integrated single registry with county government					1	-
		Formation of a county Social Protection TWG					1	-
		Reduced cases of double dipping					200	100
		Reduced number of complaints.					70	40
		Enhanced synergy between state and non-state actors.					25	35
Social Protection	Promotion of best labour practices	No. of disputes resolved.	-				20	40
		No. of days taken to resolve labour disputes reduced.	-				15	5
		No.of workmen compensation reduced.	-				6	2
		Number of workplace inspections conducted.	-				10	10
		Number of children withdrawn from labour	-				60	20
		No.of trade unions registered.	10				5	5

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		No.of trade unions books of accounts inspected	-				5	5
		National and county manpower survey report.	10				1	1
		No.of trainees placed on industrial attachment.	-				200	200
		No. of persons trained on relevant industrial skills.	-				200	200
		Number of persons assessed in government trade testing	-				300	500
		No.of female needy students sponsored to undertake engineering courses	-				500	700
		No. of industrial training institutions accredited.	-				15	25
Social Protection	Gender and Development	No. of officers trained on gender.	400				400	400
		Gender M&E Framework prepared and implemented.	-				1	-

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Gender disaggregated datasheet prepared and implemented	-				-	-
		No of Regional and International gender forums reports adopted and cascaded.	-					
		Increased participation of women in peace building processes	-				300	500
		No. of persons trained against GBVs	300				800	2000
		No. of established one stop SGBV response centres supported	-				1	1
		No.of established safe houses for women and girls supported	-				1	-
		No. of Gender based violence technical working groups meeting	1				1	1
		No of persons reached through county dialogues on GBV issues including FGM	400				1000	1000

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Social Protection	Sports and Development	No. of completed state of the Art stadia's	2				70%	100%
		Survey maps, Gazettement, Securing Title deeds					2	-
		Purchased land, Title deed, completed and operational county sports academy	1				50%	100%
		-No. of registered participants.	0				-	
		-No. of coaches engaged						
		No. of Certificates issued	10				10	15
		No. events organized						
		No. of fields rehabilitated and Levelled	5				5	5
Social Protection	Youth Development and Employment	Number of operational empowerment centers.	5				1	-
		Number of youth visiting and benefiting from the resource centers.	-				600	100

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Number/percentage of youth joining self-employment	20%				70%	90%
		Number of successful youth entrepreneurs						
		Number of youth on internship programs/ attachment	-				200	200
		Number of youth accessing the fund	400				600	800
		Number of youth representatives in existing structures.	600				5000	10000
		Functional County Youth Council.						
		Number of youths reached by CYC						
		Number of environmental sensitization forums held.	50				70	110
		Number of leisure and recreational activities.	-				5	5
		Number of youth accessing health services.	-				500	500
		Number of youth with special needs trained.	-				100	100

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Number of youth accessing and undergoing rehabilitation	-				50	50
		Percentage decrease in rate of HIV/AIDS among Youth					70%	90%
		Number & percentage of Youth visiting VCT Centers.	-				30%	60%
		Number & percentage of HIV/AIDS infected youth accessing ARVs and treated					40%	60%
		Number of peer educators trained Number of youth accessing counseling on mental health	-				200	300
		Number of community based campaigns held .	-				10	10
		Number of recreational centers for youth	-				1	1
		Number of youth attending adolescent clinics.	-				400	600

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Percentage of mentally ill youth accessing treatment	-				30%	50%
		Number of youth trained on Community health service.	-				2500	5000
		Number or community based health campaigns involving youth.	-				10	10
		Number of youth actively involved in providing community health services					100	100
		Percentage reduction of rate of teenage pregnancies.	-				50%	90%
		Number of Youth accessing counseling and family health information	-				600	1000
		Number of youth accessing maternal health clinics	-				800	1200
		Percentage reduction in early marriages.	-				30%	5%
		Number of programs initiated	1000				5	5

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Number of youth benefiting						
		Data bank created on crime, drugs and substance abuse among the youth.	5				50%	90%
		No. of youths supported	500				1000	1800
		No. of campaign meetings held	-				10	10
		No. of submitted reports.	-				5	5
		Data bank established on crime and substance abuse	-				1	-
		No of youth addicts counselled.	-					
		No. of guidance counselling units established	10				1	1
		Youth rehabilitation centres supported	-				1	1
		Number of youth involved in environmental projects.	800				4000	7000
		Areas benefiting from environmental cleaning activities of youth	-				1	1

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		Data base on sport, and recreational facilities posted on the county website.	-				1	-
		Number of Youth groups formed which are concerned with leisure and recreation	-				20	20
		Number of youth accessing and using the resource centers	-				3000	6000
		No.of Youth trained in leadership.	400				800	1400
		Number of youth role models in various fields	-				50	50
Public Administration	General Administration Planning and Support	Enhanced efficiency in service delivery	30% staff capacity building 48 offices 1 land for speakers residence 1 built speakers residence 15 parking bays 0 CCTV system				60% staff capacity building 40 offices 1 land for speakers residence 1 speaker's residence 0 parking bays 0 CCTV system	70% staff capacity building 8 offices 1 land for speakers residence 1 speaker's residence 70 parking bays 1 CCTV system

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	Legislation, Representation and Oversight	Improved oversight representation	24 Laws, regulations and legislation	county assembly			40 Laws, regulations and legislation	70 Laws, regulations and legislation

