



BARINGO COUNTY

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FIRST COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2013 – 2017



AUGUST 2013

County Vision and Mission

1.1 Preamble

This county integrated development plan captures the aspirations, values and important qualities of diverse communities in Baringo County. It also provides a roadmap of working towards those important ends over the next five years. It is the result of the collaborative effort of the people and leadership of the county led by the governor and his executive team, the county assembly and other strategic stakeholders that respect the law and existing development plans such as the MDGs and Vision 2030.

1.2 Shared vision

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

1.3 Mission

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

1.4 Core values

1. Honesty, integrity and prudent use of public resources
2. Environmental sustainability
3. Good governance, Transparency and Accountability
4. Harmonious and peaceful coexistence
5. Equitable, inclusive and People-driven leadership
6. Commitment to team work and appreciation for diversity
7. Commitment to Results:

FOREWORD



H.E.Hon. Cheboi Benjamin, EBS

The constitution of Kenya 2010 establishes one of the most revolutionary changes in the country's history with the establishment of the two tier governance system with a national government and 47 county governments. The constitution envisages that county governments shall spearhead development at the county level with a view to bridge the developmental disparities that have existed in the country since independence. Needless to point out therefore, County governments have been tasked with specific functions under the constitution, key among them agriculture, health, trade, roads, county planning so as to spur growth and create employment.

Pursuant to the specific mandate in the Constitution 2010, the County Government is required to prepare County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) that outlines the development goals covering a period of five years. The CIDP is the first for Baringo County as it is in the other Counties and will cover the period 2013-2017. It replaces the District Development Plans, which were used to guide development with the focus at the District under the former constitutional dispensation. The Baringo CIDP has been prepared through an inclusive and a wide consultative process required by Article 10 of the Constitution.

Under the constitution of Kenya 2010, National and County Governments are distinct but interdependent. The County Government is composed of the Governor, County Executive Committee and County Assembly. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to the County citizenry 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.

The County Government responsibilities and functions are specifically spelt out under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. Currently, not all functions in the fourth schedule have been transferred to the county governments. The County Government of Baringo will ensure that it has the capacity to undertake all the functions as stipulated in the fourth schedule by the end of the transition period. This will include: prudent financial management practices; build strong institutions of management of county affairs; and training and capacity building of county government staff and the County Assembly. These will be done under the legal framework established to support county governments where several laws on devolution have been enacted including; The 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. Other relevant laws that have been enacted in the different sectors to support implementation and operationalization of devolution include; the National Government Coordinating Act, 2012, and the County Governments Public Finance Management Transition Act, 2012.

Programmes that focus on the youthful population, who account for the highest proportion of the population, especially addressing youth unemployment, will be implemented during the Plan period. Attention will be given to provide knowledge and skills with a bias on entrepreneurship with affordable credit to enable them engage in production of goods and services. Besides, the County Government is expected and will expand middle level colleges in the county to take advantage of opportunities in the industrial sector as the county moves towards industrialization. In addition, programmes and projects that support the agricultural sector,

which is the main economic activity in the county, will be aimed at transforming farming to make it more competitive and increase production per unit. Raising the profitability of farmers will not only boost the livelihoods of the county residents, but also attract the youth to join the sector, helping to also address unemployment among the youth. The County Government will also start programmes aimed at diversifying economic activities in the county. This includes value addition to agricultural produce and establishing tourism sector and a circuit in the North Rift Region.

The County Government will work to attract investors in the county. Specific initiatives to establish and create an enabling environment to attract direct investments in the county will be implemented. Key projects especially the infrastructural projects will be marketed to investors to be implemented under the Public Private Partnerships. This will also address the financing gaps for projects in the county.

Finally, I call upon the residents of the County of Baringo to commit towards the development process outlined in this Plan. This is the beginning of a new phase that will see the transformation of the county, improve the quality of life of the residents and as such all the stakeholders in the county must work together to ensure that the Plan's objectives are realized.



**H.E.Hon. Cheboi Benjamin, EBS
Governor, Baringo County**

AKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The first County Integrated development Plan for County of Baringo was prepared with the support and generous contribution of many individuals and organizations. Our County Executive Committee would wish to appreciate the role played by these individuals and institutions. Special thanks go to the following; Acting Executive Committee Member for Finance Hon. Wesley Keitany, and all the respective County Executive Committee Members; Hon. Emily Cherogony, Hon Edwin Riamangura, Hon Caroline Lentupuru Hon. Sadalla Lillian, Hon. Dr. Andrew Kwonyike, Hon. Geoffrey Bartenge, Hon. Job Tomno, Hon. Moses Atuko, Consultants Julius Barno, Benjamin Sogomo and Felix Kiptum, and Kiprono Kosgei, County Development Planning Officer. Other members of staff at the planning department who played a key role include Mr. Simiyu Peter Nalanda, Daniel K. Koech, Waweru James, Brian Cheruiyot, Michael Ngetich, Solomon Kimuna among others. We are also indebted to our partners USAID for their immense contribution financially and materially, as without them the process could have stalled.

We are also thankful to the Honorable members of the Baringo County Assembly led by the Hon. Speaker Mr. Kamket William who actively participated in the Public consultative forums and adoption of the Plan. The role of the various stakeholders including government departments, civil society organizations, community members and the private sector would not go unnoticed. Our appreciation also goes to the community members who participated in this process thereby ensuring that we are in conformity with article 10 of the constitution. We particularly thank the County Directors of various departments for the valuable role they played in sensitizing the community aspirations and linking them to priority programmes and projects.

The Ministry of Devolution and Planning played a key role by preparing the guidelines and County Development Profiles that has been borrowed heavily in doing this work and thus instrumental in preparation of this Plan.

To those who were involved, we salute you as we acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the actual implementation of this Plan.

We call on you to continue with the same support as we deliver the the programmes and projects documented herein, and as we contribute towards attaining the priorities of the county including the Millenium Development Goals and Vision 2030 which is the country's long term development blueprint that aims to create a globally competitive and prosperous country providing a high quality of life for all its citizens. It aspires to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing middle income country by 2030.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to begin with the letters 'M' and 'T'.

H.E. Hon. Eng. Tuitoek Matthew
Deputy Governor, Baringo County

PREFACE



The Baringo County Integrated Development Plan was prepared by a county secretariat that was led by the Committee Executive Member in charge of Finance and Planning and the County Development Planning Officer in close collaboration with various stakeholders including government departments, civil society organizations, community groups and the private sector. In line with Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the secretariat undertook consultations in all the 30 wards and subcounties in the month of July and August 2013 to identify key development priorities to be implemented over the next five years. These priorities were used to inform the projects and programmes in this Plan. The increased participation by a wide cross section of the people in the county in the preparation of the Plan is expected to enhance the achievement of the key goal of devolution which is to empower citizens to exercise their rights to be involved in their social and economic development.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. It aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, "middle-income country providing a high quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030". The vision is based on three pillars; Economic, Social and Political Pillar. The pillars are supported by key enablers and macro foundations of the Vision. For each of the Pillars and the key enablers and macro foundations, priority sectors have been identified to drive the aspirations of the Vision. The Vision has also identified a number of flagship projects to be implemented across the country including Baringo county for all sectors.

As provided by the constitution, the Plan is aligned with the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Second Medium Term Plan. There are a number of the Vision flagship projects that are being implemented in the County. These projects have been documented in this Plan, and the County Government will work together with the National Government to ensure the successful implementation of these projects. In line with the development priorities outlined in the Second Medium Plan aims at transforming the agricultural sector in the county, which is the backbone of the county's economy. Target areas in this sector include increasing the area under irrigation, diversification of crop enterprises, support the development of the livestock sector and improve the marketing of the agricultural produce to reduce exploitation by middlemen. The county government will also seek to develop the industrial sector beginning with light manufacturing for value addition and processing of agricultural produce. In addition, priority projects to support the sector such as in the infrastructure, tourism, health and education sectors will be prioritized for implementation.

The county government will prioritize capacity building of the county executive, the staff and county assembly through training programmes in addition to those organized by the national government. The county public service board will recruit qualified and skilled human resources to ensure that the County Government of Baringo delivers on the mandate. The County government will also work closely with the national government, development partners, private sector, civil society organizations including faith based organizations, and other stakeholders in improving the livelihoods of the people of Baringo County.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Hon. Kipchumba Wesley Keittany".

**Hon. Kipchumba Wesley Keittany,
Ag. County Executive Committee Member,
Finance and Economic Planning.**

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Field Code Changed

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACU	AIDS Control Units
ADB	African Development Bank
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AGOA	African Growth Opportunity Act
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANS	Age Not Specified
ARV	Anti Retroviral Drugs
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBHC	Community Based Health Centre
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDP	County Development Profile
CEISP	Community Empowerment and Institutional Support Projects.
CGB	County Government of Baringo
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CKDAP	Central Kenya Dry Areas Project
COMEC	County Monitoring & Evaluation Committee
DDO	Sub County Development Officer
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMCO	Early Maturing Crop
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FCC	Forest Conservation Committees
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
FTC	Farmers Training Centre
GDC	Geothermal Development Company
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IT	Information Technology
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
K REP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KAPAP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute

KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KEFRI	Kenya Forest Research Institute
KENBRO	Kenyan broilers
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme for Immunization
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support programme
KFA	Kenya Farmers Association
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KP&LC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KTDC	Kenya Tourism Development Corporation
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Funds
MCH	Maternal Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOPW	Ministry of Public Works
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MUAC	Middle Upper Arm Circumference
MYWO	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organisation (MYWO)
N/A	Not Available
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NCPB	Nation Cereal and Produce Board
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PDRA	Participatory Disaster Risk Analysis
PFP	Partnership for Progress
PGH	Provincial General Hospital
PHC	Public Health Committee
PHO	Public Health Office
PHT	Public Health Technician
PIP	Public Investment Programme
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RMLF	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency

SIDC	Sub County Information and Documentation Centre
SISDO	Small Irrigation Support Development Organization
SSDO	Sub County Social Development Officer
STD	Subscriber Trunk Dialling
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWO	Sub County Works Officer
SYO	Sub County Youth Officer
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TOWA	Total War Against AIDS
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrine)
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WS	Water Supply
WVK	World Vision Kenya
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

Executive summary

A key objective of this County Integrated Development Plan is to identify community developmental priorities to be implemented over the next five years.

This document will inform the preparation and implementation of sectoral plans as well as the spatial plan for Baringo County. It is divided into twelve chapters as follows:

Chapter One: Provides the general information, background description of the county in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns, as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.

Chapter Two: Outlines major development challenges facing the county. In addition, it gives a SWOT analysis on crosscutting issues being experienced in the county. An analysis of sub-sector's issues as identified in the MTEF process is also discussed in the chapter, showing the policy thrusts, causes and strategies needed to solve them.

Chapter Three: Maps out the development strategy and identifies the overall, social, economic, environmental and infrastructural goals that need to be incorporated in the development plan. The chapter also presents some strategic considerations for the formulation of the development plan.

Chapter Four: Introduces the spatial framework for the development of the county. It establishes a context for the development of a spatial plan, which will be developed as per the requirements of the County Government Act. The development of the spatial plan should be given immediate priority, as it is the basis of all economic industrial development in the county. This section also identifies the major urban areas and how they are related to each other. It also briefly addresses the issue of housing policy within the county.

Chapter Five: provides a framework for Baringo County Government to leverage ICT to increase public sector productivity by enabling the delivery of services for the people, communities and businesses. The adoption of ICT will also ensure open engagement and better-informed decisions as well as improving operations.

Chapter Six: recognizes the challenges Baringo faces as far as disaster management is concerned and provides a framework for its management. It establishes a context for PDRA and work plan development.

Chapter Seven: Discusses the linkages between the County Integrated Development Plan, Kenya Vision 2030 and the Constitution of Kenya. A brief status of MDGs at the county level is also provided.

Chapter Eight: Contains a resource mobilization strategy for the county government. It indicates the resources available for capital projects development. It outlines strategies for raising revenue and their projections for the plan period. Strategies for asset management, financial management and capital financing are also outlined. These include strategies to expand the revenue generation, resource sharing with the central government and means of attracting external funding.

Chapter Nine: Presents a framework for the management of investment in the county. It provides a mechanism for selection of projects and allocation of resources to devolve public resources beyond the county level.

Chapter Ten: Outlines the institutional framework and organisational flow to be followed in implementing the plan. It also outlines the stakeholders in the county, their roles and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts. This section also identifies the sectorial plans that will need to be developed.

Chapter Eleven: Development programs and projects. This involves a programmatic identification of development priorities, projects and programmes as well as the strategies to realise the said programmes. The projects were identified by the public in ward and sub-county fora held throughout the county.

There are also on-going priority projects and programmes in the respective MTEF sectors that had been identified and proposed for implementation in the plan period 2008-2012. Flagship projects relevant to the county have also been identified. The MTEF sectors are agriculture and rural development; energy; infrastructure and ICT; general economic, commercial and labour affairs; health; social protection, culture and recreation; justice; law and order water and housing; public administration and internal relations; environmental protection, education and; governance.

Chapter Twelve: Elaborates on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework for all the projects. It gives details in a matrix format of the implementation plans together with monitoring and evaluation strategies. The overall M&E committees in the county will be the CMEC, which will be mandated and facilitated to ensure its activities reflect a serious M&E agency. The CMEC will be reporting to other development committee's in the county. The proposed system is expected to boost efficiency and ensure projects/programmes are implemented according to approved proposals so as to realize targeted outputs and outcomes.

This county integrated development plan is informed by the national strategic direction as articulated in the Vision 2030 that guides Kenya to become a newly industrialised middle-income country that provides high quality life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars namely: Economic pillar, whose key goal is to maintain a sustained economic growth of 10% annually over the next 25 years. The second one is the social pillar, whose goal is to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. The third is political pillar, which aims at building an issue-based, people-centred, result-oriented and accountable democratic political system.

The pillars are anchored in key foundations namely: Infrastructure, energy, science, technology and innovation, land reforms, human resource development, security and public service.

The county fact sheet elsewhere in the CIDP presents a broad range of the county statistics at a glance. It captures factual information such as county area, ecological and climatic conditions and demographic features. The socio-economic indicators and basic data in specific sectors are also provided, as they have a direct bearing on the county's development agenda and poverty reduction strategies.

In conclusion, a well-managed devolution of functions from the national government as provided in the constitution is predicted to spur unprecedented development in Baringo County. The realisation

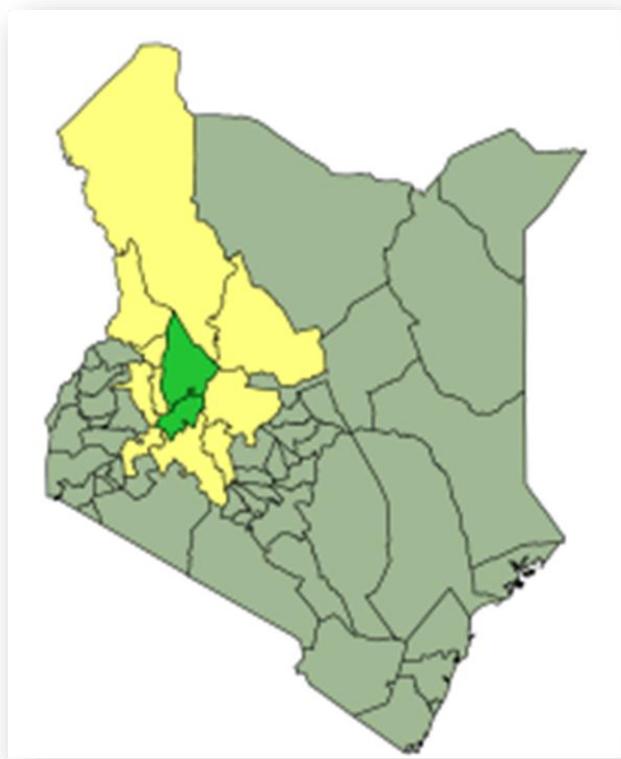
of the county's development agenda is pegged on adequate and timely disbursement of funds, proper coordination in implementation of development activities and robust monitoring and evaluation system for ongoing programmes and projects funded through internal and external resources.

It is, therefore, recommended that a CMEC is formed and mandated to spearhead monitoring and evaluation at the county level. The CMEC should be composed of members representing national and county government agencies, civil society organisations and other stakeholders. This plan proposes that the head of this committee be domiciled and answerable directly to the governor or his appointee.

Chapter One

The Profile

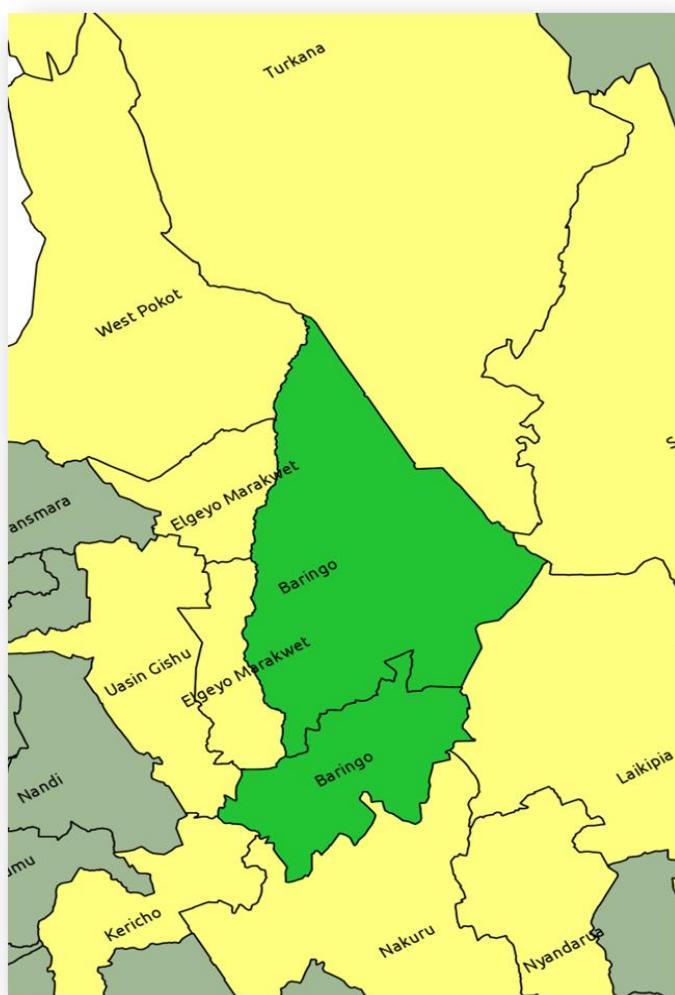
This chapter gives background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that have a bearing on the development of the county. The chapter provides description of the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the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



Map 1: The position of Baringo County in Kenya (Source: ILRI Data)

1.1. Location and size

Baringo is one of the 47 counties in Kenya. It is situated in the Rift Valley region. It borders Turkana and Samburu counties to the north, Laikipia to the east, Nakuru and Kericho to the south, Uasin Gishu to the southwest, and Elgeyo-Marakwet and West Pokot to the west. It is located between longitudes 35° 30' and 36° 30' East and between latitudes 0° 10' South and 1° 40'. The Equator cuts across the county at the southern part. Baringo covers an area of 11,015.3 sq km of which 165 sq km is covered by surface water- Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria and Lake Kamnarok.

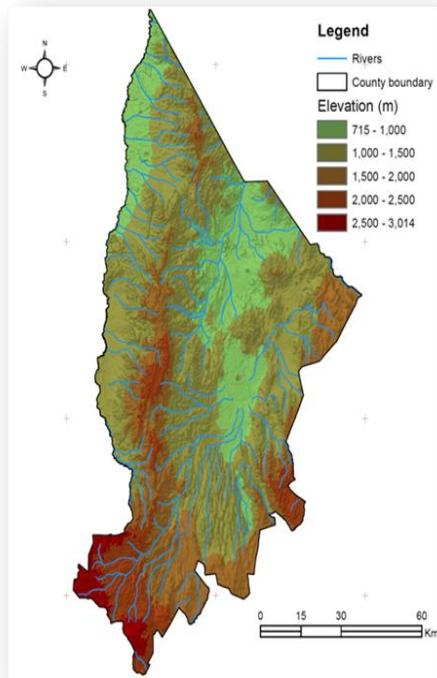


[Map2: Baringo and surrounding counties – \(Source: ILRI\)](#)

1.2. Physical features

1.2.1. Topography

As shown in Map 3, Baringo varies in altitude between 3000m above mean sea level at its highest points and nearly 700m above mean sea level at its low points.



Map3: Elevation and rivers in Baringo
(Source: ILRI Data)

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

1.2.2. Water bodies

The floor of the Rift Valley owes its origin to the tectonic and volcanic disturbances, which have dislocated surfaces, forming separate ridges. The troughs of the rift that have a north-south alignment are occupied by Lake Baringo and Bogoria, which occupy 164km². Lake Bogoria is particularly spectacular because it is one of the few hot water lakes in the world. Lake Kamnarok covers 1km².

1.2.3. Ecological conditions

Exotic forests exist in the county but the known indigenous forests are found in Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Tenges, Lembus, Saimo, Sacho and Ol' Arabel and Eldama Ravine. The main

exotic species are: *Grevellea Rabusta*, *Cupressus lusitanica* and *Eucalyptus saligna*. *Prosopis juliflora* also exists in Marigat area. Kipng'ochoch forest in Sacho, one of the 10 forest blocks under Tenges forest station, is an example of a well conserved indigenous forest where visitors and nature lovers could view the entire Lake Baringo basin, fluorspar mines, Laikipia ranges, Elgeyo escarpment, Kerio Valley and other touristic attractions that the county offers. The county is classified as arid and semi-arid. Most parts of East Pokot, Baringo Central, Baringo South, Baringo North, Mogotio sub-counties are arid and semi-arid except for Koibatek sub-county, which is in a highland zone.

1.2.4. Climatic conditions

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

1.3. Administrative and political units

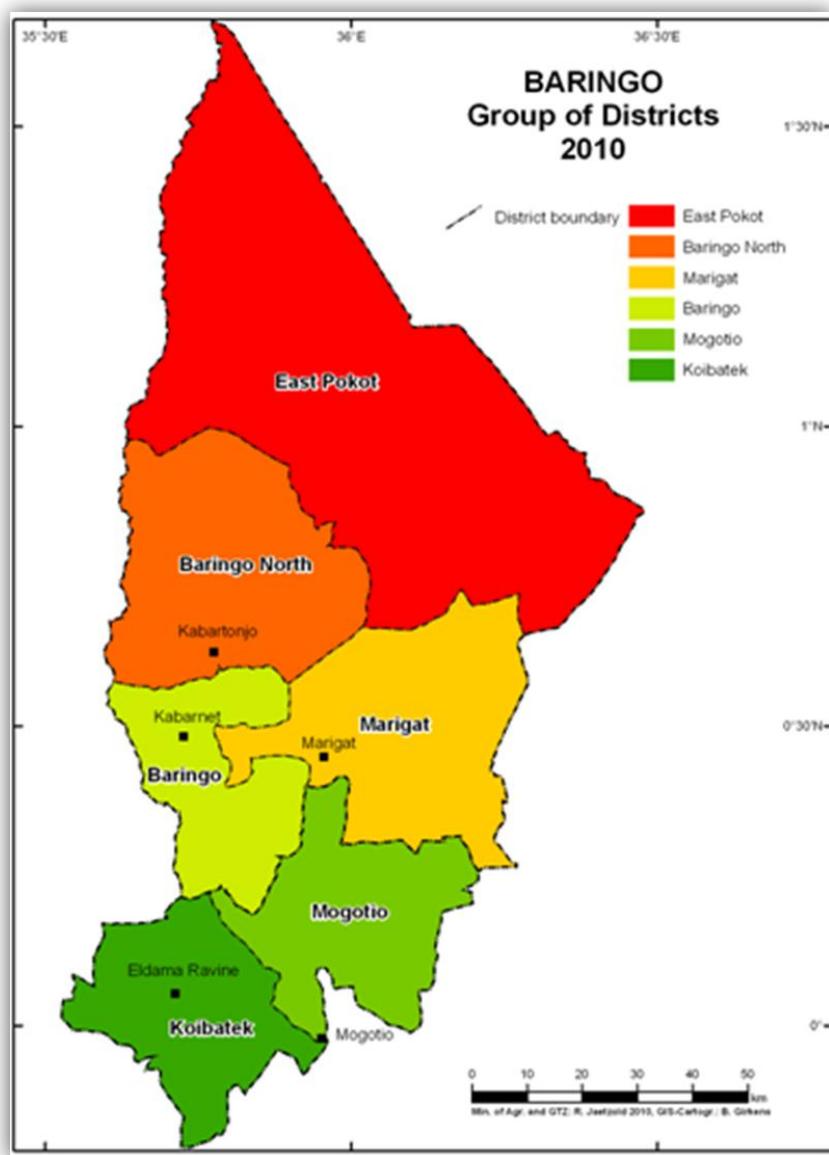
1.3.1. Administrative units (sub-counties, wards, locations)

The county is made up of six sub-counties namely: Mogotio, Koibatek, Marigat, Baringo Central, Baringo North and East Pokot. The sub-counties are further divided into 30 wards (divisions) and 116 locations. Table 1 shows the administrative units in Baringo County.

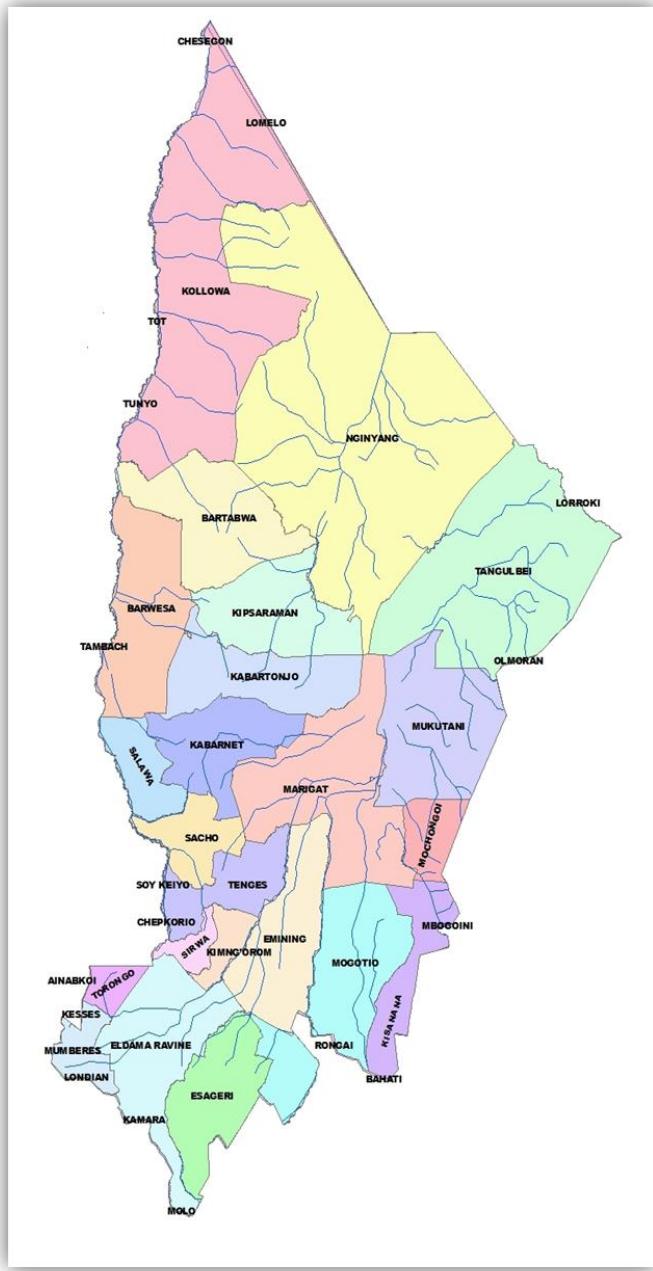
Table 1: Administrative units in Baringo

Sub County	Area Km ²	Number of Wards/ Divisions	Number of Locations	Number of Electoral Wards
Mogotio	1314.6	5	24	3
Koibatek	1002.5	4	16	6
Marigat	1678	3	17	4
Baringo Central	799.9	4	21	5
Baringo North	1703.5	4	14	5
East Pokot	4516.8	6	24	7
Total	11015.3	26	116	30

Source: KNBS, Baringo, 2013



Map 4: Baringo Subcounties



Map 5: Administrative Wards in Baringo County

1.3.2. Political units

The county has six constituencies, namely, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Baringo Central, Tiaty, Baringo North and Baringo South. The County has 30 county assembly wards and 171,344 registered voters as indicated in the table 2 below.

Constituency	No. of county assembly wards	Names of the wards	2013	
			Eligible voters	Registered voters
Baringo North	5	Barwessa/Kabartonjo/Saimo -Kipsaramaan/Saimo Soi/Bartabwa	44,930	33,044
Baringo Central	5	Kabarnet/Sacho/Tenges/Ewalel-Chapchap and Kapropita	37,000	29,000
Eldama Ravine	6	Lembus/Lembus Kwen/Ravine/Mumberes-MajiMazuri/Lembus- Perkerra and Koibatek	49,078	38,252
Mogotio	3	Mogotio/Emining and Kisanana	27,576	23,997
Tiaty	7	Tirioko/Kolowa/Ribkwo/Silale/Loiyamorok/Tangulbei-Korossi and Churo-Amaya	48,826	20,415
Baringo South	4	Marigat/Ilchamus/Mochongoi and Mukutani	37,000	26,636
Total (County)	30		244,410	171,344

Table 2: Registered Voters (Source: IEBC, 2012)

As indicated in Table 2, the total number of registered voters in the county in 2012 was 171,344 against the eligible voter population of 244,410. The sub-county with the lowest registered voters was East Pokot with 40 percent population of registered voters. The constituency with the highest percentage of registered voters was in Eldama Ravine constituency with 80 percent of the eligible voters being registered. The IEBC needs to conduct more civic education and registration to increase the number of registered voters, especially in Baringo East and Baringo North constituencies.

1.4. Demographic attributes

1.4.1. Population size and composition

According to the population and housing census conducted in 2009, the population size of Baringo County was 555,561, consisting of 279,081 males and 276,480 females. The county's inter-censal growth rate is 3.3 per cent per annum, which is above the national average of 3 per cent. The population of the county is estimated to be 613,376 in 2012 and is further projected to increase to 677,209 and 723,411 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. Table 3 shows the population projections by gender and age cohort for the county.

Table 3: Population projections by age cohort and gender

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	46950	44569	91519	48525	49207	101043	57230	54328	111558	61135	58035	119169
5-9	47011	44752	91763	51903	49409	101312	57305	54551	111856	61214	58273	115724
10-14	44302	41504	85806	48912	45823	94736	54002	50592	104594	57687	54044	108212
15-19	34292	30641	64933	37861	33830	71690	41801	37350	79151	44653	39899	81888
20-24	23109	24818	47927	25514	27401	52915	28169	30252	58421	30091	32316	60442
25-29	18006	20843	38849	19880	23012	42892	21949	25407	47355	23446	27140	48993
30-34	13797	15047	28844	15233	16613	31846	16818	18342	35160	17965	19593	36376
35-39	11655	12447	24102	12868	13742	26610	14207	15172	29379	15176	16208	30396
40-44	8457	9106	17563	9337	10054	19391	10309	11100	21409	11012	11857	22149
45-49	7794	8182	15976	8605	9033	17639	9501	9974	19474	10149	10654	20148
50-54	6225	6024	12249	6873	6651	13524	7588	7343	14931	8106	7844	15447
55-59	4829	4510	9339	5333	4979	10311	5886	5498	11384	6288	5873	11778
60-64	4257	3996	8253	4700	4412	9112	5189	4871	10060	5543	5203	10408
65-69	2508	2656	5164	2769	2932	5701	3057	3238	6295	3266	3458	6512
70-74	2145	2498	4643	2368	2758	5126	2615	3045	5660	2793	3253	5855
75-79	1393	1613	3006	1538	1781	3319	1698	1966	3664	1814	2100	3791
80+	2290	3215	5505	2528	3550	6078	2791	3919	6710	2982	4186	6942
Age N/S	61	59	120	67	65	132	74	72	146	79	77	151
TOTAL	279081	276480	555561	308124	305252	613376	340189	337020	677209	363399	360012	723411

Source: KNBS (2009), KPHC

(Age NS = Age not shown)

According to the table, in 2012 the categories between 0-4 and 5-9 age groups had the largest populations of 101,043 and 101,312. The gender distributions in the same age groups were 51 per cent male and 48 per cent female respectively for the 0-4 age group and 5-9 age groups. The cohorts with the lowest population are those whose age is between 75-79 years, with 46 per cent male and 53 per cent female.

1.4.2. Population density and distribution

The population density is influenced by the climatic conditions, topography, soil composition, infrastructure and land ownership. Table 4 shows the population density and distribution in the county. The county's average population density was 50 persons per square kilometer in 2009 and is projected to be 55 in 2012 and approximately 60 by 2017.

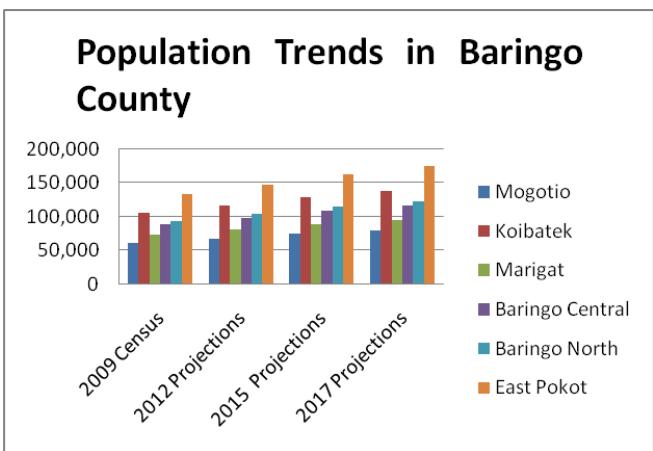


Figure 6:Population trends in Baringo Count

Table 4: Population distribution and density

Sub County	Area	2009 Census		2012 Projections		2015 Projections		2017 Projections	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Mogotio	1325	60,959	46	67,303	51	74307	56	79376	60
Koibatek	1002	105,273	105	116,228	116	128324	128	137079	137
Marigat	1663	73,177	44	80,792	49	89200	54	95286	57
Baringo Central	803	89,174	111	98,454	123	108700	135	116116	145
Baringo North	1705	93,789	55	103,549	61	114325	67	122125	72
East Pokot	4592	133,189	29	147,049	32	162352	35	173429	38
Total/Average	11,090	555,561	50	606,060	55	661148	60	700628	63

Source: KNBS, Baringo 2012

As indicated in Table 2, East Pokot Sub-county has the highest population of 133,189 followed by Eldama Ravine Sub-county with a population of 105,273 (according 2009 Population and Housing Census). The sub-counties with the lowest population are Mogotio and Marigat. The settlement pattern in the county is influenced by urbanization and availability of arable and grazing land. The county is predominantly inhabited by the Tugen community. The Ilchamus, Turkana, Kikuyu and Nubians communities are the minorities in the county among a few other sub-tribes. Table 5 gives population projections for selected age groups. The groups covered include under 1 year, the under 5 years, primary school age, secondary school age, youthful population, female reproductive age, the labor force and the aged.

Table 5:Population projections for selected age groups

Age group	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	9813	9275	19088	10834	10240	21074	11962	11306	23266	12778	12077	24855
Under 5 years	56734	53651	110385	62638	59234	121872	69157	65399	134555	73875	69860	143735
Primary school Age (6-13)	73187	69479	142666	80803	76709	157513	89212	84692	173905	95299	90471	185769
Secondary School age (14-17)	30614	27894	58508	33800	30797	64598	37317	34002	71319	39863	36322	76185
Youth Population (15-29)	75407	76302	151709	83254	84242	167497	91918	93009	184928	98190	99355	197545
Female reproductive age (15-49)		121084		0	133685	133685	0	147597	147597	0	157667	157667
Labour force (15-64)	132421	135614	268035	146202	149727	295928	161416	165308	326725	172429	176587	349016
Aged Population (65+)	8397	10041	18438	10834	10240	21074	11961	11306	23268	12778	12077	24855

Source: KNBS, 2012

Below is an analysis of the population projections for the selected age groups based on the figures in Table 5:

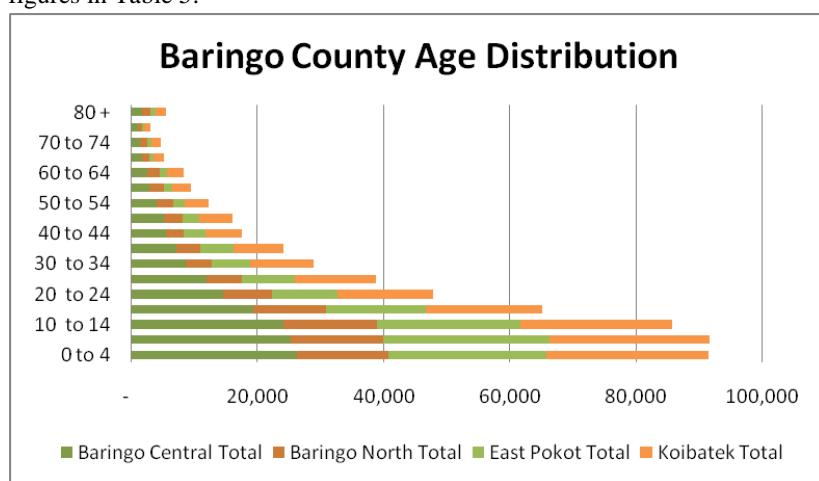


Figure 7: Population distribution by age

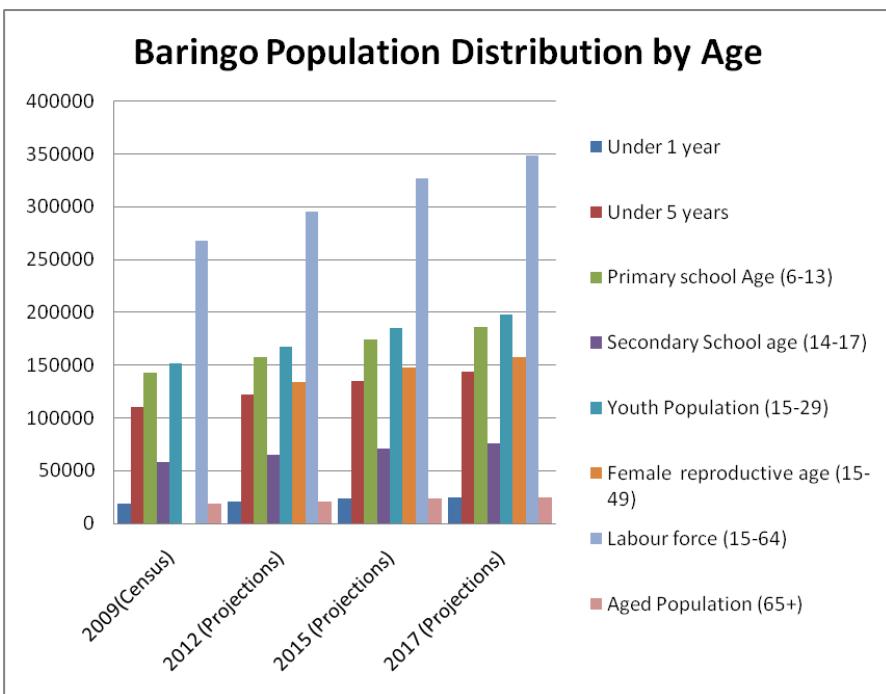


Figure 8: Population Distribution by Age

Under 1: The population below the age of one year was 19,088 in 2009 and is projected to rise to 21,074 in 2012 and 24,855 in 2017. This age group will grow at a low rate, thus the pressure on the population to provide for this age group will be minimal. There is need, however, to improve the facilities that cater for this age group in order to correspond with the increased population.

Under 5: This population is projected to grow from 110,385 in 2009 to 121,872 in 2012 before rising further to 143,735 in 2017. There is need to increase the immunisation coverage to improve child survival rate. Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres and other educational facilities should be provided in order to accommodate the increased numbers.

Primary school going age (6 -13): The total population in this age group is projected to increase from 142,666 in 2009 to 157,513 in 2012 and to 185,769 in 2017. This increased number will constrain the primary education facilities. The county should, therefore, focus on increasing these facilities.

Secondary school going age (14-17): In 2009, the population for this age group was 58,508. It is projected to increase to 64,598 in 2012 and 76,185 in 2017. There is need to expand the existing secondary school facilities to cater for the increasing numbers. In 2009/2010 financial year, the government through the Economic Stimulus Programmes developed centres of excellence in the county but more needs to be done.

Youth population (15-29): From the 2009 census, the county had a total of 151,709 with male and female population being 75,407 and 76,302 respectively. This represents an average of 30% of the total population, indicating that the county has a high demand for middle level training colleges.

Female reproductive age (15-49): This group comprises of the female reproductive age. The total female reproductive age population was 121,084 in 2009 and is projected to be 133,685 in 2012 before rising to 157,667 in 2017. This implies that there is a need to increase resources going towards improving maternal and child care health services and nutrition standards. In addition, there is need to intensify reproductive health and family planning education in order to check population growth in the county.

Labour force (15-64): The County's labour force in 2009 was 268,035 and is projected to rise to 295,928 in 2012 before rising further to 349,016 in 2017. The bulk of the labour force is either semi-skilled or unskilled and is mainly engaged in agricultural activities. This calls for more investments in job creation opportunities in the county to absorb this ever-increasing population.

The aged (65 years and above): The 2009 aged population was 18,438, and it is projected to increase to 21,074 in 2012 and 24,855 in 2017. There is need to upscale programmes catering for the aged, including increasing funding from the cash transfer programme.

Table 6 shows population projections for the urban centers of Timboroa, Marigat, Maji Mazuri, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine and Kabarnet.

