

SAMBURU COUNTY GOVERNMENT



COUNTY INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2013-2017)

SAMBURU COUNTY GOVERNMENT

VISION STATEMENT:

To be a globally competitive county for sustainable development.

MISSION STATEMENT:

To promote Socio-Economic Development through prudent utilization of resources to enhance public service delivery and livelihoods.

CORE VALUES:

- Integrity
- Accountability and transparency
- Team Spirit
- Equity and fairness
- Professionalism
- Innovativeness and
- People- centred

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARD	-	Agriculture and Rural Development
ART	-	Anti Viral Drugs
CDF	-	Constituency Development Fund
CDPO	-	County Development planning Officer
CRA	-	Commission of Revenue Allocation
ECDE	-	Early Childhood Development Education
EIA	-	Environment Impact Assessment
EPWH	-	Environmental Protection, Water and Housing
FGM	-	Female Genital Circumcision
FY	-	Financial Year
GJLOS	-	Governance, Justice, Law & Order
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IDPs	-	Internally Displaced Persons
IFMIS	-	Integrated Financial management Systems
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
KNCCI	-	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KVDA	-	Kerio Valley Development Authority
KWS	-	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	-	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MOE	-	Ministry Of Education
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance MTP Medium Term plan NEMA National Environmental Authority
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
NMK	-	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NNMR	-	Net Neo- Mortality Rate
OVC	-	Orphan and Vulnerable Children
PAIR	-	Public Administration & International Relations
PMTCT	-	Prevention To Mother Child Transmission
SPCR	-	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation
SWG	-	Sector Working Group
TSC	-	Teachers Service Commission
VCT	-	Voluntarily and Counselling Centres
WFP	-	World Food Programme
YEDF	-	Youth Enterprise And Development Funds

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has 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 organizations/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. Detailed data is presented in the fact sheet which is given in appendix I.

1.1 Location and Size of the County

Samburu County lies within the Arid and Semi-Arid parts of Kenya and has an area of 21,022.1 sq. Km. It is situated in the northern part of the Great Rift Valley. Samburu is bordered by Turkana to the Northwest, Baringo to the Southwest, Marsabit to the Northeast, Isiolo to the East and Laikipia to the South. The county lies between latitudes 0°30' and 2° 45' north of the equator between longitudes 36°15' and 38° 10' east of the Prime Meridian.

Map 1: Location of Samburu County in the Kenya



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

The County consists of several highlands, plateaus and lowlands including the famous Rift Valley. Fault escarpments bound its sides while red clays, boulders and gravel fans cover the floor. The valley is characterized by beach terraces which give evidence that it was once part of Lake Turkana. High-level plateaus built by repeated floods of lava from the Rift Valley dominate the eastern part of the valley. Kirisia rising to 2,500m above sea level is the highest point of the plateau. The lava fields make a very thin layer of soil which hardly supports any vegetation. The volcanic hills on Lorroki Plateau are covered by shallow dark to dark brown rocky and stony soils especially to the north. In the South West and high altitude areas of the county, rainfall is above 600 mm per annum and the soils are comparatively deep suitable for arable farming. Generally, the topography, soil and rock types and vegetation cover influences the population distribution and settlement patterns in the county. Kirisia Division is predominantly covered by sandy loam and sandy clay soils, mostly lithosol (shallow stony soils) and cambisols. In the areas covered by lithosols, water run-off is common causing serious erosion. Lorroki Division is also predominantly covered by sandy loam soils. The soils are mostly well-drained phaezems although some parts are covered by shallow lithosols, including areas around Suguta Marmar where the risk of flooding is classified as medium. The lithic phase of the soils encourage run-off during periods of high precipitation. Samburu North comprising of Baragoi and Nyiro divisions is mainly consist of boulderly cambisols and lithosols soils. The soils are particularly more stony and rocky in the southern slopes of Mt Nyiro and Ndoto Mountain. These soils are shallow and have a lithic phase, a characteristic that makes them prone to erosion.

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

The county is divided into five ecological zones as follows: Tropical Aphine Zone: This zone covers an altitude of 1,980 to 2,040 m above sea level with an annual average rainfall of between 600 mm and 800 mm. Temperatures range from 21.0oC to 25oC making it too cold for growing crops. It is used for sheep and cattle grazing. Upper Highland zone:

This zone covers an altitude of between 2,150 m to 2,600 m above sea level and receives an annual average rainfall of 900 mm to 1,000 mm. Temperatures range from 15.5 oC to 19 oC. The zone is suitable for Sheep, dairy cattle rearing as well as wheat and barley and forestry farming.

Lower Highland Zone:

This zone covers an altitude of 1,800 m to 1,980 m above sea level and receives an annual average rainfall of 750 mm. Temperature varies between 14.80 C and 17.50C. The dominant land use practices are agriculture and the dormant crops are maize and sorghum cultivation and also livestock keeping.

Lower Midland Zone

It covers an altitude of below 1,300 m above sea level and has an annual rainfall of 720 mm and annual mean temperatures ranging from 22oC to 27oC. Sorghum, millet, and livestock farming are important land uses partners in the area.

Lowlands Zone

This zone comprises of an altitude of 600 m and 1,450 m above sea levels and an annual rainfall of below 700 mm with annual mean temperatures of between 30oC and 33oC. This zone is the largest and covers up to 80 percent of land in the county. The zone is mainly used as grazing fields for wildlife and livestock by pastoralists' communities living in the county.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

Rainfall in the County follows a fairly erratic pattern varying significantly both in temporal and spatial scale. The County experiences both short and long rains. The driest months are January and February. The long rainy season falls in the months of March, April and May. A part from South Horr and Wamba areas, short rains occur during the months of July and August, sometimes extending into September. At Wamba and South Horr areas, the short rainy season is usually delayed and occurs in October and November and sometimes extends into December. This short rainy season succeeds a fairly dry spell during the month of June. Rain distribution varies across the county. The southwest plains and the Lorroki Plateau receive between 500 mm and 700 mm of rain annually. The Nyiro and Ndoto Mountains and Matthews range, however, receive the highest amount of rainfall between 750 mm and 1250 mm per annum. The central basin and the plains east of the Matthews Range are the driest parts of the county with annual rainfall of between 250 mm and 500mm. Temperatures in the County vary with altitude and mean temperatures generally range between 24 OC and 33 OC. The central plains and the region east of the Matthews Range have the highest temperatures while the highland belts in the North Eastern side of Lorroki Plateau are cooler. The county has a mean temperature of 29OC. The fast blowing winds, especially in the lowlands areas of the county like the Nyiro division, is a great resource especially if tapped for renewable power generation. The month of January experienced the highest temperature of 33 OC and the month of July is the coldest month with 24 OC.

1.3 Administrative Units

The County is administratively divided into three sub-county, 7 divisions, 14 locations and 106 sub-locations as shown in Table 1.

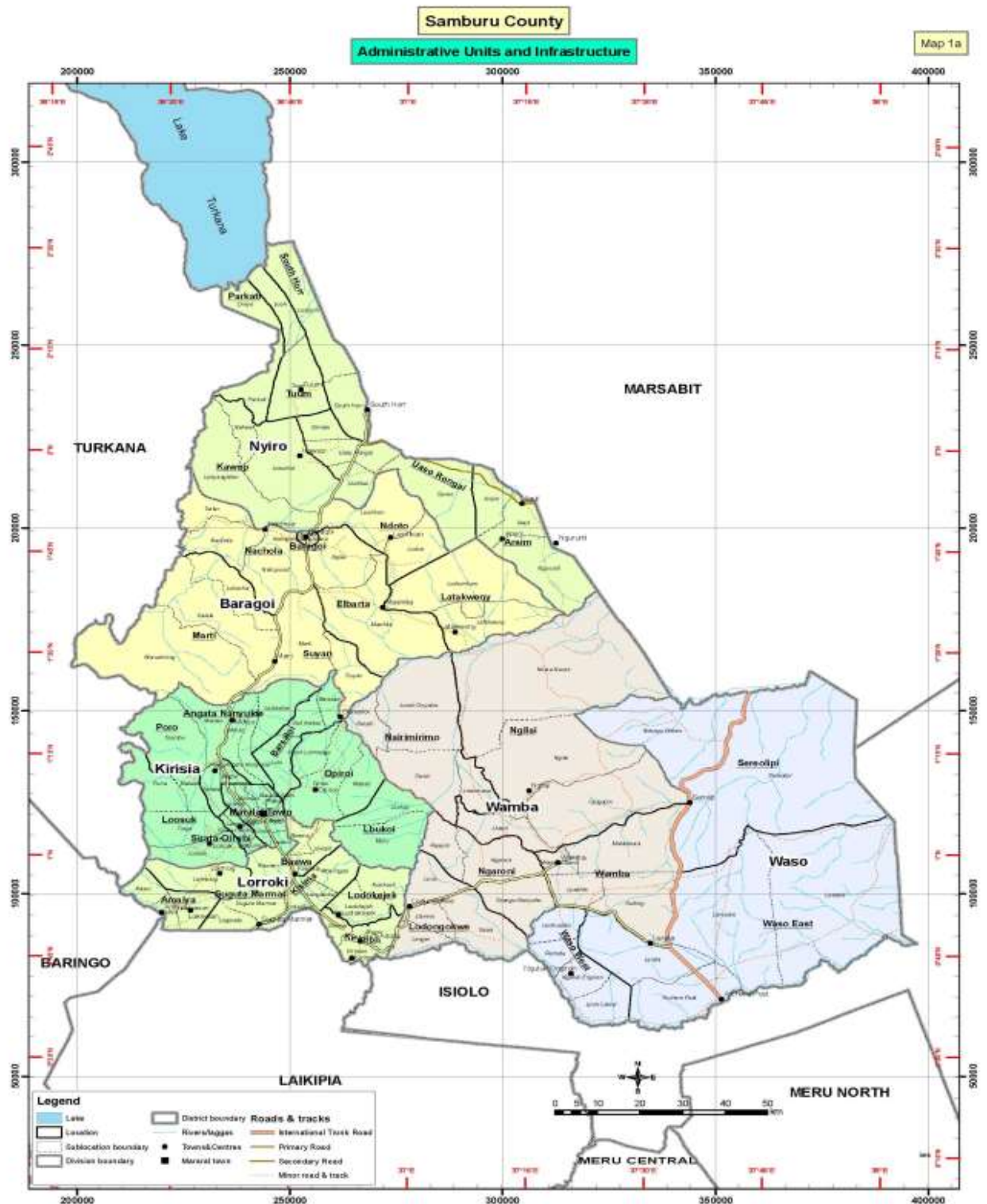
Table 1: County Administrative Units Sub-county Division Area (km²) No. of Locations No. of Sub-locations

Table 1: County Administrative Units

Sub-county	Division	Area (km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Samburu Central	Lorroki	1,399.30	6	17
	Kirisia	1,237.70	5	18
	Malasso	1,300.30	3	11
Samburu East	Wamba	4,670.80	8	19
	Waso	5,378.90	4	10
Samburu North	Baragoi	4,024.40	7	17
	Nyiro	3,010.70	6	16
Total		21,022.10	39	108

Source: County Commissioner's Officer's Office, Samburu, 2012

According to the table 1, Waso is the largest division occupying 5,378.90 Km² with four locations and 10 sub locations while Kirisia with five locations and 18 sub locations is the smallest division covering a total area of 1,237.70 Km². This is due to the closeness of Waso to Samburu national park which is mostly occupied by wildlife.



Map 2: Samburu County - Administrative and Political Boundaries

1.4 Demographic Features

An understanding of demographic characteristics is important in the development planning process. Population features are key determinants of labour force, the degree of resource exploitation and allocation as well as utilization of social amenities facilities. The knowledge of these variables facilitates decisions to target the provision of essential services.

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, the population of Samburu County was 223,947. Given a population growth rate of 4.45 percent per annum, as opposed to the national growth rate of 3 percent, the county population is expected to have risen to 255,931 persons in 2012 comprising of 128,004 females and 127, 927 males. The population is projected to increase to 292,484 in 2015 and 319,708 in 2017. These changes represent a 24.9 percent population rise between 2012 and 2017. This increase is significant and calls for commensurate expansion of basic amenities in the county. Further, there is need to increase investment in economic activities in order to make the county self reliant in food security and creation of employment opportunities. Table 2 presents population projections by age cohort in the period 2012 and 2017 based on the 2009 census.

Table 2: Population Projection by Age Cohort

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013 Age Cohort 2009 (Census) 2012 (Projections) 2015 (Projections) 2017 (Projections) Male Female Total Male Female Total Male Female Total Male Female Total Male Female Total

Table 2: Population Projection by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	21,211	21,103	42,314	24,240	24,117	48,357	27,702	27,561	55,264	30,281	30,127	60,408
5-9	19,366	18,778	38,144	22,132	21,460	43,592	25,293	24,525	49,818	27,647	26,808	54,455
10-14	17,027	15,731	32,758	19,459	17,978	37,437	22,238	20,545	42,783	24,308	22,458	46,766
15-19	13,495	11,599	25,094	15,422	13,256	28,678	17,625	15,149	32,774	19,266	16,559	35,824
20-24	9,551	10,480	20,031	10,915	11,977	22,892	12,474	13,687	26,161	13,635	14,961	28,596
25-29	7,046	7,951	14,997	8,052	9,087	17,139	9,202	10,384	19,587	10,059	11,351	21,410
30-34	5,469	5,855	11,324	6,250	6,691	12,941	7,143	7,647	14,790	7,808	8,359	16,166
35-39	4,644	5,180	9,824	5,307	5,920	11,227	6,065	6,765	12,831	6,630	7,395	14,025
40-44	3,008	3,418	6,426	3,438	3,906	7,344	3,929	4,464	8,393	4,294	4,880	9,174
45-49	2,824	2,802	5,626	3,227	3,202	6,430	3,688	3,660	7,348	4,032	4,000	8,032
50-54	2,120	2,334	4,454	2,423	2,667	5,090	2,769	3,048	5,817	3,027	3,332	6,359
55-59	1,445	1,516	2,961	1,652	1,731	3,383	1,885	1,980	3,865	2,061	2,164	4,225
60-64	1,536	1,714	3,250	1,755	1,959	3,714	2,006	2,239	4,245	2,193	2,447	4,640
65-69	956	964	1,920	1,093	1,102	2,194	1,249	1,259	2,508	1,365	1,376	2,741
70-74	895	938	1,833	1,023	1,072	2,095	1,169	1,225	2,394	1,278	1,339	2,617
75-79	538	540	1,078	615	617	1,232	703	705	1,408	768	771	1,539
80+	846	1,017	1,863	967	1,162	2,129	1,105	1,328	2,433	1,208	1,452	2,660
AGE-NS	30	20	50	34	23	57	39	26	65	43	29	71
Total	112,007	111,940	223,947	128,004	127,927	255,931	146,284	146,197	292,484	159,903	159,808	319,708

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

From Table 2, it's evident that the county has a youthful population with over 80 percent of the population being below 35 years of age in 2009. This trend continues for the projected population in 2012, 2015 and 2017. Table 3 contains population data for selected age groups in the county.

The age groups include infants, under 5, primary school going age (6-13 years), secondary school going age (14-17 years), the Youth (15-29 years), the Female reproductive age (15-49), the labour force (15-64 years) and the aged population. These age groups have been identified for analysis because of their influence in the socio-economic development of the County. The results of such analysis are useful in revealing the dependence ratio and in informing socio economic and physical infrastructure investment decisions in the county.

Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups Age Groups 2009 (census) 2012 (projections) 2015 (projections) 2017 (projections)

Age Groups	2009 (census)			2012 (projections)			2015 (projections)			2017 (projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	7,958	7,882	15,840	9,095	9,008	18,103	10,393	10,294	20,687	11,361	11,252	22,613
Under 5	25,576	25,392	50,968	29,229	29,019	58,248	33,403	33,163	66,566	36,512	36,250	72,762
Primary school Age (6-13)	28,992	27,671	56,663	33,133	31,623	64,756	37,865	36,139	74,004	41,389	39,503	80,892
Secondary School age (14-17)	11,340	9,544	20,884	12,960	10,907	23,867	14,810	12,465	27,275	16,189	13,625	29,814
Youth Population (15-29)	30,092	30,030	60,122	34,390	34,319	68,709	39,301	39,220	78,521	42,960	42,871	85,831
Reproductive age(15-49) female			47,282			54,035					61,752	67,500
Labour force (15-64)	51,138	52,849	103,987	58,442	60,397	118,839	66,788	69,023	135,811	73,005	75,448	148,453
Aged Population (65+)	3,235	3,459	6,694	3,697	3,953	7,650	4,225	4,518	8,743	4,618	4,938	9,556

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Pre- School going age (Under 5 years): The population in this age category is expected to increase from 58,248 in 2012 to 72,762 in 2017 representing a 25 percent increase. This age group is important in making decisions on Early Childhood Development Education Programmes (ECDE) which provide a foundation for the child's cognitive, psychological, moral and emotional development. ECDE is also important in accelerating the attainment of Education for All (EFA) policy and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The high growth rate in this age group calls for scaling up of the ECDE centres from the current figure of 171 and also the employment of additional teachers.

Primary School Going Age (6-13 years): The population under this category is expected to increase by similar proportion over the five years period from 64,756 to 80,892. This age cohort is significant in that it gives a picture of the number of pupils who are supposed to be in school. There has been a remarkable progress in access to primary education in the county due to the introduction of Free Primary Education. If this County is to attain the MDG on Universal Primary education, then, it will be necessary to invest in more class rooms, improve the facilities in the existing schools and employ more teachers to maintain an optimal teacher/pupil ratio. **Secondary School Going Age (14-17 years):** The number of secondary school age children in the County is projected to rise from 23,867 in 2012 to 29,814 in 2017 representing a 9.3percent increase. There has however been a mismatch between the growth of primary schools and secondary schools. This affects the transition rate from primary to secondary school.

There is therefore urgent need for expansion of secondary schools and establishment of vocational institutions to cater for those who cannot secure a place in the few available secondary schools. Female Reproductive Age (15-49 years): The Female aged 15-49 years represents the productive age for the female. In 2012 the population under this age group was estimated to be 54,035 and is expected to rise to 67,500 in 2017.

The proportion of this group as a percent of the total population will however remain constant at 21.1percent over the five year period. Considering the county's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 6.7 percent, the reproductive age group has the potential to contribute to rapid population growth. However, at the moment, the county's population is quite low going

by the absolute figures and population density. Thus, emphasis should be given to improving the quality of living standards of the population. Labour Force (15-64 years): The Population and Housing Census indicate that 103,987 people were in the labour force age category. This is projected to have risen to 118,839 in 2012 and 148,453 in 2017. This economically active population represent a 46.4percent of the total population in the county resulting to a dependency ratio of 1:1.16. This, coupled with the low literacy level in the county, significantly contribute to the high level of unemployment. More resources will therefore need to be channelled to investments that will create more employment opportunities if the County is to reduce the burden of dependency and poverty. This also implies that in the short-term, the County will depend on outside sources for skilled labour until the County improves its skilled human resource through interventions such as vocational and other trainings. Additional training institutions will be needed to absorb the primary and secondary school graduates and reduce the dependence ratio. Urban Population: According to urban areas and cities Act 2011 only Maralal town qualifies as an urban centre in the County. As indicated in Table 3 below, urban population in the county was 38,373 in 2009 and is projected to increase to 43,853 in 2012 and 54,782 in 2017 respectively. This will put the county as the town centre under the county government.

Table 4: Population Projections by Urban Areas Urban Centres 2009 (Census) 2012(Projections) 2015(Projections) and 2017(Projections).

Urban Centres	2009 (Census)			2012(Projections)			2015(Projections)			2017(Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Maralal Town	6,175	6,256	12,431	7,057	7,149	14,206	8,065	8,171	16,236	8,815	8,931	17,746
Suguta Marmar	1,989	2,184	4,173	2,273	2,496	4,769	2,598	2,852	5,450	2,840	3,118	5,958
Kisima	1,997	2,556	4,553	2,282	2,921	5,203	2,608	3,338	5,946	2,851	3,649	6,500
Wamba	3,144	3,103	6,247	3,593	3,546	7,139	4,106	4,053	8,159	4,488	4,430	8,918
Archers Post	3,226	3,049	6,275	3,687	3,484	7,171	4,213	3,982	8,195	4,605	4,353	8,958
Baragoi	2,307	2,387	4,694	2,636	2,728	5,364	3,013	3,118	6,131	3,293	3,408	6,701
TOTAL	18,838	19,535	38,373	21,528	22,324	43,852	24,603	25,514	50,117	26,892	27,889	54,781

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Table 3 shows population projections by urban centres in the County. It is expected that total urban population will be 54,781 persons by 2017. Maralal town is expected to register the highest number of people at 17,747 from the census figure of 12,431 of 2009. Suguta Marmar will have the least population among the urban areas with a total population of 5,958 persons.

1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

Table 4 presents population distribution in 2009 and its projections up to the year 2017. In 2012 the population density for the county was 12 persons per square kilometre. This is expected to rise slightly to 14 and 15 persons per Km2 in 2015 and 2017 respectively.

Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency Constituency 2009(Census) 2012 (Projections) 2015 (Projections) 2017(Projections) Population Density (km2) Population Density (km2) Population Density (km2) Population Density (km2)

Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency

Constituency	2009(Census)		2012 (Projections)		2015 (Projections)		2017(Projections)	
	Population	Density (km2)	Population	Density (km2)	Population	Density (km2)	Population	Density (km2)
Samburu West	81,094	21	92,676	24	105,912	27	115,770	30
Samburu north	83,759	14	95,722	16	109,393	13	119,575	17
Samburu East	59,094	6	67,534	7	77,179	8	84,363	8
Total	223,947	11	255,932	12	292,484	14	319,708	15

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Samburu West constituency had the highest population density of 21 persons per Km2. Samburu north and Samburu East had 14 and 6 person per Km2 respectively. Table 5 gives the population projections by constituency for the five year period between 2012 and 2017 using 2009 as a base year. In 2009, the county had a total population of 223,947 comprising of 112,007 males and 111,940 females respectively giving a sex ratio of 1:0.98.

Table 6: Population Projections by Constituency Constituency 2009 (Census) 2012 (Projections), 2015(Projections) and 2017 (Projections).

Constituency	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015(Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Samburu West	40,966	40,128	81,094	45,859	46,817	92,676	53,503	52,409	105,912	58,483	57,287	115,770
Samburu north	42,520	41,239	83,759	48,593	47,129	95,722	55,533	53,860	109,393	60,702	58,873	119,575
Samburu East	29,011	30,083	59,094	33,154	34,379	67,533	37,890	39,290	77,180	41,416	42,947	84,363
Total	112,497	111,450	223,947	127,606	128,325	255,931	146,926	145,559	292,485	160,601	159,107	319,708

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Table 5 shows population by constituencies Samburu North constituency is expected to have a population of 119,575 while Samburu West is expected to have a population of 115,770 and Samburu East will have a population of 84,363 by 2017. This necessitates the provision of basic needs to the growing population.

1.5 Human Development Approach

The human development approach emerged in response to the growing criticism of the use of economic development as a measure in the standard of living. The approach examines broader human development issues and is concerned with both building up human capabilities and with using those human capabilities fully. It underlines the expansion of opportunities so that the disadvantaged can do more for themselves through economic, social and political empowerment. Human development approach recognizes that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development. The link has to be made through deliberate policies at all levels.

Economic growth is necessary to enlarge human choices but not sufficient. Economic growth provides resources to support health care, education, and advancement in other Millennium

Development Goals (MDGs). In turn, achievements in human development make critical contribution in assuring quality human capital to spur economic growth via productivity gains. The use of Human Development Index (HDI), normally in the Human Development Reports (HDR) measure a country's development which is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development to reflect a country's achievements in health and longevity (as measured by life expectancy at birth), education (measured by adult literacy and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolments), and living standard (measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity terms). Achievement in each area is measured by how far a country has gone in attaining the following goal: life expectancy of 85 years, adult literacy and enrolments of 100 percent, and real GDP per capita of \$40,000 in purchasing power parity terms.

National human development reports provides a tool for analysis, reflecting people's priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress at country level. The basic objectives of NHDRs are to raise public awareness and trigger action on critical human development concerns, strengthen national statistical and analytic capacity to assess and promote people-centred development; and shape policies and programmes by providing options and broad recommendations based on concrete analysis. It would be important in future, for counties to measure their development by calculating and using the specific HDI and GDI. Human Development Index One of the main objectives under the Kenya's economic blue print, Vision 2030, is to provide a high quality of life for all Kenyans. Various human development indices will be applied to measure the broad level of social economic wellbeing. These indices uses three basic dimensions namely education, health and income. The HDI emphasizes that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country and not economic growth alone since two countries/regions with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with such different human development outcomes. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 in Article 27 recognizes that measures should be put in place to encourage affirmative action programmes and policies to address past inequalities. Economic and social rights to all are also recognized in Article 43. These include the right to health care services, adequate housing, and sanitation, adequate food of acceptable quality, clean and safe water and appropriate social security to vulnerable groups in the society. The 6th Kenya Human Development Report of 2009, Introduced a new measure for youth development in Kenya, the Youth Development Index (YDI). The index was at 0.5817 nationally but also depicted variations across the regions. The index is a composite of education, income and survivorship (health) dimensions. Therefore, it is critical to look at youth as a resource and a potential wealth for a nation. However, a large group of youths are potentially at risk of engaging in harmful anti-social behaviours, including risky sexual behaviour, substance use, and crime. The constitution requires measures to be undertaken to ensure the youth access relevant education and training, have opportunities to participate in political, social, economic activities, and access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) It reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It varies between 0—when women and men fare equally—and 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

Kenya has an overall GII of 0.651(Draft 7th Human Development Report). This is however not equal everywhere as there are regional disparities with counties located in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALS) having high Gender Inequality Indices. In addition, there are certain groups which are more likely to experience poverty. These vulnerable groups include children living in poor households, the disabled and the youth. Improving equity in gender issues and reducing gender disparities will benefit all sectors and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social injustices.

1.6.2 Political Units

Politically, the county comprises of three constituencies namely: Samburu West, Samburu North, and Samburu East Constituencies and 15 county wards as indicated in Table 7.

Table 7: County Political units Sub-county No. Of county Wards Ward Area (KM2)

Sub-county	No. of County Wards	Ward	Area (KM2)
Samburu West	5	Lodokejek	864.6
		Suguta-Marmar	859
		Maralal	524.9
		Loosuk	690.8
		Porro	998
Samburu North	6	El-barta	722.4
		Nachola	1,979
		Ndoto	1,476.9
		Nyiro	1,489.1
		Angata-nanyokie	529.6
		Baawa	838.1
Samburu East	4	Waso	5,088.9
		Wamba-west	999.4
		Wamba-east	1,567.5
		Wamba- north	2,393.9
TOTALS	15		21,022.1

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2013

Samburu East has four county wards; Samburu West has five county wards while Samburu North has six county wards leading to a total of fifteen (15) county electoral wards.

1.6.3 Registered Voters by Constituency

Table 8 provides a summary of the registered voters as at 2012. The county has a population of 255,931 persons of whom 56,662 are registered voters against a total of 104,404 eligible voters.

Table 8: Registered Voters by Constituency Constituency name Projected Population Eligible voters Registered voters As on 18/12/12

Constituency name	Projected Population	Eligible voters	Registered voters As on 18/12/12
Samburu West	92,676	37,806	26,979
Samburu North	95,722	39,048	15,131
Samburu East	67,533	27,550	14,552
Total	255,931	104,404	56,662

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2013

Samburu West Constituency with 26,979 voters has the highest number of registered voters followed by Samburu East and Samburu North with 15,131 and 14,552 registered voters respectively. It indicates that Samburu West has the highest number of registered voters due to high level of literacy and fair road network. On the other hand, both Samburu East and North are borne to conflicts leading to low voter turnout as shown in table 8.

1.7 Infrastructure and Access

1.7.1 Road Network

The County has a total road length of 1,449 kilometres most of which are rural access roads whose management falls under the Kenya Rural Roads Authority. The road -C77 Rumuruti-Maralal-Baragoi which is considered the gateway to the county, and which falls under the management of the Kenya National Highways Authority is in a bad condition. Laying tarmac on this road will not only improve accessibility to the County but will also play a role in improving the elusive security situation while at the same time open up the region to potential investors. Good road network will enable the vast resources of the county to be exploited for the benefit of resident communities and the nation at large. The County is expecting a total of 60 km of road network under tarmac planned as part of Lamu Port–Southern Sudan–Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor project. LAPSSET is a flagship project under Vision 2030. Once implemented, the road will unlock the development potential of Samburu County. The link to Juba under this project is also expected to cut across the county covering a significant section thereby enhancing connectivity within the county and also between the county and the neighbouring counties.

1.7.2 Posts and Telecommunications

The county has four Post Offices situated in Maralal, Baragoi, Wamba and Suguta. The mobile phone network coverage within the county is estimated to be 3 percent but concentrated in urban centres. The major mobile providers in the county include Safaricom, Orange Telkom and airtel. Usage of landline telephone services has been on the decline in the past few years following the entrance of the mobile phone service providers in the Kenyan market.

1.7.3 Financial Institutions

Three major banks have opened up branches in the county; two are situated in Maralal town and one at Archers post. The uptake of banking services is driven by the introduction of agency banking. Furthermore the county has sixty four (64) registered Cooperative Societies out of which thirty four (34) are active. The cooperative subsector has over the years mobilised savings totalling to Ksh 186 million. There are two microfinance institutions operating in the county which have played a significant role in increasing access to credit. These are Kenya Women Finance Trust and Faulu Kenya.

1.7.4 Education Institutions

The County has 149 primary schools with a total enrolment of 45,000 pupils. Considering that there are 64,756 primary school going age, it means that approximately 20,000 children are out of school in the entire county and the number of teachers in primary school is 949 leading to teacher ratio of 1:47. Additionally, the county has 19 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 4,422 pupils and 185 teachers.

This gives a teacher pupil ratio of 1:23 at secondary school leading to a transition rate of 47.9 percent. This means that almost half of the pupils who sat K.C.P.E exams are not joining secondary school. Due to the low population density resulting from the vastness of the county, schools tend to have few pupils per class which is a major contributor to the low teacher pupil ratio. There is no single youth polytechnic active in the county. However, there are efforts by the Government to revive the dormant institutions at this level.

There is one private teacher training college located in the county. In regarding to university education, Laikipia University has recently established a satellite campus at Maralal town.

1.7.5 Energy Access

The main source of domestic energy in the county is firewood which is used by about 70 percent of the population. There are 11 trading centres connected with electricity while 20 others have no connection. This is a major constraint in the growth of these centres. Continued use of firewood is a health and environmental concern and has contributed to forest degradation.

There are a total of 31 urban/trading centres in the entire county. Maralal is the main urban centre which hosts all government departments and is proposed to be the county headquarters. Baragoi and Wamba are other major urban centres in the county. These towns have recently experienced an increase in the level of activity especially in construction of new permanent houses. This is attributed to increased demand for better houses by civil servants and other workers who are posted to these centres after the creation of the two sub counties. These towns however lack key infrastructure such as a functional sewerage system and basic social amenities. Other centres are characterised by semi-permanent houses mainly built using cedar post walls and iron roofs.

1.7.7 Housing

Maralal, Wamba and Baragoi towns are areas where there are decent housing with several government quarters which house civil servants although inadequate. Some are well maintained through grants received by the Ministry of Housing and others need refurbishment. However, individual settlements are poorly planned and informal settlements are emerging in the town centre. Apart from urban centres where there are permanent houses, the rest of the county is dotted with Manyattas.

1.8 Land and Land Use

Land ownership in Samburu falls into four categories namely; Trust, communal, Government and Private. Communal land is managed by the communities while private land encompasses group ranches. The bulk of the land is not registered a situation that affects its full potential exploitation. The primary land use practices are pastoralism and wildlife conservation. These practices account for over 90 percent of the total land holding in the county. Farming is also undertaken in favourable areas like Poro in Kirisia Division, Baragoi and South Horr and Tuum in Nyiro divisions. Gazetted forests occupy 15% of land area. These forests provide habitat and foliage for both wildlife and livestock.

1.8.1 Mean Holding Size

The average crop farm size in the small scale is less than 0.4ha this is mostly found at poro where farming and livestock activities are practised while the large scale holder has an average of 20ha and it is mostly for livestock rearing and wheat farming.

1.8.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

It is only 5 percent of the population in the county who possess the title deeds. This indicates that majority of land is communally owned under the group ranches. This limits access to loans and other investment opportunities which are guarantee by title.

1.8.3 Incidence of Landlessness

Most of the land is communally owned hence there are no cases of landlessness in the County.

1.9 Community Organizations

1.9.1 Cooperative Societies

The county has a total of 64 registered cooperative societies out of which 34 are active while 30 are dormant. The total membership in these societies is 3,213 and a turnover of Ksh. 186 million. The sector plays a key role in marketing of agricultural and livestock products.

1.9.1 Non-Governmental Organizations

NGOs play a key role in the socio-economic development of the county. There are over 30 registered NGOs carrying out various programmes within the county. Major organizations include. World Vision, Red Cross, Child Fund, Samburu Aid in Africa (SAIDIA), AMREF, IMC. APHIA-Plus-NAL, RAMATI among others. Their main area of focus is in health, education, water, housing, social protection recreation and culture as well as environmental protection.

1.9.3 Self Help, Women and Youth Groups

There are 600 registered women groups, 900 youth groups and 130 Community Based Organizations operating within the county. These organizations play a key role in promoting the welfare of disadvantaged groups in the society.

1.10 Crop and Livestock Production

1.10.1 Crop Produced

The main crops grown within the county are maize, beans, wheat, barley and millet. These crops are grown in the highlands of Poro in Kirisia division. This is due to its fertile soils and adequate rainfall sufficient for rain fed agriculture. There exists numerous mountain springs in the northern parts of the county covering parts of Nyiro division such as south Horr and Tuum. The potential for these areas could be exploited through irrigation. Already, a government funded irrigation scheme is underway at Tuum which is expected to boost food production in the area.

1.10.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The county has a total 139,892 ha arable land which is mainly concentrated in Samburu Central highland. Main food crops grown in this area are maize, beans and wheat. Barley is also grown in small quantities. The total area under crops is 4,000 ha and 3,200 ha for food and cash crops respectively. The main cash crops grown are barley, and wheat which are grown in high altitude areas of Poro.

1.10.3 Average Farm Sizes

The average farm size is 0.4 ha per household. However, this only applies to areas with high population due to their favourable climatic conditions for agriculture. The communities residing in these areas have also embraced land adjudication. Other parts of the county which are majorly Arid Lands have not embraced agriculture but practice pastoralism as the only economic activity. Under pastoralism, grazing is normally done communally.

1.10.4 Main Storage Facilities

The main storage facility in the county is NCPB silo located in Maralal town. This facility is mainly used to store relief supplies. Households store their subsistence farm produce in traditional granaries and in Manyattas. There is need for creating awareness of better methods of storage and preservation of subsistence farm produce owing to persistent drought conditions.

1.10.5 Main Livestock Breed

The main livestock found in the county are the indigenous cows, goats, sheep, camels, and donkeys. The main breeds of cattle kept are the Zebu and the Boran while those of goats include: the Small E.A, the crosses of Torggenburg, Gerryman-alphine and Gala exotic breeds. Sheep breeds include the Borpers and the Red Maasai while those of camels include the Somali, the Rendile and Turkana. Milk and meat are the main livestock products in the county. Persistent drought has over the years remained a challenge to livestock keeping. Interventions such as livestock off take by the government in collaboration with development partners, has assisted in mitigating the effects of these adverse climatic conditions. A herds-boy with a goat: Livestock is a key sub-sector in the county.

1.10.6 Number of Ranches

There are 37 registered group ranches in the entire county which occupies 37,000 acres. The main activity carried out in these ranches is livestock grazing. However the main challenge is inter clan conflict in these ranches leading to delay of land adjudication process. It is only around Mararal town, Porror area, and Kisima where the land adjudication has taken place and title deed issued.

1.10.7 Main Fishing activities

Fishing activities are done by few (less than 10) individual fish farmers in Kirisia division of Samburu central sub-county the main fish species is tilapia. Fish farming potential is restricted to this area due to the harsh climatic conditions of the county. The tradition eating practises of pastoralists which is predominated by beef eating has constrained the growth of fish farming in the county. The perception is however slowly changing particularly in urban centres influenced by people from outside the county.

1.11 Forestry and Agro Forestry

1.11.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forest

There is a total of 3,250 km² of gazetted forests translating to a 15.4percent forest cover in the county. This mainly consists of indigenous forests uniformly distributed across the county. The main tree species are the acarcia, commisera, brocella which are dominant in the lowlands of Samburu North and Samburu East as well as sections of Samburu Central. The highland species include: cedar, podo, chepnuts and olea, Africana amongst others these are mainly found in kirisia and porror areas. The most endangered species are the Cedar and Podo because of their value in construction of houses particularly in upcoming urban/trading centres.

1.11.2 Main Forest Products of Gazetted and Un-Gazetted Forests

The main forest products include timber and firewood. These are mainly derived from the gazetted forest and the county has no un-gazetted forest. Most of the land in the county is communally owned.

1.11.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy for:

a) Income Generating Activities including farm forests Through the Ministry of Agriculture the inhabitants in the highland areas of the County which include Kirisia, Tuum and lower part of Wamba, agro forest activities have been initiated in order to reduce soil erosion and enhance its fertility. b) Protection of water catchment areas Water catchment areas in the county include the highland areas of Poro and Kirisia. Currently the ministry of water and irrigation has initiated community sensitization and mobilization, on the protection of these water catchment areas. Hence most of the major water catchment areas have been protected except the areas surrounding Maralal town, Baragoi and Archer's post where there is illegal charcoal burning that is threatening the water catchment areas around these towns. c) Prevention of Soil erosion threatens the livelihood of farmers and livestock in most parts of the county. Overstocking in the dry areas of south horror, Suguta and Marmar has lead to severe soil erosion and degradation. Other economic activities such cultivation of barleys and wheat in large scale has also worsened the problem of soil erosion. Community awareness on the effects of soil erosion and its prevention must be initiated by all the stakeholders in the county. d) Provision of Wood Fuel and Generation of Energy for Industries Cutting down of vegetation to meet the increased demand for wood fuel from the local communities and the surrounding urban centres of Maralal town and archers post is a big threat to natural vegetation in the county. Charcoal burning has been noted as the most severe cause of environmental degradation in these areas, and has completely destroyed indigenous trees particularly acacia; which usually take long to mature. Invasion by alien species such as Prosopis juliflora are a major threat to pasture and the local environment. The plant was initially introduced to combat soil erosion and reverse land degradation in general in the upper parts of Kirisia. However, this plant has been found to impact negatively on the environment as it suppresses grass and other undergrowth hence endangering availability of fodder for livestock. Further it is probable that Prosopis does not effectively reduce erosion because it suppresses undergrowth, and thus reducing infiltration.

This plant species is today a real ecological, economic and environmental threat affecting native plant species. e) Improvement of Soil fertility by Growing Fertilizer Trees The growing of fertilizers trees in arid areas of Suguta marmar and Baragoi would improve the fertility of soil in the county. Fertilizer trees commonly found in the County are sesbania, calliadian species, luecena which are exotic and acacia trees which are idegenous. These trees usually grow in Samburu central sub-county especially in Porro and Lossuk areas. f) Growing of fruit trees for improved nutrition both for Domestic use and surplus for markets Lorroki division in Samburu west constituency has potential for growing of mangoes, and avocado under irrigation from the various water pans that have been dug in the county. Its close proximity and accessibility to Maralal town will ensure that there is a ready market for the fruit produce. g) Provision of Carbon sinks Through the consultative forums the communities need to be train on the economic value of the carbon trading in the County. This would involve encouraging the community to plant trees and they are compensated for maintaining forests.

h) Beautification activities in Towns, highways, schools, homes and other public places In the County, Maralal town has initiated flower planting along the major preserved areas in town. Also through the CDF, most of the schools have been funded to establish tree nursery in their respective schools which eventually will be planted in these schools and the vicinity. i) Animal Feeds Production Ventures Livestock sub sector contributes significantly to the economy of Samburu County. The value of livestock resources in the county is estimated to be Kshs. 7.4 Billion annually. The growth can be spurred by increased productivity, improved processing capacity and enhanced efficiency in marketing system while ensuring sustainability of the environment and land resources. There is a proposal to have the government and development partners to develop the Mathenge tree into animal feeds in the County. j) Growing and processing for medicinal purposes/ Value plants and Products Most parts of the county are occupied by the traditional trees which are rich in medicinal herbs. Proper utilization of these trees would be of great help to the communities' health. These trees include aloe vera which is commonly found in Samburu east Sub County, Sandalwood found in Baragoi and Wamba areas. The value of these trees has not been fully exploited hence presents an area of investment opportunity

1.12 Environment and Climate Change

1.12.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation

Over 90 percent of Samburu County lies within the fragile Arid and Semi-Arid ecological zone. Given that over 80 percent of the population of the county relies on land to support livelihoods, activities such as Charcoal burning, overstocking and crop cultivation in the catchment areas and wetlands has contributed greatly to the destruction of the environment. The above practices coupled with low environmental education, weak enforcement of legislations, poor community participation as well as weak institutions at local level has contributed heavily to environmental degradation in the County.

1.12.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

Samburu County has not been spared impacts of the vagaries of Environmental degradation. The county has witnessed repeated droughts, occasional floods and reduced vegetation cover and diminishing surface water volumes overtime.

These has greatly affected crop farming and livestock rearing leading to complete loss of property, livestock and crops for majority of the county's population consequently worsening the poverty situation in the county.

1.12.3 Climate Change and its Effects

The evidence of climate change in the county has been observed in terms of increase in variability of rainfall. Rainfall periods are becoming shorter and unpredictable in areas which previously received adequate rainfall, prolonged droughts that are more frequent and severe with time leading to massive loss of livestock, poor crop yields, increased vulnerability to food insecurity, and high prevalence of malaria and outbreak of livestock diseases, migration and displacements that severely affects livelihood. This has also worsened the problems of resource conflicts and cattle rustling within the county and the neighbouring counties.

1.12.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

Climate change mitigation strategies which aim at reducing the emissions of green house gases (GHGs) from human induced activities needs to be put in place. The strategies include: re-forestation to increase the forest cover which enhances carbon sinks, promotion of alternative clean energy sources that do not emit GHGs e.g., solar, wind and biomass energy sources. Adaptation measures undertaken include promotion of drought resistant crops, construction of water pans, and diversification of livelihoods systems. Other measures include the improvement of livestock breeds through crossbreeding and establishing the Early Warning system as well as restocking and de-stocking. Destocking is normally done during the dry spelt and migration to highlands areas with fewer livestock.

1.13 Mining

1.13.1 Ongoing Activities

Quarrying, sand harvesting are the major ongoing mining activities in the County. Quarrying is undertaken in Soito area of Baragoi division in Samburu North Sub-county. Sand harvesting activities are undertaken in dry riverbeds neighbouring the main urban centres of Wamba, Maralal and Baragoi.

1.13.2 Mining Potentials

The county is endowed with various mineral deposits although their economic potential has not been ascertained nor have they been exploited for commercial purposes. Soda and salt exist in Suguta valley near Lake Logipi, graphite is found in South Horr, while barely, chronicle talc, columbium and titanium are found around Baragoi. Stillimanite is found near kiengok Hill. In addition, there are scattered deposits of various precious stones including aquamarine, ruby, blue sapphire; garnet and amethyst particular around Barsaloi, South Horr. The extent and amounts of these deposits are also yet to be determined.

1.14 Tourism

1.14.1 Main Tourist Attractions

The County is endowed with a variety of natural sceneries like the plateaus, escarpments, valleys and wildlife which could be tapped to promote tourism in the county. Currently, Samburu National Reserve hosts various lodges and game sites which are mainly in Samburu East and is the greatest revenue earning to Samburu County. The locals also have indigenous knowledge and cultural artefacts that could be tapped to promote cultural tourism. The annual camel derby tourist promotion event in the county has been attracting both local and foreign tourists leading income generation in the county.

1.14.2 Main Wildlife

The County boasts of having the largest number of wildlife outside the game reserve. Some of the wild animals found in the County include; giraffes, the endangered bevy zebra, lions, elephants, and buffalos in addition to the small wildlife. Below is a picture of elephants a constant feature in Samburu County. A herd of Elephants in a game reserve: wildlife is a major tourist attraction in the county

1.14.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants, Bed Occupancy

There are thirteen (13) tourist class hotels in the county with a total bed capacity of five hundred and sixty six (566). Most of these hotels are located near attraction centres such as Samburu Game reserve and Maralal Game sanctuary.

1.15 Industry

Samburu County has no any manufacturing industries despite the existence of potential opportunities in various economics areas such as livestock, minerals. There is a proposal for the establishment of Meloni Hide and Skin tannery project at Kisima trading which has not taken off due to group ranch ownership of land ownership. At the same time Quarrying and sand harvesting are the main ongoing mining activities and the County is endowed with various mineral deposits although their economic potential has not been ascertained nor have they been exploited for commercial purposes. Soda and salt exist in Suguta valley near Lake Logipi, graphite is found in South Horr, while barely, chronicle talc, columbium and titanium are found around Baragoi. Stillimanite is found near kiengok Hill. In addition, there are scattered deposits of various precious stones including aquamarine, ruby, blue sapphire; garnet and amethyst particular around Barsaoi, South Horr. The extent and amounts of these deposits are also yet to be determined. All these provide potential of industrial growth of the County. There are three Jua kali associations in the county although they are dormant and this need to be reviewed so as to offer the youths with the tertiary skills to be registered enabling them to access to loans for expanding trade activities. A total of 200 artisans are operating in the County.