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	General Administration Planning and Support	Improved service delivery	30% customer satisfaction index on executive services 60% Service coordination 2500 contracts signed and suits handled 30% customer satisfaction index in liaisons office 29 offices 0 acres of land for governor's residence 0 Governor's residence 0 Acres of land for deputy governor's residence 0 deputy Governor's residence	department of devolution ,public service and adminstration			60% customer satisfaction index on executive services 75% Service coordination 1500 contracts signed and suits handled 60% customer satisfaction index in liaisons office 50 offices 5 acres of land for governor's residence 1 Governor's residence 1 acres of land for deputy governor's residence 1 deputy Governor's residence	80% customer satisfaction index on executive services 85% Service coordination 2500 contracts signed and suits handled 80% customer satisfaction index in liaisons office 80 offices 5 acres of land for governor's residence 1 Governor's residence 1 acres of land for deputy governor's residence 1 deputy Governor's residence

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	Human Resource development and management	Improved service delivery and efficiency	4043 staff recruited 0 staff trained 13 policies developed	department of devolution ,public service and administration			325 staff recruited 0 staff trained 6 policies developed	425 staff recruited 0 staff trained 10 policies developed
Public Administration	Devolution, Public Service and Administration	Improve service delivery and efficiency	30% customer satisfaction index at devolved services 0 sub-county offices 12 ward offices 30% customer satisfaction index at human resource	department of devolution ,public service and administration			60% customer satisfaction index at devolved services 6 sub-county offices 12 ward offices 60% customer satisfaction index at human resource	80% customer satisfaction index at devolved services 7 sub-county offices 14 ward offices 80% customer satisfaction index at human resource
	Protocol, Public Relations and Communication		105,000 customer satisfaction index on protocol and public relations services 105,000 customer satisfaction index on communication services	department of devolution ,public service and administration			750,000 customer satisfaction index on protocol and public relations services 750,000 customer satisfaction index on communication services	1,500,000 customer satisfaction index on protocol and public relations services 1,500,000 customer satisfaction index on communication services

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	Disaster Risk Management	Preparedness Mitigation	12 Early warning system bulletins 0 Meetings 12 proposition stocks 0 participating organization 1 update to contingency plan 1 scenario building exercises 1 updates to the response plans	department of devolution ,public service and administration			36 Early warning system bulletins 36 Meetings 30 proposition stocks 34 participating organization 3 update to contingency plan 6 scenario building exercises 3 updates to the response plans	60 Early warning system bulletins 60Meetings 50 proposition stocks 58 participating organization 5 update to contingency plan 10 scenario building exercises 5 updates to the response plans

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
	Supply Chain Management	% level of safety, easy retrieval of documents and increased accountability of goods in procurement store	1 procurement store	treasury and economic planning	supply chain management unit		100% procurement store	100% procurement store
		% level of digitalization of documents	1 digitalization of documents				100% digitalization of documents	100% digitalization of documents
	General Administration		1 Electronic Database of all prequalified suppliers/contractor					
	Planning and budget supply							
	Internal Audit							
	Treasury and accounting							
	Revenue and debt collection management							
Public administration	General Administration	Improved public administration	30% customer satisfaction index				60% customer satisfaction index	70% customer satisfaction index
	Planning and Support	% level of customer satisfaction	48 offices				40 offices	48 offices
General Economics and Commercial affairs	Industry, Trade, Enterprise	No of trainings, information centres, exhibition & fair trades and programmes for	358 trainings	department of industrialisation trade			1500	2500
			0 information centers				3	5
			16 Exhibition & Trade fairs				16	20

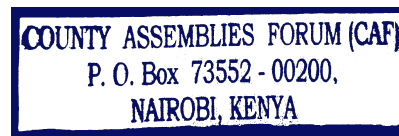
Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
fairs, Labor and Affairs	prise & Co-operative Development	wealth & employment creation	0 tours & exchange programme	and cooperative development			3	5
			0 training tools				15m	25m
			358 beneficiaries loan				1500	2500
			3 linkages established with financial service providers				3	5
			9 fresh produce market developed				9	15
			renovated 2 markets				3	5
			0 street light installed				3	5
			0 fund administrator hired				1	1
			1 loan product				3	5
			358 traders participating intable banking activities					
			0 funding proposal developed				6	10
			0 metrology lab				1	1
			0 vehicles for weight and measures				1	1
			0 consumers training				600	1000

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Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
			0 business and investment baseline survey				1	1
			1 investment conference held				1	1
			0 investment				1	
			0 sub county investment officers				3	
			186 coop society				72	120
			10 cooperative officer hired				10	10
			0 coop ext vehicles				4	6
			0 coop training				150	250
			21m coop fund disbursed				150	250
			2 coop societies trained				90	150

APPENDIX 1 – MONITORING AND EVALUATION TOOLS



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Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

[illegible]

Monitoring & Evaluation Tool

	Year							Cumulative
Indicator	Target	Achieved	Variance	Score card	Comments	Improvement Actions	Achievement to Date	Mean score card

Monitoring tool for Activities

Project Name:

Sub-County.....Ward.....Amount allocated.....Amount

Spent.....

Commencement Date.....Proposed End Date.....

ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	STATUS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS

Reporting Tool for Projects

Sub-County/Constituency.....Ward.....

Location.....S/Location.....

[illegible]