Table 6: Population projections by urban centre

Urban centre	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Timboroa	1551	1599	3150	1712	1765	3478	1891	1949	3840	2020	2082	4102
Marigat	3303	3358	6661	3647	3707	7354	4026	4093	8120	4301	4373	8673
Maji Mazuri	2193	2072	4265	2421	2288	4709	2673	2526	5199	2856	2698	5554
Mogotio	1808	1893	3701	1996	2090	4086	2204	2307	4511	2354	2465	4819
Eldama Ravine	8711	9161	17872	9618	10114	19732	10618	11167	21785	11343	11929	23272
Kabarnet	8218	9427	17645	9073	10408	19481	10017	11491	21509	10701	12275	22976
Total	25784	27510	53294	28467	30373	58840	31430	33534	64963	33574	35822	69396

Source: KNBS, Baringo, 2009

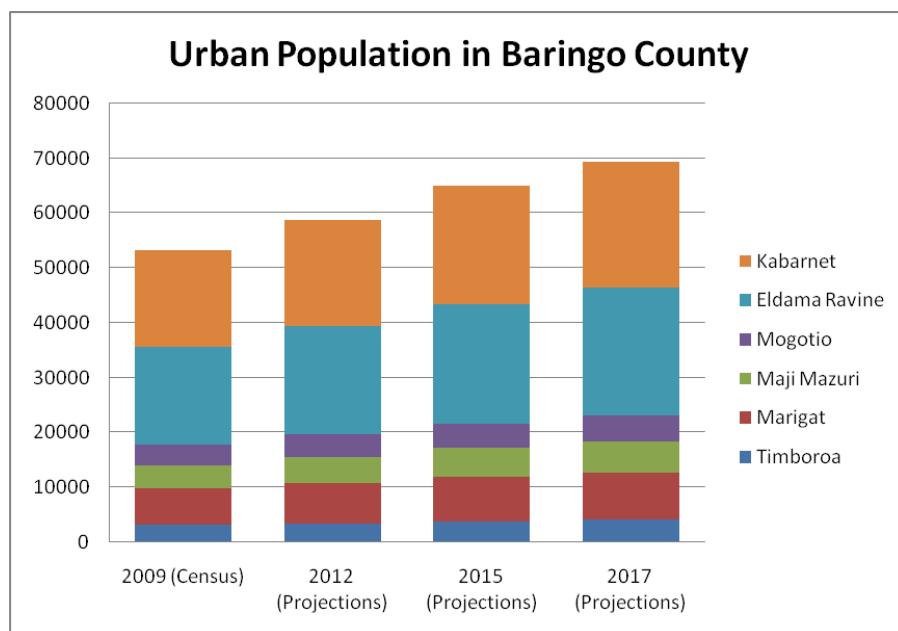


Figure 9: Urban Population in Baringo

There are two major urban centres in the county, namely, Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine. Timboroa, Marigat, Maji Mazuri and Mogotio are growing and need urgent proper urban planning to avoid slum dwellings. The town with highest population in 2009 was Eldama Ravine with a population of 17,872 followed by Kabarnet with 17,645. The population for the two towns is projected to be 19,732 and 19,481 respectively, in 2012.]

1.5. Human development indicators

The Human Development Indicators (HDI) measure human development based on the basic factors of a long and healthy life, the acquisition of knowledge and a reasonable standard of living. These factors are measured by considering aspects such as education, healthy living, access to social amenities, the position and condition of women and gross domestic product.

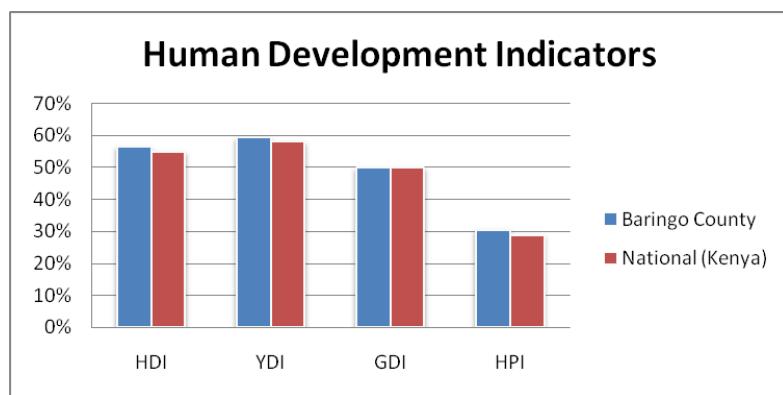


Figure 10: Comparison of Human Development Indicators in Baringo against national figures

Indicator	County Index	National Index
Human Development Index	0.5656	0.5506
Youth Development Index	0.5952	0.5817
Gender Development Index	0.50	
Human Poverty Index	0.30	0.29

Figure 11: Human Development Indicators in Baringo

From the human development report of 2009, the human development index for the county is 0.5656 which is above the national average of 0.5506. The human poverty index is 30.6 per cent compared to the national level of 29 per cent.

1.5.1. Youth Development Index (YDI)

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

1.5.2. Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

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

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

1.5.3. Summary of socio-economic indicators of Baringo County

Table 7 Socioeconomic indicators in Baringo County

Year	Indicator	Value (%)
2009	Urban households access to electricity	38.5
2009	Rural households access to electricity	4.7
2009	Access to main sewer, septic tank or cess pit urban	0.3
2009	Access to main sewer, septic tank or cess pit rural	7.6
2009	Pre-primary education	17.5
2009	Primary education	67.7
2009	Secondary education	11.7
2009	Tertiary education, university or youth polytechnic	3
2005	Incidence of flu	45.9
2005	Incidence of fever/malaria	14.9
2005	Kenya average flu incidence	15
2005	Kenya average Fever/Malaria incidence	41.4
2009	Employed (age 5 and over) female rural	83.5
2009	Seeking jobs (aged 5 and over)female rural	30.3
2009	Economically inactive (aged 5 and over)female rural	4.7
2009	Employment status unclassified (aged 5 and over)female rural	43.9
2009	Employed (age 5 and over) male rural	82.7
2009	Seeking jobs(aged 5 and over) male rural	37.8
2009	Economically inactive (aged 5 and over) male rural	5.8
2009	Employment status unclassified (aged 5 and over)male rural	32.1
2009	Employed (age 5 and over) female urban	85.1
2009	Seeking jobs (aged 5 and over)female urban	31.6
2009	Economically inactive (aged 5 and over)female urban	6.7
2009	Employment status unclassified (aged 5 and over) female urban	43
2009	Employed (age 5 and over) male urban	82.4
2009	Seeking jobs (aged 5 and over) male urban	39.6
2009	Economically Inactive (aged 5 and over)male urban	7.7

Year	Indicator	Value (%)
2009	Employment status unclassified (aged 5 and over)male urban	31.9
2005	Morbidity rates male	29.3
2005	Morbidity rates female	34.2

1.5.4. Poverty levels

The chart below indicates the poverty rankings of Kenyan counties. As can be seen, with 60% poverty, Baringo is 15th.

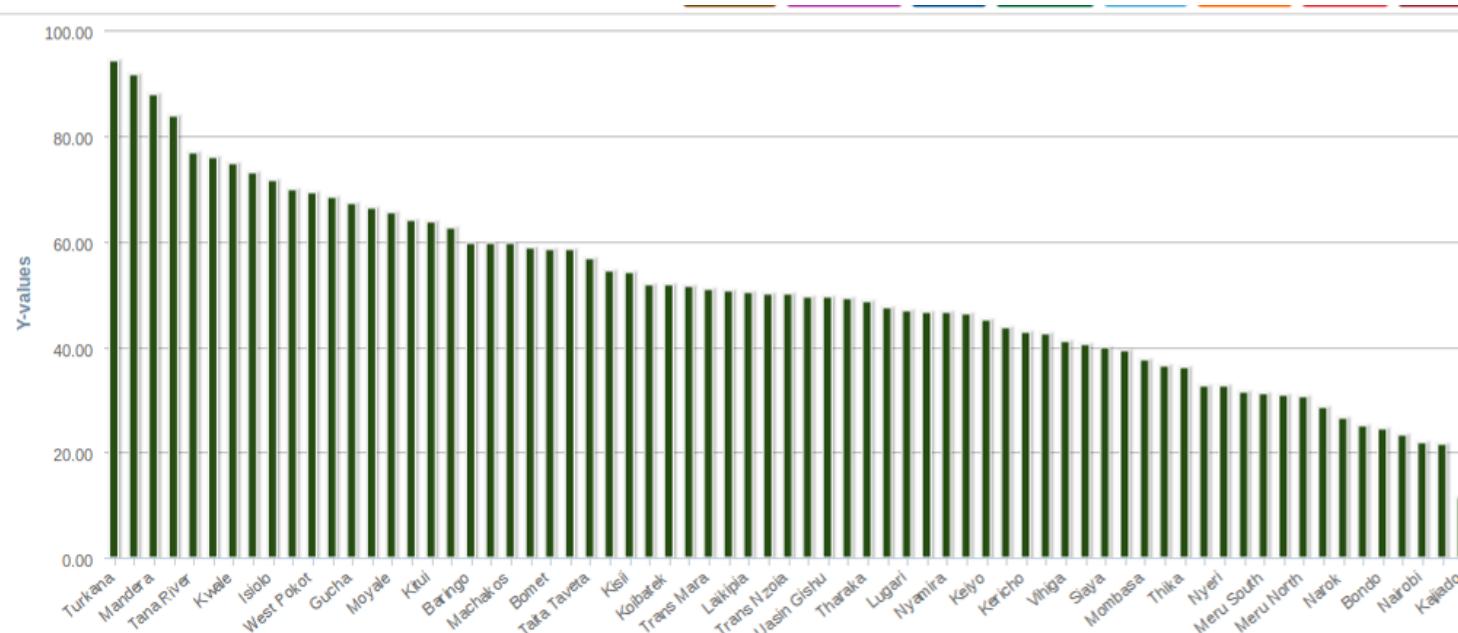


Figure 12: Poverty rankings of Kenyan counties (Source: Gok, 2011)

1.6. Infrastructure and access

1.6.1. Road, rail network, airports and airstrips

A modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is a key catalyst to economic growth and poverty reduction. The county does not have a good road network. It has a total 2912.55km of road with Class D, E, G, R and U having 339.22km, 1810km, 20.85km, 185.11km, and 557.37k respectively. The roads are mainly earth and mixed type. These roads are usually impassable during the rainy season. This impedes livestock marketing, which is the main source of livelihood for majority of the residents. There are four airstrips in the county and no airport, ports or jetties.

Table 8: Road network in Baringo County

Class	Description	Length (Km)
A	International link roads	LAPPSET Proposed 100km
B	National trunk roads – linking provinces and counties	
C	Primary roads – linking important centres or to higher class roads	
D	Secondary roads – linking important centres together	339.22
E	Minor roads – linking minor centres	1810
G	Government roads	20.85
R	Rural access roads	185.11
S	Sugar roads	0
T	Tea roads	0
U	Unclassified roads	557.37
W	Wheat roads	0
		2912.55

Baringo County also has the following aviation facilities

Table 9: Airstrips and airfields in Baringo County (Source: Chief Warden-KWS)

Airstrip	Condition	Remarks
Kabarnet Airfield	Serviceable Tarmacked with 1.7km runway Gazzeted	Has an all-weather access road to Kabarnet town, parking bay and security housing. Urgently requires rehabilitation as well as windsock replacement.
Kimalel Airstrip	Partially serviceable Dirt surface Gazzeted	Apron and access under encroachment
Marigat Airstrip	Unserviceable Dirt surface Gazzeted	Apron and access under encroachment
Lake Baringo Airstrip	Serviceable Dirt surface Gazzeted	Currently handling tourist traffic. Urgently requires rehabilitation and facility provision. On the western shores of the lake
Loboi Landing Strip	Unserviceable Not gazzeted	Airstrip has been submerged in Lake Bogoria
Eldama Ravine FTC Airstrip	Unserviceable and Gazzeted	Land under cultivation. Urgently requires restoration
Kamara Airstrip	Disused and decommissioned	Area demarcated for settlement
Tinomoi Landing Strip	Disused	Land under dispute
Kiserian Airstrip	Currently under reconstruction	On the eastern shores of Lake Baringo
Mukutani Airstrip	Partially serviceable	Needs rehabilitation
Loruk Airstrip	Disused	Urgently requires reconstruction. Land is available and has been set aside.
Tangulbei Airstrip	Disused	Urgently requires reconstruction. Land is available
Churo Airstrip	Disused	Urgently requires reconstruction. Land is available
Arus Airstrip	Serviceable	Needs rehabilitation and expansion
Nginyang Airstrip	Serviceable	Needs rehabilitation and expansion
Maron Airstrip	Disused	Needs rehabilitation
Kapedo Airstrip	Partially serviceable	Needs rehabilitation. Jointly used by Baringo and Turkana
Barpelo Airstrip	Not in use	N/A
Ngoron Airstrip	Never took off	Land available
Kinyach Airstrip	Serviceable	Needs expansion
TukTuk	Proposed	Land available – under grazing

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

1.6.2. Posts and telecommunications: Posts offices, mobile telephony and landline

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

1.6.3. Financial Sector: Banks, SACCOs and Micro-Finance Institutions

The main banks operating in the county are: Kenya Commercial Bank, Barclays, Equity Bank and Transnational Bank, all of them in major urban areas. Some of these banks use agents to dispense their services in the local shopping centres and villages.

Post Bank, KADET, KWFT and Faulu also have a presence in the county. Other financial institutions in the county are: Baringo farmers SACCO, Boresha Sacco, Sabatia Farmers Co-operative Society and Torongo Farmers Co-operative Society. The county is also extensively served with mobile money transfer agents.

1.6.4. Education institutions

The county has 656 primary schools with total enrollment of 143,017 pupils. Since the introduction of free primary education, remarkable improvement in enrollment has been observed. The county's performance in national examination has greatly improved over the years in spite of the unique challenges facing pupils.

On the other hand, there are 125 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 27,374 students as at 2012. Among notable challenges facing the sector include, harsh climatic conditions, especially in the lower parts of the county, insecurity that often results in the closure of some schools, poor infrastructure, prolonged drought, recurrent floods, high illiteracy rates and retrogressive cultural practices.

Development of human capital through capacity building programmes is one avenue for creating resilient communities. Education is important in achieving this objective as it inculcates skills and competencies necessary for productive participation in economic activities. However, Baringo County education sector is characterised by low enrolments, low retention and transition rates and low completion rates. The high school dropout and low transition are attributable to insecurity, food insecurity, retrogressive cultural practices, spatially inadequate education infrastructure and poor staffing levels. The county government shall support and partner with development agencies in peace building efforts and peace-dividend project/programmes, upscale and expansion of diverse school feeding programmes, including food-for-education initiatives, investment in low cost boarding schools, establishment of income-generating activities (IGAs) in boarding schools to support

initiatives for child rescue from FGM and early marriages. The county government shall also mobilise resources for consistent funding for education bursary schemes, ECD facilities and improvement of staffing by training and deployment of teachers. It shall also support informal education and vocational training programmes by funding establishment and staffing of relevant institutions.

The county has 12 polytechnics, one public teacher training college, six commercial colleges and one university campus. The adult literacy classes' enrollment as of 2011 was 2,506.

1.6.5. Energy access

In the recent past, the government, through the rural electrification programme in collaboration with the Kenya Power Company, has increased the electricity connectivity in the rural areas of the county. Electricity connections in the county stand at 10,400 with a connection of 2,346 connections in the year 2010-2011 alone. Baringo County has a potential of geothermal energy production around Lake Bogoria and Silale in East Pokot. Tullow Oil Company has established a base in the county, Block 12A, to conduct oil exploration.

Government-owned Geothermal Development Company has also started drilling geothermal energy at Silale area in East Pokot Sub County. This new developments will spur development growth in the county.

The county government shall support and partner with other development agencies to ensure wider access to energy by households, institutions and businesses. This will attract investments and open up new opportunities for cottage industry and value addition, which will lead to increased employment and citizen participation in the county economy. The county government shall also mobilise resources for research and development of alternative energy sources that will exploit existing and potential resources such as *Prosopis juliflora* for electricity generation, *Jatropha curcas* for bio-diesel, locally available biomass for biogas besides options in geothermal, solar and wind energy.

1.6.6. Markets and urban centres

There are two urban centres in the county: Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine. Marigat, Maji Mazuri, Mogotio, Timboroa and Kabartonjo are upcoming urban centres. None of the urban centres in the county has a sewerage facility but all are supplied with electricity. Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine and Timboroa have a good supply of water while Mogotio, Maji Mazuri and Kabartonjo do not have a good supply of running water.

Under Economic Stimulus Programme Markets, infrastructure was improved with construction of new structures in Marigat, Baringo North and Mogotio sub counties. Jua kali sheds were also built in Baringo Central and Mogotio counties.

1.6.7. Housing types

The main types of roofing in the county are corrugated iron sheets at 60 per cent followed by grass-thatched roofing estimated to be 40 per cent. Other types of roofing are: Tiles, concrete

asbestos, *makuti* and mud among others. The main wall materials used in construction in the county are wood and mud estimated at 66 per cent according to the 2009 national population and housing census. This is followed by wood only at 33 per cent. Other walling materials are stone, brick and block, mud and cement, corrugated iron sheets, grass/reeds and tin, among others.

Government housing facilities in the county are few. In Baringo Central, there are 170 government houses while in Mogotio and Eldama Ravine there are 214 housing units.

1.7. Land and land use

The county can be divided into two major zones: the highlands and the lowlands. The higher elevations of the county are in the modified tropical zones with soils that are generally well drained and fertile. This zone contains the high potential areas for agricultural and improved livestock development. In the Tugen Hills, coffee is grown in small scale while food crops like cereals, fruit trees and horticultural crops are also cultivated. These agricultural activities are combined with elaborate soil conservation measures. In the southwest part, there is large-scale farming of cereals and horticultural crops, while Kerio Valley has potential for cotton production.

The lowlands are in a semi-arid to arid climatic zone. They have complex soils with various textures and drainage conditions which have developed from alluvial deposits. Some of these soils are saline. A large area is characterised by shallow stony sandy soils with rock outcrops, volcanic ash and lava boulders. This zone is essentially a rangeland and apart from scattered isolated pockets of dryland subsistence agriculture and small-scale irrigation in Marigat, Kollowa and Barwessa, the major socio-economic activities centre on livestock and bee keeping.

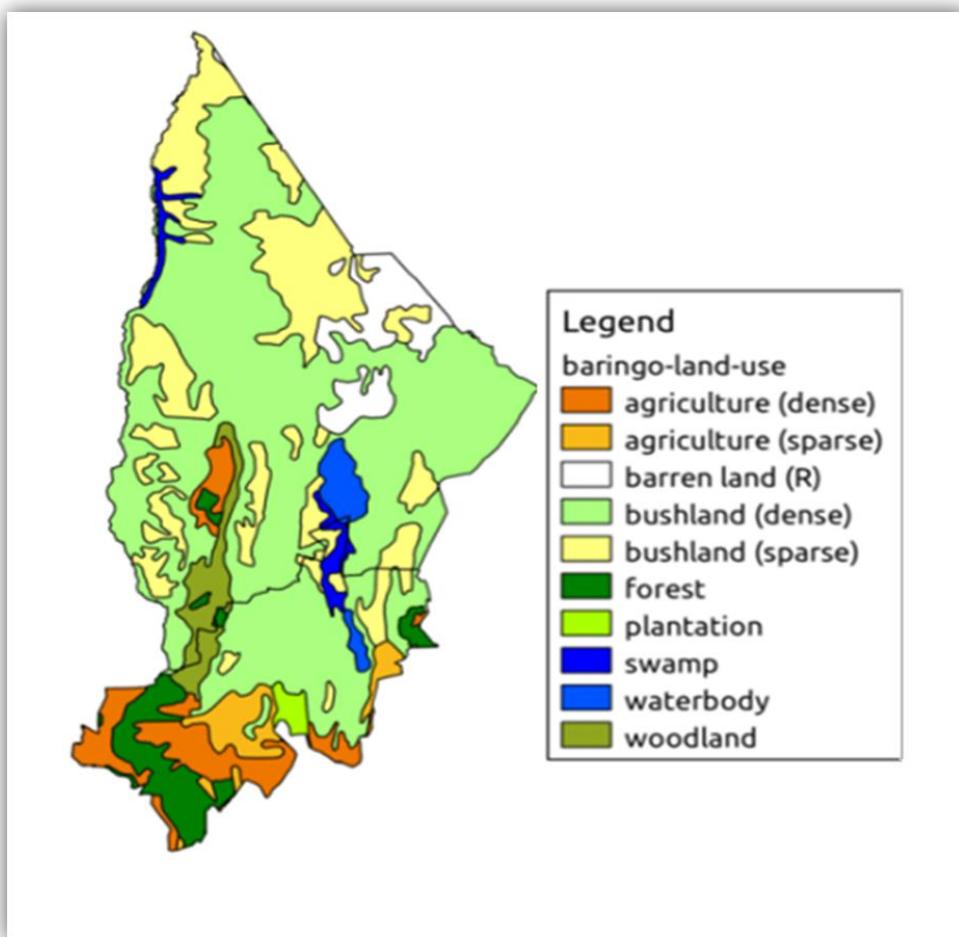
Although much has been done, a large part of the county's potential is yet to be developed. Most of the highlands can be developed by the introduction of effective and efficient methods of soil conservation and land management. In the lowlands, the main issue is lack of adequate moisture for crop growth. This means development of adaptable rainwater harvesting and storage technologies, irrigated cultivation and introduction of drip irrigation and drought resistant crops can improve the livelihoods of the farmers in the area. Indeed, adaptable land use planning and zoning is necessary but not limited to designation of rural and urban settlements, irrigation, rangelands, conservancies and riparian areas.

The county government shall invest in, and support development partners in community mobilisation and capacity building on adaptable technologies responsive to the adverse impacts of climate change and ASAL conditions. This will aim at creating settlement zones away from areas mapped as disaster prone, while allowing for mechanisation and other adaptable technologies, which enhance economies of scale and sustainable natural resource use.

Table 10: Land use patterns in Baringo County

Status of land	Ideal land use
45% too steep or too dry for agriculture	(Inner lowland and lower midland ranching zones) except in alluvial valley soils with ground water suitable for irrigation
35% semi –arid, risky for agriculture	Maize, sunflower and marginal cotton are grown on alluvial pans with ground water. Good for cotton growing on limited acreage and livestock keeping.
12% semi-arid, weak Performance in agro-humid seasons	Maize, sunflower and marginal cotton are grown on alluvial pans with ground water. Good for cotton growing on limited acreage and livestock keeping.

From the above map it is clear that the county is majorly semi-arid with few pockets suitable for intensive agriculture. Mixed farming is mainly found in the highland areas.



1.8. Mean land holding size

From the above map it is clear that the county is majorly semi-arid with few pockets suitable for intensive agriculture. Mixed farming is mainly found in the highland areas whereas pastoralism is majorly practiced in arid regions. Average land holding in the county is approximately 2.5 hectares per household. In most parts of the county, the land has not been demarcated and pastoralism is practiced.

1.8.1. Percentage of land with title deeds

Most land in the county is under trust and is owned by the community. About 30 per cent of land is demarcated and owners issued with title deeds. Eldama Ravine and Baringo Central sub counties have the higher numbers of title deeds issuance compared to Baringo North, Marigat and East Pokot sub counties.

1.8.2. Landlessness in Baringo

The county has low incidence of landlessness since most of the land in the county is communal. However, there is presence of squatters near the urban centers of Mogotio and Marigat.

1.9. Community organisations/non-state actors

There are various community organisations operating in the county and are mostly involved in relief operations, water activities, HIV and AIDS, civic education and disaster management. Some operate under religious organisations while others are under the communities. Development activities undertaken by these organisations vary both in nature and magnitude. Some have small focal areas like sub counties, divisions, locations or sub-locations where health and sanitation services, food production and nutrition, and early childhood education activities are being undertaken. Some Community Based Organisations (CBOs) are engaged in health, childcare, civil education, environment conservation and community capacity building. Some women groups are engaged in dairy, poultry farming, tree nursery, HIV and AIDS and revolving loans, among other activities.

The county government through the County Disaster Risk Management Committee shall enhance community organisation by supporting participatory processes for DRR mainstreaming and formation and capacity building of community DRR organisations and structures. This will lead to improved community capacities to manage disasters and spearhead implementation of programmes for resilience building. The main objective of this approach will be to end disaster emergencies in order to unlock resources for development initiatives.

1.9.1. Cooperative societies

The Co-operatives Department in Baringo promotes guides and supervises the activities of all types of cooperative societies to ensure viable development and to improve the members' economic well being. There are approximately 146 registered cooperative societies in the

county. Out of these, 82 are active, while 66 are dormant. Total membership is 87,998 — 68,626 males and 19,372 females. Share capital is 2,476,125,040. Gross turnover is 831,947,396. Details are as indicated in the table below.

Type of society	Count	Status		Membership		Share capital	Gross turnover
		Active	Dormant	Male	Female		
Urban Saccos	37	23	14	6,240	3692	2,202,665,385	432,047,206
Rural Saccos	12	7	4	19,930	12,318	249,422,258	127,193
Cotton	3	-	2	-	-	40940	-
Coffee	22	17	5	32,767	557	529,192	14,346,666
Jua Kali	3	-	4	-	-	-	-
Transport	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Multipurpose	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Dairy	22	11	11	8,470	2,266	18,259,765	335,496,919
Matatu sacco	11	11	-	163	18	338,500	59,412
Consumer Sacco	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Bee Keeping	4	2	2	220	80	80,000	150,000
Housing	2	1	1	No records	-	-	-
Poultry	2	0	2	-	-	-	-
Agricultural	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Unions	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ranching/livestock marketing	6	3	3	354	177	415,000	4,200,000
mining	1	-	1	--	-	-	-
Cereal produce&buying	4	2	2	85	35	84,000	3,120,000
Irrigation	3	2	1	278	202	4,200,000	42,000,000
Fisheries	1	1	-	119	27	90,000	400,000
Aloe Vera Utilization	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	149	82	66	68,626	19,372	2,476,125,040	831,947,396

Figure 14: State of co-operative societies in Baringo County as at 31/12/2013

1.9.2. Non-governmental and international organisations

The following are the non-governmental organisations in the county: Action Aid, ACTED, World Vision Kenya, Kenya Red Cross Society, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Koibatek Socio-Environmental Organisation (KOSEO) Enderois Welfare Council, Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), SNV –Netherlands, NECOFA, BARECARE, Women Organization Fighting Against Aids (WOFAK), Habitat for Humanity, Friends of Ravine Women Empowerment Organisation (FOREWO) and Baringo Advocacy and Development Organisation (BADO), World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF/UNOPS.

They are key partners in enhancing the socio-economic wellbeing of the county's residents.

1.9.3. Self help, women and youth groups

Self-Help groups, women and youth groups play an important role in resource mobilisation and improving the lives of individuals and families. There are 3375 women groups, 4610 self-help groups, 2183 youth groups and 85 special groups (people living with disability, those living with HIV and AIDS and groups of the elderly). They are engaged in transport, environment, HIV and AIDS, business, dairy farming, tree nursery, revolving loans, bee keeping, community facilitation, jua kali and training support among other social economic activities.

1.9.4. Orphans and vulnerable children-cash transfer.

The county is receiving funds under the orphans and vulnerable children cash transfer from the National Council for Children Services. Currently, 2259 households are in the cash transfer programme in four sub-counties: Baringo Central, Marigat, Koibatek and Mogotio. During the 2013 financial year, over KES 54,216,000 was given to the households.

In the 2013/14 financial year, the programme will be scaled up in some uncovered locations an in East Pokot and Baringo North.

1.9.5. Kabarnet Vocational Rehabilitation Centre (KVRC)

The centre is one of the 14 established nationally with the purpose of providing basic live skills like carpentry, welding, tailoring, leatherwork and computer training mainly to persons with disability but also to integrated able-bodied persons. The facility is located on a 20-acre land in Kabarnet town. The courses take between 1-2 years and the participants graduate with trade test certificate. There are plans of elevating it to offer courses leading to a diploma certificate. Currently, the centre has 15 trainees and is seeking to recruit more. The centre is also used as a seminar/conference/training facility to programmes like ECDE, therefore generating revenue. There is room for further improvement by the county government and other actors. Over 200 trainees have exited the centre and are gainfully engaged.

1.9.6. Marigat Community Capacity Support Programme (CCSP Marigat)

The centre is located in Baringo South Sub-County and was initially established for the purpose of training mothers on basic nutrition skills to address the malnutrition problem that was prevalent in the area. However, the centre is currently available as a training facility to the community and other development partners willing to give training at a fee. Over 25 trainings have been conducted at the centre with over 400 trainees.

1.9.7. GOK grants to community initiatives

These are Government of Kenya grants given to groups as a form of compliment/recognition for the efforts made by the groups. The groups are then used as models for others. The benefitting groups are identified by the respective District Gender and Social Development Committees established popularly by the community group members. During the last financial year 2012/2013, each sub-county disbursed Sh600,000, bringing the total for the county to Sh3,600,000. The county government can replicate this.

1.9.8. Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT)

This is a national programme that is run in all the constituencies in Kenya. Currently, there are 170 beneficiaries in each of the sub-counties -- Koibatek, Mogotio, Baringo North and Baringo East in phase iii. Baringo Central has 732 beneficiaries from phase ii, Marigat has only 18 beneficiaries, being a replacement from those exiting in Baringo Central. This is because Marigat had not been declared a constituency of its own by the time of phase iii. During the next financial year the national government intends to double the number of beneficiaries. However, considering the number of eligible applicants per ward is 500, it's important that the county government seeks ways of complimenting the national government by establishing a county OPCT programme. The current total OPCT grant in the county as at 2012/2013 financial year is 1,442 beneficiaries x Sh2,000 monthly x 12 months=Sh34,608,000.

1.9.9. People With Severe Disability (PWSD) cash transfer

This is also a national programme operating just like the elderly persons cash transfer above except that it handles/serves people with severe disability. Currently, each of the sub-counties apart from Marigat receives 70 beneficiaries Sh2,000x 12 months x 5 sub-counties bringing the total grant/stipend payment in the county Sh8,400,000. Marigat shares the 70 slots with Baringo Central –Marigat 38 and Baringo Central 32. The county government can consider establishing PWSD cash transfer programme.

1.9.10. National Fund for the Disabled of Kenya/ National Council for People with Disability (NFDK/NCPWD)

The two are private and semi-government bodies assisting people with disability with assistive devices and grants. Assistive devices include wheel chairs, white canes, crutches, tailoring machines, carpentry and welding tool kits to assist PWDs with movement and livelihoods. During the last financial year, the NFDK provided 46 pieces of different

assistive devices and Sh200,000 to an institution. The NCPWD provided 106 devices and Sh1,000,000 to one group. The county government should source for more partners to enhance this programme so as to cater for the many needy cases.

1.9.11. Women Enterprise Fund (WEF)

This is a national government sponsored programme meant to provide revolving loans to women groups. The initiative was initially run by the Women Enterprise Fund Secretariat in Nairobi and using the department of Gender and Social Development and the WEF volunteers. Up to the last financial year, 2012/2013, more than 200 women groups in Baringo county have benefitted with more than Sh16, 000,000. During the current financial year, more groups will benefit from the national government pledge of Sh3 billion. However, the county needs to enhance the utilisation of this facility.

1.10. Crop, livestock and fish production

1.10.1. Main crops produced

Crops grown in the county are: Maize, finger millet, sorghum, beans, cowpeas, green grams, garden peas, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes. Beans and maize cover the largest acreage in the county while Irish potatoes and garden peas cover the lowest acreage. Maize and beans are mainly grown in the highlands while finger millet and sorghum are grown in the lowlands.

Maize is the leading food and cash crop in Baringo County, but, its production has been low due to poor rainfall distribution and poor crop husbandry. Coffee has registered a decreasing trend in production due to high costs of production and erratic market prices. Although coffee prices have recently been favourable, the production has remained low due to previous neglect of the coffee bushes by the farmers.

Baringo achieved 309 hectares in 2012 that yielded 17,167 bags of rice worth Sh108 million and is currently targeting 500 hectares expected to produce 27,000 bags. To improve the county's food security, the county government shall support, promote and partner with development agencies on programmes integrating *in situ* rainwater harvesting technologies, flood recession agriculture and harnessing of streams and rivers to expand irrigation command land. The county government shall also support development and implementation of programmes that conserve the environment and catchment areas. It will also support those that ensure sustainable natural resource use and disaster risk reduction. The county government shall mobilise resources to support ongoing and new community-managed livelihood projects.

1.10.2. Acreage under food crops and cash crops

Baringo achieved 309 hectares in 2012 that yielded 17,167 bags of rice worth Kshs. 108 million and is currently targeting 500 hectares expected to produce 27,000 bags.

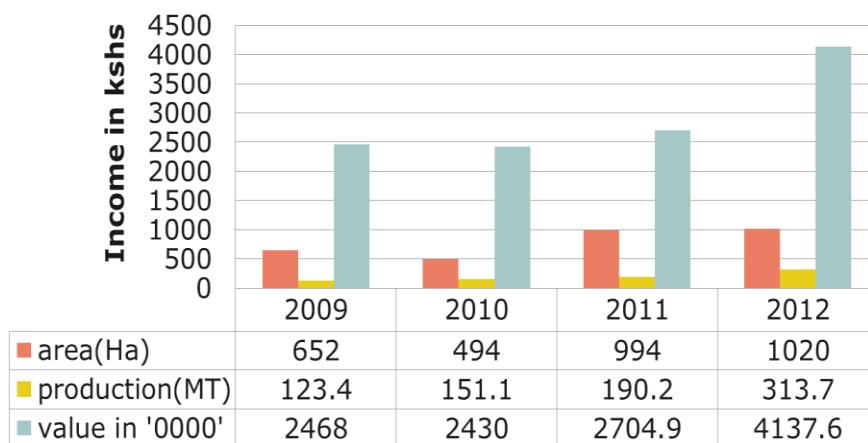
The table below shows the agricultural output of the county.

CROP	2011			2012			2013	
	Achieve d area (HA)	Producti on bags/tons	Value (KES)	Achieve d area (HA)	Producti on bags / tons	Value (KES)	Targe ts	Producti on bags/tons
Maize	35,184	609,397	1,615,287,496	36,062	746,809	2,233,148,000	42,550	950,400
Beans	16,017	100,268	668,679,475	16,417	80,186	384,140,000	22,510	220,830
Sorghum	860	8,869	23,912,500	1,100	10,341	26,831,000	1,791	25,962
Finger millet	3,128	28,308	109,084,000	3,546	31,300	132,334,000	4,239	53,539
Cowpeas	665	1,447	22,609,700	557	2,225	26,364,800	1,004	8,005
Green grams	383	2,019	23,764,000	563	1,746	15,573,600	885	7,680
Cassava	97	1,000	12,845,000	105	961	10,005,000	117	2,230
Sweet potatoes	179	855	11,182,000	234	1,448	14,063,000	406	5,053
Coffee	811	2,278	12,280,000	816	1,396	10,420,000	823	1,404
Cotton	955	527	22,338,000	872	634	22,003,000	890	609
Macadamia nuts	92	181	10,651,000	152	207	12,430,000	164	272
Groundnuts	994	1,902	10,714,000	1,020	3,137	17,818,000	1,285	4,280
Mangoes	181	1,209	13,730,000	201	1,296	18,670,000	187	1,332
Avocados	63	323	3,196,000	51	325	4,976,000	61	450
Oranges	36	351	5,290,000	35	215	3,540,050	33	197
Lemons	72	216	3,255,544	52	193	3,121,000	46	172

CROP	2011			2012			2013	
	Achieve d area (HA)	Producti on bags/tons	Value (KES)	Achieve d area (HA)	Producti on bags / tons	Value (KES)	Targe ts	Producti on bags/tons
Passion fruits	22	268	8,060,000	28	208	7,400,000	30	214
Paw paws	79	999	12,461,000	75	975	13,910,000	50	895
Bananas	161	1,215	13,950,000	178	2,121	24,230,000	185	2,644
Onions	89	663	17,105,000	60	419	12,660,000	116	769
Water melons	67	498	4,307,500	67	638	6,810,000	145	1,420
Tomatoes	138	1,237	30,846,250	119	1,039	19,200,000	235	1,560
Kales	171	1,166	10,780,000	167	968	15,870,000	292	1,240
Cabbages	114	880	6480000	92.5	666.5	35490000	184	1840
TOTAL	60,694	764,478	2,672,808,465	62,062	888,228	3,071,007,450	77,445	1,292,815

Figure 15: Crop Production Estimates for Baringo County

Groundnuts production for Baringo county



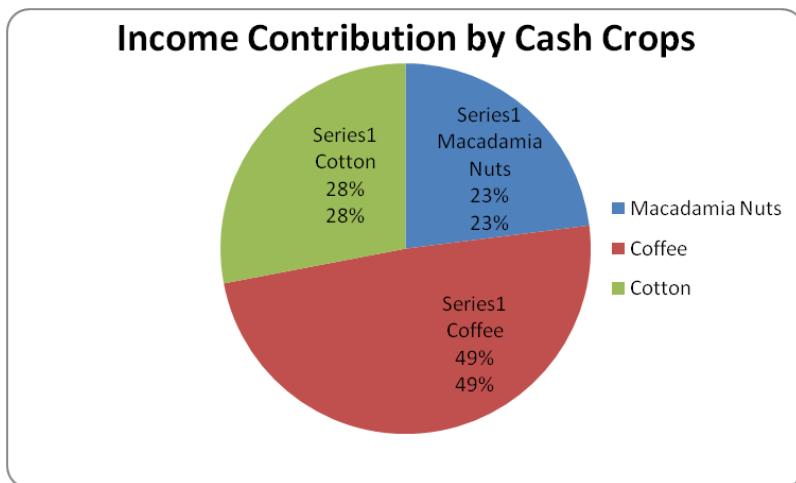


Figure 16: Income distribution among cash crops

1.10.3. Average farm sizes

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

1.10.4. Main storage facilities

Most farmers still use traditional mode of storage, that is, granaries, to store harvests for subsistence. The county is also served by the National Cereals and Produce Board, which has four depots in the county that are located in Eldama Ravine, Marigat, Kimalel and Kabarnet. The stores assist farmers to store surplus produce.

1.11. Livestock population

The livestock production output of the county is summarised below:

Table 11: Livestock production in Baringo County:

Species/ Type		Total 2012	Total 2011	Total 2010
Cattle	Dairy	159,383	118,627	95,092
	Zebu	372,379	342,589	315,181
Goats	Meat	948,642	921,904	850,608
	Dairy goats	3,074	2,809	2,345
	Crosses	689	633	583
Sheep	Hair	304,848	277,411	257,992
	Wool	19,556	17,795	16,550
	Dorper	24,680	22,458	20,887
	Others	56,257	50,293	46,772
Poultry	Indigenous	1,018,381	814,704	657,763
	Layers	50,420	45,432	40,889
	Broilers	14,800	13,320	11,988
	Ducks	2,757	2,919	2,488
	Turkeys	1,718	1,632	1,550
	Geese	814	773	734
Beehives	KTBH	12,517	12,144	11,536
	Langstroth	2,341	2,270	2,156
	Log hives	126,007	122,226	116,115
Donkeys	Donkeys	13,660	12,977	12,328
Rabbits	Rabbits	4,904	4,659	4,426
Pigs	Pigs	137	116	98
Camels	Camels	10,189	10,189	9,680
Emerging livestock	Ostrich	125	118	112
	G/ fowls	0	0	0
	Doves	799	759	721

The main livestock in the county include the East African Zebu Cattle in the lowlands and exotic cattle in the highlands of Baringo Central and Koibatek Sub-Counties. Other activities include bee keeping and honey production, hides and skins. To improve on income and livelihood diversification, the county government will support programmes on value addition in among others honey, meats, fish, hides and skins, poultry, dairy, rabbit and pasture/hay storage, while prioritising programmes on diversification to emerging livestock, including ostriches, guinea fowls, doves, crocodiles, camels, snakes and termites.

1.11.1. Contribution of livestock to the economy

Table 12: Proceeds from the sale of live animals (2012)

Species	Number	Average price (Kshs)	Total Value (Kshs)
Cattle	25,269	17,250	435,890,250
Goats	57,757	4,250	245,467,250
Sheep	14,340	2,250	32,265,000
Chicken (local)	246,696	275	67,841,400
Broilers	14,371	340	4,886,140
Culled layers	2,566	250	641,500
Camels	1,738	27,500	47,795,000
Donkeys	135	5,000	675,000
TOTAL			835,461,540

Table 13 shows the proceeds received by Baringo Farmers from the sale of livestock products in 2012.

Table 13: Proceeds from the sale of livestock products (2012)

Item/unit	Quantity (kg)	Unit price/kg	Total Value (kshs).
Milk	12,891,815	35	451,213,525
Beef	695,380	300	208,614,000
Mutton	196,755	400	78,707,000
Chevon	476,361	400	190,544,400
Camel meat	180	400	72,000
Eggs/Tray	997,670(trays)	240	239,440,800
Crude honey/kg	435,113	200	87,022,600
Wax	225	500	112,500
Hides	21,358	35	747,530
Goat skin	248,087	182.50	45,275,878
Sheep skin	30,893	182.50	5,637,973
Total			1,307,388,206

Table 14: Projected revenue estimates based on potential production

Item/unit	Annual revenue estimates 2013	Annual revenue estimates 2014	Annual revenue estimates 2015
Milk	812,184,345	852,793,550	955,128,755
Beef	208,614,000	369,288,600	546,547,200
Mutton	173,144,400	188,727,200	217,036,400
Chevon	318,209,200	353,212,400	409,726,000
Camel meat	24,000,000	25,200,000	27,972,000
Eggs/Tray	957,763,200	1,206,781,680	1,580,883,840
Crude honey/kg	574,349,200	735,166,800	827,062,800
Wax	22,500,000	27,225,000	34,303,500
Hides	1,248,345	1,323,245	1,482,005
Goat skins	75,610,663	83,927,735	97,356,266
Sheep skin	12,528,806	13,659,943	15,704,855
TOTAL	3,180,152,159	3,857,306,153	4,713,203,621

1.11.2. Number of ranches

There are several group ranches within Baringo County. Those neighbouring urban centres have been encroached by the expanding towns.