1.16 Employment and Other Sources of Income

1.16.1 Wage Earners

Wage earning population is estimated to be 3,700 or a paltry 1.5 percent of the County population. These are mainly teachers, Civil Servants, and NGO employees. In the hotel sector the average number of employees is 4,320 and they are mostly concentrated in Samburu East. There is need for the establishment of more industries to provide more employment opportunities within the county.

1.16.2 Self-Employed

This consists of businessmen and women as well Jua Kali artisans. Self employment is the major form of employment opportunity both in urban and rural areas for the majority of the residents. There number of people in the sector is 1,619 and are operating various businesses in the County.

1.16.3 Labour Force

The total labour force (i.e. the population aged 15-64) in the county is estimated to be 118, 879 in 2012 and is expected to have grown to 135,811 by 2017. This age group has a critical role to play in the socio-economic development of the County. Thus, imparting appropriate skill through effective training and employment of this population group will significantly determine the future of Samburu County.

1.16.4 Unemployment Levels

The county has at about 45 percent of its population unemployed majority of whom are youths aged between 18-35 years. There is need for appropriate urgent mitigation measures to be put in place to ensure that this large number in considerably reduced otherwise the majority will turn into vices like cattle rustling, prostitution, and theft to make ends meet.

1.17 Water and Sanitation

1.17.1 Water Resources and Quality

Samburu is generally classified as water deficit region. The main sources of water for domestic and livestock use are from water pans, dams and shallow wells. Others water sources are protected and unprotected springs, boreholes and roof catchments. Water quality in the county is generally poor. Most water sources in the county are not protected hence contaminated. Human habitation along catchment areas, lack of proper sanitation and sewerage services in the major urban centres are major source of water contamination.

1.17.2 Water Supply Schemes

Water in Maralal town is supplied and managed by the Maralal Water and Sanitation Company in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. Supply systems for Baragoi and Wamba are currently ongoing. There are 17,133 households which are connected with piped and portable water.

1.17.3 Water Sources

The county has been classified as water deficit area. The main sources include water pans, dams and shallow wells. The average distance to the nearest watering point for is approximately five kilometres in rural areas but it becomes much shorter in most urban and market centres to about 0.5 km

1.17.4 Sanitation

Sanitation in the county is poor due to low latrine coverage as most people do not use pit latrines due to cultural beliefs. The public health department in collaboration with stakeholders undertakes chlorination of water sources through provision of chlorination tablets across the county. The water department also undertakes health education on sanitation, water treatment and safe storage before consumption. The county's sanitation figures include flush toilet-1 percent, uncovered pit latrine- 20 percent and covered pit latrine- 12 percent.

1.18 Health Access and Nutrition

1.18.1 Health Access

The county has three hospitals, which include a County hospital in Maralal, a Sub-county hospital in Baragoi and a Mission Hospital in Wamba. The total number of doctors in the entire county is eight distributed in these hospitals. This gives a doctor patient ratio of 1: 31991. The distance to the nearest health facility is 20 KM thus restricting accessibility of health care services in the County.

1.18.2 Morbidity

The five most prevalent diseases in the county are respiratory diseases (35.7 percent), malaria (28.9 percent), pneumonia (12.4), skin diseases (6.2 percent), and typhoid (2.2 percent) as per KDHS 2008.

1.18.3 Nutritional Status

The nutrition status is stable and improving as depicted by the proportion of children at risk to malnutrition which stands at 17.8 percent. The improvement is a result of proper breast feeding, availability of milk in most households and successful implementation of supplementary feeding programmes. More than one in three children (42 percent) in the County is stunted or too short for their age compared to 35 percent nationally. This is a sign of chronic malnutrition and it is prevalent in the most arid parts of the county especially in Samburu East, Samburu North and parts of Samburu Central. Prevalence of acute malnutrition for children of age 6-59 months of age based MUAC in Baragoi and Sereolipi, severe <115mm is 0.8 and moderate 115-<125mm is 4-4.4 and the total malnourished is 8.2 percent. Households that normally eat three meals a day stand at 72.1 per cent and two meals and one meal are 21 percent and 2.6 per cent respectively. Dietary diversity among majority of the pastoralists has persistently remained poor with communities consuming one meal consisting of cereals and oil compared to normal of 2 and 3 meals consisting of all nutritional requirements.

1.18.4 Immunization Coverage

The coverage of immunization in the county is 79.6 percent for measles, 61 percent, trachoma 64 percent for. This has been increasing although still slightly lower comparable with the national figure of 80 percent. Improved health seeking behaviour amongst pastoralist communities and the increased provision of outreach services are the contributing factors to this rate of immunization.

1.18.5 Access to Family Planning Services

There is limited awareness and access to family planning services mostly in the rural parts of the county. These services are available in all public health facilities within the county but the contraceptive acceptance is currently at 17.5 percent. There is need for increased awareness creation to enable the population embrace the culture of family planning.

1.19 Education and Literacy

1.19.1 Pre-School Education

The total number of Early Childhood Education (ECD) centres in the County is 377 with a total enrolment of 31,765 and 635 teachers. The teacher pupil ratio is 1:51. Since this is the foundation of education there is need to channel more resources especially in rural areas to ensure that all the children under- five are enrolled and employ more teachers to reduce the teacher pupil ratio.

1.19.2 Primary Education

There are 149 Primary schools in the County with 949 teachers and a total of 45,090 pupils enrolled leading to teacher/pupil ration of 1:47. Since the introduction of free primary education and the school feeding programme, enrolment has risen. However, cultural values such as Female Genital Mutilation, earlier marriages and Moranism have been a challenge to the primary school enrolment hence interventions such as alternative rites of passage should be established to reduce their impacts on enrolment rates.

1.19.3 Literacy

Approximately 27 percent of the population have the ability to read and write. Through adult education classes offered by the department of adult education has seen this rate increase from 12 percent in 2008 to 27 percent in 2012.

1.19.4 Secondary Education

There are a total of 19 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 4,422 pupils and 185 teachers. This yields a teacher/ pupil ratio of 1:24. The low enrolment rate is attributed to low transition rates from primary to secondary schools.

1.19.5 Tertiary Education

There are two institutions of higher learning in the county. These are Laikipia University and Samburu Teachers Training College privately owned all of which are located in Maralal town. There is need to improve the investment profile of the county in order to attract more tertiary institutions in the county

CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the County development analysis. The chapter provides major development challenges such as low Agricultural Production, inadequate water, land tenure system, environmental degradation, poor infrastructure, human-animal conflict, insecurity and retrogressive cultural practices among others.

2.1 Major Development Challenges

The major development challenges affecting the development of the county include; low agricultural production, shortage of safe clean water, communal land tenure system, environmental degradation, wildlife human conflict, cattle rustling and poor infrastructure among others.

a) Low Agricultural Production

Agricultural production in the county is low relative to its potential. Crop production is constrained by limited access to agricultural inputs (fertilizer, seeds, chemicals, and machinery), lack of credit facilities, and inappropriate farming practises. Further, weak extension service delivery means that most farmers are unable to take up modern forms of farming to cater for the rising population and changing weather patterns. Concomitantly, poor marketing systems combine with weak technologies to stifle value addition in farm production. Similarly, productivity is low among pastoralists due to a number of factors. The main ones include poor livestock breeds, and high prevalence of diseases. The fact that most of grazing areas are gazetted forests means that pastoralists' access to pasture is greatly limited particular during extreme climatic conditions. Consequently, the adaptive capacity of the pastoralists is reduced.

b) Inadequate Water

Samburu County is a water deficit region. The available surface water resources are not adequate to meet the increasing water needs of the county. A big part of the available water resource is under developed while ground water is saline and fluorinated, a situation that makes it unsuitable for domestic use. Inadequate supplies and resultant conflicts over water resources are some of the challenges facing the development of water resources in the county. Insufficient water supply is further compounded by recurrent drought whose effects have been devastating to both livestock and human. Frequent water shortages also disturb normal operations in schools and health facilities. Other challenges relate to the mismanagement of existing sources in particular dams, pans and boreholes- many boreholes have broken down while dams and pans are heavily silted. While the community appreciates the need for this resource, responsibility for maintenance of the infrastructure is lacking. This is because most communities do not fully identify with some of the projects because they perceive them as government or donor driven. Community involvement in the identification of beneficial water projects and clear operational rules are important for projects sustainability.

c) Land Tenure System

Most of the land in Samburu is owned communally or by group ranches. These systems do not guarantee individual rights. Absence of clear land rights is a major disincentive for communities to embrace best land use practices. This situation has contributed greatly to the unsustainable land use practises in the county. In addition, lack of title deeds is a constraining factor in the promotion of small scale agriculture since farmers are unable to access credit facilities due to lack of collateral.

d) Environmental Degradation

The main forms of environmental degradation in the county are soil erosion, loss of forest cover, invasive tree species, and poor disposal of solid and liquid waste. Soil degradation is caused by run-offs experienced during heavy rainfall and also by wind erosion that is common in the drier parts of the county. The problem is influenced by exposure of the surface soils resulting from overgrazing and poor agriculture practises. Soil degradation is a key contributor to low agricultural production. Forest degradation results from illegal settlements in the gazetted forest, extensive harvesting of trees and woodlands for charcoal as well as for building materials and the rapid increase of invasive tree species. The main threat is the *Prosopis Juriflora* (commonly known as Mathenge). This is mainly found in Lorroki and parts of Nyiro divisions. The tree spreads rapidly killing all the undergrowth and has the potential to reduce grazing areas. If it remains unchecked this trend, would irreparably threaten the forest ecosystem and service by damaging wildlife habitat which is one of the major source of tourist attractions in the county. Solid and liquid waste associated with rapid urbanization in the county is another environmental challenge. Polythene constitutes the main form of domestic waste in Samburu. Poor disposal system of plastic bags for example means that they can be seen all over major market centres thereby becoming an eyesore and providing excellent breeding grounds for mosquitoes. In addition, they are responsible for blocking drainage systems, besides being a health risk to livestock and wildlife. Environmental degradation has also led to emergence of diseases i.e. Pollution of drinking water sources cause leukaemia among children.

e) Poor Infrastructure

The county's infrastructure is in a sorry state. The only tarmac road is a 92 km stretch running from Achers post to Merile. The main road to the county (C77 from Nyahururu has no tarmac hampering movement of goods and service to and from the county. Other roads are usually impassable during rainy season thus hampering delivery of essential services. In particular, agricultural and livestock produce cannot reach the market hence aggravating the problem of food insecurity. The area covered by electricity is also very small about 10 percent with electricity connection only confined within Maralal, Baragoi, Archers post and Wamba Towns. Lack of adequate electricity causes the county to lag behind in value addition to local raw materials and in the promotion of small scale business.

f) Human Wildlife Conflicts

Human Elephant Conflict (HEC) is the main form of human-wildlife conflict in the county. Wildlife roams freely in the county and frequently encroaches into grazing and agricultural fields which are constantly expanding. People are also constantly encroaching into wildlife habitat in search of settlement pasture for livestock thus further fuelling the conflicts. Some of the worst affected areas include Lonjorin and Ngare Narok. It is expected that areas designated for Wildlife conservation have been decimated by climate change and this will increase intensity of conflicts.

HEC have in the recent past become more frequent resulting in human injuries and loss of life and/or property. Human activities including poaching have led to considerable reduction in wildlife numbers in certain areas of the county. Managing the conflict should be given priority if the county is to make progress in sustainable manner.

g) Insecurity

Insecurity is another major impediment to development. The county is prone to frequent cattle rustling between communities within the county and also with those from neighbouring counties of Baringo, Marsabit, Turkana and Isiolo. This is caused by cultural and economic factors. Community conflicts over pasture and watering points are also common during dry periods. Insecurity has completely paralysed farming activities around Loosuk, Amaiya and Poro areas. In addition, most of upcoming market centres and schools located around the areas prone to attacks do not develop due to desertion. Highway banditry especially along Nyahururu – Maralal – Baragoi and Isiolo-Wamba-Maralal roads is yet another security threat. The major intervention to address insecurity will be strengthening of community peace committees to conduct peace building initiatives and conflict resolution both within the county and across the borders. Other measures will include strengthening community policing, providing additional police reservists, improving the capacity of anti-stock theft, setting up more police posts and improving communication infrastructure for rapid response by the security agencies.

h) Retrogressive Cultural Practices

These practices include, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Early Marriages, Moranism and cattle rustling. FGM is practiced by the Samburu community and there has been resistance to change despite concerted efforts by government and other development partners. Girls undergoing FGM are in most cases married off early thus denying them an opportunity to attend school. Moranism is practiced in the county and under this practice; young boys are taken for training for some period of time in keeping with the traditions. This denies them time to attend formal education. Cattle rustling activities are normally executed by morans thereby linking it to insecurity.

i) Climate Change

Climate change in the county has manifested itself through the increase in variability of rainfall patterns. Rainy seasons are increasingly becoming shorter and unpredictable in areas which used to receive adequate downpours. Climate change impacts include outbreak of livestock diseases, increasing malaria incidences, prolonged droughts, poor crop yields, famine, and migration and displacements. Climate change mitigation strategies aim at reducing the emissions of green house gases (GHGs) from human induced activities needs to be put in place. The strategies include: reforestation to increase the forest cover which enhances natural carbon sinks and promotion of alternative clean energy sources that do not emit GHGs e.g. solar, wind and biomass energy sources.

2.2 Cross Cutting Issues

a) HIV and AIDS

The first HIV/AIDS case in the county was diagnosed in 1989 and rapidly spread to reach a prevalence level of 6.8 percent compared to the national level of 6.4 percent. The prevalence rate is attributed to cultural practices related to marriage and circumcision. Among the Samburu community, having multiple sexual partners even among married people is a common practise.

A married woman with extra-marital affair is referred to as Sintani in Samburu language. The practice of knife sharing during circumcision also contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS. Recently however, twilight girls in Urban Centres (Wamba, Archers post Baragoi and Maralal) have emerged as a major source of infections. This coupled with low uptake in the use of condom especially among the female sex workers is a real danger in efforts to curb the disease. Other key drivers of the pandemic are beach boys who occasionally return home from the coastal towns.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Well trained community health workers; Availability of essential drugs in health facilities; Availability of ART; Presence of numerous collaborators in the fight against HIV/AIDS; Presence of DTCs and CACCs; Mobile VCT clinics; Presence of PMTCT centres; Availability of Comprehensive Care Centre (CCC).	Cultural beliefs; ignorance of the dangers of unskilled birth attendance; Long distances to health centres; Poor road network and means of communication; Inadequate health facilities and personnel;	Availability of Global Fund; Improvement of services offered in health facilities through infrastructural development; Institutional capacity building of Health Management Boards and Committees; Support from the development partners through initiatives such as TOWA; Numerous publicities campaign against the HIV/AIDs pandemic in the media.	Inadequate resource allocation to the sector; Difficulty in communication in case of emergency; Multi-drug resistance to certain opportunistic infections e.g. Multi Drug Resistant TB; Insecurity causing communities to abandon health facilities; Inbuilt stigma against HIV positive patients; High defaulting rates by HIV/AIDs patients due to weak tracking mechanism.

b) Poverty

About 80 percent of the county population live below the poverty line. Factors attributed to the vicious cycle of poverty in the county include: cross border insecurity; low enrolment in schools; unpredictable weather patterns; poor infrastructure and retrogressive cultural practices. Poverty creates a vicious cycle where the poor lack knowledge and awareness a situation that hinders one to benefit from new technologies. For example, poor farmers are unable to embrace modern farming practices due to the high costs of inputs involved as well as skill level. Coincidentally, the poor lack other assets to fall back to in case of crop or animal failure and therefore are unable to try new technologies in farming and animal keeping.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of devolved funds such as CDF, CDTF, LATF etc; Increase in the number of donor funded projects; Availability of abundant natural resources; Many NGOs addressing poverty alleviation; Availability of tourist attraction sites.	Cultural beliefs and practices like early marriage; Poor infrastructure; High illiteracy level ; Inadequate credit facilities; Inadequate water resources; Poor implementation status of development projects;	Revival of Kenya Meat Commission; Establishment of community sanctuaries for eco-tourism; Production of high value crops such as Gum Arabica, Aloe Vera, Neem; Vision 2030 flagship project in the county;	HIV/AIDs pandemic; Widespread insecurity; Environmental degradation; Climate change; Mismanagement of devolved funds

c) Gender Inequality

There exist great imbalances in gender participation in development processes in the county. High illiteracy level among women and retrogressive cultural practises precludes their participation in decision making processes. As a result they are not fully involved in identifying programmes which affect their lives. Although, they bear the greatest burden of taking care of their families (cooking, collecting water, firewood and looking after livestock) they are not allowed to contribute to development of water projects and other programmes. In order to address the anomaly and mainstream gender into development, the government introduced affirmative action, and as a result, enrolment rate for women in education institutions has greatly improved. Gains made were enhanced in the Constitution which require at least one third of each gender in key processes.

Gender inequalities will still pose major challenges to the county's development. Gender disparities exist with 60 percent of boys enrolled in primary school compared to 40 percent of girls. In Electoral wards, 97percent of the elected ward representatives were men compared to 3percent women during the December 2007 general elections. While more than 70 percent of women constitute the agricultural workforce, only a small Samburu County Development Profile, 2013 40

percentage of them hold title deeds, greatly constraining their ability to make major land-related investment decisions.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
High level of awareness on the role of women in development process; Presence of programmes on women issues; Presence of CBOs.	High dependence on donor assistance; High illiteracy among women; Retrogressive cultural practices; Insecurity.	Women Enterprise Fund; Constitutional requirement of 1/3 gender rule.	HIV/AIDS; Cultural practices.

d) Youth

The Young people in the county have been marginalized in development issues due to cultural orientation. Persons aged between 15 and 29 constitute 26 percent of the county's population, forming the largest part of the human capital. Young people today and in the future will be the principal stakeholders and beneficiaries of the Vision 2030, therefore issues affecting them need to be fully integrated and harmonised in every aspect of public policy. Youth participation in development is also hampered by high illiteracy levels, Lack of attention to their special needs, drugs and substance abuse, lack of entrepreneurial skills, a high risk to HIV/AIDs among others. To ensure that the youth are part of the development process, the need to mainstream the youth issue into the development planning process so as to promote youth participation in community and civic affairs and to ensure that development programmes are focused and sensitive to the special needs of the youth.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
The numerical strength of the Youth; Youth programmes at the Ministry of Youth and Sports; Youth fund. .	Lack of institutional / legal policy framework on youth affairs; Limited resources (infrastructure, budget allocation); Lack of adequate data on existing youth organizations; Inadequate training and development capacity within MOYS; Limited publicity and information on MOYS.	Linkage with international and regional youth institutions; Tapping unutilized resources from development partners; Policies in youth empowerment; Partner with private sector to promote internship program; Creation of a focal point to address youth issues; Existence of vibrant youth organizations which MOYS can work with; General goodwill from the political class on youth development	Inadequate funding of MOYS activities; Interference in youth programmes by politicians; Negative cultural perceptions about the youth; HIV/AIDS and drug abuse that mostly affect the youth; Migration of youth to urban centres outside the county.

e) Information Communication Technology

Information Communication Technology (ICT) can address service delivery constraints, while providing citizens with more creative and cost-effective options for accessing services. The county has begun to appreciate this fact although; it has not fully embraced ICT. Investments in ICT are restricted to the major urban areas of the county with seven cyber cafes in Maralal and Wamba combined in the entire county. Besides, only a few government services have internet services. Mobile phone technology which could be instrumental and very useful in enhancing provision of government service to the citizens as it is easy to use and more accessible has coverage of only 35percent of the county. ICT has great potential to revolutionize agriculture in the county through provision of information on markets for both agricultural and livestock products. Among pastoralists, ICT can improve communication on pasture and water availability and therefore minimize loss during extreme climatic conditions.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Willingness of the community to adapt ICT; provision of computers for schools by ministry of MOE; Automation of government ministries; Increased number of people enrolling for computer classes.	Inadequate collaboration among the players in the industry; Inadequate information sources of data in the county; Inadequate infrastructure development; High illiteracy level.	Liberalization of the industry thus lowering the communication costs; Increased number of mobile providers and users; Presence of both print and electronic media; Zero rating of ICT equipments; Inclusion of computer studies in education curriculum.	High cost of ICT infrastructure; Lack level playing ground among the investors; Unclear laws and regulations in the information industry.

f) Disaster Management

Located in the arid and semi-arid areas of the country, Samburu County faces constant threats of drought, wildfires and cattle rustlers. Drought has severe impacts on the livelihoods of the people, it decimate livestock, the main source of livelihood for the pastoralist. This has impacted negatively on the school completion rates owing to many school dropouts witnessed as children follow their parents in search of food and pasture for their surviving animals. To address this problem, the Government and World Food Programme (WFP) do provide relief food under school meal programme. In the long run, precautionary measures should be put in place to encourage pastoralists to dispose of their animals when early warning alert is issued. Samburu County Development Profile, 2013 42

Cattle rustling involve loss of livestock, displacement of families and loss of lives. Various stakeholders including Government, NGOs and the communities are addressing this challenge. This is a long-term solution, while in the short run security is assured by arming the home guards and police reservists. Constant Barazas by the Provincial Administration from the surrounding counties have been undertaken. Cases of wildfire out-break in the county are other disaster concerns in the County. Wildfires destroy grazing land and forests areas. However, there are NGOs involved in environmental conservation who are training the communities on scouting and reporting of fire incidence.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Various Acts i.e. NEMA act; Existence of disaster management committees; Information available; Available Local libraries, and National Libraries, DSOs an ICT platform; Mass media; Past experiences in disasters; Existence of multidisciplinary security forces in the County; Goodwill from government and NGOs; Closely knit societies, willing volunteers	Implementation gap in ministries; Lack of capacity on Disaster Risk Reduction; Lack financial resources ; lack of clear policy on DRR mainstreaming in all sectors; Low adoption of technology; Rigidity of the populace ; poor infrastructure; Low literacy levels; poor communication infrastructure; Low levels of awareness on environmental management; Over reliance on donations; poor agricultural practices, dependence on livestock; Bureaucracy in service delivery;	Funding from NGOs; DRR policy; Use of available manpower (Government staff, military, police etc) Presence of mass media Local FM, Enough land for irrigation; Cooperation from the public; Underdevelopment land Giving room for redrawing of good physical plans; Willing partners and agencies, to undertake capacity building; DRR mainstreaming;	Duplication of activities; lack of awareness of population; Insufficient funds for training; Expansive area; Cultural beliefs; lack of co-ordination; Cultural belief, bureaucracy in govt; communal land tenure system; Terrorism Encroachment; Reactionary culture of stakeholders(govt and NGOs) Poverty

2.3 Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts

The matrix below presents a summary of the main development issues and problems affecting the County, their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding County functions. Samburu County Development Profile, 2013 43

Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (Gjlos)

Sub Sector	Linkage to national /County function	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential strategic policy thrust
Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS)						
Provincial Administration and Internal Security	National	Insecurity and cattle rustling	Poverty; Unemployment; ignorance of law; Cattle rustling; Proliferation of small arms; Poor road network; Retrogressive cultural practices.	Reduce insecurity and cases of cattle rustling in the county by 50% by 2017.	Reduce proliferation of illegal firearms to 5% by 2017; Open up 90% of Rural Access Roads to improve accessibility by 2015; Hold 5 peace meetings among the warring communities after every 5 months for the next five years.	Carry out disarmament programmes; Promote diversification of livelihoods; Intensification of security patrols activities; Holding regular peace meetings amongst warring groups/parties; Construct police posts in insecurity prone areas; Promote community policing; Sensitize people on need to change negative cultural
Roads	National /county	Poor infrastructure	Poor road network; Inadequate electricity coverage; Low telephone connectivity; Inadequate funds for expansion and maintenance of road network.	To tarmac 40% of road network in the county by the year 2017; To increase electricity coverage by 70% by 2017; Ensure that 80% of the county population has access to mobile phone services by 2015.	Increase the number of roads in good condition to 90% by 2017; Increase mobile network coverage to 80% by 2017; Have 2 market centres connected to electricity every year	Promote Roads 2000 Programme; Promote FFA programme to open up rural access roads; Construction of proper drainage structures such as bridges and drifts; Expansion of mobile phone network coverage by service providers e.g. Telkom wireless mobile, Safaricom Yu and Airtel; Enhance Rural Electrification Programme; Ensure routine road maintenance is carried out.
Agriculture	County	Food Insecurity	Persistent drought and harsh climatic conditions; poor soils; Inadequate and unreliable rainfall. Rampant animal diseases; Inadequate extension services at all levels; Lack of modern farming methods; Post harvesting losses; High dependence on relief food Poor land tenure system;	To reduce food gap of 6 months by 80% by 2017	Reduce the proportion of dependants on relief food to 40% by the year 2017 from 56 %; Ensure 60% of vulnerable households have access to food by the year 2017; Increase the number of farmers using modern farming methods to 40% by 2017; Increase the land under irrigation by 50%;	Promote use of drought resistant food crops e.g. sorghum, finger millet, cow peas, maize, green grams and local vegetables; Initiate small scale irrigation and drainage programmes; Build the capacity of CBAHWs; Spearhead campaigns on adoption of Agriculture as alternative livelihood to pastoralism; Provision of chemicals and equipment for pest and disease control; Increase awareness on technologies to increase soil fertility and water harvesting technologies for irrigation; Promote modern

Sub Sector	Linkage to national /County function	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential strategic policy thrust
			Low use of certified seeds and fertilizers; Poor agronomic practices; Low use of crop protection chemicals (products); Low adoption of soil and water conservation; techniques No value addition practices.		Increase the number of extension visits to 70% by 2017; Initiate appropriate training for communities in 4 focal groups on appropriate technology for farmers every year by 2017.	agronomic practices; Establishment of model farms; Encourage the establishment of farmers’ cooperative societies; Monitor and disseminate market information; Establish marketing groups; Promote use of certified seeds, fertilizers and crop protection chemicals; Promote proper post harvest handling of farm produce; Promote soil and water conservation; Introduce new marketable crops; Set up cottage value addition plants.
County	Low Crop Productivity	Low soil fertility; Unreliable rainfall; Land degradation; Use of non certified seeds; Shortage of farm equipments; Small area under crop production; Poor agronomic practices among farmers; Wild animal menace; Lack of suitable crop seeds; Crop pests and disease menace.	Increase agricultural productivity by 60% by 2017.	Increase use of certified seeds from 40 % to 60 % by 2015; To increase area under crop production to 50 % by 2017.	Increased campaigns on food crop production; Conduct field days Promote community seed bulking initiatives; Intensify extension services; Promote cultivation of drought tolerant crops; To promote use of farm yard manure in order to improve soil fertility; To empower farmers with skills for maximum production; Promote use of animal draft power Promote a forestation.	
National	Education Low literacy levels	High school dropout rates; Inadequate education facilities; Inadequate teaching staff; Low enrolment and transition rates; Low funding for the ECDE programme; Retrogressive cultural practices.	To increase the literacy level to 50% by 2017.	Initiate appropriate training for school dropouts in every village by the end of 2009; Increase by 50% annual enrolments in primary schools; Increase retention levels by 30% in educational institutions every year;	Initiate a literacy awareness campaigns; Promote school meal programmes; Recruit and train more ECDE teachers; Purchase and supply the needed teaching and learning materials through support from LATF and CDF; Increase budgetary allocations for teaching programmes; put up new CLRC’s and equip them with relevant literature; Promote in- service	

Sub Sector	Linkage to national /County function	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Develop-ment Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential strategic policy thrust
					Fully equip 3 schools every year with the necessary facilities; Increase adult class enrolments by 30% every year.	courses for teaching staff; Equip schools with necessary educational facilities e.g. science laboratories, computer labs etc; Construction of model schools in each division; Employment of more teachers and quality assurance officers; Intensify school visits.
Medical service	National /county	High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS	Risky sexual behaviour; Cultural practice e.g. FGM, polygamy; Wife sharing; Male circumcision using same kit for all initiates; Inadequate VCT and PMTCT; Inadequate trained health workers; Low acceptance of female condoms; High incidences of sexual immorality; Emergence of commercial sex workers; Incidences of drugs and substance abuse.	To reduce the prevalence rate from 4.8% to 3.5% by 2017	Increase by 40% the number of patients under ART every year; Train 100 health workers on VCT, PMTCT every year; Set up PMTCT services in all 18 dispensaries by 2011; Set up VCT-CT sites in all 14 locations in the county by the year 2017. Train 20 peer educators after every three month.	Increase HIV/AIDS awareness campaign to all corners of the county; Promote safe sexual behaviour especially among the youth Promote alternative rite of passage; put up a Comprehensive Care Centre to cater for those in need of ARVs; Equip the county hospital with ARVs and establish equipped VCT centre; Set up VCT centres in every location; Train peer educators on counselling skills on HIV/AIDS to educate the youth; Conduct community based campaigns & support programs to sensitize & fight HIV/AIDS stigma; Promote use of female condoms and support youth campaigns aimed at encouraging a change in sexual behaviour. Discouraging drug & substance abuse, and negative peer influence; Increase the number of institutions offering PMTCT services.
environ ment	National /county	Environmen tal degradation	Charcoal burning; Settlements in forest areas; Poor land cover due to drought; Poor drainage and lack of waste disposal systems; Over grazing and overstocking; Poor mining practices;	To reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 60% by 2017; Enhance environmental conservation and increase forest cover to 30% by the year 2017; Land reclamation of the arid parts	Increase the forest cover by 40% every year; Reduce use of wood fuel by 50% by 2015; Set livestock ownership per household not to exceed 10.	Initiate tree planting programmes in schools; Revitalize tree planting days; Promote afforestation Initiate solid waste management programmes; Prevent farming and settlement along river banks; Introduce early maturing tree species for wood fuel; Promote use of

Sub Sector	Linkage to national /County function	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy thrust
			Destruction of water catchments areas; cutting of trees/ deforestation	of the county.		alternative sources of energy which are environmental friendly. Ensure that EIA is done before initiation of any project; Initiate use of renewable energy technologies; Train farmers on proper farming methods Co-ordinate, collect, analyze, document and disseminate desertification mitigation data; Deploy more forest guards in the endangered forests; Control overgrazing and discourage overstocking; Enforce punitive measures to those who settle in the forest land; Enforce environmental protection laws(EMCA) to safeguard the environment
Culture	County	Retrogressive cultural practices	Female circumcision (FGM); Male circumcision using same kit for all initiates ; Wife sharing Polygamy; Cattle rustling	To reduce incidences of retrogressive cultural practices by 70% by the year 2017.	Promote alternative rite of passage for girls in two villages every month; Promote adoption of alternative livelihood other than livestock in every location by 2015.	Increase awareness by educating the community on alternative rites of passage; Abolish Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and promote alternative rite of passage; Sensitize the youth on other existing opportunities than cattle rustling.
MOE	County	Inadequate employment opportunities among the youth.	Illiteracy; Low investments opportunities; Inadequate industries to absorb the rising population; High population of out of school youth; Over reliance on formal sector for employment; Youth not equipped with appropriate skills for the job market; Low entrepreneurial skills and innovation; Cultural barriers.	Empower 75% of the youth population to be self reliant by 2017	Set up one youth polytechnic in every division by 2015. Create employment opportunities for 75% of the youth by 2017; Ensure that 60% of all eligible youths have access to YEDF by 2015.	Sensitize the youth on existing investment opportunities; Create a linkage between youth groups and financial institutions; Encourage external investment in infrastructural development; Promote education programmes among youths to enhance their skills; Enable youth groups access loans through Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (C-YES); Development of resource centres to assist youth on employment issues; Establish & revitalize youth empowerment centres; Establish minimum quotas for marginalized youth during recruitment in both public & private institutions; Encourage the government & private sectors to develop business incubators & provide mentorship to youth.

County	Low community health status	Lack of access to proper medical care. Shortage of health personnel both at the Sub county hospital headquarters and rural health facilities; Poor sanitation; Few mobile health services; HIV/AIDS pandemic; Poor equipping of rural health facilities; Poor nutrition; Poverty.	To ensure that 75% of the county population enjoys equitable and affordable health care of the highest standard by 2017.	Increase accessibility and availability of health services to 80% of the population by 2017; Increase the number of health facilities to two in every division; Provide food rations and supplements to 60% of vulnerable households by 2015. To reduce the IMR from 50.8/1000 live births to 45/1000 live births and CDR to 5/1000 population by 2017.	Equip the existing health facilities with necessary equipments and personnel. Expand mobile clinic services. Employment/deployment of more medical/technical staff. Expand immunization coverage in the county. Awareness creation, advocacy on disease preventive measures. Improve access to safe drinking water. Procure more ambulances to cater for referral cases from the outreach centres and county hospitals. Provide adequate drugs. Train more CHW's. Establish community and drug management kits. Capacity building health facilities management committees. Installing radio call facilities to improve communication between the health centres.
National /county	Human Wildlife conflict	Close proximity to game conservation areas. Prolonged drought. Non confinement of wild animals; Rapid human population growth; Encroachment on forest land for settlement; Carnivorous game predate on livestock.	Reduce human wildlife conflict to 70% by 2017.	Reduce by 80% the number of wild animals which are not confined by 2015.	Compensation of victims of wildlife attack; Training of game scout; Rapid deployment of P.A.C team to the affected areas; Fencing off wild game parks; Recruitment of game escorts; Erection of wildlife barriers; Encourage community conservation areas as source of income.
National	Inadequate and underdeveloped financial	Lack of collaterals; Lack of a	Increase number of banks to 4 and	Increase mobile bank coverage by 50% by	Revive existing co-operative societies; Provide title deeds to

Nairobi Kenya

Sub Sector	Linkage to national /County function	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential strategic policy thrust
		market.	conducive investment environment; Inadequate knowledge and information on credit facilities; Collapse and poor management of co-operative societies.	Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI) to 10 and to increase the active Saccos from 34 to 64 by 2017.	2017; Revive all the collapsed cooperative societies by 2017; Reduce un-banked population to 20% by 2017. Increase uptake of youth and women funds	group ranches and farming communities; Sensitize communities on the importance of credit facilities; Establish community banks; Encourage financial institutions which are tailor made to suit the local needs; Create mobile village banks; Undertake awareness campaigns on youth and women funds
County	Poor urban planning and management.	Lack of public toilets. Lack of well managed markets. Lack of proper waste management. Poor drainage in Maralal Town and other market centres. Unplanned and illegal allocation of plots. Land grabbing. Lack of bus terminus.	Institute proper urban planning and management practices in all designated market centres by 2017. Draw up Part Development Plans (PDPs) for all market centres.	Ensure all trading centres have physical plans; Ensure proper drainage systems all urban centres by 2017: Create awareness on 60% of the population on council by-laws;	Undertake physical planning in all trading centres. Construct proper drainage systems. Facilitate garbage collection and management by MTC. Construct organized markets. Ensure County Council by-laws are followed to the letter; Develop strategic plans for all trading centres.	

CHAPTER THREE: SPATIAL PLANS

Spatial planning is an activity centered on making decisions relating to the location and distribution of land use activities. One of the main objectives of Spatial Planning is to ensure that the utilization of land resources is planned and implemented in an organized manner to meet the needs of present and future generation.

The approach of Spatial Planning requires an integrative and comprehensive planning approach in order to rationalize the appropriate land use activities.

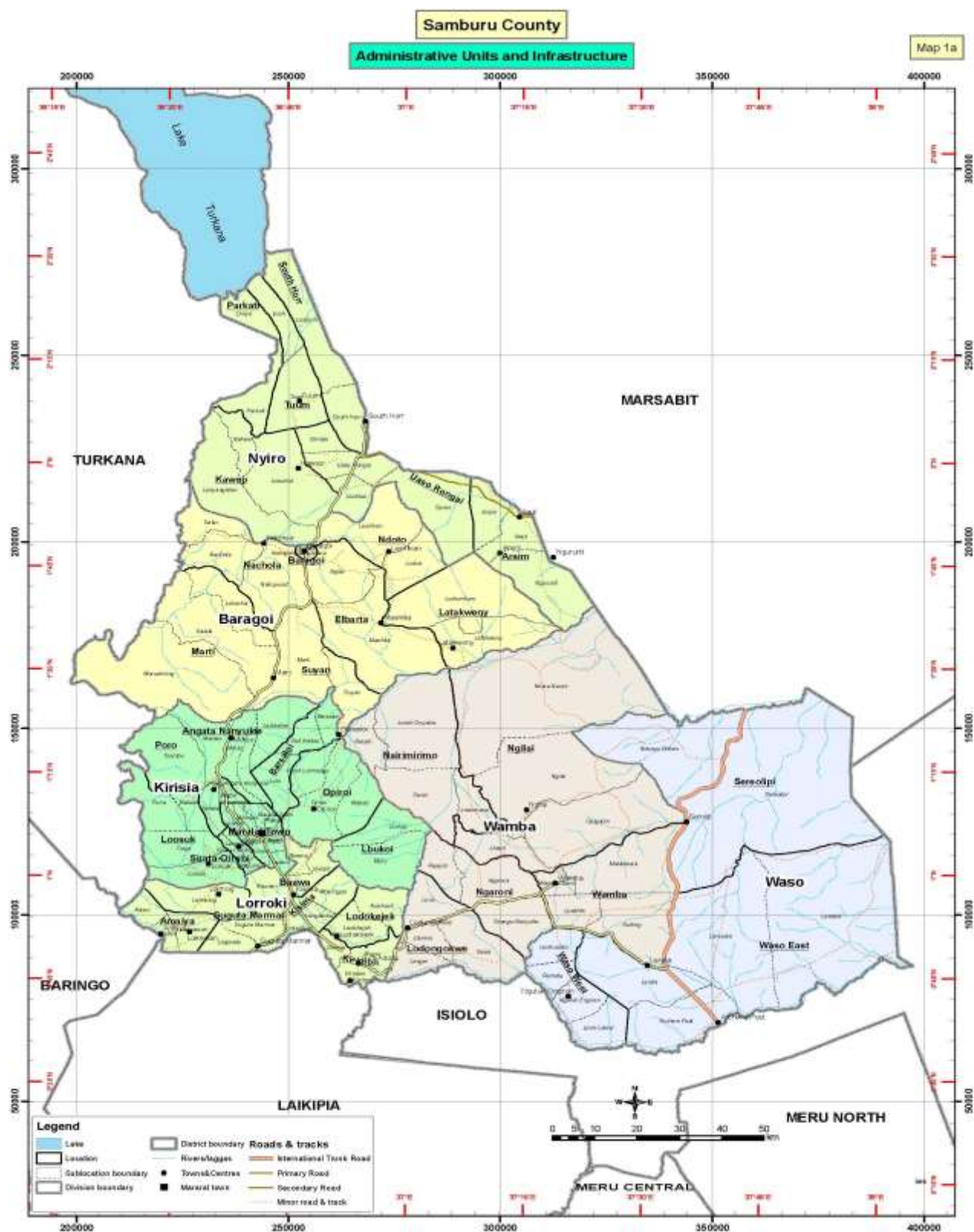
RATIONALE FOR SPATIAL PLANNING

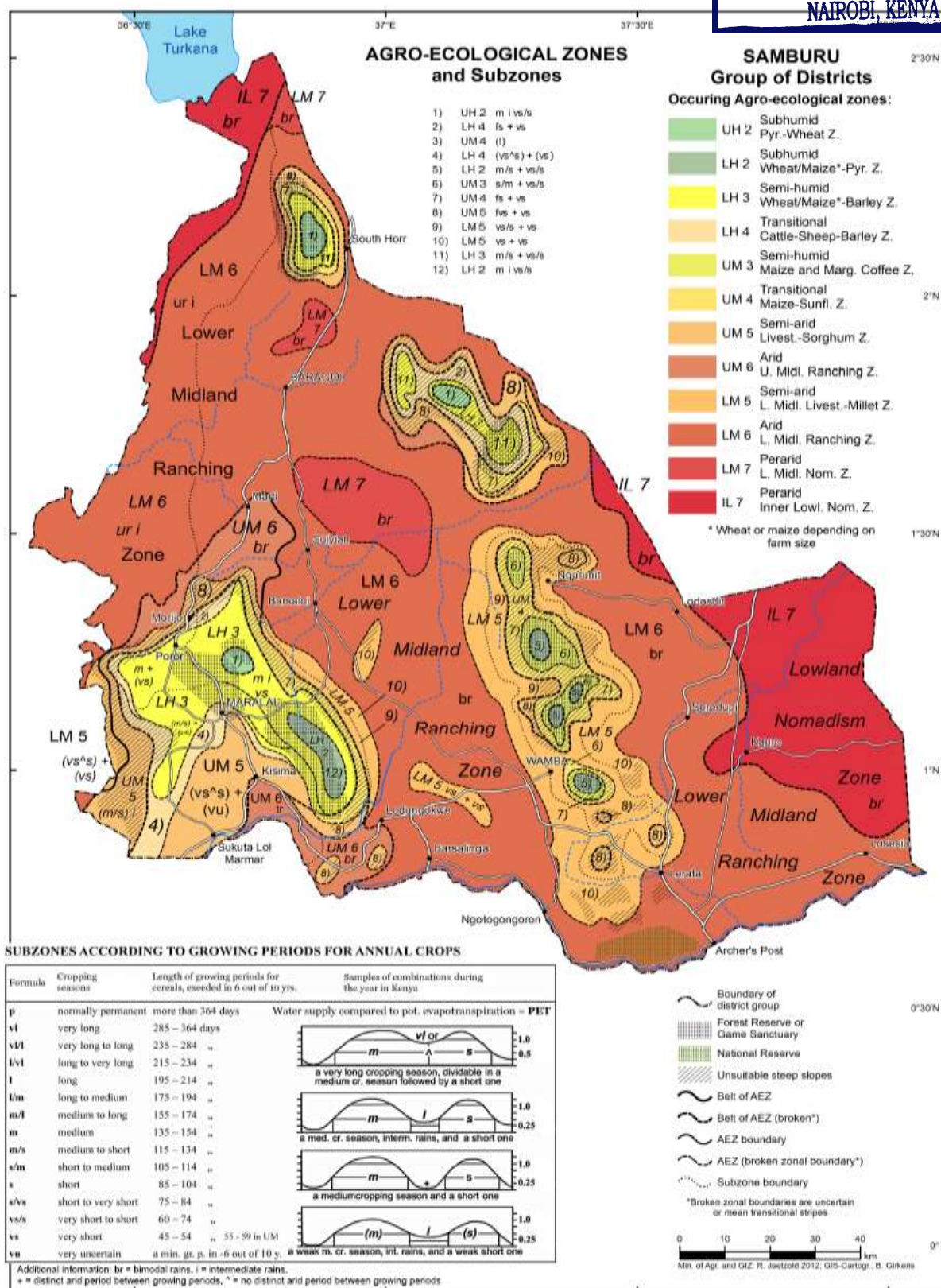
The environment is decaying at a rapid pace hence the need to establish a county and national planning framework to accommodate new development and growth of existing development nodes.

Spatial plans promote and foster sustainable development along the principles of the five S's i.e. Synergy, Sustainability, Sensible, Strategic and Supportive and it ensure sustainable utilization of national land resources.

The partial plan provides policies and development proposals to guide and influence development of the county for a period of 5 years. A participatory approach was used in preparing the spatial plan taking into consideration inspirations of stakeholders and the ground realities (potential and challenges). Further, this approach took cognizance of economic, social and environmental aspects of urban development.

The numerous Towns in the county has grown without a proper spatial framework to guide development. This has resulted in a situation characterized by: incompatible land uses, urban decay, environmental degradation, inadequate services and infrastructure, inaccessible properties, lack of a proper urban form and structure as well as urban sprawl.





Map 4

The above Map 4, shows that the county has 5 distinct agro-ecological zones as follows:

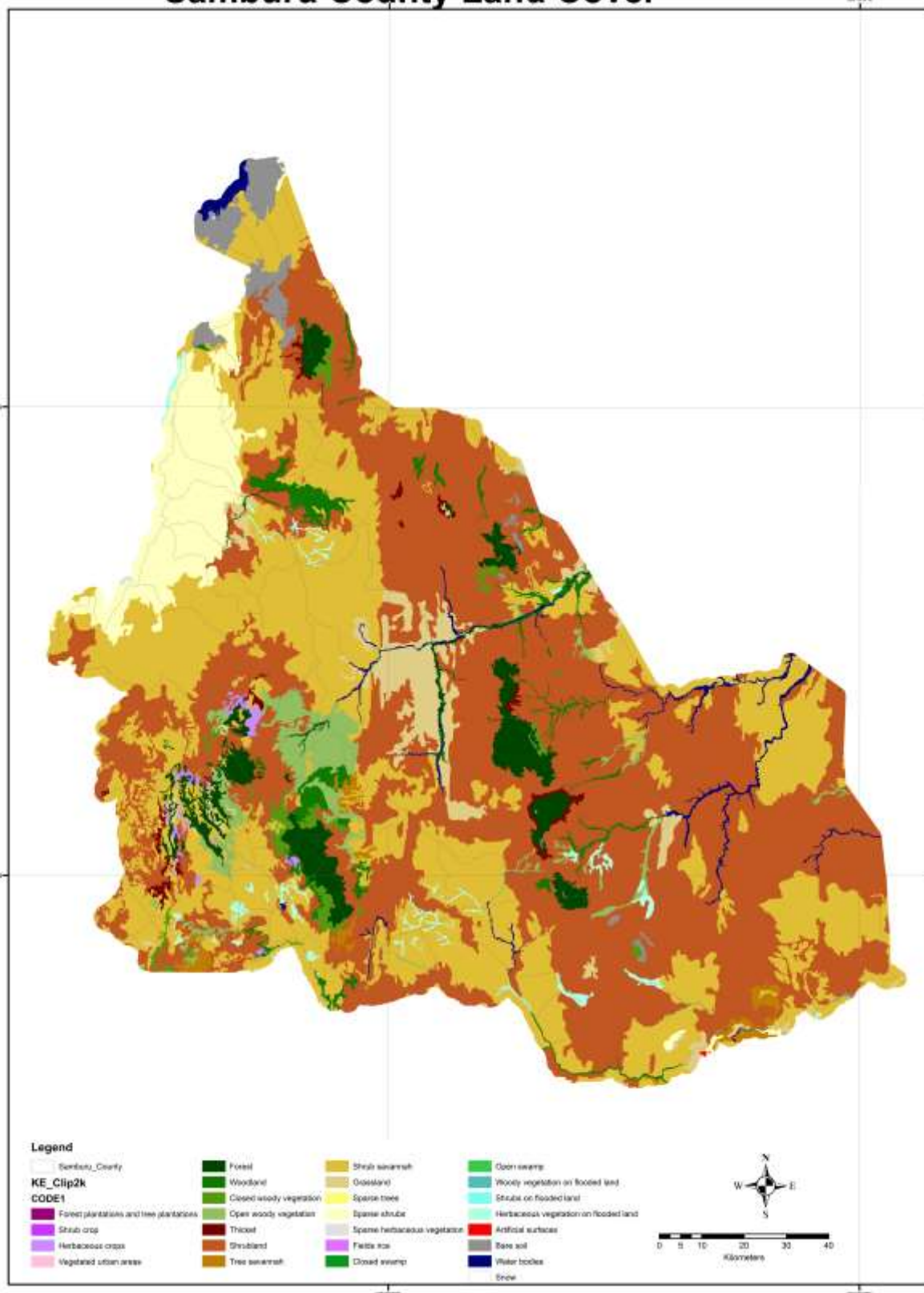
1. Lower Highlands (LH 2-3) -1352.9 km²
2. Lower Highlands (LH 4-5)-1862.2km²
3. Upper midlands (UM 3-6)-2218.5km²
4. Lower midlands (LM 6-7)-13736.0km²
5. Intermediate Lowlands (IL) -1956.9km²

The land use is as tabled below:

ZONE	SIZE (HA)	POTENTIAL	REMARKS
LH 2-3	135,290	Wheat, Maize, beans, dairy cattle and sheep	Pyrethrum can be grown
LH 4-5	186,220	Barley, maize, beans, Cattle sheep	Coffee can be grown
UM 3-6	221,850	Maize, beans, cowpeas, green grams, cattle, sheep, goats	Coffee and sunflower
LM 6-7	1,373,600	Sorghum, millet, cowpeas, green grams, beans, cattle, sheep, goats and camels	Ranches
IL	195,690	Nomadic zone	

Currently 140,000 hectares are arable (land suitable for crops). Irrigation has a potential of over 20,000 hectares and is achievable if water is harvested.

Samburu County Land Cover



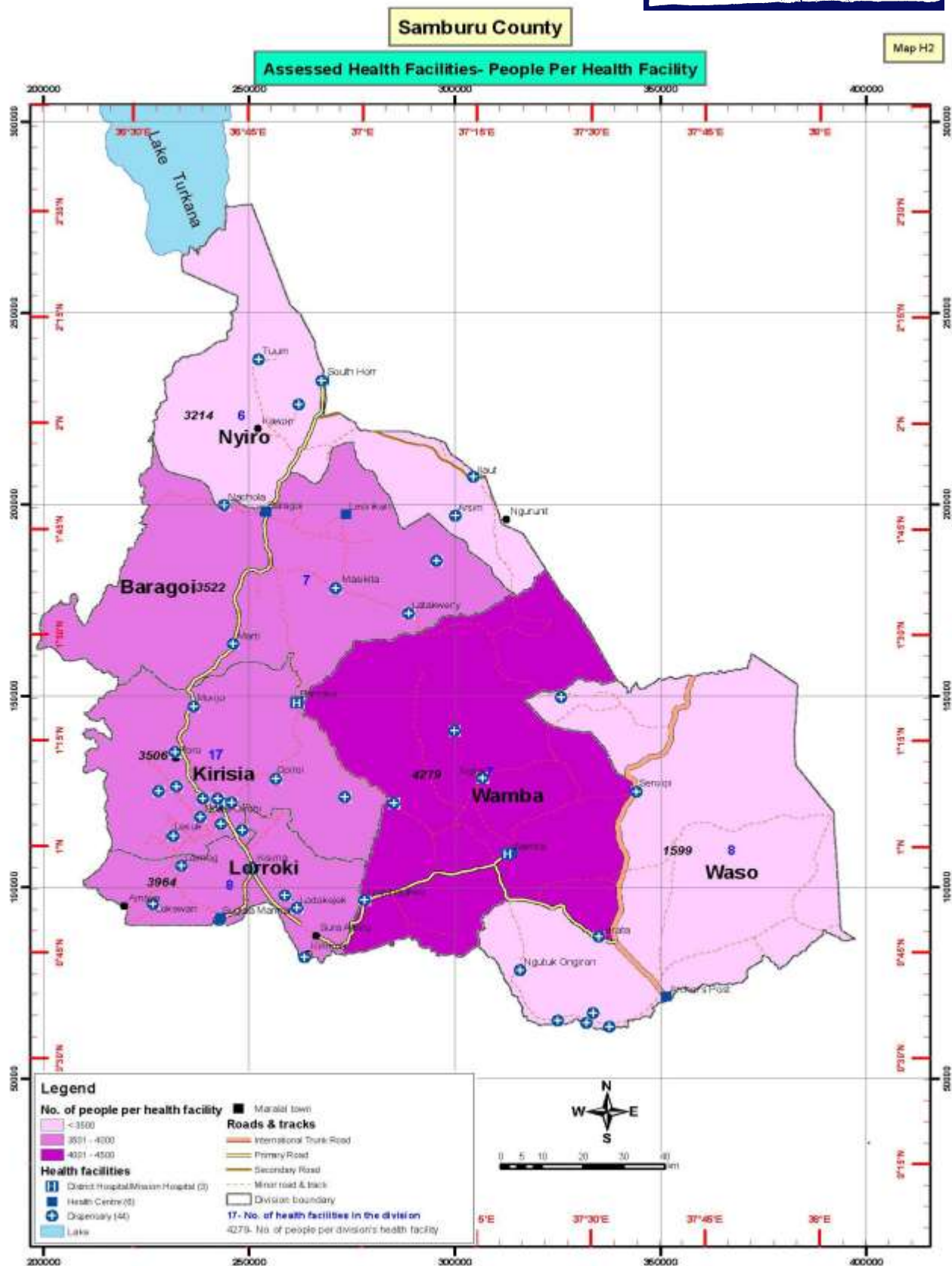
Map 5, depict forests in Samburu County both gazetted and ungazetted forests.

They are considered as some of the water towers of Northern Kenya. The gazetted forests comprise Leroghi/Kirisia (92,000 Ha), Mathews Range (94,000 Ha), Ndoto Ranges (97,000 Ha) and Mt. Nyiro (45,000 Ha). Kirisia forest is the third largest amongst these forest reserves and it is situated within the Leroghi plateau along the northern end of the Laikipia plateau. Officially gazetted in 1936, Leroghi/ Kirisia Forest Reserve consists mainly of dry cedar/olive forest on the Kirisia hills and semi-arid and arid bush land. Standing at an altitude of between 2,000-2,200 M above sea level, the forest is of upland dry evergreen type of *Juniperus procera*, *Nuxia congesta*, *Olea europaea* Spp. *africana* and *Podocarpus falcatus* on much of the hills with *Cassipourea malosana*, *Croton megalocarpus* as co-dominant on the wetter slopes. The understorey species include *Teclea nobilis*, *Maytenus undata*, *Acokanthera schimperi* and *mystroxylon aethiopicum*. Most trees are covered with lichens, ferns and orchids on their stems and branches. Open disturbed and rocky areas are dominated by variable mixtures of *Euclea divinorum*, *Carissa edulis*, *Rhus natalensis* and *Croton dichogamus*. Kirisia forest is an important habitat for several wildlife species such as elephants, buffaloes, bushbucks, bush pigs, giant forest hogs, warthogs, suni, lions, hyenas, leopards and wild dog as well as several bird species. The forest serves also as important wildlife corridors for wildlife habitats in the Group Ranches to those in the Kirisia Forest Reserve in the North and the Laikipia ecosystem in the South.

Kirisia Forest contains many resources that are of benefit to local communities. With the rapid decline in forest cover in Kenya, Kirisia Forest is bucking the trend and is estimated to account for over 6% of the remaining indigenous forest cover. The forest is highly valued by the Samburu pastoralists as a key source of water and dry season fodder for their livestock which form the basis of their livelihood. In addition it offers important ecological function to the ecosystem, as it supports varied biodiversity of interest to mankind including large mammals.

Major Factors Driving Degradation of Forest in Samburu County

- Overgrazing- The number of livestock exceeds carrying capacity as there are no livestock grazing controls. It has led lack of tree succession (no longer a normal forest in many areas- commonly seen are mature trees with very little or no undergrowth/saplings)
- Illegal forest settlement- the settlers have even started to cultivate crops
- Charcoal burning and fuelwood collection – Wood is major source of energy and they mainly target *Olea Africana*. There is a lot of wastage as the trees are felled down by lighting fire at the base of the tree. Involve use of traditional earth kilns
- Illegal timber harvest- include illegal logging of cedar poles and conversion into sawn timber (not common but has been in some parts of the forest)
- Forest fire- charcoal burners use traditional kilns and is illegal causing forest fires during dry spells. Other major causes include deliberate burning to encourage new grass growth before onset of rains and honey harvesters
- High demand for forest products -Existence of urban and peri-urban areas near the forest- which provide t ready for firewood, poles and charcoal. This has attracted non forest adjacent actors into the forests
- Controversy on forest boundary in some sections of the forest
- Insecurity- Led to displacement of people who sought refuge in the forest
- Insufficient manpower- the number of forest Rangers very low as compared to area to be covered. This is coupled with the lack of Rangers camps in the forest



Map 6; The map depict the distribution of health facilities in the three sub-counties as listed below.

SAMBURU EAST SUB-COUNTY

Wamba East

This county ward is where Wamba Health Centre and Wamba Catholic Mission Hospital are located. A new health facility has been proposed to be constructed at *Lolkuniyani* livestock market in this financial year.

Wamba North

This county ward is where Swari Health Centre, Lmarmaroi, Nairimirimo, Ndonyo Nasipa and Ngilai [SAIDIA] dispensaries are located. A new health facility has been proposed to be constructed at *Marti Ee Lepareu*.

Wamba West

This county ward is where Lodung'okwe, Nkaroni, Ngutuk Elmuget, Ngutuk Eng'iron, West Gate and Kiltamany dispensaries are situated. A new health facility is to be constructed at *Remot* in this financial year.

Waso

This county ward hosts Learata, Ormodei, Ndonyo Wuasin, Sere Olipi, Intrepids [Intrepids Lodges], Sopa Lodges [Sopa Lodges] and Samburu Lodge [Samburu Lodge] dispensaries and Archer's Post Health Centre [Catholic Church]. A new health centre is to be constructed at *Archer's Post* in this financial year.

SAMBURU WEST SUB-COUNTY

Maralal

This county ward hosts the County Referral Hospital, Ledero, Nkuroto, Lpartuk, GK Prison and the Catholic [Catholic Church] dispensaries.

Loosuk

This county ward is where Loosuk and Lesidai dispensaries are situated. A new health facility is to be constructed at *Lolkunono* in this financial year.

Porro

This county ward is where Porro, Seketet and Sirata Oirobi dispensaries are located. The Sirata Oirobi dispensary is to be upgraded in this financial year.

Suguta Mar- Mar

This county ward hosts Suguta Mar Mar Health Centre, Lolmolog and Longewan dispensaries. A new health facility is to be constructed at *Nkutoto Arus* in this financial year.

Lodokejek

This county ward is where Kirimon, Kirimon NYS, Friends Loltulele and Lodokejek [Catholic Church] dispensaries are located. A new health facility is to be constructed at *Naiborkeju* in this financial year.

SAMBURU NORTH SUB-COUNTY

Ang'ata Nanyokie

This county ward hosts Ang'ata Nanyokie, Barsaloi, Barsaloi Catholic [Catholic Church] and Morijo [Catholic Church] dispensaries. The Ang'ata Nanyokie dispensary is to be upgraded in this financial year.

Baawa

This county ward is where Opiroi, Moruankai and Baawa Community [Community] dispensaries are located. A new health facility is to be constructed at a different site in *Opiroi*.

Elberta

This county ward hosts Baragoi Sub-County Hospital, Ngilai, Masikita and Baragoi Catholic [Catholic Church] dispensaries. A new health facility is to be constructed at *Suiyan* in this financial year.

Nachola

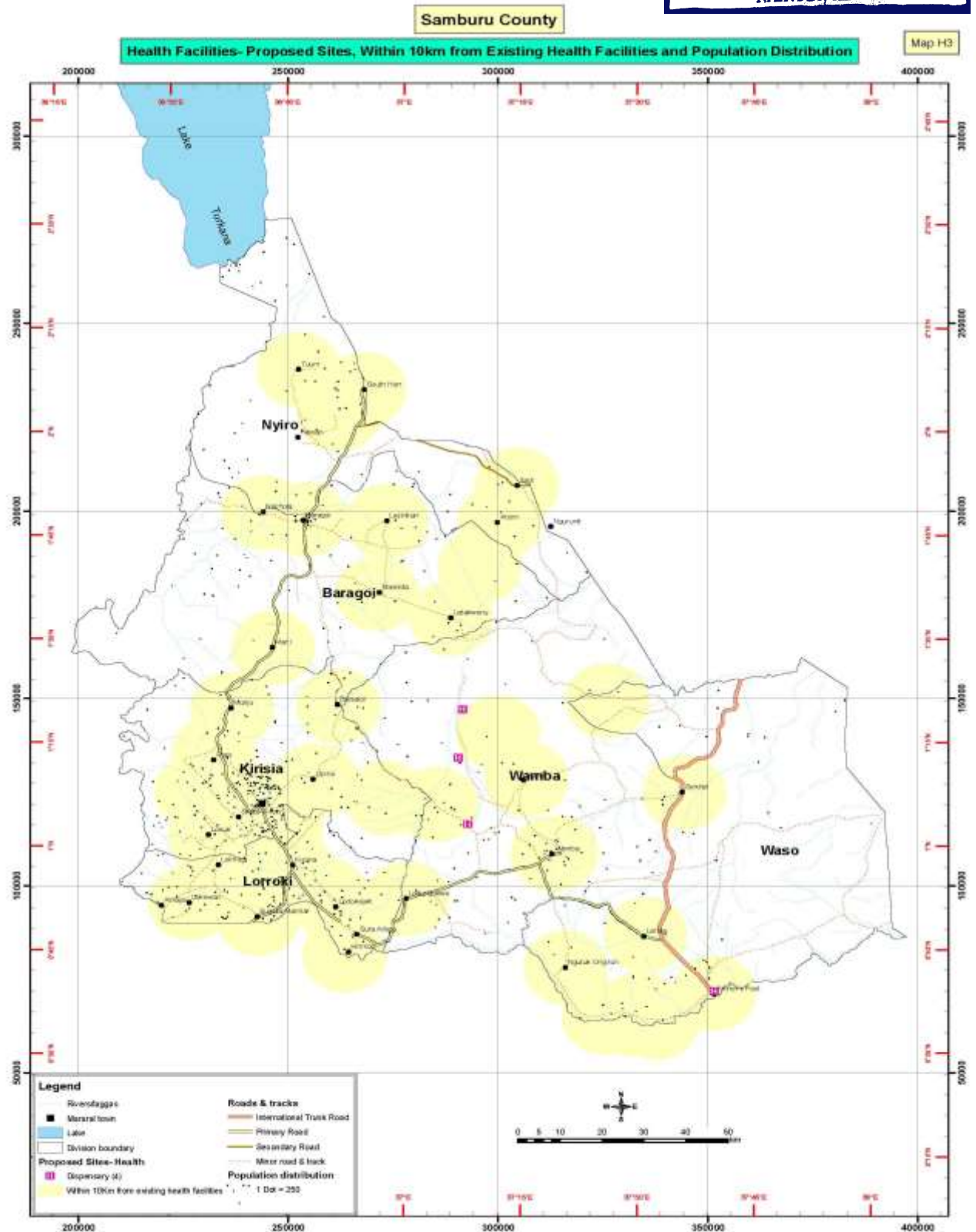
This county ward hosts Marti and Nachola dispensaries. A new health facility is to be constructed at *Logetei* in this financial year.

Ndoto

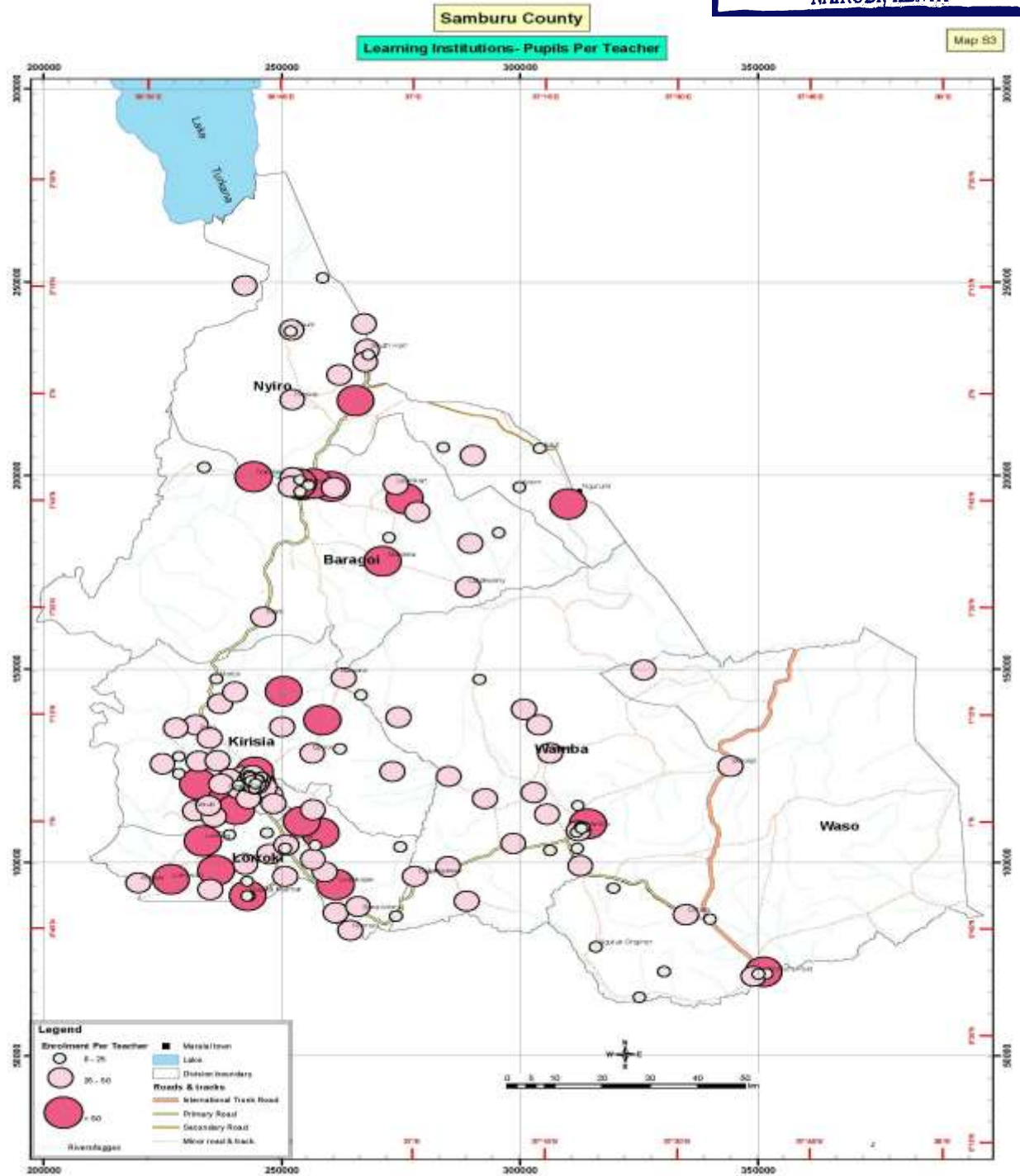
This county ward is where Latakweny, Loikumukum, Seren, Arsim [Lutheran Church], Sererit [Catholic Church] and Lesirikan [SAIDIA] dispensaries are located. A new health facility is to be constructed at *Ura* in this financial year.

Nyiro

This county ward hosts South-Horr Health Centre [Catholic Church], South-Horr, Tuum, Waso Rongai, Parkati, Kawop and Loonjorin dispensaries. A new health facility is to be constructed at *Anderi* in this financial year.

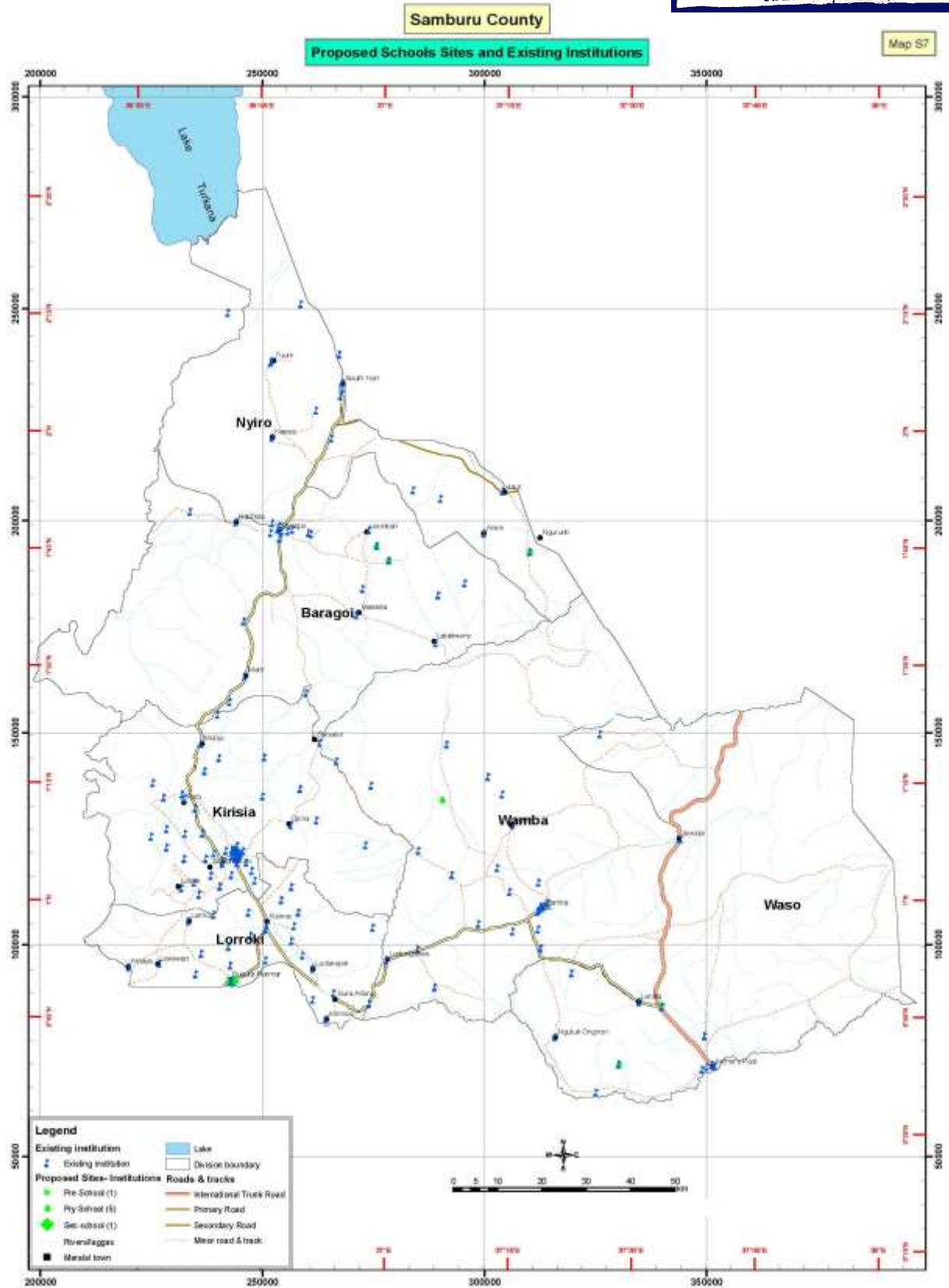


Map 7, depict the proposed sites for new dispensaries in order to reduce the distance to the nearest dispensary from current 20km to within 10km radius.



The spatial plan shows how the distribution of schools in the county and the teacher pupil ratio. The schools are highly concentrated in Samburu Central, Samburu East and North are worst hit with very few schools. There is need therefore for samburu county education focus to shift to the east and north in order to improve access to education to all.

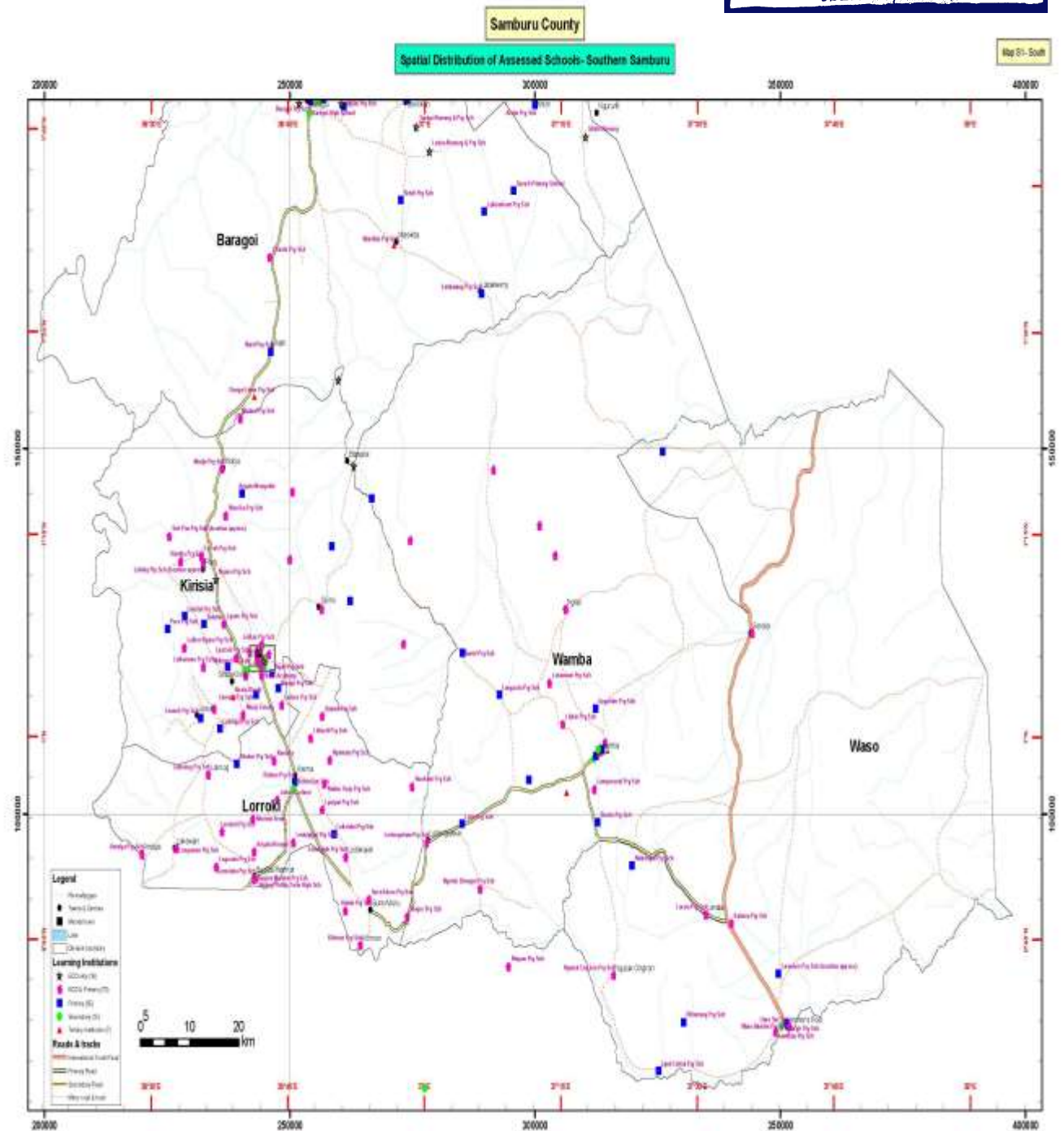
It is worth noting that Waso ward, wamba north, Wamba west, Elbarta ward, Nyiro ward, Nachola ward and Ndoto ward require some additional schools.



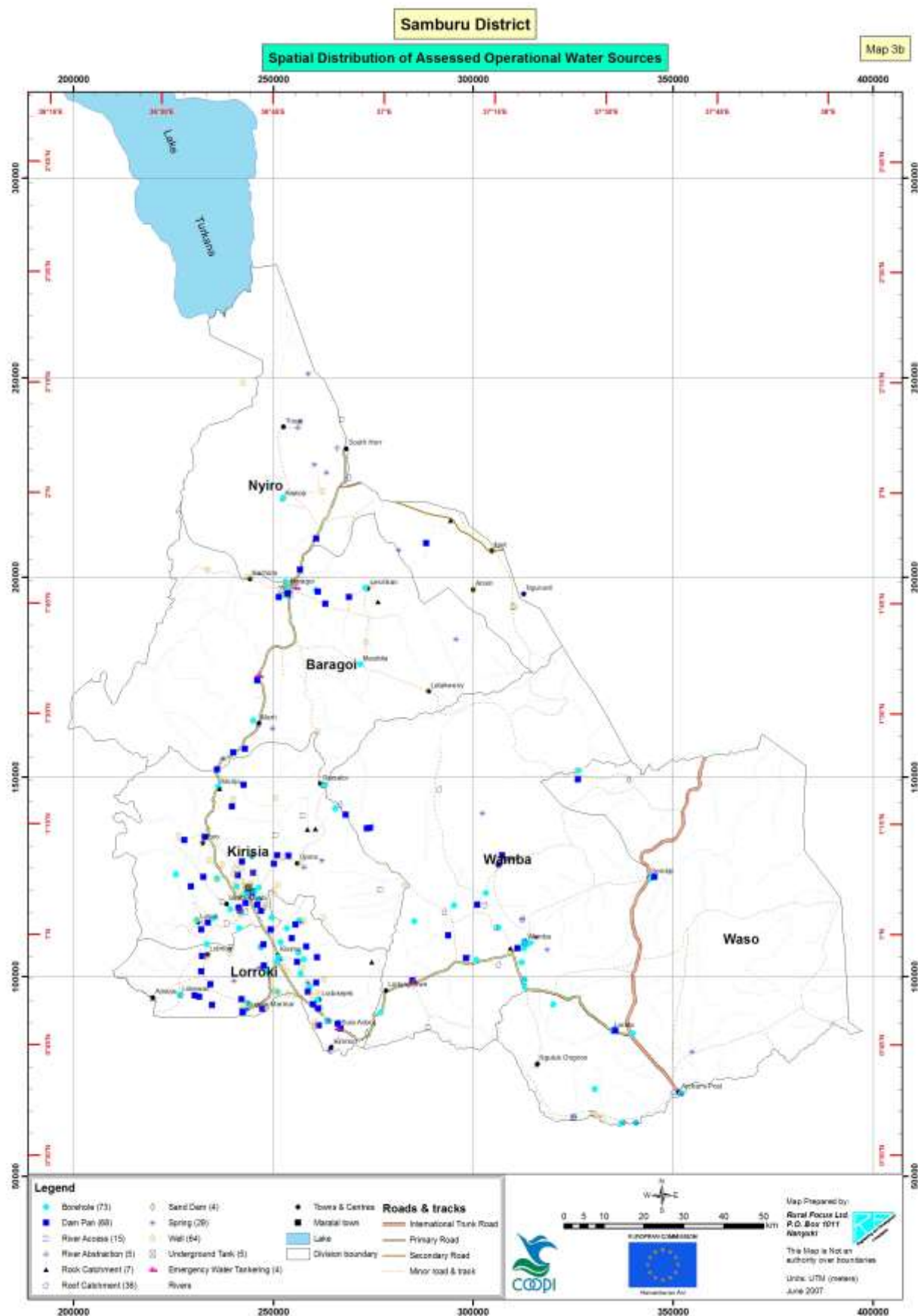
Map 8, shows distribution of schools and other learning institutions.

The following are some facts or data from the ground on education

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Primary school:	County	National
Number of primary schools	135	
Number of teachers	414	
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:20	
Total enrolment	45,090	9,433,493
Gross enrolment Rate	-	110.8
Net enrolment Rate %	73	77.2
Drop-out rate %	12	
Average years of attendance Completion Rate %	5 52	
Retention Rate %	49	
Transition Rate %	43	
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):		
0 – 1 KM	17	
1.1 – 4.9 KM	50	
5 KM and more	33	
Secondary schools:		
Number of secondary schools	15	
Number of teachers	185	
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:20	
Total enrolment	4,422	1,798,587
Gross enrolment Rate %	37	51.4
Net enrolment Rate %	17	24.0
Drop-out rate %	23	
Average years of attendance	4	
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school: %		
0 – 1KM	6	
1.1 – 4.9KM	10	
5KM and more	84	



Map, show the schools in Southern part of Samburu county and it is clear that the schools are located in a linear pattern in towns and centres and along road network.

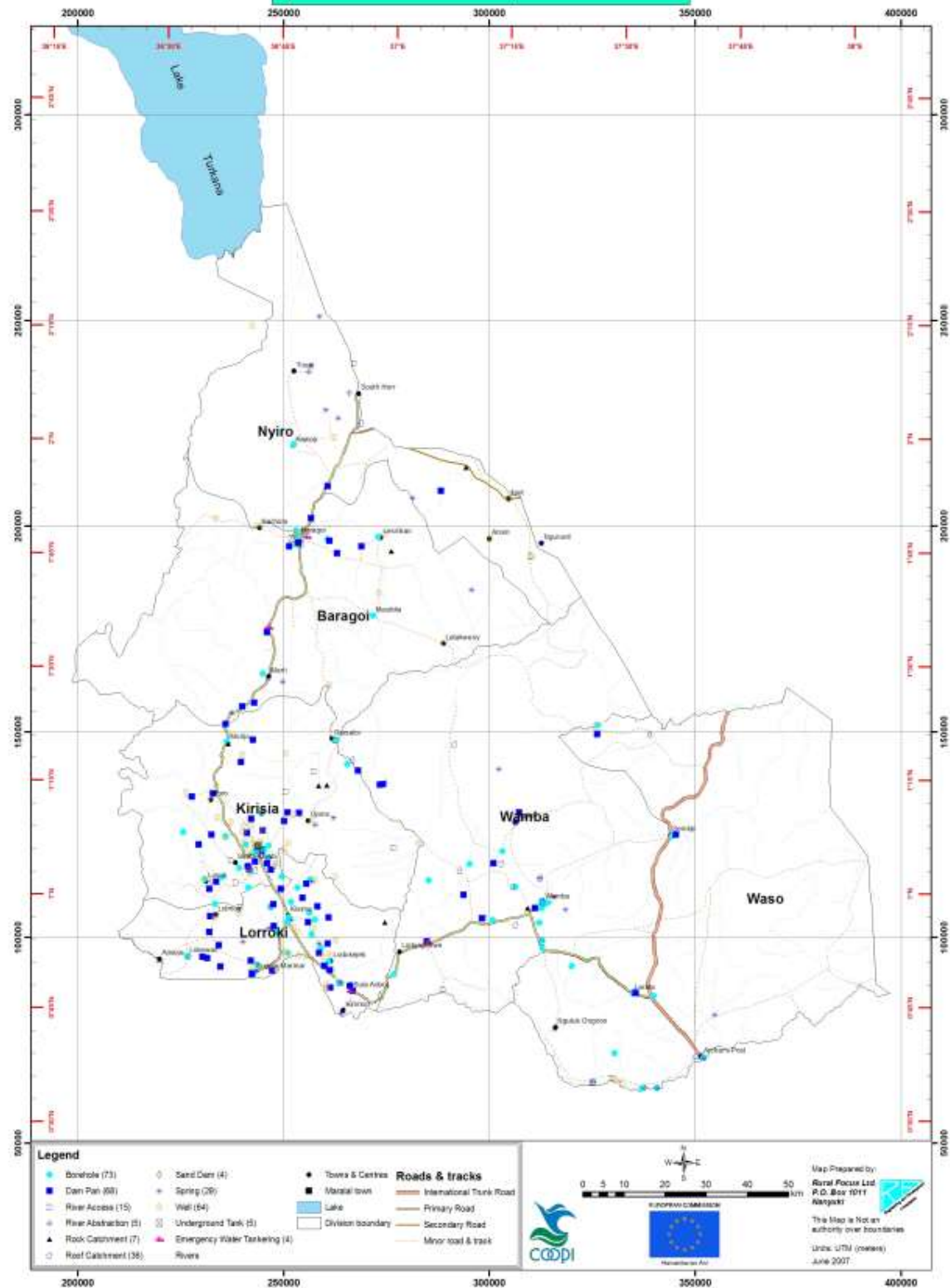


INFORMATION CATEGORY		
Households with access to piped water	11,633	
Households with access to potable water	5,500	
Number of permanent rivers	2	
No. of shallow wells	141	
No. of protected springs	35	
No. of un-protected springs	37	
No. of water pans	112	
No. of Dams	213	
No. of Bore holes	104	
HHs with roof catchment systems	9800	
Mean distance to nearest water point (KM)	5	
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)	County	National
Piped into dwelling	0.9	6.9
Piped	13.5	23.1
Rain/harvested	0.3	0.8

Samburu District

Spatial Distribution of Assessed Operational Water Sources

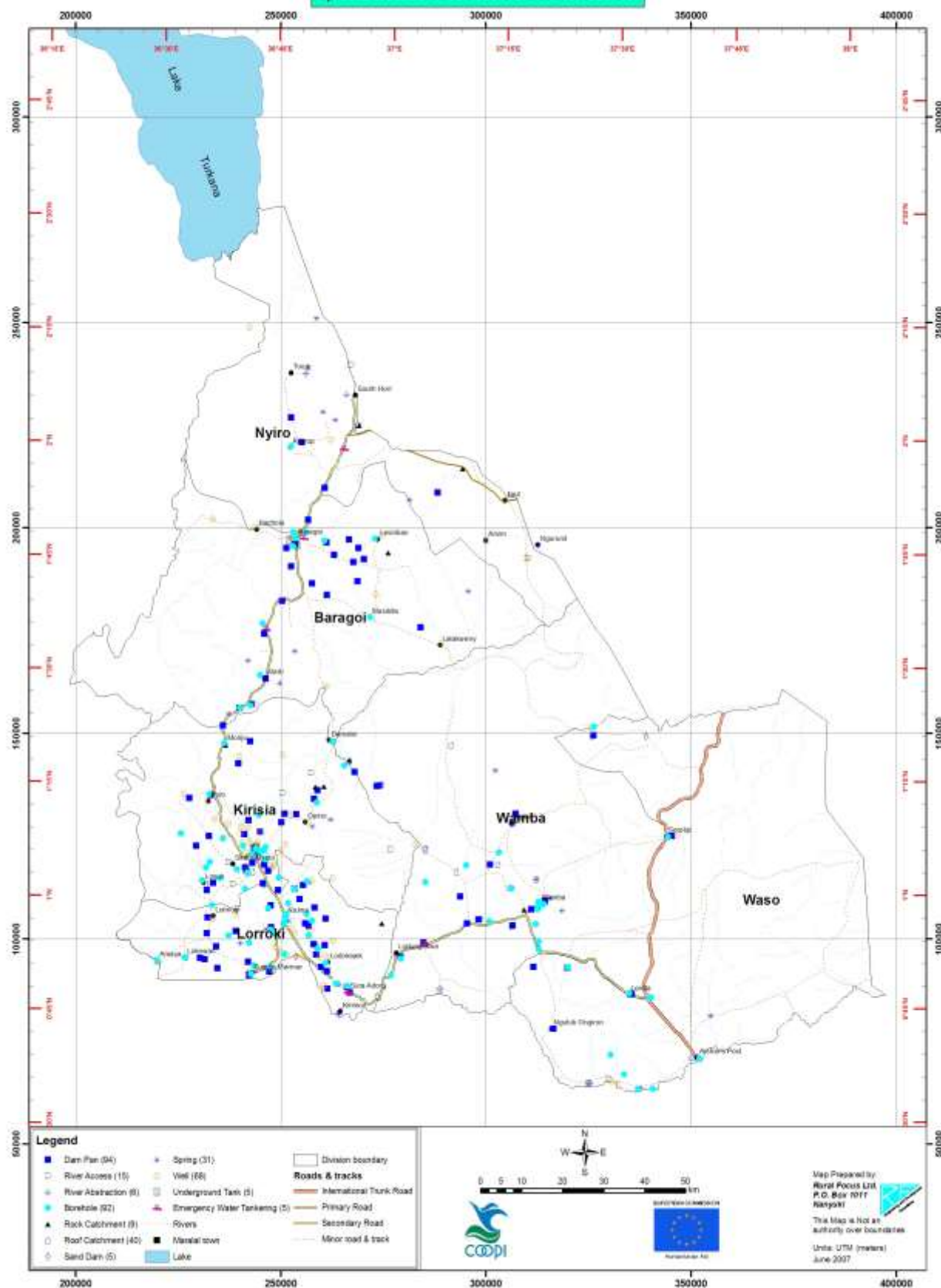
Map 3b



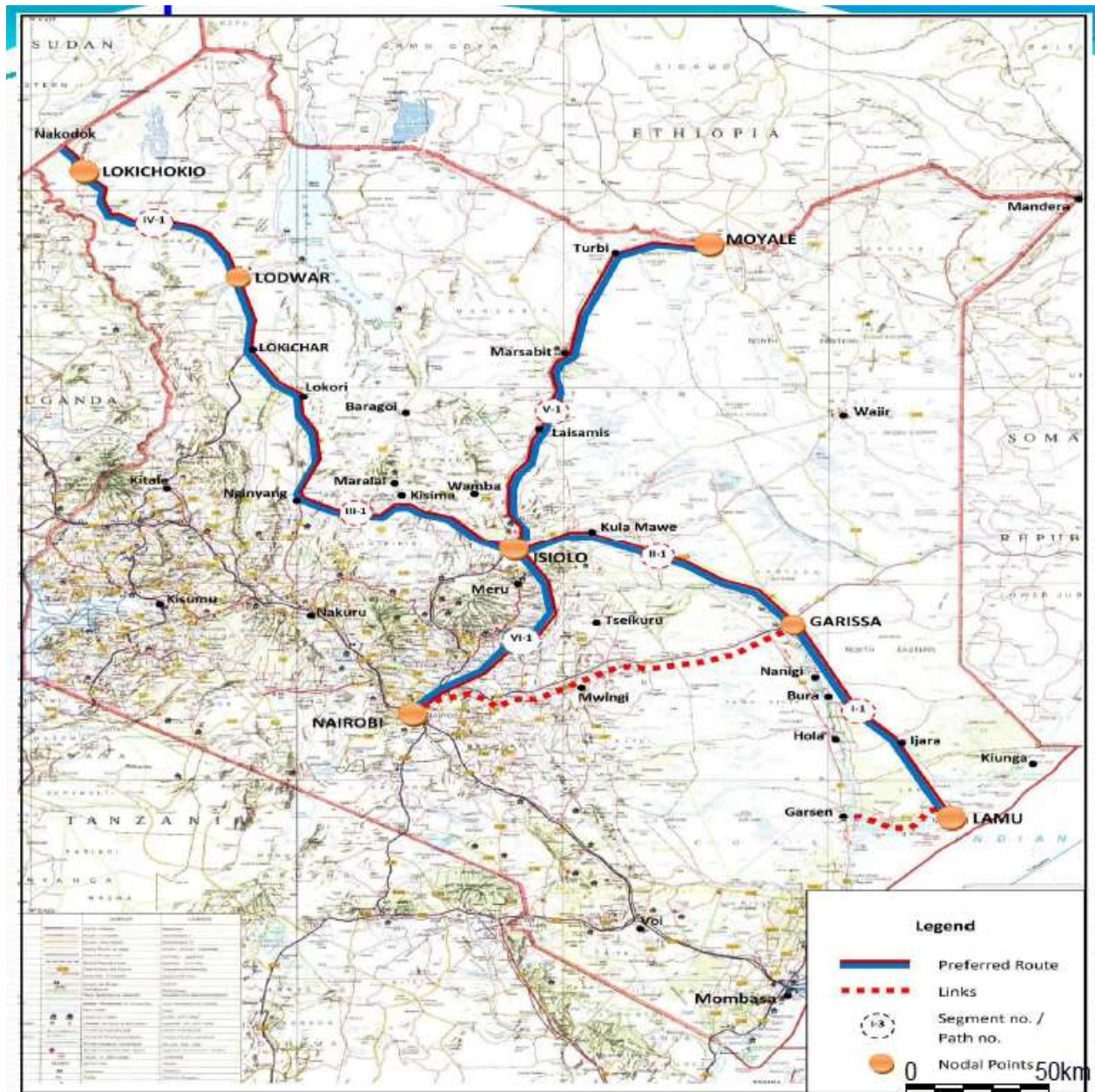
Samburu District

Spatial Distribution of Assessed Water Sources

Map 3a



Map 7: LAPSSET CORRIDOR



The Lamu Port- South Sudan Ethiopian Corridor which is proposed to pass Samburu County and is likely to open up the county which will grow at a very fast rate thus the roads and transport generally in County will be overwhelmed if not well planned. This will facilitate Trade which thus the Transport nightmare in the Centres will have to be improved as proposed to cater for the expected increase in Population growth and economic development

CHAPTER FOUR: LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

This Chapter explain the linkage of the County Development Profile with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, Millennium Development Goals and the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It also analyzes the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. The chapter concludes with a highlight of the issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to MTEF sectors and County functions as given in schedule four of the Constitution 2010.