Group Ranch	Size (HA)	Type	Current status
Marigat G.R	8757	Group	Has 438 members, fully registered and allowed to subdivide
Kimalel G.R	6073	Group	Has 655 members, fully registered and allowed to subdivide
Sabor G.R	8100	Group	651 members fully registered allowed to subdivide
Kokwa Island	506	Group	116 members, fully registered No subdivision requested
Ngambo G.R	5501	Group	1659 members, not registered
Salabani G.R	7522	Group	857 members, not registered
Eldume G.R	5052	Group	671 members, dispute with Sandai adjudication section
Bakibi 'A' G.R	6443	Group	801 Members, fully registered, no request for subdivision
Barkibi 'B' G.R	6443	Group	250 members, fully registered, subdivision allowed
Bartum Ranch	19,086	Group	Not registered group numbers
Ngaratuko Ranch	1,900	Group	Not registered due to dispute

1.11.3. Main fishing activities

There are over 400 fishing households in Lake Baringo and 700 fish farmers with fishponds in the county. In the recent past, 35 dams have also been stocked with 910,000 fingerlings mainly of the Tilapia and Clarias species. Fishponds in the county occupy over 184,000 square metres. The main fish species are *protopterus* (lung fish), tilapia and clarias. Fish farmers obtain their fingerlings from Omega farm, Kokwo Island, Lake Baringo or Jewlet Farm, Kendu Bay, Homabay County at a price of between Sh7 and Sh11. The survival rates are estimated at 90%. The fishing gear being used by the fishermen are: Fishing nets, hooks, traps, motorboats and canoes. The total value of fish is approximately Sh11.8 million.

1.11.4. Forestry and agro-forestry

The forest resources in the county are important assets for the provision of basic needs, conservation and improvement of physical conditions of the county. They supply essential wood products, employment opportunities, revenue collection base, control soil erosion and conserve of water catchment areas.

1.11.5. Main forest types and sizes of forests

Baringo County has 65,280.4ha of forests, which are gazetted. The established plantations cover an area of 13,940ha, while the rest is natural forest. The distribution of forests within the county is shown in Table 9. Cases of felling of cedar, podo and *osyris lanceolata* as well as sandal wood harvesting and charcoal burning are a threat to the forest cover in the county.

1.4.1 Table Distribution of Forests in the County.

Region	Area (Ha)	Plantation (Ha)	Indigenous (Ha)	Status
E/Ravine, Torongo, Mumberes and Esageri	42,315.7	14,300	28,315.7	Gazzetted
Kabartonjo	4397.4	300.3	4016.97	Gazzetted
Tenges	9270.0	104.6	9165.4	Gazzetted
Ol Arable/Muchongoi	2973	50.0	2923.0	Gazzetted
Marigat	1392.8	0	1392.8	Trust land
Total	65,280.4	14,885	54,961.17	

Source: Zonal Forest Office - Koibatek /Baringo, 2013

1.11.6. Forest products from gazetted and ungazetted forests

The main forest products in the county are honey, wood, timber, posts, poles and bamboo for fencing.

1.11.7. Promotion of agro-forestry and green economy

Protection of water catchment area: A number of residents depend on the forests to earn a living. They keep bees, harvest timber and burn charcoal. These activities — charcoal burning and timber harvesting — contribute to deforestation and destruction of water catchments. The major water catchment areas are Lembus/Koibatek (northern Mau catchment) to the south, Tugen Hills, Mochongoi and Ng'elecha to the east, Amaya and Tiaty Hills to the north east and north respectively. Several attempts have been made by the forest department to protect them. This is by planting trees along the rivers and lakes and discouraging human settlement near it. The Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA) together with the communities is making an effort to manage and plan for resource use and allocation in the county. They do this by classifying the catchment areas into various categories as follows:

Lake Baringo catchment (four sub-catchments — Perkerra, Molo, Endao and Ol Arabel), Lake Bogoria catchment (two sub-catchments — Waseges and Emsos), Kerio North (five sub-catchments — Kipsaa, Turukwei, Mbara, Kaptich and Yeptos), and Lake Kamnarok (Pemwai).

The Tiaty catchment (comprising Amaya, Nginyang' and Kolowa) is based on seasonal rivers. In this, they plan to make sub-catchment management plans, which shall comprise 60 water resource users associations. Six have already been completed. Prevention of soil erosion: Farmers are encouraged to plough 30m away from rivers. This is to avoid soil from being swept downstream into the rivers. There is need to plant more trees and increase soil conservation measures like building gabions and terracing.

Provision of soil fertility by growing nitrogen-fixing trees: The players in the environmental, water and housing sub-sector will enhance the growing of nitrogen fixing agroforestry trees to improve the condition of soils used for farming. These trees capture nitrogen from the air and deposit in the soil through their roots and falling leaves. They also pull nutrients to the surface, enabling crops with short roots to absorb them.

Growing of fruits trees: For domestic use and the surplus sold. Mangoes, avocado and oranges are grown in the high altitude areas of Timboro and Kabarnet, while pawpaw, bananas and watermelons thrive in the lowlands of Mogotio and Marigat. Their full potential is, however, yet to be exploited. Birrea fruit trees are grown in some parts of Kerio Valley.

Provision of carbon sinks: Towerpower, a private electricity producer, has been licensed by National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) to put up a 1.15 megawatts bio fuel plant in Marigat Sub-County. The bio fuel plant will be fed by residue such as wheat and sisal waste, and earn carbon credits. It will emit an estimated 50,000 tonnes of carbon. Geothermal Development Company is looking to register and implement Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects for Bogoria-Silale block. This is bound to spur economic growth in the county.

Beautification activities: These are mainly in urban centres, highways, schools, homes and other public places. Eldama Ravine and Kabarnet towns have benefited from beautification programmes from the local government funds.

Animal feeds production: Star grass and remnants from farm produce are processed for the purpose of producing feeds for livestock. To ensure sufficient livestock feed during periods of scarcity, and especially during disasters, programmes for rangeland/pasture improvement will be supported and implemented with community participation for sustainability. To achieve this, the county government shall mobilise resources for these programmes and also partner with stakeholders to promote and support DRR initiatives for pasture reseeding, enclosures, deferred grazing and seed production. It will also support efforts for land reclamation from the invasive *Prosopis juliflora* for pasture production and subsequent conservation/preservation as standing or baled hay to create fodder banks.

Growing and processing for medicinal purposes/value plants and products: Baringo is rich in medicinal value trees. Several indigenous medicinal trees grow naturally in forests. Aloe Vera and sandalwood are among the most important medicinal plants in the county. European Union has invested in constructing an industry in Baringo Central Sub-County.

1.12. Environment and climate change

1.12.1. Major contributors to environmental degradation

One of the greatest challenges facing the county is environmental degradation, including deforestation, desertification, pollution and climate change — an issue of increasing concern for the local, national and international community. Overgrazing, overstocking, unregulated charcoal burning and cultivation of steep slopes among other factors degrade the environment. With frequent droughts occurring in the county, the effects are profound.

Oil pollution garages and petrol stations is another environmental challenge. Workshops disposing off sawdust and waste timber often burn the sawdust, producing pungent fumes that pollute the air. Raw sewage pollutes water hence environmental risk, but clinical waste is the most hazardous.

The problem of waste management in the county is a serious one. As mentioned earlier, none of the urban centres in the county has a sewerage treatment system and there are no formal garbage disposal sites.

Management of plastic waste: The disposal and management of plastic waste presents a great challenge to the county, more so to the urban areas. The worst category of plastic is the carrier bags. They are blown by the wind, littering everywhere, including wetlands and cause a great eyesore. These bags also often choke and kill animals. Since disposal by burning releases toxic gases into the

atmosphere, there is urgent need for both the national and county government to formulate a policy in the use and management of this special category of waste.

1.12.2. Effects of environmental degradation

Environmental degradation in certain parts of the county is severe. Some parts are covered with deep gullies, especially in East Pokot, Mogotio, Kerio Valley, Arabal and lower parts of Koibatek. Settlement in protected areas and those with fragile ecosystems has adverse effects in the long run. It reduces agriculture and livestock output and consequently household incomes. It is also likely to cause human-wildlife conflict and wildlife migration, which will have negative effect on tourism promotion and the county's economy. There are inadequate measures in place to curb this.

Effects of the major environmental problems on both health and productivity include:

- a. **Water pollution and water scarcity:** These are not only a health risk, but they also increase the cost of production, as residents have to spend more to get clean water. They also result in declining fisheries and aquifer depletion, leading to irreversible compaction.
- b. **Solid and hazardous wastes:** Uncollected garbage and blocked drains are health risks. They also affect productivity through the pollution of groundwater resources.
- c. **Soil degradation:** Depleted soils reduce productivity.
- d. **Deforestation:** Causes flooding in lower zones of Mogotio and East Pokot sub-counties. This not only results in destruction of property but also causes health risks. Loss of sustainable logging potential and of erosion prevention, watershed stability and carbon sequestration provided by forests are among the productivity impacts of deforestation.

1.12.3. Climate change and its effects

Climate change leads to an increase in the intensity and frequency of weather extremes, floods, landslides and droughts. The greatest impact of the effects of climate change is borne by vulnerable segments of communities who lack the resilience or capacity to prepare, adapt and rebuild (recover).

Extreme weather events, such as severe flooding, increase the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, such as malaria and diarrhea.

1.12.4. Climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies

Given the effects of environmental degradation and climate change, there is need for climate change mitigation. Outlined below are measures that stakeholders can implement to mitigate effects of climate change.

Community participation in climate change adaptation will be enhanced to curb environmental degradation. In addition, environmental education and awareness training in schools and colleges will be promoted. The county government shall

support volunteer programmes and formation of ward/sub-county-specific thematic DRRaction groups to implement climate change and other related disaster mitigation measures.

Another measure is the intra and inter-county collaboration together with various climate groups and organisations to better understand the causes and impacts of climate change.

1.13. Mining

1.13.1. Ongoing activities

A few valuable minerals have been discovered in the county. Opal has been mined at Isanda near Perkera. Fluorite deposits have been cited in the basement and volcanic rocks of Tiat Hills while carbon dioxide has been extracted from several boreholes in the southern part of the county. In recent times, quarrying has gained prominence in the county, especially in Tenges division where building stones, sand and ballast are being exploited. There are also abandoned ruby mines at Sandai village near Lake Bogoria.

1.13.2. Mining potential

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

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

Baringo County also has carbon dioxide deposits at Esageri, Mogotio Sub-County.

1.14. Tourism

1.14.1. Main tourist attraction, national parks and reserves

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

Baringo County boasts of high class tourist resort centres, among them Lake Bogoria Spa Resort and Papyrus Inn hotels. Endorois cultural dancers entertain tourists visiting the lake.

Baringo County shall also diversify the industry and tap into conference tourism potential by marketing the existing facilities and promoting and encouraging new investments to complement earnings from other tourist attractions. The county government shall put in place mechanisms for hotel rating and mobilise resources for direct investment in suitable facilities while creating favorable climate for private investment. This will ensure that visitors to the county, including guests of the county government, are accommodated within the county rather than in neighboring counties that have superior facilities. Other areas with opportunity for diversification include education tourism and golf tourism. The county governments will, therefore, support incentive schemes to enhance educational tourism and actualisation of golfings.

Some forests in Tugen Hills, Laikipia escarpment and Eldama Ravine have beautiful sceneries that attract regular visitors. Examples are Ol'Arabel, Tenges, Kipngochoch, Kabarnet, Katimok and Saimo forests.

Apart from being good catchment areas for birds, wildlife, picnics and eco-tourism, forests encourage soil conservation through terracing, vegetable growing and beekeeping.

Lake Baringo has 13 islands and viewpoints that provide magnificent views of the lake. The largest island is called Ol-kokwe, which in Ilchamus means a meeting place. The other island is Samatian that is small but with breathtaking views across the bronze waters of Lake Baringo.

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

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

1.14.2. Main wildlife

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

Lake Baringo has 450 bird species such as pale and dark phase gabar goshawk, paradise flycatcher, African fish eagles, marabou stocks, shikra and white-faced scops

owl, hemphrick's hornbill (along the cliffs), the African darter and occasionally the African skimmer. Apart from birds, visitors have the opportunity to view crocodiles, hippopotamus, the imposing Laikipia escarpment as well as the dramatic Tugen Hills.

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

Table 15: Tourist class hotels/restaurants and bed Capacity

Name of the hotel	Bed capacity
Sportsline Hotel, Kabarnet	28
Sinkoro Hotel Ltd, Kabarnet	50
Kabarnet Hotel, Kabarnet	50
Taidy's Hotel in Eldama Ravine	64
Chambai Hotel in Eldama Ravine (coming up.)	150
Soi Safari Lodge	70
Lake Bogoria Hotel and Spa Resort.	80

Source:K.N.B.S., Baringo County

1.15. Employment and other sources of income

1.15.1. Wage earners

The Kenya National and population census statistics of 2009 show that the total number of people who are in employment in Baringo County are 190,349 against a population of 555,561 people. Out of the total workforce, 106,126 are male and 83,223 are female. The wage earners are expected to increase to a total of 207,651 with 115,772 males and 90,788 females.

1.15.2. Self employed

Over 58.9% of the labour force is engaged in small scale farming. This means that most of the workers are busy during land preparation, weeding and harvesting. Those engaged in their own farms are underemployed during the off-peak seasons. Those employed are laid off during the off-peak periods.

1.15.3. Labour force

The labour force is generally the population in the age cohort 15-64 years. With this age cohort, the participation rate of 92% is always assumed. This is because some people in this age group are either sick or disabled and cannot participate in economic production. The selection of 15-64 years should not be interpreted rigidly as there are those above and below this age cohort who are economically active. The number of people employed in the county is 190,349. Those seeking employment are 30,348 while the economically inactive are 210,822.

Given that pastoralism is predominant in parts of the county, especially in the arid areas, many of those under 15 years participate in employment as herds' boys.

1.15.4. Unemployment levels

Out of the total labour force in the county, only 32 per cent are in employment and the rest (68 per cent) are unemployed. The major sources of employment are: Agriculture, rural self-employed, urban self-employed and wage employment. Wage employment is the main source of employment in the county, generating about 34 per cent of the total employment.

1.16. Water and sanitation

1.16.1. Water resources and quality

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

Water from Lake Baringo has not been exploited for domestic use and irrigation. The county government shall support efforts to upscale construction of water pans and dams in order to solve water shortage, especially during dry seasons. The county government shall promote partners to drill boreholes to increase accessibility of clean water in the county. The recently completed construction of Chemususu Dam in Koibatek Sub-County is one of the long-term strategies in solving water shortage in the county. However, it urgently requires distribution system for this purpose. Other water development initiatives to be supported by the county government include abstraction of water from rivers, spring protections, harvesting of rain water from roof and other catchments. The county government shall promote and support efforts for upstream water catchment protection.

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

Table 16: Water sources for different Households in Baringo County

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

Source: Kenya population and Housing Census Report 2009

1.16.2. Water supply schemes

Water supplies are managed by Rift Valley Water Services Board and the community. The county has scarce water and most of the population relies on water from the streams. Phase two of Kirandich Dam in Kabarnet needs to be expanded to serve higher population as it is currently underutilised. The water distribution system needs to be expanded in all parts of the county.

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

1.16.3. Water sources (distance to the nearest water points)

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

1.16.4. Sanitation

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

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

1.17. Education and literacy

Investing in education has a significant social rate of return. There is a positive correlation between education and individual earnings. The better educated an individual, the more productive he/she is not only in the market but also in the household. Therefore, investment in education has benefits to the individual and to the society as a whole. Baringo County experiences low gross enrolments at secondary school level and the pastoral areas have the highest girl dropout rates.

1.17.1. Pre-school education

Pre-school education has experienced tremendous growth in the county. They are well distributed in the five sub-counties. The number of ECD centres in Baringo North Sub-County is 163 with 326 ECD teachers, while Koibatek Sub-County has 191 ECD centres with 277 ECD teachers. Baringo Central Sub-County and Mogotio Sub-County have 403 and 250 ECD centres, respectively.

To encourage enrolment, retention and transition at this level as part of DRR strategy, the county government shall mobilise resources for construction and expansion to increase capacities and access of ECD centres. It will enhance staffing levels and avail requisite equipment and materials. Development partners will be encouraged to partner and commit resources towards this end. This will include partnerships for ECD feeding programmes, training and remuneration of ECD teachers, as well as capital investments.

1.17.2. Special Needs Education [SNE]

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

The following programmes are distributed as follows in the sub-counties:

Baringo Central	3 schools
Baringo North	2 schools
East Pokot	1 schools
Marigat	2 schools
Mogotio	3 schools
Koibatek	2 schools

Enrolment of Special Needs Education- Pupils 2013

LEVELS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
ECCDE [Ages 4 – 9 yrs]	48	41	89
Primary [SNE]	380	296	676
Secondary [SNE]			
Marigat Mixed Day	4	3	7
Pemwai Secondary	-	2	2
Marigat Secondary	6	3	9
Kapkiamo	1	0	1
TOTAL	11	8	19
Vocational Training Rehabilitation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Youth Polytechnics	N/A	N/A	N/A

Staffing Establishment of SNE in the County

LEVELS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ECCDE	4	8	12
Primary Schools			
Kabarnet D/Blind	20	20	40
Esageri School for Deaf	8	6	14
Others - units / integrated	21	30	51
Secondary Schools	1	-	1
TOTAL	54	64	118

The county government in collaboration with NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and corporate institutions to solicit funds to facilitate infrastructure and resources so as to realise MDGs and Kenya Vision 2030.

1.17.3. Primary education

The county has 656 primary schools with total enrollment of 143,017 pupils. Since the introduction of Free Primary Education, remarkable improvement in enrollment has been observed. The county's performance in National Examination has greatly improved over the years in spite of the unique challenges which the pupils undergo.

However, the retention and transition rates remain a challenge to attainment of DRR objects. The County Government shall mainstream issues on retrogressive socio-cultural practices and pre-occupations by mobilizing resources and partnering with other development agencies to build, equip and staff schools. Resources shall be committed by the county government and partners for enhance school feeding programmes and other education incentives. The County government shall also support integration of ICT in primary education together with partners.

1.17.4. Literacy

The literacy level of a population is one of the indicators of the population's potential for socio-economic development. This is because the literacy enables those who have received it to consume a wide body of ideas and often acts towards the fulfillment of some of the aspirations triggered by those ideas. East Pokot has an illiteracy level of 76 per cent the highest in the county. The lowest illiteracy level is 9.1 per cent, according to National Population and Housing Census, 2009. This gives an average of 28 per cent, which is very low.

The county government shall, together with partners, mobilise resources to support literacy programmes. This will generally target all community members that lost out on opportunity for formal education for reasons including FGM, early marriages and other socio-cultural reasons as well as poor transition and incompleteness of formal education. The specific programmes should establish centres for informal education, equip and staff them and also establish functional vocation training centres. To motivate enrolment and retention, the county government and partners shall provide employment opportunities for those that successfully complete life skill trainings.

1.17.5. Secondary education

There are 125 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 27,374 students as at 2013. Among notable challenges facing the sector include harsh climatic conditions, especially in the lower part of the county; insecurity, which often results in closure of some schools; poor infrastructure; floods in the low lands; prolonged draught; high illiteracy rates among parents and retrogressive cultural beliefs. The county government shall operationalise a bursary scheme for needy students and those rescued from retrogressive socio-cultural practices and pre-occupations. The county government, together with partners, shall support establishment of low-cost centres of academic excellence within each sub-county, complete with boarding and child rescue centres.

1.17.6. Tertiary education

There are 12 youth polytechnics, one teachers training college, one Kenya Medical Training College (KMT), one university campus and three commercial colleges. The adult literacy classes' enrollment stands at 2,506. As part of the wider DRR effort for

county human capital development, the county government shall support the establishment and expansion of tertiary education institutions that will benefit the county residents in acquiring necessary skill for participation in both the local, national and international labour markets.

1.18. Health Access and Nutrition

1.18.1. Health facilities, personnel

The health sector in the county aims at ensuring that access to basic health service is guaranteed to the poor. The fee waiver provision and exemption in health centres ensures that there is equitable access to health care services by the poor. There are 184 health facilities: County hospitals (1), sub-county hospitals (4), dispensaries (156), health centres (19), medical clinics (2) and others (2). The doctor-to-population ratio is 1:57,381 (Baringo Central Sub-County) and 1:34,716 (Koibatek Sub-County). The infant mortality rate is 63/1000.

The county access to health facilities is poor with most of the population having to cover long distances, above 5km, to access health facilities. With only four major hospitals, the available bed spaces are too limited for the county's entire population. The county has a low doctor and nurse patient ratios, an indicator of compromised medicare. The county government shall mobilise resources and partner with other development agencies to establish and expand community health units. This will enhance grass root access and referral services to host health facilities. For sustainability, the created partnerships shall promote income generating activities within the health facilities to earn revenue, which will be used as stipend for their attached Community Health Workers (CHWs) among other needs.

1.18.2. Morbidity

Malaria, respiratory tract diseases, skin diseases and pneumonia are the most prevalent diseases although there has been a marked improvement in diseases control through effective implementation of various programmes.

1.18.3. Nutritional status

More than one in three children (34.3 per cent) in Baringo County is stunted or too short for their age compared to 35 per cent nationally. This is a sign of chronic malnutrition and it is most prevalent in Baringo North and Central, which are usually more food secure. Prevalence of acute malnutrition for children of age 6-59 months based on the child's weight for height in Marigat and East Pokot sub-counties is 12.2 per cent, which is poor.

Child morbidity in East Pokot and Marigat (<59 months old) shows those sick with watery diarrhea disease is 18.9 per cent, bloody diarrhea and fever is 1.7 per cent and 33.3 per cent respectively. Air respiratory tract infections are also common in all the

districts with Baringo North and Central at 65.9 per cent and East Pokot and Marigat at 42.6 per cent. Key infant feeding practices, including exclusive breastfeeding depicts Baringo Central and Marigat at 27.6 per cent and East Pokot and Marigat at 32.1 per cent. Households that normally eat three meals a day stand at 72.1 per cent and two meals and one meal are 21 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively.

In Baringo Central and Baringo North sub-counties, the prevalence of acute malnutrition for children under 6-59 months of age based on MUAC shows that, severe malnutrition (less than 115 mm) is 0.6 per cent while moderate (115-<125 mm) is 3.4 and the malnourished is 4.0 per cent. Immunisation coverage in the two sub-counties shows average of 97.2 per cent on ages 6-59 months.

The county government shall support and also mobilise partnerships towards nutrition interventions for children below five years, expectant and lactating mothers. Other DRR programmes to be supported will include referral services and on-job-trainings (OJT). The county government shall also support initiatives to ensure quality and 90 per cent coverage of high impact nutrition interventions at health facility and community level. It shall strengthen their capacity to ensure timely and accurate reporting of high impact nutrition interventions and improve nutrition outcomes through integration with WASH and other interventions.

1.18.4. Immunisation coverage

Immunization coverage has improved considerably with current coverage standing at about 80 per cent. HIV/AIDS pandemic still remains a key challenge although efforts have been stepped up to reduce the prevalence rate. The HIV prevalence rate is at 4.2 per cent against the national average of 6.2 per cent.

1.18.5. Access to family planning services/contraceptive prevalence

The number of clients to family planning services was 5,768 by 2011. However, the family planning acceptors were only 47 per cent of those targeted. The percentage of mothers who were using contraceptives stood at 45 per cent compared to 70 per cent for the entire nation. The low use of modern family planning methods can be explained by the fact that initial introduction of family planning targeted only women, leading to the development of negative attitude of men towards family planning. The nomadic lifestyle of some communities in the county significantly reduces the uptake of family planning methods.

The average number of children per family in the county is five compared to the national figure of 4.6. Injectables and pills as a means of family planning are the most popular, followed by IUDs and female sterilisation. Few facilities offer family planning services, especially those that provide male condom, which is a dual protection against pregnancy and HIV/AIDS

Chapter Two

County Development Analysis

The chapter provides the linkage of the County Development Profile with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, MDGs and the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It also analyses 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.

2.1. National context

This County Integrated Development Plan is a requirement of the County Governments Act, guided by the national strategic direction articulated in the Vision 2030, which is being implemented through five-year medium term plans. Vision 2030 is Kenya's development blue-print covering the period 2008 to 2030. It aims at making the country a newly industrialised middle-income economy providing high quality life for all its citizens by the year 2030. The county will coordinate its efforts within the framework of Vision 2030 to contribute towards achieving an average annual growth rate of 10 per cent, equitable social development where every citizen has equal access to opportunities as well as having a result-oriented and accountable democratic political leadership.

In line with the above, the county will put emphasis on strategies that aim at improving the welfare of residents of the county through expanding the economic, social and political opportunities. These strategies will improve on the already tested best practices to fight poverty through sectors with high potential and wider impact.

2.2. The Second Medium-Term Plan (MTP2):

The Second Medium-Term Plan (MTP2), 2013-2017, is being implemented in a setting and context, which differs significantly from that of the first MTP. The constitution of Kenya (2010) has created a devolved structure of government at the national and county level and specified the distribution of functions between the two levels of government. The County government will engage the public in policy formulation so as to seek consensus participation of the people, good governance, integrity, transparency, accountability and sustainable development. The Public Financial Management Act, 2012, will guide the county in preparing its County Integrated Development Plans.

2.3. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The County Development Profile is also linked to the eight MDGs, which aim at improving the livelihoods of the vulnerable population. During these periods, the county will strive to set an enabling environment for maximum contribution towards the realisation of the MDGs:

MDG 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Reducing poverty from 58 per cent to 50 per cent through the integration of various sectors in the county. This would lead to reduction of the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day. The county also plans to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all by the year 2015.

MDG 2 -Achieve universal primary education: Through the free primary education, the county will increase the literacy rate from 86.4 per cent to 95 per cent by 2015 and all the children, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. The county will also endeavour to improve transition rates from primary to secondary education as well as to tertiary education.

MDG 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women: By eliminating gender disparity in all levels of education. This will be initiated by establishing girls' boarding schools in each constituency in the county. Government women enterprise fund has funded 316 groups in the county with a disbursement of about Sh19, 050,000 as per the end of the year 2012. These figures are expected to rise as more groups borrow from the kitty. The county will also implement the gender policy to ensure equitable representation of women in development committees and in employment.

MDG 4 - Reduce child mortality: Through availability of antenatal care and immunisation at the Kabarnet County level five hospital and sub-county hospitals in Kabartonjo, Eldama Ravine, Marigat, Chemolingot and Mogotio, the child mortality rate would be reduced from the current rate of 62/1000 in the county.

MDG 5 - Improve maternal health: Access to universal reproductive health for mothers before and after birth through free distribution of mosquito nets. Antenatal and post-natal care services have so far improved in the county. The county has a 31/1000 neonatal mortality rate and 21/1000 post-natal mortality rate. The county will gear towards halving this figure by 2015.

MDG 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 and free anti-malaria drugs. Trachoma is another emerging disease common within pastoral communities. Immunisation coverage is currently approximated at 80 per cent. HIV/AIDS pandemic still remains a key challenge although efforts have been stepped up to reduce the prevalence rate, which stands at 4.6 per cent (2011).

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. Over 90 per cent of Baringo County is Semi-arid and environmental resources play a critical role in supporting livelihoods and reducing poverty. Charcoal burning, overgrazing, solid waste and destruction of water 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, community participation as well as strong institutions at local level in the county.

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development. The county adopts an open, rule-based, non-discriminatory trading from the entrepreneurs from outside the county. In cooperation with the private sector, development partners and NGOs, the county government shall provide access to essential goods and services such as water and training.

2.4. Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, has introduced fundamental changes in the management of public resources as well as a devolved system of governance consisting of the National and County Governments. This entails devolving power and resources to the county level. In this regard, the County Development Profile will provide the basic socio-economic and infrastructural information on which the county governments will base its development plans and budgeting. The constitution also requires that development planning and budgeting must be all inclusive – involve all stakeholders in the county.

2.5. Vision 2030 flagship projects affecting Baringo County

Vision 2030 is the national blueprint for development in Kenya. It is implemented through an array of policies and programmes as well as flagship projects that are expected to embody the transformation anticipated by Vision 2030. Several flagship projects are expected to be implemented in Kenya, including the following:

- i. **Chemususu Dam:** This is one of the two large dams that are anticipated under the water sector. Construction of the dam is complete, although the distribution is still ongoing.
- ii. **LAPPSET Southern Corridor:** Under transport infrastructure, the government intends to construct a standard gauge railway line from Mombasa to Malaba. The section of the network passing through Baringo on the southern corridor has already been constructed.

Baringo is also uniquely placed considering that 100km of the northern corridor under the LAPPSET project is also expected to pass through the northern Baringo – making this the only county traversed by both corridors.

- iii. **Kenya School of Government:** Under Vision 2030, the Kenya School of Government has been established and is expected to transform the public sector. This institution has campuses in Mombasa, Embu, Nairobi and Kabarnet, which is the headquarters of Baringo County.
- iv. **Least cost power development plan:** The least cost power development plan has identified geothermal energy as the least cost source of power. The Geothermal Development Corporation (GDC) has been established for the further development of this resource, which is abundant in Baringo County at Arus, Kapsoi, Lake Bogoria, Silale and Korosi. Active petroleum exploration at blocks 12A and 10BB are also ongoing within Baringo.
- v. **Establishment of a livestock disease free zone:** Vision 2030 also intends to establish a disease free zone, of which some parts of Baringo adjacent to Laikipia are included.
- vi. **Value addition through economic stimulus programme:** Several projects have been implemented under this programme, including Maoi slaughterhouse, Mogotio Tannery and Kapkuikui honey refinery.

2.6. Regional context

Baringo is positioned at the intersection of the Western Region, the South Rift and Northern Kenya and serves as the gateway to these regions. It is also the host of the North Rift tourist information and operations centre.

Baringo is also the focus of various security operations associated with the arid northern frontier involving Laikipia, Samburu, Turkana, West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet. Baringo is important for peace keeping and cohesion initiatives, drought management, disaster preparedness and climate change resilience building within the region.

1. The Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA) is a regional development organisation that coordinates development programmes in Kerio Valley.
2. Baringo occupies the northern flank of the Mau complex and most of its headwaters emanate from this tower. The Chemosusu water project is expected to provide an inter-basin water transfer to some residents in Nakuru.
3. Kerio River forms the western border of Baringo, locally known as Turukwei basin. This is an important water source for all the counties that depend on it, including Turkana, West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet. There is a need to coordinate conservation efforts among the affected counties.

2.7. Comparative advantages of Baringo County

These include natural resources like distinctive geography, biodiversity, geothermal energy endowment, water-hydro and irrigation and land. Human capital like talent, institutions, value system. Economic advantage like location, population and market

size, straddling northern and southern corridors and economic activities (livestock production)

2.8. Major development challenges

Being an ASAL area, majority of the population in the county is pastoralist, although there are few small-scale farmers. The major challenges to development in the county are: Poor infrastructure, limited water resources, environmental degradation, poor marketing system and limited access to financial credit services. In addition, weak institutional systems, poor information and communication technology, unemployment, insecurity, retrogressive cultural practices and land tenure system are also challenges that affect the county. The challenges are elaborated in more detail below.

2.8.1. Poor infrastructure

The existing road network is inadequate and as a result, institutions like schools, health facilities, designated trading centres and areas with high potential for production of raw materials for industries are not well served. There are only 289 km paved roads in the entire county, which is not sufficient. The highland regions of the county like Mumberes, Eldama Ravine, Sirwa, Sacho, Tenges, Kabarnet and Torongo have high potential for the production of maize, beans, milk, pyrethrum, horticultural produce and mutton but the road network is poor due to the steep terrain. These areas become impassable during the rainy season hence hindering the transportation of goods and services to the markets.

In the lowland areas of Mogotio, East Pokot and Marigat, there are very few classified roads. These areas have high potential in the production of livestock and livestock products but due to transportation problems, there is limited exploitation of industrial raw materials such as hides and skins as well as meat processing.

Resources towards construction of tarmac roads in the county and opening of new roads should be increased so as to ease transportation problems. In addition, dormant airstrips in the county will need to be rehabilitated for use in tourism and other activities aimed at fostering development.

2.8.2. Limited water resources

Water-related challenges in the county are not limited to water supply and sanitation services.

Scarcity: Baringo County is classified among the most water scarce counties in the country. The county is also plagued by chronic cycles of flooding and drought that are increasing in frequency and severity.

The situation is exacerbated by negative effects of climate change, as well as high population growth, significant upland watershed destruction and non-equitable

distribution of water resources. The government has recently taken steps to protect upland watersheds.

The most affected are the arid and semi-arid areas especially Marigat, East Pokot, Mogotio and Baringo North sub-counties, which experience frequent shortages of water for human and livestock consumption. This is caused by the low rainfall received and prolonged cyclic droughts. This has hindered development of livestock and farming activities and a lot of time is wasted looking for water instead of citizens being engaged in productive activities.

Water from Lake Bogoria and Lake Baringo has not been exploited for domestic and irrigation purposes due to its high salinity. This also affects the ground water in the surrounding areas.

Because of the unique terrain in Baringo County and the pattern of settlement in highland areas, which often are upstream of the reliable perennial sources of water, the water supply schemes struggle with high energy costs for pumping water. The lack of distribution systems is also a major challenge in the county.

2.8.3. Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation in the county is caused by overgrazing, indiscriminate cutting of trees for fuel, non-protection of water catchment areas and poor farming practices. The topography of the county accelerates soil erosion, as it is hilly in most places. When it rains, most of the soils are swept into Lake Baringo which exacerbates the problem of silting in the water storage facilities and the dams.

Most farmers seem to be unaware of the importance of environmental conservation, and hardly take conservation measures seriously. Some of the land is not adjudicated and this encourages shifting cultivation, with serious consequences on the environment. Environmental pollution could also become a problem if not checked. Measures will be taken to sensitise farmers and other residents on the importance of conserving the environment.

2.8.4. Poor marketing system and limited access to financial credit services

Market outlets for crops, livestock and livestock products in the county are not well established. For cash crops, poor marketing is occasioned by the weak cooperative societies in the county. Lack of ready markets and market information for output, inadequate storage facilities and transportation problems all work against the development of agricultural, livestock and industrial sectors. On livestock production, marketing is hampered by inadequate auction and holding grounds, especially in areas where livestock farming is a major economic activity.

Marketing of milk is hampered by inadequate collection centres and milk coolers as well as poor roads. There are only a few financial lending institutions in the county, with Mogotio, East Pokot and Baringo North sub-counties without commercial banks. Lack of organised markets, poor marketing skills and poor transport system has hindered business growth in the county.

2.8.5. Weak institutional systems

The performance of most organizations, especially government departments is affected by inadequate funds, allocations not based on work plans, insufficient working facilities like vehicles, weak information systems and inadequate staff. Monitoring and evaluation activities are not well facilitated in the county, which hinders proper tracking and impact assessment of projects and programmes. There is need for fast-tracking of the rollout of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) to facilitate this process.

Projects and programmes, especially those under the public sector are affected by the lengthy procurement procedures as well as delays in release of funds. This leads to escalation of costs, delays in completion and sometimes accumulation of pending bills, which discourage contractors.

2.8.6. Information and communication technology

The information and communication technology penetration in the county is quite low at approximately 45 per cent. As at 2012, the county was yet to be connected to the national communication fibre-optic cable spearheaded by the directorate of e-government.

The mobile phone coverage in the county is low. Most schools and institutions are not covered by any service providers in terms of mobile telephony or internet services.

2.8.7. Unemployment

There is a high level of unemployment in the county, especially among the youth. There is, therefore, need for sustained efforts to create employment opportunities. The Vision 2030 has employment creation at the core of the social pillar, especially in relation to poverty reduction. Efforts are being made to create jobs by attracting investors particularly in horticultural farming and eco-tourism.

2.8.8. 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 Samburu and Turkana. 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 in

the affected areas. In addition, most of upcoming market centres and schools located around the areas prone to attacks do not develop due to desertion.

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.

2.8.9. Retrogressive cultural practices

These practices include, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriages, moranism and cattle rustling. FGM is practiced by some communities 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 by some communities in Baringo. Under this practice, young boys are taken for training for some period of time in keeping with the tradition. This denies them time to attend formal education. Cattle rustling activities are normally executed by morans thereby linking it to insecurity.

2.8.10. Land tenure system

Land ownership tends to be communal, particularly in the semi-arid parts of the county. This means that most families do not have title deeds to the land they occupy, which further means that development of the land is hampered. For example, farmers with no title deeds cannot use land as collateral to secure loans from financial institutions. Efforts will be put in place to ensure adjudication of the land so as to issue title deeds to the owners

2.9. Cross cutting issues

This section represents the cross-cutting issues that might affect development of county and how to address them. A SWOT analysis has also been done for each of the cross-cutting issues.

2.9.1. Poverty

The main causes of poverty in the county include inadequate and unreliable rainfall leading to crop failure and drought, especially in the lowlands of the county; lack of employment opportunities; inadequate extension services; low prices or lack of organised markets for agricultural produce; high cost of agricultural inputs; poor infrastructure, especially the road network due to poor terrain; low transition rates in both primary and secondary schools, inaccessibility to credit facilities by farmers for investments in agriculture and low yields from livestock and livestock produce.

There is need to put in place strategies necessary to reduce poverty in the county, which include: Water harvesting and the development of irrigation projects, improved access to credit facilities, improvement in the road network, value addition to farm produce, use of AI services and reduction in cost of farm inputs.

The effect of poverty on agriculture and livestock production is very significant as farmers are unable to purchase inputs for crops and livestock production. This has contributed to low productivity, late land cultivation and loss of produce due to poor crop husbandry, animal disease control and persistence drought. The county has experienced increased poverty levels over the years. The 2009 Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) estimated that 35 per cent of the population in the county lived below the food poverty line. The people in the county most affected by poverty are the pastoralists, small scale farmers, female headed households, people with disabilities, the landless and children-headed household.

Table 17: SWOT Analysis of Baringo with respect to poverty

Strengths Ongoing programmes towards addressing poverty Existence of micro-finance Institutions Operational youth and women funds Existence of youth training institutions Existence and operational poverty eradication fund Availability of large tracks of land Existence of some well developed human resources	Weaknesses High poverty levels Inadequate resources Lack of implementation of strategies to address poverty High illiteracy levels Limited entrepreneurial skills Low savings and borrowing culture Limited employment opportunities Conflicting land use patterns. Poor infrastructure e.g. road, electricity and water and poor access to credit facilities
Opportunities Donor support through interventions in water and food security Guarantees in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution Ongoing training on entrepreneurship skills in the existing institutions/colleges Establishment of cottage industries for processing of livestock and agricultural products	Threats Frequent drought Environmental degradation Climatic shocks affecting agricultural production High population growth HIV and AIDS pandemic Globalisation and influx of cheap goods that threaten local industries

2.9.2. Gender Inequality

Majority of the illiterate in the county is the adult population, especially women. This means the quality of their participation in development activities is lower than that of men. In order to reverse this trend and create balance in participation of men and women in the development of the county, emphasis will be put on the education of the girl child. At the same time, functional adult literacy activities will be stepped up in order to improve the literacy of women who are the majority in the adult classes. The participation of women in

the cooperative sector in the county is still poor. In order to increase their participation, cooperative societies should encourage including certain percentage for women in the management positions.

At the same time, social services will continue to register women organisations and encourage them to gain access to credit facilities that can enable them undertake activities that help to reduce poverty.

The county recognises the importance of active participation of women in water development activities. The water department alongside other water bodies has endeavored to involve women in the implementation, management, operation, and maintenance of water projects.

In order to create a gender balance in the participation of men and women in business management, micro-finance institutions will be encouraged to focus attention on training women on basic business skills and providing them with credit facilities in order to improve their businesses, which will boost the income levels of widows and female headed households.

The cultural and traditional practices and barriers have contributed significantly to gender imbalances in the county. These include gender inequality in ownership of land and livestock, and control over the use of income, especially in the non-working class of women.

All the stakeholders in the development process will work together to ensure gender mainstreaming in major projects and programmes as well as addressing gender disparities in access to education.

The stakeholders in the county will address gender disparity issues by implementing the national government policy on 30 per cent representation of women in major decision making organs.

Table 18: SWOT Analysis of Baringo regarding gender inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses
Women's immense contribution to development, especially in agricultural sector	Deep seated cultural values that discriminate against women;
Incorporation in development committees	Unwillingness by women leaders to take lead on women affairs
Existence of various women groups	Skewed participation in project management committees
Mainstreaming of women issues in development activities	Few active women groups on entrepreneurial activities
Legal frameworks in place to support equality	

Opportunities	Threats
Girls-specific learning institutions coming up Women development fund Increased access to financial services Opportunities as a result of affirmative action Government 30 per cent policy on women employment, participation in decision making The existence of the gender department and several NGOs dealing with gender issues	Pastoralists movement across the county, hindering implementation of women agenda Poor enforcement of the affirmative action and constitutional requirement Retrogressive cultural practices strongly bound to communities beliefs Collapse of enterprises Drug and substance abuse and HIV/AIDS

2.9.3. High population growth rate

The county population projection is based on a growth rate of 2.9 per cent per year. This rapid population growth will continue to have negative effects in all sectors of development if not checked. For example, there will be increased demand for infrastructural service such as telephone and electricity, the demand for clean water will increase and proper sanitation may continue to worsen. High population growth has also worsened the unemployment problem as well as encroachment of water catchment areas. There is also pressure on land since it is static among the variables as the population increases.

This calls for the implementation of the population policy in order to reduce the growth rate as well as the number of children per woman. Family planning will be promoted through provision of contraceptives.

Table 19: SWOT analysis of Baringo with respect to population growth

Strength Family and reproductive health programmes Willingness of women to adopt new family planning methods Availability of affordable contraceptives	Weaknesses High fertility levels Unwillingness of men to participate in family planning services
Opportunities New policy on population Good will of the donor community and government to finance family planning services	Threats Unfavourable cultural practices that impede family planning campaigns High levels of poverty Pastoralist lifestyle, which makes difficult to reach all the target groups for sensitisation

2.9.4. Disaster management

Drought conditions occur frequently in the county causing livestock deaths and loss of farm produce. This is due to low rainfall pattern. Other major disasters include, floods, natural resource-based conflicts, animal disease outbreaks, plant diseases in irrigated lands, cattle rustling, boundary disputes/land disputes, land slides and deforestation. Baringo is also affected by slow onset disasters such as HIV and AIDS.