4.1 CDP Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long term development strategy for Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognisance of the recent developments. The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

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

The Kenya Vision 2030 is phased to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It will also take due cognisance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources. The broad key priority areas which will be the focus of the Second MTP include: employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services; reducing the dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher

investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure; increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports to GDP; implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects including development of LAPSET Corridor; improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continue implementing the Constitution including devolution. County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. This Act along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, therefore calls for preparation of a County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. As such CIDPs will provide the essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 at both levels of Government. County governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation of county development plans. In particular, they are envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties. In addition, counties will need to identify specific projects and programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and MDG goals. The County Development Profiles form the basis for county planning and development process by providing the requisite benchmarks and information required for preparation of the CIDPs.

4.2 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; fire fighting 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. Article 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. Articles 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 prioritisation of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes.

The County Development Profile seeks to provide the baseline information which will guide the execution of the foregoing functions.

4.3 Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the County

4.3.1 Overview

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to ‘free all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty’. The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration. The eight MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development. Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieve the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges. As we pursue development agenda at the county level, we need to fast track the achievement of these goals. With only two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core. This agenda will be cascaded in the Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets both at the national and county levels.

4.3.2 Status of Implementation of the MDGs at the County Level

The following is the status of implementation of the MDGs in the county: Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger The poverty levels have reduced from a high 73 percent to 62 percent as by KIHBS 2007. More efforts need to be directed towards those areas which will ensure that the community is food secure and their daily income has risen beyond one dollar per day. Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

The primary enrolment rate is currently 91percent in the county while literacy level is 20 percent. This has been achieved through the free primary education and literacy programmes of the ministry of education and gender and sports respectively. Strategies to ensure that the remaining nine percent of the primary school going age are enrolled. Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and

Empower Women There exists gender disparity in the County and in eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education in all levels of education; girls' boarding schools would be established in each constituency in the county. These will improve the transition rate of girls from primary to secondary from the current level of 40 percent. Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality Through availability of antenatal care and immunization at the Sub county hospitals in baragoi, maralal and wamba the child mortality rate is currently 40/1000 live births. This needs to reduce further through strategies that will address the quality of life of the mother and the babies. Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health The statistics on maternal health care depict a low state of health; those receiving antenatal care is 11.7percent while contraceptive acceptance is 17.5 percent. Strategies to improve on the status need to be developed Goal 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases Malaria, bronchitis and pneumonia remain the most prevalent diseases. There has been a marked improvement in disease control through effective implementation of health programmes such as distribution of mosquito nets, free anti-malaria drugs etc. Trachoma is another emerging disease which is common within pastoral communities. Immunization, coverage is currently approximated at 65 percent. HIV and AIDS pandemic still remains a key challenge although efforts have been stepped up to reduce the prevalence rate. For instance, the prevalence rate for 2012 stood at 6.8 percent compared to the national average of 6.4 percent. Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability Over 90 percent of Samburu County is Semi-Arid and environmental resources play a critical role in support livelihoods and in poverty reduction. Charcoal burning, destruction of catchment areas and wetlands are key environmental problems facing the county. The main mitigations for environmental degradation are: improved environmental education, strong enforcement of legislations by NEMA and KWS, community participation in environmental conservation as well as strong institutions at local level in the county. The forest cover in the county is 20 percent but the rate of forest losses is 0.5 percent p.a. and adequate mechanism is needed to stop further decline. As per 2009 census report 5000 people engaged in forest activities as in seedling production.

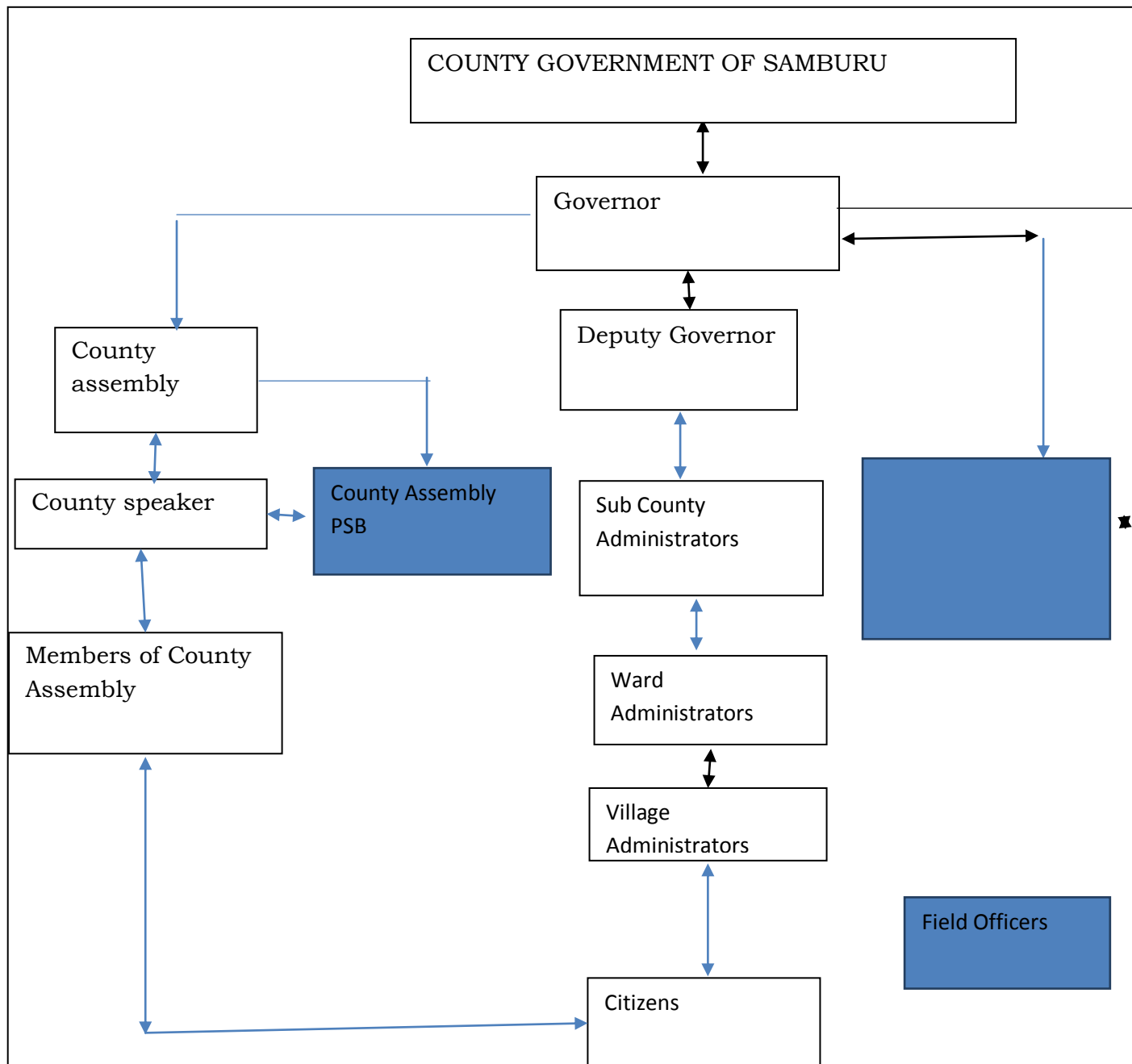
CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. It will outline the stakeholders in the County, and the roles that they play and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts.

Implementation Framework Overview

Previously, the organization of the county was handled at constituency levels. The Member of Parliament was playing leadership role. With the devolved system of governance, the organization of the county is headed by the Governor. The Governor works with support from two leadership groups. The county assembly, its speaker and the members of county assembly, who are elected by county residents, are responsible for making necessary legislation as regard the governance of the county.



5.1. The Governor

In relation to the County Integrated Development Plan, the roles of the Governor as envisaged in the County Government Act include to;

- Recognize the rights and aspirations of the people of Samburu towards self-governance and to this end promote understanding and unity among the residence of this county. The numerous consultative forums that were held in the process of developing this integrated plan justifies the recognition of the people's rights and aspirations
- Explore and identify existing and potential county resources that can be exploited for social and economic gains of his people. This role, in relation to the CIDP was accomplished through the Ward and Sub-county forums that were conducted all over Samburu County with the aim of identifying existing and potential county resources.
- It is also the role of the governor to submit the county plans and policies; in this case the County Integrated Development Plan, to the county assembly for approval.
- The Governor should supervise, manage and implement the County financial budget efficiently to ensure that all funds allocated for development projects in the CIDP are properly accounted for.
- The governor has the mandate to assign to every member of CEC responsibility to ensure discharge of any function within the county and the provision of related services to the people.
- Submit to the county assembly an annual report on the implementation status of the County Integrated Development Plan.
- Ensure proper implementation of both county and national legislation and promote efficient administrative linkages between county government and national government.

5.2 The Deputy Governor

- Shall deputize the governor's functions.
- May be assigned any other responsibilities or portfolio as a member of the county executive committee.

5.3. County Executive Committee Member

Weaving the County Integrated Development Plan to article 183(1) of the constitution and Part V sections 36 and 37 of the county government act, the functions of the County Executive Committee include;

- Monitoring the process of planning, formulation and adoption of the integrated development plan by a city or municipality within the county;
- Assisting a city or municipality with the planning, formulation, adoption and review of its integrated development plan;
- Facilitating the coordination and alignment of County Integrated Development Plans of different cities or municipalities within the county and with the plans, strategies and programmes of national and county governments; and
- Taking appropriate steps to resolve any disputes or differences in connection with the planning, formulation, adoption or review of an integrated development plan.
- Supervision of the administration and delivery of services in the county and all decentralized units and agencies in the county
- Carrying out any function incidental to any of the assigned functions regarding to CIDP
- To draft bills and implement county legislation
- Implementing, within the county, national legislation to the extent that the legislation so requires.
- Managing and coordinating the functions of the county administration and its departments.
- Preparing proposed legislation for consideration by the county assembly.
- Providing the county assembly with full and regular reports on matters relating to the county.
- Prepare departmental budgets to be submitted to the CEC in charge of Finance

5.4 Chief Officers

- Shall be responsible to the respective CEC for the administration of a county department
- Shall be the authorized officer in respect of exercise of delegated power
- Shall perform duties as may be assigned by the Governor
- Chief accounting officer of the department

5.6 Residents

In line with CAP 11 article 174 of the constitution, this CIDP respected the object of devolution of government of giving powers of self-governance to the people and enhancing the participation of the people in the exercise of the powers of the state and in making the decisions affecting them. As such, the residence of Samburu did play their role towards the development of this County Integrated Development Plan through contributions of their wishes and aspirations as well as assisting in identifying the existing and potential county resources. This was enhanced through various consultative forums.

5.7 Role of the county assembly

It is the mandate of county assembly to;

- Receive and approve among other plans and policies, the County Integrated Development Plan for;
- Management and exploitation of county's resources
- Development and management of its infrastructure and institutions
- Approve the borrowing by the county government in accordance with Article 212 of the Constitution
- Approve the budget and expenditure of the county government in accordance with Article 207 of the Constitution, and the legislation contemplated in Article 220(2) of the Constitution, guided by Articles 201 and 203 of the Constitution
- While respecting the principle of separation of powers, the county assembly may exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organ

5.5 County Assembly Speaker

- Chair of county service board(CASB)
- Chair of county assembly vetting committee
- Represents the CA in its relations with other County Assemblies
- He represents and protects the authority of County Assembly
- Presides over the proceedings of the house and ensures they are conducted in accordance with the standing orders
- Organizes and determines business to be conducted in the house
- Receives bills, motions and questions and prepares an order paper for house business
- Ensures that the minorities in the house are given a fair hearing before the will of the majority prevails

- Keeps and maintains the house register and grants permission to members to be absent from sessions appropriately
- He accepts letters of resignation from members and also disciplines them when the situation arises

5.9 Roles of Members of the County Assembly

As stated in the county government act, the roles of MCAs include;

- Maintaining close contact with the electorate and consulting them on issues before or under discussion in the county assembly;
- Presenting views, opinions and proposals of the electorate to the county assembly;
- Attending sessions of the county assembly and its committees;
- Providing a linkage between the county assembly and the electorate on public service delivery; and
- Extending professional knowledge, experience or specialized knowledge to any issue for discussion in the county assembly.
- Through their respective House Committees, the County Assembly will play a critical role in playing an oversight on the implementation of the approved and budgeted projects drawn from the CIDP
- Appropriating funds for expenditure in the county based on CIDP as a county planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly

5.10 County Commissioner

The County commissioners, up to the ward and Chief levels are appointed by Central government and are responsible for the public administration in the county. The County Commissioner is the chair of County Security Committee. He is also a member of County Community Policy Authority in which the Governor is chair. The county directors (Technical officers) are civil servants, appointed by the Public Service Commission. They are responsible for heading their respective devolved sectors in the county (Eg. Agriculture, Education). They are answerable to the Governor through the line CEC

5.11 Stakeholders in the county and their roles

For the success of the development goals of Samburu County, many stakeholders and institutions are involved in the implementation of different activities directed towards achievement of the set targets. These stakeholders have different roles as outlined in the table below

5.12 The Core development agenda:

In its development agenda, the Samburu County government is working in collaboration with various stakeholders which include private entities, development partners and other Autonomous and Semi Autonomous Government Agencies.

Table: Stakeholders in Samburu County

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Roles
People of Samburu County	• Participate in development programs • Provision of revenue in form of fees and other charges, • Custodians of the natural and cultural resources of county
The Executive	• Develop Policy guidelines and sustenance of political will • Give general direction to the objectives of the county. • Provide roadmap to development agenda. • Efficient and effective implementation of policies
County assembly	• Enact enabling legislation. • Oversight in budget issues
MCAs	• Collaboration in implementation and executing programmes • Monitoring and evaluation of projects • Effective participation in all sector meetings; • Professional input and policy direction as appropriate input; • Provision of relevant information and data. • Provide services in the county
NGOs/CSOs/CBOs and Other development partners	• Contribute to policy formulation on county Matters; • Mutual benefit to create a “win-win” situation • Mobilization of funds and development • Provision of technical support, publicity and advocacy • Efficient and effective implementation of policies

CHAPTER SIX: COUNTY RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents budget projections for identified programmes and projects by sector. It also contains an analysis of the County resource envelope, strategies to reduce revenue gaps and interventions to strengthen revenue collection and financial management.

1.2 Budget projections for identified programmes and projects

The following matrix summarises budget projections for identified programmes and projects. It is estimated that an annual investment of Kshs. is required by the County to achieve its developmental goals and objectives. The projected cash flows for the Samburu County government for the next five years will be as follows;

SAMBURU COUNTY GOVERNMENT REVENUE ESTIMATES						
	ITEMS	ESTIMATES 2013/2014	PROJECTED ESTIMATES 2014/2015	PROJECTED ESTIMATES 2015/2016	PROJECTED ESTIMATES 2016/2017	PROJECTED ESTIMATES 2017/2018
	COUNTY GENERATED REVENUE					
	Land Rates	15,000,000	16,500,000	18,150,000	19,965,000	21,961,500
	Single Business Permits	7,000,000	7,700,000	8,470,000	9,317,000	10,248,700
	Total Cess Receipts	8,500,000	9,350,000	10,285,000	11,313,500	12,444,850
	Game Parks/Nature Reserves Fees	175,000,000	192,500,000	211,750,000	232,925,000	256,217,500
	Markets and Slaughter House Fees	3,500,000	3,850,000	4,235,000	4,658,500	5,124,350
	Vehicle Parking Receipts	300,000	330,000	363,000	399,300	439,230
	Solid Waste Disposal Fees	600,000	660,000	726,000	798,600	878,460
	Prospecting Licenses	150,000	165,000	181,500	199,650	219,615
	SUB-TOTAL	210,050,000	231,055,000	254,160,500	279,576,550	307,534,205

RECEIPTS FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT						
Contribution in Lieu of Rates		8,125,140	8,125,140	8,125,140	8,125,140	
Revenue transfer from national government	2,598,305,218	2,858,135,740	3,143,949,314	3,458,344,245	3,804,178,670	
SUB-TOTAL	2,598,305,218	2,866,260,880	3,152,074,454	3,466,469,385	3,812,303,810	
Grants from Donors	100,000,000	110,000,000	121,000,000	133,100,000	146,410,000	
GRAND TOTAL	2,908,355,218	3,207,315,880	3,527,234,954	3,879,145,935	4,266,248,015	
ASSUMPTION						
The Revenue grows by 10% annually.						

1.4 Interventions to reduce revenue gaps and streamline asset and financial management

The County Government will employ the following mechanisms to reduce revenue gaps, and streamline asset and financial management.

1.4.1 Streamline planning and budgeting

The County will streamline its budgeting processes to ensure focus on identified priority programmes and projects. Implementation of these priorities will be staggered over the 5 year period of CIDeP.

1.4.2 Public Private Partnerships

The County Government will explore financing of development programmes and projects through Public Private Partnerships in line with the PPP Act, 2012. To this end, the County will domesticate the PPP Act to establish required structures and systems of engaging the private sector in the county. Furthermore, the County Government will promote and facilitate Feasibility Studies in key infrastructural development programmes and projects to establish viability of PPPs.

1.4.3 Strengthen mechanisms of revenue collection and management

Strengthen mechanisms of mobilizing resources by putting in place payment and management systems and structures that are efficient and effective. There is potential to quadruple current revenue levels by automating payment system and establishing internal control mechanisms in the accounting and financing functions.

1.4.4 Rationalize expenditure

Rationalize expenditure to reduce duplication of efforts and wastage of resources by integrating sectoral plans and budgets.

1.4.5 Asset management

The County Government will undertake an audit of assets with a view develop an asset management systems that will ensure asset registration, asset tagging, disposal of obsolete assets, repossession of illegally allocated assets, and securing title deeds for County Government Land.

1.4.6 Financial Management

The County Government will roll out the implementation of Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS) at all levels. The Financial Management System will include functions such as accounting, financial reporting and auditing to ensure provision of accurate and timely information regarding project resources and expenditures. Use of IFMIS in financial management of projects will:

- Ensure all transactions and balances relating to programs/projects are recorded correctly and completely
- Ensure funds are used for their intended purposes in an efficient and economical way;
- Ensure funds are properly management and flow smoothly, adequately, and predictably in order to meet the objectives of the programmes and projects,
- Enable the preparation of accurate and timely financial reports to provide the County Government with information it needs to meet its fiduciary responsibilities
- Safeguard assets and resources for the programmes and projects.

In order to effectively utilise financial management system, the County Government will ensure that:

- Programmes and projects have adequate number and mix of skilled and experienced finance staff.
- The internal control system conducts an orderly and efficient payment and procurement process, and proper recording and safeguarding of assets and resources.
- The accounting system supports the programmes/projects request for funding and meets its reporting obligations as provided for in the PFMA.
- The system provides financial data to measure performance linked to the output of the programmes/projects.
- Strengthening of internal audit departments to ensure compliance of internal controls systems.

1.5 Specific Strategies to increase current sources of revenue

1.5.1 Samburu National Reserve Revenue

The Samburu National Reserve revenue provides a substantial amount of revenue to the County. There are many forms of revenue from the SNR, which should be optimized.

Table 5.1 summarises recommendations to increase revenue from different types of revenue from Samburu National Reserve Revenue.

Table 5.1: Types of revenue from the SNR	Type of revenue	Current Annual revenue (Kshs)	Target Annual Revenue (Kshs)	Strategies to increase revenue
Park fees (Park entry-visitors)		200 Million	300 Million	☐ Automation of the revenue collection system. ☐ Enforcement of laws and policies. ☐ Reward system for employees.
Royalties		14.5m	20m	☐ Automation of revenue collection. ☐ Introduce the rule of minimum charges for use of SNR Asset.
Aircraft landing		5m	10m	☐ Review charges upwards to cover maintenance of airstrips.
Filming		2m	5m	☐ Review charges – time per person. ☐ Introduce royalties from Films.
Camping fees		5m	10m	☐ Develop policies and guidelines of camping fees. ☒ Automate collection system.
Security fees		To be determined	To be determined	☐ Develop policies and guidelines of security fees. ☐ Automate collection system.
Single Business Permit	10m		20m	☐ Census & database
Resident Vehicle permit	1m		5m	☐ Census & database
Vehicle/guide entry	5m		10m	☐ automation

1.5.2 Other sources of revenue

There are other diverse productive economic activities in Samburu County that present opportunities for diversifying sources of revenue to create a broad and sustainable revenue base. The County government will seek to reform its revenue base system to introduce effective and efficient revenue collection and management systems.

Table 5.2: Other sources of revenue Type of revenue	Current annual revenues (Kshs)	Target annual revenues (Kshs)	Strategies
Energy sector	TBD	TBD	☐ Develop laws and regulations on payment of rates/rents from investments in the energy sector (power stations and power passing through from Mbutaput Power Hub)
Rates/rents	TBA	30m	☐ Valuation rolls in all towns. ☐ Automate payment system. ☐ Resolve pending court cases. ☐ Approve development plans
Single Business Permit urban centres	TBA	25m	☐ Annual Business Census. ☐ Automate payment census. ☐ Enforce compliance system.
Levies on Livestock Trade	To be determined	10m	☐ Create new markets e.g. at lekuru and Tanga ☐ Secure all sale yards. ☐ Review payment system - charge at entry for every cow and goat ☐ Establish auction yards. ☐ Ban transportation of livestock at night.

Levies on agriculture Produce: ☐ Wheat ...m ☐ Barley ...m ☐ Maize ...m ☐ Potatoes ...m ☐ Vegetables ...m	TBA Enforcement mechanisms	5m	☐ Establish way bridge at every exit point(Archers Post, Suguta Mar-Mar,Yare) ☐ Way Bridge at Loosuk ☒ develop relevant laws & regulations. ☐ Review payment system – automate.
Street Parking Fees	To be determined	To be determined	☐ Introduce street parking fees in Maralal Town. ☐ Designated parking spaces
Matatu/Bus Park/Taxis/Motorbikes	To be determined	2m	☐ Automate payment system. ☐ Introduce levies for Motorbikes.
Quarry/ sand	To be determined	1.5m	☐ Designate areas for quarries and sand harvesting. ☐ Automate payment system.
Plot Transfers	To be determined	5m	☐ Automate payment system
Slaughter Slab/Houses	To be determined	3m	☐ Review rates. ☐ Automate payment system.
Open Air Markets	To be determined	2m	☐ Open new air markets and collect revenue from traders. ☐ Build structures for control
Rent from houses/facilities	To be determined	1m	☐ Audit of buildings/facilities. ☐ Review rent rates.
Building Plans/Survey/		5m	☐ System

Targets:

- *Contributions of at least 500 Million per year for 5 years*

1.6 Resource Mobilization

1.6.1 Broaden the donor base

A broader donor base is essential if the county government is to meet its mandate and the proposed development interventions. The county has other development actors on the county undertaking development interventions across the various sectors. However, these donors are not adequate to cover all the areas in the county.

In addition to efforts to increase the number of new development actors, the county government will seek a greater proportion of its required resources from new sources. Many development actors in the county currently fund awareness, civic education and community empowerment initiatives. The county government proposes to increase the volume and the proportion of financial contributions from development cooperation and multilateral funding windows for donors as well as in-kind contributions.

Targets:

- *At least 15% of total contributions to county government financial requirements be from non-governmental development actors sources by 2018*
- *At least three new development donor/partner identified and facilitated per year*

1.6.2 Increase proportion of in-kind support

Important elements of the county government that will require support by partners include logistical, technical, research and human resources requirements. The county government will actively engage partners including the national government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academic and technical institutions, and the private sector to generate in-kind resources in support of the projects and programmes contained in this CIDP.

Target:

- *In-kind support with a value of at least KES 200 million per year is targeted.*

1.6.3 Expand support from the private sector

The Vision 2030 puts emphasis on mechanisms that encourages Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in development strategies adopted. Consequently, the county government will replicate those mechanisms to ensure that most of the development interventions proposed in the CIDP are implemented under PPP to ensure faster development. Corporate sponsorships in form of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) will also be encouraged and sustained.

Target:

- *Financial contributions to the county government from private sector and corporate entities of approximately KES 150m annually*

1.6.4 Predictability of Funding

Execution of the proposed projects and programmes in the CIDP between 2013/14 – 2018/19 Financial Years relies upon predictable funding. Bound by the Constitution of Kenya and the relevant Laws the county government requires predictable funding to ensure timely delivery of the interventions proposed. The county government will aim to implement several strategies including: improving timeliness of payments and written pledges, and increasing the proportion of contributions.

1.6.5 Resources for Capital Development

The county government will endeavor to engage in Public Private Partnerships for other developments that cannot be funded by devolved funds. This will be possible through creating an enabling environment for investors both for local and international. The county will legislate for favorable levy exemption for these investors and provide land as an incentive for some time that will later revert back to the community. The county will also hold annual investment conference to show case the county's potential.

This investment will target Wheat, Milk, Grain Milling, Irrigation in the low-lands of the county, Power generation (wind), Tourism and Mineral Mining.

1.6.6 Development Partners

The County plans to solicit the continued support from donors and development partners to fill the resources gap in the CIDP budget. The relationship between the County and the development partners will be strengthened by among other things, developing strategic networking and collaborations based on the needs and policy direction of the County. Funds have been invested in capital development and capacity building through these projects. Resource mobilization over the plan period will be enhanced through more partnerships and fund raising.

1.6.7 Exploiting the Untapped Resources

The county is endowed with vast resources, both natural and human resources. The county government therefore plans to source revenue through levies on products and services generated through different economic activities in the county. Exploitation of natural resources such as conducive climate and environment for sports training, forests, escarpments and sceneries for tourism attraction, as well as utilizing the stakeholders for investments in county projects.

1.6.8 Value Addition and industrial development

The county has prioritized development of value addition and industrial projects to the first two years of the plan. These will in turn generate funds for development of other sectors and projects. The major sectors to be targeted are livestock and agriculture sector.

1.6.9 Strategies for Assets and Financial Management

The County will redirect its resources to the strategic priority areas while striving to eliminate wastages by among others. It will also strengthen the County's expenditures management system (M & E) and formulate total quality management strategies that will enhance waste reduction. The county also proposes to automate the operations of all public offices to reduce recurrent expenditure, enhance cost management, and increase efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of service.

1.6.10 Resource Management and Financial Efficiency

The implementation of the identified projects and programmes contained in this CIDP is geared towards improving the livelihood of the county residents through improved incomes and social welfare.

In this regard, public spending should not be seen as an end in itself but the basis for achieving development objectives outlined in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan of Kenya Vision 2030. The focus of the 2013/14 – 2017/18 will therefore be on programmes aimed at enhancing economic growth, increasing employment opportunities, reducing poverty and promoting equity in line with the new constitution

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 introduced fundamental changes to Public financial management and specifically to the budget process. In particular, the Constitution established two levels of government, providing different functions to each level. The National Government is expected to provide support to the county governments to ensure that service delivery is not disrupted.

1.6.11 Management, Allocation and Disbursement of Resources

The management and disbursement of funds in the county government can be improved through initiation and reinforcement of results based management practices across the

county government departments to enhance delivery and tracking capacities; strengthening donor relations; and, systemize performance monitoring of programmes.

1.6.12 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

The Government adopted the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) approach to budgeting in the FY 2000/2001 whose key objectives were to link policy, planning and budgeting and ensure stakeholders' participation in budget making process. One of the MTEF process successes has been the ability to link the Government Budget to the National Policies and Plans.

In addition, vital lessons have been learned since the adoption of the MTEF process. The key lesson learned is that the involvement of the key stakeholders throughout the budget making process has been weak particularly at the devolved level and that the MTEF Sector Working Groups (SWGs) which provide an entry point for stakeholders' participation in budget making process has only existed at the national level thus leading to a lack of an institutionalized framework for public participation in the budget making process

1.6.13 Utilize results-based management system

The Results Based Management System (RBMS) will strengthen the county work planning, budget and programmatic monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The RBMS includes performance management and capacity building systems for county government staff to deliver on work plan targets and reporting requirements to secure subsequent funding and ensure value for money in development implementations.

In meeting the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 2012, the county government will develop and maintain computer based financial management systems to enhance efficiency and transparent financial disbursements and management.

Target

- systematically utilize the results based management system to guide the distribution and expenditure of resources

CHAPTER SEVEN: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECT

7.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a highlight of programmes identified in various forums including, Vision 2030 and the first MTP dissemination forums; MTEF consultative forums; the 2nd MTP Consultations and other development consultations at other devolved levels. The chapter presents the projects and programmes as follows; Ongoing projects, (flagship and others), stalled projects, outstanding proposed projects and new proposals. The information is presented based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework budgeting system. Nine sectors have been used, namely, Agriculture and Rural Development; General Economic, Commercial and Labor Affairs; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; Environmental Protection, Water and Housing; Health; Education; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and International Relations; and Social Protection Culture and Recreation. For each of the MTEF sectors, the national sector vision and mission are stated. In addition, the county's response to the sector vision and mission and the role of the stakeholders are explained. Finally, the priorities identified during the Medium Term Plan (2013-2017) county consultations are presented as new proposals. Cross Cutting issues in each sector are also included. This information represents views of a wide cross-section of stakeholders. The county leadership is encouraged to initiate developments along this suggested programmes and projects in addition to others that they might find to be of equal importance in terms of impact.

7.1 Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary and Fisheries

The Sector comprises the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary and Fisheries Development. The Sector contributes about 59.5percent to the County economy and therefore plays a major role towards poverty reduction and creation of employment opportunities to the County inhabitants. The Sector is envisaged to play a significant role towards achievement of the targets set in the Vision 2030, especially the Economic Pillar.

7.2 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is: To be a modern, innovative and commercially-oriented agriculture sector that will actualizes food security and economic prosperity of the people of Samburu County.

The mission of the sector is: To empower farmers in the county with information, technology and resources that will ensure enhanced production in the agricultural and livestock sector as well as access to markets.

7.3 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In agriculture, the county shall focus on increased agricultural production through increased acreage of land put under cultivation coupled with mechanization program in the highlands with high potential for cash crops e.g. wheat and barley and food crops like maize, beans, Irish potatoes.

The area under crop cultivation will be increased from the estimated 8,000 hectares for cash crops and 4000 hectares for food crops to 14,000 hectares and 15,000 hectares, respectively..

There will also be a focus on timely provision of quality certified seeds appropriate to each agricultural zone in the county. Further, farmers will need to use fertilizers to increase production/output per acre.

To reduce over reliability on rain fed agriculture, the county shall undertake irrigation projects in strategic areas as will be informed by feasibility studies conducted prior to implementation. Green house technology will also be undertaken to improve horticulture in the county. Emphasis will also be given to drought resistant crops in areas receiving low rainfall.

There will be rapid response by veterinary department to disease outbreaks as well as regular vaccination against diseases. Livestock department program shall focus on improved livestock production through better breeds, better animal husbandry and improved livestock marketing. Poultry, bee keeping and fisheries will also be brought on board the livestock development agenda.

7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The departments of Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary, and fisheries will guide other stakeholders to contribute towards meeting the vision and mission of the sector. NGOs and CBOs in the County shall continue with their activities to ensure that the core goals of the sector are met.

Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Agriculture sector development support programme (ASDSP)	Farmers training, coordinating community agricultural projects, funding farmer value chain development groups
Civil society organizations and FBOs which include world vision, ACTED, PGDP, CODES, Child fund, farm Africa, SIDEP	Farmers training, implementing community projects, drought emergency interventions, peace building, extension services
Kenya red cross	Farmers training, implementing community projects, drought emergency interventions, peace building, extension services
UN organizations e.g World food program, FAO	Food security interventions, drought emergency interventions.
Financial & micro finance institutions e.g banks, SACCOs	Provision of credit facilities, farmer capacity building
Input supplies eg. Agro vets	Supply of agricultural, livestock and vet inputs, farmer capacity building

Research institutions e.g KARI, ILRI	Research in appropriate technology and information on new technology
Farmers' groups and organization	Implement projects and programs, mobilization and advocacy
Other government departments and agencies	Involved in projects identification and planning, collaboration/ complement and other specialized services

7.5 SUB-SECTOR PRIORITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES

a) Agriculture

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Capacity building	Limited technical staff	Development of Irrigation.
	Over dependency on livestock	Diversification of farming ventures
Crop productivity	Inadequate rainfall that is poorly distributed both over space and time	Promotion of green greenhouse technology
	Limited utilization of traditional high value crops	Promotion of traditional high value crops
	Communal land ownership	Expansion of cultivated area
	Minimal use of fertilizers	Promotion of use of farm yard manure
	Limited use of certified seeds	Enhance use of certified seeds
	Crops pests and diseases	Promote use of pesticides and herbicides
	Insecurity due to cattle rustling - This has resulted to large tracks of high Agricultural potential land being left bare after people migrated to safer areas.	Inter tribal peace dialogue
	Poor road networks.	Improvement of infrastructure

	Wildlife/livestock menace- these results to crop damage and losses.	Support farmers in fencing of farms
Crop commodities marketing	Limited post harvest management	Enhance post harvest management techniques
	Use of traditional stores	Promote modern stores
	Limited linkage to markets	Promote marketing of crop products

b) Livestock and veterinary

Priorities	Constraints/challenges	Strategies
Livestock sub-sector capacity to delivers services	Low funding levels	Increase funding levels
	Low staffing levels	Staff recruitment
	Inadequate transport facilities, tools and equipments	Enhance Transport Capacity
	Inadequate ICT facilities	Enhance ICT Capacity
	Inadequate office accommodation for staff in the county headquarters and field officers	Construction of permanent office Accommodation
General security	Cattle rustling, road banditry,	Improve security
	Trans-boundary conflicts	
Livestock Productivity	Low livestock productivity	Improve breeding services
	Low adoption of proven technologies	Support demand driven livestock research and extension services
	The high cost of livestock feeds and other inputs	Control the cost of livestock feeds and other inputs in the county
	Seasonal fluctuation of feed and water availability	Improve availability of high quality livestock feeds and water
	Prevalence of livestock diseases, pests and predators	Improve animal disease and pest control

	Environmental degradation	Control rangeland degradation
	The county experiences recurrent droughts with increasing frequency that lead to livestock losses	Develop drought contingency plan
Livestock marketing and commercialization	Inadequate market access and value addition	Increase market access for livestock and livestock produce through; Improving market infrastructure, Improving management and dissemination of market information, Enhancing the capacity of livestock marketing groups, Promoting value addition in livestock, livestock products and by-products,
Livestock Policy and Legislation	Inappropriate policy and legal environment	Develop and domesticate appropriate Policy and Legislations
Improved disease surveillance and control	Inadequate capacity in disease surveillance, control and vaccination	Improve surveillance, disease control and vaccination

c) Fisheries

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Capacity building	No staff and other institutions	Employ staff Establish a County office Carry out feasibility studies Formation of fish farmers groups
Fish productivity	Limited water bodies	Excavation of fishponds, dams,
	Limited Fish seeds (fingerling)	Provision of fingerlings
	Limited fish technologies	Employ /introduce modern fish technologies
	Limited fish knowledge	Capacity build the farmers
	Cultural beliefs	Sensitization, create awareness, capacity building
	Prevalence of diseases and pests	Disease surveillance, control and data bank
	No fish farm trials	Establish fish farm trials
	No fisheries statistics	Baseline survey and develop a data bank
	No bulking units	Establish bulking units

Fish marketing	Lack of fish infrastructures (preservation facilities, cold chain facilities, receptors,)	Provision of fish infrastructures and equipments
	Market not organized	Establish fish committees
	No institutions to promote marketing	Stakeholders forums to promote fish,
	No collection of fish cess	
Fish regulation and compliance	Limited regulations	Develop and Domesticated appropriate fish policy and legislation

Projects and programmes (on-going projects/programmes, priority activities identified during MTP2 consultations, flagship projects in the county)

1) On-going projects/Programmes

PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
Traditional high value crops in the entire County	To enhance food security	Reach 3,500 farmers Promote drought tolerant maize, beans, cowpeas, sorghum and pearl millet	Farmers capacity building Land preparation Provision of seeds Harvest and retrieval of seeds
Improved Food Security in ASALS Project in Logorate	To enhance food security To improve incomes among farmers Employment creation	Reach 1500 people Produce 3000 bags of maize	Farmers capacity building Land preparation Provision of seeds Harvest and storage of produce
Improved food security initiatives in Samburu County	To enhance food security To improve incomes among farmers Employment creation	Reach 25,000 farmers Produce 35,000 bags of maize	Farmers capacity building Land preparation Post harvest management

2) New projects proposals

a) agriculture

Name of project	Target area/ward	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Budget estimate
Timely provision of region appropriate Certified Seeds to enhance crop production.	Suguta, Loosuk, Poro, Lodokejek, Angata Nanyekie, Baawa, Maralal, Wamba East, Wamba west, Wamba North, Elbarta, Nyiro, Nachola and Ndoto.	1	-To increase crop harvest/production -To increase productivity per unit area	- Establish 28,500 ha of land under crops. -Increase maize yield to 35 bags per ha, beans to 18 bags per ha, cowpeas to 16 bags per ha	Purchase and distribute certified seeds Incorporate farm yard manure into farms Plant crops on well prepared land	Maize 35 million Beans 60 million Cowpeas 28.7 million G/grams 8.3 million P/peas 5.2 million Tomatoes 0.3 million Training expenses 0.8 million Operation costs 4 million
Provision of pesticides/herbicides to enhance plant disease control	Suguta, Loosuk, Poro, Lodokejek, Angata Nanyekie, Baawa, Nachola, Nyiro, Elbarta, Wamba East, Wamba West and Maralal	2	-To minimize crop loss from pests and diseases -To enhance traceability of pest use in crop produce	Use adequate pesticides for 28,500 ha	Acquire appropriate pesticides and herbicides	Herbicides 1.2 million 3 million pesticides Training and operation costs 2 million
Purchase and distribute fertilizers	Suguta, Loosuk, Poro, Lodokejek, Angata Nanyekie, Baawa Maralal, Wamba	2	To enhance crop production -To increase	Use adequate fertilizer for 12,000 ha under	Purchase and distribution of appropriate	45 million

	East, Elbarta, Nyiro, and Ndoto.		productivity per unit area	irrigation and high rainfall areas	fertilizers	
Purchase and distribution of farm implements	Suguta, Loosuk, Poro, Lodokejek, Angata Nanyekie, Baawa, Maralal, Wamba East, Wamba West, Wamba North Elbarta, Nyiro, Nachola and Ndoto.	10	To increase area under cultivation for enhanced crop production.	Purchase farm tools for 15,000 farmers	Purchase and distribute farm implements	95 million
To conduct farmers trainings	Suguta, Loosuk, Poro, Lodokejek, Angata Nanyekie, Baawa Maralal, Wamba East, Wamba West, Wamba North, Elbarta, Nyiro, Nachola and Ndoto.	1	To build the capacity of farmers in order to improve crop husbandry practices.	Reach a total of 56,000 farmers	Conduct farmers trainings	58 million
Increase acreage under cultivation	Suguta, Loosuk, Poro, Lodokejek, Angata Nanyekie, Baawa, Maralal, Wamba East, Elbarta, Nyiro, and Ndoto.	1	To increase food production in the county	Open up 25,500 ha of land	Conduct awareness campaigns and forums Open up new lands	260 million
Extension services	One agriculture extension officer in each of the 15 wards	1	To enhance farmers capacity on crop husbandry -To reach more new	Liaise with the County Public Service Board to employ 15 extension	Recruitment of extension officers	50 million

			farmers	workers		
Fencing	Suguta ward, Loosuk, Poro, Lodokejek, Angata Nanyekie, Baawa, Maralal, Wamba East, Ebarta, Nyiro, and Ndoto	2	To reduce crop loss/destruction by both wild life and livestock.	To fence a total area of 25,500 ha (new land opened)	Purchase and distribution of barbed wire.	5 Million
Enhance Mechanization in the county	Suguta ward, loosuk, 6 tractors for Maralal ward, 4 tractors in each of the following wards; Suguta ward, Loosuk, Poro, Lodokejek, Angata Nanyekie. 2 tractors in each of the following wards; Wamba east, Baawa, Elbarta, Nyiro. 1 tractor each in wamba north, wamba West and Ndoto.	1	To increase the number of acreage put under cultivation To promote early land preparations	Acquire 37 tractors Liaise with the County Public Service Board to employ 37 plant operators	Purchase tractors- with complete implements including trailer Operationalize the tractors Train plant operators Maintain machineries	Tractors 220 Million Plant operators 100 Million Maintenance of machines 150 million
Irrigation schemes	Wamba East (Wamba town and Gogoltim), Waso ward (Archers), Wamba West	4	To increase land under crop production	Start 12 small irrigation schemes	Carry out feasibility studies for schemes	675 million

	(West gate, Loijuk swamp, Lodungokwe), Wamba North (Ngilai, Oromoidei), Suguta (Amayia) Lodokejek (Kisma and Lmisigiyoi, Baawa, Nkiloriti, Ngamata, Laankaitolia), Nachola, Tuum, Losurkoi, Barsaloi, Lulu, Elbarta, Waso,		To enhance crop yield productivity To enhance horticultural production	Feasibility studies for 15 schemes Open up 3,000 ha of land under irrigation	Construct pans and dams Lay out the schemes and operationalize Training of farmers on irrigation technologies	
Green houses and demonstration (horticulture)	Suguta (Longewan, Lolmolog, Llogorate, Suguta town), Loosuk (Nkapune, Nomprengei, Lloonkobon, Lankaitolia & Nkopeliani), Poro (seketet, Sawan, Nauneri, Mugur & Loiting), Lodokejek, Angata Nanyekie, Baawa, Maralal, Wamba North (Ngilai, Nairimirimo), Wamba West (West gate and Lodungokwe), Wamba	3	To enhance horticultural production To enhance crop yield productivity To increase land under crop production	Install 150 green houses thus 10 for each ward	Purchase green houses and irrigation kits Train farmers on green houses technology Carry out value addition and nutrition aspects on the produce from the green houses	120 million (75 houses and 55 operations)

	East(Gogoltim, Wamba river), Elbarta, Nyiro, and Ndoto Waso.					
Cereal stores	Logorate, Angata Rongai, Longewan, Lolmolog, Loosuk, Seketet, Sirata, Lemisigiyo,	5	To minimize crop produce damage To enhance accessibility of food to all the communities in Samburu	Construct 8 modern stores Store 1 million bags of maize 0.8 million bags of beans	Train farmers on post harvest management Construct stores Transport cereals to stores	40 million
Formation of farmer associations to assist in marketing	Lolmolog, Longewan, Logorate, Loosuk, Poro, Lpartuk, Angata Nanyekie and Maralal.	1	To enhance farmers accessibility to credit Promote farming as a business	6 farmer cooperative groups formed.	Training of farmers on group dynamics Linking of farmer groups to markets	2 million
Legislation to protect County farmers from unfair external competition	County assembly	1	To promote conducive and viable environment for farming.	Consolidate County agricultural Law in tandem with National law.	Develop bills for County Assembly	0.35 million
Creation of fund to buy excess cereals from farmers.	Lodokejek, Suguta, Loosuk, Angata Nanyekie, Maralal, Poro	11	To promote farming as a business To enhance food	Reach 30,000 farmers	Train farmers on entrepreneurship skills Link farmer	1 million

	and Baawa.		accessibility to the communities		to banking institutions Train farmers on money literacy	
Support farmers – traders forums as a strategy to commercialization and contract farming	Lodokejek, Suguta ward, Lloosuk ward, Angata Nanyekie ward, Maralal ward, Poro ward and Baawa ward.	12	To promote farming as a business To enhance food accessibility to the communities To minimize risks in farming by future market strategy	Reach 30,000 farmers Link farmers to 6 agro-processing investors	Train farmers on future markets Link farmers to agro-processors	1.8 million
Milling of maize	Loosuk, Lolmolog, Longewan and Tuum	13	To promote investment through capital accumulation	Start 2 milling plants Reach 10,000 farmers	Train farmers on value addition Link farmers to agro-processors	2 million
Canning of fruits	Nyiro, Elbarta, Poro, Nachola, Loosuk, Suguta, Angata Nanyekie, Maralal, Wamba East, Baawa	14	To promote investment through capital accumulation To enhance marketing	Start 2 canning agro-processing plants	Train farmers on value addition Link farmers to agro-processors	2 million
Promotion of drought tolerant Crops	Nyiro, Elbarta, , Nachola, Wamba North , Archerspost, Ngilai, Kirimon,	15	To enhance food Security	Assist 10,000 farmers	Purchase and distribute certified seeds	30 Million

	Maralal, Wamba East, Baawa, Suguta					
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b) Livestock production

Name of Project	Target Area	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Budget estimate (5yrs)
Improvement of livestock breeds	All the 15 wards (county wide)	1	To promote livestock breeding technologies To increase livestock productivity (milk, meat)	750 Bulls 1500 bucks 1500 rams	Sensitize the communities about the project Conduct breeding trainings Identify the beneficiaries Procure and distribute the breeding bulls and bucks/rams Regular monitoring and supervision on the performance of the breeds	300,000,000
Support poultry farmers with breeding stock (cockerels/chicks)	All the 15 wards	1	To promote and adapt alternative livelihood production systems for women/youth/vulnerable in the community	3,000 cockerels 15,000 chicks	Sensitize the communities about the project Identification of beneficiaries Procure and distribute the cockerels and chicks to the beneficiaries Regular supervision and monitoring on the performance of the flocks	12,000,000
Livestock	All Wards	3	To enhance	225	Mobilize and	5,000,000

farmers training (poultry, beekeeping and animal husbandry)	Suguta Ward, Loosuk, Poro, Lodokejek, Angata Nanyekie, Baawa Maralal, Wamba East, Elbarta, N'yiro, And Ndoto, Gogoltim, Wamba Town		capacity of the livestock farmers on the best livestock production practices	trainings and demonstrations	sensitize farmers Organize and carryout 225 trainings and demonstrations	
Provision of modern bee hives (langstroth, Kenya top bar hive-KTBH) and beekeeping equipments	Poro Ward (Seketet, Lemisigiyo, Lporokwai, Siampu, Mugur, Nauneri, Nkejuemuny, Sirata), Loosuk Ward (Pura), Suguta Ward (Ngutoto Arus & Longewan) , Lpartuk, Tamiyoi, Lkuroto, Gogoltim, Wamba Town, N'yiro, and Ndoto.	1	To promote and introduce new technologies/ methods of beekeeping	4500KT B 4500 langstroth 720 pairs of harvesting kits 360 smokers	Identify the beneficiaries Procure and distribute the hives & equipments to the beneficiaries	10,000,000
Purchase Hay bailing/bulking machines and storage facilities.	Logorate, Angata Rongai, Lolmolog and Longewan, Lodokejek	2	To promote new technologies of pasture/fodder conservation and storage	10 hay bailers 10 seed bulking machines 25 hay stores	Conduct trainings and demonstrations on pasture conservation methods Procure and distribute the hay balers and seed bulking machines	5,000,000

					Establish the feed stores Supervise the construction works Regular maintenance of the balers and stores	
Honey refinery	Longewan, Baawa, Ndoto, Gogoltim, Nauneri	2	To promote and adapt modern methods of processing high quality refined honey	3 honey refineries and 15 crude honey collection units/centres	To establish and equip the honey refineries & collecting centres with processing and honey collecting equipments To supervise the construction works	10,000,000
Purchase and installation of cattle weighing machine	Loosuk, Lekurru, Suguta, Lolkuniyani, Archers, Maralal Markets, and Tangar	2	To promote accurate and regular weighing of stock To improve productivity and profitability of the beef enterprise/industry	7 weighing machine	Procure and install the weighing machines Supervise the installation works Regular maintenance of the machines	6,000,000
Construction and rehabilitation of sale yards including loading ramps	Loosuk, Lekurru, Kisima Town, Suguta, Lolkuniyani, Archers, Maralal Markets, And	1	To provide infrastructures that allows safe, convenient and viable transactions of stock	6 sale yards and 6 loading ramps rehabilitated 8 sale	Procure the construction and rehabilitation of the sale yards and the loading ramps Supervise the	50,000,000

	Tangar, Ndonyo Wasin, Nairimirimo, Barsaloi, Lpus (Lodungokwe), Lolmolog, Poro, Baragoi			yards & 8 loading ramps constructed	and rehabilitation works Regular maintenance of the sale yards and loading ramps	
Loans for livestock traders	All the 15 wards	1	To promote affordable and accessible credit package for the traders	Livestock traders in the 15 wards	To facilitate the formation and registration of livestock marketing groups Conduct trainings on financial management skills/group dynamics	25,000,000
Support livestock market committees to effectively run livestock markets	All the existing livestock markets in the county	2	Enhance the capacity of the market committees	14 Livestock committees supported 14 trainings conducted	Organize and conduct trainings for the committees	5,000,000
Construction of modern abattoirs including tanneries	Wamba East (Wamba Town), Waso Ward (Archers), Suguta Ward, Lodokejek (Lekurru) And Maralal (Nomotio) And Baragoi.	1	To promote value addition in livestock products	3 modern abattoirs 3 tanneries	Procure the construction and equipment of the abattoirs and the tanneries Regular maintenance of the abattoirs & tanneries Supervise the construction	600,000,000

					works	
Livestock improvement centre for demonstration and access to improved breeds	Nomotio Livestock Improvement Centre	1	To make the centre operational to serve its purpose of producing breeding stocks for upgrading the local breeds	1600 acres fenced 149 breeds purchased 5 houses renovated 1 apiary established 1 poultry unit established	Construct the perimeter fence Construct and rehabilitate farm infrastructures/ structures Procure the restocking breeds Supervise the construction works Maintain the infrastructures annually	15,000,000
Purchase of improved dairy animals	Suguta ward, loosuk, poro, lodokejek, Baawa and maralal	2	To increase milk production per household	100 dairy cows to 100 farmers	Purchase of dairy cow	
AI (artificial insemination) in a central location	Maralal ward and Nomotio livestock improvement center.	1	To promote AI services in the county Improve local breeds and reduce inbreeding	2 AI units	Procure the construction and equipment of the AI units (contracting/tendering) Supervise the construction works Regular maintenance of the units	3,000,000
Milk cooling plant	Logorate, Angata Rongai, Lolmolog, Loosuk, Maralal Ward,	2	To preserve and store excess milk	8 cooling plants	Procure the construction and equipment of the cooling plants (contracting/tendering)	48,000,000

	Wamba, Baragoi				Supervise the construction works Regular maintenance of the units	
Support dairy cooperative	Maralal	2	To promote value addition in milk and milk products	1 dairy cooperative supports	Facilitate formation of the dairy cooperative in Maralal	1,000,000
Lobby for re-opening of AFC office to support farmers	Maralal	2	To promote accessible credit facilities to livestock farmers	AFC reopened /functional	Lobbing missions	1,000,000
Support farmers – traders forums as a strategy to commercialization and contract farming	Lodokejek Ward, Suguta Ward, Loosuk Ward, Angata Nanyekie Ward, Maralal Ward, Poro Ward And Baawa Ward.	2	To encourage commercial farming and agribusiness	7 farmers-trades forums supported	To facilitate farmers-traders forums	3,500,000
Establishment of livestock uptake programme during drought situation	County Wide	1	To mitigate against adverse effects of drought	A livestock uptake programme undertaken	Facilitate establishment of a livestock uptake programme.	50,000,000.00

c) Veterinary Services

Name of project	Target area(ward)	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Budget estimate
Rehabilitation of the existing cattle dips	Rehabilitate the existing 19 cattle dips (Sirata, Loosuk, Ongata Nanyekie, Poro, Seketet, Longewan, Baawa, Suguta Mar-Mar, Loiborngare, Barsaloi, Baragoi, Lolmolog, Relelei, Miaya, Ngare Narok, Wamba,	1	Tick control Control of ECF	80% of the 210,000 cattle	Rehabilitation of cattle dips Purchase of acaricides	9,500,000

	Lodungokwe, Nontoto and N gari)				communities	
Construction of new cattle dips	Construction of new cattle dips in all the 15 wards (To a min of 4 per ward- at sub location level)	2	Tick control Control of ECF	80% of the 210,000 cattle	Rehabilitation of cattle dips Purchase of acaricides Training of communities	20,500,000
Veterinary drugs and treatment (dewormers, acaricides)	All the 15 wards	2	To control worms and other diseases in order to improve livestock production.	80% of 210,000 cattle 80% of 1,000,000 goats/sheep 80% of 60,000 camels.	Purchase of vet drugs Treatment of the animals	30,000,000
Vaccination against FMD, CCPP, PPR, Enterotoxaemia	All the 15 wards (county wide)	1	To control FMD, CCPP and other diseases to boost rural economy and generate employment	80% of 210,000 cattle 80% of 1,000,000 goats/sheep 80% of 60,000 camels.	Purchase of vaccines Treatment of the animals	100,000,000
Cattle crushes	All the 15 wards at sub	1	To facilitate	80% of	Construction	60,000,000

	location level		animal treatment	210,000 cattle 80% of 1,000,000 goats/sheep 80% of 60,000 camels.		
Extension services	Livestock health assistants (LHAs) at sub location level. Vet scouts at sub location level(min 4 per ward)	1	To bring vet services to the people in order to enhance disease surveillance and rapid response to disease outbreaks	Livestock health assistants (LHAs) at sub location level. Vet scouts at sub location level(min 4 per ward)	Recruitment of LHAs and vet scouts	36,000,000
Storage of vaccines for easier access by the farmers. (to be sold to farmers)	Maralal, suguta, baragoi, wamba and archers post.	1	To enhance access to vaccines for improved control of animal diseases	80% of 210,000 cattle 80% of 1,000,000 goats/sheep 80% of 60,000 camels.	Purchase/maintenance of cold storage facilities.	10,000,000
Animal licensing & control - Vaccination against rabies	All 15 wards	1	To enhance disease control	60% of the 10,000 dogs	Vaccination campaign	10,000,000

UN organizations e.g WFP, FAO World Food Programme	Food security interventions Drought emergency interventions, Health access and nutrition: improving nutritional status of women and children Increased crop production: Initiate FFA projects; use of appropriate irrigation technologies. Infrastructure and Communication network: Access to markets through Purchase for Progress (P4P initiative) linkage of farmers to markets. Capacity Building;
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d) Fisheries

Name of project	Target area (Ward)	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Estimated budget in Kshs
Establish fish institutions and human resource	All the wards	1	To establish institutions for easy delivery of fish services at the county	1 County and 3 field fish offices established, 15 Fish staff recruited	Conduct feasibility studies; Procure construction of the office buildings; Recruit fish staff ; Procure office equipments and ICT facilities	20,000,000
Establish fish ponds and dams	Four Secondary Schools, Loosuk, Baawa, Nomotio, Ngilai, Achers Post, Waso Rongai, Lodungokwe, Sarima, etc	1	To establish fish production sites in the county	6 dams, 30 ponds,	Excavation and construction of ponds	30,000,000
Establish bulking sites	Samburu North, Samburu Central, Samburu East	1	To produce and supply fingerlings sustainably	3 sites Breeding stock	Establish the sites; Equip with appropriate	15,000,000

					supply breeding stock	
Development and maintenance of fisheries infrastructures	Samburu North, Samburu Central, Samburu East	1	To develop cold chain facilities, transport facilities	3 cold chain facilities at least one per sub-county	Procurement and distribution of fisheries infrastructures	30, 000,000
Fish disease and pest control	County wide	2	To eradicate fish diseases and pests in the county	Disease free county	Conduct surveillance surveys; disease and pest controls	5,000,000
Establish on farm trials	Four Secondary Schools, Loosuk, Baawa, Nomotio, Ngilai, Achers Post, Waso Rongai, Lodungokwe, Sarima, etc	2	To capacity build the farmers	13 demonstration farms	Construction and equip the farm, conduct farm trainings and demonstrations	3 Million
Develop and domesticate appropriate fish policy and legislation	County wide	1	To enhance a conducive environment for fish development	A policy document in place	Develop bills for County Assembly Enactment of the laws developed	2 Million
Fish market and value chain development	County wide	2	To promote fish marketing	Local and external markets established Fish value chain developed	Feasibility study Establish fish cottage industries Develop market linkages Public private partnership development	5 Million
Fish extension and	County wide	1	To enhance	Reach 3,500	Capacity	6 Million

research services development			fish development To promote adoption of fish technologies and dissemination	fish farmers Develop 1 County fish guidelines each financial year	fish farmers Develop research priority areas Recruit new fish farmers	
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New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Disease and pest control	Loss of Livestock	trainings	Control of endemic livestock diseases to boost the pastoral community economy	No. Of livestock treated	To increase the present disease vaccination coverage to 90% by 2016.	-	-
Livestock Marketing Services	Low price on livestock	Pasture improvement	Establishment of livestock marketing associations.	No. Of livestock sales	Livestock earning improved	-	-

7.1.6 Strategies to Mainstream Crosscutting Issue

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the programme of Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) whose aim was to reduce extreme poverty and hunger in the county has contributed greatly towards poverty reduction in the county. This was achieved by giving direct grants to community groups to implement project aimed at addressing food insecurity. Thus, Njaa Marufuku Kenya together with ASAL based livestock and rural livelihoods support projects have contributed greatly towards achieving MDG Goal number one of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in the county. The sector also recognizes the critical role played by women and youth in development and in this regard proposes to offer training programme on cross-cutting issues to youth and women groups in the county on issues that affect them. This will go a long way in bridging the gender inequality gap and address the needs unique to women and youth. Consequently, this will help to achieve MDG goal 3 which aims at promoting gender equality and empower women. Environment plays a special role in the development process. At local level, there are intrinsic linkages between rural livelihoods and the environment. Rural populations are dependent on the access and use of natural resources (land, water, forests, and wetlands) to meet their food, energy, building and income needs. Similarly, the livelihoods of urban populations are affected by limited water

and sanitation and waste management facilities. In this regard, reforestation programmes, community forest conservation programmes and range management and improvement programmes will be upscaled with an aim of tackling the problem of environmental degradation. This will ensure that the county addresses interventions geared towards the achievement of MDG goal 7 whose aim is to ensure environmental sustainability.

7.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

The sector consists of Roads, Public Works, Housing including roads and airstrips in national parks and reserves, Transport and Energy. In the Kenya's Vision 2030, infrastructure sector has been recognized as an enabler for sustained development of the economy and particularly the six key sectors identified under the economic pillar of the Vision 2030. The County has almost 90 percent poor road network consisting of roads which are not tarmac. The County has potential exploration of wind energy which is not currently being exploited. About 70 percent of the county's inhabitants use firewood as the main source of energy. The County will enact laws that shall outlaw construction of urban dwelling using cedar posts in order to improve on the quality and standards of building that are erected in town. The County government is also in the process of implementing a strategic plan for Baragoi and Wamba towns and the upcoming urban centres in order to improve on service delivery

7.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is: A World class provider of cost-effective physical and ICT infrastructure facilities and services. The mission of the sector is: To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

7.2.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Samburu County is an agricultural based economy; therefore this sector is crucial if poverty reduction and economic growth targets are to be met. Good infrastructure will reduce the cost of production, improve competitiveness and provide access to the farms and markets for produce and services, open up the rural areas and spur investment in agro industries. In response to the sector mission and vision, the county will expand the existing roads network, open new areas for economic exploitation while, grading and maintaining the existing ones, promotion of affordable environmental friendly and sustainable energy equipment and Scaling-up provision of electricity through the Rural Electrification programme. All this will be geared towards increasing accessibility and employment creation in the rural areas.

7.2.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
KERRA and KURRA	Maintenance of classified roads and opening new ones
Ministry of Energy	Provision of energy through rural electrification programme
Kenya Wildlife Service	Conservation of Wildlife, promotion of tourism

Telkom Kenya	Extend STD telephone facilities County wide
Water Department	Provide adequate water to urban centres
Local Community	Provide land for transmission leeway

7.3.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Increase accessibility to the rural areas	Lack of sufficient funding; High cost of equipment	Develop and enhance road maintenance & management capabilities of both public and private sector under the new KRB; Train contractors.
	Streamline ownership arrangements in the roads sector and foster transparency, accountability and efficiency	Lack of fully established autonomous body to oversee all road works in the County.	Operationalize road agents under the KRB; Effective supervision of road contractors
	Ensure that the main road network is maintained to high standards	Lack of funding	Facilitate efficient and better road policy; Seek donor funding
	Instill professionalism in the roads sector	Lack of technical training	Training the technical staff in the county and ensure only competent contractors are awarded contracts in the County.

7.2.5 Proposed Projects and Programmes

(a) Flagship Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme	Porro, Morijo and Barsaloi, Marti South Horr, Serolipi	Promote rural development through small scale industries.	Provide electricity to target areas by 2017	Erect poles; cabling and Supply power to the centres.
Tarmarcking of Rumuruti–Maralal	Links Samburu Central to North	To enhance connectivity and open up the region for investment	To tarmac Rumuruti – Maralal – Road by 2017	Opening; tarmacing, culverting

(b) Other projects

Project name Division/ Constituency	Location	Objectives	Planned/ Target	Description of Activities
C77 Maralal- Baragoi, South Horr Road	Samburu Central & North	To improve accessibility and ease cost of transport in the county	154 KM	Gravelling; drifting; Bridging; culverting and adding concrete surface on rocky sections of the roads.
C78 Maralal- Wamba Road	Samburu Central & East	To improve road condition and enhance accessibility within the county	120 KM Grading	Grading.
Tarmacking of the Kisima –Lerata Road	County wide	To improve road access in the county	120 kms	Grading
Sub county Public Works Office- Baragoi, Wamba	Wamba and Baragoi	Improve delivery of service	2 Public Works Offices	Construction, equipping

New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Upgrading of the Kisima Airstrip	Inadequate transport	Bush clearing	Construction and expansion of runaways	No. Of runaways built	Time save in travelling.	-	-

7.2.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Women and youth empowerment will continue to be accorded priority in the sector as a measure to reduce unemployment and poverty in the county. This category of population will deliberately be targeted, by providing them with employment opportunities in order to improve their livelihood. They shall be involved in food for work/ asset programmes like routine maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads. Tarmacking of Road C77 Maralal – Rumuruti – Baragoi road will not only help improve accessibility in the area but also address the issues of insecurity along these prone areas. The sector has also put in place a sensitization program that is to ensure that all infrastructure development programs are in line with the Environmental Management and Conservation Act, and that bigger infrastructure works are required to undertake EIA.

7.3 Environment and Natural Resource Action Plan

Over 90 percent of Samburu County is Semi-Arid and environmental resources play a critical role in support livelihoods and in poverty reduction. Charcoal burning, destruction of

catchment areas and wetlands are key environmental problems facing the county. The main mitigations for environmental degradation are: improved environmental education, strong enforcement of legislations by NEMA, KFS and KWS, community participation in environmental conservation as well as strong institutions at local level in the county. The forest cover in the county is 20 percent but the rate of forest losses is 0.5 percent p.a. and adequate mechanism is needed to stop further decline. As per 2009 census report 5000 people engaged in forest activities as in seedling production.

This sector comprises:

- Forest cover
- Rangeland management (soils and land use)
- Conservation of water catchment
- Environmental sanitation (Pollution and waste management; dumping site)
- Mining

I. Vision and mission

Vision: - Suitable use of the natural resources for economic development and access to a clean and secure environment.

Mission: - To promote, conserve, protect the environment for economic sustainability.

II. SWOT ANALYSIS

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
• Existence of Various Acts i.e. NEMA act; • Goodwill from government and NGOs • Potential of mines deposits • Community willingness to embrace conservation	• Dependence on charcoal burning • Low literacy levels; • poor communication infrastructure; • poor mining practices	• Funding from NGOs; • Cooperation from the public; • Willing partners and agencies, to undertake capacity building;	• Duplication of activities; lack of awareness of population; • Insufficient funds for training; • Lack of alternative livelihood for charcoal burners • Over stocking • Encroachment on the forest.

III. Immediate Measures

- Community inclusion and sensitization in natural resource management across the County

- Control of Soil erosion (building of gabions and terraces) Across the county
- Solid management policies Across the county
- Re-afforestation and afforestation Across the county
- Exploitation of the potential mines in our county (Sand harvesting, quarrying – on-going) Potential (Salt and soda ash near Lake Lokipi, Graphite near south Horr; Barely, Chronicle talc and titanium found in Baragoi; stillimanite near Kiengok Hills. Scattered deposits of precious stones:- Aquamarine, Ruby, blue Sapphire, Garnet and amethyst particularly in Barsaloi and South Horr.

IV. County Development Priority Programmes and Project

Role of the stake-holders

Stake-holders	Role
NEMA	Regulate the usage of natural resources through conducting of EIA
World Vision	Building capacity of communities on water harvesting skills
Kenya Forest Service	Play a key role in safe guarding natural resources: - forest, wetland
KWS	Protection of the bio-diversity
AWF	Protection of bio-diversity
National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) SNV	Restocking, capacity building of focal groups conservation , drought information, Disaster risk reduction, Afforestation
Pastoralist governance development programme	Capacity building of the community on natural resource management

Projects and programs

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constrains	Strategy
• Forest cover • Rangeland management (soils and land use) • Conservation of	- Community sensitization on Environment and natural resource management - control of soil erosion	-Charcoal burning Settlement in forest areas -Poor land cover due to drought - over grazing and over stocking	- Initiate tree planting program in schools, homes, green gardens - Revitalize tree planting days - Promote

water catchment • Environmental sanitation(Pollution and waste management) • Mining	- re-afforestation and afforestation - control the mining practices - avail a dumping site	- poor mining practices - destruction of water catchment areas - cutting of trees/deforestation	afforestation - Initiate solid waste management programmes - Introduce early maturing tree species for wood fuel - Promote alternative source of energy which are environmentally friendly - Ensure EIA is done before any project is done - Control over grazing and overstocking
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On- going Projects

Program Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Descriptions of Activities
Lpartuk Tree Nursery Project	Maralal	To promote a forestation and environmental conservation	50,000 seedlings in 2014	Site identification, Employment of casual workers, Planting seedling management; Source for markets for seedlings
Inter-locking Brick making pilot project	Samburu central	To discourage use of forest products	To complete feasibility study by 2012 and complete report by 2012	Carry out field visits to established institutions

New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description
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	ranking			
Establishments of tree nurseries	Every location to have a tree bank	-Promote tree planting in the community level:- afforestation and re-afforestation	-To have a tree nursery near source waters in every location (39)	-training of groups on nursery establishment and management -Assist group nurseries in sourcing seeds/planting materials
Tree planting	-Target in schools across the county, Waso river, ngilai, ndoto, loosuk, kirisia, koori, homes, urban centres and town	-To promote a forestation and environmental conservation	-Include all the schools in the county in tree planting, objective is 200 per school, use of youth groups, women groups	Involve the schools in tree by providing necessary materials:- seedlings and tools
Conservancy of water catchment areas and tree planting	-Priority given to the catchment within the Forests, Kiria, Nyiro and Mathew ranges, nayankainito, Tulun, waso nyiro, lolmolog, amaiya, angata nanyokie, lulu, lonkutukie	-To protect, re-habilitate and conserve water catchment areas	- To have at least 5 water points protected this year.	-Community Sensitization -Fencing and re-afforestation -Catchment patrols Development and protection of Springs -Establishment of water catchment protection committees
Construction of Gabions and terraces	-South Horr, Wamba, Maralal, suguta marmar, gogoltim, ngilai, Baragoi, lesirikan, opiroi, lodun'gokwe, nkaroni, naibelibeli, ndikir elkanto, mpagas, nachola, masikita, ndoto	-Conserve soils in cultivated and pasture land - Reduce land degradation caused	-Construction of Gabions and terraces along the three major affected areas:- South Horr, Wamba, Maralal	-Community Mobilization -Formation and empowerment of soil erosion Committees -Controlled grazing/deferred grazing replanting and reseedling of denuded areas
Capacity building of community on natural resource management	County Wide	-Involvement of the community in the resource management where they will feel part and parcel on the	- Have representatives 6 (environmental committees) in every ward	- Forming committees in all wards, mainly supported by ward environmental representatives

		issue		
Establishment a dumpsites	Baragoi, Archers, Maralal, Wamba, Suguta marmar, lodokejek, sere olopi, lodung'okwe, and all market places	-Avail decent dumping site in the main towns	Have a dumping site in all main towns: - Maralal, Baragoi, Wamba, Archers, Suguta, Kisima, Lodokejek...	- Designate and Fence disposal Sites and avail one where there is no
Constructions of quarries	Every sub- county	-Sustainable Mining activities	Establish at least 3 Quarries	-Rehabilitate Quarries -Awareness creation, identify and designate harvesting areas
Range Management	In the 9 conservancies, and group ranches across the county	-Conserve soils in pasture land - Reduce land degradation caused	Samburu East and Samburu North	-Controlled grazing/deferred grazing replanting and reseedling of denuded areas -Community Mobilization -Extermination of invaded species (acacia melifera)

7.4 Medical Services and Public Health

The Health Sector is one of the key components addressing the Social Pillar of the Kenya Vision 2030. The sector is comprised of medical services, Public health & Sanitation and Research and Development. In Samburu County, the sector will ensure that there is equitable and adequate access to basic health services and more so to the poor. Emphasize will on re-directing resources towards preventive and promotive health care that is cost effective. In addition, efficiency in resource use, enhancement of the regulatory role of the Government and fostering partnerships in health care provision will be given priority.

7.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is: An efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan. The mission of the sector is: To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all Kenyans.

7.4.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the county will aim at improving equitable access to quality health care in all areas. Focus will be on reduction of infant mortality rate

and maternal mortality through upgrading of local facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural people access pre and post natal care. The county will focus on reduction of highly prevalent diseases like malaria, trachoma, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. A lot of emphasis will be placed on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers in order to improve health care service delivery. Samburu County Development Profile, 2013

7.4.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Health Ministries (Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation)	Provide education on healthcare; Conduct immunization for preventable diseases; Produce preventive and curative health services.
Catholic Diocese of Maralal	Provision of health services and nutritional support; Offer PMTCT services.
UNICEF	Nutritional support programme to vulnerable children
Constituency Development Fund Local Authority Trust Fund, ALRMP 11	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities
County Technical Committee	Co-ordinate HIV/AIDS activities in the county; Backstop constituency Aids control committees; Monitoring and evaluation.
KEMSA	Supply of drugs.
Constituency Aid Control Committee	Co-ordinate HIV/Aids activities at the constituency; Encourage care and support for the affected and infected people.

7.4.5 Projects and Programmes

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
(a) Medical Services	Establishment of dispensaries, maternity units and staff houses at Anderi, Logetei, Suiyan, Ura, Naiborkeju, Lolkunono, Nkutoto Arus, Lolkuniyani, Remot and Marti Ee Lepareu.	Poor quality of previous constructed buildings attributed to lack of defined standards and absence of a master plan during construction	Consult Public Health before construction of new facilities
	Construction of a Health Centre at Archer's Post and upgrading of Ang'ata Nanyokie, Sirata Oirobi, Sere Olip, Nkutuk, Eng'iron, Tuum, Ngilai [Wamba] Nairimirimo, Ngaroni, Lodung'okwe, Longewan, Lalmolog, Latakweny, Baawa, and Barsaloi into health centres	Financial constraints	Prioritize facilities to be upgraded this financial year, others to be undertaken in subsequent years
	Upgrading Maralal District Hospital into a Referral Hospital	This requires expanding existing infrastructure, establishing other new units and equipping them with	Start expanding, improving and establishing new infrastructure from

		modern machines that are costly	equipping them in subsequent years with assistance from able partners
	Establishment of modern dispensaries at Laresoro, Lparuai, Lpartuk, Kibartare, Kauro, Lenkusaka, Naisunyai, Saasa, Gogoltim, Ndaparani, Leng'arde, Njok, Tepele, Ndikir Nanyokie, Nkare Narok, Nkokoyoi, Nkwe Eltome, Raraiti, Lorook Onyokie, Gilati, Leroiya, Resim, Lopesiwo, Nkiseu, Lpus Lampasion, Lekiji, Mugur, Noonkowarak, Kurseni, Sesia, Lolkunono, Lorosoit, Lodokejek, Ntim Nariko, Logorate, Tamiyoi, Ngare, Shabaa, Sirai, Sumale, Lenkima, Lpus Lulu, Sunoni, Lmisigiyoi and Noonkek.	Financial constraints cannot allow all these projects to be undertaken once	Prioritize facilities to be established in the next financial year then others to follow in subsequent years
	More laboratories required in existing facilities especially in Nyiro County Ward, establishment of a bigger laboratory in Wamba and equipping existing laboratories with modern machines and reagents.	Financial constraints restricts procurement of many modern machines at one go.	Equip existing facilities with essential kits then prioritize establishment of new labs in due course
	Construction of staff houses at Nairimirimo, Swari, Seren, Ngaroni, Kisima, Lodung'okwe, Lollmolog, Longewan, Lpartuk, Waso Rongai, Nachola and Masikita	Financial constraints	Prioritize the projects for next financial year and subsequent years
	Establishment of maternity units at Lpartuk, Milimani, Lederero, Seren, Lkuroto, Waso Rongai, Ngilai [Baragoi] and Nachola.	Financial constraints	Prioritize the projects for next financial year and subsequent years
	Establishment of male wards in Waso Rongai and Swaari	Financial constraints at the moment	To be considered in the next financial year and subsequent years
	Upgrading Wamba and Suguta Marmar Health Centres into Modern	This means expanding available infrastructure, establishing other units and	Start expanding gradually infrastructure in the

	District Hospitals	equipping them with latest machines that are too costly	from the next financial year and subsequent years until they meet minimum threshold of a hospital
	Refurbishment of Baragoi Mortuary	The mortuary is too close to the wards	Erect a high perimeter wall around the mortuary
	Equipping Suguta Marmar mortuary	Financial constraints	Start gradual refurbishment from next financial year
	Equipping existing Dispensaries and Maternity Units	Facilities are too many to be equipped at one go	Prioritize essential kits for this financial year.
	Electrification of all health facilities	Many facilities are too far from nearest power line.	Liaise with Rural Electrification Authority to ascertain their plans of coverage then install powerful solar panels as an alternative means to other facilities
	Purchase of Ambulances	Many facilities require ambulances but budgetary provisions limits procurement	All divisions should have an ambulance by next financial year and consider other inaccessible regions in subsequent years.
	Purchase of Laundry Machine	The hospital to finalize expansion of the laundry room in time for machine installation	To liaise with the hospital to ascertain completion then procure the machine
	Purchase of drugs	Financial Constraints	All health facilities should be well stocked with drugs.
(b) Public Health and Sanitation	Construction of Refuse and Solid Waste Management	Location of the site not certain at the moment	To consult County Housing and Planning further for an appropriate site
	Establishment of Cemetery Land in Maralal and in other urban centres	Location of a new site in Maralal not certain at the moment	To consult County Housing and Planning
	Construction of Public Toilet	Site not identified at the moment	To consult County Housing and Planning
	Purchase of Exhausters	Location of site for the disposal of the liquid waste	To consult County Housing and Planning and other stake

	Purchase of Refuse Collection Tipper Lorry	Collection seem to be haphazard at the moment	To appoint one Public Health Officer to be in-charge of refuse collection and to intensify the process
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ON-GOING PROJECTS

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kawop Dispensary	Increase equitable access to health services	1200 people	Shs 1 million required to finalize construction
Tuum Maternity	Improve quality and responsiveness of healthcare services	3100 people	Shs 1 million required to finalize construction

NEW PROJECTS PROPOSALS

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Angata Nanyokie Dispensary	1	Improve the quality and responsiveness of service delivery	2594 people	Upgrading the dispensary by constructing a ward, a maternity unit and staff house at cost of shs 5 million
Baawa Dispensary	1	Improve the quality and responsiveness of service delivery	2500 people	Upgrading the dispensary by constructing a ward, a maternity unit and staff house at cost of shs 5 million
Logetei Dispensary	1	Increase equitable access to healthcare services	3720 people	Constructing a dispensary, a maternity unit and staff house at a cost of shs 5 million
Anderi Dispensary	1	Increase equitable access to healthcare services	1370 people	Constructing a dispensary, a maternity unit and staff house at a cost of shs 5 million
Suiyan Dispensary	1	Increase equitable access to healthcare services	1160 people	Constructing a dispensary, a maternity unit and staff house at cost of shs 5 million
Ura Dispensary	1	Increase equitable access to healthcare services	1030 people	Constructing a dispensary, a maternity unit and staff house at a cost of shs 5 million
Lolkunono Dispensary	1	Increase equitable access to healthcare services	2310 people	Constructing a dispensary, a maternity unit and staff house at a cost of shs 5 million
Naiborkeju Dispensary	1	Increase equitable access to healthcare services	2190 people	Constructing a dispensary, a maternity unit and staff house at a cost of shs 5 million
Nkutoto Arus Dispensary	1	Increase equitable access to healthcare services	1370 people	Constructing a dispensary, a maternity unit and staff house at a cost of shs 5 million

Sirata Oirobi Dispensary	1	Improve the quality and responsiveness of services	3940 people	Upgrading the dispensary by constructing a ward, a maternity unit and staff house at cost of shs 5 million
Archer's Post Health Centre [Phase 1]	1	Increase equitable access to healthcare services	13100 people	Constructing an out-patient, a pharmacy, in-patient wards, a maternity unit, laboratory and a staff house at a cost of shs 10 million
Marti Ee Lepareu Dispensary	1	Increase equitable access to healthcare services	1250 people	Constructing a dispensary, a maternity unit and staff house at a cost of shs 5 million
Lolkuniyani Dispensary	1	Increase equitable access to healthcare services	1380 people	Constructing a dispensary, a maternity unit and staff house at a cost of shs 5 million
Remot Dispensary	1	Increase equitable access to healthcare services	1590 people	Constructing a dispensary, a maternity unit and staff house at a cost of shs 5 million
Purchase of 3 Ambulances	1	Strengthen emergency preparedness and disaster management		Purchasing 3 Ambulances for Baragoi, Maralal and Archer's Post at a total cost of shs 24 million
Laundry Machine	1	Improve quality of healthcare services		Purchase of Laundry Machine for Baragoi Hospital at cost of shs 2 million
Refurbishment of Mortuary	1	Improve quality of healthcare services		Refurbishment of Baragoi Hospital mortuary at a cost of shs 5 million
Equipping Dispensaries and maternity units	1	Improve quality of healthcare services		Equipping existing dispensaries and maternity units at a cost of shs 10 million
Refuse and Solid Waste Management	1	Improve quality of healthcare services		Construction of refuse and solid waste management for Maralal town at cost of shs 1.5 million
Cemetery Land	1	Improve quality of healthcare services		Establishment of cemetery land in Maralal town at a cost of shs 2 million
Public Toilet	1	Improve quality of healthcare services		Construction of a public toilet in Maralal town at a cost of shs 5 million
Exhauster	1	Improve quality of healthcare services		Purchase of an exhauster at a cost of shs 10 million
Tipper Lorry	1	Improve quality of healthcare services		Purchase of refuse collection tipper lorry at a cost of shs 9 million
Nurses Houses	1	Improve living conditions of health workers		Construct nurses quarters in each facility at a cost of Ksh. 2 Million

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
County Referral Hospital	Maralal Town in Samburu West Sub-County	Increase quality, efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery	This is an ambitious project that will cost an estimated ksh 850 million	Upgrading Maralal District Hospital into County Referral Hospital by establishing Medical/ Surgical Wards for male and female, Medical Wards for male and female, new X-Ray building, Oxygen Plant, Laundry, Modern Theatre, Modern Kitchen, New Administration Block, Warehousing, Drug Store, Perimeter Walling and an attached Medical Training College [MTC]

STALLED PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	REASONS FOR STALLING
Baragoi Hospital Mortuary	Elberta County Ward in Samburu North Sub-County	Installing refrigeration, sinks, top tanks for chloroform, water reservoir tank [roof harvesting], office furniture septic tank, drainage and a perimeter wall	Shs 5 Million for refurbishment required
Longewan Maternity	Suguta Marmar County Ward in Samburu West Sub-County	Construction of a maternity unit	Shs 1 Million required for completion

(b) Other projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
OVC-CT Programme	County wide	Establish CT services in all parts of the county;	Establish CT services in all parts of the County; To increase accessibility by the youth especially female and older OVC.	Carry out regular CT services. Increase CT sites in the county. Promote condom use; Develop IEC.
PMTCT Programme	All Divisions	Prevention of new infection among the unborn babies.	Ensure 85% of successful deliveries among HIV + mothers every year; 70% of women receiving appropriate ART by 2010.	Increase number of PMTCT facilities; Engage CBO/FBO/NGOs in provision of PMTCT services.
Increase uptake of health services	All divisions of the county	Better the health of the people; Reverse the negative trends currently being seen e.g. low deliveries by skilled attendants	Regular outreach services (integrated); Every health facility to conduct mobile outreach.	Actively support mobile services; Source for more funding from donors.

Implement community Strategy	All divisions of the county	Improve linkages between level 1 (community)and level 2 ; Improve referral system.	At least one functional unit per facilities.	Train more community health workers (CHWS); Activate village Health committees.
Malaria control and prevention	County wide	Reduce malaria and malaria vector to manageable level.	No. of houses screened; Rate of reduction of cases of malaria; % of breeding sites sprayed;	Enhance quality treatment and supply of sufficient SP drugs; Environmental vector control and prevention;
HIV/AIDs/STI/TB control and prevention	County wide	Reduce HIV/AIDs prevalence rate; Improve quality of life of people infected and affected	Reduce HIV/AIDs prevalence rate to 2%; Accessibility of ART to all people infected	Prevention of new infections and re-infections; Increased care and support to PLWAs; Scale up ART services
Kenya Expanded Programme of Immunization (KEPI)	County wide	Reduce infant and child mortality rates by 40%	Immunize children below five years and rise coverage to 80%; regular supervision and supply of vaccines	Immunize all children below five years; regular supervision and supply of vaccines
Oromodei Dispensary	Oromodei, Samburu East	Improve health care services	One dispensary	Installation of solar panels on the dispensary block for provision of power.
Wamba Catholic Hospital	Wamba	Improve the security within the hospital premises	Construct 100m of masonry perimeter wall	Construction of perimeter fence around the health facility
PMTCT Programme	County wide	70% of HIV Positive expectant mothers on ART/CARE	70% of HIV Positive expectant mothers on ART/CARE	Increase number of PMTCT facilities; Engage CBO/FBO/NGOs in provision of PMTCT services.
Round IV TOWA call for proposals	County wide	To fund nine proposals at the constituency Level in different priority areas based on KNASP strategic	nine proposals funded	To identify and fund organizations (i.e. CBO, NGOs, FBOs) to carry out HIV/AIDs activities in specified priority area under the TOWA round IV call for proposals
UPSCALLING M&E on organizations implementing HIV/AIDs programmes	County wide	To improve levels of COBPART reporting. i.e. 24 CSO's	To improve levels of COBPART reporting. i.e. 24 CSO's	Field visits to organizations implementing HIV/AIDs activities
Latrine Scale Up 2010-2011	County wide	200 latrines constructed	200 latrines constructed	Constructing of pit latrines in various places within the county.
Examination of Food Handlers	County wide	90 food handlers examined	90 food handlers examined	Examination of Food handlers and issuing with Certificates

Outstanding/pending projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Reproductive health Programme	County Wide	Improve maternal health care services	One Health Centre and three dispensaries	Construction of maternity wards; Construction of nurses' houses; Supply of drugs to dispensaries
Ngutuk Elmuget Dispensary	County wide	Improve health care service delivery	one Dispensary	Construction of dispensary block
Construction of maternity wards	County Wide	Improve health care service delivery	Wamba Health Centre, Saidia Dispensary, Sereolipi Dispensary	Completion of maternity ward in Wamba Health Centre; Construction of a new maternity ward at Saidia dispensary; Furnishing of maternity ward in Sereolipi dispensary

New projects Medical Service (MTP 2 consultations)

Project Name	Key issue	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Upgrading Maralal Sub county hospital Hospital to a County Referral Hospital	Shortage health facilities	To promote better health care to residents in the county	300 bed capacity by 2015	Construction; Equipping; Staffing
Upgrading Baragoi Hospital to a Sub county hospital	Shortage health facilities	To promote better health care to residents in the sub county level	100 bed capacity by 2015	Construction; Equipping; Staffing
Upgrading Wamba Health Centre to a Sub county hospital	Shortage health facilities	To promote better health care to residents in the sub county level	100 bed capacity by 2015	Construction; Equipping; Staffing

7.4.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector

The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected and infected with the virus and focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT, it will also increase care given to those infected by providing them with nutritional supplements, drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work to involve women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women, the sector will also seek to involve women and youth in community trainings and community health services.

The sector through public health department, will work with the Environment, Water and Sanitation sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchments areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects.

The sector will target the secondary school age population in HIV/AIDS behaviour change communication. This age group is vulnerable and specific measures that will be introduced will include youth friendly centres and VCT. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used to main stream HIV/AIDS in this sector.

7.5 Education

Education sector is responsible for the provision and co-ordination of services which includes education, training, research and science, technology and innovation in order to enhance national production systems and processes. The Sector comprises of Ministry of Education (MOE); Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (MoHEST); the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) and their affiliated Institutions. The overall goal of the sector is to achieve Education for All (EFA) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, in tandem with national and international conventions and commitments. The sector's key policy priority is to improve the performance of education in terms of access, quality and relevance by reduction of cost burden.

7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is: A globally competitive education training, research and innovation for sustainable development. The mission of the sector is: To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of science, technology and innovation in sustainable socio-economic development process.

7.5.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In Education sector, focus will be on promotion of Girl Child Education (GCE) and Early Child Development (ECD) programmes. Various communities will be sensitized on the need to shed off retrogressive cultural practices which more often impede school attendance in the County. This will help in improving the enrolment rate in primary schools especially after the introduction of the free primary education. There shall also be a need to increase educational facilities and equipping of the existing ones in order to cope with the expected increase in enrolment. In this regard, all stakeholders shall be involved especially in construction of more boarding schools in arid and remote parts of the County.

Bursary allocations through the devolved funds like CDF and LATF shall continue to target the needy in the community, school feeding programmes will be expanded to cater for more schools. Mobile schools and boarding schools for pastoral communities will also be a priority. There will also be rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics as centers of specialization. The county will also prioritize equipping of secondary schools with IT and Laboratory facilities. Finally, focus will be directed towards raising the literacy levels through the establishment and development of adult learning centres across the County.

7.5.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

STATE HOLDER	ROLE
1. County executive-member of education, sports and youth affairs.	Formulation of policies, implementation and supervision
2. Director of education, sports and youth development	Co-ordination, supervision and evaluation of programs in the county ➤ Education ➤ Sports ➤ Youth development
3. DICECE and DICECE trainers	➤ Provide guidelines on running DICECE and training of ECD teachers
4. D.E.B	➤ Approve employment of ECD teachers ➤ Oversee education matters in the county
5. County government	➤ Employment of ECD teachers ➤ Provide funding for construction and improvement of ECD Centre's in the

	county
6. County assembly	Approve budget for programs and legislations regarding ECDE
7. N.G.O'S	➤ Support seminars, support trainings ➤ Provide bursaries, ➤ Provide teaching and learning materials
8. Community	➤ Provide land and provide school committee members

7.5.5 On-going Projects and Programmes

(a) Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Baragoi boarding Secondary School	Baragoi	To enable poor and needy pupils access affordable secondary education	To complete acquisition of land; construction of classrooms	Set up a committee to steer the process. Acquire land for the project; Construct classrooms
ICT installations.	County Wide	To mainstream ICT into learning institutions in the county	three schools funded 30 computers per school	Disbursement of funds for procurement of ICT infrastructure; Installation of ICT; training of personnel; Electrification of the schools.
Laikipia University – Maralal Campus-establishment	Maralal	To enhance the availability of higher learning opportunities	Institution to acquire a charter by 2017	Identification of land for the institution; Construction of basic infrastructure and staff recruitment; Registration, marketing and admission of students

SUB-SECTOR PRIORITIES , CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES.