To combat the effects of drought, more resources are to be diverted to save lives of both humans and livestock through the provision of water, relief food, disease control, provision of human health services and food supplements. A long-term solution to curb this problem is to improve irrigation in the dry areas. A classical example is the Perkerra irrigation scheme, which has resulted in improved yields of the farmers in the area, especially production of horticultural products.

The tourism sector is also affected by drought because this is when a lot of wildlife migration in search of food and water takes place. At the same time, human-wildlife conflicts and poaching incidences increase drastically due to competition for water at the few perennial water sources.

Government offices, including local authorities, are at risk of being gutted by fire because they lack essential firefighting equipment. In order to avert or minimise occurrence of such disaster, efforts will be made by the county to capacitate both the government offices and the public on measures of minimising, handling and controlling disasters.

Table 20: SWOT Analysis of Disaster Management

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of government departments and NDMA act	Implementation gap
Existence of disaster management committees	Lack of capacity on DRR, language barrier
Availability of information channels such as FM radios and libraries	Lack of skills capacity and financial resources
Availability of assessment reports	Lack of capacity to integrate DDR, finance, lack of clear policy on DRR mainstreaming in all sectors
Past experiences in disasters and available training facilities	Lack of dissemination of information
Sufficient security agencies	Low adoption of technology
Existence of NDMA and DSGs	Rigidity of the populace
Closely knit societies and willing volunteers	Low literacy levels, cultural beliefs, lack of skilled personnel on DRR
	Communication barrier, nomadic way of life, ignorance and poor telecommunication infrastructure
	Overreliance on donations, poor agricultural practices and

	dependence on livestock Corruption Poor coordination, lack of equipment and resources
Opportunities Funding from NGOs, present clear legislation Willing workforce, training opportunities Use of available manpower Government staff, military, police etc) Opportunity to have policy on DRR, sectoral policies, training of staff. Local FM, available stakeholders KNBS , ICT e.g. common data centres Technology, administrative structures Good will from donors, available manpower Active CBOs, NGOs, FBOs, good will from donors Availability of global funding	Threats Duplication of activities, lack of awareness of populace Transfers, conflicts, Insufficient funds for training Corruption, transfers, Expansive area incompetent of staff, corruption, stakeholders perception Cultural attachment Hacking, vandalism, computer virus Conflict'; cultural beliefs Lack of funding, lack of political or stakeholder will, nomadism Cultural beliefs, mismanagement of funds, lack of co-ordination Cultural belief, bureaucracy in government Unpredictable climatic conditions, communal land tenure system , refugees Unpredictable climatic conditions Terrorism Encroachment, terrorism Unpredictable climate Expansive Corruption, lack of contingency funds Duplication of efforts Reactionary culture of stakeholdersv(government and NGOs Poverty

2.9.5. Environmental and climate change

Environmental degradation is widespread in most parts of the county. Some areas are lined up with deep gullies and without any vegetation cover, rendering these areas unfit for development activities and thus reducing the county's production potential. Settlement in fragile ecosystems also affect these areas adversely in the long run, thus reducing agriculture and livestock output and consequently household incomes. The incidence of human-wildlife conflict has also increased as well as interference in wildlife migratory routes.

Use of plastic packing has resulted into major heaps of plastic scattered all over the towns or urban areas, posing a major environmental hazard in the county.

Oil pollution from garages and petrol stations is another environmental challenge. Pollution as a result of burning sawdust and waste timber is another challenge. None of the urban centres has a sewerage treatment system or formal garbage disposal site.

Effects of climate change include warming, frequent drought, effects on pastoralists and on bee keeping – destruction of bees, which affects pollination.

Table 21: SWOT Analysis of Environment and Climate change

Strengths	Weaknesses
Skills in environmental conservation Presence of technical officers Existence of environmental policies and legislation Existence and operationalisation of the EMCA at the devolved level Strong and well trained human resource on environmental impact assessment and audit in the private sector	Non-enforcement of laws and policies put in place to protect the environment Lack of adequate resources Inadequate measures to address climate change Weak environmental policies Low staffing at the county levels Weak governance system on matters related to the environment
Opportunities	Threats
Government and donor support on environmental issues Educated generation that understands issues of environment better	Global warming, destruction of forests High poverty levels in the county Conflicting legislation addressing environment issues Frequent droughts

2.9.6. County diversity – Minority groups and regional balance

The county is predominantly occupied by the Tugen while the Pokot occupy a small area. There are, however, minorities like the Endorois, Turkana, Kikuyu, Nubians and Ilchamus living around Lake Baringo. This poses a danger of excluding the minorities in decision making in the county as the majority are likely to always have their say. Incidences of clashes over pasture, water and cultural practices that do not promote county cohesion are frequent.

Cross sub-county projects have been encouraged such as Tororolokwonin Primary Boarding School in Baringo North Sub County. It is funded by Ministry of State for the Development of

Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands. Peace building by both the Government agencies and CBOs is ongoing in the county.

Table 22: SWOT Analysis of county diversity - Minority groups and regional balance

Strengths	Weaknesses
Common source of livelihood Enactment of the constitution addresses the rights of the minorities CBOs and NGOs addressing minority issues Abundant resources i.e. L. Baringo and L. Bogoria	Common clashes over resources Democratic processes that confirm the majority's say Weak network among the CBOs
Opportunities	Threats
Common investment to enhance their livelihood Affirmative action to support minorities Capacity building opportunity among CBOs Resources if well harnessed can be shared Constitutional order	Overflow of conflict to other counties Non-commitment in act implementation Non-vetting of CBOs

2.9.7. Youth

The youth form over 50 per cent of the total population of the county. This group is faced with a higher risk of contracting HIV/AIDS due to peer pressure, negative attitude to upright morals, high levels of unemployment and drug abuse. Other factors affecting them include lack of entrepreneur skills, unplanned pregnancies and early initiation to commercial sex as a source of living in the urban and trading centres.

The Constituency Youth Enterprise Fund and revamping of the youth polytechnics and rural resources centres has enhanced their participation in the development process. However, lack of entrepreneur skills and business culture remains a challenge.

Table 23: SWOT Analysis of Youth

Strength	Weaknesses
The existence of vibrant youth organisations Existence of specific departments dealing with youth affairs Existence of national youth council leaders Numerical strength of the youth Dynamism and creative energy of the youth who are	Inadequate personnel at the youth department to facilitate service delivery Lack of full involvement of youth in leadership at the grass root level Poor institutional/legal policy framework on youth affairs

likely to support strategies for youth development	Inadequate resources, (infrastructure, budget allocation) Limited publicity and information on activities of the youth department
Opportunities Institutions created by Constitution of Kenya, 2010 Partnership with private sector to promote internship programme Tapping the expertise of young Kenyans in Diaspora General goodwill from the political class on youth development Exploiting ICT technology	Threats Political interference in youth programmes Negative perceptions about the youth by sections of the society High unemployment, HIV/AIDS and drug abuse Negative influence due to globalisation and influx of foreign culture

2.9.8. Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

Although disability is not inability, most people with disability in the county are discriminated against in terms of access to income earning opportunities. The data of people with disabilities is as follows: Visual impairment - 4,392, hearing – 3,291, speech – 1,354 and physical/selfcare - 5,475, mental - 1523 and other forms of disability - 1085. There is need for affirmative action on issues of the persons with disabilities. The use of national fund for the disabled should be streamlined so that it can benefit the PWDs to establish income generating enterprises.

The constitution gives the PWDs the opportunity to fully participate in development hence an opportunity to articulate their issues. The national government has also formulated disability policies and strategies. Therefore, the county will ensure there is compliance with the national policy. The community needs to also be sensitised to eliminate stigmatisation and to support the group.

Table 24: SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of strong organisations dealing with the physically challenged Constitutional provisions that cater for the needs of the physically challenged persons	Limited resources and trained personnel to address the needs of people with disabilities Slow implementation of the constitutional provisions and ignorance of the acts by the citizens. Non-compliance to disability facilities in most buildings

Opportunities	Threats
Inclusion in development activities	Stigmatisation and discrimination;
Government determination to implement the constitution to the letter.	Denial among PWD
Constitutional order	Slow implementation of policies and strategies by institutions

2.9.9. HIV and AIDS

HIV and AIDS is a national disaster in the country and Baringo County is no exception. The disease has had a major socio-economic impact in the county. The county prevalence is at 4.3 per cent compared to the national level of 6.4 per cent. Most of the households in the county have either been infected or affected by the disaster.

The impact of the scourge has been wide-ranging and includes an increase in dependency levels, especially vulnerable children (OVCs), rising levels of poverty and food insecurity, reduction in savings and investments in the economy due to increased expenditure on medical care, high mortality rates across key sectors, loss in productivity of human capital and social stigma towards the infected.

The effort to deal with HIV and AIDS in this county will focus on how to manage the pandemic given that there is no cure; how to contain the spread of HIV, especially among the youth and how to address the HIV and AIDS stigma. Discouraging multiple sexual partners (as in polygamy and prostitution), managing the problem of widows, widowers and orphans and providing for the affected and the infected as well as ensuring access to antiretroviral drugs.

The increasing number of OVCs in the county, currently estimated at over 14,000, is a big challenge. They are in need of special care, including provision of food, housing and medical care. In addition to the above, there is still the problem of stigmatisation of PLWAS, which prevents many people from going for voluntary counseling and testing.

To deal with the problem of HIV and AIDS, several initiatives have been put in place, including prevention of mother to child transmission, provision of antiretroviral drugs, establishment of functional VCT centres, treatment of STI and STDS, blood safety and condom distribution among others. There are also community awareness programmes aimed at de-stigmatisation of PLWAS and behaviour change communication.

Table 25: SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Presence of organised groups to fight the scourge	Harmful cultural practices
Community awareness of the effects of the disease	The nomadic way of life
Trained personnel on management of HIV and AIDS	Limited resources and personnel

Operational VCT centres	Poor targeting by donor agencies
Many actors involved in HIV and AIDS programme	Poor collaboration, especially on resources application by various organisations
HIV and AIDS funds availability	
Opportunities	Threats
The political good will to fight the disease	Lack of the cure of the disease
Mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS initiatives at all levels of development	Cattle rustling displacing the sick
Support from donors and government to community initiatives	Land ownership issues Denial and stigma High poverty levels among the youth thus engaging in risky behaviour New strains of HIV

2.9.10. Information communication technology

The county has not fully benefitted from Information Communication Technology (ICT) as the requisite infrastructure has not been put in place. Majority of the county's residents have not embraced ICT apart from youth closer to urban centres and frequently use cyber cafes. There is also lack of electricity mostly in rural areas. This has aggravated further the issue of digital divide between the urban and rural population in the county. However, the increasing mobile phone penetration has ameliorated the problem because some can access internet through their mobile phones. Most public offices, learning institutions and health facilities in the county are yet to be fully connected and, therefore, there is need to ensure that the fibre-optic cabling reaches the county and all sub-county headquarters. In addition, there are public information and documentation libraries/centres where the residents can access publications.

Table 26: SWOT analysis:

Strength	Weaknesses
Existence of cyber cafes in urban centres	Poor distribution of electricity, especially in rural centres
Advanced technology - the mobile telephony network and fibre optic cable	Poor connectivity to the existing cyber cafes
Penetration of the mobile telephone services	Slow rate of adoption of new technology
Opportunities	Threats
Ongoing fibre optic cabling	Interruption of telephone system and power due to vandalism/power outage
The ICT-enabled services that enable the youth to engage in outsourcing services	Negligence to affordable and local available

Services being provided by the directorate of e-government and other agencies	technology The digital divide between the urban and rural areas Globalisation and influence of foreign culture
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2.10. Analysis of issues and causes – Potential strategic policy thrusts

The table 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.

2.10.1. Agriculture and rural development sector

Institutional Setup:

The national government is in charge of agricultural and veterinary policy while the county government is in charge of crop and animal husbandry, livestock sale yards, county abattoirs, plant and animal disease control and fisheries. The National government is expected to develop a land use master plan

Table 27: Policy thrusts for Agriculture and Rural Development

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
Food insecurity Caused by Erratic rainfall, low and declining soil fertility, inadequate farm skills, high cost of farm inputs, environmental degradation and continuous cropping.	To reduce by half the population suffering from hunger by 2015 To improve Soil fertility and reduce soil erosion To reduce dependency on rain fed agriculture	Promotion of drought tolerant crops, Promotion of water harvesting, Promotion of sustainable agriculture and agro forestry Development of Irrigation Projects
Poor trade and low market value for agricultural produce Caused By Lack of organised marketing groups Lack of knowledge on value addition techniques	Promote farmer marketing groups Initiate market linkages for agricultural products	Initiate value chain addition for agricultural crop produce and provide training to farmers on value addition Improve access roads, Construction of new market stalls Establish organised marketing groups for farmers to undertake produce marketing
Low uptake and adoption of technology and Low use of farm inputs Caused By Limited budgetary allocation and few front line extension staff Lack of funds to purchase of farm inputs, Lack of stockists in some areas of the county. Inadequate extension service providers High poverty levels	Encourage and promote private extension service provision Provision of credit facilities and grants to farmer groups Increased extension coverage	Group approach extension Increase farmers' access to credit Encourage investment of agro-input stores in the county Encourage bulk input procurement by farmers' groups Initiate market linkages for agricultural input and improve access to the agro-inputs Encourage farmers to take credit facilities from banks, SACCOs Initiate table banking among the farmer groups

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
Undeveloped Information management system (IMS) Caused By Lack of equipment and information sourcing.	To improve agricultural productivity To develop an IMS policy to guide the adoption of appropriate technology by 2017	Encourage farmers' to join groups and societies to procure inputs in bulk Initiate agro-input enterprise training programme for stockiest Develop an affective agriculture information system to improve agriculture production, processing and trade Review policies on agricultural IMS with reference to information sourcing, storage, disbursement and use. Improve link between research-extension and farmer for better technologydevelopment, transfer and adoption.

2.10.2. Health Sector

Institutional Setup

National government will devolve funds and management of health care to the communitiesThe national government to deal with policy and research issuesShifting the bias of the national health bill from curative to preventive care. The county government health services include county health facilities and pharmacies, ambulance services, promotion of primary health care, licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public, veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession),waste disposal and cemeteries

Table 28: Policy Thrusts for the Health Sector

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
Poor health care Lack of funds Old/worn-out structures Caused By Inadequate staff Poor road network Inadequate essential drugs	To improve health standards in the county Ensure that facilities have adequate staff To curb the spread of the most common diseases in the county Ensure the continuous supply of most essential drugs	Request for more staff from ministry headquarters Increase malaria/TB campaigns Promote nutrition and balanced diet care Increase prevention and disease control Promote immunisation campaigns Equip health facilities
Inadequate health facilities Caused By,Lack of funds Old/worn-out structures	Complete refurbishment and four wards in Baringo County Hospital Building of 72-bed inpatient wing at Marigat Sub-County Hospital.	Solicit for development funding from GOK, CDF and any other donors Continuous maintenance of buildings and stations.

Poor curative services	To acquire medical equipments e.g. X-ray facilities, ultrasound, delivery beds, delivery sets and hand microscopes (light). Supply of 20 delivery beds to 20 rural health facilities Supply of 5 delivery sets to every health facility in the County Supply of 20 light microscopes to the county	Commit substantial funds to install new X-ray machines at Kabartonjo H/C, Tenges H/C, Mochongoi H/C, Supply and installation of an ultrasound machine at Baringo County Hospital.
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2.10.3. Environmental Protection, Water and Housing Sector

Institutional Setup

The National Government will expand and rehabilitate irrigation schemes i.e. Perkera and Kerio ValleyThe water catchment Management Initiative, Securing the Wildlife Corridors and Migratory Route Initiative, Solid Waste Management System Initiative, Plastic Bags Initiative, Land cover and Land Use Initiative, Housing Development Initiative and Enactment of the Housing Bill 2006.

The county will control air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising. It will also ensure environmental conservation, soil and water conservation, forestry, firefighting services and disaster management, storm water management systems and water and sanitation

Table 29: Policy thrusts for Environment, Water, Land and Housing

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
Environmental degradation Deforestation and Soil erosion Caused By High levels of deforestation Poor quarrying techniques Poor farming methods High number of animals Poor solid waste disposal Low investments in housing sector	To Ensure that our environment is well conserved To ensure environment issues are mainstreamed in planning	Environmental management and Conservation Increase reforestation Protection of water catchments Proper waste disposal.
Water scarcity Caused By	To ensure sufficient access to clean and portable water	Undertake forestation and re-afforestation Construct more boreholes, construct more

Inadequate rains Inadequate water points Poor water harvesting methods		dams, construct more roof catchment And rehabilitate existing water supplies Initiate riverbank protection along Kerio Valley Promote river dam construction Initiate roof catchments programme Initiate clean water projects
Poor Waste Management		Initiate proper waste disposal and sanitation in upcoming towns.

2.10.4. Public Administration and International Relations Sector (PAIR)

The national government to provide security to citizens and their property, The county government shall ensure and coordinate the participation of communities in governance at the local level and assisting communities to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level

Table 30: Policy thrusts for Public Administrtaion and International Relations

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
Insecurity Inadequate security officers Conflict over resources Cattle rustling Poor road network	Reduction in the cases of cattle rustling in the sub- county Ensure security Improve security by deployment of security agents Improve road network	Community policing Collaboration with communities to open access roads

2.10.5. Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

The national government to provide consolidated social protection fundThe county government will be in charge of cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities, including betting, casinos and other forms of gambling racing, liquor licensing, cinemas, video shows, libraries, museum, sports and cultural activities and facilities and county parks, beaches and recreational facilities.

Table 31: Policy thrusts for Social Protection and Culture

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
Increase in the number of OVC caused by HIV and AIDS prevalence; High levels of poverty Nomadic way of life.	To Ensure proper care of OVC To Improve the situation of OVC Ensure proper care and protection; Ensure that OVC get access to education, health care and birth certificates	Introduce the OVCs cash transfer (OVC-CT) to families taking care of OVC Work towards poverty reduction with development partners Increase of awareness to the general public on the rights of the child

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
		Closely monitor the OVC-CTs expenditure Increase awareness among parents, youth and the general public Responsible parenthood
High poverty High levels of unemployment; Low agricultural production; Low livestock production; Low value addition; Persistence drought; Lack of markets for both livestock and agricultural produce. Lack of diversification in business; Low technology and innovation; Low levels of networking; Poor infrastructure Increases HIV and AIDS dependency	Improve the standard of living of the community; Ensure high levels of income. Ensure youth access youth fund. Increase agricultural products; Increase livestock produce; Provide water for irrigation; Improve infrastructure especially road network	Mobilize youth and capacity build them on use of loans; Use of modern farming methods; Promote hybrid crosses; Promote irrigation schemes; Promote agro industries; Build micro-industries for value addition to both livestock and agricultural produce. Formation of women groups and training them on entrepreneurship Community involvement in identification and opening of access roads Integration of HIV and AIDS programmes in all development agendas

2.10.6. Education

The county government will be in charge of pre-primary education, village polytechnics, homecraft centres and childcare facilities. They will continue funding infrastructural development and other education initiatives

Table 32: Policy thrusts for Education

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
Low literacy levels Low enrolment, retention and transition rate Nomadism Inadequate education facilities High poverty levels Lack of information Inadequate personnel	Ensure we have good education and quality education in the County and also make sure that the 70 per cent retention rate at national level is achieved in the county Ensure that the county has good infrastructure Ensure adequate personnel. Increase literacy rate; Improve performance of KCPE from the current mean grade of 273 to 280 and KCSE from 5.55 to 6.00 increase school facilities by 20% Increase personnel by 30%.	Intensified assessment and quality assurance in schools Hold awareness meetings and campaigns in schools targeting all major stakeholders in the county Improve school facilities e.g. science laboratories Hire part time teachers in schools.
Unemployment Lack of industries to absorb new entrants	Unemployed Acquire funds for cottage industries Increase awareness on the importance of	Initiate skills, training/workshops and seminars Initiate case studies and field /industrial

Poor infrastructure Low levels of technology Low electricity connections Low levels of innovation	cottage/small scale industries.	attachments and educational tours Motivational awards of certificate
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2.10.7. Energy, infrastructure and Information Communication and Technology

The county transport, including county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking, public road transport: and ferries County public works and services, including storm water management systems in built-up areas water and sanitation services, fire fighting and disaster management The national government to invest in energy and more so in renewable energy

Table 33: Policy Thrusts for Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
Poor road infrastructure Lack of funding, poor terrain, vastness of the county Adverse weather (seasonal) i.e. floods	Repair dilapidated roads, construction of new roads Mapping of dilapidated roads	Prioritising funding of roads construction through MTEF
	To increase all weather road networks Routine roads maintenance	Sensitize community on road drainage.
Low ICT services access Poor infrastructural development to support modern ICT facilities	To link the region to the fibre optic cable network To construct modern ICT centres	Encourage investors to embrace modern ICT; empower people to appreciate and utilise modern ICT facilities
Inadequate power supply Many areas not connected to national power supply grid	To alleviate poverty through employment generation in satellite rural market centres To supply all market centres and institutions with electricity.	Connect priority rural areas to national grid; sensitise people on alternative forms of energy

2.10.8. General economic, commercial and labour

The county government will be in charge of trade development and regulation, including markets, trade licences, fair trading practices, local tourism and cooperative societies

Table 34: Policy thrusts for the General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
Under-development of tourist sites Lack of funds poor infrastructure	To raise awareness to all stakeholders To map an attraction inventory of all tourist attraction sites Improvement of infrastructure	Capacity building of stakeholders
Lack of industries Lack of funding	Promotion of value addition	Construction of industries to process raw products e.g. meat, fruits and honey Allocating land, funding, encouraging investors

Chapter Three

Development Strategy

This chapter develops the strategy that will be used in meeting the challenges identified in order to realise the aspirations of the people of Baringo over the first CIDP period. It looks at both what needs to be done and the means that will be used to attain them.

3.1. What does it mean to be developed?

The classic definition of development or ‘maendeleo’ in local parlance is infrastructure – roads, water, schools, hospitals and electricity. This document anticipates a broader definition to include such sustainability concepts like:

1. **Social:** Security, employment, better standards of life, freedom, gender and participation in governance and value systems.
2. **Economic:** Wealth creation, value capture and the equitable distribution of wealth.
3. **Environmental:** Quality of the environment and its preservation for future generations.

Poverty and unemployment are a recurrent issues in the county. Poverty must be understood to mean, not the lack of resources, but the inability to utilize these resources in meaningful ways. The development of the county should start from the utilization of resources already available: The county cannot depend on resources it does not command to solve the problems it faces. The county government will carry out a comprehensive assessment of the human, physical, entrepreneurial resource endowment in and determine how to harness the resources for the development of the county and the wellbeing of its people.

One of the central assumptions of Vision 2030 is that jobs will be created by higher economic growth. It is clear that, economic growth, without equitable distribution will not result in significant change in the circumstances of the people. This document is cognisant that it is more difficult to lift people out of poverty by redistributing the wealth of the rich. It is necessary to create new wealth for the people.

The most straight forward way to create wealth and jobs is through the promotion of competitive business and the pursuit of higher productivity. True jobs are created by competitive, profitable firms. There is a close correlation between job security and labour productivity - employees who create more wealth for their employers tend to be more employable. Accordingly, regional competitiveness and labour productivity should be put at the core of the proposed policy. The county government will thus formulate and pursue policies that promote creation of competitive, profitable firms.

3.2. The wealth creation pattern

Figure 7 below illustrates our prosperous cycle, a potential answer to the vicious cycle that persists in county at the moment.

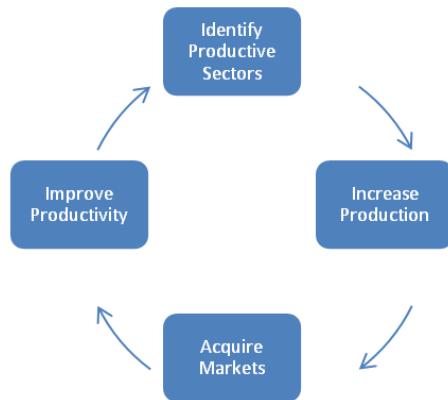


Figure 17: A prosperous pattern for wealth creation in Baringo

It starts with the identification of strategic economic sectors and executing activities that can improve production in those sectors. This must be done simultaneously with activities that result in the acquisition of markets for the products. This must quickly be followed by activities that improve productivity and repeated many times . Figure 18 highlights the key enablers for Baringo's economy

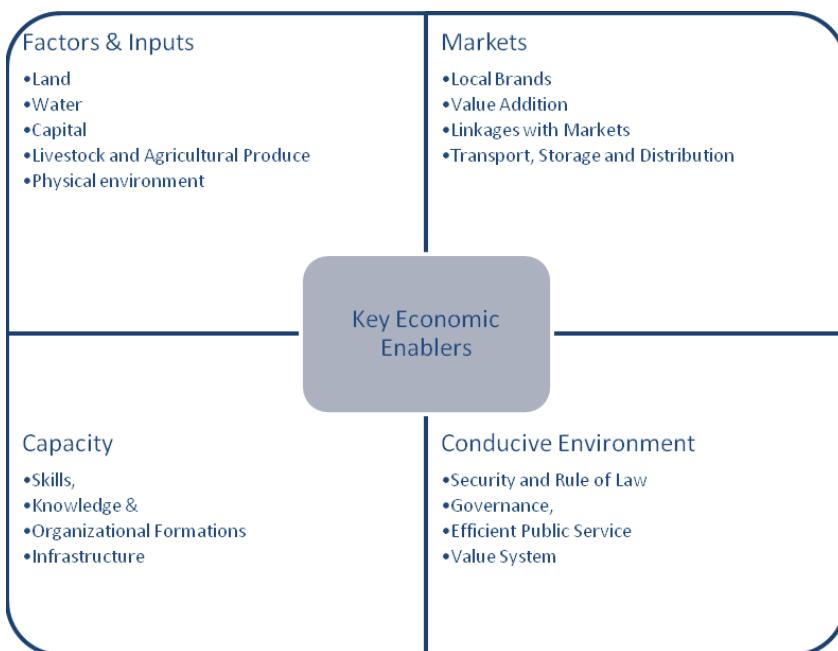


Figure 18: Key Enablers for the Economy of Baringo

3.3. Importance of adopting a strategic approach

The full potential of Baringo in terms of its people, landscape, natural resources, towns, villages and rural areas and sustainable patterns of development can best be realised by adopting a strategic focus to further the growth and development needs of the county. This is because the available resources are not adequate and there is need for trade-offs. Baringo needs to identify valuable positions, and commit to their pursuit and preserve the advantages that come from commanding these positions. The following are some of the advantageous positions that Baringo County shall pursue:

a) Strategic Specialization and Economic Cluster driven Development

Some sectors such as livestock and tourism are very important for Baringo. To realise the full benefits for development activities, it is important to ensure the firms in these sectors work closely through clusters. The County Government of Baringo shall promote the specialisation of regions in certain economic clusters and control the zoning and development in those sectors for the realisation of growth and a fair and equitable distribution of development within the county.

b) Delinking the economy from rainfall patterns

The growth of the economy of the county is strongly correlated to rainfall patterns. Achieving a position where agricultural production is not determined by rainfall patterns will provide significant advantage in growing the economy of the county. Water harvesting, irrigation, value addition, reduction of post-harvest losses are some of the activities that can help bring this delinking. Because of its strategic location, the county government shall support farmers to also diversify away from agricultural production into high value, specialised, capital and knowledge intensive sectors such as agro-services e.g. warehousing, resilient seed production, farm inputs, marketing and regional branding to protect against the vagaries of nature.

c) Excellence in Governance, Policy Making and Execution

Many of the problems facing the county can be resolved through the enforcement of existing policies, especially regarding integrity, governance, land ownership, land use, and environmental protection. The county government shall investits in the implementation of its policies and transparency. The county government shall also develop innovative policies that favourably differentiate the county from other parts of the country. It is also important that a progressive value system is not just upheld by public officers but by everyone in the county – including farmers, entrepreneurs and children.

d) Prudent Expenditure

The county government shall commit to a prudent use of the resources under their custody. This shall call for excellence in procurement and strong oversight and monitoring to ensure proper utilisation of funds. In particular, the county and national

governments will utilise ICT for a cost effective and efficient delivery of its services according to the ICT framework of this document.

e) Decommodification of county products through differentiation and upgrading of firms using standards

The county government shall assist local firms and farmers to develop products that do not compete on price, but rather on the additional unique value propositions that they bring in the market. This will help increase the wealth generated in the county and reduce the wastage of the county's resources. These firms shall also receive assistance on compliance to standards to ensure they increase access to the market place and are not locked out through non-tariff barriers.

f) Linkage through transport and communications

The government shall invest in transport and facilitate investment in communications to ensure that every part of the county is within four hours of an urban area with a population of 15,000 people or more. The county government shall also promote direct transportation linkages with second tier towns (without direct linkage with Baringo) such as Bungoma, Kitale, Narok and Nyeri to enable access to markets and to attract investment from them.

g) Strategic human capital development

Baringo will invest its resources wisely for the development of its human capital base. This will call for an appropriate mix of investments in basic and higher education, scholarships, investment in technical skills, adult literacy and continuous professional development and the extension services. In all cases, the investments will be indexed against the needs in the local marketplace.

h) Proactivity and prevention

Baringo will prioritise preventive and proactive investments over reactive investments to reduce the human and resource cost. In particular, the government shall invest in prudent environmental management and investment in creating awareness to minimise risks and costs associated with disasters.

3.4. Overall objectives

The overall objective of this plan is to attain the development vision of the county in regard to the aspirations set out in the Bill of Rights under the constitution of Kenya and with particular consideration for key issues identified during the consultation phase and review of the plan. Under the Bill of Rights, the Constitution accords the citizens of Baringo the following social and economic rights:

Table 35: Economic and Social rights under the Constitution of Kenya

Economic and social rights under the Constitution of Kenya
a) To the highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to health care services, including reproductive health care
b) To accessible and adequate housing and to reasonable standards of sanitation
c) To be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality
d) To clean and safe water in adequate quantities
e) To social security
f) To education

The overall objectives of the County Integrated Development Plan are:

- ii. To promote growth in the county by facilitating economic, social and cultural development throughout the county with due regard to the role of both urban and rural areas in the overall strategic development of the county.
- iii. To define a strong sub-regional role for Baringo as a counter balance to the other major urban areas of the North Rift and the Mid-Rift region.
- iv. To strengthen and enhance the county's urban structure and promote sustainable vibrant rural communities.
- v. To promote the future growth and development needs of the county in a sustainable manner and to ensure that the benefits of economic growth and prosperity are spread to all parts of the county.
- vi. To improve the quality of life and social well-being of all those living, working and visiting Baringo by ensuring high quality and sustainable residential, recreational, travel and working environments.
- vii. To improve the economic competitiveness of Baringo and to promote and facilitate the provision of a sound infrastructure base throughout the county.
- viii. To protect, conserve and manage in a prudent and sustainable manner the county's outstanding natural, heritage and cultural resources and to seek the enhancement of these resources where appropriate and feasible.

These objectives are not intended to be an end state but rather a general direction as to how the county can develop, and they will be constantly reviewed. In moving the overall objectives forward, it is necessary to define some general development aims, in line with the concept of sustainable development and attainment of the requirements of the Bill of Rights. The development aims are identified broadly as social, economic and environmental.

3.5. Social development goals

- ii. To improve the quality of life of the people of Baringo by ensuring they have access to basic needs of food, clothing, health, shelter, clean water, education and household energy.
- iii. To develop, social, cultural and community facilities in appropriate locations accessible to all members of the community, with the long-term effect of sustaining and enriching the quality of life of residents.
- iv. To ensure that as far as the available resources permit, every family in the county can obtain a dwelling of a good standard located in an acceptable environment, at a price or rent that is affordable and in a manner that is in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.
- v. To develop a system of county values that is conducive for the development of the county in accordance with Chapter Six of the Constitution of Kenya.

3.6. Economic development goals

1. To provide access to water, land, knowhow and collective organisation necessary to improve economic production, productivity, access to credit and market access for agricultural output from Baringo.
2. To provide a framework for attracting and retaining investment in Baringo County while addressing the problems of brain drain, capital flight and perennial underinvestment.
3. To position Baringo as an attractive place to start and grow world class companies.
4. To promote balanced and sustainable development of all sections of the Baringo economy and optimise the contribution of the county's natural resources while ensuring that there is adequate infrastructure.
5. To ensure the county's natural resources are managed and developed in a sustainable manner that will ensure they can be enjoyed by future generations.
6. To ensure sustainable balance between the development and environmental conservation.

3.7. Environmental goals

1. To ensure the conservation and responsible guardianship of Baringo's natural and built heritage for future generations whilst optimising its potential role in sustaining local communities and the overall socio-economic development of the county.
2. To ensure that the resources that are in Baringo's biodiversity and water catchment are conserved and utilised prudently and sustainably in a manner that will ensure that the landscape can be handed on to future generations without being severely degraded.
3. To improve the quality of the built environment in towns and villages, so that they develop as attractive viable options for the attraction of future growth and development.
4. To maintain and enhance the quality of those physical elements such as air, water and soil, that contributes to the environment and ensure that homes, towns, rivers and villages in Baringo are clean at all times.

3.8. Transport and infrastructure goals

1. To develop a high quality, sustainable and integrated transportation system embracing the road, rail, air and water transport sectors, with an emphasis on sustainability and cost effectiveness.
2. To integrate and develop the transportation assets within the county, including the strategic corridors between the northern and southern corridors (both road and rail) into any regional planning strategy.
3. To develop a high quality telecommunications infrastructure throughout the county as one means of realising and developing the social and economic potential, particularly of the smaller towns and rural areas.
4. To ensure that the energy supply and distribution throughout the county is expanded and upgraded sufficiently to enable the economy, enterprise and other developments to locate in the county.
5. To optimise the development of appropriate renewable energy sources which make use of the natural resource endowment of Baringo County, including hydropower, geothermal and bioenergy, in an environmentally acceptable and sustainable manner.
6. To develop an environmentally sustainable water supply and sewerage infrastructure to facilitate economic and social development, particularly of the smaller towns and rural areas.

All of these goals that make up the overall objectives and development goals have a spatial dimension to them in terms of location and scale of development. In order to guide and direct them, a spatial framework has been developed to allow the overall strategy to be translated into various detailed development targets.

3.9. Development targets

The following section outlines the development targets for the different sectors. These targets have been derived from the existing national policies.

Table 36: Some development targets in Baringo County

Sector	Indicator	Current status	5-year target	Description
Human development	Poverty rate	58%	40%	Reduce the poverty rate to less than 40% or the national average
	Illiteracy	62%		Increase literacy to greater than 90%
	Labour productivity	-	250,000	Increase average labour productivity to greater than 250,000 per worker per year.
	Unemployment	38%	25%	Reduce the unemployment rate to less than 25%
	Mean distance to nearest water point	5km	2km	
	Rural water	35%	50%	
	Urban water	60%	80%	
	Rural energy Access	4%	20%	
	Urban energy access	35%	50%	
	Housing andshelter			To facilitate the construction of 20,000 units annually
Education	Primary school enrollment	140,011	150,000	Expand primary education by increasing the number of classes/schools.
	Primary school retention	77%	93.3%	Increase enrolment by 16% within the next 5 years.

	Transition to Secondary	66.1%	80%	Improve transition rate by building more schools and expanding the current institutions
	Secondary school enrollment	29.16%	34.16%	Increase enrolment by 13.14% by increasing streams and providing infrastructure
	Retention	98.6%	99.6%	Reduce by 1% by supporting needy students – bursary Re-admitting girls who leave school because of pregnancy Discourage retrogressive cultural practices e.g. early marriages and FGM
	Secondary school transition to tertiary	67%	75%	Increase enrolment by 80% by rehabilitating existing facilities and adult classes/establish university
Health	Finance and stewardship	100%	100%	
	Service delivery	17%	60%	
	Service charter			Implementation
	Quality of nursing care	20%	100%	
	Customer satisfaction	70%	85%	
	Prevention of HIV	38%	70%	
	Automation(IT)	40%	100%	
	Commodity Management	30%	100%	
	HR development	40%	100%	
	Maternal health	30%	40%	

	Child health	57%	84%	
	Community-based info systems	24 units	60 units	
Agriculture, fisheries and livestock	Annual milk production	23 million litres	80 million litres	Increase milk production to over 80,000 million litres per year
	Dairy stock	159,000		Increase breeding stock production to over 10,000 per year
	Fodder production			
				Increase meat production to over 100 tonnes per year
	Irrigation acreage	1,580	5,000	
	Irrigation water			
	Productivity			Increase average dairy yield to over 30 litres per animal per day
Industrial Development	Value addition			Increase MVA to greater than 30% of gross output
				Ensure the utilisation of 50% of the hides and skins produced in the county
Roads and infrastructure	Bituminous road	258km	550km	Including 50km urban roads
	Gravel roads	1,810km	2,400km	
	Earth/feeder roads	557	1,200km	
Environment				
	Natural resource data	30%	100%	Ensure resource data is 100% upto date
	Forest cover	33%	38%	

	Gabions	10%	80%	
	Water catchment protection	30%	60%	
	Dumpsites	0	6	Ensure dumpsites established and fenced in urban centres
Land and Urbanisation	Titled land	2	3	Ensure at least 50% of land is titled
				Ensure all urban areas are zoned
				Ensure development is being controlled
				Ensure all urban areas are served with infrastructure
				Ensure all urban areas have adequate water
				Ensure all urban areas have adequate waste management facilities

Chapter Four

County Spatial Planning Framework

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents a spatial framework for Baringo County, from which the 10-year spatial plan will be developed as per the requirements of the County Government Act (section 110(1). The development of the spatial plan should be given immediate priority as it is the basis of all economic and industrial development in the county. Baringo County will thus develop these plans immediately after the CIDP is adopted.

Spatial planning is an activity centered on making decisions relating to the location and distribution of land use activities. It refers to the methods used by the public sector to influence the distribution of people and activities in spaces of various scales. Discrete professional disciplines that involve spatial planning include land use, urban planning, regional planning, transport and environmental planning. Other related areas are economic and community planning. Spatial planning takes place on local, regional, national and inter-national levels and often result in the creation of a spatial plan.

Regional/spatial planning gives geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society. It is at the same time a scientific discipline, an administrative technique and a policy developed as an interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach directed towards a balanced regional development and the physical organisation of space according to an overall strategy.

Spatial planning brings together and integrates policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function.

Spatial planning system/process is mandated to ensure that it:

- Conserves and enhances the natural environment through the wise use of natural resources
- Mitigates and adapts to the impacts of climate change
- Provides the highest levels of protection for Baringo's protected habitats, sites, species and landscapes
- Is based on robust environmental evidence and a thorough understanding of environmental capacity and the cumulative impacts of development
- Delivers substantial benefits for the natural environment and people together. This should include enhancement of biodiversity and landscape, opportunities to access and enjoy the natural environment and the provision of multi-functional green infrastructure.

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

With these countywide and urban plans completed and approved, the focus of the county's planning efforts has shifted to the preparation and design of detailed local area plans and urban design frameworks.

4.1.1. Role of spatial planning

1. To create the conditions for an enhanced quality of life.
2. To fulfil the aims of efficiency and democracy through public participation.
3. To meet the challenge of sustainable development.

4.1.2. Objectives of spatial planning

One of the main objectives of spatial planning is to ensure that the utilisation of land resources is planned and implemented in an organised manner to meet the needs of present and future generations.

4.1.3. Approach required

Spatial planning requires an integrative and comprehensive planning approach in order to rationalise the appropriate land use activities.

4.1.4. Rationale for spatial planning

1. Baringo's urban environment is decaying at a rapid pace hence the need to establish a county planning framework to accommodate new development and growth of existing development nodes.
2. To promote and foster development along the principles of the five Ss.i.e. Synergy, Sustainability, Sensibility, Strategic and Supportive.
3. To ensure sustainable utilisation of county land resources.

4.2. The Baringo Spatial Planning framework

Baringo County is constantly changing and growing. To ensure that the county remains a quality place to live work and invest, as well as to visit, it needs a plan to guide this future growth and change in the best possible way. This plan is known as the Baringo County Spatial Development Framework (BCSDF).

The plans and policies of the BCSDF:

1. Align the county's spatial development goals, strategies and policies with those of the national spheres of government;
2. Indicate areas best suited to urban development, the areas that should be protected, and the areas where development may occur if it is sensitively managed;
3. Indicate the desired phasing/zoning of urban development;
4. Guide changes in land-use rights;
5. Help spatially guide, coordinate, prioritise and align public investment infrastructure and social facilities in the county's five-year integrated development plan.

The SDF does not give or take away zoning rights. The BCSDF will be reviewed and updated at least every 10 years and the integrated development plan will be reviewed every year.

4.3. Urbanisation in Baringo County

According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, Baringo County has over 50 planned centres, three of which qualify as urban areas on population basis. The three urban areas are Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine and Marigat.

Urban Areas and Cities Act No 13 of 2011 provides for modalities of classifying urban areas into either cities, municipalities and towns. Some of the centres do not qualify for any status, particularly like Marigat, which is just at the edge of becoming a town because of its population. It is for this reason that Sections 8(2) and 10 are to be explored so as to streamline classification, governance and management of urban areas in the county.

Kabarnet shall, however, play her central role as the county headquarters while Marigat, Eldama Ravine, Mogotio and Chemolingot shall serve as sub-county headquarters. The headquarters of the sub-counties and wards shall play the role of cascading development to the lower levels. Urban areas and trading centres shall continue to play a central role in commerce and industry, hence planning and implementation of plans is vital. Focus shall be given to the county, sub-county headquarters and major centres.

4.4. The service centre policy

The number and level of towns are defined by population, the level of social and physical infrastructure and industrial establishment/developments. Human settlements are designated service and growth centres to improve the quality of life in rural areas and to complement and stimulate integrated rural development alongside the major growth centres (Nairobi and Mombasa).