SUB-SECTOR	PRIORITIES	CONSTRAINTS	STRATEGIES
EDUCATION (pre-schools)	• Employment of ECD teachers • Construction of ECD center • Improvement of already existing centers • construction of play grounds • Fencing of ECD centers without fences • Provision of play materials • Provision of learning resources • Transportation of food to various regions in the county	• Transportation of building materials due to poor road network • Insecurity in some areas • Inadequacy of contractors and high markets prices due to poor roads • No food stores for the ECD	• Lose with minority of roads to improve road network • Work with local leaders to sensitize community • Outsource contractors if need be • Building of the food store
PRIMARY/SECONDARY Library, lab, additional classes	• To improve service delivery at higher levels of learning	• In-availability of funds	• Liaise with national government and development partners
Adult education	• To improve literacy levels in the county	• Lack of trained personnel and lack of awareness by most of the general public	• Work with national government to provide personnel
Higher learning	• Increase number of institutions of higher learning	• Access to higher learning in the county is low	• Set up more technical schools, teacher training colleges and universities • County government to solicit supports from national government
Youth Development	• Construction of youth polytechnics • Purchase of equipment's	• Land to construct youth polytechnic in Maralal is court case	• Consult with stake holders to speed up the case • More funding

	- Youth capacity building for development - Youth enterprise development	- Polytechnic equipment's are very expensive - Most of the youth did not go to school hence lack technical know how - Few or no trainers in polytechnic	- A lot of capacity development is required - Government to employ more trainers
Sports	- Development of sport centers/training camp - Linking of sports department with schools, clubs and sports sponsors - Development of sporting activities across the county	- Developing a training camp is very expensive - All sports in the county are carried out without the knowledge of sports officer - Most of the sporting activities are not introduced in the county	- More funding - Establish link - Ensure all sporting activities have been introduced across the county
Home Craft Centre	- Establishment of home-craft centers thro the county - Capacity building on art work to youth and women groups across the county	- Lack of trainers - Reaching all youth is a challenge due to terrain	- Source out for the trainers - Centralize trainings

NEW PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS

PROJECT NAME /CONSTITUENCY/LOCATION			OBJECTIVES	PRIORITIES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY
PROJECT NAME	CONSTITUENCY	WARD/LOCATION	-To provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	construction of ECD Centre's fencing providing with seats and tables
Construction of ECD Centres	Samburu North	Baawa Ward Opiroi Location (Ntepess, nomboroi) ,Lbukoi location (muruangai)				
Construction of ECD Centres	Samburu North	Angata Nanyokie Ward -Angata nanyokie location (lesoit,soitpus) -barsaloi location(lpus)	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	construction of ECD center's fencing providing with seats and tables
Construction of ECD Centres	Samburu North	Nyiro Ward, South horr location, Uaso Rongai, Tuum location	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	construction of ECD Centre's fencing providing with seats and tables
Construction of ECD Centres	Samburu North	Nachola Ward Natiir,Naturkan, Nawakin	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	-construction of ECD Centre's -fencing provision of seats and tables
Construction of ECD centre's	Samburu North	Ndooto Ward Arsim location ndooto latakweny	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision	1	3	construction of ECD Centre's fencing providing with seats and

			2030			tables
Construction of ECD centre's	Samburu North	Elbarta Ward Suiyan Masikita Sulubei -Baragoi location	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	construction of ECD Centre's fencing providing with seats and tables
Construction of ECD centre's	SAMBURU WEST	LOOSUK WARD- LOOSUK LOCATION (loisukutan , lkeek sapuki, lorian)	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	construction of ECD Centre's fencing providing with seats and tables
Construction of ECD centre's	SAMBURU CENTRAL	MARALAL WARD Ledero location, lpartuk location and lkuroto)	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	construction of ECD Centre's fencing providing with seats and tables
Construction of ECD centre's	SAMBURU WEST	SUGUTA WARD SUGUTA LOCATION (lesua, lorumoki, logorate)	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	construction of ECD Centre's fencing providing with seats and tables
Construction of ECD centre's	SAMBURU WEST	LODOKEJEK WARD KIRIMONI (lolua) LODOKEJEK(loshe) KISIMA(naibor keju)	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	construction of ECD center's fencing providing with seats and tables

Construction of ECD centre's	SAMBURU WEST	POORO WARD-NAUNERI LOCATION nkokiin-SEKETET LOCATION(sawan) POORO LOCATION(suyan)	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	construction of ECD Centre's fencing providing with seats and tables
construction of ECD centre's	SAMBURU EAST	WAMBA NORTH WARD-NGILAI LOCATION nawienie koon NAIRIMIRIMO(gilati) NKARE NAROK(ndonyo nasipa)	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	construction of ECD Centre's fencing providing with seats and tables
construction of ECD centre's	SAMBURU EAST	WAMBA WEST-LTIRIM LOCATION(lekupe) LPUS(kurseine) SESIA(nomadic)	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	construction of ECD centre's fencing providing with seats and tables
construction of ECD centre's	SAMBURU EAST	WASO WARD ARCHERS (town) SEREOLUPI(town) NDONYO WASIN(town)	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	construction of ECD centre's fencing providing with seats and tables
construction of ECD centre's	SAMBURU EAST	WAMBA EAST WARD wamba location ngilai west location koiting location	-to provide access to quality education -to construct permanent structures in line with vision 2030	1	3	construction of ECD Centre's fencing providing with seats and tables

construction of youth polytechnic	SAMBURU WEST	MARALAL WARD Maralal town	-to ensure access to vocational training by youth across the country	1	1	Construction of one youth Polytechnic
construction of youth polytechnic	SAMBURU NORTH	BARAGOI WARD Baragoi town	-to ensure access to vocational training by youth across the country	2	1	Construction of one youth Polytechnic
purchase of polytechnic equipment	FOR THREE POLYTECHNIC S	MARALAL ,BARAGOI AND WAMBA	-to equip all training departments -to ensure quality service delivery	1	Required equipment's	procurement, transportation ,installation and application
youth development	IN THE THREE SUB-COUNTIES	ALL WARDS	-to give the youth the opportunity to be self- reliant -to help the youth to understand themselves and be able to provide for themselves	1	1000 youths	Capacity building, sensitization on Self- development, tree planting, kazi kwa vijana
Construction of ECD centre's	SAMBURU NORTH	The six wards (Four per ward) Baawa, angata nanyikie. Nyiro, nachola Ndooto, elbarta	To enhance access to education facilities in Samburu north	2	24	Tendering, Constructing Monitoring Evaluation
Construction of ECD centre's	SAMBURU WEST	The five wards(four each) Maralal, loosuk, suguta, lodokejek, pooro	To enhance access of education facilities in Samburu west	2	20	Tendering, Constructing Monitoring Evaluation
Construction of food store for ECD 2014-2015	SAMBURU WEST,SAMBU RU EAST,SAMBUR U NORTH	Maralal , Baragoi, wamba.	To provide convenient storage of foodstuffs for RE-SCHOOLS	2	3	Tendering Monitoring Evaluations
Construction	SAMBURU	The four wards(4	To enhance access to	2	16	Tendering,

of ECD centre's 2014-2017	EAST	each) Wamba north, wamba west, waso, wamba east	education facilities in Samburu east			Constructing Monitoring Evaluation
CONSTRUCTION OF YOUTH POLYTECHNIC 2014-2015	SAMBURU EAST	Wamba west Wamba town	To increase the access to vocational training in Samburu east	3	1	Construction of one youth Polytechnic
PURCHASE OF POLYTECHNIC EQUIPMENTS 2014-2015	SAMBURU NORTH Samburu WEST SAMBURU EAST	Maralal Baragoi Wamba	To increase the availability of resources for quality training	2	Required equipment's	Procurement, Transportation, Installation And use
CONSTRUCTION OF YOUTH POLYTECHNIC 2015-2016	SAMBURU NORTH	Nyiro ward (South horr town)	To increase access to vocational training in Samburu north	2	1	Construction of one youth Polytechnic
CONSTRUCTION OF YOUTH POLYTECHNIC 2016-2017	SAMBURU CENTRAL	Suguta Suguta town	To increase access to vocational training in Samburu central	3	1	Construction of one youth Polytechnic
ESTABLISHMENT OF HOME CRAFT CENTRES 2014-2015	SAMBURU NORTH	Elbarta Baragoi Ndooto Nyiro Angata nanyokie nachola baawa	To help the youth develop new skills For self- employment	2	6	6 established home-craft Centre's
ESTABLISHMENT OF HOME CRAFTS CENTRES	SAMBURU CENTRAL	Suguta Pooro,loosuk Maralal Lodokejek	To help youth develop new skills For self- employment	2	5	5 established home-craft centers

Development of new sports(	The three sub-counties	Elbarta (baragoi) Maralal (maralal) Wamba west (wamba town) (Secondary schools)	Introducing of new sporting activities to the youth across the county	2	2	-Training of coaches, -Introducing of games, -Competitions
Development of sports Centre's	The three sub-counties	Elbarta Maralal Wamba west Loosuk	To sustain sporting activities for children aged 6 and above	2	4	Training Constructions
Purchase of pre-school Play materials and learning resources	The three sub-counties	All pre schools	To make the learning environment of the school child friendly	2	To all schools (452)	Purchase Distribution Utilization
Development of day-care Centre's	Samburu west	Maralal	To provide day care services to children (babies) for residents who are employed without house helps.	3	1	One operational day care facility
Youth development	Across the county	All wards	To train the youth on self-development and self-dependence by self-employment	1	All youths (1000)	Training and capacity building

(b) Other projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
School Meals programme, SMP	County Wide	Improve health/nutrition of vulnerable school children	80% of schools and ECDs on SMP.	Distribute food to all schools; Timely distribution.
ECD infrastructure	County Wide	To enhance Early Childhood Development Education within the county	Five ECD centres benefitted; Community Support. 20% Benefiting from community Support Grant i.e. 16 ECDs	Construction and equipping of classrooms; Construction of latrines.
In service of SNE teachers	County Wide	To address the needs of children with special needs	8 SNE trained	Organize in-service training for SNE teachers.
Primary school infrastructure	County Wide	To enhance the quality of infrastructure in public primary schools	25 primary schools	Construction and equipping of classrooms; Construction of latrines; construction of water storage tanks
HIV/AIDs awareness	County Wide	Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS as a crosscutting issue in the education sector	70% of schools sensitized	Organize sensitization workshops.
Free primary education	County Wide	To enhance enrolment in primary schools	48% of primary school going age enrolled	disbursing of funds; procurement; M&E of FPE implementation.
Secondary schools lab equipment	County Wide	To enhance leaning of science subjects in secondary.	Four laboratories built	Disburse of funds; Procurement of lab equipments.
SMASSE	County Wide	To learning of Science and Math in Secondary Schools	30 teachers	Organizing and carrying out training certification reports;
Ministerial Bursary scheme	All constituencies in the county	To Enhance secondary school bursaries for the poor and the needy children	Provision of Funds from the Government; Calling for application for bursary; Evaluation of application and awarding on merit basis	Provision of Funds from the Government; Calling for application for bursary; Evaluation of application and awarding on merit basis

(ii) Stalled projects

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Reason for stalling
Maralal high-adm. Block .ESP	Maralal	Constructions offices	Inadequate funds

(iii) Outstanding projects proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
School empowerment programme	County Wide	To enhance the ICT skills of primary school teachers	30 Primary school heads	Organizing workshop; Field assessment certification.
Community learning resource centre	lorroki	Increase adult literacy classes	Establish 1 community learning resource centre per year in sub county.	Identify community building sign MOU write proposal to request for funding.

(iv) New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Establishment of nursery school	inadequate nursery school	Make shift/ tent use	Five nursery schools in each sub location	No. Of nursery school.	Increased ennoblement	-	-

7.5.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Public secondary schools will be equipped with modern ICT equipments to ensure that students are skilled in Information Technology (IT) since the job market is IT driven. Interventions supporting the girl child education have resulted in a higher retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools. These efforts will be stepped up in the future plan activities. Gender issues are further mainstreamed in education and training to secure parity in various sectors. Activities /programme on HIV/AIDS have been integrated into the school curricular to increase awareness hence reduce the prevalence rates.

7.7 Gender, Social Services and Youth.

The sector is important in the promotion of equality and equity in development. Besides ensuring that the vulnerable groups are protected the sector also plays a leading role in empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment for diversification of rural economies.

7.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is: Sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all Kenyans.

The mission of the sector is: To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups.

7.7.2 County Response to Sector and Mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission, the county will focus on the empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will be put in place to enhance the women and youth capacity for self reliance and greater participation in the development process by initiating and developing community based development programmes. Women and Youth Enterprise Funds will boost these efforts. Special grants and programmes by ALRMP II targeting various focal groups within the community with an aim of enhancing food security will address the major challenge of vulnerability in the ASAL parts of the county and enable the communities to look beyond relief food as survival mechanism to sustainable development. Focus will also be laid on training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities to nurture youth talents and promote integration. Strategies for facilitating the development, management, maintenance and expansion of sports facilities as well as initiating programmes to promote the development of music and dance will be formulated.

7.7.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Gender, Culture and Social Services	Mobilize people to form group; register the same group and mobilize local resources; advance grants to groups for purpose of revolving funds; undertaking social projects; Mobilize resources for the construction of cultural sites and equip them with cultural artefacts; Disbursement of Women Enterprise Fund.
ALRMP II	Community driven development; support to local development; drought and natural resource management; Capacity building of community focal groups.

World Food Programme	Provision of food for emergencies
Youth Department	Empowerment, coordination, training and mainstreaming of youth affairs; Disbursement of Youth Enterprise Fund
Children's Department	Protection and advocate for the rights of children Supporting orphans and vulnerable children
UNICEF	Protection of the rights of children Nutritional support to children

7.7.4 Projects and Programmes

SUB-SECTOR PRIORITIES, CONSTRAINS AND STRATEGIES

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Culture	Establishment of cultural Centers	- Resistance from the community - mode of maintenance of the project - Lack of capacity building - lack of land for establishment	-Capacity building -Community ownership -Identify land for the project
	Refurbishment of cultural manyatta's	- Availability of land - High cost of continuous labour	-Capacity building -Community ownership
	Promotion of cultural events	- Expensive media advertisement both locally and internationally - negative attitude by morans	-Request for donor funding -Capacity building
Sports	Establishment of 3 sports Ground	- poor drainage systems - Lack of established land	-Improve drainage systems -Establish land for project
	Rehabilitation of 15 playgrounds	Most has been destroyed by soil erosion	-Plant grass in the field -Improve drainage systems -Plant trees around the fields
Social Services	Construction and Equipping of library in Maralal	- Lack of sensitization - Lack of established land	-Capacity building -Establish land for the project

	Establishment of Recreation facility and Purchase of Equipment	- Poor fencing hence livestock intrusion system - Poor drainage	-Construct a permanent fence -Improve drainage system
	Upgrading of vocational and rehabilitation Centers for people with disability	- They are scattered allover - Many groups hence not identifiable	-Identify lead organization -Capacity building
	Upgrading groups with disabilities	- They are scattered allover - Many groups hence difficult to identify	-Identify lead organization -Capacity building
	Youth talented centers [multi purpose halls]	- Lack of established land - lack of proper modes of identification	-Establish land for project -Capacity building
	Conflict management programs	- Lack of proper modes of identification - Insecurity	-Identify lead organisation -Partner with districts security teams

a. Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth Enterprises Development Fund	County wide	Support youth oriented micro small & medium enterprises to develop linkages with large enterprises.	Fund 60 youth groups; Increase Loan recovery	Setting of IGAs; tree planting,

On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description
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Women/youth enterprise fund	To empower women /youth economically	500 groups	Groups are issued with loans as revolving funds
Promotion of cultural Events	To preserve cultural events like marriages , initiation ceremonies ,music festivals,	4	Schools are facilitated for national events Funding of cultural events like Yare camel derby
Rehabilitations of playgrounds	To equip the youth with sports skills and help them utilize time properly	15	Fencing of play grounds Planting of grass

New project proposals

PROJECT NAME/ LOCATION/WARD/CONSTITUENCY	PRIORITY RANKING	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
Establishment of cultural centers Baragoi/Baragoi/Samburu North Wamba/Archers Post /Samburu East Maralal/Maralal/Samburu Central	2 3 1	To preserve traditional items and to promote Tourism	3	Collection of traditional attires and Building of Cultural manyattas
Refurbishment of cultural manyattas Wamba/Archers/Samburu East	1	To preserve peoples culture - -----To promote Tourism	1	Capacity building Building of manyattas
Construction and Equipping of library Maralal/ Maralal/ Samburu Central	1	To inculcate a reading culture To keep the	1	Tendering Construction Buying of computers

		youth occupied		books furniture Employment of human resource
Establishment of Recreation Facility and Purchase of equipment Maralal/Maralal/Samburu Central	1	To create an enabling environment	1	Tendering Planting of flowers

(b)Other projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Women programme (Women Enterprises Fund)	County Wide	Women empowerment to start IGAs.	20 women groups and 40 individual women to benefit from loans per year.	Organize groups to focus and initiate business; Encourage individual Women to start or expand viable business.
Community Development (promotion and registration of groups)	County wide	Identify the needy groups to participate in sustainable social – economic development.	Register 200 new groups per year; Renew certificates of 100 groups per year.	Registrations and renewals.
OVC-CT Programme	County Wide	Prevention of new HIV infections.	Establish 15 CT services in every division annually	Carry out regular CT services; Increase CT sites in the County; Promote condom use; Develop IEC.
Vocational rehabilitation	County wide	To make persons with disability be self reliant; Identify the vulnerable individuals for assistance.	Identify and train 10 P.W.D per constituency annually.	Encourage disabled person to initiate IGAs,
Special Needs Programmes for the Youth	County wide	To mainstream programs for youth with special needs	Youth with special needs	Sensitization & advocacy exercises targeting youth with special needs; Document marketable skills possessed by youth with special needs; Conduct survey & compile data on groups of youth with

				special needs as well as individuals with special needs.
Support Community Owned Fruit & Tree nurseries	County wide	To promote a forestation and environment conservation; To reduce food insecurity	24 nurseries established by the end of planting period; 24 members of group nurseries trained.	Training of groups on nursery establishment and management; Assist group nurseries in sourcing seeds/ planting materials.
Conflict Management Support Programme	County wide	To promote peaceful coexistence of resident communities within the County	To reduce the incidences of intertribal conflicts to zero	Procure base radio handsets; Purchase of plant and equipments; Civil works.

Outstanding/pending Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Revival of Maralal Youth Polytechnic	Maralal	To equip youth with relevant technical skills, knowledge and attitudes for labour market.	A complete and functional youth polytechnic	Acquire land for the construction of a youth polytechnic in the County; Request for funding.
Youth Empowerment Centre	Wamba and Baragoi	To maximize the full potential of the youth through participatory engagements that serves their needs & aspirations.	One YEC set up in the All constituencies by the end of the plan period.	Acquire land for the construction of YEC in Samburu East Constituency; Request for funding
Upscalling of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund	County wide	Support youth oriented micro, small & medium enterprises to develop linkages with large enterprises.	Fund 20 youth groups per constituency annually; Increase Loan recovery to 80%	Disbursement of Kshs. 50,000 to each group through C-YES; Kenya Industrial Estates to disburse loans to individual youth entrepreneurs up to Ksh.500, 000 as MFIs.

Upscalling the fight against HIV/AIDS	County Wide	To increase awareness HIV/AIDS; reduce stigma against the affected and the infected	Hold three soccer tournaments for men and One volley ball event for women annually.	Holding football and volleyball tournaments for men and women respectively; Pass messages on HIV/AIDS through printed burners and IEC
Youth Trade Fairs	Within the County	Increase access to markets through holding of trade fair	Hold one County Trade Fair for the youth per Year.	Provision of Funds by the responsible MDA; Mobilization of stakeholder –participation; Training of peer 30 educators per division; Dissemination forums for HIV/AIDs Issues
County Sports Centre	Maralal	To enhance youth participation in sports To promote sports as an economic activity among the youth	A functional and fully equipped County Sports Centre by 2017	Identify Land for the project; Procure funding for the project; Solicit for system design for the sports centre
Cash Transfer Programme for Elderly and Vulnerable Groups	County Wide	To enhance Cash transfers to previously uncovered areas of the county	The aged in all constituencies in the county	Monthly disbursement of cash

New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Enhanced social protection program	Elderly and disable persons in the county	Capacity training on other alternative livelihoods	Increase the monthly amount by 30%	No. assisted	Good Life sustainability	-	-

7.7.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross cutting Issues

The County has an overall goal of alleviating poverty through the various strategies under implementation such as drought management, community driven support to local development, promotion of cultural tourism, Youth and Women Enterprise Funds and the revival of Youth Polytechnics. There are also efforts in the county to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, Persons with Disability (PWD) and women are involved in decision making in various development programmes and projects. The revival of youth polytechnics is expected to absorb the youth who drop out of school. Through these centres, they will acquire skills to enable them become more productive. Secondary schools will need support to adopt ICT as part of the curriculum in order to equip students with IT skills upon completion of school.

In collaboration of with other stakeholders, the sector will engage in initiatives to address specific needs and vulnerability of children through OVC-CT programme. This will endeavour to mitigate the OVCs from the impact of HIV/AIDs pandemic.

Through the department of Arid Lands Resource Management Project II, the sector will ensure that measures are to militate against the effects of natural calamities and emergencies are initiated. The ALRMP II through various initiatives such as focal group programmes, drought early warning systems, monthly report bulletins and mainstreaming of Drought Cycle Management (DCM) into the county development agenda will enhance food security and reduce vulnerability of communities living in the ASAL areas of the county.

7.9 COUNTY TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS SECTOR

7.9.1 INTRODUCTION

The existing road network in the county is in poor and sorry state with only 18% of the total being in improved state by 2013. The poor state is increased by heavy trucks carrying relief food which ply the county regularly. This poor state impedes livestock marketing which is the main source of livelihood for majority of the people. It is important to note that no urban centre in the county has street lights

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths

- Improved financial allocation for road development and maintenance at the county
- Indigenous knowledge for creating pathways hence road development.
- Community willingness to protect their roads from diversion/blocking

Weaknesses

- Limited technical manpower
- Lack of machinery for road maintenance to be hired by local contractors.
- Sparsely populated land mass

Opportunities

- Presence of tourism attraction points that require road network.
- Land tenure system that facilitates opening of new roads with minimal opposition
- Favorable topography and soils for development of all weather roads.
- High demand for roads.
- Availability of adequate raw materials eg ballast, murram etc.

Threat

- Land degradation that increases runoff which causes gulley erosion.
- Road development is a high cost venture hence huge funding is required.
- High tonnage vehicles destroy murram and earth roads
- Decades of road neglect by successive Government regimes

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

VISION

Enabled and cost effective movement of Samburu residents within the county at all times

MISSION.

To improve livelihoods for Samburu residents through sufficient and quality road and transport network to facilitate delivery of essential services.

ROLE OF STAKE HOLDERS

	STAKE HOLDER	ROLE
1	Ministry Transport and Infrastructure	Technical assistance, construction of National trunk roads, capacity building and policy formulation.
2	County Administration Office	Grass root coordination and security
3	County Government Office	Provision of funds and coordination
4	NGOs	Provision of funds
5	NDMA/ Parastatals	Provision of funds
6	Community	Recipients and grass root support
7	CDF	Development partner

SUB-SECTOR	PRIORITIES
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Roads	• Provision of county roads • Construction of Bridges • Management of Capital projects
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ROADS SECTOR – See Annex on Public Works

PROJECT NAME	PRIORITY RANKING	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	COST . Kshs
Upgrading of Maralal Town roads	1	Easy access	200 KM	-issue contract -Murraming	200 million
Grading of Major access roads	<u>2</u>	Easy access	2000 KM	-issue contract -Grading	200 million
Murraming of major access roads	3	Easy access	1,000 KM	-Issue contract -Murraming	1 Billion
Opening of New Access roads	4	Easy access	2,000 KM	-Issue contract -Grading	300 million
Construction of bridges/culverts/ Drifts	5	Easy access	50 bridges 100 culverts	-Contracting -Installation of Bridges and Culverts	70 million
Bush clearing	6	Easy access	20 towns	Bush clearing	85 million
Air strip Maintenance	7	user friendly	Maralal, SNR, Wamba, Baragoi,	-Grading and murraming by contract	40 million

			Kisima, Tuum and community airstrips eg Kalama and Sasaab		
Rehabilitation of Opiroi Road	8	Linkage between Samburu sub-counties	Cementing 8 kms	-Issue contract -Cementing	240 million
Construction of Seyia bridge	9	Linkages between Samburu East and North	Completion of Seyia Bridge	-Issue contract -Construct bridge	300 million
Street Lighting	10	Light up towns	-Lightin of 5 major towns per constituency	-Issue contract -Construct towers -commission street lights	200 million
Graders	11	Emergency intervention	3 Graders each per constituency	Procurement of graders	90 million
Tipper Lorries	12	Emergency intervention	3 Graders each per constituency	Procurement of graders	40 million
Fire Fighting Engines	13	Emergency intervention	3 engines each per constituency	Procurement of fire fighting engines	90 million

7.9 Water

7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is: Sustainable access to adequate water and housing in a clean and secure environment.

The mission of the sector is: To promote, conserve and protect the environment and improve access to water and housing for sustainable national development

7.9.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Water availability and accessibility both for domestic and livestock use will remain priority in the future development plan of the county. This will be achieved through promotion of rain water harvesting through roof catchments, drilling of more boreholes, construction of water pans and shallow wells and rehabilitation of existing water facilities. In the medium term, the residents will be able to access safe water within a reasonable distance, while the sanitation facilities like sewerage will be modernized and extended to cover more residential areas in Maralal Town.

The Kenya Forest services and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) together with donors and private sector have played a key role in the safeguarding of the natural resources in the county such as forests, wetlands and water resources. NEMA has set guidelines on environment and sanitation standards for all major and sensitive projects being implemented in the county by requiring implementers to perform Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) before the projects commence.

Through Mawasco, NWSB and ACTED provision of adequate and reliable water supply is a key input to poverty reduction as well as food production, small and large-scale production, livestock production as well as improved health. It also supports other economic activities such as small and large-scale industries. Its availability in short distances improves households and other productive activities.

Housing is an investment contributing both directly and indirectly to employment and income generation. Further, as a social good, it affords an individual and family dignity, privacy and security. County governments will provide infrastructural facilities, which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas in the County such as markets, holding grounds and provide social amenities, which promote growth in the rural areas.

7.9.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
NEMA	Regulate the usage of natural resources through conducting of EIA

SAWASCO	Water service provider within Samburu County.
Northern Water Service Board	Offer technical advice, regulate and licence water service providers.
World Vision	Build capacity of communities on water harvesting skills, provide water tanks, technical and financial support.
County Environment Committee (DEC)	Supervision, Coordination and implementation of all policies relating to the environment.

7.9.4 Projects and Programmes

SUB-SECTOR PRIORITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES

SUB-SECTOR	PRIORITIES	CONSTRAINTS	STRATEGIES
WATER	- Provision of water services - Provision of Sanitation services - Water resources Management - Catchments protection	- Uneven distribution of water resources - Low capital investment - Lack of hygiene awareness - Uncoordinated WASH activities - Poor technology - Lack of sanitation facilities - Lack of - Transport	- Rehabilitate/Sink new boreholes - Look for Investors - Provide latrines at household level - Increase surface water harvesting - Use of green technology - Creating awareness of best hygiene practices - Construct sewers - Procurement of new reliable off-road vehicles

ON-GOING PROJECTS/ PROGRAMMES

	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION /WARD	CONTITUENCY	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	COST

1	MARALAL WATER SUPPL (URBAN)	Lpartuk	Samburu West	Augmentation and rehabilitation of Maralal Water Supply	Improve water supply to residents of Maralal town and it's environs population of about- 40,000	- Procure 2No. Raw water pumps with 38 kw motors to deliver 65m³/hr at 150m head - Water connection to existing 6No. water kiosks - Construction of slab roofed control panel house. - Fencing the borehole site	1,780,000.00 1,993,265.00 362,620.00 275,900.00
						TOTAL	4,049,165.00
2	LKIRORIT WATER PROJECT	Baawa	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point.	Population- about 5,000	- Procurement and laying of a 50mm dia. 2km rising main - Construction of 1 No. water kiosk, procure and install 1No. 10m³ plastic storage tank	
						TOTAL	1,832,185.00
3	BARAGOI WATER SUPPLY	Elbarta	Samburu North	Rehabilitation of Bendera borehole	Baragoi town community who includes; residents, institutions, shops & hotels Present population 12,000 people	- Replacement of Genset & accessories - construction of pump house, fencing and rehabilitation of pipeline	1,400,000 2,000,000
						TOTAL	3,400,000.00
4	ARCHER WATER SUPPLY (URBAN)	Archers	Samburu East	Reduce uncounted water to 40%	Improve water supply to residents of fast growing Archers Post town and it's environs	- Lying of rising main 3.5 km 50mm dia. PVC. - Rehabilitation of 50m³ Masonry tank - Connection to KP&L co Power supply. - Procure 1 No purchased 67kw raw water pump with Control panel	6,250,000.00
						TOTAL	6,250,000.00
5	LEPRONAI WATER SUPPLY	Lepronai	Samburu East	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, livestock	Borehole drilling and equipping with a genset	6,250,000.00

						TOTAL	6,250,000.00
6	WASH PROJECT (IMC)	Wamba East Dispensaries	Samburu East	Provision of clean to promote hygiene	Dispensaries	- Procure No 13 PVC tanks - Construct base Platform	N/A
7	LCHING'EI WATER SUPPLY			Augmentation and rehabilitation of Lching'ei Water Supply	Human, livestock	- Procurement and laying of a 50mm dia. 1.5km rising main - Construction of 50m³ masonry tank - Construct 1 No. water kiosks	1,500,000.00
						TOTAL	24,282,350.00

NEW PROJECT PROPOSALS

	PROJECT NAME	PRIORITY RANKING	LOCATION/ WARD	CONTITUENCY	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	COST
1	CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MARALAL TOWN	1	Maralal	Samburu West	Improve sanitation and provision of sewerage services in Maralal town	Population of about 37,000	Planning, design and construction of sewerage plant and system.	300,000,000.00
							TOTAL	450,000,000.00
2	LKIRORIT WATER PROJECT	46	Baawa	Samburu West	Augmentation of the project, provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point.	Population- about 5,000	- Construct a 48m³ elevated steel tank - Procure and lay a 75mm dia. 6km distribution main - Construct 2 No. water	3,500,000.00 3,500,000.00

							kiosks, procure and install 2No. 10m ³ plastic storage tanks • Procure and install 5m ³ /hr-150m head submersible pump	1,200,000.00 500,000.00
							TOTAL	8,700,000.00
3	Suguta WATER SUPPLY	66	Suguta marmar	Samburu West	Augmentation and rehabilitation of the Water Supply	Population- about 5,000	- Construction of 50m³ masonry tank - Rehabilitation of the 50mm dia. 1km rising main - Rehabilitation and augmentation of 4km distribution main various sizes (25mm-75mm dia.) - Procurement of 1 No. 30KVA standby generator - Procurement of 100 No. 13mm dia. water meters	1,000,000.00 1,500,000.00 3,000,000.00 1,000,000.00 400,000.00
							TOTAL	6,900,000.00
4	MARALAL WATER SUPPLY (URBAN)	4	Maralal	Samburu West	Augmentation and rehabilitation of Maralal Water Supply	Improve water supply to residents of Maralal town and it's environs population of about- 40,000	- Provide a 150kva standby generator - Procure 5No.1.5kw/1500rpm electric motor, 3 Ph/415/50hz –both pump and motor mounted on a common base frame - Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill and equip a borehole at Loikas and rehabilitate the existing gravity main - Rehabilitate Milimani booster pump house and	3,000,000.00 1,500,000.00 5,250,000.00 1,000,000.00

							sump.	
							TOTAL	10,750,000.00
5	LUAI-SURA ADORU WATER PROJECT	47	Kirimuni	Samburu West	Augmentation of the project, provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point.	Human, livestock	- Procure and lay a 75mm dia. 6km distribution main - Construct 3 No. water kiosks, procure and install 3No. 10m³ plastic storage tanks.	4,000,000.00 1,800,000.00
							TOTAL	5,800,000.00
6	LBAA MBARINGONI- KISIMA WATER PROJECT	19	Kisima	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Improve water supply to residents of Mbaringoni,lodokejek and Kisima towm- population- about 7,000	- Construct a 50m³ elevated steel tank - Procure and lay a 75mm dia. 13km distribution main - Construct 3 No. water kiosks, procure and install 2No. 10m³ plastic storage tanks - Procure and install solar pumping system - Fencing the borehole site - Fencing the elevated water tank site - Fencing the water kiosk sites	1,200,000.00 8,000,000.00 1,800,000.00 3,000,000.00 250,000.00 250,000.00 500,000.00
							TOTAL	15,000,000.00
7	LESIDAI WATER PROJECT	48	Siambu	Samburu West	Augmentation of the project, provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Improve water supply to residents of Lesidai-population of about 1,500	- Construct a 48m³ elevated steel tank - Procure and lay a 50mm dia. 2km rising and distribution mains - Construct 2 No. water kiosks, procure and install 2No. 10m³ plastic storage	3,500,000.00 1,500,000.00 1,200,000.00

							tanks	
							TOTAL	6,200,000.00
8	PORO WATER PROJECT	50	Poro	Samburu West	Augmentation of the project, provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Improve water supply to residents of Poro-population of about 5,000	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole and rehabilitate the existing reticulation system	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00
9	NGANO/ LAKIRA WATER PROJECT	15	Poro	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Improve water supply to residents of Ngano and Lakira-population of about 3,000	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole and construct water storage and distribution systems	10,000,000.00
								10,000,000.00
10	LORUKOTI-LOLMOLOG WATER PROJECT	36	Lolmolog	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Improve water supply to residents -- population of about 4,500	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole and construct water storage and distribution systems	10,000,000.00
								10,000,000.00
11	ANGATA NANYUKIE WATER PROJECT	60	Angata nanyukie	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Improve water supply to residents -- population of about 2,400	- Procure and lay a 50mm dia. 3km rising and distribution mains - Construct 3 No. water kiosks, procure and install 3No. 10m³ plastic storage tanks - Construction of 100m³ masonry storage tank - Equipping of an existing borehole near Lengoiboni's homestead with a solar pumping system	3,000,000.00 1,800,000.00 2,000,000.00 2,000,000.00
							TOTAL	8,800,000.00

12	OPIROI-NTEPES WATER PROJECT	39	Opiroi	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Improve water supply to residents -- population of about 4,000	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole and construct water storage and distribution systems	10,000,000.00
							TOTAL	10,000,000.00
13	LOUDOKUME WATER PROJECT	10	Samburu West	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Improve water supply to residents -- population of about 1,500	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00
14	MURUANKAI WATER PROJECT	7	Muruankai	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Improve water supply to residents -- population of about 1,000	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00
15	LBUKOI WATER PROJECT	16	Lbukoi	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Improve water supply to residents -- population of about 1,200	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00
16	MUGUR WATER PROJECT	28	Mugur	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Improve water supply to residents -- population of about 1,400	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00
17	AMAIYA WATER PROJECT	61	Amaiya	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Population of about 1,500	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00

								7,000,000.00
18	NAUNERI/NONT ONTO WATER PROJECT	32	Baawa	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Population of about 1,200	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00
19	MORIJO WATER PROJECT	62	Morijo	Samburu West	Augmentation of the project, provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Population of about 2,400	- Procure and lay a 50mm dia. 3km rising and distribution mains - Construct 2 No. water kiosks, procure and install 2No. 10m³ plastic storage tanks - Construction of 100m³ masonry storage tank	3,000,000.00 1,200,000.00 2,000,000.00 2,000,000.00
							TOTAL	8,200,000.00
20	LEKURU WATER PROJECT	74	Lodokejek	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Population of about 1,000	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00
21	LKISHAGI WATER PROJECT	35	Lodokejek	Samburu West	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Population of about 9,00	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00
22	LOROKLOLMOLO G DAM	63	Opiroi	Samburu West	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting</i> and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, livestock	Planning, design and dam construction	7,000,000.000

							TOTAL	7,000,000.000
23	MURUANKAI SAND DAM	43		Samburu West	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting and reduce walking distance to water point</i>	Human, livestock	Planning, design and dam construction	6,000,000.000
							TOTAL	6,000,000.000
24	SOIT NAIBOR DAM	64	Barsaloi	Samburu West	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting and reduce walking distance to water point</i>	Human, livestock	Planning, design and dam construction	7,000,000.000
							TOTAL	7,000,000.000
25	MURAMUR DAM	65		Samburu West	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting and reduce walking distance to water point</i>	Human, livestock and irrigation	Planning, design and dam rehabilitation	10,000,000.00
							TOTAL	10,000,000.000
26	LEPARGOJIN DAM	42		Samburu West	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting and reduce walking distance to water point</i>	Human, livestock and irrigation	Planning, design and dam rehabilitation	10,000,000.00
							TOTAL	10,000,000.000
27	LARIAK OROK DAM	27	Suguta sarmar	Samburu West	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting and reduce walking distance to water point</i>	Human, livestock and irrigation	Planning, design and dam rehabilitation	10,000,000.00
							TOTAL	10,000,000.000

28	SEIYA MEGA DAM	23	Lodokejek	Samburu West	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting and reduce walking distance to water point</i>	Human, livestock and irrigation	Planning, design and construction of mega dam along Seiya river	200,000,000.00
							TOTAL	200,000,000.00
29	NGARE NAROK DAM	67	Kisima	Samburu West	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting</i>	Human, livestock and irrigation	Planning, design and dam rehabilitation	20,000,000.00
								20,000,000.00
30	NONTOTO DAM	26		Samburu West	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting</i>	Human, livestock and irrigation	1. Planning, design and dam rehabilitation	20,000,000.00
								20,000,000.00
31	BARAGOI WATER SUPPLY	2	Elbarta	Samburu North	<i>Augmentation of Baragoi water supply to increase water coverage</i>	Baragoi town community who includes; residents, institutions, shops & hotels Present population 12,000 people	- Research, feasibility studies, project preparation and design - Drilling of extra borehole - Construction of dam at Lesepe - Development/Expansion of infrastructure (Pipeline, Storage facilities) etc - Establishment and empowering of Water Management Institution (Water Service Provider)	5,000,000.00 10,000,000 100,000,000 40,000,000 5,000,000
							TOTAL	160,000,000
32	NAKWEI BOREHOLE	5	Kowop /Nachola	Samburu North	<i>To equip and expand the already drilled</i>	Human, livestock	- Survey & design - Equipping of borehole - Construction of a	

					borehole		50m³ storage tank - Laying of pipeline and water kiosks. - Establishment of Management Structure.	6,000,000
								6,000,000
33	SEREN	8	Ndoto/Ndoto	Samburu North	To develop water supply for both domestic and livestock settlement	Human, livestock	- Feasibility studies, survey planning and design - Construction of a water pan - Construction of a water supply whose source will be springs in Ndoto hills approx. 8km (Intake works, Storage tank and reticulation system). - Establishment and empowering of Water Management Institution	1,000,000 6,000,000 15,000,000 600,000
							TOTAL	22,600,000.00
34	LEMOLOK	20	Ndoto	Samburu North	To develop water supply for both domestic and livestock	Human, livestock	- Feasibility study and construction of new borehole - Extension of Keleshwa water supply	6,000,000.00
							TOTAL	6,000,000.00
35	KURUNGU	11	Nyiro	Samburu North	To develop water supply for both domestic and livestock settlement	Human, livestock	- Feasibility study, project preparation and design - Intake works - Laying of 75mm dia. falling main. (Approx.3km) - construction of 100m³ capacity masonry tank - Laying of distribution mains and other	500,000 600,000 6,000,000 3,000,000

							appurtenances	6,000,000
							TOTAL	16,100,000.00
36	MARTI WATER SUPPLY	13	Marti/Nach ola	Samburu North	<i>Expansion of Marti water supply to enhance better water coverage.</i>	Marti community and livestock	- Feasibility studies, survey planning and design - Rehabilitation of Mbukoi borehole and construction of pump house - Procurement of pumping unit i.e. solar or Genset - Laying a pipeline from Mbukoi to Marti settlement – 13km - Construction of 3 No. cattle trough - Construction of 4 No. water kiosks - Construction of 100m³ capacity masonry tank - Establishment and empowerment of Water Management Institution	5,000,000 800,000 2,500,000 5,000,000 1,000,000 600,000 2,500,000 500,000
							TOTAL	17,900,000.00
37	NGILAI COMMUNITY	29	Elbarta	Samburu North	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting</i>	Livestock	- Rehabilitation of existing waterpan - Water Management training	5,000,000 300,000
							TOTAL	5,300,000.00
38	MASIKITA CENTRE	44	Elbarta	Samburu North	Augmentation and rehabilitation of the project, provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, livestock	- Construction of 100m³ capacity storage tank - Upgrading of pipeline of rising main from 32mm dia. to 50mm dia. Pipeline. 0.6km	2,500,000.00 1,000,000.00
							TOTAL	3,500,000.00

39	LESIRIKAN (NDO TO SETTLEMENT	49	Ndoto/Ndo to	Samburu North	Augmentation of the project, provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, livestock	- Extension of distribution mains and - establishment of project Management	4,000,000.00
							TOTAL	4,000,000.00
40	ARSIM	34	Ndoto/ Arsim	Samburu North	Augmentation of the project, provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, livestock	Rehabilitation of water supply	4,000,000.00
								4,000,000.00
41	LATAKWENY	25	Ndoto/ Latakweni	Samburu North	Augmentation of the project, provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, livestock	Rehabilitation of water supply	3,000,000.00
							TOTAL	3,000,000.00
42	TANKAR	51	Ndoto/ Ndoto	Samburu North	Augmentation of the project, provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, livestock	- Construction of 50m³ capacity storage tank. - Laying of 50mm dia. Pipeline (approx. 2km) - Cattle/shoat trough 2No. - Stand by Generator	1,500,000.00 500,000.00 600,00.00 1,500,000.00
							TOTAL	4,100,000.00
43	SOUTH HERR	50	South Herr/ Nyiro	Samburu North	Expansion to enhance better coverage	Human, livestock		5,000,000.00
							TOTAL	5,000,000

44	LONJORIN	52	South Horr /Nyiro	Samburu North	Augmentation of the project, provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, livestock	Expansion of the water supply (pipeline and storage tank)	6,000,000.00
							TOTAL	6,000,000
45	SUMURIAI	37	South Horr /Nyiro	Samburu North	Augmentation of the project, provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, livestock	Extensions of pipeline and construction of cattle trough	2,000,000
							TOTAL	2,000,000
46	TUUM	68	Tuum/ Nyiro	Samburu North	Augmentation and rehabilitation of Tuum Water Supply	Human, livestock	Storage tank and reticulation system expansion and empowering of Management committee	4,000,000
							TOTAL	4,000,000
47	PARAIKATI	18	Parkati/ Nyiro	Samburu North	Augmentation and rehabilitation of Parkati Water Supply	Human, livestock	- Storage tank and - extension of distribution line	2,000,000
							TOTAL	2,000,000
48	Kowop	41	Kowop/ Nyiro	Samburu North	rehabilitation of Water Supply		Construction of 50m³ capacity Storage tank	1,500,000.00
							TOTAL	1,500,000
49	SARIMA	76	Nyiro/ Nyiro	Samburu North	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Population of about 1,000	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole with solar system and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00

50	NACHOLA	69	Nachola/ Nachola	Samburu North	rehabilitation of Water Supply	Human, livestock	Extension of pipeline	3,000,000.00
							TOTAL	3,000,000.00
51	SUYAN	45	Suyan/ Elbarta	Samburu North	No water source	Human, livestock	Feasibility study and construction of new borehole	
							TOTAL	6,000,000.00
52	LAREROK	38	Tuum/ Nyiro	Samburu North	Augmentation and rehabilitation of Larerok Water project	Human, livestock	- Expansion of intake works, - Construction of 50m³ capacity Storage tank and - extension of distribution line	3,000,000.00
							TOTAL	3,000,000.00
53	ARCHERS POST OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN ARCHERS TOWN	53	Archers post	Samburu East	Improve sanitation and provision of sewerage services in Archers Post town	Population of about 15,000,000	Planning, design and construction of sewerage plant and system.	150,000,000.00
							TOTAL	150,000,000.00
54	CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN WAMBA TOWN	70	Wamba	Samburu East	Improve sanitation and provision of sewerage services in Wamba town	Population of about 20,000,000	Planning, design and construction of sewerage plant and system.	150,000,000.00
							TOTAL	150,000,000.00
55	NDUME WATER PROJECT	54	Ndonyo Wasin	Samburu East	Accessibility of portable water	500 HH	Planning, design, dam construction and construction of water storage and distribution systems	20,000,000.00
							TOTAL	9,000,000.00