The national government shall define a service centre policy, which will help in guiding development of different categories of service centres in order of importance. The classification below is intended to provide a guideline for this activity, designated urban centres, rural centres, market centres, and local centres.

The functional description of each type of planned human settlement is given as below:

4.4.1. Designated local centres

These centres shall offer the lowest level of service and are intended to serve the needs of the people within a walking distance. They are designated to serve a catchment area of up to 5,000 people.

Each such centre shall have a full primary school, several shops, a dispensary, a public water supply and an open air market. The county corporate communications team shall maintain a public, official notice board through which information is disseminated to foster public participation in government activities at all levels. The centres should be served by a minor road.

Examples of centres that are designated as local centres include Koriema, Ossen, Kiboino, Maoi and Kampi ya Samaki among others. Although most of the centres in this category have been planned, the plans have not been approved. The plans can, however, still be used to guide development.

4.4.2. Designated market centres

These centres shall have a residential population of up to 2,000 but are designated to serve up to 15,000 people in the hinter land. They shall have a primary school, a day secondary school and a health centre. They shall also be served with a public water supply, electricity, public transportation, postal (courier) services, mobile money facilities, a police post and a local bus station (with an airstrip in the remote areas) as well as other social, commercial and administrative facilities.

Some of the urban areas designated as market centres include: Kabartojo, Mogotio, Barwessa and Loboi among others.

4.4.3. Designated rural centre

The centres are intended to serve up to 40,000 people and expected to have a residential population of between 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. They are important for the development of the rural economy and provision of standard amenities.

These centres should have a senior high school, a health centre with maternity facility, shopping facilities and big markets. These centres should be given priority during the development of secondary and minimum roads. They should have a piped water supply, electricity and a sewage disposal system, telephone services, full postal facilities and banking facilities.

These centres should be served with basic infrastructure to enable them fulfil their roles as service centres for the rural economy and to encourage the development of rural industries.

In Baringo, these centres-- Chemolingot, Kolowa and Loruk -- have been planned though none of the plans have been approved. They still lack the industries and sewage systems that had been envisaged. The roads connecting all these towns are

under construction. These centres, however, have the necessary minimum social and physical infrastructure.

4.4.4. Designated urban centres

This is the highest category of planned service centres. The urban towns within this category are expected to provide services to a residential population with a population of over 5,000. These services include a treated water supply, piped sewage system and disposal plant. These towns should also be serviced with additional infrastructure such as internal and external roads. The catchment population ranges between 100,000 to 150,000 people.

The set townsshall have a fully-equipped hospital, secondary schools, technical colleges and other higher levels institutions. These centres shall be designed to be focal points of commercial, industrial, administrative and social services. They are to serve the present and future needs of the population and the national economy. They shall also serve as reception centres for rural populations seeking employment and social benefits.

It should be noted that the county government departments responsible for the location of physical infrastructure as well as private developers shall ensure that the facilities are developed strictly as planned.

Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine towns fall within this highest category of planned service centres. Eldama Ravine has grown from the small centre of less than 2,000 people in the 1970s to approximately 45,000people while Kabarnet has grown from a small centre of around 2,000 people in the 1970s to around 27,000 people (as per the population census of 2009). These towns are well served with social infrastructure – schools, colleges, university colleges, referral and county health facilities although the enforcement of the spatial plan is weak.

The development of productive activities in the rural areas near these towns shall continue to provide employment opportunities to people in the towns.

The towns have local physical development plans, which act as a framework to guide development.

Despite the designation and the consequent preparation of local physical development plans for these centres, many challenges have hindered the realisation of their importance. These include:

1. Rapid urbanization: Unplanned human settlement caused by lack of implementation of prepared plans, urban sprawl and development of unplanned settlements.
2. High population growth rate versus low economic growth rate leading to high unemployment rates and poverty in urban areas.
3. Minimal or no community participation in the planning process.
4. Inadequate awareness in planning legislation
5. Inadequate and expensive planning information.
6. Low capacity for plan implementation in the authorities that execute the plans.

7. Inadequate financing of the planning process and facilitation of the offices.
8. Inadequate planning equipment and outdated planning technology.

Due to rapid urbanization, most of the urban centres in Baringo have outgrown their current designation. The county government shall reclassify all the urban centres within the county during the preparation of the spatial plan.

4.5. Connectivity between the service centres

The important transport corridors affecting Baringo are the Nakuru-Marigat-Sudan Road, Marigat-Kabarnet Road and the Eldama Ravine-Timboroa, all connecting to the transnational highway (Eldoret-Nakuru Road). Samburu County also connects to the Southern Corridor and Western Kenya through Baringo County. The towns and the county as a whole is connected to other parts of the country, for example Elgeyo Marakwet, Nakuru, Laikipia, Turkana, Nyahururu, Marakwet and the rest of Rift Valley region although many of these roads are in urgent need of repair. The connections to the north and east also need additional investment.

4.6. Physical development plans

Table 21 shows the different physical development plans that have been developed for service centres in Baringo. It is of grave concern that many of these plans are either not approved or out of date. The county government shall ensure that all these development plans are approved and up to date.

Table 21: List of development plans for Baringo County

No.	NAME OF TOWNSHIP/CENTRE	STATUS/DATE	REMARKS
1.	Amaya	Not approved	
2.	Barwessa	„	Revised plan
3.	Barsemoi	„	
4.	Bekibon	Not planned	
5.	Chemolingot	Planned	Awaiting approval
7.	Cheplambus	Not approved	
8.	Churo	„	
9.	Eldama Ravine	‘	
10.	Emining	‘	
11.	Esageri	‘	

No.	NAME OF TOWNSHIP/CENTRE	STATUS/DATE	REMARKS
12.	Kabartonjo	„	
13.	Kabarnet	Approved on 25/2/1981	Needs revision
14.	Kabel	Not planned	
15.	Kaptimbor	Not approved	
16.	Kapsoo	„	
17.	Kator	„	
15.	Kapchemuso	Approved on 15/8/1986	
16.	Kapchepkor	Not approved	
16.	Kasisit	„	
17.	Keturwo	„	
18.	Koriema	„	
19.	Kiserian	„	
20.	Kibingor	„	
21.	Kiptagich	Approved on 10/8/1990	
22.	Kapluk	Approved on 1/4/1981	
23.	Kampi ya Samaki	Approved on 22/3/1971	Revised
	„	Approved on 13/8/1990	Revised
	„	Not approved	Needs revision
24.	Kimalel	„	
25.	Kimose	“	
26.	Kisanana	“	
27.	Kolowa	Advertised	Awaiting approval
28.	Lelian	Not approved	
29.	Loruk	“	Under revision (Ongoing)
30.	Loboi	Not approved	Revised
31.	Loropil	„	
31.	Maji Mazuri	“	
32.	Marigat	Approved on 26/6/1985	Revised

No.	NAME OF TOWNSHIP/CENTRE	STATUS/DATE	REMARKS
	Marigat		Awaiting approval
33.	Maron	Not approved	
34.	Marigut	„	
35.	Maoi	Approved on 22/1/1998	
36.	Mochongoi	Not approved	Revised
37.	Mogotio	“	
38.	Mukutani	„	
39.	Muserechi	“	
40.	Olkokwe Island	„	
41.	Ochii	„	
42.	Oinobmoi	„	
43.	Seretunin	Approved on 3/3/1982	
44.	Nginyang	Not approved	Needs revision
45.	Ng'ambo	Approved on 4/10/1982	
46.	Noiwet	-	
47.	Poror	-	
48.	Radat	-	
49.	Saos	-	
50.	Salawa	Approved on 30/3/1986	
51.	Tangulbei	Not approved	
52.	Talai	Approved on 29/9/1982	
53.	Tenges	Approved on 16/10/1990	Needs revision
54.	Timboiywo	Not approved	
55.	Nginyach	Not approved	
56.	Timboroa	“	
57.	Torongo	“	

Other towns/centres that have not been included but which will need to be planned include the following: Emsos, Oldebes, Olkokwe, Mugurin, Ngendalel, Pombo, Kapnosgei, Kabiemit, Mukuyuni, Kipkitur, Waseges, cheberen, sirwa, kimngorom, Kibotany, Mototon, Kipnyuguny, Kabirgei, Kipteweret, Poror, Kewangoi, Metipsoo, Kamasaba, Akorian, Kipcherere, Koroto, Sibilo, Yatia, Ng'aratuko, Tipingar, Kabaraina, Moinonin, Ilngarua, Ossen, Kaptun, Kiling'ot, Sogom, Sumeiyon, Kapkirwok, Kapkiamo, Kasaka, Kokwototo, Komolion, Orokwo, Kibino, Kapkokwon, Orokwo, Kibino, Kipsoit, Pemwai, Magonai, Akwichatis, Riongo, Cheptuwoyo, Nakoko, Natan, Nasorot, Ameyan, Napukut, Naudio, Silale Crater Village and Ng'olong'.

4.7. Model physical development plan – a case of Marigat Town

The physical plan for Marigat is up to date and awaiting final approval. This section highlights some of the elements in that plan as a model of what is expected of all the other plans. The key land uses that are important in the planning process are identified. The plan also specifies the development standards and strategies that need to be enforced for the realiation of the objectives of the plan. A summary of this is presented below:

4.7.1. Residential land use (Zone 0)

The plan proposes three categories of residential areas. These are high-density residential areas (HDR), medium density residential areas (MDR) and low-density residential areas (LDR). The three categories have separate standards and strategies.

Table 37: Residential land use specifications for Marigat Town

		HDR	MDR	LDR
Minimum plot size		0.045ha	0.08ha	0.1 ha
Maximum plot coverage		75%	40%	30%
Set back	frontage	3m	6m	9m
	Rear	2m	3m	6 m
	Sides	1m each	3m each	6m
Housing types		Low housing, High rise developments in serviced areas	Building types-Bungalows and massionettes Single-family dwelling units Two bed roomed house with a servants quarters.	Bungalow, massionettes
Building materials	Floor	cement screed	cement screed	wood strips, blocks, ceramic tiles, cement screed and parquet
	Walls	cut stones, bricks	bush stones and bricks	
	Roof	GCI sheets	tiles and GCI sheets	tiles, GCI sheets

The following standard practices must be enforced in all the residential zones

- Frequent collection of solid waste
- Provision of waste receptacles for households
- Building plans to be prepared by relevant professional experts
- Issuance of compliance and completion certificates by county authority and the physical planning department
- Regular maintenance of residential roads
- Proper laying of foundations floors
- All building foundations to be inspected by quantity surveyor and architect
- Piped water to be supplied based on the plan and in HDR to supplement using water kiosks
- Regular inspection to ensure compliance during construction

4.7.2. Industrial- Zone 1

The plan identifies two types of industrial zones i.e. light industrial zone and heavy industrial zone. The development standards and strategies for light industrial zones (Zone1₁, 1₂) are as follows:

- Minimum plot size of 0.045 ha – 0.08ha
- Plot coverage of 60%
- There should be regular collection of solid waste

On the other hand, the development standards and strategies for heavy industrial zones (Zone1₄) are as follows

- Minimum plot size of 0.2 – 0.4 ha
- Plot coverage of 40%

4.7.3. Education- Zone 2

This includes space for schools, colleges and other education institutions.

4.7.4. Recreation-Zone 3

These include open spaces, public parks for public use.

4.7.5. Public purpose -Zone 4

These are land uses planned for the public use such as; cemeteries, polytechnicsetc

4.7.6. Commercial zone - Zone 5

The development standards and strategies for commercial property is as follows:

- Plot coverage of 90%
- Set back: 6m for plots fronting roads between 10-18m and 9m for plots fronting roads of above 18m

- Materials: Walls-blocks, bricks, building stones
- Roof: Tiles, GCI sheets
- Floor: Cement screed, terrazzo tiles
- Confine hawkings activities within the market
- Realign plot orientation through planning and cadastral survey
- Provision of security lights on commercial premises as a condition for issuance of single business permit
- Provision of parking lots at an interval of 100m
- Clearly demarcate service lanes
- Old buildings to be given a face lift through painting
- Ensure approval of building plans before construction
- Inspection of buildings to be done before occupation

4.7.7. Public Utility- Zone 6

These include stadiums, dumping sites, sewage disposal sites and electricity and water connections.

4.7.8. Transport –Zone 7

These include roads, rail, airstrips and waterways.

4.7.9. Urban agriculture - Zone 9

Agriculture is categorised under zone 9 as one of the land uses within an urban setup. It is a supplementary source of livelihood for many households.

4.8. Housing in Baringo County

Housing is a basic right that should be provided to all. It is also one of the functions that have been devolved to county governments. Baringo County experiences an acute shortage of housing and there is an urgent need to mobilise investment into housing to attract entrepreneurs and investors.

During the public consultation fora, members of the Diaspora requested the county government to put in place a sites and services scheme, whereby they would be invited to develop housing on sites that have been properly served with infrastructure. The county government shall establish sites and services schemes in different parts of the county.

The county government shall fast track the issuance of land title deeds for security of tenure, which promotes investment in housing.

The county government shall disseminate information on low-cost building technology and provide training to construction workers. The county government shall further ensure that local construction contractors obtain accreditation from the national construction authority.

Because housing is capital intensive, the county government shall encourage the formation of housing cooperatives (building societies) and provide the training required for their flourishing.

The county government shall further develop a public-private partnership framework for investments in the housing sector.

The county government shall ensure there is adequate infrastructure in residential areas, including access roads, provision of water, electricity and sewer services.

The county government shall coordinate all slum upgrading projects in the county to include areas in Bondeni in Eldama Ravine, Bondeni and Kaptimbor in Kabarnet and some areas in Mogotio. The county government shall further facilitate the regularisation of slums and informal settlements.

The county government shall support the establishment of social and commercial infrastructure such as schools, shopping centres and recreation/entertainment facilities to promote the quality of neighbourhoods.

The county government shall develop physical development plans and enforce development control standards.

The county government shall track housing demand and publish the information for investment purposes on an annual basis.

Chapter Five

ICT Framework

5. ICT Framework

This section introduces the ICT framework that will govern the use of ICT in the affairs of the county government of Baringo.

5.1. Introduction

ICT can play a significant role in the development of the county. Baringo already boasts of a number of globally-competitive ICT firms and an even larger number of local startups. The county government will take steps to become paperless. It should also be possible for any public officer to conduct their work from any county premise within the county.

The County Government of Baringo will leverage ICT to increase public sector productivity by enabling the delivery of county government services for the people, communities and businesses while supporting open engagement to better informed decisions and improving the operations of government. The county government will use ICT to deliver better services and improve operations and processes aligned with the national government policy.

In future, the machinery of county government of Baringo will depend on ICT, which will transform government business and services to meet people's expectations for better services, and to create a more open government. Research points to the important role that ICT plays in driving productivity.



Figure 19: Role of ICT in the public sector of Baringo

The county government will deliver its vision and increase productivity by using ICT to achieve three strategic priorities:

1. To deliver better services
2. To establish an open and transparent government
3. To improve government operations

Strategic actions are proposed to support the implementation of each strategic priority

5.2. Delivering better services

The people of Baringo expect high quality, easy-to-use government services. Implementing this priority will deliver on this expectation. The County Government of Baringo will develop the capacity and capability within government to better meet people's needs and deliver improved services. The priority strategic action is to develop **capacity and capability across** government to use ICT in order to achieve improved services, effectiveness and efficiencies. All staff of the county government will be trained to use ICT. In addition, all county premises will be connected into a county-wide area network to enable all staff to do their work from anywhere within the county.

Table 38: ICT Activities for building capability

	Output	Activity
1.1	Improve utilisation of existing technology capability	Simplify and make consistent business processes for common activities across government to enable improved and standardised approaches to service delivery and ICT capability
1.2	Technology and policy integration and delivery	Build the consideration of ICT capability into policy development and implementation to ensure policy decisions are delivered in the most effective and timely way and opportunity costs are recognised.
1.3	Improve government programme delivery capability	Build capability across county government and its partners to manage and deliver ICT-enabled programmes and projects.
1.4	Develop ICT workforce skills and utilisation	Build on existing ICT workforce planning approaches to make better use of the ICT skilled workforce across Baringo.

Enabling better services by using ICT to simplify and integrate government services to both people and business while maintaining necessary security and privacy. The government shall be proactive in acquiring ICT solutions, which, as far as is practicable, will be locally developed

Table 39: ICT activities for enabling better services

2.1	Deliver simple and easy-to-use online services	Deliver automated online services that allow people to interact with the government and access specific services. Build an interactive website to simplify people's access to government online services. Provide people and business with a logon that allows them to consent to sharing information so that government can provide better, integrated services.
2.2	Deliver personalised services	Build services to capture, understand, and deliver people's preferences when dealing with government.
2.3	Simplify government websites	Have only one website for Baringo County. Create a common look and feel to all government websites.
2.4	Increase the automation of services	Automate processes to improve the interactions between people, business and government. Upload all government forms to the website for ease of access and downloading by the public.

5.3. Open government

The Constitution of Kenya requires that the county governments are run openly and transparently. The Government of Baringo County will promote the implementation of transparency and accountability in its operations by using ICT in the strategic actions below.

Creating and sharing knowledge: To share and manage information and knowledge to improve decision-making and drive economic growth. The county government will set up an interactive website for public engagement.

To create the proposed knowledge-based environment, the following actions will be undertaken:

Table 40: ICT for fostering an Open Government

3.1	Build business intelligence	<input type="checkbox"/> With regard for privacy and security, create a holistic view of customer needs within the county government to improve targeting and delivery of services.
3.2	Use location-based information	<input type="checkbox"/> Develop standards and a whole-of-government direction for the use of location-based information across agencies.
3.3	Develop tools and platforms to analyse data	<input type="checkbox"/> Create capability within government to capture, share as appropriate, and analyse customer information so that trends can be identified and used to better inform policy development.
3.4	Release public sector information	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable managed release of government data publicly for wider use to share information and knowledge and unlock economic and social value. To ensure that appropriate data is transparent and shared rather than duplicated, the government will implement engagement processes for open data standards activity and crowd-source priority areas for data standards.

Collaboration: This is by building partnerships with citizens and other stakeholders to improve the effectiveness of government consultations and service delivery.

The following actions will be undertaken to improve the effectiveness of County government collaboration:

Table 41: Using ICT for Strengthening Collaboration

	Strengthen external collaboration networks	<input type="checkbox"/> Use Website tools in a targeted way to engage with people and business to improve policy development and service delivery. <input type="checkbox"/> Actively participate in external blogging forums to promote community engagement.
4.2	Build collaboration capability across government sector	Create online communities of expertise based around common business processes to develop and share standardised approaches.
4.3	Build the channels needed for government to collaborate	Explore partnerships with industry, academics, the community and third sector, and with agents and brokers to inform policy and deliver services.

5.4. Improve county government operations

Continuing fiscal constraint will require the county government to make the most effective use of existing and new ICT investments. This encourages greater innovation in government operations to enable cost effective solutions. The actions below will enable achievement of these strategic measures to improve government operations.

Investing optimally: This will enable effective implementation of policy by targeting ICT investments that deliver the greatest value.

The actions to achieve the objectives of the proposed investment programme are set out below.

Table 42: Using ICT for Improving Government Operations

5.2	Better Investment governance and information	Increase the visibility of ICT activities, investments and plans to reduce duplication and deliver effective value for money solutions.
5.2	Portfolio ICT investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a portfolio approach to strategic ICT investments.Target ICT investments to develop and use whole-of- government capabilities.
5.3	Use ICT to leverage county procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Target new areas for coordinated ICT procurement to reduce costs and remove duplication.

Encourage innovation: This will enable the government to harness the full potential of the digital economy and enhanced technology solutions to deliver services effectively and efficiently.

To achieve the innovation aims, the actions below will be initiated:

Table 43: Using ICT to encourage Innovation

6.1	Deliver new and better ICT-enabled services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use ICT to make government services available online
6.4	Examine and adopt new and emerging technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quickly adopt new ICT models through a risk-based approach that balances issues of performance, usability, security, privacy and investment.
6.5	Marketing of ICT products developed by youth in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Empowering the youth in the county to develop ICT products and market them to other counties. Examples Bunifu Technologies and others who are developing software for schools and supermarkets

5.5. ICT infrastructure

1. The county government shall establish a county-wide information network to enable the linkage of all urban and rural centres within the county. The sub-county

headquarters will be linked through optic fibre connectivity, with wireless accessibility in all towns of the county.

2. The county government shall establish at least one data centre, one business continuity site and one offsite facility for data backup outside the county.

5.6. Information security risk management

1. The county government shall conduct an information risk management process and take measures to ensure that security risks are managed appropriately.
2. The county government shall ensure that its data is adequately protected against breach of privacy.
3. Have an offsite data backup facility for disaster recovery.
4. Sponsoring staff training on various information security courses.
5. Developing county ICT policy.

5.7. Essential ICT systems

The county government shall establish the following information systems

1. CIDP management system:

The county government shall put in place a system for monitoring implementation of the CIDP. This system shall track on a quarterly basis progress of all projects implemented under this plan. The county government shall also establish a project management system accessible to the public. The system shall hold information on all proposed, ongoing and completed projects and allow members of the public to propose additional projects.

2. GIS spatial framework CIDP management System:

The county government shall implement an access-controlled GIS system that will bring together all information on development activities in the county within one system in accordance with the requirements of section 107 of the County Governments Act.

3. Sector information systems:

The county government shall establish sector information systems (or integrate into national systems where available) e.g. health information and education information systems. These systems shall also offer services to the public and other stakeholders.

Chapter Six

Disaster Management Framework

6.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses the disaster preparedness of Baringo County and proposes a plan for preparedness. The consultative process for this CIDP established that Baringo suffers from regular disasters, including drought, floods, landslides, insecurity, famine and other slow onset disasters such as HIV and AIDS and invasive species. It is necessary for Baringo to put in place a robust disaster response framework, which is presented in this section.

Baringo County has witnessed repeated loss of socio-economic development gains to disasters related to drought, floods, landslides, insecurity, invasive species and HIV/AIDS. These have adversely impacted lives and livelihoods of communities in the county. In order to create a prosperous and resilient county, there is need to create a framework for implementation of DRR approaches that will secure development gains or at least enable the communities to quickly rebound following disasters. This can only be done effectively with the full participation of communities in participatory disaster risk analysis (PDRA) to foster ownership and hence sustainability of development initiatives.

In order to achieve the above, the county government shall establish and strengthen structures for disaster risk management (DRM) by creating institutions and frameworks for their operations. Also, the county government shall support PDRA activities at the grassroots to enable the community to identify development opportunities with DRR perspective.

The outputs from the PDRA will be contingency plans for disaster preparedness and response, as well as development plans for disaster prevention, mitigation, recovery and resilience creation. Financing of the PDRA outputs shall be mainstreamed into CIDP. The county government will also focus on strengthening county/community level systems (Community organisation) and structures to ensure the functioning of critical facilities at all times to save lives and livelihoods. Participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning will be strengthened to improve knowledge management and to strengthen social audit of development initiatives to consolidate community participation.

Specific action points

1. Establishment of disaster information management and early warning systems

The county government shall establish a disaster information centre and integrated drought early warning systems at the county headquarters and satellite offices in Mogotio and Chemolingot. This will host among other departments a geographical information

systems department, which will develop a geo-portal and geo-database. It will be tasked with production of dynamic disaster risk maps and text messaging with selected identified prevention, mitigation and preparedness interventions.

The information centre shall coordinate the gathering, documentation, analysis, storage and dissemination of DRR information, including early warning of disaster via various medium. The information centre shall ensure that early warning information is objective and relevant to inform DRR planning. It shall be linked to the disaster response teams, the community and other stakeholders for early action.

The information centre shall serve as a repository for baseline reports, contingency and development plans, response plans, reports and documentations on success stories and best practices. The aim will be to make it a nerve centre or DRR information.

2. Establishment of county disaster contingency fund

To support early action, the county government shall establish a county disaster contingency and strengthen the institutional and financing framework for disaster management. This will provide an emergency fund for rapid access to finances for response planning, pre-/post-disaster assessments and meetings, as may be required, for rapid response activities. The fund shall be tailored to be accessible regardless of the annual fiscal cycle, for timely and effective response.

The output indicators for this action point will be the inclusion of the county emergency fund in county integrated development plan. The fund will have clear administrative structure with objective access criteria linked to the disaster early warning system.

The county government shall allow and promote flexibility for diversified stakeholder resource mobilisation for the fund, both internally and externally, in order to rapidly grow the kitty. The fund administration shall be structured to be headed by the County Disaster Risk Management Committee (CDRMC) to consist of identified key stakeholders, spearheaded by the County Government and the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA).

3. Participatory disaster risk analysis

The county government shall place communities at the centre of all DRR planning by supporting participatory disaster risk analysis (PDRA) at ward level. The PDRAAs shall establish baselines and map stakeholders, hazards, local and stakeholder resources capacities, for intervention initiatives in the wards while identifying opportunities for resilience building. This will be aimed at reduction of disaster vulnerability and enhanced adaptation to climate change. There shall be effort to support development of ward-specific plans incorporating DRR perspectives.

Specifically, the county government, together with partners, will fund community mobilisation, capacity building, participatory planning, project implementation as well as participatory monitoring and evaluation. The county government shall establish clear

policy on community entry and exit strategies, as well as reporting, to be adopted by all stakeholders.

4. Community action planning (Contingency plans, development plans and monitoring and evaluation framework)

The county government shall, together with other development partners, support formation of community DRR organisations at Ward level. These will spearhead community action planning for formulation of contingency and development plans that are sensitive to commonly occurring ward-specific hazards. The county government shall secure funds for these activities through internal and external resource mobilisation.

The specific activities to be funded under this will include DRR mainstreaming workshops, capacity building forums for community DRR resource mobilisation, action planning, project cycle management and participatory approaches. Other activities include situation analysis, options assessment and priority setting. The county government will also fund ward/sub-county/county workshops for stakeholder mapping and analyses as well as for the development of monitoring and evaluation framework(s) for DRR initiatives to foster accountability to stakeholders.

5. Partnership and coordination leadership on DRR activities

The county government shall support efforts by the County Disaster Risk Management Committee (CDRMC) for the identification and mapping of stakeholders involved in DRR, climate change adaptation (CCA) and social protection programmes. It will also support coordinated data collection and analysis on food security and disaster management. To support and promote collaboration and/or financing agreements and frameworks, the county government shall support establishment of sector-based MOUs among stakeholders while strengthening county level technical working groups.

The county government shall support timely production and dissemination of early warning bulletins and publications as well as joint baseline surveys, joint monitoring, peer review and learning sessions. The CDRMC shall be facilitated to develop an elaborate implementation and M&E frameworks, communication and feedback mechanism, while identifying cross-cutting lobby and/or advocacy themes on DRR around which to rally stakeholders.

Chapter Seven

County Integrated Development Plan, Linkages with Other Plans.

7.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses at length the CIDP linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Constitution of Kenya. A brief status of Millennium Development Goals at the County level is also provided.

7.2. Integrated development planning

Integrated development planning is defined as a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities.

7.3. Legislation on integrated planning in Kenya

7.3.1. The County Government Act 2012

The County Government Act 2012, in fulfilment of constitutional requirement to legislate preparation of county plans, details the goals and procedures of County Planning (Part XI of the Act). County planners are required to prepare 5-year integrated county development plans and the annual county budgets to implement them.

Under Article 100(h) of the Act, county planning is expected to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation and performance review. A county planning unit shall be responsible for coordinated integrated development planning. County plans will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation.

The County Government Act, 2012, section 104 (1), states that a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly. It also states that the county planning framework (as in the definition above) shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. In addition to an integrated county development plan, each county is expected to have the following:

- a) A county sectoral plan
- b) A county spatial plan
- c) A city and urban areas plan

These county plans (section 107(2)) —shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a county.

7.3.2. Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012

Under the Transition to Devolved Government Act (2012), the transition authority is expected —to provide mechanisms for capacity building requirements of the new county authorities to prepare the appropriate plans and budgets.

7.3.3. Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012, emphasises what the County Government Act states but puts a slightly different emphasis on planning. Whereas the County Government Act requires a five-year County Integrated Development Plan, the PFMA (Part IV (126) (1)) requires both a long-term and medium term plan. According to the PFMA, a budget process for the county government in any financial year shall consist of the following stages:

- a) Start with an integrated development planning process, which shall contain both short-term and medium-term plans.
- b) Every county shall prepare a development plan as per Article 220 (2) of the constitution.
- c) Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

7.3.4. Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011

Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) is also emphatic on the need for a 5-year integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. These plans are separate from those of the county. In section 36(2), it states that an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions.

7.4. CIDP Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan

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 at transforming 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 at achieving an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 per cent 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 urbanisation, gender, sports, youth and culture. The political pillar aims at realising 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 Kenya.

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 five-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 MTP. 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 LAPSSET Corridor; improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continue implementing the constitution.

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, CIDPs and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the MTP 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 must, therefore, embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and MTPs 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 MDGs.

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.

7.5. CIDP Linkages with the Kenya Constitution, 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 conceptualise 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 CIDPs to enable prioritisation of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes.

The CIDP, therefore, seeks meet this requirement and ensure that there is a comprehensive planning tool upon which planning at the county can be done as per the requirement of the constitution of Kenya 2010 and other legislations thereafter.

7.6. Implementation of Millennium Development Goals at the county

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 dehumanising 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 achieving 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 MTP and CIDPs 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.

Some of the challenges facing the achievement of MDGs in Baringo County are: Inadequate resources for financing MDGs related activities; Declining agricultural production due to unpredictable rain patterns and land fragmentation; high population growth rate; over reliance on agriculture and export of unprocessed agricultural products; and Illegal and extensive logging without replacing the felled/cleared trees/forests.

Chapter Eight

Resource Mobilisation Framework

8.1. Introduction

This resource mobilisation strategy is developed cognizant of the tremendous development challenges faced by Baringo County; with the realisation that Baringo County Government will take the lead in raising revenues for development. This chapter contains a budget projection required for managing the county government. It also indicates the resources that are available for capital projects development. It outlines strategies for raising revenue and their projected for the plan period. In addition, strategies for asset management, financial management, and capital financing are included. This includes, but not limited to, strategies to expand the revenue generation, resource sharing with the central government, means of attracting external funding. This strategy, therefore, provides the basis for mobilising funds required to support the county government mandate.

8.2. Trends

Funding for county government is anchored in the Kenya Constitution, which provides that not less than 15 per cent of audited accounts in government shall be disbursed to the County Government. In 2012-2013 financial years, the County Government of Baringo received Sh3.4 Billion. It is anticipated that this shall increase annually as the national budget increases and as the Baringo County economy grows.

8.3. Constraints to resource mobilisation:

Although it is anticipated that resource mobilisation will yield more than just money, past experience shows that a great deal of funds are not channelled to proper priorities nor applied nor applied to contributing to holistic growth in development. The County Government of Baringo will put structures in place and enact legislation to ensure effective application of funds. Specifically, the county will endeavour to get value for money and will properly harmonise use of funds to reduce transaction costs.

This involves enlisting of all necessary resources, be they human, material or services, to achieve specific goals. It involves the mobilisation of knowledge for human use of skills, equipment and services.

The first step will be resource mapping, which includes:

1. Assessment of the baseline position of the resources
2. Identifying required resources for the project
3. Comparing what is needed and what is available to determine the gaps
4. Identifying potential sources of needed resources and
5. Outlining best strategies for approaching stakeholders (donors and partners)
6. Outlining monitoring and review mechanisms.
7. Documentation of all activities

8.4. Capital projects funding

Capital projects as contained in this plan will be funded through budgetary allocation from the central government, through the resources raised from the local sources and through grants and loans from development partners. There will also private sector-public sector collaboration.

8.5. Strategies for raising revenue

The Kenya Government is increasingly constrained in mobilising the required financial and technical resources to cope with the rising demand for development projects and provision of services. Rapid economic growth, growing urban population, increasing rural-urban migration, and all-round social and economic development have compounded the pressure on the existing infrastructure, and increased the demand-supply gap. Further, donor commitments, though appealing, have been unable to bridge the financial requirements gap.

National governments in developing as well as developed countries have been using Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) arrangements for improved delivery of services. Governments have built or are building transport (roads, railways, toll bridges), education (schools and universities), healthcare (hospitals and clinics), waste management (collection, waste-to-energy plants), and water (collection, treatment, and distribution) infrastructure through PPPs. PPPs are, therefore, becoming the preferred method for public procurement of infrastructural services throughout the world.

In Kenya, there has been considerable progress in the last 5 years in attracting private investment into the country. There is however, potential for PPPs to contribute more and help bridge the gap. To this end, the Kenyan Government has developed a PPPs framework which will be modified by the government of Baringo to address local concerns.

Baringo County will strive to use the developed framework, host forums and conferences to woo investors. The county will further be compelled to explore new and innovative financing methods in which private sector investment can be attracted

through a mutually agreed arrangement. Since neither the public sector nor the private sector can meet the financial requirements in isolation, the PPPs model presents a logical, viable and necessary option for them to work together. It is hoped that PPPs will deliver efficiency gains and enhanced impact of the investments. The efficient use of resources, availability of modern technology, better project design and implementation, and improved operations combine to deliver efficiency and effectiveness gains, which are not readily produced in a public sector project. Further, the long gestation period of infrastructure projects requires sustainable financial and operational capacity. Therefore, there is increasing reluctance in both the public and private sectors to absorb all the costs and assume all the risks of building and operating these assets alone.

The county also expects to gain from resources mobilized by the national treasury. According to Article 226 of the Constitution, it is the duty of the national treasury to mobilize domestic and external resources for financing national and county government. Loans will another source of funding. The county treasury is in charge of mobilising resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources.

The county also expects to receive grants from development partners for various projects. It should be noted that under the PFM Act 2012, regulations approved by parliament shall provide for the administration, control and management of grants, including procedures to ensure that grants are spent on the basis of the ICDP.

8.6. Establishment of Baringo investment vehicle (Baringo Investment Corporation)

This will be established to make Baringo a county of choice for investments. It will be organized along the lines of the Kenya Investment Authority created by the Investment Promotion Act No. 6 of 2004. It will also formatted along the lines of Industrial and Commercial Development Company (ICDC).

Its principal mission will be to attract, facilitate, retain and expand county, intra-county, national and international investments to Baringo. Because of the many requests for factories and other commercially viable investments, it is proposed that this investment vehicle shall operate a capital fund that can take debt and equity positions in strategic projects. This fund shall be run strictly along standard venture capital practices, including a maximum exposure, project feasibility and stringent exit requirements.

8.6.1. Mandate

Its main mandate will be promoting investments in Baringo. It will be responsible for facilitating the implementation of new investment projects, providing after care services for new and existing investments, as well as organising investment promotion activities within the county, nationally and internationally.

The core functions of Baringo Investment Corporation will include: Investment fund management, investment promotion; investment facilitation, which includes investor tracking and after care services. The activities are carried out through the following strategies:

Establishment of holding companies to invest on behalf of the county

Generate income for Baringo County.

Research, policy advocacy and planning: Undertake research, review and analyse policies, and engage in policy advocacy geared towards improving the business environment.

Investment promotion and marketing: Targeting and attracting investments to achieve increased economic development.

Investor services: Ensuring expeditious and quality facilitation of projects for prompt implementation and effective after care services.

Corporate governance and ethics: Uphold good corporate profile for Baringo County and ensure observance of good corporate governance and attend to legal affairs related to the investors.

Internal Audit: Monitor and evaluate management policies, procedures, regulations and systems to ensure compliance with the best practices for effective utilisation of organisational resources.

8.7. Assets and financial management

The national treasury is expected to design and prescribe an efficient financial management system for the national and county governments to ensure transparent financial management and standard financial reporting as contemplated by Article 226 of the Constitution. The county treasury, subject to the Constitution, will monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government, including developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county; preparing the annual budget for the county and coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government; coordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government; mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources.

The County Treasury will also ensure compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time. It will also ensure 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.

8.8. Resources from the National Government

To support the devolution framework, several acts of parliament have been enacted: The Urban and Cities Act 2011; The County Government Act, 2012; The transition to Devolved Government Act 2012; The Inter-government Relations Act, 2012; The Public finance management Act, 2012; The County Government Public Finance Transition Act, 2013. The Constitution and many of these laws require “integrated development planning” as the process of enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of budget fund and mechanism for addressing the county mandate under the Construction of Kenya, 2010.

Release of funds from the national government will depend on whether a county has developed an Integrated Development Plan. Part XI of the County Government Act 2012 obligates the county government to ensure harmony of the integrated development plan with the national plans, and other sub-county plans such as sectoral plans, spatial plans and urban and city plans which are located in the county. In accordance with article 106, the plan will thereby provide mechanisms for linking the county and national planning processes with the MTEF budgetary system.

The budget process for county governments consists of an integrated development planning process, which include both long term and medium term planning. The integrated plan establishes financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term and makes an overall estimation of the county government's revenues and expenditures. Based on the Commission on Revenue Allocation, Baringo County is expected to receive Sh3.4 B for the financial year 2013/14. This allocation has been determined based on the county population (45%), poverty index (20%), land area (8%) basic equal share (25%) and fiscal responsibility (2%). Although prorated, prudent public resource management as stipulated in the PFM Act 2012 will determine the amount the county receives in future on fiscal responsibility.

8.9. Strategies for Mobilising Baringo County human capital

The Baringo County Government will mobilise and establish a databank of Professionals from Baringo who reside within the County itself, nationally and internationally to engage them in the development of Baringo County. It will specifically engage the people of Baringo in diaspora in investments and developments in Baringo.

Other national and international friends and well-wishers of Baringo will also be engaged.

The governor's office will delegate the county executive in charge of human resource to coordinate this function.

8.10. Other strategies for Mobilising county resources

This will include:

- a) Proceeds from royalties for minerals including petroleum, steam and water.
- b) Proceeds from investments by the counties Corporations in energy, factories, hotels and buildings.
- c) Selling commercial paper with the concordance of the national government.
- d) Developing housing bonds.
- e) Setting up county lotteries to fund such programs as; sports, education, loans and roads.
- f) Engaging the national government to offer tax incentives to potential investors.
- g) Using the Built, Operate, and Transfer Model (BOT) to put up social and commercial infrastructure.
- h) Concessioning of roads and other infrastructure.
- i) Mobilizing land rates and other property taxes under the county government.
- j) Preparing and implementing policy to govern development of public land allocated to investors with a view to optimal collection of revenue.
- k) Entry fees from game reserves.
- l) Proceeds from cess on agricultural produce.

Chapter Nine

Investment Framework

Introduction

This chapter on investment framework seeks to provide a mechanism for the government to allocate its resources among the various projects proposed to questions such as how the identified projects will be selected and how they will be financed.

9.1. Allocation of resources among sectors

The executive shall determine the allocation of resource among the various counties in the county. The following is suggested as a guideline:

Table 44: Consideration for resource allocation among sectors

Sector	Target	Rationale
Agriculture and Rural Development	10% of budget and 6% Annual growth in agriculture	Maputo Declaration, July 2003
Health	15% of budget to health	Abuja Declaration
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	for every 1% growth in the economy there must be a 2% growth in energy supply	Rule of thumb

9.2. Project selection framework

1. Feasibility assessments will be conducted before any projects are implemented to ensure that projects are viable.
2. The county government shall provide guidelines for the evaluation of all projects to determine their feasibility and cost effectiveness before they are implemented.
3. The county government shall identify the criteria against which every project will be scored and a weight against which each of these factors shall be applied. An initial set of factors and corresponding weights is defined below:
4. All projects shall be scored against these factors and then ranked based on their scores.

Table 45: Weights to be assigned to different factors when selecting projects

Factor	Weight (points)	Rationale
Prioritisation from community	-5 to 15	Ensures that community interests are well taken care of. A project with a negative rating means there are members in the community who do not want the project.
Prioritisation by experts /heads of department	10	Allows government officials to provide their professional inputs on which projects are implemented.
Prioritisation on strategic basis	20	Allows the county leadership to provide their scoring against each project to give priority to projects that have strategic value to the county.
Impact on people	20	Allows ranking of projects based on their impact on security, job creation, health, education, equity and disaster preparedness.
Impact on environment	-5 to 5	Allows the promotion of projects that have a positive contribution to the environment
Impact on the local economy	10	Allows for the promotion of projects that have a significant impact on job creation, wealth creation and opening up investment opportunities.
Total	100	

9.3. Public investments

1. Public spending will include administrative, social and infrastructural expenditure
2. The constitution requires county governments to further the cause of devolution beyond the county level. To attain this, the county government shall set aside at least 15 per cent of its development budget for a Ward Development Kitty, which shall be used for the financing of projects at the ward level. This fund shall operate along the same lines as the constituency development fund but shall be administered by the county executive with the participation of the community.
3. The county government shall ensure that the ward development fund is distributed equitably among the wards, having regard to a need for equalization among the wards. The county government shall also set aside 0.5 per cent of its budget for an equalization kitty, which shall be used to address development in marginalised areas.
4. The county government shall ensure there is prudent use of resources deployed to the ward development fund.
5. The county government shall identify flagship projects at the county and sub-county levels. Flagship projects shall not include routine programmes and services, but shall be transformative projects with significant impacts among multiple stakeholders.

6. Flagship projects at the sub-county level shall be implemented using the resources of the constituency development fund with additional support (if requested) from the county government.

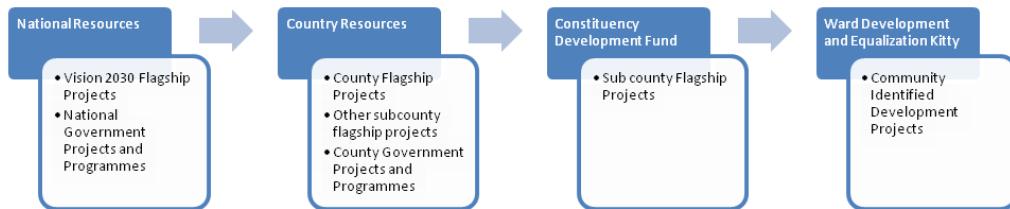


Figure 20 : Development through use of public funds

9.4. Private investments

1. The county government shall maintain an investor friendly business environment. In particular, the county government shall ensure there are no undue delays in the licensing of businesses or unjustified barriers.
2. The county government shall earmark and publicise projects for investment by the private sector as well as projects suitable for PPP investment
3. The county government shall facilitate the mobilisation of resources through cooperative societies and investment clubs.