56	WAMBA TOWN BOREHOLE PROJECT.	3	Wamba	Samburu East	Augmentation and rehabilitation of Wamba Water Supply	Improve water supply to residents of Wamba town and it's environs population of about- 20,000,000	- Drill a replacement borehole - Connect to National grid power supply - Rehabilitation of 4Km 50mm distribution main	2,000,000.00 2,000,000.00 2,000,000.00
							TOTAL	8,000,000.00
57	ILLAKWENY WATER PROJECT	55	Ndonyo Wasin	Samburu East	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, livestock	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole with solar system and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000,00
								7,000,000,00
58	WAMBA WATER SUPPLY	6	Wamba	Samburu East	Augmentation and rehabilitation of Wamba Water Supply	Improve water supply to residents of Wamba town and it's environs population of about- 20,000,000	- Construct new intake upstream - Lay 75mm dia. 7km G.I gravity main - Construct 200 m³ masonry storage tank	14,000,000.00
							TOTAL	14,000,000.00
59	Marti lepareu	30	Ndonyo Wasin	Samburu East	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Population of about 1,000	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole with solar system and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000,00
							TOTAL	7,000,000,00
60	SIRATA LEMURIT PROJECT	24	Wamba north	Samburu East	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Population of about 1,000	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole with solar system and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000,00
							TOTAL	7,000,000,00

61	NOLOTORO DAM	9	Wamba north	Samburu East	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting</i> and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, livestock	Planning, design, dam construction and construction of water storage and distribution systems	20,000,000.00
							TOTAL	20,000,000.00
62	Gilati Borehole	56	Wamba north	Samburu East	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Population of about 1,000	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole with solar system and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00
63	Lopishana Dam	31	Wamba North	Samburu East	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting</i> and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, livestock	Planning, design, dam construction and construction of water storage and distribution systems	20,000,000.00
							TOTAL	20,000,000.00
64	Kalama Borehole	71	Waso	Samburu east	Rehabilitation of Kalama Water project	Population of about 1,000	Rehabilitate 50mm dia. 3km G.I rising main	5,000,000.00
							TOTAL	5,000,000.00
65	Lerata (B) Borehole	57	Waso	Samburu east	Rehabilitation of Lerata B Water project	Population of about 1,000	- Install solar pumping system - Construct 50 m³ masonry storage tank	2,000,000.00
							TOTAL	2,000,000.00
66	Sere olipi Water supply	72	Waso	Samburu East	Rehabilitation of Sere olipi Water supply	Population of about 3,000	Rehabilitate 50mm dia. 2km G.I distribution main	4,000,000.00

							TOTAL	4,000,000.00
67	Lusen gap/ Ngaroni rock catchment	21	Wamba east	Samburu East	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting</i> and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, and livestock	- Construct rock catchment system - Construct Masonry tank 200m³	3,000,000.00
							TOTAL	3,000,000.00
68	Kirich Borehole	22	Waso	Samburu east	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Population of about 1,000	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole with solar system and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00
69	Lpus/ Lodungokwe Borehole	58	Wamba West	Samburu East	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Population of about 1,000	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole with solar system and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00
70	Silango Nanyukie dam	33	Wamba east	Samburu East	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting</i> and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, livestock	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole with solar system and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00
71	Lopesiwo Borehole	40	Wamba West	Samburu East	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Population of about 1,000	- Replace the existing diesel pumping system with solar system - Construct 50 m³ masonry	5,000,000.00

							- storage tank - Procure and lay 50mm dia. Rising main	
							TOTAL	5,000,000.00
72	LORROK ONYOKIE DAM	12	Wamba North	Samburu East	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting</i> and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, and livestock	Planning, design, dam construction and construction of water storage and distribution systems	15,000,000.00
							TOTAL	15,000,000.00
73	SIRATA KOITING BOREHOLE	78	Wamba east	Samburu East	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, and livestock	Carry out a hydro geological survey, drill, equip a borehole with solar system and construct water storage and distribution systems	7,000,000.00
							TOTAL	7,000,000.00
74	NGISIAU DAM	14	Wamba West	Samburu East	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting</i> and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, and livestock	Planning, design, dam construction and construction of water storage and distribution systems	15,000,000.00
							TOTAL	15,000,000.00
75	RESIM BOREHOLE	59	Wamba east	Samburu East	Provision of clean water and reduce walking distance to water point	Human, and livestock	- Replace the existing diesel pumping system with solar system - Construct 50 m³ masonry storage tank - Procure and lay 50mm dia. Rising main	5,000,000.00

							TOTAL	5,000,000.00
76	NGARONI DAM	75	Wamba West	Samburu East	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting and reduce walking distance to water point</i>	Human, and livestock	Planning, design, dam construction and construction of water storage and distribution systems	20,000,000.00
							TOTAL	20,000,000.00
77	RARAITI DAM	73	Wamba north	Samburu East	<i>Increase water storage through rain water harvesting and reduce walking distance to water point</i>	Human, and livestock	Planning, design, dam construction and construction of water storage and distribution systems	20,000,000.00
							TOTAL	20,000,000.00
78	YAMO RIVER DAM	17	Maralal	Samburu West	Increase Water Supply to Maralal town	Improve water supply to residents of Maralal town and it's environs population of about- 40,000	- Dam construction - Construction of treatment works - Construction of water storage and distribution systems	500,000,000.00
							TOTAL	500,000,000.00
	MATHEWS RANGES DAM	78	Wamba east	Samburu East	Increase Water Supply to Wamba town	Improve water supply to residents of Wamba town and it's environs population of about- 20,000	- Dam construction - Construction of treatment works - Construction of water storage and distribution systems	500,000,000.00
	Water Testing Laboratory	20	Maralal	County Wide	To test quality of water	To ensure the quality of water taken is high.	-Construct a water testing laboratory	50,000,000.00

	GRAND TOTAL	2,713,350,000.00
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STALLED PROJECTS

	Project Name	Location/ Ward	Constituency	Objective	Target	Description of activities un completed	Cost estimate	Rank
1	SUYEN II DAM	Maralal	SAMBURU WEST	To complete the stalled project. Initially the project was being funded by the Ministry of Northern Kenya Development	Improve water supply to residents of Maralal town and it’s environs population of about- 40,000	Dam rehabilitation Construction of treatment works Power supply from the national grid	50,000,000.00	1
						TOTAL	50,000,000.00	
2	NAKWEI BOREHOLE	Kowop	SAMBURU NORTH	To complete the project this has stalled. Initially the project was being funded by Water Service Trust Fund (WSTF)	Domestic use.	- Equipping of borehole - Construction of pump house, fencing and rehabilitation of pipeline - laying of reticulation system	2,000,000 1,000,000 5,000,000	2
						TOTAL	7,000,000.00	
						GRAND TOTAL	57,000,000.00	

Outstanding Project Proposals

Water

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Soito Kokoyo dam Baragoi	Baragoi	Increase water storage in dry seasons grazing area by 20,000m3 storage	To serve 18,000 livestock	De-silt dam and reshape spillway Rehabilitate breached embankment
Nentarakwa dam Baragoi	Baragoi	Increase water storage by 20,000m3 storage benefit 3,000livestock	Increase water storage capacity to 20,000 m3	De-silt dam and reshape spillway Rehabilitate breached embankment

New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Water

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Water and Sanitation	Ensure reliable supply of Urban Water supply and sewerage System	Provision of water boosters	Establishment of major dams in :- Samburu North/Central- (Kawap plains, Ngilai dam (E'lesepe), Barsaloi- Baragoi junction, Noontoto dam, Lariak Ooroko dam,) Samburu East- Sere-Ronkai, Lkisini, Wamba town water supply	Number of Dams built Number of households accessing water	Water availability for human & live stocks		

7.9.5 Strategies to Mainstream Crosscutting Issues

A number of water projects have been proposed in order to improve accessibility and availability of this important resource. This will relieve women from walking long distances in search of water. The capacity of the County Environment Committee will be strengthened to enable it enforce Environmental Management and Coordination Act. This will go a long way in conserving the environment.

7.10 Key Priority Areas Identified During the Second MTP County Consultations

The following are key priority areas that were identified during the Second MTP county consultations that were held in December 2012.

Priority for MTP	Key Issues
Poverty reduction and inequality	High poverty levels in the county (73 %) Inadequate food security
Health	Enhance provision of health services in the County
Environmental Conservation	Improve environmental conservation and management
Roads	Improvement of road network in the County
Water and Sanitation	Ensure reliable supply of Urban Water supply and sewerage System
Security	Improve the security situation in the County

8.0 PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Land is an important factor of production. This is because it provides the foundation for all other activities such as agriculture, water, settlement, tourism, wildlife and forestry. Accessibility to land remains a key aspect of the MTP 2008-2012. Apart from its economic importance, land in Kenya and in Samburu county especially has cultural value. This factor makes it one of the most sought-after resources and therefore makes it one of the major sources of conflict. The sector of physical planning in Samburu county will therefore address issues concerning land ownership and administration, security of land owned by group ranches, land use and development and land protection to promote development in the land within the county.

Land use plans and physical plans are not necessarily mutually exclusive. It is common practice in many countries to prepare comprehensive development plans that address both land use zoning and the provision of physical infrastructure. Such an exercise is more meaningful if carried out in the context of a strategic planning process, whereby the proposals in the land use plan and the physical plan become part of a comprehensive development plan. While land use and physical plans are outcome-oriented, strategic plans are more process-oriented.

VISION:

To be the best sector in the county in optimizing efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.

MISSION:

To facilitate improvement of livelihood of Kenyans living in Samburu County through efficient administration and sustainable management of the land resource.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
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Availability of Land laws and legislation. -Political good will to implement land activities.- Availability of resources.	-Lack of good plans to implement land policies. -Misallocation of land. -Inadequate human resource in the sector	-The availability of the land national commission strategies to streamline land issues throughout Kenya. -Partnership with stakeholders and development partners.	. -Legal issues concerning land because of many conflicts resulting from previous management of land issues. -Inadequate funding for the sector.
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Role of Stakeholders.

Stakeholder	Role
Plot owners	-Development of allocated land and payment of revenue as well as keeping the town clean.
Public institutions(Hospitals, schools etc)	-Input of policy formulation by ensuring that public land is well utilized for the benefit of the community.
Traders	-Ensuring management of the central business area.
Potential development partners.	-Investing in projects depending with the gaps requiring extra support. i.e drainage systems, infrastructure improvement, energy enhancement.
Tourism sector	-Secure community land through creation of community conservancies as witnessed in Samburu East and encourage formation of more conservancies in Samburu North and West.

County Government	-Observance of professionalism and good governance. -Provision of funds needed to implement projects.
Politicians	-Help in protecting the rights of the citizens while upholding the law as enshrined in the constitution. -Carry out an over sighting and legislative roles as well as linking the constituents to the county and national governments.
Community	-Prioritizing projects for development and manage Government resources within their locality.
National Land Commission.	-Formulation and protection of laws on land and protection of individual rights as pertains land.

Sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Land	-Creation of a data base system to streamline land ownership. -Management of conflicts resulting from land resource.	-The county lacks a proper system in management of land resource. (Data was being stored on ledgers subject to manipulation and loss).	-Development of computerized land management information system to be shared with key stakeholders.
	-Fast truck access to land titles for: ○ Individual land owners. ○ Group ranches	-Provision of title deeds has not yet been devolved to the county level.	-Lobby for the registrar of title deed to be placed in the county.

	○ Public land		
	-Survey and Mapping of all projects within the county (i.e water points, schools, health facilities, public land, group ranches, trust lands etc).	-Lack of adequate resources to undertake the exercise and survey and mapping has never been a priority, projects are being put up without proper survey data hence denying equal access of resources to the citizens.	-Ensuring land use practices are congruent with ecological zones as well as the County Government and other investors to refer to survey data before putting up projects.
	-Planning of urban centres.	-Insufficient human resource. The county has only one planner. -Poor planned centres.	-Ensuring that urban planning is set up correctly according to survey outcome. -Incentives to promote sector to improve housing. (title deeds).
Housing	-Improving the quality of houses in Maralal CBD and other urban centres.	-No law to regulate type of housing being built by residents. -Many owners of plot within CBD areas cannot afford to put up decent housing.	-Enacting a law on the type of housing to be built in certain designated areas. -Explore materials that will promote low cost but decent housing
	-Providing affordable housing for the residents of Samburu county and design a good housing plan and policy.	- Inadequate housing and lack of financial resources.	- Design a good housing plan and policy.
Energy	-Energy access scale up program throughout the county.	-Weak transmission and distribution infrastructure within the county.	-Direct more investment towards rural electrification and power distribution to households and

			public projects.
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i) On-going projects

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Ward/Constituency			
-Demarcation and registration of group ranches. Samburu East. (Ngilai Central, Ngilai West, Kikwar in Ndonyo Wasin). -Community awareness on land registration and land ownership. (All samburu county).	-To have a registered group ranch to create units for development. -To make the community aware of land laws and community rights.	-Demarcation and registration of 38 group ranches. -The entire community occupying Samburu County.	-Awareness -Setting out rules pertaining group ranch ownership. -Approval from Land Commission and County Government. -Demarcation -Review of registers past and current. -Sending to Land Commission -Publication

ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location/ward/constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
-Maralal town rehabilitation programme.	One	-To improve the face of Maralal urban settlement	One urban settlement	-Notice to public -Networking with environment and public works -Meetings with residents -Engaging in town rehabilitation activities
Construction and of Governor’s residence and refurbishment of houses.	One	-To construct the Governor’s residence and refurbishment of deputy Governor house.	Two houses	-Meeting with architect -Review of plans -Bill of quantity -Supervision
Rural Electrification	One	-To provide more power for the	-To raise from the present 4% to at least	-Data collection in the specified areas.

		residence of Samburu county.	60% in five years	-Costing by KPLC -Connection -Impact assessment.
-Purchase of survey and planning equipments.	One	-To equip the sector with necessary survey and planning equipments	3 GPS Machines	-Quotations -Purchase
-County boundary establishment.	Two	-To establish all the county boundaries for promotion of peace and co-existence among the pastoralists communities.	-Samburu/Laikipia -Samburu/Baringo -Samburu/Turkana -Samburu/Marsabit -Samburu/Isiolo	-Marking the county boundaries and involving stakeholders from the bordering counties.
-Re-alignment of towns as per the approved PDPs -Wamba, Archers, Kisima and Suguta.	Two	-To improve the image of towns in the county.	-Four towns with approved plans	-Issuance of Notices -Meeting with plot owners -Removal of plots built out of beacons areas.
-Beaconing of urban centres	Three	-To beacon all planned towns.	-All planned centres	- Follow up of planned data

Planning of towns and Coming up with spatial plans	Four	-To plan and come up with spatial plans for at least 2 towns per sub county per year	-25 towns (5 towns per year) one or two in each sub county.	-Follow up of survey data. -Planning data -Approval and allocation
Group ranches sub division	Five	-To divide group ranches in order to create units for development.	- 38 group ranches across the county	Awareness -Setting out rules pertaining group ranch ownership. -Approval from Land Commission and County Government. -Demarcation -Review of registers past and current. -Sending to Land Commission -Publication
Creation of awareness	One	-To make the community aware of land laws.	-Across the county	-Trainings of community across the county

iii) Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
-Satellite mapping and surveying of all projects within the county. (Schools, Health centres, Forests, Agricultural land, water lines, water points, electricity lines, green energy and urban centres).	-Entire county	-To survey and map out all layers to inform further development	21,000sqkm of land to be mapped.	-Mapping and surveying
Geothermal power/Wind energy	-Samburu North	To provide the residents of Samburu county with affordable and sustainable energy	Two	-Exploring possibilities to Partner with the proprietors of these energy initiatives

iv) Stalled projects

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
Approval of plans	-Baragoi plan, Loosuk and Poro -Maralal plan	-Planning and approval	-Lack of funds to complete the project -Needs approval from the county assembly
Planning of towns	<u>Samburu North.</u> Baragoi, Lesirikan, Latakweny, South Horr. <u>Samburu Central.</u> Loosuk, Poro, Kisima, Suguta Marmar, Kirimon, Moriyo. <u>Samburu East.</u> A/Post, Lerata A and B, Merille, Sereolipi, Wamba, Lodungokwe	-Topographical survey -Surveying -Submission of data/information	-New implementation structures (devolution) effects.
Beaconing of towns	-Suguta, Kisima, Wamba, Archers	-Beaconing	-Lack of funds

9.0 Finance, Economic Planning and ICT

This department comprises of the following units;

- Accounting Department
- Revenue Department
- Audit department
- Procurement Department
- ICT Department
- Budget Department
- Planning Department and
- Marketing Department

The main Roles of the County treasury are;

- i. To monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finance and economic affairs of the county government including;-
 - a. Developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county
 - b. 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. Mobilising resources for funding the budgeting requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources;

- e. Managing the county government's public debt and other obligations and developing a framework of debt control for the county
- f. Consolidating the annual appropriation accounts and other financial statements of the county government in the format determined by the Accounting Standards Board.
- g. Acting as a Custodian of the inventory of the County government's assets except where provided otherwise by the legislation or the constitution.
- h. Ensuring compliance with the accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time.
- i. Ensuring proper management and control of, and accounting for the finances of the county government and its entities in order to promote efficient and effective use of the county's budgetary resources.
- j. Maintaining proper accounts and other records in respect of the County Revenue Fund, the County Emergencies Fund and other public funds administered by the County government
- k. Monitoring the county government entities to ensure compliance with the PFM Act and effective management of their funds, efficiency and transparency and in particular, proper accountability for the expenditure of funds.
- l. Assist the county government entities in developing their capacity for efficient, effective and transparent financial management, upon request;
- m. Providing National Treasury with information which it may require to carry out its responsibilities under the constitution and the Act.
- n. Issuing Circulars with respect to financial matters relating to county government entities.
- o. Advising the county government entities, the County Executive Committee and the County Assembly on Financial matters.
- p. Strengthening financial and fiscal relations between the national government and the county governments in performing their functions;

- q. Reporting regularly to the county assembly on the implementation of the annual county budgets; and
- r. Taking any other action to further the implementation of this PFM Act in relation to the county.

V. Vision and mission

Vision: - To be a leading County treasury in prudent management of financial resources.

Mission: - To promote efficient, effective, transparent and sound financial controls and systems.

VI. Challenges facing the County Treasury.

- Understaffing in almost all departments.
- Unreliable internet connectivity.
- Lack of capacity among the staff from the local authorities
- Lack of awareness on the need to pay charges and other fees by the local communities.
- Slow pace of budget absorption caused by late release of funds especially towards the end of the financial year.
- Undeveloped structures for finances in other departments.

VII. Immediate Measures

- Recruitment of staff in all the departments of treasury
- Connecting the county treasury with a Local Area Network
- Intense training of former local authority staff on financial management and IFMIS.
- Creating awareness in the community on the need to pay taxes and other fees in order to enable the County government to raise enough revenue.

VIII. County Development Priority Programmes and Project

Role of the stake-holders

Stake-holders	Role
The National Treasury	Policy, regulation and funding
All other County Departments	Implementing Agencies
Commercial Banks	Custodians and supply of money
Business Community	Provision of revenue.
Plot Owners	Provision of revenue.
Tourist	They are the main source of revenue for the county.

Projects and programs

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constrains	Strategy
Planning	- Community Participation on making of plans and budgets -Development of Strategic Plan.	-Vastness of the county makes it impossible to involves every body. -A lot of resources are required to come up with a good strategic plan. -Choice of the appropriate revenue collection system. -Creation of community awareness and necessary regulation.	- Conduct Public meetings in the 15 wards to collect public views. - Consultative forum for different stakeholders to ensure that view from every body. - A survey will be conducted to identify the appropriate system in order to boost revenue collection.
Revenue	-Installation of Revenue collection system -Identification of new streams of revenue.	- Low capacity among the staff and understaffing. - Funding and necessary messages	- Hold public meetings in the targeted area and pass a finance bill. - Training of staff and recruitment of staff

•	Audits		- Communication with the ICT board.	Advertisement through exhibitions, Camel derby and county specific cultural days.
•	Marketing	-Coming up with audit programmes		-Partnership with the ICT board to extend the fibre cable to the county
•	ICT	- Marketing of the County and its potential resources -Link the county with the national fibre cable to reduce cost of internet -Facilitate establishment of a county wide TV and FM radio station -Establishment of a county website -Facilitate connectivity with network service provides.	-Partners -Inadequate capacity of service providing companies to roll the service at once. - Low capacity of staff and inadequate staff in treasury.	-Partner with private developers to establish a TV station and boost Serian community radio station. Establish a county website Partner with the companies providing network.

		-Rolling out of IFMIS		Staff training and recruitment of more staff.
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New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Development of strategic plan	Required for establishment of general strategic priorities of the county	-It will be a guide for future planning	- Involve the public and all stake holders	-The preparation of the document should be participative and consultative in nature.
Installation of E-ticketing System	- To safe guard collection of revenue there is an urgent need to install an electronic system in SNR.	-To boost collection of revenue and seal existing revenue leakages.	-All revenue collection points	An electronic system is put in place that is user friendly in order to promote effectiveness in revenue collection.
Marketing of the county as an investment hub and tourist	- Organization of a forum to welcome investors is of	-To promote the image of the county while at the same time	- Investors from all sectors	- Need to conduct an investors forum to market the county as a tourist and investors destination.

destination	great priority -Marketing of the County through Camel Derby, Samburu Night, trade and tourist exhibition.	improving investors confidence.		
Linking the county to National Fibre Cable	-Link the County head quarter and the sub-counties head quarter with the National fibre Cable	- To boost access to internet while at the same time reducing the cost of internet.	-All major urban centres across the county.	-The County will partner with the ICT board to link the county to the National fibre cable.
Establishment of county TV and boost of Serian FM station	-Starting a county TV station and boosting Serian Radio station to cover the all county.	- In order to use the media as the avenue to reach out and educate the county populace.	-The whole County.	-The county will partner with private investors in order to establish the TV station.
Establishment of emergency Fund and other Funds	Establishment of an emergency fund and other	-To enable the county to intervene in disaster	County Wide	-The County will legislate on establishment of such funds.

	funds	situation.		
Establishment and Updating of County website	-It is of importance because it act as a window to the county.	-It will act as a tool for advertisement and information about the county.	-The whole county	-Partnership with private IT service providers to come up and maintain the website.
Establishment of digital villages in the 3 sub-counties	-The digital villages aim at increasing accessibility to ICT solutions by the county residents.	-The villages will act as access points to the global internet world.	-The three Sub-County	-Partnership with private IT service providers to provide internet and IT solutions.

10.0 TRADE, TOURISM, COOPERATIVE AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

The county is endowed with a rich store of natural wealth and yet the inhabitants live in high level of poverty. Wildlife is the bedrock of tourist industry in which the county by and large rely upon for economic developments and livelihoods improvements, nevertheless their numbers are declining drastically. An investment in wildlife conservation and tourism to leverage wider economics and social benefits is therefore critical to the county. In addition investment in infrastructure will in particular open up the county for business and promote the entry of new business investments. Though poverty is high and wide spread in the county, youth and women are more vulnerable groups and the justification to expand more economic and social opportunities for women and youth.

This strategic plan draws information from 3 main sources

- Views of the people from participatory exercise done
- Views and secondary information from departmental officers
- Alignment with national vision 2030 strategic plan and constitution.

The ministry SWOT analysis

Strengths • Good governance in place • Rich natural resource base • Hard working community • Community willingness to diverse their livelihoods • Rich culture • Existing livestock market • Existing trading centres • Expansive grazing and farming land	Weakness • Un develop infrastructure • Low knowledge on business and enterprise development • Over reliance on livestock keeping • Little access to financial capital • High level of illiteracy • Lack of marketing skills • Lack of investment capital • Lack of extension services
Opportunities • The devolved government and service delivery • Improvement of infrastructure both by the central and the county government • Development of community conservancies • Increasing number of school going children and human resource	Threats • Land degradation and loss of its productive capacity • Insecurity that threat people and tourism industry • Climate change • Bad politics and poor governance • Increase in wildlife poaching

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The Department Vision Statement:

An empowered, resilient, just and prosperous county

Mission Statement

To empower and develop resilient community, transform livelihoods and conserve natural resource base

Core Values

- Co –existence of livestock, people and wildlife
- People centred and Sustainable development
- Good governance and financial sustainability
- Equitable distribution of benefits
- Credible and measurable results
- Respect for tradition and cultural heritage
- Integration with national economy

The ministry will focus and spearhead the management and sustainable development in the following key sectors

1. Cooperatives and enterprise development
2. Tourism and wildlife
3. Trade and industry

10.1 CO-OPERATIVES AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Samburu County has a total of 34 registered Co-operative Societies however only 7 of these are active and productive. That is an indication of failure of this important sector and a lot need be done to turn things round.

Nevertheless, the Movement has contributed a total of about Ksh 200 million to the economy through shareholdings and loans to members to improve education and commercial sector in the County.

Cooperative societies so far formed in the county are in the following areas:

1. **Marketing of milk, honey and livestock.** However, marketing of honey is the only activity being carried out as the rest of the activities have collapsed. The marketing of honey is carried out by members of Samburu Beekeepers Co-operative society having an active refinery worth Ksh. 6million at Maralal. This society too need strengthen.
2. **Savings and Credit activities:** Sacco activities are the most and widely carried out in the county and have benefited many teachers, business community, and civil servants and self-help groups through:
 1. Development loans for home improvement, farming, business etc
 2. Enhancement of education in Secondary Schools, Universities and Colleges.
 3. Improved health care through emergency loans.
 4. Women Enterprise Fund, through Samburu Traders Sacco Society which is a Government agent that disburses the fund to various women groups.
 5. Salary processing and advances mainly to Civil Servants.

MAJOR PROJECTS TO BOOST THE SECTOR

(1) Construction of Tannery

Meloni Livestock Co-operative Society has planned to put up a local tannery soon worth about Ksh. 7.6 million to serve the Samburu County and some of its neighbours. The project will be jointly financed by the members of the society and the Government.

(2) The Samburu Traders Sacco Society

Society has planned to put up a plaza near Kenya Commercial Bank worth about Ksh. 17 million. The members of the Sacco will meet the entire cost of the project through share contributions.

STRATEGIC CHALLENGES OF THIS SECTOR

1. Inadequate extension staff to mobilise and provide services the Co-operative movements
2. Low financial and human capital for the co-operative movements to increase membership, shareholdings and benefits.
3. Inadequate funds for the Co-operatives to satisfy loan demands of their members.
4. Many cooperatives became dormant and largely attributed to the above factors

STRATEGIC GOAL-EMPOWERMENT AND PROMOTION OF PRODUCTIVE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

ACTIVITIES

1. Increase number of extension staff to reach and provide services to the large community
2. Capacity building through training of officials and staff of cooperative societies
3. Mobilise and provide financial capital to cooperative societies
4. Establish policy and legislation to ensure high standard of management and transparency of cooperative societies
5. Revival of and empowerment dormant cooperative societies
6. Promotion of semi-formal arrangements such as village based savings and credits schemes cooperative societies which are more accessible to rural people.
7. Development of trade county office and sub-county office
8. Recruit more extension staff to sub-county offices.

INDICATORS OF SUCCESS

- More small and medium scale industries run by cooperatives operationalised and productive
- Increase in cooperative societies and savings
- Total value of microcredit loans increase as do numbers of beneficiaries
- Officials and staff of cooperative societies trained on production, marketing and value addition skills
- Village based saving and credits schemes increase
- Number of active and productive cooperative societies increase
- Number of extension staff increase
- More community members and groups reached.

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

Samburu County has abundant and high diversity of wildlife. It is a home to a number of wildlife species rarely found elsewhere which include Grevy's zebra, reticulated giraffe, beisa oryx, gerenuk and Somali ostrich. This is a critical resource for the county and has high potential for tourism development that will go a long to providing sustainable livelihood options for the people. The county is geographically high diverse with magnificent features and the kept secret of the Kenya north still un revealed. The incredible cultural heritage of Samburu community is an important part of attraction. This is to say that the county has a high potential for tourism development that can generate the much needed revenue for its development and prosperity. Tourism in Samburu County is currently confined in the Samburu national reserve to a larger extends. There are 7 tourist lodges in the reserve and a few camping sites. The reserve is quite small in size but generate about 90% of the county internal revenue. Nevertheless community conservancies are increasingly established across the county and 4 of them have already developed high end ecotourism lodges in partnership with private investors. The establishment of community conservancies which play a key role in the conservation of wildlife and promotion of tourism is a huge opportunity for the county to invest in and diversify its tourism products and generate more revenue.

STRATEGIC CHALLENGES OF SECTOR

Following are the key constraints to the sustainable management of wildlife in the County

1. Insecurity

Insecurity for both and wildlife is a major challenge to the development of tourism in the County.

2. Poor infrastructure

The general inaccessibility of the area due to poor road networks impacts negatively on the sector.

3. Under-marketing of potential

Despite its obvious potential, the county's visitor attraction sites have been grossly Under-marketed.

4. Human-wildlife conflict

As pressure for land grows, competition for resources between wildlife and humans have exacerbated. Animals frequently kill or injure livestock and people and destroy crops. Lack of compensation for such losses creates a conflict whose end result is resentment of wildlife.

5. Poaching

Poaching of wildlife especially elephants and rhinos is increasing at alarming and threatening rates and this can potentially threaten tourism development in the county.

6. Land degradation

Increasing in human population and rampant spread of unplanned human settlements has led to overgrazing and general decline of rangeland productivity. This will definitely affects the survival of wildlife if not addressed.

STRATEGIC GOAL-PROMOTION OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITIES

1. Establish more and support existing community conservancies
2. Establish more tourist facilities across the county

3. Streamline seal leakages and streamline revenue collection from tourism through establishment of e-ticketing system
4. Intensify marketing through documentation and branding of Samburu county as a unique and excellent tourist destination in the country
5. Put measures in places to improve security of wildlife and people.
6. Cooperate with other stakeholders to eradicate poaching of wildlife
7. Restoration of maralal wildlife sanctuary for wildlife conservation and tourism development
8. Provide incentives to community to promote conservation of wildlife
9. Development of trade county office and sub-county office
10. Recruit more extension staff to sub-county office.

INDICATORS OF SUCCESS

- Increase or stable wildlife populations
- Areas under active wildlife conservation increased
- More tourism facilities in place
- Diversified tourism products
- Infrastructure and security upon which tourism sector depends improved
- More incentives for communities to conserve wildlife provided
- Protection of endangered wildlife species enhanced in wildlife sanctuaries
- Increase in number of jobs created in tourism industry
- Tourists bed nights in lodges and camps increased
- Revenues from tourism business increased
- Increase in sale of youth groups and women handcrafts sold and consequently increase incomes from the same
- Beneficiaries from sale of handcrafts increase in number

- Hospitality training institution established.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIALISATION

CORE FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNTY TRADE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE, SAMBURU

- Formulate, implement, harmonize and domesticate county trade arrangements in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;
- Promote trade-related Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
- Provide business counselling, advisory and consultancy services.
- Provide capacity building programmes to MSMEs in conjunction with relevant stakeholders.
- Manage a traders' credit scheme that offers financial assistance to MSMEs and facilitate Credit.
- Collaborate Micro with relevant institutions on trade matters.
- Monitor and evaluate trade practices, policies and trends.
- Continuously gather, analyse, store and disseminate trade information to investors, entrepreneurs, stakeholders and the public in general.
- Conducting of market surveys.
- Collaborate in the fight against unfair trade practices.

Other Functions

Joint Loan Board Credit Scheme:

- The scheme was established in 1954.
- The Credit Scheme is administered through the County Trade Development Office.
- THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT, CAP 265 of the Local Government Act, governs its establishment and operations.

Objectives

The Scheme provides loans to small traders to enable them attain commercial experience, standards of Credit Worthiness for further loans from banks and participation in economic development of the nation.

- Further the scheme is intended to enhance entrepreneurship, develop enterprises and stimulate income generation and employment creation in rural areas.
- The scheme is operated as a revolving fund where loan recipients repay the loans so that other needy entrepreneurs can benefit from the Boards kitty.

The Target Group

- The Joint Loan Board Credit Scheme issues loans to small entrepreneurs in the county, who are unable to access bank loans.
- The entrepreneurs may be individual traders with registered businesses, livestock traders, registered partnership and registered companies.

Challenges and Gaps

- Limited office space – The county trade office is housed by the Samburu District treasury. The one room office is too congested and funds ought to be allocated for construction of a more convenient accommodation. In addition, there are no sub-county offices in Baragoi and Wamba. It would be prudent to open offices in these sub-counties.
- Limited number of staff – The office is manned by only two office staff; the county trade officer, a clerical officer and a driver. More staff are needed to enhance service delivery to all entrepreneurs in the county.
- Limited funding – In order to fully achieve its objectives, more funding needs to be allocated to the board for loan disbursements, automation of the joint loans board scheme, and also to cater for office operations expenditure.

- Though the office has a motor vehicle, (Suzuki Jimny), the vehicle is not well suited to the rough terrain present within the county. A more capable vehicle is needed, given the scope of the office's full jurisdiction.
- Lastly, funds are needed for setting up an ultra-modern business information centre. Such a one stop shop, source of information would greatly benefit the business community in the county.

STRATEGIC GOAL-PROMOTE VIBRANT TRADE, DIVERSIFICATION OF LIVELIHOOD THROUGH FORMAL JOB CREATION AND CREATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

ACTIVITIES

1. Promotion of local investments
2. Regulate business licensing in the county
3. Promote development of micro, small and medium business by providing loans to youth and women groups
4. Management of credit schemes for micro and small businesses
5. Development of market infrastructure
6. Establish good management of county physical markets and regulation of open markets and hawking activities
7. Conduct trade fairs/exhibition to market the county products to promote exports in the county
8. Development of Resilient and productive social capital –youth and women groups
9. Promote the entry of new businesses in the county
10. Establishment of small and medium scale industries-ternaries, water bottling plant etc
11. Development of trade county office and sub-county office
12. Recruit more extension staff to sub-county offices
13. Setting up business information

INDICATORS OF SUCCESS

- More Sustainable business established
- Youth and women groups mobilised and empowered

- More youth engaging on profitable businesses and d abandoning illegal activities
- More small and medium scale industries operationalised and productive
- Diversified livelihoods and over reliance on pastoralism reduced
- More youth and women groups receive loans
- Total value of microcredit loans increase as do numbers of beneficiaries
- Increase in number of small and medium scale industries.

Project Name	Estimated Cost (ksh)	Time frame 2013-2017	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibility
Promotion and empowerment of cooperative societies	300 Million	5 years	County government, financial institutions in form of loans	Trainings, financial support
Mobilisation and establishment of new cooperative societies across the county	250 Million	5 years	County government, financial institutions in form of loans	Trainings, financial support
Promotion and empowerment of existing protected areas (SNR and Maralal wildlife sanctuary) in county for conservation of wildlife and tourism and development	600 m	5 years	County government, national government through KWS, and Donors	Capacity building through training, financial support

Mobilisation and establishment of new community conservancies	300 Million	5 years	County government, national government through KWS, NRT, Donors, interested investors, community local leaders	Mobilisation, Capacity building through training, financial support, Investment,
Support and Empowerment of existing conservancies	600million	5 years	County government, national government through KWS, NRT, community conservancies, Donors, interested investors	Mobilisation, Capacity building through training, financial support, Investment,
Promote Vibrant Trade, Diversification of livelihood through informal trade, Creation and creative entrepreneurship.	1billion	5 years	County government, NGOs, financial services	Capacity building through training, financial support

CHAPTER EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the National and County level to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. An indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes then costing implementing agencies as well as monitoring tools and indicators which could be selected for the County, based on projects and programmes identified in chapter seven, is given as Appendix II.

8.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation System

At the National level, Monitoring and Evaluation is conducted through National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), whose main aim is to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development policies, strategies and programmes. The County and lower level monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes are part of this system. It is expected that Counties will put in place a County Monitoring and Evaluation system to serve the needs of the County Government, while complimenting the National M & E system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in the County Integrated Development Plans as well as indicators facilitating the MTEF process, and development aspects of the respective county. An indicative Monitoring and Evaluation impact /performance indicators is presented in Appendix III.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: County Fact Sheet - Vital Statistics

The fact sheet presents a broad range of information about the county at a glance. The information includes physical features demography and population socio-economic indicators, poverty indicators and data for specific sectors. The data will act as benchmark upon which future development efforts will be based on.

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
County Area:		
Total area (KM2)		21,022.1
Water mass (Km2)		0
Gazetted Forests (Km2))		3,250
National Parks/Reserves (Km2)		50
Arable land (KM)		1,400
Non-arable land (KM2)		19,622
Total urban areas (with population above 2000 persons (KM2)		158.6
No. of towns		8
Topography and climate		
Lowest altitude (metres)		500
Highest		2,500
Temperature range:		
	High (0C)	33
	Low (0C)	24
Rainfall:		
	High (millimeters)	857
	Low (millimeters)	250
Average relative humidity		-
Wind speed		-
Demographic profiles		
Total Population (2012)		255,931
Total Male population		128,004
Total female population		127,927

Sex ratio	1:0.99
Projected population:	

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
	2015	292,484
	2017	319,708
	Female	9,008
	Male	9,095
	Total	18,103
Population under five:		
	Female	29,019
	Male	29,229
	Total	58,248
Pre-school population (aged 3-5):		
	Female	14,916
	Male	15,022
	Total	29,938
Primary school age group:		
	Female	31,623
	Male	33,133
	Total	64,756
Secondary School age group:		
	Female	10,907
	Male	12,960
	Total	23,867
Youths population (15-29 yrs)		
	Female	34,319
	Male	34,390
	Total	68,709
Labour force:(15-64 yrs)		
	Female	60,397
	Male	58,442

	Total	118,839
Reproductive age group		54,035
Aged population: (65+ yrs)		
	Female	3,953
	Male	3,697

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
	Total	7,650
Eligible voting population: (18+)		
	Samburu Central	51,243
	Samburu East	29,247
	Samburu North	28,515
	Total (County)	109,005
Total Registered voters:		
	Male	24,045
	Female	22,951
	Total	56,996
Urban Population (2012)		
	Female	22,248
	Male	21,938
	Total	44,186
Rural Population:(2012)		
	Female	105,679
	Male	106,066
	Total	211,745
Population density:(2012)		
	Highest –Maralal (Km2	8
	Lowest – Waso (Km2	4
	County (Km2)	11
County		National
Crude Birth rate		52/1000 38.4/1000
Crude Death rate		8.5/1000 10.4/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)		49/1000 54/1000

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	35/1000	
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	6/1000	
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	472/1000	495/100,000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	10/1000	24/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	60/1000	79/1000
Life expectancy (Years) Males Females	54 65	58 61

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS	
Total number of households		47,354	8,767,954
Average household size		8	4.4
Female headed households		8,500	2,818,800
Children needing special protection:			
	Children in labour	4200	
	Orphans	3100	
Physically disabled persons (No.)		1245	
Distribution of Population by disability type (%):		County	National
	Visual	0.90	0.249
	Hearing	0.66	0.141
	Speech	0.38	0.122
	Physical	0.56	0.253
	Mental	0.26	0.102
	Self care	0.42	0.058
	Other	N/A	0.075
Child- Headed households		5,452	
Poverty Indicators			
Absolute poverty: %			
	Percentage	73	
	Number	207,304	
Contribution to national poverty		0.9	
Urban poor: %			
	Percentage	40	
	Number	17,674	

Rural poor: %		
	Percentage	75
	Number	158,809
Food poverty: %		
	Percentage	79
	Number	176,918
Income per capita		
Sectoral contribution to household income: %		
	Agriculture	2.7
	Livestock	66
	Rural self-employment	10
	Wage employment	4.9
	Urban self-employment	16.4
Number employed per Sector %:		
	Agriculture	5
	Livestock	70
	Rural self-employment	12
	Wage employment	7
	Urban self-employment	6
Crop farming:		
Average farm size (Small scale) ha		0.8
Average farm size (Large scale) ha		20
Percentage of farmers with title deeds %		5
Total acreage under food crops (ha)		4,000
Total acreage under cash crops(ha)		3,200
Total acreage under soil/land conservation		-
Total acreage under farm forestry (Ha)		20
Total acreage under organic farming (Ha)		1
Main storage facilities:		Traditional granary
Livestock farming:		
Number of Ranches		
	Company ranches	0
	Group ranches	37
	Total	37

Average size of ranches (Ha)	37,000
Main livestock breed:	
<i>Cows:</i>	Zebu, Borana
<i>Goats:</i>	Small E.A, Crosses of Torggenburg, Gerryman-alphine and Gala
<i>Sheep:</i>	Borpers, Red maasai
<i>Camels:</i>	Somali, Rendile, Turkana
Land carrying capacity ; 1 livestock/10ha	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Beekeeping apiaries	4
Bee hives	31,547
Annual Milk production:	
Quantity (Litres)	13,753,915
Value (Kshs)	825 234,900
Annual Beef production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	50,000
Value (Kshs))	15,000,000
Annual Mutton Production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	210,000
Value (Ksh)	50,000,000
Annual Egg production:	
Quantity (Number)	1,300,000
Value (Ksh)	13,000,000
Annual Poultry meat Production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	15,000
Value (Ksh)	3,000,000
Annual Honey Production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	100,000
Value (Kshs)	50,000,000
Annual Pork Production:	

	Quantity (Kgs)	0
	Value (Kgs)	0
Fisheries production:		
Fishermen (No.)		13
Fish farm families (No.)		5
Fish ponds		5
Area of fish ponds		-
Main species of fish catch:		-
	Fish catch types : Tilapia	-
Fishing Effort		0
Landing beaches (No.)		0
Fishing gear (No.):		-
	Fishing nets:	0
INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
	Hooks:	0
	Traps:	0
	Motor Boats:	0
	Dhows	0
	Canoes	0
Fish harvest:		
	Weight	0
	Value	0
Wildlife Resources		
Animal types		No.
Elephants		2,500
Lions		120
Buffaloes		400
Giraffes		1,000
Greater Kudus		620
Lesser Kudus		1,542
Leopards		505
Wildlife estates,		
Conservancies		8

Game Sanctuaries	1
Game Reserves	1
game management,(National parks/Reserves)	-
Total protected Area (kms)	50
Threatened Species:	Kudus, Gravy Zebra, Elephants, Lions, Rhino, Leopards
Frequency; Daily	
No. of Park visitors per annum	8,000
Forestry	
Species of Biodiversity Importance:	
Podo,	-
Cedar,	-
Saddle wood	-

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Rate of Forest Losses (% p.a.)	0.5
Number of gazetted forests	3
No. of Non-gazetted forests	0
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)	328,000
Size of non- gazetted forests (Ha)	0
Main forest products & quantities:	
Grazing,	-
Environmental Services	-
No. of people engaged in forestry	5,000
Seedlings production	250,000
Farms engaged in farm forestry	150
Average no. of trees per farm	50
Non-timber forest products harvested:	
Grass	-
	-

Honey	
Community Forest Associations (CFA) established	2
Quantity of timber produced per annum: (cubic metres from Farm lands	13,357
ENVIRONMENT	
Pollution sources	
Solid waste Waste-water	16
EIAs endorsed by 2012(No.)	
No of Recycling Plants	0
Environment Audits executed:	26
Solid waste management Main types of solid waste: Plastic/Polythene Bags Garbage Human and Animal Waste Undetonated bombs and other military training waste materials	-----
Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected:	0

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected:		1
Number of coastal sites protected:		0
Number of quarry sites renovated:		0
<i>Mines, mineral, Quarrying and estimate quantities</i>		
Mining activities:		
	Mineral Type	-
Quarrying: tones		
	Sand	1000

	Ballast	100
	Murram/gravel	159
	Hardcore	590
	No. of people involved	200
Cooperatives		
	No. of cooperative societies	64
	Active cooperative societies	34
	Dormant cooperative societies	30
	Collapsed societies	10
	Total Registered membership	3,213
	Total turn-over (Over the years to date) Ksh	186,000,000
Health		
<i>Number of health posts:</i>		
	Hospitals (Public)	
	Provincial	0
	County	1
	Sub-county	1
	Hospitals (Mission/NGO)	1
	Hospitals (Private)	0
	Nursing homes (Private)	0
	Health Centres (Public)	2
	Health Centres (Private)	0
	Health Centres (Mission/NGO)	3

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Dispensaries (Public)	35
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	8
Private clinics	9
<i>Beds capacity:</i>	
Public Health Facilities	
Provincial Hospitals	0
County Hospitals	60
Sub-county Hospitals	30

Dispensaries	12
Total (Public facilities)	102
Mission/NGO Health facilities:	
Hospitals	20
Health Centres	13
Dispensaries	25
Clinics	0
Total Mission facilities	58
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)	
0 – 1 KM	5
1.1 – 4.9KM	25
5KM and more	70
Average distance to health facility (Km)	30
Doctor/population ratio	1:32,000
Nurse/ population ratio	1:1,200
HIV prevalence %	6.8
Children vaccination %	65
Contraceptive acceptance %	17.5
Antenatal care (ANC) %	11.7
Place of Delivery (%):	
Hospital	5
Health Centre	10
Dispensary/clinic	5
Maternity home	0
At home	70

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Health facility deliveries	17.5
Delivery Assistant (%):	
Doctor	2
Midwife/nurse	15
TBA	45
Trained TBA	35

Self	0	
Other	3	
Morbidity Rates (%):		
Male	13	
Female	20	
Total (County)	33	
Malaria Control:		
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):		
Untreated net	2	
Treated net	0.5	
Five most prevalent diseases (%):		
Respiratory System Dis.	36	
Malaria	29	
Pneumonia	12	
Disease of Skin	6	
Diarrhoea	7	
Education	County	National
Pre-school:		
No. of ECD Centres	377	
No. of ECD teachers	635	
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:50	
Total enrolment	31,765	2,247,272
Gross enrolment Rate	62.6	
Net enrolment Rate %	91	41.8
Drop-out rate %	1. 4	
Average years of attendance Completion Rate %	6 33	
Retention Rat		

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Transition Rate		
Primary school:	County	National
Number of primary schools	135	
Number of teachers	414	

Teacher/pupil ratio	1:20	
Total enrolment	45,090	9,433,493
Gross enrolment Rate	-	110.8
Net enrolment Rate %	73	77.2
Drop-out rate %	12	
Average years of attendance Completion Rate %	5 52	
Retention Rate %	49	
Transition Rate %	43	
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):		
0 – 1 KM	17	
1.1 – 4.9 KM	50	
5 KM and more	33	
Secondary schools:		
Number of secondary schools	15	
Number of teachers	185	
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:20	
Total enrolment	4,422	1,798,587
Gross enrolment Rate %	37	51.4
Net enrolment Rate %	17	24.0
Drop-out rate %	23	
Average years of attendance	4	
7		
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school: %		
0 – 1KM	6	
1.1 – 4.9KM	10	
5KM and more	84	
Tertiary institutions:		

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Public Universities (No.)	0
Private Universities (No.)	0
University Campuses/colleges (No.)	1
National Poly techniques	0

Science & Technology Institutes (No.)		0		
Other Public Colleges (No. by type)		0		
Youth Poly techniques		3		
Private Accredited colleges by type		0		
Private Non accredited college by type		0		
Literacy: (Population aged 15+)				
Ability to read:				
Can Read (%)		20		
Cannot read (%)		80		
Ability to write:				
Can write (%)		20		
Cannot write (%)		80		
Ability to read and write:				
Can read and write (%)		20		
Cannot read & write (%)		80		
	INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS	
	Borehole		15.4	11.0
	Protected well		3.9	7.4
	Protected spring		1.2	7.0
	Unprotected well		30.5	5.7
	Unprotected spring		2.0	4.4
	Stream		24.8	21.6
	Jabias		0.1	0.3
	Water		1.3	6.5
	Vendor		1.3	2.1
	Pond		4.3	2.0
	Dam		0.5	1.1
	Lake		0.1	0.3
	Others			
	Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water: %			
	0		0	
	1 – 4		15	
	5 – 14		20	
	15 – 29		25	

Water and sanitation	30 – 59	35
	60+	3
	Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established	11
	Households with Latrines %	34
	Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
	Flush toilet %	1
	VIP Latrine	0
	PIT Latrine %	10
	Uncovered Pit Latrine %	20
	Covered Pit Latrine %	12
	Bucket %	0
	Other	0
	None	0
	Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
	Collected by local Authority	2
	Collected by Private firm	0
	Garbage pit	45
	Burning	10
	Public garbage heap	8
Households with access to piped water		11,633
Households with access to potable water		5,500
Number of permanent rivers		2
No. of shallow wells		141
No. of protected springs		35
No. of un-protected springs		37
No. of water pans		112
No. of Dams		213
No. of Bore holes		104
HHs with roof catchment systems		9800
Mean distance to nearest water point (KM)		5
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)		County National
Piped into dwelling		0.9 6.9

Piped	13.5	23.1
Rain/harvested	0.3	0.8

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Farm Garden	31	
Neighborhood Community group	4	
Energy		
Trading Centres with electricity	11	
Trading Centres without electricity	20	
Health facilities with electricity	23	
Health facilities without electricity	37	
Secondary Schools with electricity	10	
Secondary Schools without electricity	5	
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:	County	National
Electricity	0.2	0.8
Gas (LPG)	0.4	5.0
Biogas	0.2	0.7
Solar	0.1	0.1
Paraffin	0.6	11.6
Firewood	80.5	64.6
Charcoal	17.8	16.9
Other	0.3	0.3
HH distribution by main lighting fuel		
Electricity	6.2	22.7
Solar	1.4	1.6
Gas Lamp	0.5	1.0
Pressure Lamp	0.4	0.6
Lantern	10.7	30.5
Tin lamp	19.5	38.5
Fuel wood	60.1	4.5
Others	0.8	0.7
Households distribution by cooking appliance type: %		
Traditional stone fire	82	

Improved traditional stone fire	5
Ordinary Jiko	3
Improved Jiko	2
Kerosene Stove	1
Gas Cooker	4

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Electric cooker	0.05
Other	0
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves	3 2
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using LPG	1
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using kerosene	10
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using solar energy	12
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) that have established woodlots	5
Transport & Communication	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface (KM)	92
Gravel surface (KM)	350
Earth surface (KM)	1,007
Railway line length	0
Railway Stations	0
Sea/Lake Ports	0
Airports	0
Number of Telephone connections	296
Mobile network coverage %	45
No. of Cyber cafes	4
No. of private courier services	1
Number of Post offices	4
Number of Sub-post offices	0
Licensed stamp vendors	1
Percentage Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office :	
0 – 1KM	1

1.1 – 4.9KM	3
5KM and more	96
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry	
Trading Centres (No.)	31
Registered Retail traders (No.)	1,600

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS	
Registered wholesale traders (No.)		19	
Industry			
Manufacturing industries Total Production by industries		0 0 0 0	
Total Consumption Surplus/deficiency			
Bakeries		1	
Jua Kali Associations(Though Inactive)		3	
Jua Kali Artisans		200	
Tourism			
Hotels by category:			
Five Star		0	
Four Star		6	
Three Star		5	
Two Star		1	
One Star		0	
Unclassified hotels		42	
Bars and Restaurants		102	
Hotel Bed capacity by category:			
Five Star		0	
Four Star		152	
Three Star		52	
Two Star		70	
One Star		0	
Unclassified hotels		400	
Financial Services			
Commercial Banks		3	
Micro-finance Institutions		2	
Building Societies		0	
Village banks		0	
Insurance Companies/branches		0	
Housing			
Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit		County	National
(%) Owner occupied		County	Kenya

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Rented	85.6 14.4	68.0 32.0
Percentage of HH distribution by main wall materials:		
Stone	3.4	16.6
Brick/Block	2.9	16.8
Mud/Wood	59.4	36.7
Mud/Cement	13.1	7.7
Wood only	7.5	11.1
Corrugated Iron sheet	0.6	6.6
Grass Straw	5.2	3.2
Tin	2.5	0.2
Other	5.4	0.9
HH distribution by main floor materials:		
Cement	16.6	41.0
Tiles	0.2	1.6
Wood	0.4	0.8
Earth	82.7	56.5
Other	0.2	0.2
HH distribution by main Roofing materials:		
Corrugated Iron Sheets	22.8	73.2
Tiles	0.7	2.2
Concrete	0.1	3.6
Asbetos sheets	0.9	2.3
Tin	2.4	0.3
Glass	11.1	13.7
Makuti	11.8	3.2
Mud/Dung	38.0	0.8
Others	12.1	0.7
Government houses by category		
LG	79	
MG	80	
HG	16	
Community Development and social welfare sector		
Women Groups	600	

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

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Youth Groups	900
Community Based Organizations	130
No. of adult Literacy Classes	56
No. of orphans and vulnerable Children	3367

COUNTY ASSEMBLIES FORUM (CAF)

P. O. Box 73552 - 00200,

NAIROBI, KENYA

Project Name	Cost Estima tes(Kshs) in millions	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Upgrading of Maralal town roads	200	5 years	-Paved roads - No of Kms murramed	-Procurement process -Quarterly reports -Audit reports -M & E team	Samburu County Govt	Samburu County Govt	New
Grading of Major access roads	200	5 years	-No of kms graded -Accessibity of roads	-Procurement process -Quarterly reports -Audit reports -M & E team	Samburu County Govt	Samburu County Govt	New
Murraming of major access roads	1 Billion	5 years	-No of kms murramed -Quality of Murram used	-Procurement process -Quarterly reports -Audit reports -M & E team	Samburu County Govt	Samburu County Govt	New

Opening of New Access roads	300	5 years	-New roads opened up -No of kms opened up	-Procurement process -Quarterly reports -Audit reports -M & E team	Samburu County Govt	Samburu County Govt	New
Construction of bridges/culverts /drifts	200	5 years	-No of bridges, culverts or drifts constructed	-Procurement process -Quarterly reports -Audit reports -M & E team	Samburu County Govt	Samburu County Govt	New
Bush clearing	85	5 years	Length of roads bush cleared	-Procurement process -Quarterly reports -Audit reports -M & E team	Samburu County Govt	Samburu County Govt	New

Air strip Maintenance	40	5 years	Maintained and user friendly air strips	-Procurement process -Quarterly reports -Audit reports -M & E team	Samburu County Govt	Samburu County Govt	New
Rehabilitation of Opiroi Road	240	5 years	-Paved or cemented escarpment road	-Procurement process -Quarterly reports -Audit reports -M & E team	Samburu County Govt	Samburu County Govt	New
Construction of Seyia bridge	300	3 years	Completely usable Seyia Bridge	-Procurement process -Quarterly reports -Audit reports -M & E team	Samburu County Govt	Samburu County Govt	New

Street Lighting	200	5 years	Lit towns across the county	-Procurement process -Quarterly reports -Audit reports -M & E team	Samburu County Govt	Samburu County Govt	New
Graders	90	4 years	3 new graders	-Procurement process -Quarterly reports -Audit reports -M & E team	Samburu County Govt	Samburu County Govt	New
Tipper Lorries	40	3 years	3 new Tippers	-Procurement process -Quarterly reports -Audit reports -M & E team	Samburu County Govt	Samburu County Govt	New

Fire Fighting Engines	90	3 years	3 new Fire Fighting Engines	-Procurement process -Quarterly reports -Audit reports -M & E team	Samburu County Govt	Samburu County Govt	New
Storm water Management	200						

PROJECT NAME	COST ESTIMATES(KSH S)	TIME FRAME	MONITORING INDICATORS	MONITORING TOOLS	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDS	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Construction of ECD Centre in each of the 15 ward(3 per ward)	90M	By June 2014	Already existing permanent structures or ECD'S	Procurement records Construction records Committee minutes CEC monitoring forms	- Ministry/departme nt - Community - contractors	County government	NEW
Construction of youths polytechnic in Maralal town	20M	By June 2014	Polytechnic workshop constructed	Procurement records Construction records Committee minutes CEC monitoring forms	- Ministry/departme nt - Community - contractors	County government	NEW
Construction of youth polytechnic in Baragoi town	20M	By June 2015	At least one completed workshop	Procurement records Construction records Committee minutes CEC monitoring forms	- Ministry/departme nt - Community - contractors	County government	NEW
Purchase of polytechnic equipment	5M	By sept 2015	Equipped polytechnic units and workshop	- Procurement records - Installation procedure	- Department - Polytechnic staff - Contractor	County government	NEW
Capacity building and training on home craft Centre's	2M	June 2014	Trainings and capacity building done.	Trained youth and women ready to run home-craft Centre's	- Youth development officers - CEC - Youth officer	County go government	new
Development of home-craft Centre's	4M	2014/2015	15 home craft Centre's to be developed. one in each ward	Construction records, CEC forms	- Department of youth development - CEC	County government	NEW
Construction of ECD Centre's	240M	4 years From July 2014	60 ECD Centre's established	Procurement records Construction records Committee minutes CEC monitoring form	Ministry Community contractors	County government	New
Construction of youth polytechnic (Wamba)	20M	By June 2016	One polytechnic constructed	Procurement records Construction records Committee minutes CEC monitoring form	Ministry Community contractors	County government	New

Purchase of Polytechnic equipment's	3M	By June 2015	Equipped polytechnic Units And workshops	Procurements Records, inventories, installation, records	Ministry Polytechnic staff Contractors records	County government	New
Construction of youth polytechnic (Suguta)	20M	By June 2017	One polytechnic constructed	Procurements records, Construction records Committee records CEC monitoring form	Ministry Community Polytechnic staff	County government	New
Establishment of home craft Centre's	3.5M	By June 2015	15 home craft Centers one in each ward are established	Committee records CEC records Youth development Officer records	Ministry Committee Youth development officer	County government	New
Development of new sports	500,000	BY June 2015	Two new sports introduced to schools	Coaching and competition on the two games	Department of sports, schools and CEC	County government	New
Development of sports centers	3M	By June 2014	3 sports centers started	Competition of members at various levels	Sports department Community CEC	County government	New
purchase of pre-school playing materials and learning resources	5M	By 2014-2017	Playing materials and learning resources purchased	Use of playing materials and learning resources by schools	School committee Pre-school teachers ECDE department CEC	County government	New
Construction of foods store for ECDs	9M	By June 2015	A complete store	Operational food storage store	CEC monitoring forms	County government	new
Development of day-care Centre's	1M	By June 2017	One day-care Centre operational	Care givers records CEC record	Care givers Children department CEC	County government	New
youth development	6M	By June 2014	100 youth capacity built and trained	Ability to be self-reliant	Youth development officers Youth officer CEC	County government	New

Establishment of Bursary Fund	150 M	By July 2013	Fund Established	A well established Bursary fund	Bursary Committee Reports	County Government	New
Linking sports department with school and sports clubs (Consalata cup and Samburu league)	2M	By June 2014	Sports department participate in all sporting events	Participation of county in school sports days youth clubs and tournaments	Sports officer CEC	County government	New

Appendix 3: Environment and Natural Resources

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time frame 2013-2017	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibility
Establishments of tree nurseries In every location	30 M	5 years	Number of tree /fruits nurseries established	Quarterly Reports , field visits	Youth Groups, women groups, Green belt movement	Samburu County government	Forest department, green belt movement, NGO's

Tree planting In green gardens, school, homes, urban centres, towns	50 M	5 years	Number of trees planted	Reports quarterly , field visits	Environmental Clubs in schools, Women groups, youth groups	Samburu County government	Selected schools
Conservancy of water catchment in the county	50 M	5 years	- Number of protected areas	Monthly Reports and field visits	Consultant, youth groups	Samburu County government	Selected youth Group
Construction of Gabions and terraces wamba, South horr and Maralal	200 M	5 years	-Number of areas Protected and number of Gabions built	Monthly Reports and field visits	Samburu county government	Samburu County government	Selected contractor
Capacity building of community on natural resource management	50M	5 years	- No. Of Baraza's, Workshops, Seminars Held	Monthly reports, quarterly and annually	NGO's, CBOs	Samburu County government	Selected organization
Formation of Environmental Committees	45M	5 years	No. of people selected, No. Of meetings Held	Monthly reports and site visits	Community	Samburu County government	Selected organization
Establishment a dumpsites	50M	5 years	Number of Dumpsites established	Reports and site visits	Samburu County Government	Samburu County government	Select contractors

Constructions of quarries	500 M	5 years	Number of quarries established and also rehabilitated	Reports and site visits	Youth groups	Samburu County government	Selected Youth Group
Combating Climatic Change	500m	5 Years	Number of climatic change initiatives	Monthly reports	Community	Donors	Selected community groups
Range management	500 M	5 years	Hectares of land rehabilitated	Field visit, monthly reports	Youth groups, social groups	Samburu County government	Selected group

Appendix 4: Gender, Culture and Social Services

Project Name	Cost Estimate [Ksh]	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Establishment of Cultural Manyatta	3 million	By June 2017	No. of established Manyattas	Field trips	Department of Culture	county government	new
Refurbishment of Cultural Manyatta	200,000.00	By June 2014	No. of Refurbished Manyattas	Observation checklist	Department of Culture	County-government Donors	new
Promotion of cultural events	5 million	By June 2014	Improved county image	Observation	Department of Culture	County Government Private sector	new

Construction and Equipping of Library in Maralal	20 million	By June 2017	A library constructed	Monitoring Reports	Department of Social Services	County Government Well wishes	new
Establishment of 3 sports Ground	12 million	By June 2017	3 Sports Ground	Field trips observation	Ministry in line with sports	County Government well -wishers	new
Rehabilitation of 15 playgrounds	2.25 million	By June 2017	15 Playgrounds	Field trips Observation	Ministry in line with sports	County Government community	new
Establishment of Recreation Facility and Purchase of Equipment	3 million	By June 2017	A recreation facility	observation	Ministry in line with social services	County-Government Private sector	new
Conflict management programs	4 million	By June 2014	Peaceful co-existence between communities	Field Trips	Private sector Ministry in line with social services	County-Government Donors	new
Establishment of Curio shops	2 million	By June 2015	Promotion of tourism	observation	Local people Ministry in line with social services	County-Government	New
Control of drug and acohol	5 million	By June 2017	Instill positive behavior among the youth	Change in behavior/attitude among the youth	Schoolhead teachers Ministry in line with social services	County-Government	New
Construction of social halls	20 million	By June 2017	Build talents among the youth	checklist	Constructors Ministry in with social services	County-Government	
Support to Vulneral groups	10 million	By June 2014	To empower people economically	observation	Ngos Private-sector ministry in line social- services	County-Government	New

A cultural week	2 million	By June 2014	To promote Samburu culture		People Ministry in line with social- services	County-Government	New
Support to childrens home	3 million	By June 2017	To create an enabling environment for children's growth	Regular visits	Private-sector Ministry of social-services	County-Government	New
Establishment of rescue Centers	5 million	By June 2017	To assist girls develop their talents	Observation checklist	constructors	County-Government	New
HIV/AIDS support programs	6 million	By June 2015	To avail diet to HIV/AIDS infected persons	Regular visits	Ministry of social-services	County-Government	New
Anti FGM campaigns	1 million	By June 2014	To shun out-dated practices	observation	CBOs Ministry of social-services	County-Government	New
youth/women fund	10 million	By June 2014	To empower youth and women economically	Field visits	Youth/ women groups Ministry of social - services	County-Government	New
Construction of a museum	4 million	By June 2017	To act as tourism attraction	observation	Constructors ministry of social-services	County-Government	New
Construction of stadiums	3 million	By June 2017	To keep youth busy through play	observation	Constructors Ministry of social-services	County-Government	New
Construction/equipping of social halls	6 million	By June 2017	To nurture youth talents	Observation checklist	Constructors Ministry of social-services	County-Government	New
Establishment of	3 million	By June	To act as tourism	Field-visits	Ministry of social-	County-	new

Tourism sites		2014	attraction		services	government	
Provision of social fund	2 million	By June 2014	To empower blacksmiths	Field-visits	Ministry of social-services	County-Government	New
Provision of sewing machines	2 million	By June 2017	To empower Women economically	Field-trips	Women groups Ministry of social-services	County-Government	New
Trips for exposure tours	1 million	By June 2014	To act as Education tours	Field-trips	Ministry of social-services	County-Government	New
Construction of craft Center	5 million	By June 2017	To nurture youth talents	checklist	Constructors Ministry of social-services	County-Government	New
Support to youth talent shows	2.5 million	By June 2017	To nurture youth talents	observation	Ministry of social-services	County-Government	New

Appendix 5: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

a) Agriculture

Name of project	Budget estimate	Time frame	Monitoring indicators/tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Timely provision of region appropriate certified seeds to enhance crop production	182.4 Million	5 years	Number of Farms pl reached and records Amount of	Department of Agriculture Civil societies like NGOs, FBOs	County government Civil societies	On going

			Seeds bought Farmer registers and training records			
Provision of pesticides/herbicides to enhance plant disease control	6.2 Million	5 years	Number of farms reached and records Amount of Pesticides bought Farmer registers and training records	Department of Agriculture Civil societies like NGOS, FBOS	County government Civil societies	New
Purchase and distribute fertilizers	45 million	5 years	Number of Farm plans and records Amount of Fertilizers bought Farmer registers and training	Department of Agriculture	County government	New

			records			
Purchase and distribution of farm implements	95 million	5 years	Number of farmers reached and records Number of farm Implements bought Farmer registers	Department of Agriculture	County government	New
To conduct farmers trainings	58 million	5 Years	Number of farmer trainings Farmer registers and training records	Department of Agriculture Civil societies like NGOS, FBOS	County government	On going
Increase acreage under cultivation	260 million	5 years	Number of Farm plans and records Farmer registers and growth plans	Department of Agriculture	County government	On going
Extension services	50 million	5 years	Number of farmers reached Farmer registers	Department of Agriculture Civil societies like	County government	On going

			and training records	NGOS, FBOS		
Fencing	5 Million	5 years	Number of Farms and acres fenced Farmer registers	Department of Agriculture	County government	On going
Enhance Mechanization in the County	Tractors 1.4 billion Plant operators 100 million Maintenance of machines 150 million	5 years	Number of Tractors bought and functioning Number f Employed plant operators Number of Supervision records Maintenance of machinery	Department of Agriculture Civil societies like NGOs, FBOS Other service providers like private developers	County government	New

			records			
Irrigation schemes	675 million	5 years	Number of Irrigation schemes installed Number of Irrigation scheme committees Farmer registers and training records	Department of Agriculture National Irrigation Board	County government	On going
Green houses and demonstration (horticulture)	120 million	5 years	Number of Green houses bought and functioning Number of Farmer committees Farmer registers and training	Department of Agriculture	County government	New

			records			
Cereal stores	40 million	5 years	Number of Cereal stores installed and functioning Number of Store committees Stores records Farmer registers and training records	Department of Agriculture	County government	New
Formation of farmer associations to assist in marketing	2 million	5 years	Number of Registered Farmer associations Farmer registers and training records Number of active farmer association	Department of Agriculture	County government	New
Legislation to protect County	0.35 million	2 years	Number of Bills	Department of	County government	New

farmers from unfair external competition			developed County Assembly records Farmer rights advocacy records	Agriculture		
Creation of fund to buy excess cereals from farmers.	1 million	5 years	Registered farmer groups Functioning cereal funds and bank records	Department of Agriculture	County government	New
Support farmers – traders forums as a strategy to commercialization and contract farming	1.8 million	5 years	Number of developed contracts and memoranda of understanding Farmers registers, plans	Department of Agriculture Civil societies like NGOS, FBOS	County government	New

			and records Investors' records			
Milling of maize	2 million	5 years	Investors' records Number of developed contracts and memoranda of understanding Farmers registers, plans and records	Department of Agriculture Civil societies like NGOS, FBOS	County government	New
Canning of fruits	2 million	5 years	Number of developed contracts and memoranda of understanding Farmers registers, plans and records	Department of Agriculture Civil societies like NGOS, FBOS	County government	New

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b) Livestock development

Name of Project	Budget estimate	Time frame	Monitoring indicators/tools	Implementing agency	Sources of funds	Implementation status
Improvement of livestock breeds	300,000,000	5years	Number of breeds purchased, Beneficiaries list, training reports, monitoring reports	Livestock Production and Veterinary departments	County Government/Rel evant Development partners	New
Support poultry farmers with breeding stock (cockerels/chicks)	12,000,000	5 years	Number of breeding stock purchased, beneficiary lists, training reports, supervision reports	Livestock Production and Veterinary departments	County Government/Rel evant Development partners	New
Livestock farmers training (poultry, beekeeping and animal husbandry)	5,000,000	5 years	Number of trainings conducted, Participant lists, training reports, number of demonstrations held	Livestock Production and Veterinary departments	County Government /Civil society organisations	On going
Provision of modern bee hives (Langstroth, Kenya	10,000,000	5 years	Number hives and bee harvesting kits bought,	Livestock production and Development	County Government /Civil society	New

top bar hive-KTBH) and beekeeping equipments			Beneficiary lists,	partners	organisations	
Purchase Hay bailing/bulking machines and storage facilities.	5,000,000	5 years	Number of hay balers/bulking machines bought, number of storage facilities established, construction supervision reports, beneficiary lists	Livestock Production, Public Works	County Government /Relevant Development partners	New
Honey refinery	10,000,000	5 years	Number of honey refineries, construction supervision and monitoring reports	Livestock Production, Public Works	County Government /Relevant Development partners	New
Purchase and installation of cattle weighing machine	6,000,000	2 years	Number of weighing machines installed, construction supervision reports	Livestock Production, Livestock Marketing Council, Public Works	County Government /Relevant Development partners	New
Construction and rehabilitation of sale yards including loading	50,000,000	5 years	Number of sale yards constructed & renovated, construction supervision reports,	Livestock Production, Veterinary, Livestock	County Government /Relevant Development	New and others on going

ramps				Marketing Council, Public Works	partners	
Loans for livestock traders	25,000,000	5 years	Number of marketing groups formed and facilitated, training reports,	Financial and Micro-finance Institutions, Trade, Youth and Gender Departments, Livestock Marketing Council	Trade department, Youth Department/Relevant Departments	New
Support livestock market committees to effectively run livestock markets	5,000,000	5 years	Number of committees supported, training reports	Livestock Production, Trade Department, Livestock Marketing Council	County Government/Relevant Development Partners	New
Construction of modern abattoirs including tanneries	600,000,000	5 years	Number of abattoirs & tanneries constructed, supervision and monitoring reports	Livestock Production, Veterinary, Public Works	County Government/Relevant Development Partners	New
Nomotio Livestock improvement centre for demonstration and access to improved breeds	15,000,000	3 years	Number of acres fenced, Number of breeding stock purchased, Number of farm structures renovated & established, construction and	Livestock Production, Veterinary, Public Works Departments	County Government/Relevant Development Partners	New

			renovation reports, Farm management board in place, demonstration reports, number of breeds sold			
Purchase of improved dairy animals	20,000,000		Number of dairy animals purchased, beneficiaries list, training reports, milk production reports/records,	Livestock Production and Veterinary Departments	County Government/Rel evant Development Partners	New
AI (artificial insemination) in a central location	3,000,000		AI unit in place, AI kit, number of animals inseminated	Livestock Production and Veterinary Departments	County Government/Rel evant Development Partners	New
Milk cooling plant	48,000,000		Number of cooling plant in place, construction supervision reports	Livestock Production, Public Works	County Government/Rel evant Development Partners	New
Support dairy cooperative	1,000,000	Year one	Number of dairy cooperatives supported, membership	Livestock Production, Co-operative, Social Services Departments	County Government/Rel evant Development Partners	New

Lobby for re-opening of AFC office to support farmers	1,000,000	2 year	Number of lobbying missions/forums held, functional AFC, number of farmers supported	Livestock Production, Co-operative, Social Services Departments	County Government	New
Support farmers – traders forums as a strategy to commercialization and contract farming	3,500,000	5 years	Number of forums held, participants list, reports	Livestock production, Trade, Livestock Marketing Council	County Government/Relevant Development Partners	New
Livestock uptake programme	50,000,000.00	5 years	Number of cows purchased on the uptake programme	County government/Local NGO's	County Government/Relevant Development Partners	New

c) Veterinary services

Name of project	Budget estimate	Time frame	Monitoring indicators/tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Rehabilitation of the existing cattle dips	9,500,000	5	Functional dips Dip records Active dip committees	Veterinary department Dip committees	County government	
Construction of new cattle dips	20,500,000	5	Functional dips Dip records Active dip committees	Veterinary department Dip committees	County government	
Veterinary drugs and treatment (dewormers, accaricides)	30,000,000	5 years	Deworming and treatment records Beneficiary lists	Veterinary departments Civil society organization	County government Civil society organization	
Vaccination against FMD, CCPP, PPR, Enterotoxaemia	100 million	5 years	Vaccination records and reports Beneficiary list	Veterinary department	County government	

Cattle crushes	60,000,000	5 years	Number of crushes done Cattle dip /crush committees in place Supervision reports	Veterinary department Dip committees	County government	
Extension services	36,000,000		No of staff hired Field visit reports	Veterinary department Dip committees	County government	
Storage of vaccines for easier access by the farmers. (to be sold to farmers)	10,000,000	5 years	No of cold storage facilities in place No of farmers accessing/buying vaccines from the storage facilities.	Veterinary department Dip committees	County government	
Animal licensing & control - Vaccination against rabies	10,000,000	5 years	Animals vaccination records and reports	Veterinary department Dip committees	County government	

d) Fisheries

Name of project	Estimated budget	Time frame	Monitoring indicators/tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Establish fish institutions and human resource	20,000,000	5 years	Employed staff Fisheries registers and training records	Department of Fisheries Civil societies like NGOS, FBOS	County government Civil societies	New
Establish fish ponds and dams	30,000,000	5 years	Number of Ponds and dams constructed Construction monitoring and supervision reports Number of fingerlings bought Fish farmer registers and training records	Department of Fisheries Civil societies like NGOS, FBOS	County government Civil societies	New
Establish bulking sites	15,000,000	5 years	Number of bulking sites established Number of breeding stock introduced Fish farmer registers and training records Production lists of fingerlings Periodic reports	Department of Fisheries	County government	New
Development and	30,000,000	5 years	Number and types of fisheries infrastructures	Department of Fisheries	County government	New

maintenance of fisheries infrastructures			established Construction monitoring and supervision reports Maintenance reports Fish farmer registers and Periodic reports			
Fish disease and pest control	5,000,000	5 Years	Surveillance reports Fish ponds health registers and records	Department of Fisheries Civil societies like NGOS, FBOS	County government	New
Establish on farm trials	3 Million	5 years	Farm plans and records Farmer registers and growth plans	Department of Fisheries	County government	New
Develop and domesticate appropriate fish policy and legislation	2 Million	5 years	Bills developed and discussed in County Assembly records Farmer rights advocacy records	Department of Fisheries	County government	New
Fish market and value chain development	5 Million	5 years	Fish market committees Stakeholders analysis Fish market committees bank records	Department of Fisheries	County government	New
Fish extension and research services development	6 Million	5 years	Number of technologies developed Number of fish farmers reached	Department of Fisheries	County government	New

Appendix 6: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: Trade, tourism, Co-operative and Enterprise Development

Project Name	Estimated Cost (ksh)	Time frame 2013-2017	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibility
Promotion and empowerment of cooperative societies	300million	5 years	- More small and medium scale industries run by cooperatives operational and productive - Officials and staff of cooperative societies trained on production, marketing and value addition skills	Annual and quarterly reports,	County government under department cooperative and enterprise devt	County government, financial institutions in form of loans	Trainings, financial support

Mobilisation and establishment of new cooperative societies across the county	250 Million	5 years	• Increase in cooperative societies and savings • Total value of microcredit loans increase as do numbers of beneficiaries • Village based saving and credits schemes increase • Number of active and productive cooperative societies increase • Number of extension staff increase • More community members and groups reached	Annual and quarterly reports,	County government under department cooperative and enterprise devt	County government, financial institutions in form of loans	Trainings, financial support
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Promotion and empowerment of existing protected areas (SNR and Maralal wildlife sanctuary) in county for conservation of wildlife and tourism and development	600 m	5 years	• Security of wildlife and tourism enhanced • Increase in tourist numbers and facilities • Number of rangers increased • Poaching of wildlife substantially reduced. • Illegal human activities and encroachment to protected areas eradicated • Tourist bed nights in lodges and campsites increased • Revenue from tourism business increased by a double figure	Annual and quarterly reports, MIKES reports, wildlife monitoring reports	County government under department of tourism and wildlife, KWS	County government, national government through KWS, and Donors	Capacity building through training, financial support
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Mobilisation and establishment of new community conservancies	300 Million	5 years	• Areas under active wildlife conservation increased • More incentives to communities to conserve wildlife • Poaching of wildlife outside PAS reduced • Level of awareness for wildlife conservation enhanced across the county • Security of wildlife and people improved	Annual and quarterly reports, MIKES reports, wildlife monitoring reports, Field visits	County government under department of tourism and wildlife, KWS	County government, national government through KWS, NRT, Donors, interested investors, community local leaders	Mobilisation, Capacity building through training, financial support, Investment,
Support and Empowerment of existing conservancies	600million	5 years	• Enhance collaboration between the county government and communities in the protection and conservation of wildlife • More incentives to communities to	Annual and quarterly reports, MIKES reports, wildlife monitoring reports, Field visits	County government under department of tourism and wildlife, KWS	County government, national government through KWS, NRT, community conservancies, Donors, interested investors	Mobilisation, Capacity building through training, financial support, Investment,

			conserve wildlife - Capacity of community conservancies enhanced to provide security to wildlife and people - Poaching of wildlife outside PAS reduced - Security of wildlife and people improved				
Promote Vibrant Trade, Diversification of livelihoods through informal job creation and creative entrepreneurship	1billion	5 years	- More Sustainable business established - Youth and women groups mobilised and empowered - More youth engaging on profitable businesses and d abandoning illegal activities - More small and medium scale	Annual and quarterly reports, filed visits	County government under department of trade and industry	County government, NGOs, financial services	Capacity building through training, financial support

			industries operational and productive - Diversified livelihoods and over reliance on pastoralism reduced - More youth and women groups receive loans - Total value of microcredit loans increase as do numbers of beneficiaries - Increase in number of small and medium scale industries - Trade well regulated through licensing				
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Appendix 7: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix for Physical Planning and Housing

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring	Monitoring	Implementing	Source of funds	Implementation
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	estimate (Ksh)		Indicators	Tools	Agency		status
Maralal town rehabilitation programme.	10,000,000	August-Dec2013	Clean town	Observation	Physical planning and housing	County Government	NEW
Construction of Governor's residence and refurbishment of houses.	42,000,000	August 2013-2017	Well established houses	-Bills of quantity -Works report	-Physical planning -Public works	County Government	NEW
Purchase of survey and planning equipments.	20,000,000	August 2013-2017	Purchased equipments	-Receipts and invoices	-Physical planning -Procuring	County Government	NEW
-County boundary establishment.	12,000,000	2014-2015	-4 boundaries established boundaries	-A map showing reviewed boundary	-Physical planning and housing/survey report	County Government	NEW
-Alignment of towns as per the approved PDPs (Wamba, Archers, Kisima and Suguta.	5,000,000	2013-2014	-Well planned and clean towns	-Planning reports.	-Physical planning -Environment -Public works	County Government	NEW
-Beaconing of	60,000,000	2013-2017	-Beaconed	-Beaconing	-Physical	County	NEW

urban centres			urban centres	certificate -Data of all beacons plots	planning and survey	Government	
Planning and production of Spatial Plans for towns	250,000,000	2013-2017	25 planned towns	-Approved PDPs -Developed towns	-Physical planning department	County Government/Donors	NEW
Rural Electrification	300,000,000	2013-2017	60% of the county supplied	-Data from KPLC	-Physical planning department	County Government/National government/Donors	NEW
Group ranches sub division	58,000,000	2013-2016	38 group ranches demarcated and sub divided	-Group ranch registers and title deeds.	-Physical planning department	County Government	NEW
Creation of awareness	15,000,000	2013-2017	People in Samburu County aware of land laws	-Data of people given information on land laws.	-Physical planning - National Land Commission	County Government	NEW

8.0 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework , Finance, Economic Planning and Marketing

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibility
		2013-2017					
Development of strategic plan	30 M	5 years	A strategic plan in place	Annual Plans	All County agencies	Samburu County government , USAID	General public and all stakeholders
Installation of E-ticketing System	25 M	1years	A system installed and working	Monthly and quarterly reports	County Treasury	Samburu County government	All clients to the county government
Marketing of the county as an investment hub and tourist destination	100 M	5 years	- Number of Adverts and exhibitions	Monthly Reports and exhibitions held	Consultant, Samburu County Government	Samburu County government	Department of tourism and marketing
Linking the county to National Fibre Cable	200 M	5 years	-All major towns connected to the National	Annual reports	ICT Board	National government and Samburu County	Selected contractor

			Fibre Cable.			government	
Establishment of county TV and boost of Serian FM station	20M	5 years	All over the county	Annual Reports	Private Companies, Samburu County Government	Private Companies, Samburu County Government	Selected investor

Establishment and Updating of County website	3M	5 years	County Wide	Quarterly Reports	Samburu County government	Private Companies, Samburu County Government	Selected firm
Establishment of Contigent Fund and other Funds	200M	5 years	County Wide	Quarterly reports	Samburu County Government/ND MA/Donors	Samburu County Government/ND MA	Selected Firms

9.0 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework , Health

PROJECT NAME	ESTIMATE COST [Kshs]	TIME FRAME	MONITORING INDICATORS	MONITORING TOOLS	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDS
Ang’ata Nanyokie Dispensary	5 million	1 year	-Number of units constructed -Number of beds per ward -Number of	-Progress reports -Site visits and report	County Government	GOK

			rooms constructed			
Opiroi Dispensary	5 million	1 year	-Number of units constructed -Number of rooms constructed -Number of beds per ward	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Logetei Dispensary	5 million	1 year	-Number of units constructed -Number of rooms constructed -Number of beds per ward	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Anderi Dispensary	5 million	1 year	-Number of units constructed -Number of rooms constructed -Number of beds per ward	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Suiyan Dispensary	5 million	1 year	-Number of units constructed -Number of rooms constructed -Number of beds per ward	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK

Ura Dispensary	5 million	1 year	-Number of units constructed -Number of rooms constructed -Number of beds per ward	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Lolkunono Dispensary	5 million	1 year	-Number of units constructed -Number of rooms constructed -Number of beds per ward	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Naiborkeju Dispensary	5 million	1 year	-Number of units constructed -Number of rooms constructed -Number of beds per ward	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Nkutoto Arus Dispensary	5 million	1 year	-Number of units constructed -Number of rooms constructed -Number of beds per ward	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Sirata Oirobi Dispensary	5 million	1 year	-Number of units constructed -Number of rooms constructed	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK

			-Number of beds per ward			
Archer's Post Health Centre [Phase 1]	10 million	1 year	-Number of centres constructed -Number of rooms constructed -Number of beds per ward	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Marti Ee Lepareu	5 million	1 year	-Number of units constructed -Number of rooms constructed -Number of beds per ward	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Lolkuniyani Dispensary	5 million	1 year	-Number of units constructed -Number of rooms constructed -Number of beds per ward	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Remot Dispensary	5 million	1 year	-Number of units constructed -Number of rooms con	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Purchase of 3 Ambulances for Archer's Post, Baragoi and Maralal	24 million	3 years	-Number of people reached through mobile services	-Minutes and reports	County Government	GOK
Baragoi Hospital	2 million	3 years	-Number of	-Minutes and reports	County Government	GOK

Laundry Machine			patients admitted in the facility			
Refurbishment of Baragoi Mortuary	5 million	1 year	-Number of installations made -Type of equipment bought	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Equipping Existing Dispensaries and Maternity Units	10 million	1 year	-Number of units equipped -Number of beds bought -Type of equipments bought	-Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Maralal Public Toilets	2 million	3 years	-Number of toilets constructed -Amount of money collected monthly	-Progress reports -Site visits and report -Minutes and reports	County Government	GOK
Refuse and Solid Waste Management	1.5 million	1 year	-Size and depth of pit dug -Length of perimeter fence	-Progress reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Maralal Cemetery Land	2 million	1 year	-Size of land procured -Type of fence erected	-Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK
Purchase of Exhauster for	10 million	3 years	-Number of toilets emptied	-Minutes and reports -Site visits and reports	County Government	GOK

Maralal							
Purchase of Tipper Lorry for Maralal	9 million	3 years	-Number of garbage trips disposed	-Disposal site visits	County Government		GOK
Purchase of Drugs	300 Million	5 years	-Number of trips of drugs purchased	-Account documents	County Government		GOK
OVC-CT Programme	1.75 M per sub county	5 years	No of VCT sites established in the constituency; No of Youths with access to VCT services.	Reports on operational CT service points at constituency level; Counselling and Testing quality control reports.	NACC	DFID, IDA.	on going.
PMTCT Programme	8.75 M	5 years	No of couples with access to PMTCT services. No of cases of HIV + infants	Progress Reports	NACC	DFID, IDA	on going
Increase uptake of health services	5 M	3 Years	No of people reached	Progress Reports	GoK	GoK	on going
Implement community Strategy	6 M	5 Years	No of meetings held	Minutes, Reports	GoK	GoK	on going
Malaria control and prevention	7 M	5 Years	% of people reached	Progress Reports	GoK and CSOs	GoK	on going
HIV/AIDs/STI/TB control and prevention	15 M	3 Years	% of people reached	Reports	NACC	GoK	on going
Kenya Expanded Programme of Immunization (KEPI)	10 M	5 Years	% of area covered	Site visits and reports	GoK	GoK	Awaiting funding
Reproductive health Programme	6 M	5 Years	No of people reached	Reports	GoK	GoK	on going

Ngutuk Elmuget Dispensary Construction of maternity wards	12 M	3 Years	No of beds per ward	Reports	GoK	GoK	on going
Construction of pit latrines	3.2 M	6 Months	No of pit latrines	Progress reports	GoK	GoK	on going
Ngutuk Engiron Dispensary(Nurse House)	1.5 M	6 Months	No of rooms	Progress reports and site visits	GoK	GoK	on going
Oromodei Dispensary(Solar panels)	3 M	1 Year	No of solar panels installed	Site visits and Progress reports	GoK	GoK	on going
Wamba Catholic Hospital (Perimeter Fence)	2 M	6 Months	Length in meters	Site visits and Progress reports	GoK	GoK	on going
Public Health and Sanitation							
Round IV TOWA call for proposals	27 M	1 Year	No of groups benefits	Progress reports	NACC	NACC	on going
UPSCALLING	2.7 M	1 Year	Site reports	Pogress reports	NACC and CACCs	NACC	on going

M&E on organizations implementing HIV/AIDS programmes

Latrine Scale Up 2012-2014	5 M	2 Years	No of Pit latrines	Site visits	GoK and Redcross	GoK	on going
Examination of Food Handlers	1 M	1 Year	No of food handlers	Reports	GoK	GoK	On going
Upscalling the Facility Improvement	2 M	6 Months	Amount of money disbursed	Reports	GoK	GoK	On going

Fund							
Construction of Model Health Centres	40 M	3 Years	No of centres constructed	Site visits	GoK	GoK	On going
Flagship project							
Upgrading Maralal Sub county hospital Hospital to a County Referral Hospital	30 M	5 Years	No of units constructed	Site visits and reports	GoK / County governments	GoK	Awaiting funding
Upgrading Baragoi Hospital to a Sub county hospital	20 M	5 Years	No of units constructed	Site visits and reports	GoK / County governments	GoK	Awaiting funding
Upgrading Wamba Health Centre to a Sub county hospital	20 M	5 Years	No of units constructed	Site visits and reports	GoK / County governments	GoK	Awaiting funding

Appendix 13: Indicative Monitoring & Evaluation Impact/Performance Indicators (Milestones)

Sector/ Subsector	Indicators	Current Situation 2012	Midterm projections 2015	End term projections 2017
Agriculture and Rural Development	Absolute poverty (%)	73	70	64
	Rural poor (%)	75	72	65
	Urban poor (%)	40	37	35
	Mean monthly income (Kshs)	2,528	2,750	3,000
	Livestock contribution to HH income (%)	66	69	74
	No employed in livestock & agri.(%)	70	73	75

	Average farm size (Acres)	25	27	30
	% of farmers with title deeds	5	8	14
	Arable land (km2)	1400	1500	1700
	Land carrying capacity	21LU/acre	23Lu/acre	25Lu/acre
Energy Infrastructure and ICT	% communities using firewood	74	73	70
	% communities using paraffin as lighting fuel	96.65	94	92
	% communities using traditional stone fire	92	91	90
	% using improved jiko	5.65	6	7.5
	% Mobile network coverage	45	48	54
	Average distance to post office (km)	5	4.5	4
	Bitumen surface (km)	91	91	133
	Gravel surface (km)	350	370	450
	Earth surface (km)	1,007	1,200	1,500
General, Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs	No of trading centres	31	31	35
	No registered retail traders	1600	1650	1850
	No Jua kali associations	3	3	5
	No of commercial banks	3	4	6
	No Micro Finance Institutions	2	3	5
	No of 3 star hotels	52	54	56
Health	Crude birth rate	52/1000	55/1000	57/1000
	Crude death rate	30/1000	30/1000	27/1000
	Infant mortality rate	49/1000	47/1000	45/1000
	Neo-Natal mortality rate	35/1000	34/1000	33/1000
	Post-Neo-Natal mortality rate	36/1000	35/1000	34/1000
	Under-5 mortality rate	60/1000	58/1000	55/1000
	Life expectancy (Years)	67	68	70
	Average distance to health facility (km)	1.5	1.3	1
	Doctor population ratio	1:32,000	1:28,000	1:25,000
	Nurse population ratio	0.875	0.528	0.493
	HIV prevalence (%)	4.8	4.6	4
	Contraceptive acceptance (%)	46.5	47	50
	% children vaccinated	68.55	69	72
	% Deliveries assisted by doctor	2	4	6

	% Deliveries assisted by trained TBA	46.3	47	49
Education	EDC Teacher pupil ratio	1:50	1:47	1:45
	Primary teacher pupil ratio	1:51	1:48	1:45
	Primary Net enrolment rate	73	74	75
	Primary transition rate	45	47	52
	Secondary teacher student ratio	1:20	1:25	1:30
	Secondary Net enrolment	28	32	35
	Completion rate	82	85	89
	Distance to nearest secondary school (5 km)	5	4.5	3
	Literacy rate	20.5	24	28
	No of University campuses	1	1	2
Governance, Justice, Law and Order	Eligible voting population 18+	109,005	115,400	125,000
	No of Magistrate courts	1	1	2
	No of Constituencies	3	3	3
	No of County assembly wards	15	15	15
Public Administration and International Relations	No of M&E sessions per quarter	1	2	4
	% of Economic Stimulus Projects completed	15	17	19
	% public employees on performance contracting	60	65	70