9.5. Public-Private Partnerships

1. The county government shall establish a PPP node as a contracting agency in accordance with the Public-Private Partnerships Act.
2. The Baringo PPP node shall actively develop PPP projects in all sectors in accordance to the law.

9.6. Public-Public Partnerships

The county government is encouraged to pursue partnerships with other public institutions:

1. The county government of Baringo shall pursue partnerships with county governments, the national government and parastatals provided they remain within the parameters defined by the intergovernmental relations act.
2. The county government shall enhance cooperation and benchmarking with other East African national and regional governments.
3. The county government shall cooperate with the UN and other international organizations for the benefit of the people of Baringo.

4. The county government shall actively pursue international partnerships with other towns and cities such as twinning urban areas and shall make effort to join the R20 group of regional authorities.
5. The county government shall actively seek opportunities for south-south cooperation including hosting and participating in trade fairs, sports activities and exchange programmes.
6. The county government shall maintain cordial relations with other non-state actors e.g. NGOs, the media and professional bodies and actively pursue beneficial partnerships with them.

9.7. Role of public procurement in the economic development

The government being the biggest spender has the opportunity to stimulate development, especially in the manufacturing sector through public procurement. This provides a means for the capitalisation of local enterprises, development of local capacity and creation of jobs.

The county government shall set up and operationalise a policy to guide the use of public procurement to promote economic and social development along the following lines:

1. The county government shall reserve at least 30 per cent of all public procurement for youth and women led enterprises.
2. The county government shall procure not less than 50 per cent of its furniture and uniforms (clothing) from local manufacturers.
3. The county government shall establish a procurement window for locally manufactured products and define a list of additional products that shall be given preferential procurement when locally manufactured.
4. Where the county government undertakes any construction activity, at least 30 per cent of the wood, metal and concrete products shall be fabricated locally unless local capacity is reliably established to be absent, or exemption has been granted by the county assembly. Additional services e.g. clerical work, transport, unskilled labour and security shall also be procured locally.
5. The county government shall not procure more than 50 per cent of its hospitality services from outside the county.
6. The county government shall spend at least 15 per cent of its advertising spend on local media institutions to promote the growth of homegrown media.
7. Where local capacity is absent, the county government shall require external contractors to subcontract at least 15 per cent of their work to local firms.
8. The county government shall provide additional incentives for companies that form consortia to encourage cooperation within the sub-sectors.
9. The county government shall offer procurement opportunities for all sizes of enterprise and encourage graduation and improvement in quality and size among its suppliers
10. The county government shall automate its procurement systems and promote transparency and efficiency in its operations.

11. The county government shall report to its adherence to the above guidelines on an annual basis
12. The county government shall take measures to increase the capacity of local firms to participate in the procurement of the national government.

Chapter Ten

Institutional Framework

The chapter outlines the institutional framework and organisational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. It also outlines the stakeholders in the county, and the roles that they play and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts.

10.1. Sectoral plans

CIDP shall be implemented through sectoral plans which shall be developed for the following sectors as required by section 107 of the County Governments Act.

Sector	Subsectors
Agriculture and rural development	Livestock, agriculture, fisheries
General economic and commercial affairs	Commerce and trade, tourism, industry, enterprise development, cooperatives
Energy, infrastructure	Roads, airstrips, energy, transport, public works
Land, environmental protection, water and housing	Environment, forest, land, survey, mining, housing, physical planning, water, irrigation, sanitation
Health	Medical, public health
Education and ICT	ECD, village polytechnics, ICT
Governance, justice, law and order	County assembly, disaster management, peace building
Social protection culture and recreation	Labour, women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly, youth, minorities and vulnerable groups
Public administration and international relations	County executive, economic planning, statistics
Spatial plan	

10.2. Organisational flow

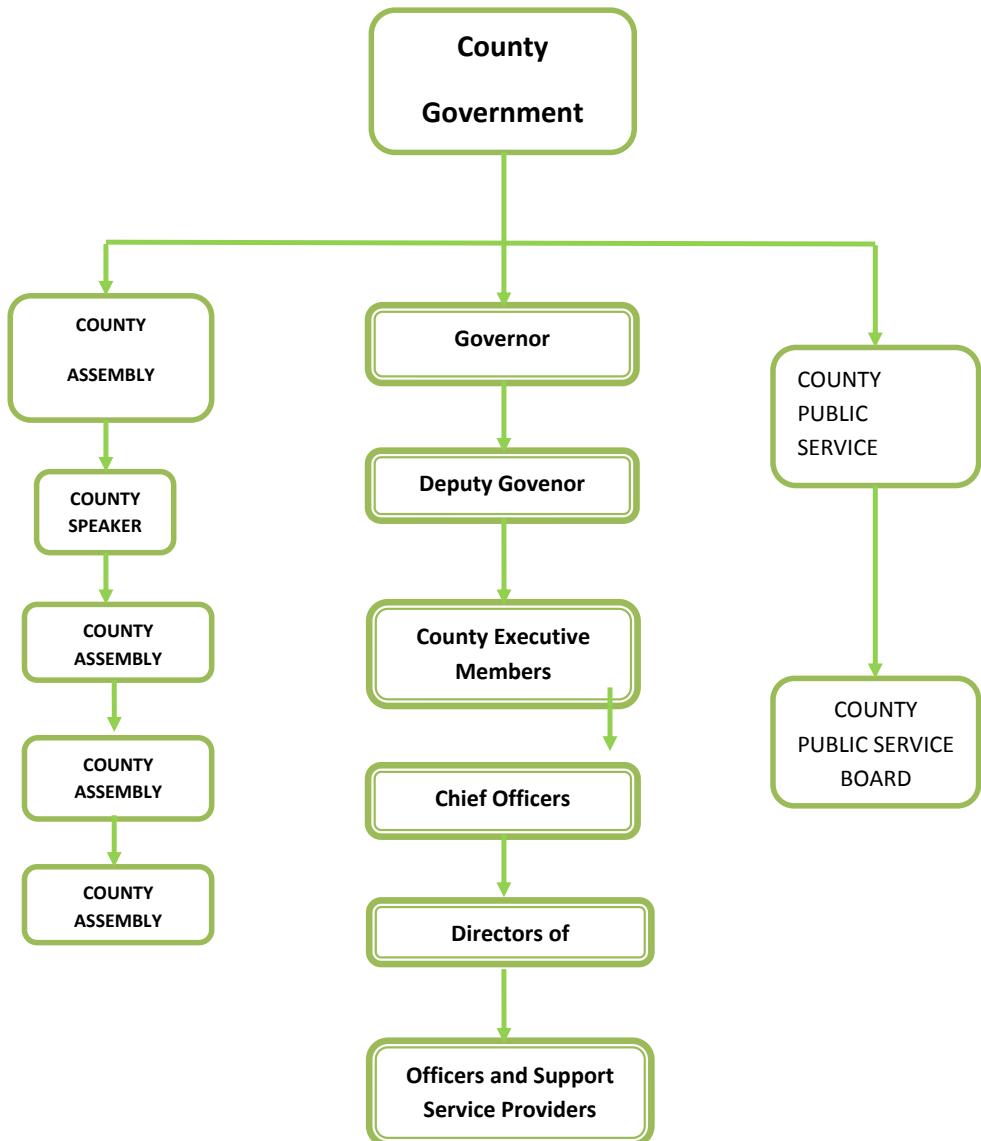


Figure 21 : Organisation of the County Government of Baringo

10.3. Devolved County Level Units

The units are responsible for policy formulation, guidance, service provision and enforcement of rules and regulations. The units are also responsible for prioritizing in their operational areas.

CIDP Implementation Secretariat Headed by a Director based in the Governor's Office, will be responsible for tracking and ensuring the Implementation of the plans and proposals of the CIDP across all sectors. The Secretariat will also guide annual reviews of the CIDP as may be necessary in Consultation with the County Departments of Planning.

The Secretariat will ensure the creation of appropriate policies to guide development programs in Baringo County. The Annual Budget of Baringo provides funds for development of policies and legislations in Baringo County.

Stakeholders: Are responsible for prioritizing county programmes and projects while ensuring sustainability and ownership. They also fund programmes and projects.

Stakeholders: Are responsible for prioritizing county programmes and projects while ensuring sustainability and ownership. They also fund programmes and projects.

10.4. Stakeholders in the County

Table 46: Stakeholders and their roles in Baringo County

Stakeholder	Role
Cabinet office	Ensure quality and timely approval of policies
CDF/CDTF	Construction, rehabilitation, equipping of facilities in the county
Church	Participate in decision making
Civil society organisations	<p>Creation of awareness on rights and privileges of the public</p> <p>Management and promotion of good governance through advocacy of the rights of the minority and farmers.</p> <p>Management and promotion of good governance.</p> <p>Support the sector through hand washing in educational facilities, provision of equipment, water facilities, construction of facilities, and watchdog for quality service delivery and supporting the school feeding programme.</p> <p>Drilling of water points, toilets. Establishment of biogas units, mobilisation of the community.</p> <p>Civic education</p> <p>Orphan support;</p> <p>Extension service and micro finance</p>
Community to monitor projects	<p>Utilise infrastructural facilities, provision of skilled/ unskilled labour;</p> <p>Identify facilities to be repaired/ rehabilitated.</p> <p>Participate in decision making on issues affecting the sector and provide factors of production for use by the sector</p> <p>Care and provide for the sick;</p> <p>Provide land to construct facilities;</p> <p>Actively support the community strategies through active participation;</p> <p>To actively participate in and contribute to the provision of facilities through cost sharing;</p> <p>Community policing, collaboration with security agents;</p> <p>Active participation in prioritization of projects and provide information on corruption;</p> <p>Engage in farming, production of food crops, conservation of hill tops, provision of labour to be used in the sector and the management of private tree nurseries and on farm tree planting.</p>

Stakeholder	Role
	Construction of toilets and spring protection.
Development Committees	Mainstreaming gender, youth, physically challenged and other disadvantaged groups issues into development programmes
Directorate of E-GOK	Facilitating provision of E-GOK services, email, web-enabled services.
Donors	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants and material support.
Farmers' Organisations; SACCOs	Extension services and community mobilization.
Finance Institutions	Avail credit; create awareness
National Government Ministries/Departments	Policy formulation, guidance, service provision and enforcement of rules and regulations
Kenya Diary Board	Regulation of milk marketing
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes
Local Authorities	Maintain unclassified roads, Put up new river crossings Open new roads. To promote the growth of ICT through faster licensing of outlets Provide grants for school infrastructure development Ensure adequate environmental sanitation.
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child
Siret Empowerment Co. Ltd.	Owners of Siret Tea Estate and Factory. Investors in Real Estate across Baringo County and Scholarship programs for their members and the local Community.
National Aids Control Council	Provide policy guidance on halting and the reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS; Support OVCs and People Living with HIV/AIDS
National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals; Support educational institutions for physically challenged
NEMA	Environmental audit (EIAs).
Parliament	Formulation and passage of sector laws & policies, provision of conducive legal environment
Private Sector	Partners in service provision; Employment creation; Promotion of private enterprises and competition and supplement government effort through PPP Formulation of priorities.
Red Cross	Distribution of relief foods and of medical supplies during emergencies and capacity building on disaster management
Trade Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and welfare of works
The National Government	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills, enforcement of laws, dispensation of justice, conducting of elections, provision of travel documents and certificates.
Tourists	Promote investment in conservation of tourist attraction areas/sites
Transport Providers Service	Provide public transport services to all stakeholders

Chapter Eleven

Development Programmes and Projects

11.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the projects and programmes that will be undertaken to realize the aspirations of the county. The analysis has been done in line with the following MTEF sector working groups: 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 sector, the sector vision and mission is presented and the county's response to the vision and mission is also discussed. The chapter also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector. The county priorities, constraints and strategies are also discussed. The chapter contains a list of ongoing projects and programmes in each sector to be completed before the end of the plan period to ensure sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

11.2. County Flagship Projects/Programmes

Table 47: Proposed Flagship Projects

Sector	Project/Programme Name	Sub-County	Description of activities
General Economic	Comprehensive Baseline Survey, Resource Mapping and CIDP Delivery Environment	Countywide	Resource and Baseline Surveys Establishment of Environmental and Socio-economic monitoring system Establishment of County Wide ICT Network Establishment of Data Centres Purchase of ICT Equipment and Development of Systems Capacity Development
Land and Urban	Establishment of Spatial	Countywide	Establishment of the Spatial Plan and a countywide GIS system

Sector	Project/Programme Name	Sub-County	Description of activities
Development	Infrastructure		Upgrading the Survey System, Digitizing land records and Issuance of Land Titles Establishment of a Land Bank and reclamation of grabbed land Development of Capacity in the sector
Water and Irrigation	Oke Dam	Baringo Central	Dam already designed. Construction of dam, treatment works, gravity pipelines, storage tank, distribution pipelines and canals Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 1500 HHs and 2700 hectares under irrigation
	Amaya Dam	Tiati 1.4.2	Investigate, Plan and Design Dam Construction of dam, treatment works, gravity pipelines, storage tank, distribution pipelines and canals Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 2500 HHs and 2700 hectares under irrigation
Transport	County Economic Roads	Tiati/ Baringo North/ Baringo Central Eldama Ravine Uasin Gishu + Elgeyo Marakwet Counties	Timboroa- Seguton- Moringwo - Kapcholoi – Sigoro – Sirwa – Tenges-Ochii – Mogorwo - Kapkayo – Kapkelwa – Oinobmoi - Kinyach – Kolowa (D364,R15,E1431,E333)
		Mogotio- Baringo South	Mogotio – Kipkitur – Kisanana – Waseges – Mochongoi
		Baringo South + Laikipia County	Karandi – Mochongoi – Marigat to join C51

Sector	Project/Programme Name	Sub-County	Description of activities
National Infrastructure	Roads	Baringo South, Mogotio	Kipkitur – Emsos – Majimoto – Loboi (D365)
		Baringo South, Baringo North	Kampi Samaki – Kipcherere – Kasisit - Kabartonjo – Kapkiamo – Barwessa (D364)
		Tiati, Baringo South, Baringo North	Tourism Ring Roads: Loruk-Komolion-Rugus-Kiserian-Logumgum-Sandai-Bogoria
	National Security Roads	Tiati, Baringo North + Elgeyo Marakwet + Trans Nzoia	Loruk – Lomuyek – Yatya – Chepkesim – Kapturo – Kalabata – Kinyach – Arror – Kapsowar-To Kitale.(C77)
		Tiati, Baringo North	Kipsaraman – Bartabwa – Kapturo- Kositei - Chemolingot \
		Tiati, Baringo South, Laikipia County	Kiserian-Mukutani-Sosion-Kaptuya-Muge-Rumuruti Mukutani-Ngelecha-Kinamba
		Baringo South, Mogotio, Laikipia County	Kiserian- Ramacha-Chemorongion-Nyimbei-Nyalilbuch-Waseges-Kiribot-Kabuswa-Mbogoini
		Tiati, Samburu, Turkana	Nasorot-Maloso-Losuk
		Tiati – Samburu	Nadome-Nasorot-Akwichatis-Orus-Kokwototo-Tangulbei
		Tiati	Silale – Naudo-Nginyang

Sector	Project/Programme Name	Sub-County	Description of activities
		Tiati	Kapedo-Barpelo-Ngoron
		Tiati, Baringo North	Chemolingot-Loiwat
		Tiati	Tangulbei-Kadokoi-Nginyang
	Aviation	Eldama Ravine	Development of the Kabimoi FTC and Kimalel Airstrips to all weather standard
		Baringo South	
Health	Upgrading of a Kabarnet Sub-County Hospital to Level 5	Countywide	Upgrading Kabarnet district hospital to level 5
Tourism	Development of Kamnarok Game Reserve	Baringo North	Infrastructure improvement and reserve conservation
Education	Establish 3 New Technical Institutions in 3 sub counties	Baringo South Eldama Ravine	Land acquisition Construction of infrastructure Equipping
		Baringo North	
		One university with constituent colleges in other sub-counties	Land acquisition Construction of infrastructure Collaboration with existing institutions
	Establishment of libraries	One in each sub-county that does not have	Land acquisition Construction of infrastructure Equipping and Supply of Books
Industrial	Establishment of an Industrial Park / Corridor	Eldama Ravine Mogotio Baringo South Baringo North Tiati	Land acquisition Servicing and construction of industrial grade infrastructure EPZ along Sabatia, Maji Mazuri, Timboroa, Nginyang
PPP Investments in Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Establishment of Fish Value Chain Facility	Baringo North	Hatchery Fish Processing Plant Fish Feeds Factory Development of Fish Farming

Sector	Project/Programme Name	Sub-County	Description of activities
	Centre of Excellence in livestock production and meat Processing	Baringo South	Establishment of a facility including a veterinary investigation laboratory with satellite labs in all other sub counties, a fattening ranch, a countywide livestock registry, and a training centre.
	Dairy Processing Plant	Eldama Ravine	Partnership Building
	Potato Cold Storage Plant	Eldama Ravine	Establishment and Capitalization of Special Purpose Vehicle
	Leather Development Centre	Mogotio	Facility Design
	Loruk and Barwessa International Class Slaughterhouse	Tiati / Baringo North	Procurement
	Fruit and Nut Processing	Baringo Central (Kerio Valley) and Baringo South (Marigat)	Construction Operation
Energy	Establishment of the Baringo Energy Corporation	Countywide	Establishment and Capitalization of a county corporation to undertake Rural Electrification and develop Geothermal, Wind, Solar, Hydro Electric and Bioenergy Resources in the county
Youth	Establishment of Youth Empowerment Centres	1 in every subcounty	Construct and Equip the Youth Centres

11.3. Agriculture and Rural Development

The Agricultural and Rural Development (ARD) Sector comprises of the following eight sub-sectors: Agriculture; Livestock Development; Cooperative Development and Marketing; Lands; Fisheries Development; Forestry and Wildlife; National Land Commission and Agricultural Research & Development (ARD).

Vision:

A food secure, competitive and productive Baringo County.

Mission:

To improve livelihoods through promotion of competitive agriculture, innovative research, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, and sustainable management of land,forestry and wildlife resources.

County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This is major sector in the county since 80 per cent of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Agricultural production however has been varying over the years depending on the amount of rainfall received per year. The county will strive to increase crop and livestock production so as to attain food security and provide marketing of farm and livestock produce. In addition promotion of drought resistant crops and small scale irrigation will be adopted.The cooperative development and marketing sub sector will also be improved. Construction of honey refinery will be a priority in order to add value to the locally produced honey. Farmers will be encouraged to form marketing societies for their farm produce and livestock so as to reduce exploitation from middle men.

Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles
Agriculture Department	Provision of extension services to the farmers;Agricultural information management;Provision of technical advice; Farm mechanization; Soil and water conservation; Value addition of farm produce
Fisheries Department	Fisheries extension services; Fish value addition
Veterinary Department	Undertake Vaccination;Veterinary vector control and disease treatment; Provision of clinical services for animals;Artificial Insemination (AI); Veterinary public health; Hides and skins and leather technologyBranding
Livestock production	Pasture and fodder development; Rangeland reseeding; Animal husbandry practices; Livestock marketing; Value addition of livestock products
Co-operative Development	Enforcement of the co-operatives society Act and promoting the growth and development of the co-operative sub-sector;Organization of farmers association to secure loans from the financial institutions;
Research Institutions	Research on appropriate farming technologies;Research on viable crops and livestock breeds;
NEMA	Coordinate environment management issues; Promote the integration of environment concerns into development plans; Monitoring and valuating activities that have an impact on the environment;
ALRMP II	Restocking, capacity building of local groups on farming.
SACCOS, Micro-finance institutions ,Banks	Provision of credit facilities to farmers for improving their inputs;
Private Sector, NGOS,CBOS and FBOS	Capacity building in participatory development;Financial support to development projects;Environmental conservation ;

On-going Projects and Programmes

(a) Flagship Projects: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Fish farming-Mogotio/ Eldama Ravine	Diversify income to the farmers	All existing water pans and dams	Stocking of water pans and dams with fish
2. Expansion of Fish Farming county wide.	Promotion of fish farming as an economic activity	50 new fish ponds per sub county Stock 20 public dams in the county every year	Provision of credit, Extension services and capacity building to farmers -County zoning
3. Potato cold storage facility	Increase the shelf life of potatoes	All potatoes growing areas within Koibatek	Construction of cold storage facility
4.Disease control	Creation of a disease-free zone county wide	Livestock Vaccination	Vaccination of livestock
		Continuous disease surveys	Disease surveillance and reporting, collection of samples for disease diagnosis
		Livestock movement control	Livestock route inspection; Certification of livestock markets and sale yards; Quarantine of disease outbreak areas;
5. Milk processing plant	Increase value of milk, create wealth and employment	Establish a milk processing plant in Koibatek	Mobilize PPP investment in construction and operationalization of a milk processing plant
6.Green houses and demonstrations (horticulture)	To enhance horticultural production, crop yield productivity and intensify land under crop production	Install 150 green houses (5 per ward)	Purchase green houses and irrigation kits Train farmers on green house production technology
7.Veterinary Investigation Laboratory	Intensify Disease surveillance	1 main lab and 5 satellite labs	Setting up of VIL and 5 satellites and equipping of the same

(b) Other projects

Project Name Location/ Sub-county/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Water-harvesting for food security projects.	To harvest rain water and development of water storage infrastructure for agricultural production	10 Water-pans in the county	Water-pan construction. Farmers group use of the structure.
Subsidized fertilizer and other farm inputs program	To improve on food security and reduce poverty	30,000 farmers in the county	Provision of fertilizer at an affordable price; Promote establishment of Muchukwo KARI sub centre
Orphan crops development programme	To avail high quality planting material to farmers for seed multiplication.	24 Farmers groups.	Provision of planting materials; Provision of production messages
<i>Njaa Marufuku Kenya-county wide</i>	Provision of the initial capital to increase farm productivity and income; To reduce extreme poverty and hunger in the county	Covert 70% of CBOs, and other groups; Appraise at least 50 suitable community driven food security initiatives; Fund at least 25 groups per year; 10 monitoring visits conducted per year; 40 field school sessions conducted per year	Convene County Grant appraisal Committee; Sensitize communities to prepare NMK proposals. Monitor and evaluate NMK funded projects; Train groups on management of the funded projects; Conduct farmer field Schools;
Water harvesting for crop production-ASAL	To improve food security; To Mitigate against severe drought and water shortage.	5000 farmers trained on water harvesting; 300 extension officers trained on water harvesting; Establish 250 ha of crop under water harvesting structures.	Train extension officers on water harvesting techniques. Farmers trained on water harvesting for crop production
Cotton production-ASAL; Salawa, Sacho, Kimose and Tenges	To Increase area under production and farm incomes	25,000 ha under cotton cultivation; Increased value addition at farm level	Stakeholders' mobilization; farmer trainings; Acquire farm input; Introduction of Micro-ginners and oil

Project Name Location/ Sub-county/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			extraction technologies
Traditional high value crops seed development-ASAL	To Improved food security; To increase availability of seeds of orphaned crops locally	1,250 Acres put under beans/cowpeas seed bulking per year; 10,000 bulking farmers trained per year	Train Farmer; seed acquisition and multiplication; disseminate research findings to farmers; Inspection of bulking plots; Harvesting ; storage and distribution of bulked seeds
Enhance Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages	To improve flow of research findings to farmers for improved agricultural productivity;	Conduct 20 on farm trials yearly; Conduct 1 research extension meeting per year for every Sub County; 4 field days conducted per year for each Sub County.	Plan and conducted trials on farmers fields/ Train Extension officers on data collection
Traditional High Value Crop. (THVC)	To increase availability of clean planting material; Improve food security	15.1 tones of traditional high value crop be retrieved from farmers issued	Provide traditional High Value seed crops to farmers
National accelerated agricultural input access programme. (NAAIAP)	To Increase technical knowhow of smallholder farmers on efficient utilization of farm inputs to increase agricultural productivity. Upscale linkage of farmers and agro dealer to available market i.e. input and output market Improved access of credit of agro-input dealers and farmers.	1000 small scale farmers to receive one acre inputs to plant maize and capacity building on efficient utilization of farm inputs per sub county per year; 1000 small scale farmers linked to available inputs and output markets; 1000 small scale farmers sensitized on available credit and where to access; 60 agro dealers' capacity building on efficient use of farm to increase agricultural productivity and credit access awareness.	Supply of inputs to farmers. Train farmers on efficient utilization of farm inputs.
Agricultural Sector	To upport the transformation of	-Sector wide coordination improved	-Support towards Agricultural sector coordination

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development Support Programme (ASDSP)	<p>Kenya's agricultural sector into an innovative, commercially oriented, competitive and modern industry that will contribute to equitable productivity, poverty reduction and improved food security in rural and urban Kenya</p> <p>2. To Increase equitable incomes, employment and food security of both male and female target groups as a result of improved production and productivity in the rural smallholder farm and off-farm sectors”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Environmental resilience and social inclusion of value chain actors improved -Support the development and commercialization of 3 prioritized value chain commodities across the County, namely: Dairy, Honey and meat goat (Chevon) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building of key sector institutions and institutionalization of the ASDSP at the national and county levels -Strengthening linkages between sector institutions -Support establishment of M & E and information management systems -Support development of an enabling policy and regulatory framework for the sector <p>ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE & SOCIAL INCLUSION COMPONENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support the Strengthening of environmental resilience for value chain actors, including vulnerable groups -Support the strengthening of conditions that enable vulnerable groups to engage in value chain development Prioritized Value Chain Development Component -Support development and commercialization of prioritized inclusive value chain commodities -Enhance/Increase public and private investment in prioritized value chain development -Increase equitable access to markets of prioritized value chains commodities -Improve access to affordable financial and insurance services for prioritized value chain actors -Support Up scaling and out scaling innovative and inclusive prioritized value chains and value chain technologies

11.3.1. Livestock Production

On-going projects

Project Name Location/ Sub-county/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tsetse Control	To reduce tsetse density and incidences of Trypanosomiasis in livestock	Reduce fly density by 20 per cent annually; Reduce incidence of Trypanosomiasis in livestock by 20 per cent annually.	Carry out tsetse and Trypanosomiasis survey; Deploy insecticide treated targets; Use of Synthetic Pyrethroid charged dips; Use of traps; Training of community Tsetse control committees.
Clinical Services	To maintain healthy state of livestock	Treatment of all reported sick cases in livestock;Ensure compliance of private service providers.	Carry out treatment of sick livestock; Supervision of private service providers
	To improve animal health management and production	To hold farmer trainings: 200 Demonstrations; 55 Field days; Attend and Participate in the annual Agricultural show.	Train farmers through demonstrations, farm visits, field days, shows
Hides and skins improvement and leather development	To improve quality of hides and skins	To train all flayers at the slaughtering points; Train traders on handling of hides and skins;Train producers on appropriate management practices.	Train hides and skins producers, traders and flayers
Tick control	Control and reduce tick borne disease incidences	Desilting of 15 cattle dips per Sub County;Carry out 288 training sessions and 970 per supervisory visits;Auditing and recommending all dips for rehabilitation	Construction of new cattle dips and rehabilitation of existing ones;Training of dip committees on proper dip management;
AI Services	Improve the coverage/quality of AI services in the county	Creation of 15 more AI services centres per Sub County; Licensing and inspection of the 10 AI services each year;Carry out 40 training sessions for farmers, inseminators and service providers	Establish AI service centers;revival of stalled AI services;Training of inseminators, service providers and farmers Licensing/inspection of all AI offices and stores

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Honey production	To increase Honey productio	To increase honey production to 4,135314 kgs annually	Increase honey productivity per hive to 11 kgs per hive and production to over 5,000 tonnes per year, Purchase of modern beehives
Fodder Production	To improve fodder production and improve pasture	Increase fodder production,to To increase area under improved pastures by 30% i.e 19,531ha	Capacity building communities, Purchase of modern bailer machines Improving pasture through research

11.3.2. Cooperative Development

Ongoing and Proposed New projects

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education and Training programme	To Enable co-operative societies to organize and run their affairs successfully	Co-operative members; staff of Co-operative societies	Source for trainers; Prepare terms of reference for trainers; Prepare list of trainees; Contract institute to do the training
Co-operative awareness meetings	To Create co-operative awareness in the county	Co-operative members; potential members; the general public	Organize for the meetings; Source venue; Pay for services rendered.
Accounts and Management meetings	Bring the bookkeeping and Accounting standards up to date	Existing co-operative societies in the county	Organize for the meetings; Source venue; Pay for services rendered.
Auditing of Co-operative societies	To comply with the legal requirements	All existing co-operative societies in the county	Prepare schedule of societies to be audited; Prepare audit team; Prepare budget for the exercise.
Market Information and	To enable societies and value for agro-based	All co-operatives	To provide services which are competitive in the market and

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Research	societies; Identify other products for SACCO societies; To network with other stakeholders for identification of market outlets.	societies	earn more for their products and services for self sustainability; Especially in coffee bee-keeping, cotton sector; Other micro-finance services in the savings and credit sector to assist the members and local community.
Ethics and Governance Compliance	To have all co-operative committee and staff comply with ethics Act.	Committee and staff of co-operation societies	To have leadership of integrity in the co-operating movement
Promotion of Co-operative Ventures	To enable co-operatives exploit more economic ventures	Existing co-operative societies and new co-operative societies	More areas of economic ventures have not been exploited fully by co-operative members like the Jua Kali sector, livestock marketing.
Coffee Development Fund Credit Activity	Avail credit facilities to coffee farmers for improvement of volume and quality of coffee production in the next 4 years	Coffee farmers	Coffee production in the county both in quality and volume is still below the county's potential
Enhance compliance on non-remittances by employers in saccos	To ensure that employee deductions are remitted timely, and in correct amounts to Saccos by employers	Employers and sacco society members	Sensitization of employers, Sacco management committees, and members Fill form VIB (r 31b), file the for regularly with the employer, Monitoring and evaluation
Registration of new Co-operative Societies at least 2 per sub-county	To involve as many people as possible in Co-operatives	youth and women and county wide Saccos	Fill application for registration forms, Prepare By-Laws, Prepared economic appraisals and business plans Submit the documents to the commissioner for Co-operative Development for registration Monitoring and evaluation
Revival of dormant Co-operative Societies at least 2 per sub county	To streamline governance in co-operatives where members had lost faith in them	Members, youth, women, and the public	Organize for meetings with stakeholders, Identify venues, Source for funds, Carry out revival meetings Monitoring and evaluation
Capacity built for value addition in the following value Chains Dairy,honey, red meat, coffee,	To add value to products, ensure better quality, access to local and regional markets, and more incomes to co-operators	All 82active marketing Co-operative Societies	Identify Co-operative Societies due for value addition, Train management committee members, staff, source for funds, Source for technical expertise for value addition,

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
cotton, horticulture,sacco products, aloe vera,fish,groundnuts	Minimize exploitation by middlemen	and active Saccos with emphasis on women and youth	Procure plant, equipment and tools, install Embark on value addition Monitoring and evaluation
Provide information on sourcing of farm inputs in bulk through Kenya Farmers Co-operative union Ltd. (KFCU)	To avail to farmers affordable inputs on time	Co-operative Societies' members	Co-operative Societies to list members inputs requirement, Forward the requisition to, KFCU, Pay for inputs and receive deliveries for onward distribution to members monitoring and evaluation

Stalled projects

Project Name	Objectives	Description of Activities
Co-operative Trainings	Education and training for Co-operative Societies	Sourcing for fund for training, Identify training needs, Identify trainers, carry out training
	Capacity building for Coffee sector	Continuation of implementation of Quality Coffee Production and Commercialization Programme (QCPCP)
	Revival of Cotton Co-operatives	A survey was carried by Ministry of Co-operative Development and Marketing HQs in November 2012
	Audit fast tracking programme	List of Societies having audit in areas, auditors to carry out Audit,

11.3.3. Proposed Activities (MTP Consultations) under agriculture sector

The MTP consultation process identified the following key priority areas, issues and proposed interventions

Key Priority Areas

Agriculture productivity / Food Security; Promoting Market Access and Product Development;

Enhancing Accessibility to Affordable farm inputs and credit; Promoting Sustainable Land Use and Environmental Conservation; Enhancing Institutional Efficiency and Effectiveness in Implementation and Improving Service Delivery

Key Issues

The County is food deficit; Poor farming Methods; Unpredictable weather resulting to droughts;

Low productivity and low production acreages; High pre and post harvest commodity losses due to Pests and diseases infestations ;Low adoption of appropriate technologies such as high-yielding crop varieties and inadequate application of fertilizer due to High cost of the farm inputs;Low adoption of emerging technologies ; Inadequate value addition (processing) resulting to Low market prices and low marketability of products;

Proposed Activities	Indicators	Outcomes
Proposed Interventions (Short Term) Diversifying cropping base to crops like Macadamia, coffee, ground nuts, aloe and cotton; Promoting drought tolerant crop varieties;(Development and multiplication of seeds); Improving drought cycle management; Training of farmers on low cost water harvesting technologies and water application systems(drip irrigation);Rehabilitating existing irrigation infrastructure Create market links for produce and products from processing industries Cross breed crops and livestock Community sensitization on benefits of fish farming	Number of modern post-harvest storage facilities; Number of marketing Associations; Number of new farming and land management technologies introduced per year; Number of farm extension officers and their ratio to the number of farmers; Acreage of land put under irrigated agriculture each year; Acreage of land under agro-forestry activities; Number of acreage under irrigation; % of food secure households; Number of fish ponds constructed; Number of modern farming methods established each year Number of fruits and vegetable extraction factories established Number of updated reports on market links each year Amounts of input subsidies provided to farmers Number of resistant livestock breeds introduced each year Number of sensitization sessions to farmers on the importance of fish farming Acreage of land under the cash crops;Volume of production of cash crops; Establish one Abattoir for beef Marigat; Acreage of land under irrigation; Amount of value added output from farm produce; Tonnes of honey produced and sold; Tonnes of meat, beef, mutton, wool and fat lamp produced	Reduced post-harvest output storage losses; Increased marketing links and turn-over Optimum farming and land management techniques Faster adoption of new farming technologies; Increased acreage of land put under irrigated agriculture; Increased agro-forestry activities; Increased acreage under irrigation Food secure households; Increased fish production; Modern farming methods adopted by farmers; More market returns for farm inputs; More market returns and high turnover of market produce; Improved livestock breeds thus more productivity; More farmers adopting fish farming; Acreage of land under the cash crops; Increased employment; More land under irrigation; Increased market returns; Increase in Apiculture economic activities; Increased returns from meat, beef, mutton, wool and fat lamp produced; Faster response to reported diseases; Reduced livestock diseases; Increased productivity from livestock; Insurance schemes established; Number of disease free zones established; Increased water access ; Acreage of land under grape fruit farming; Increased employment activities; Increased farm produce returns; Easy access to seedlings
Proposed Interventions (Long Term) Investing on the expansion of irrigation infrastructures; Constructing multi-purpose dams; Develop and implement better post harvest storage techniques;Promote large-scale farming; Provide farm input subsidies; Establish research centres;Establish disease free zones for livestock		

11.3.4. New Projects (CIDP Sub county Consultations)

The consultative process for the development of the CIDP identified the following projects and programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of the Credit Development Fund	Easy access to affordable credit facilities Small and medium enterprises, saccos, farmer groups across the County	At least one entity per Ward	Link entities to Credit Development Fund Capacity building of beneficiary groups 100 million for fund to borrowed at 5% interest rate5 million for operations
Livestock Upgrading Program	Improving quality, quantity and income from livestock farming.	Milk production up by 50%, beef production up 50% , diversification of livestock products	-capacity building of farmers/ extension -Provision of AI services -Introduction of improved breeds -Pasture and fodder development and conservation -Provision of credit facilities -Electronic branding of livestock. -Up scaling and Set up of livestock multiplication centres at strategic points across the County - Water development for livestock use Establishment of Bull Stations in strategic areas of the county like Kaptigit and Barwesa Establishment of livestock improvement centres for enforcing a disease free zones Establishment of the Embryo Transfer Facility at Kabimo FTC Establishment of goat improvement and breeding centres at Chemogoch, Kimose and Mogotio
Cattle branding for livestock identification.	For easy of identification	All cattle county wide	Branding of cattle across the county
Fish feed formulation at Emingin.	Promotion of fish farming value chain development.	Construct a house and install a fish pelletizer machine at Emingin	- setting up pelletizer machine - Capacity building
Construction/rehabilitation of 90 cattle dips.	Improving livestock health and disease control.	90 cattle dips	Repairs, Design, Construction, Equipping, Acaricide provision, Staffing, operationalizing
BeeKeeping/Farmin	Diversification of economic farming	30,000 beehives in the county	-capacity building and standards training

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
g			-provision of credit for bee hives and procession equipment - Value addition and Branding of Honey
Irrigation	Improved food security and employment creation	5,000ha of land under irrigation in Baringo South, Tiati, Baringo Central, Mogotio, Baringo North	Design, Construction, Capacity Building, Farm machines purchase,
Provision of farm inputs	Affordable access to farm inputs.	One seed distribution depot per sub county	-legal framework -provide seed capital -Credit provision to farmers -Setting up seed storage depots
Coffee milling plant	To promote branding of Baringo coffee, wealth and employment creation	Put up a coffee milling plant and establishment of coffee shops in Baringo North / central raise acreage from the current 816 ha to 2,000 ha by 2018	Encourage PPP investment in coffee milling with local shareholding. Capacity building of farmers Promote establishment of coffee nurseries for high yielding varieties
Ground nuts production and processing	Increased wealth and employment creation Improved household livelihoods	Promote increased production from 1,020 ha to 3,000 ha in 5 years in Cheplembus, Kapkelelwa, Salawa, Barwesa, Kinyach, Marigat, Kimale/ Koriema, Sabor, Emingin, Kisianana, Mogotio, Kimngorom / Cheberen, Kolowa, Chesirimion and Maji Moto Reach 15,000 ground nuts farmers Purchase ground nuts processing machines	Capacity building of staff and farmers Conduct Demonstrations on production and processing Enhance marketing linkages
Macadamia nuts production and processing	-Establish a flourishing macadamia nuts industry in the County -Diversify household income sources -Increase production, productivity and value addition of macadamia nuts -Enhance opportunities for wealth and employment	-Establish a macadamia nursery -Provide macadamia nuts value addition machines -Capacity building of staff and farmer growers - Raise acreage from the current 152 ha to 1,000 ha by 2018	-Set up a macadamia nuts nursery at Tenges -Increase grafted macadamia nuts seedlings -Establish a macadamia nuts processing machine at Kabarnet -Build capacity of staff and farmers to manage the macadamia industry to prosperity
Cotton Ginnery complex	Increased wealth and employment creation Improved household livelihoods	Increase acreage to 25,000 ha by 2017	Capacity building of staff and farmers Encourage PPP investment in establishing a cotton ginning complex
Promotion of the Cooperative movement	Driving the economy using the Cooperatives	5 sectoral cooperatives in the County	-Facilitate establishment of specialized Cooperatives -Facilitate the revival of stalled cooperatives -Enhanced legislation to guide cooperatives -provision of Credit for capitalising Cooperatives

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Livestock Sales Yards	To promote market access for livestock products	19 Sites: Marigat, Kolowa, Salawa, Kinyach, Kaptara, Kasitet, Amaya, Tangulbei, Kapcholoi, Emingin, Kibotany, Kabel, Tugumoi, Loruk, Maji Moto, Kimoriot, Kapindazim, Kasitet, Kipsaraman, Kiserian, Loitip, Barwessa, Nginyang, Chemogoch, Kipcherere	Securing Public Land Construction/Rehabilitation of Sales Yards Establishing livestock Registry
Construction of international slaughter houses.	Barwesa, Loruk, Mumberes	3 International slaughter houses	Construction of slaughter houses under PPP framework Construction of biogas plants
Construction and Rehabilitation of slaughter houses	Countywide (at least 1 in every ward)	46 slaughter houses	Carry out rehabilitation works
Range reseeding and development	Increase livestock feed availability	All ASAL areas in the County	Capacity building Range reseeding
Promotion of sisal production	-Establish a flourishing sisal industry in the County --Increase production, productivity and value addition of sisal -Enhance opportunities for wealth and employment	-Raise acreage from the current 400 ha to 1,000 ha by 2018 - Target areas include Kapkechui, Simotwe, Oterit and Molosirwe locations as well as Chemogoch sub location	- Capacity building of farmers on modern sisal production technologies. - Formation of a sisal farmers society - Procurement of a mobile sisal decorticating machine

11.3.5. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Gender issues will be addressed in all the sub-sectors by ensuring that the gender balance is observed and both men and women are given equal opportunity. There will be emphasis to achieve the 30 per cent women representation in all trainings and activities, including the committees charged with different responsibilities under the devolved funds as well as appointive positions.

The HIV and AIDS affect all the sub sectors negatively especially the agriculture where the productive age is mostly affected and efforts will be made to mainstream HIV and AIDS in the sector activities. The projects proposed in this CDP have also taken into account the environment and climate issues. They will also be implemented in a sustainable manner with appropriate environmental impact assessment being done to minimize any negative impact.

ICT will play an important role in this sector in provision of agricultural information to farmers. The use of technologies such as *M-SHAMBA*, a mobile-phone enabled technology which will help farmers to link up with crop researchers, meteorological departments and veterinary scientists to improve their farms yields will be explored and be fully exploited in the county.

11.4. Education Sector

The Education Sector comprises of Ministry of Education (MOE); Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (MoHEST); the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) and their affiliated Institutions.

Vision

A globally competitive education training, research and innovation for sustainable development.

Mission

To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of science, technology and innovation in sustainable socio-economic development process.

County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve the sector vision and mission, education and training will focus on community involvement and participation in education programmes. Promotion of Girl Child Education (GCE) and Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes will be a priority in the county. Improvement of education facilities through increase in bursary and community contribution, promotion of a sustainable school feeding programme will also be a priority in the county. 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.

Role of the Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Participate in M & E activities
National Government	Ensure formulation and Implementation of policies and to provide funds Quality Assurance Standards
County Government	Provide land for physical infrastructure Provide funds for development
CBOs/NGOs/Donors	Provision of physical facilities and bursaries to bright but needy children. Train community on the rights of children.
Private Sector	Complement Provision of education services and support programmes at all levels.

Ongoing projects: Education

Flagship projects: Education

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.	Responsible agency	Implementation status
Centre's of excellence	To increase the number of classrooms and improve infrastructural facilities to create conducive environment for learners	10 secondary schools 10 primary schools	Renovation & construction of dining hall, laboratory, classrooms and administrations blocks in the schools.	MOE	On going
Computerization of Sec. Schools	Improve performance through e-learning	30 secondary schools	Purchase of computers, projectors and installation of internet.	MOE	Ongoing

11.4.1. New project proposals

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Refurbishment of ECDE Centres in primary schools within Baringo County	1	Enhance access to ECD education to all children in Baringo County	360 ECD Classrooms	-Construction of 3 classrooms per school -Equipping -Employment of 3 ECD teachers per primary school. - Renovation as appropriate
Construction of 4 new ECD Centres per sub county	2	Enhance access to ECD education to all children in Baringo County	24 ECD Classrooms	Design, Construction, Equipping of classrooms and Recruitment of Teachers
Construction of 3 new youth polytechnics at Tiati, Baringo North and Baringo South and rehabilitation of 12 existing polytechnics	3	Enhance access to technical/vocational education to all youth in Baringo County	3 new youth Polytechnics 15 adequately refurbished and equipped polytechnics	Design, Construction, Equipping of workshops and Recruitment of Tutors
Establishment of one Integrated Special school per sub county/Constituency	5	Enhancement of integrated access to education by Children with disability	6 Integrated schools	Design, Construction /Completion, Equipping and operationalization of 6 Integrated schools.
Setting up a County Bursary, Scholarship and Startup Fund for Post Secondary Education	6	Increase access to education by all needy and deserving children in Baringo County.		Resource Mobilisation, Set up Legal Framework, Establishment of Secretariat and Operationalisation of program.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of all incomplete schools as reflected in Annex of projects.	9	Enhance access , retention and transition to Secondary education to all children in Baringo County	Incomplete schools	Resource Mobilisation,Design, Construction, Equipping
Establishment/Construction of Baringo ECDE college	10	Enhancement of quality training of all new ECDE teachers in Baringo	One ECDE college.	Resource mobilisation , Design, Construction , Equipping, operationalising.
Establishment of one adult education/home craft centre per location in Baringo County.	11	Enhancement of Access to Adult Education In Baringo County	90 Adult Education Centres	Resource mobilization , Design, Construction , Equipping, operationalising

Proposed Secondary Schools

S/NO	SCHOOL	AREA OF DISABILITY	LEVEL	SUB-COUNTY
1	Marigat Day	Visually impaired [mixed]	Secondary	Marigat
2	Esageri	Hearing impaired [mixed]	Secondary	Mogotio
3	Kabarnet deaf/blind	All categories	Primary	Baringo Central
4	St. Patricks Shimoni	Physically handicapped	Secondary	Koibatek

Proposed Programmes [Primary]

S/NO	SCHOOL	AREA OF DISABILITY	LEVEL	SUB-COUNTY
1	Pemwai	Mentally handicapped	Primary	Baringo central
2	ochii	Hearing impaired	Primary	Baringo central
3	Chemolingot	All disabilities	Primary	East Pokot
4	Moi Kabartonjo	Visually impaired	Primary	Baringo North

11.4.2. Proposed Programmes

Project Name: Division/Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement in enrollment, retention and transition rate County Wide	To make a deliberate move to ensure education is achievable to all through day schools and low cost boarding schools	Improve the present enrolment retention rate to 98% and improve transition rate by 70% at all levels	Promote school feeding programmes; Build more day secondary school and low cost boarding primary schools. Establish nomadic boarding primary schools in Tiaty
Dropout rate reduction programmes County Wide	The school dropout should be contained and improve transition and completion rate at all levels	Reduce all drop-out rates by 100% by 2017	Strengthen guiding and counseling in schools; Charge reasonable fees especially for schools that were already well established; Provide bursaries; Equip schools with required learning material; Enhance assessment in schools.
Construction of early childhood development centres classrooms County Wide	Enhanced enrolment in ECDC	Construct 360 classrooms by 2015	Sensitization of school communities; Mobilization of resources; Construction of classrooms in primary schools.
Construction of Libraries in selected schools County Wide	Improve hygiene and academic performance in schools.	Construct libraries in 10 secondary schools and 5 primary schools	Sensitization of school communities on the importance of libraries; Mobilization of resources Construction and equipping.
Monitoring and Evaluation to improve quality in schools, polytechnics and other tertiary institutions	Ensure quality training in the institutions	Monitoring of 100% of all institutions at least once per year	Introduction of performance contracting
Guidance and Counselling	To ensure psychosocial support and proper adjustment of pupils, students and staff	100% Coverage at all institutions	Strengthening of existing guidance and counseling units and establishment of new ones where none exist Provision of training and capacity building for counselors
Auditing of Schools	To ensure accountability, transparency	At least once per year in	Auditing of schools

	and prudence in the use of public resources	every institution	
ECD Capacity Development Programme	To establish adequate capacity to provide ECD services to the people	1 ECD Training Centre 360 ECD Teachers	Establishment of 1 ECD Training Centre Recruitment and Training of ECD Teachers
Post Secondary Capacity Development Programme	To develop the capacity of instructors /teachers on ICT, life skills, guidance and counseling, entrepreneurship , and disaster management	50 instructors 1500 teachers	Preparation of Training Materials Training of Instructors and Teachers
Exchange and Benchmarking Programme	To facilitate the exchange of ideas and transfer of best practices	5 in county, 5 national and 3 International Exchange Programmes	Visiting other institutions within and outside the county and country Hosting and sending students and instructors in exchange programmes
Career Fair	To guide and mentor the youth in making career choices	3 per year	Inviting Mentors Hosting the fair

11.4.3. Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

There will be concerted efforts to address the girl child problems to improve girl's enrolment and completion rates. The participation of women in strategic committees like the devolved Fund will ensure the plight of girl child is addressed. The introduction of free primary education and subsidized secondary education has seen rise in enrolment rate.

11.5. Energy Infrastructure and ICT Sector

The Energy, Infrastructure and Information Communications Technology Sector consist of Energy; Roads; Public Works; Transport; Local Government; Nairobi Metropolitan Development and Information and Communications Technology Subsectors.

Vision

A World class provider of cost-effective physical and ICT infrastructure facilities and services.

Mission

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Poor physical infrastructure has been identified as a major setback in development in the county and hence the overall strategy is to provide physical infrastructural facilities through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management and expansion of the existing facilities. The road network will be maintained and improved through graveling, grading and upgrading to bitumen standard. Power and telephone services, will be expanded to cover all the Sub-Counties targeting market centers, institutions and main community projects.

Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Government Departments	Provision of funds for maintenance of roads; Solicit for funds from donors for road works; Maintenance of classified roads to all weather roads; Ensure that construction works in the county are of good quality, provide plans and supervision for public projects;
Telkom Kenya/Safaricom/Airtel/Yu	Maintain the existing fixed telephone lines and extend telephone services to new consumers
Energy Sub Sector	The Sub-sector is responsible for transport policy formulation and development of regulatory framework and transport infrastructure
Local Government Sub Sector	The ministry's main focus is to ensure Operationalization of policy, institutional and legal framework within the local Authorities to enhance service delivery .
Housing Sub-Sector	facilitates development and management of quality and affordable housing for Kenyans

11.5.1. Projects and Programme Priorities

On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Agent	Description of activities
Loruk-Chemolingot-Barpelo	Improve access and ease transport	KENHA	Upgrading to Bitumen
Churo-Tangulbei-Loruk	International Linkage	LAPPSET	Highway
Mogotio-Mugurin-Emsos-Lake Bogoria Hot Springs	To ease and improve road transport.	KERRA	Graveling
Ravine –Eldoret Road	Improve accessibility.	KENHA	Potholes patching
Eldoret-Iten-Kabarnet-Marigat	To ease and improve road transport.	KENHA	Potholes patching AND Bush Clearing
Marigat - Loruk	Improve access to rural areas.	KENHA	Bush Clearing and Drainage Works
Church Road	Improve rural accessibility.	KUDD	Street Lights, Drainage Works and Paving
	To ease and improve road transport.		Gabion Installation
Society-Saos-Cheberen-Tenges-Kapsoo-Kasoiyoo	Improve access to rural areas.	KERRA	Repatching and Drainage Works

New Projects (MTP 2 Consultations)

The MTP consultations identified the following key issues and proposed the interventions below

Key Issue	Proposed interventions	Indicators	Outcomes
Poor transport, communications and energy infrastructure; Inaccessibility of most areas due to poor roads; Low incomes from farming due to poor input accessibility and output deliveries	Increase the matching grant approach to electricity with the Rural Electrification Authority (REA); Increase the length of all-weather roads Initiate alternative sources of energy such as biogas, solar and wind energy sources;	Length of road tarmacked and murramed; Percentage of households with access to electricity; Number of alternative sources of energy initiated and sustained; Amount of funds set aside by donors and implementers as matching grants for	Improved roads accessibility; Improved access to electricity connections; Enhanced alternative sources of energy initiated and sustained; Less destructions of forests for wood fuel

Key Issue	Proposed interventions	Indicators	Outcomes
	Increase the length of tarmacked roads	electricity connections	
Untapped natural resources; water, solar, wind, geothermal, minerals (diatomite, Ruby, sand, hardcore, bushstones	Undertake feasibility studies to ascertain economic value of identified resources Exploit water falls for electricity generation; Tap geothermal energy at Silale	An electricity generation project initiated; Amount of minerals mined; Value of minerals mined; One geothermal energy project established at Silale	Improved electricity access by residents; Enhanced economic diversification

Proposed Projects (CIDP Consultations)

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Improvement of Urban Roads	Improve quality of life in urban areas	50 km	Design and construct urban roads
Acquisition of Construction Equipment	Reduce the cost of infrastructure development	Dozers, excavators graders and others	Acquisition of Equipment Development of utilization schedule and rules Recruitment and training of technical staff
Mapping and maintenance of transport information	Improve collection and preservation of road information including road reserves	All Infrastructure	Acquisition of mapping equipment Recruitment and training of technical staff
Capacity Development on Road Construction	To empower members of the community to participate in road construction and maintenance	All Wards	Training of members of the community on labour based road construction methods
Development of County Transport Policy	To provide a conducive environment for the development of the local transport sector		Development of policy on road reserves, traffic management, motorised transport (matatu, tuktuk, boda-boda) and non-motorized transport (bikes, footpaths) and street lighting
Development of Transport Terminus in different urban areas	To provide adequate facilities for transport operators to offer their services and for the county to obtain revenue	All Towns	Development of Matatu Termini
Development of Railway Linkage between the southern corridor and LAPPSET	To improve connectivity within the region	Nakuru-Nginyang	Resource Mobilization Design and Construction
Maintenance and Development of Aviation Facilities	To improve air transport	All airstrips in the county	Fencing and securing Repairs and construction of runways and Equiping

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
ICT			
Optic Fibre Connectivity	To enable connectivity and knowledge sharing	Connectivity at every subcounty	Work with partners to connect optic fibre to all sub-county offices, schools, health centres and ICT centres
Establishment of the County Data Centre	To enable delivery of public services through ICT	1 data centre	Identification, procurement and/or Refurbishment of Premises Acquisition of Equipment Capacity Development
Provision of WIFI Connectivity	To enable connectivity and knowledge sharing	WIFI coverage in every urban area	Identification of Partners Facilitation of the process
Establishment of E-government Services	To realize an efficient and effective delivery of services in all departments to the public	Number of services available Availability of county paybill number	Needs Assessment Systems Development and Deployment Capacity Development Enable payment of public services through mobile money services
Establishment of ICT Centres & Incubation Centres	To provide a conducive environment for ICT businesses to thrive		Identification, procurement and/or refurbishment of premises
Promotion and support for locally developed ICT solutions	To encourage the development of the local ICT industry	1 incubator per subcounty	Organize exhibitions to showcase local ICT products Procurement of local ICT solutions
ENERGY			
Accelerate Rural Electrification	To increase the penetration of the electricity grid	All Wards	fast track implementation of the rural electrification master plan to connect all public facilities by 2015.
Eliminate use of kerosene for lighting	To promote clean lighting, preserve household income, reduce indoor air pollution, and improve education among the households of Baringo	All Wards	Develop a household energy policy Support penetration of solar lighting
Support the development of an improved cookstove industry	To develop the household energy sector as a strategic competency in Baringo County	Capture at least 30% of the national household and institutional cooking fuel and stove market	Forge partnerships for technology transfer Encourage local manufacture of improved cookstoves for distribution countrywide Encourage development of pellets and briquetting industry using invasive species
Support the development of	To develop the use of alternative fuels	100 biogas technicians	Training of biogas masons

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
biogas among farmers and slaughterhouses		trained	Educating farmers on the technology Construction of biogas plants at all slaughter houses
Increase use of renewable energy e.g. solar and energy saving devices (e.g. bulbs) in public facilities	To promote the use of renewable energy	All Public Institutions	Replacement of inefficient bulbs with energy saving bulbs Use of solar in street lighting, water pumping and remote facilities where practical

Proposed Roads Projects

Figure 18 below shows the roads that will need to be constructed / upgraded within the county. The legend explains the classification. The county prioritized will be constructed based on the construction. More details will be included in this map when the transport sector plan has been prepared.

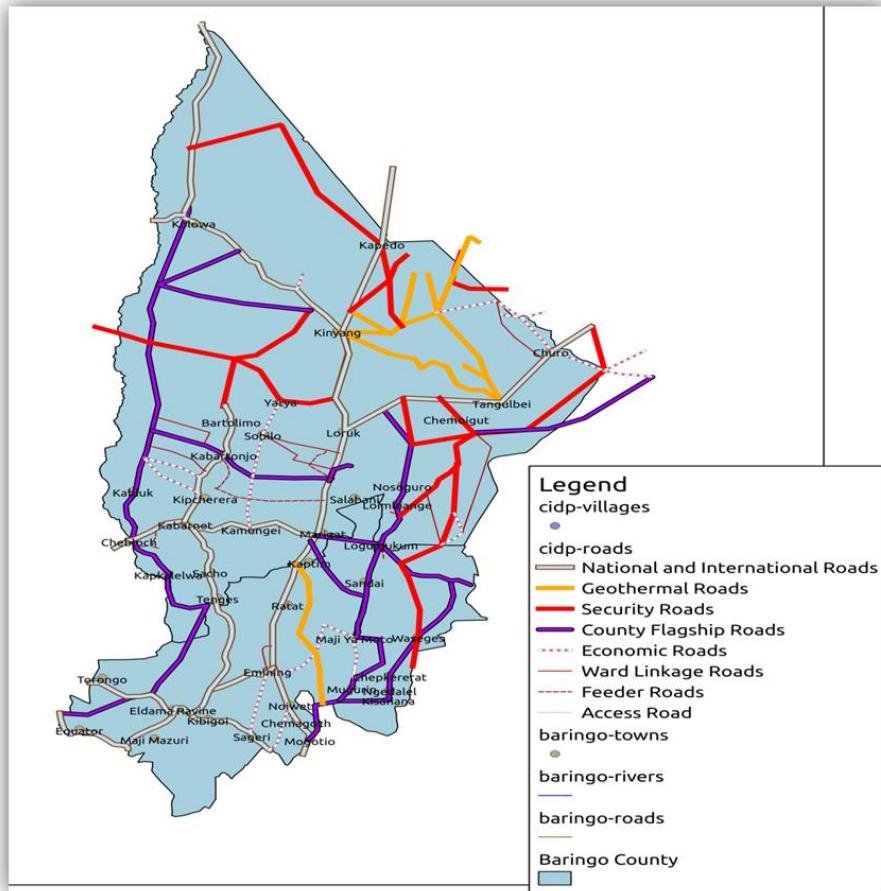


Figure 22: County Flagship, Geothermal and Security Roads

11.5.2. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Care will be taken to minimize degradation of the environment while constructing physical infrastructure. Before implementation, projects/programme will be subjected to EMCA of submitting Environmental audits. The county will address issues of HIV/AIDS by requiring all actors to sensitise their workers on prevention and care.

In the process of developing and maintaining the necessary infrastructure, the county will take due cognizance of the MDGs.

11.6. Environmental Protection Water and Housing Sector

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Environment, water and irrigation and housing and related research and development.

Vision

Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.

Mission

To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development.

County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, the residents will be able to access safe drinking water within a reasonable distance, while the sanitation facilities like sewerage will be constructed to cover the major market centre while encouraging the construction of residential areas outside the main town.

Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government departments	Provision of funds Solicit for funds from donors Supervision for public projects
Water board	Maintain and operate major water projects, and extend water to new consumers.
County Government	Provision of funds Undertaking physical planning to ease the establishment of facilities Formulation of bylaws for sustainable and safe use of the facilities
Local community	Provision of required labour in the project areas Provision of security to road furniture by avoiding vandalism
NEMA	Coordinating environment management issues, promoting the integration of environment concerns into development plans, monitoring and evaluating activities that have an impact on the environment
NGOs/CBOs	Facilitating the implementation of water, agriculture and environmental activities in their jurisdiction

11.6.1. Project and Programme Priorities

Flagship Projects

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
Chemususu Dam	Inadequate water services in E/Ravine town and its environs	Construction of Dam is ongoing. Plan and design treatment works and distribution mains	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; To serve over 15,000 HHs
Ground Catchment Rainwater Harvesting structures	Runoff causing flooding in the downstream areas	Investigate, plan, design and construct a series of ground catchments to conserve runoff from Kelelwa to Lobi and create economic usage	Residents downstream each structure benefit from the conserved water

11.6.2. New Proposals (MTP Consultations)

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
Construction of Water Supplies (Rehabilitation and Expansion)	Inadequate water services caused by dilapidated infrastructure	Carry out rehabilitation and expansion of existing water supplies including metering	Improve water services of existing water supplies
Ground Water Development Programme (Baringo County wide Project)	Inadequate water services coverage. Enhance drought resilience in worst affected areas	Site, drill and equip at least 60 boreholes during the plan period	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Over 5,000 HHs covered in the plan period
Pan/Small Dam Construction (Baringo County wide Project)	Inadequate water services coverage for livestock. Enhance drought resilience in worst affected areas	Investigate, Plan, Design and Construct at least 60 water pans and 20 small dams	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Over 36,000 Livestock and 2,000 HHs covered in the plan period
Rain water Harvesting	Provide water to institutions to	Construct/Procure water harvesting facilities	Provide access to water and sanitation to 350

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
(Roof Catchment to Institution)	improve learning conditions in the County		institutions
Expanded National Irrigation Programme	Develop Irrigation infrastructure in line with National Irrigation Policy	Investigate, Plan, design and construct irrigation facilities	Increase area under irrigation to improve resilience through development of 20 schemes (6,400 Ha)
Baringo Irrigation Development Programme	Identify new potential and develop	Feasibility studies, Plan, design and construct new schemes	Irrigated 1,000 Ha of agricultural potential
Establishment of a county water provision facility	Inadequate water delivery services	Establish a water company to supply water within the county	Improved water governance and support infrastructure rehabilitation
Development of Sanitation and Sewerage Facilities	To improve sanitation in the county	Establish sanitation facilities in all urban and rural areas	Reduced water borne diseases, clean environment
Kapcheluguny Flood Water Harvesting	Develop model drip irrigation infrastructure to utilize flood water harvesting	Design, construct/expand Kapcheluguny pans to serve community greenhouses	Irrigate 25 acres using drip system
Kirandich Dam Phase 2	Inadequate pipe supply system and coverage to match the dam capacity	Replace the current pipe system in Kabarnet Town. Construct pipelines, tanks and pump stations to cover the area between Kabartonjio and Timboiywo.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 30,000 HHs will be reached by 2017
Kabarnet Town Sewerage Plant	Lack of wastewater disposal system in the town	Construct sewer lines and Treatment Works	Increase access to sanitation in urban areas. 10,000 HHs will be connected to sewer system
Ndabibi water supply	Dialpitated and inadequate infrastructure	Improve and expand existing to cover more HHs and improve service delivery	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 80 HHs and their livestock served by 2015
Kollowa Water Supply	Poor access to piped water	Improve and expand existing system to cover more consumers	Improved access to safe drinking water in the market centre
Kimao/Koriema-Patkawanin	Make use of the completed Kimao dam to serve intended purpose	Construct full treatment works and pump station. Construct 150m ³ tank, rising main and distribution lines.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 120 HHs to be served
Perkerra Water Project, Ravine Division	Poor access to piped water	Construction of 1No. 250m ³ masonry tank, gravity mains and distribution mains to cover Toniok, Kipkoriony and Samutek villages.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity;

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
Kabartonjo Water Supply	Old pipelines that require upgrading/expansion, No sewerage system	Expansion/Extension of service lines, Survey & design sewerage system	Increase the water coverage to the consumers. Increase water coverage by serving 2000 additional people & improve sanitation Increase water storage and harvesting capacity
SDA-Oro Bh Water Supply	Inadequate piping system	Extension/Expansion of service lines to reach more HHs	Increase water coverage to Chemeril and its environs
Radat water supply	Inadequate water services and coverage	Improve the intake arrangement, construct additional tanks and distribution system	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity Serve 1200 people and livestock
Kaimoi Water project Ravine Division	Limited access to piped water	Construct intake. Lay gravity mains distribution pipelines and construct 2no.100m3 Masonry tank.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increase water coverage to over 3,000 people
Sacho Soi Water Project Sacho Division	Slow pace of implementation due to low funding levels	Construct 250 m3 tank, complete gravity main and distribution pipelines	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 400 HHs will be served by 2016
Tirngwongwonin water project	Inadequate water services coverage	Laying of main and distribution lines. Construction of 150m3masonry tank.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 2,500 people will be served
Tot-Kolowa Irrigation project Kolowa division	Ongoing (Redcross)	Gravity water supply from Embobut river to serve Marakwet and Pokot	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 200 acres will be under irrigation by 2015.
Yeptos	Good water source with insufficient service lines	Extension of pipelines	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity;

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
Cheberen water supply	Improve existing scheme to serve more people	Rehabilitate and extend the existing water services	Increase water coverage to serve 2,500 people Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 1,200 people and livestock
Chesirimion dam Mondi division	Ongoing (Redcross)	Multipurpose dam – for human livestock and irrigation water demand	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 500 acres under irrigation each from Marakwet and Pokot by 2015
Mumberes Water Supply Project	Ongoing	Construction of water supply: rising main, tanks and distribution system	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 3000 HHs to be served
Kabindaram Water Project	Ongoing	Construction of intake, laying of gravity and distribution mains and tanks	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 4000 HHs to be served
Chemorongion borehole	Inadequate coverage	Extension of distribution lines. Construction of two number water kiosks.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 1500 people to be served
Endao-Loberer/Kampi Ya samaki		Investigate, site and drill 3 boreholes to augment existing boreholes Construct 150m ³ masonry tanks and facilities	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; To serve more than 5,000 people
Kapchepkor	Silted Weir – source, insufficient water source	Intake de-silting/rehabilitation, alternative source	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increase water coverage to serve 1,500 people
Ngenyilel water project Mochongoi Division	Insufficient water coverage due to low funding	Construct pump house; install pumpset, rising main and distribution.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas;

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
		Construct 150m ³ tank.	Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Serve 2,500 people and livestock
Tirimionin	Insufficient water coverage	Embo-Ruto rising main Hooking of power & Electric pump-set	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increase water coverage to serve 1,000 people
Ol-Arabal/Chelaba	Utilize existing water scheme	Rehabilitation and extension of distribution and rising mains. Rehabilitation of three number masonry tanks. Hooking electricity mains to Kiserian and chelaba pumping stations.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas. Increase access to sanitation in rural areas. Increase water storage and harvesting capacity 12,300 people will be served adequately
Bartolimo	Insufficient pipelines	Pipeline extensions	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increase water coverage to serve 1,600 people
Desilting of water pans Baringo County	Diminishing access for livestock watering facilities due to siltation	Desilt at least 2 water pans per year in each of the 6 sub-counties	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increased access to human and livestock water by 2017.
Rehabilitation of boreholes Baringo County	Ensure all boreholes are working to increase drought resilience	Rehabilitate/improve and expand at leased 10 boreholes per year in the County	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increased access to safe water by 20per center cent in 2015.
Kipcherere	Good water source with insufficient service lines	Extension of pipelines	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increase water coverage to serve 2,500 people
Kapkong Water Supply, Sacho Division	Dilapidated infrastructure	Rehabilitate 2 No. leaking tanks; construct sedimentation and coagulation basins,	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas;

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
		Replace 6 No. High Head pump sets and general refurbishment of structures	Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increase the amount of water reaching the consumers.
Seretunin Water Supply Kabarnet Division	Limited access to piped water	Construct silt trap and 2nd intake. Lay additional distribution pipelines	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increase/activate the number of consumer connections from the current 140 to 300 by 2017
Mochongoi Water supply Ravine Division	Limited access to piped water	Construction of 1No. 100m ³ masonry tank, rising mains and distribution network to cover 6km.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity The project requires to supply 100 HHs.
Oinoptich Water Supply Esageri Division	Poor accessibility to piped water	Replacing of 1"Ø to 2"Ø G.I.gravity mains and construct 100 m ³ tank and lay distribution pipelines	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increase access to supply to 150 HHs
Kemtilil Water Supply Ravine Division	Low water yield	Moving the intake upstream 7km to increase yield requirements more 6"Ø pipes and new intake construction.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity Increase access to piped water
Kiplombe Kaplesir Water Supply Esageri Division	Poor accessibility to piped water	Procure various sizes of pipes to cover 8km (Orinie, Muserechi, Kiplombe, Mandina and Chemelil.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity Increase water coverage
Kipsaraman water project	To serve fast growing Divisional HQ, Kipsaraman	Raising main and distributions pipelines Tank Construction	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity Increase water coverage to serve 1,800 people
Kapkokwon water project	Limited access to piped water	Install water meters, chlorine doser, lay distribution lines to serve the community	Increase/activate the number of consumer connections
Pemwai Water supply Kabarnet Division	Limited access to piped water	Install water meters, chlorine doser, lay distribution lines to serve sumeiyon	Increase/activate the number of consumer connections from the current 25 to 300 by 2015

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
Kipkaech Water Supply Kabarnet Division	Limited Source yield and coverage of supply	Install new mains driven submersible pumpset, hooking of electricity, lay rising main and construct 100 m ³ tank and lay distribution pipelines	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity Increase access to supply to 250 HHs
Bartabwa Dam	Poor quality of water from the dam	Construction of treatment works & Pipeline extensions	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity Improve water quality and increase water coverage
Talai Water Supply Kabarnet Division	Limited Source yield and coverage of supply	Install new mains driven submersible pumpset, hooking of electricity, lay rising main and construct 100 m ³ tank and lay distribution pipelines	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity Increase access to 180 HHs
Tenges Water Supply Tenges Division	Limited coverage caused by design horizon	Rehab pipelines, metering, replace old pumpsets and drill new borehole	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity
Timboroa Water Supply Mumberes Division	Inadequate water coverage	Procure, lay raising main and distribution lines of sizes 8" ,5",4",3" and 2" GI and PVC totaling to 18 kms	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity 1870HHs will be served by 2016
Kasskwonet Dam (Kiboino) Salawa Division	Limited access to water supply and lack of water for irrigation	Dam already designed. Construction of dam, treatment works, gravity pipelines, storage tank, distribution pipelines and canals	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity 1500 HHs and 1700 hectares under irrigation
Kapterit water Project	Limited water services for domestic use	Survey and design complete. Awaiting funding	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity 1200 HHs will be served
ERAWASCO	Inadequate pipe supply system, Metering, lab equipment & water billing system.	Replace the current pipe system in Ravine Town. Construct extension pipelines, tanks and install more service metres. Construction	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity ;

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
		of Phase 2 treatment works.	21,000 HHs will be reached by 2017.
Eldama Ravine Sewerage Works	Lack of waste water disposal system in the town	Construct sewer system and Treatment Works	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity 8,000 HHs will be connected to sewer system
Olerai springs water project	Inadequate water coverage	Construct intake weir, gravity main, distribution system and 150m ³ balancing tank.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity 1,200 people
Chemolingot water supply	Inadequate water supply to the growing town	Drill and equip 3rd borehole, pipeline extensions	Improve access to safe water in rural areas. Increase access to sanitation in rural areas. Increase water storage and harvesting capacity 200 HHs will be reached by 2017
Marigat Sewerage Works	Lack of wastewater disposal system in the town	Construct sewerage systems	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; 100 HHs will be connected to sewer system
Marigat water supply	Inadequate water services for the growing town	Investigate, site, drill and equipping of 4 No. boreholes and lay rising mains and distribution lines. Expand treatment works and provide wastewater disposal system	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Expand system to cover 500 HHs
Churo Bh Water Supply	Inadequate water services for the growing market centre	Investigate, Plan and Design new Bh to augment existing scheme	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Expand system to cover 500 HHs
Mogotio water supply	Inadequate water services for the growing town	Investigate Plan and Design new water supply system. Provide wastewater disposal system	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity ; Expand system to cover 500 HHs

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
Chirial dam	Poor Water Coverage	Feasibility study, Survey and design	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity Serve 6500 people and irrigate 150 acres
Muserech pan Esageri division	Lack of accessibility water	Pan already designed. Construction of pan.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity It will serve 120 HHs
Kichingiri B/hole	Lack of access clean water	Drill, equip and construction of water kiosks	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity It will serve 130 HHs
Magonoi, Kapsia Borehole	Lack of access clean water	Drill, equip and construction of water kiosks	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas
Kimose water supply project	Lack of water services	Construct intake arrangement, rising main, 150 m3 tank and distribution mains	3500 people and livestock served
Kipsaa Multi Purpose Dam	Access to safe water for domestic, irrigation and power generation	Planning and design of dam and auxiliary facilities including power generation and irrigation.	Design and Tender documents ready for the project
Molo Sirwet Dam	Inadequate water services for domestic and enhancing food security	Investigate, Plan and Design Dam along Molo River	Design and Tender documents ready for the project
Sasurwo Gravity water project	Accessibility to safe water supply for domestic and irrigation	Construct intake weir & sump, lay gravity main, 150 m3 tank	280 HHs will be served and 50 acres under irrigation
Rossy water project	Inadequate water services	Investigate, plan and design. Construct intake, rising main and distribution to serve Kimng'orom and parts of Eming'	8,500 people to be served
Kibonjos Dam	Access to safe water for domestic, irrigation and power generation	Planning and design. Construction of dam and auxiliary facilities.	4,500 HHs served; 1,500 Acres Irrigated; Power generation.
Kipketum Water Project	Access water for domestic use	Investigate, plan and design project. Construction of intake, rising main and	4,200 people

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
		distribution and tanks	
Construction of water pans	Accessibility to livestock water	Excavate pans Kolowa – 2, Nginyany – 2, Mondi – 2, Tangulbei – 2, Churo - 2	Increased access to livestock water by 15 per cent in 2017.
Kimiren Dam	Poor Water Coverage	Complete design & construction of dam and auxiliary facilities	Increase Water coverage
Soket Water	Access safe water for domestic and livestock	Construction of intake, rising main, tanks and distribution system	12,000 People
Cheraik Gravity water project Ravine division	Accessibility to safe water supply for domestic and irrigation	Construct intake weir & sump, lay gravity main, 100 m3 tank	180 HHs will be served and 10 acres under irrigation
Chumet Gravity scheme	Poor Water Coverage	Feasibility study, design & construction	Increase Water coverage & boost food security
Kokorwonin Borehole water project Esageri division	Access to safe water domestic	Hydro geological survey has been done Drill, equip and construction of water kiosks	200 HHs served
Kapkechir water project	Lack of water services in the area	Investigate, plan and design new dam	To serve 6,000 people
Kamasaba pan Ravine division	Access to safe water for domestic, irrigation	Planning and design. Construction of pan and auxiliary facilities.	500 HHs served; 20 Acres Irrigated
Ngeiwan (Kibolony) Gravity Scheme	Poor Water Coverage	Construction intake, storage tanks & pipeline	Increase Water coverage & boost food security
Tembwee B/Hole Ravine	Lack of access clean water	Drill, equip and construction of water kiosks	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity It will serve 100 HHs
Ketiborok Gravity Scheme	Poor Water Coverage	Construction intake, storage tanks & pipeline	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increase Water coverage & boost food security
Tuikoin/Sinonin water project Ravine Division	Lack of access clean water	Construct intake weir & sump, lay 10 kms gravity main, 2NO.100 m3 tank	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity 300 HHs shall be served

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
Mochongoi Health Centre	Inadequate water services in Mochongoi centre and its environs	Stiting, drilling and equipping. Construction of pump house. Laying of rising main and distribution lines. Construction of 100m3masonry tank. Hooking electricity mains.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity 2,000 people and health centre
Manuare-Ngarie water project	Limited water services	Construct intake weir, 100m ³ tank, rising main and distribution lines. Construct pump house, hooking of electricity and install pumping equipment.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; To serve 3,00 people and livestock
Kakapul shallow well Kolowa Division	Limited access to safe water	Motorize kakapul shallow well, pipeline – 3 km, storage tank – 50 m ³	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity, Increase access to supply to 100 HHs by 2014.
Spring rehabilitation	Limited source yield and coverage of supply	Katupen – pipeline repairs and extension Nangarua – intake and storage Chewarany – intake and pipeline	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increase access to 300 HHs by 2016.
Kesesya Dam	Poor Water Coverage	Feasibility study, design & construction	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increase Water coverage & boost food security.
Sitotwet Water Project		Construct pump house, install pumpset, lay of rising main and distribution lines; Construct 150m ³ tank.	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity 1,250 people to be served
Lobotchun (Sibilo) Pan	Poor Water Coverage	Feasibility study, design and construction	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Increase Water coverage & boost food security
Kaginatia Pan	Poor Water Coverage	Feasibility study, design & construction	Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity;

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
Kimng'orom Regulation Dam	Flow	Flow in Perkerra river fluctuates and affect users downstream	Site already identified. Plan and design dam and auxiliary facilities Increase Water coverage & boost food security Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity; Regulate flow and serve 120,000 people and livestock downstream including Perkerra irrigation scheme
Rehabilitation of water schemes		Disasters such as droughts, floods, displacements and landslides cause a lot suffering	Provide alternative water system in order to help in restoring normalcy by absorbing shocks inflicted by the calamities Improve access to safe water in rural areas; Increase access to sanitation in rural areas; Increase water storage and harvesting capacity 15,000 people anticipated every 2 years
Irrigation Schemes			
Eldume Irrigation scheme	Ongoing phase 2	Lining of the remaining sections of main and submain canals and construction of hydraulic structures	Increase in irrigation acreage by 600 acres
Kapkuikui Irrigation schemes	Completion of phase 1and 2	Lining of main canal and hydraulic structures	Increase irrigation acreage by 200 acres
Kamoskoi Irrigation schemes	Ongoing and 2	Completion of main and sub main pipeline	To supply water to irrigate 1,000 acres
Sandai Irrigation schemes	Ongoing phase 1and 2	Completion of lining of main and sub main canals	Increase irrigation acreage by 800 acres
Barwessa Irrigation scheme	Ongoing phase 1 and 2	Lining of main canal and laterals	Increase irrigation water efficiency and acreage
Lentorok Irrigation scheme	Ongoing	Irrigation headworks	To irrigate 120 acres to cater for 70 HHs
Amaya – Nyalilpich	Ongoing	Survey, Design and construct headworks and mains	New irrigation area
Emining Irrigation scheme	Ongoing	Construction of headworks and auxiliary facilities	350 acres to benefit over 70 HHs
Molo Sirwe irrigation scheme	Ongoing	Construction of headworks and auxiliary facilities	400 acres of new irrigation area
Maji Moto Irrigation scheme	Ongoing	Construction of headworks and auxiliary facilities	250 acres
Ketikwo Irrigation scheme	Ongoing	Investigate, survey and design dam and auxiliary facilities	200 acres

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
Kipkokoi Irrigation scheme	Ongoing	Investigate, survey and design dam and auxiliary facilities	300 acres
Ng'enyin Irrigation scheme	Ongoing	Rehabilitate and lining of main canal	240 acres
Siriewo Irrigation Scheme	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and construction of dam and auxiliary facilities	New irrigation area
Tangulbei irrigation scheme	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and construction of dam and auxiliary facilities	New irrigation area
Ponpon Irrigation scheme	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and construction of dam and auxiliary facilities	New irrigation area
Oighon – Korossi Irrigation scheme	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and construction of Headworks and auxiliary facilities	New irrigation area
Barpello Irrigation scheme	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and construction of Headworks and auxiliary facilities	New irrigation area
Emboses (Tirioko) Irrigation scheme	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and construction of Headworks and auxiliary facilities	New irrigation area
Kolewon irrigation scheme	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and construction of Headworks and auxiliary facilities	New irrigation area
Rebeko Irrigation scheme	New	Survey and Design and construction of Headworks and pipeline with sprinler system	New irrigation area
Metipmoso Irrigation scheme	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and construction of Headworks and auxiliary facilities	100 HHs
Kapkelelwa Irrigation scheme	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and construction of Headworks and pipeline	60 HHs
Cheraik Irrigation scheme	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and construction of Headworks and auxiliary facilities	100 acres to be irrigated
Aawei Irrigation scheme	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and	200 acres to be irrigated

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
		construction of Headworks and auxiliary facilities	
Kicherere/Chebarsiat Irrigation scheme	New	Investigate, survey and design dam and auxiliary facilities	450 acres
Endao Irrigation scheme	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and construction of Headworks and auxiliary facilities	150 acres
Natan Irrigation scheme	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and construction	500 acres
Equator (Mogotio)	New	Investigate, Survey and Design and construction	500 acres
Kabiyet/Benonin	Inadequate water supply	Construction of 5 No tanks and 8 km of pipelines	Improved access to safe water in rural areas
Barpello Gravity Scheme	Inadequate water supply	Construction of intake, gravity mains, tanks and distribution	Improve access to the underserved area
Chepkanget intake water supply	Inadequate water supply Bokorin/Riwo	Construction of intake, gravity, tanks and pipelines	Improve access to the underserved area
Awii Water Project	Augmentation water supply	Intake gravity mains and distributions	Expand access to rural community
Tekeldet water project	Inadequate water supply	Provide water supply facilities to serve community.	Improve access to safe water supply
Kokwototo water supply	Present system inadequate	Expand the distribution system and improve scheme	Improve access to water by consumers
Chepkalacha borehole	Present system inadequate	Expand the distribution system and improve scheme	Improve access to water by consumers
Kapropita spring expansion	The spring is not fully utilized	Construct more storage facilities and pipelines	Increase the quantity of water available
Narosura water supply	Existing system has been outstripped by demand	Construct additional storage and pipelines including new distribution system	Increase access to safe water for the community
Kibanger water project	Inadequate distribution sytem	Pipelaying to reach intended consumers	Increase access to piped water
Nyoger gravity system	Project not complete	Pipelaying to reach intended consumers	Increase access to piped water
Kapkiyai gravity water project	Silting of intake and broken pipes	Re-design and construct the intake and rehabilitate/expand distribution	Make the water supply serve intended purpose

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
Kibiriokwonin Water supply extensions	Inadequate distribution systems	Expansion of pipeline coverage	Increase the HHs using piped water
Akorian borehole water supply	Inadequate storage and distribution	Pipelaying and construction of tanks	Increase the amount of water available
Soke Water Project	Inadequate water supply	Construction of intake, gravity mains, tanks and distribution	Improve access to the underserved area
Kipkitur Water Project	Inadequate water supply	Construction of intake, rising mains, tanks and distribution	Improve access to the underserved area
Kisanana Water Supply	Inadequate water source for Kisanana center	Drill and equip new borehole to augment existing scheme. Rehabilitate existing scheme	Increase the quantity of water available to consumers
Makutano – Maji Mazuri Water supply	Inadequate water provision to the community	Construction/augmentation and rehabilitation of water supplies to serve the community	Community served by piped system
Mumberes Small Dam	Inadequate water services in Mumberes	IPD and Construct dam and auxiliary facilities including pipelines, storage tanks and distribution	Community served by piped system
Upper Chemususu water supply systems	Inadequate water services in Upper Chemususu dam	IPD and Construct water supplies to include pipelines, storage tanks and distribution in Ibobor, Kapsigot, Engunguny and Bikwen	Community served by piped system
Koiser/Ayatya Dam	Inadequate water supply in the area	IPD and Construct dam and auxiliary facilities including pipelines, storage tanks and distribution	Community served by piped system
Kuikui Water Supply	Rehabilitation/ upgrading of water scheme	Pipelaying anf construction of masonry tanks	Increase access to piped water
Tirenwo water supply	Rehabilitation/ upgrading of water scheme	Improve intake and expansion of distribution system	Increase quantity of water reaching consumers
Tebelekwo Bh	Borehole not fully utilized	Improve the borehole infrastructure to include piping to community	Increase number of consumers accessing water
Nakurtakwei extension	Chemususu pipeline does not serve Nakurtakwei area	Construct tank and distribution system	Access to safe drinking water by the community
Silonga BH water supply	Point source	Pipelaying and costruction of additional tanks	Community get water closer to their HHs

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
Nasinya BH water supply	Point source	Pipelaying and costruction of additional tanks	Community get water closer to their HHs
Maoi 3 BH	Augment Maoi systems	Drill, equip and construct tanks and distribution to serve Junction and Eldume	Access to safe drinking water by the community
Irrigation Schemes			
Mosuro irrigation scheme	Structures loose a lot of water	Lining and wxpansion of system	Increase acreage under irrigation
Rugus Irrigation Scheme	Inadequate water reaching farm	Expansion of existing infrastructure	Increase acreage under irrigation
Embosos Irrigation scheme	Expand scheme	Investigate, plan and design scheme	Increase acreage under irrigation
Chuine/Mbechot irriogation scheme	Expand the community schemes	Investigate, plan and design scheme	Increase acreage under irrigation
Kiserian Irrigation scheme	Improve the existing scheme	Expansion of the existing infrastructure	Increase acreage under irrigation
Endao irrigation scheme	Inadequate water reaching farm	Protection of headworks, transmission system lining	Increase acreage under irrigation
Salabani irrigation scheme	Improve existing scheme	Investigate, plan and design scheme	Increase acreage under irrigation
Mukuyuni irrigation scheme	New irrigation scheme	Investgate, plan and design scheme	Increase acreage under irrigation
Nyalilpich Irrigation scheme	Proposed scheme	Investgate, plan and design scheme	Increase acreage under irrigation
Desiliting of dams	Increased surface water supply	Investgate, plan and design scheme	Excavation
Chesongo Borehole	Lack of clean water for consumption and irrigation	Investigate, plan and design scheme	Increased surface water supply and increased acreage under irrigation
Ng'usuria Water Scheme	Lack of clean water for consumption and irrigation	Investgate, plan and design scheme	Increased surface water supply and increased acreage under irrigation
Kipsoit Water Scheme	Lack of clean water for consumption and irrigation	Investgate, plan and design scheme	Increased surface water supply and increased acreage under irrigation
Sossion Dam	Lack of clean water for consumption and irrigation	Investgate, plan and design scheme	Increased surface water supply and increased acreage under irrigation
Kibunder Dam	Lack of clean water for consumption and irrigation	Investgate, plan and design scheme	Increased surface water supply and increased acreage under irrigation

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
Kiplewel Water Scheme	Lack of clean water for consumption and irrigation	Investigate, plan and design scheme	Increased surface water supply and increased acreage under irrigation
Cheraik Dam	Lack of clean water for consumption and irrigation	Investigate, plan and design scheme	Increased surface water supply and increased acreage under irrigation
Desiliting of pans	Increased surface water supply	Investigate, plan and design scheme	Excavation
Environmental Projects			
Protection of water springs	Increased underground water supply		Planting of trees, grass
Construction of model tree nursery one per sub-county	Increased availability of tree seedlings for planting and serve as demonstration site for farmers	Sub Counties	Establishment of model tree nurseries
Development of dump sites	To secure the dump sites and manage solid waste	Sub counties	Rehabilitation and fencing of all dumpsites
Soil erosion control	To protect the soils	Countywide	Construction of check dams, gabions, terraces and ground cover
Improved Charcoal production	To improve the efficiency and sustainability of charcoal production		
Control and management of invasive species Prosopis juliflora	To reclaim land from prosopis juliflora invasive weed	Marigat Sub county	Use of improved eco friendly and sustainable technology
Green Schools Programme	Educate pupils and students on tree planting and waste management		Tree planting within schools School cleanup Segregation of waste Establishment of green clubs
Agroforestry and Reafforestation Programme	To increase forest cover	Annual increase in forest cover by 1% from 33% to 38%	Requiring all land owners to have trees in at least 10% of their land Support commercial afforestation
Forest Products Value Addition Programme	To develop the sustainable use of forest products	Increase in proportion of income from sustainable forestry products	Develop the sustainable development and utilization of forest products e.g. Aloe products as well as furniture and handicrafts from bamboo for income generation
Urban and Highway Beautification Programme	To plant trees that make Baringo more beautiful	Beautification of all towns and major highways in the county	Select the signature species of each town Tree planting in all plots and along the roads

Priorities for MTP	Key issue/Challenge	Proposed intervention	Outcome /Impact indicators
			Development of Kibute Dam Recreation Park
Housing			
Development of sites and services schemes at existing urban areas	Encourage landowners To build decent houses and to surrender part of their land for development	30 schemes with at least 100 plot each	Negotiating for land Zoning and planning Building access roads Water and sanitation
Private sector Housing Partnership programme	Encourage private developers to participate in housing development	1000 standard housing units	Development of housing cooperatives Partnering with locals and encouraging housing developments. Compiling and publishing data in the country Provision of incentives e.g land rates Partnering with NHC to build houses with county government.
Appropriate Building Technology programme	Advocate use of cost effective construction technologies e.g hydro-form	I Appropriate Building Technology Centre (ABT) with I hydro-form Machine in each sub-county	Promoting and funding Research on development of low cost and locally available building materials and techniques Dissemination of knowledge and equipping available polytechnics Provision of equipment Encouraging the locals to build decent houses with decent homes with at least 40m2.
Security of public lands and facilities	Safeguarding public land and ensuring there is space for utilities and future expansion in residential areas	100 % of all public land	Recovery of Government houses, Liaising with NLC to recover illegally alienated land Surveying, securing title and fencing of land for public facilities Securing way leaves and riparian reserves
Repair and maintenance of government houses	To bring GOK houses to good habitable state	100% of GOK houses to be repaired	Routine maintenance Major refurbishment Fencing of GOK housing estates

11.6.3. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector addresses the social needs of the community through provision of basic social facilities. It will try to ensure clean water is available to every household and for livestock. The sector also employs a number of youths in casual labour thus mainstreaming youth agenda and issues. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment since most of the projects have an impact on the environment.

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

The General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA) Sector comprises of eight sub-sectors namely: Regional Development Authorities; Labour; Trade; East Africa Community (EAC); Tourism; Industrialization; Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI); and Productivity Centre of Kenya (PCK).

Vision:

A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development.

Mission

To promote, co-ordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programs for a rapidly industrializing economy.

County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county will strive to improve trade and industry sub sectors in order to reduce poverty. The measures that will be employed to realize this objective include: proper utilization of resources in a sustainable manner with special emphasis put on conservation of forests, development of agro based industries, like milk and meat processing, to increase employment and income generating activities, advocating for efficient rural finance and credit supply system for small scale farmers and improvement of the governance. Security will be increased for trading, industrial development and tourism to take place. At the same time, efforts will be focused on maintenance, improvement and expansion of the infrastructure that is essential for the sector to thrive. All these efforts will contribute greatly to the uplifting of the socio-economic status of the county's inhabitants. Increased power supply will also lead to emergence of small industries and the resultant income generating and employment opportunities.

Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Trade, Tourism, Industrialization, Labour Departments and Regional Development Authorities,	Establishment of infrastructure and policy formulations for the sector
Land Department	Registration of land adjudication sections and settlement schemes, issuance of title deeds and certificates of lease.
SACCOs, Micro-finance institutions, Banks	Provision of credit facilities for small scale industries and farmers for improving their inputs
Private sector	Establishment of industries

11.7.1. Projects/Programmes

On-going projects/programmes

a) Flagship projects

Name of Project	Location	Description of Activities	Status Implementation
Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) (Fresh Produce Markets)	Kabartonjo, Eldama Ravine, Mogotio	Building of market shades and stalls	Ongoing
CIPC Projects	Kabarnet	Building of Jua Kali Shades	Complete

b) Other Projects

Trade and Industry

Project Name: Division/Location/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Business management skills development Countywide	Equip traders with modern business management skills; Provide traders with an opportunity to network; Increase their capacity to take risks;	Train 100 traders every year	Identify training needs; Develop training programs; Train traders; Evaluate training curriculum; Work together with other service providers; Emphasize cost sharing;
Business counseling Countywide	Educate and inform entrepreneurs on new emerging markets.	To counsel 500 traders annually up to 2017 until	Offer counseling service to micro and small scale enterprises.
Joint Loan Board Countywide	Promote the growth of business in the county; Create employment opportunities; Promote availability of goods and services; Future upcoming entrepreneurs to graduate for commercial banks MFI loans.	To finance 80 traders annually by Kshs1.05m i.e. Kshs 7.35 m Currently it has disbursed a total of Kshs. 26, 325,000.00 to 1,271 beneficiaries	Finance micro and small scale enterprises Encourage PPP

Export Promotion Countywide	Increase the market for domestic product; Enhance the competitiveness of export products; Take advantage of the opportunities; Expand the market for local products; Add value to the export products.	Increase farm produce for international markets by 100% by 2017 26 sensitization meetings held	To promote exports through provision of information; Identifying products with export potentials; Assist in product development and marketing; Sensitization of the business community on opportunities provided by AGRA, Cotonou agreement and Comesa.
Industrial promotion Countywide	Attract both local and foreign investors	26 sensitization meetings held	Identification of potential projects evaluating the projects and sensitizing the local community

Stalled projects/programmes

There are no stalled projects. This scenario can be attributed to the success of devolved funds projects implementations such as the CDF Fund

Outstanding Project Proposals

There are no outstanding projects proposals. This is because the projects proposals from the last Development Plans which were not implemented have been included as new projects proposals in the County Development Profile

New Projects (MTP Consultations

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes
		Short Term	Medium Term		
Untapped tourism potential Lack of industries	Inadequate promotion of tourism scenery and destinations in the county; Insufficient supply of tourists Hotels and hospitality services	Keep inventory and document all potential tourists sites; Categorize tourists sites into eco-tourism, sports-tourism, cultural-tourism and general tourism zones	Open up new tourists sites; Brand and market all the tourists sites that have been inventorized and documented	Number of tourists sites in the inventory;; documented and branded; Number of tourists who visit the tourists sites in the county every year; campaigns undertaken per year; Number of tourists programs initiated through PPP	Well documented and branded tourists sites; Increased tourists visits; Increased awareness on tourism importance; Enhanced PPP engagements in tourism

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes
		Short Term	Medium Term		
Employment creation	Inadequate skills; Low literacy levels; Inadequate sports potential exploitation; Use of child labour	Encourage Public Private Partnerships to construct sports training facilities	Initiate vocational training colleges; Create recreational and talent academies in every sub county in the county; Establishment of talent school especially athletics; Construct standard stadiums; Establish affordable training camps and gyms	Increased skilled labor; Increased literacy levels; Unemployment rates in the county; Amounts of incomes for households; Number of talent academies established; Number of PPP initiated training facilities; Number of talent schools and stadiums established	Increase in skilled labor in the county; Enhanced literacy levels; Reduced unemployment rates; Improved incomes for households; Increased talent harnessing
	Insufficient information on the available employment opportunities in all sectors; Lack of an inventory of youth, their qualifications and potential career advancement opportunities; Insufficient post-secondary school training facilities	Institute an updated inventory of available employment opportunities in all sectors; Train youth on emerging employment trends for easy adaptation to emerging employment opportunities; Ensure 100% transition rates to secondary and post-secondary colleges	Establishment training facility/college for labor	Number of training centres/colleges established; An inventory established on employment opportunities and youths and their qualifications; One labor college established; % of school transition rates	Improved engagement of youth after Secondary schools; Updated inventory on employment opportunities ; Increased information access on unemployment

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes
		Short Term	Medium Term		
Saving, Investment and Export	Inadequate access to capital as collateral	Enhanced and improved government credit facilities such as the Women		Number of groups benefitting from the enterprise funds; Number of new business enterprises initiated from the Funds each year; Amount of funds disbursed for these enterprise funds	Improved economic capacities; Improved economic returns
	Insufficient Information Technology access; Inadequate access to Financial Institutions; Poor infrastructure (Roads, Airstrips and phone networks); Insufficient access to markets; Low levels of savings and investments in the county; Insufficient exports of produce from the county	Strengthen Public Private Partnerships; Enhance the marketing capacity of farmers; Educate and facilitate farmers to meet marketing standards and tariffs; Create County website; Construct storage facilities/cooling plants for fresh produce	Enhancing existing finance institutions Rehabilitate airstrips at Kabarnet and Kinyach	Number of ICT centres established; Number of airstrips rehabilitated and maintained; Value of produce reaching market; Number of SACCOs/banking outlets established; Number of people making savings; Volume of savings in the county; Volume of exports; County website established, maintained and updated; Amount of updated market information available to farmers; Number of banking systems established	Increased ICT access; Enhanced exposure to international markets; Enhanced value of produce reaching markets; Improved access to financial services; Enhanced saving and investment culture; Improved volume of exports; Improved communication and interaction for best practices sharing; Enhanced access to market information;

11.7.2. Proposed Projects (CIDP Subcounty Consultations)

Project Name	Objectives	Description of activities
Development of the Tourism Sector Plan and Site Management Plans for all key tourism facilities	To provide guidance for the development of the tourism sector	Baseline Survey Participatory Action Planning Validation and Implementation
Development of Niche Products and Services	To strengthen the Baringo tourism product	Development of niche products e.g. birdwatching Capacity Building Activities
Asset Preservation and Conservation	To develop game parks and reserves and other assets for the tourism sector	Securing the land Fencing Purchase of Equipment Conservation and protection of wildlife
Capacity Development	To develop adequate capacity to support the tourism sector in the region	Training Equipping Facilities Recruitment of Staff
Expansion of the Tourist Information Centre at Mogotio	To establish a significant tourist destination that will attract visitors to the rest of the county	Design Construction Equipping
Establishment of Touristic Monuments and Cultural Development Centres in each sub county	To establish a significant tourist destination that will attract visitors to the rest of the county	Design Construction Equipping
Acquisition of Courtesy Buses	To facilitate visits by tourists to the county	Purchases of buses
County Branding	To develop the image of the county as a progressive home and attractive destination	Profiling the county Generation Media Campaigns
Livelihood Projects	To reduce human wildlife conflict and ensure proceeds of tourism trickle to communities	
Promotion and Development of Tourism Facilities	To increase the number of tourist in the county	Eldama Ravine 1. Chemosusu Visitor Recreation Centre and Nature

Project Name	Objectives	Description of activities
		<p>Trails</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Eldama-Kursalal Nature Trails 3. Tugumoi Migratory Bird Observatory Flyway 4. Equator Bird Flyway and Support Services 5. Development of County Camps at Chemorgong, Kapkut, Esageri Forest and Sagat <p>South Baringo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lake Bogoria National Reserve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Infrastructure Development b. Signage and Safety Measures c. Review of Management Plan and Policy Document 2. Conservancy Establishment and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chuine Conservancy b. Proposed Arabal Mukutani Conservancy and Corridor c. Marigat Group Ranch Conservancy Development d. Kimalel-Sabor Group Ranch Conservancy Development e. Ng'enyin Community Conservancy Area 3. Lake Baringo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Development of Lake Management Plan b. Establishment of Safety and Navigation Structures c. Development of Water Sports and Sport Fishing d. Establishment of Inland Community Livelihood Enterprises e. Camp sites and picnic sites 4. Development of Ruko Conservancy

Project Name	Objectives	Description of activities
		<p>5. Development of Meisori Ilchamus Cultural Centre and Ostrich Farm</p> <p>6. Karau Campsite</p> <p>Tiati</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening of the Samburu-Baringo Tourist Circuit/Corridor <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Churo visitor monitoring centre b. Peace Initiative Activities c. Development of a linkage facility with Laikipia, Samburu and Turkana d. LAPPSET 2. Development of Conservancies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kaptuya Conservancy including the establishment of KWS post b. Nachurur/Amaya Conservancy and Cultural Centre c. Mukutani-Ruko conservancy and corridor d. Kositei ecotourism centre and nature trails e. Development of Lomechan cave, Ostrich Farm and campsite 3. Establishment of Reserves <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Silale Game Reserve b. Lokis Game Reserve c. Cheparuas / Natan Conservancy d. Paka/Korosi Conservancy e. Mt Tiati Kamurio Geopark 4. Promotion of Home stay & Tourist Facility Development <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lake Kamnarok Game Reserve <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Development Planning and Implementation <p>Baringo North</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lake Kamnarok Game Reserve <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Development Planning and Implementation

Project Name	Objectives	Description of activities
		<p>2. Conservancy / Corridor Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kaborion Conservancy b. Chepkirong Bartum Conservancies c. Rorob Lingok d. Forest Sites: Katimok, Saimo, Kasok e. Ecolodges Tourist Resorts and County Camps <p>3. Promotion of Scenic Sites Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Simot Water Falls b. Nuregoi Hill c. Saimo Athletics Training Camp <p>4. Development and Promotion of Palaeontology Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Museums b. Field Study and Research Centres c. Protection of Fossil Sites <p>5. Development of home stay tourism</p> <p>6. Cultural Centres</p> <p>Baringo Central</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County Campsites Geoparks a. Kipng'ochoch b. Kaprepo c. Morop Tarambas d. Kirdam e. Pemwai Forest <p>2. Seguton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Governors Camp and Geopark <p>3. County Hilltops, Geoparks and Gorges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kipsacho b. Cheptuino c. Development of nature trails and provision

Project Name	Objectives	Description of activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of safety measures at Cheploch Gorge 4. Promotion and development of nature trails 5. Development and promotion of rural lodges and campsites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ng'etmoi Sports Camp 6. County Communication (Radio) Towers and Masts Mogotio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of eco tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Kabarbama range (b) Erong sanctuary (c) Net bon maji moto (d) Terebkororom (e) Arus (f) Curio shops and campsites <p>Countywide Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youth and Women Enterprises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Curio shops and handicrafts workshop b. Tourism Service Providers c. Guides and Porters d. Arthistes 2. Development of Viewpoints and Rest points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lake Bogoria Kapulio Flamingo lookout b. Ng'iniot Kabarnet Kiboino Road c. Katip Kituro d. Ng'in-ng'in Sirwa e. Kapkut Tugumoi f. Ling'ok Cliff g. Kipng'ochoch h. Equator Numberes 3. Tourism Signage

Project Name	Objectives	Description of activities
Construction / Upgrading of 2 markets at major trading centress	Improved quality and hygiene and increased market access.	Construction of new markets or Expansion and equipping of existing markets to modern levels
Joint Trade Loans Programme in the whole county	Provide affordable finance for small scale enterprises. Provide business management skills to entrepreneurs.	Issuing of loans to micro and small scale enterprises. Training of entrepreneurs on business management
Producer Groups	Creation and facilitation of at least 40 “Producer Business Groups”(PBGs)	Partnership Building Mobilization Capacity Building
Joint PPP Investment in 2 Value Addition Factories per county through BIC with local cooperatives / investors	Promote industrial development, job creation and value addition	Preparation of feasibility documents Investment Startup and Operation
Development of Minerals Resource Map	Develop an accurate resource profile of the county	Study Review Publication

11.7.3. Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector will ensure that environmental issues are considered in all business and industry ventures. Issues of HIV/AIDS will also be integrated in programmes especially those involving foreign tourists whose cultures may not conform to the acceptable county morals. On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to integrate HIV/AIDS curriculum in trainings for traders on entrepreneur skills.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment including protection of water catchment areas that are found near industries. Sensitization on the need to conserve the environment to promote sustainable development will also be pursued.

This sector will, endeavor to mainstream cross cutting issues in all its activities. These issues include youth, gender, disabled and orphans by incorporating in programmes being implemented. The sector will also provide members of vulnerable groups with employment opportunities whenever possible.

11.8. Health Sector

The Health Sector comprises of Ministries of Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation, Research and Development sub-Sectors.

Vision

An efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan.

Mission

To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all Kenyans.

County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector is mandated to provide, coordinate and promote the development proper health care. The County Development stakeholders will give emphasis to review, revise and establish a sustainable health management information system, provide adequate, affordable, quality basic health, including supplies and equipment, improve the cost revenue sharing, improve performance of Community Health Workers (CHW's) and provide physical infrastructure in the hospital, health centers and dispensaries. Rehabilitation of existing health facilities will also be done. Health service management by posting competent and skilled staff at all levels of service delivery.

Role of Stakeholders

Stake Holder	Role
Government Departments	Funding; Staffing ; Provision of drugs and equipments; provides the relevant policy development
Development Partners	Provides financial support for various; Programmes within the sector;
Households, parents and communities	Resource mobilization and Management of the sector programmes at all levels of care
Community	Participate in preventive medical activities and programmes and cost share in curative medical services
FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services
Private Sector	Supplement government efforts in provision and improving access to health services
KEMSA	Procure and supply medical supplies. Replenishment of stocks of medical supplies in public health facilities.

11.8.1. Project and Programme Priorities

(a) Flagship Project ongoing

Name of Project	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bartabwa Health Centre-Model	Deliver Health Services to the community	2000 people	MCH/Building women and men wards/Incinerator/gate/Kitchen
Mochongoi Health Centre-Model	Deliver Health Services to the community	2000 people	MCH/Building women and men wards/Incenerator/gate/Kitchen

(b)On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/ Sub-county/ Constituency	Description of Activities
Marigat - DMOH Office Completion	Completions of remaining works
Kabarnet Male and Amenity Wards	Construction
Marigat Paediatric ward	Construction
Baringo North - Theatre	Construction to start in January 2014
County Health Offices	Construction to start in January 2014
East Pokot Theatre - Chemolingot	Construction
Eldama Ravine Rain Water Harvesting	construction
Upgrade Mogotio Dispensary to Sub-County Hospital	Construction
Kabarnet Mortuary - 48 bodies chamber and Structure	Construction
East Pokot (Churo) - maternity ward	To start in January 2014
Baringo North (Kuikui H. Centre)	To start in January 2014
Eldama Ravine (Mortuary Coolers)	To start in January 2014
Rehabilitation of Sewerage and Lagoon at Kabarnet.	To start in January 2014
Upgrading dispensaries to offer laboratory services 2 dispensaries per ward	To start in January 2014

Project Name	Description of Activities
Location/ Sub-county/ Constituency	
Casualty Unit ongoing 2 Sub-Counties	To start in January 2014
Construction/ Upgrading of Dispensaries at Ksh. 2.26 Million per Ward	To start in January 2014
Vehicles purchase - 7 vehicles	4 Ambulances and 3 utility vehicles

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Renovation of all health facilities	Improve the health facilities.	All the health facilities in the county.	Repairs and painting.
Construction of Model Health centre	Improve access to health care	Five new facilities	Construction and expansion of health facilities
Construction of Dispensaries in the county	Bring health services nearer to people	10 dispensaries in every Sub County completed	Construction works

11.8.2. On-going Projects and Programmes: National Hospital Insurance Fund

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Replacement of membership manila cards with magnetic stripe photo cards (All Sub counties)	To reduce recurrent costs of yearly renewals and improve on the speed of claim reimbursements	All NHIF members and their dependants	Photo collections, registration and updating of members particulars and those of their dependants
Connecting of accredited health service providers in the county to NHIF office. (Kabarnet, Edama Ravine, Nogotio, Kabartonjo and Marigat)	To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of payment of benefits to member/health provides	To pay all submitted claims that within 14 working days	Procurement of card readers; training of staff; Networking of the offices to the fund.
Increasing the coverage of NHIF insurance cover among the informal sector (All Sub counties)	To encourage the public to empress social health insurances system	All Kenyans of 18 years and above but in formal employment	Mounting registrations; campaigns in the county; Advertising through the print media and radio with the widest coverage within the county.

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Increase the number health services providers in the underserved areas of the county that meet the minimum NHIF accreditation criteria	Health centre with inpatient facilities	To increase point of service to NHIF contributors; To improve accessibility of health services	Mounting awareness campaigns

ii. New Projects (MTP 2 Consultations)

The MTP consultations identified health as an important priority and proposed various interventions whose expected outcome is a healthy Population and a Health county

Key Issue	Proposed interventions	Indicators
Lack of facilities & equipments	Upgrade one hospital to a county referral hospital; Expand bed capacity and build more wards at Kabarnet Sub County hospital; Establish a regional transfusion centre; Construct one public health laboratory	Under five mortality rate reduced; No. Maternal Mortality rate reduced; Skilled Attendant at birth; Children under 1 year fully immunized; HIV prevalence rate; Patients on ARVs;
	Upgrade 6 hospitals to a sub -County hospital; Hospitals - Eldama Ravine, Marigat, Emiring, Chemolingot, Kabartonjo, Tenges.	Proportion of inpatients with malaria; No. of Health Facilities; Upgraded to Sub -County Referral level; No. of new staff recruited; No. of dispensaries upgraded; % increase of people accessing water
Inefficient distribution & inadequate Medical supplies	Strengthen and equip referral facilities/ systems Procure seven ambulances. Establish 60 community units in the county.	Availability of ambulance and equipments in the health facilities
Improve access to health facilities	Procure one integrated mobile clinic services vehicle. For East Pokot Sub County	Accessability of health facilities in remote areas of the county on time and distance.
Poor emergency Preparedness and response	Completion of existing infrastructures and equipment of Health facilities;	Preparedness and readiness to attend to emergencies

Key Issue	Proposed interventions	Indicators
	Replace all asbestos roofs for health facilities. Complete Kipnai Dispensary, Chemolingot Ward and theatre, Marigat Maternity Ward, Kabartonjo X-ray department. Kituro health centre, Tilingwa dispensary, Eldama ravine Mortuary, Nakoko, Kadokoi, Katungura, Chepkalacha, Mugurin dispensary, Kipsogon, Chemoinoi, Muchongoi, Sibilo.	
High HIV/AIDS prevalence	Recruit additional Staff as per the cadres required To be deployed as required throughout the county;	The rate of prevalence in the county
Under-staffing, inadequate referral facilities Facilities are insufficiently equipped Lack of casualty unit in each of the existing health facility Lack of an emergency unit each of the four district hospitals	All Health workers to be trained; to upgrade their skills/ Inservice training. University trainings etc. Procurement of New equipments for the staff / Built casualty and Emergency units in the health facilities	Number of skilled staff deployed in the health sector/ Modern equipments installed in the health facilities.
IV services lacking severely	Continuous training of staff / Upgrading of skills to all cadres; To be deployed as required throughout the county;	Number of staff that upgrade their skills and deployed
Inadequate Human Resource Development	Employment and deployment of support staff. Appraisal and promotion of staff according to duration of service. Training of supervisors on appraisal systems. Promote staff who have stagnated for over 3 years; Review and harmonize salaries. Provide insurance covers to staff. Provide hardship and extraneous allowance Improve remuneration for staff Establish of a county central supply store at Kabarnet.	Number of staff employed and deployed. Number of staff trained and promoted Number of staff promoted/ Salary structures harmonized/other emoluments worked on.
Inefficient distribution & inadequate Medical supplies	Establish a county pool system. Establish a county supply store for Drugs, Vaccines (Cold Chain), Non-pharmaceutical equipments, reagents and	Medical supplies store established to store vaccines/ Lorry for distribution procured.

Key Issue	Proposed interventions	Indicators
	chemicals Procure one Lorry. Procure seven utility vehicles.	
Inefficient transport system	Procure vehicles for transportation and logistics This interventions to target schools, market centers , villages	Number of vehicles procured for logistics.
Poor community Environmental Health	Scaling up Latrine coverage by 20% All 6 Sub County headquarters	Percentage of latrine coverage
Poor Urban Sanitation	Develop sewerage system at Eldama Ravine, Marigat, Emingi, Chemolingot, Kabartonjo, Tenges health facilities	Sewerage systems established in medical facilities
Poor Solid Waste Management	Improve solid waste management: - construct 10 incinerators in hospitals at Kabarnet	10 incinerators established in the health facilities.
Poor Solid Waste Management	Construct a pathological incinerator for the county referral hospital at Eldama Ravine, Marigat, Mogotio, Chemolingot, Kabartonjo, Kabarnet towns	Number of pathological incinerators constructed in the health facilities.
Poor Solid Waste Management	Identify and develop dump-sites in the sub-counties at Eldama Ravine, Marigat, Mogotio, Chemolingot, Kabartonjo, Kabarnet.	Number of dumpsites established in the county
Poor disease response by the medics	Set aside sub-county Outbreak Response funds for Disease Outbreak Management Unit at Kabarnet	Funds for disease outbreak response established in the budgets.
Poor Keeping of disease data	Establish a county data base centre	Disease databank for the county established

11.8.3. Proposed Projects/ Programmes: Health Services

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Completion and equipping of all stalled and Continuing Health Facilities in all Constituencies in the County	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Completed Health facilities	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility.
Upgrade	Enhance the capacity of hospitals in the	MTC upgraded	Resource mobilization, Design, Construct and

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Medical Training Center at Baringo County Referral	county with ready supply of medical staff. Bring medical services closer to the people.		Equip
Upgrading the current level 3 sub-County hospitals to level 4: Marigat, Chemolingot, Tangulbei, Ng'orong'o, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine and Kabartojo	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	7 level IV hospitals (Sub-County hospitals)	Resource mobilization, design, construction, staffing and operationalisation
Support Kaptimbor to be a specialist maternity hospital	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Complete maternity units established and equipped	Resource mobilization, design, construction, staffing and operationalization
Upgrade 12 level II Health Centres to level III health Facilities - 2 per Sub County	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	12 level III hospitals	Construction, Repairs, equipping and staffing of the facilities to merit upgrade.
Upgrade of 4 level I dispensaries to level II health facility per ward	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	24 level II hospitals (Health Centres)	Construction, Repairs, equipping and staffing of the facilities to merit upgrade.
Construction of level I health facilities (Dispensary) Countywide.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	45 level I hospitals	Construction, Repairs, equipping and staffing of the facilities to merit upgrade.
Promote specialists in at least 2 hospitals for Ophthalmology, trauma/orthopedic and Mental areas/alcohol centre	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community		
Improve immunization coverage - countywide	Increase coverage to 85% - national target	Countywide	Undertaking yearly NID campaigns in worst areas
Scale up Community health strategies/activities	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	2 units per sub-County	Supporting running of the units
Roll down of CLTS	Improvement of sanitation	Countywide	Sanitation facilities and capacity activities within

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	and health care for the community		households/community levels
Support nutritional activities	Improve nutritional status among key populations	Countywide	Support Nutritional activities
Seek/facilitate title deeds acquisition for all health facilities	Improve planning and order in all facilities	Countywide	PDP plans and title deeds acquisitions
Acquire 7 more ambulances	Improve ambulatory services	7 hospitals	Procurement of 7 ambulances services and management
Construction of staff houses	Improve services delivery	All hospitals and selected health centres	Construction, Repairs, equipping and maintenance of the facilities to merit upgrade.
Establish Pathology incinerators	Improve disposals	In 10 hospitals	Constrution and maintenance
Health data management	Improve data storage and use	In all level 3 to 5	Set up and run
Road Safety Programme			Creation of awareness on road safety for PSV drivers and motor bike operators

11.8.4. Cross-cutting issues

While addressing health issues in the health facilities, gender will be considered. Efforts will be put in place to capture data well to inform planning and policy. In both county and sub county hospitals, youth friendly centers will be introduced and both the youth and other patients encouraged to undergo VCT. Husbands will be encouraged to accompany their spouses to the PMTCT through introducing male friendly services. Environmental conservations methods and cleanliness will be intertwined with other health related courses inducted to members of general public, this, will reduce malaria related cases. The above strategies will ensure that the following MDGs are achieved; reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat the spread of HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and ensure environmental sustainability.

11.9. Social Protection Culture and Recreation

This sector at the County level is represented by sub sectors such as, Gender, Children and Social development, special programmes; youth affairs and sports and related research and Development.

Vision

Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans.

Mission

To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups and areas.

11.9.1. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

There have been various efforts to enhance the community capacities for self reliance and greater participation by all in the development process of the county. This has been done through community mobilizations as supporting community based development programmes with particular emphasis on women, children, older persons, youth, physically challenged persons, the poor, internally displaced persons and other disadvantaged groups. CDF, YEDF, WEDF, special fund for PSWD/PWDs, OPCT and Children Funds has played a critical role in empowering youth, women, PSWD/PWDs, Older persons (65 and above) and children. Constituency HIV/AIDS Fund has also supported HIV/AIDS control interventions in the county. Other interventions on drought preparedness, mitigation against drought effects, provision of relief food and reconstruction will be scaled up.

Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Enable a good environment for political, social and economic development
Micro Finance institutions	Provide credit facilities
Development Partners	resource mobilization
CSOs	Supplement the government effort in providing sourcing and mobilizing resources
Private sector	Provide local resources
Community	Participate in local development projects
NACADA	Drug abuse awareness campaign
World Vision, Christian Fund, Action Aid- (NGO's)	Provision of text books and physical facilities to schools, support children from poor families with fees and uniforms (child sponsorship)
Social Services Department	Mobilize communities to form groups to address their local problems, provide training to groups registered by the department, avail grants to groups and persons with disability, elderly, loans to women, mitigate against FGM/SGBV, enhance 30% affirmative rule in dev., employment, committees, entrench the Disability Act 2003 .
Sport Department/ Youth Office	Coordinate sporting activities, provide advice on sports related matters, and tap the local sporting talents and coordination of youth affairs.

11.9.2. Projects and Programmes

On-going Project/Programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Enterprise Development fund Sub County scheme	Empower youth groups start/upgrade their enterprises	All registered youth groups in the County	Provides loans of minimum of Ksh.50,000 to youth groups to run their enterprises
Youth Enterprises Development Funds Financial intermediary scheme	Empower individual youth/Youth groups to start/ upgrade their enterprises	All the youths in the county	Youth apply for the loan as per the financial intermediary regulations the amount of the loan is up to a maximum of Kshs.500,000
Youth Polytechnic training programmes	Equip youth with technical knowledge /skills	All youths in the county interested in technical fields	Youths enroll with youth polytechnic for a two year training on variety of technical fields
Children right awareness campaign	To create an awareness on children right protection in the County	Harmful cultural practices Child protection and care Child maintenances and custody Children in conflict with the law	Public meeting in the County organized at location, sub-county To address higher institution of leaning and leader forum on child rights.
Children events	Support the participation of children in children national events in the county	Organize participation of children in children National events that include Day of African child World orphans day Breast feeding week World day against child labour Worlds play day Universal children day	The children events to be done at sub-county level.
County Children Assembly	Children representative in the County to Assembly twice a year.	44 children that form the Assembly, assemble twice a year for discussion on children issues.	Twice in year children representatives assemble at County level for a County children Assembly.
Children desk	Every police station to have a functional children desk.	All police stations in the County	Children desk facilities, personnel
Volunteer children officer	Every location in the County to have at least one volunteer children officer.	All location in the County	Recruitment and training of volunteer children officer (VC0's)
Charitable children institutions	To register new charitable children	Register 4 new charitable institution	Registration procedures and regulations of CCI's

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	institutions. To inspect charitable children institution.	Inspect all the existing and new charitable children institutions	to be followed. Area advisory committees to recommend registration and the sections
Care and protection of children	County support to orphans and vulnerable children, children with disability, children living in street children of imprisoned mothers	Orphans and vulnerable children Children with disability Children hung in street. Children of imprisoned mother	County support for care and protection of children.
County child protection network	Establishment of the county child protection network	All stakeholders in children issues in the county	Identification of stakeholders Stakeholders forum
Area Advisory Council	Operationalisation of localional area advisory councils at district area advisory council.	All location All sub-counties	Line ministries members, FBO's, CBO's and Business community members to be engaged to form area advisory councils

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Youth Enterprise Fund	Creates jobs Reduce idleness/drug abuse/crime. Provide capital for investment. Spur youth creativity. Create interest in youth on financial institutions.	Youth groups. Youth aged between 18-35 years.	Advance loans to qualified youth groups(Max Kshs 50,000) Advance loans to qualified individual or groups by engaged banks and financial intermediaries.
Youth Empowerment Centres (county wide)	To equip the youth with information relevant to their day today activities and engagement. To provide policy and development information such as vision 2030, MDGs, youth policy and so on.	Youth aged between 15-35 years.	To provide training on specific and identified areas.

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Women Enterprise Development Fund/Flagship project/county wide	To provide capital to women & women groups to expand their projects	3000 women and women groups	Revolving loan schemes to individual and well performing women groups./Can be replicated by the county government and its supporting partners
PWSD -CT Program/Flagship project/countywide	To provide grants/stipend to persons with severe disability as a source of livelihood.	140x6 sub-counties=840 persons	Grant to severely disabled persons/Can be replicated by the county government and its supporting partners as the clients are more than the national government is supporting –over 3,000 needy cases
Orphan and Vulnerable Children funds	To provide the orphaned and vulnerable children with a source of livelihood.	3,000 households	Grant to the orphaned and vulnerable children.
Cash transfer for the Older persons (65 yrs and above) /Flagship project/county wide	To provide the elderly persons with a source of livelihood.	4,500 persons	Grant to the elderly persons./ Can be replicated by the county government and its partners as demand is higher than the national government can provide
Grants to Community initiatives/county wide	To supplement community initiatives 7 serve as model groups	Well performing groups- 48 groups county wide	Grants to well performing groups selected randomly across the county
Formation of Gender working committee/sub-counties and county	To assist in mitigating FGM/SGBV & entrenching 30% rule	The whole community	Structure to assist in mainstreaming Gender issues in the community
Formation of Disability working committees/sub-county & county	To assist in mitigating & entrenching disability issues	The whole community	Structure to assist in mainstreaming disability issues.
Training & supervision/county wide	To capacity build communities	The whole community	To train individuals, groups, and communities on various group dynamics 7 government policies
Construction of dining hall and general refurbishment at CCSP Marigat	To facilitate training	Trainers/community	To construct hall and refurbish roof of other buildings

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Construction of sub-county Gender and Social Dev. Offices at Marigat, East Pokot, Baringo North and Mogotio	To house the department staff so as to serve wananchi	Department staff / community	To construct offices
Refurbishment of houses, road repair, rain water harvesting at Kabarnet V/R Centre	To serve the trainees/staff/clients	Trainees/staff/clients	To refurbish, repair road and rain water harvesting
Purchase IT equipments	To digitalize services in the various dept. offices	Staff/clients	To purchase IT equipments.

11.9.3. New Projects (MPT 2 Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions	
		Short term	Medium term
Culture	Retrogressive cultural practices	Campaigns to take children to school Organize exchange programmes for youths to share ideas Identify and promote talents and artists. Organize cultural events Sensitize the communities against retrogressive cultures	Allocate funds for these activities.
Youth/Empowerment	Lack of skills/ entrepreneurship spirit amongst youths	Develop youth polytechnics; Enhance Youth enterprise Fund	One youth polytechnic per division

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions	
		Short term	Medium term
Children	Child Abuse and Neglect	<p>Employ more staff to implement the children's Act Conduct lobbying and advocacy against child abuse and neglect;</p> <p>Enforce the children rights bill</p>	<p>Strengthen volunteer systems at the county level. One rescue centre per Sub County.</p> <p>Allocate funds for these programmes</p>
Gender Mainstreaming	Gender discrimination in accessing & controlling of resources	<p>Establish rescue centres in the county deploy gender officers to all Sub Counties;</p> <p>Enforcement of gender Employ more staff;</p> <p>Train opinion leaders;</p> <p>Encourage women participation in leadership positions</p> <p>Organise women through registration of groups;</p> <p>Enhance Women enterprise laws;</p> <p>Implement policy of a third rule of women inclusion in all committees</p>	<p>Allocate funds for these programmes</p>
Youth Empowerment	Lack of youth friendly centres	<p>establish youth friendly centers - sports facilities, rehabilitation centres, youth empowerment centres;</p> <p>Establish mentorship programmes;</p>	<p>allocate funds for registration and trainings</p> <p>3 training camps</p>

Project name and location	Objectives	Targets	Descriptions of activities
Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions	
		Short term	Medium term
		Advocacy and lobbying for youth issues;	
Disabilities/PLWHs	Discrimination against the disable, children, the aged and PLWHAs.	Make all institutions friendly to the physically challenged persons at all levels; Support the physically challenged with necessary tools and equipments; Establish youth friendly VCT centres; Enhance Social protection for the aged and vulnerable; Establish homes for children, the old, disable and other vulnerable groups.	Rehabilitation centre in each sub county; Allocate funds for these programmes; Enhance cash transfer funds Establish 6 youth friendly VCT centre in the county – each Sub Count;
Rescue centre	Child abuse	To establish a rescue centre at Marigat by 2015 to be able to accommodate 100 rescued children	Fully functional child rescue centre
Juvenile system	Ease access to justice	To establish a child protection unit at every police station in the county	Child acces to jstice
Acquire land for 1 Children home/rescue centre in every sub-county	Child abuse	Set aside land in every constituency for establishment of children home /rescue centre	Fully functional rescue centre

Establishment of cultural Centres	To preserve and conserve community's cultural heritage ,tourist attraction and acts as a repository to cultural materials	15 cultural centres	Renovation of illchamus manyattas and increasing the number from 2 to 3 – estimated to cost Sh200,000 cost Sh200,000 Building of guest houses similar to the Manyattas With complete suits and a restaurant. Initial stage construct three will cost an estimated kshs 500,000 each. Totaling 1,500,000. A curio shop at a cost of 500,000 Installation of electricity Sh35,000 Equipping the centre with furniture at accost of Sh100,000 Completion and repair of carpark, toilets and fencing of the compound Sh500,000
Lembus cultural centre Located in Eldama Ravine	To preserve and conserve community's cultural heritage ,tourist attraction and acts as a repository to cultural materials	Lembus community and environs	Building of guest houses similar to the cultural homes With complete suits and a restaurant. initial stage construct three will cost an estimated kshs 500,000 each. Totaling 1,500,000. Curio shops at initial cost of kshs 500,000 Botanical garden fencing and getting seedlings at a cost of kshs 200,000 Gallery renovation kshs 2000,000
Turuturu cultural centre Located in Baringo North , kerio valley	To preserve and conserve community's cultural heritage ,tourist attraction and acts as a repository to cultural materials	Arnor community and its environs	Curio shop at kshs 1,500,000 3 Guest houses at accost of kshs 1,500,000 Gallery kshs 2,000,000
Tugen cultural centre Located	To preserve and conserve community's cultural heritage,tourist attraction and acts as a repository to cultural materials	Tugen community and its residents	A gallery of kshs 2,000,000 A curio shop kshs 1,500,000. Guest house 1,500,000

Pokot cultural centre	To preserve and conserve community's cultural heritage ,tourist attraction and acts as a repository to cultural materials	Pokot community and its environs	3 Guest house at accost of kshs 1,500,000 totalling to 1,500,000 Curio shop at a cost of 1, 500,000 Gallery renovation and standardizing kshs 2,000,000
Endorois cultural centre		Tugen and Endorois community and its environs	Curio shop kshs1, 500,000 Gallery kshs 2,000,000 Guest house 1,500,000
Conservation and preservation of cultural sites Loruk komolion - Marigat Kipsaraman Ororin – Baringo north BaringoTulwongoi-Eldama -ravine Benongoi –Sirwa cultural high court Sigoro clay –Koibatek Kabicha-Bogoria Kolowa Memorial	Conservation of cultural site and marketing for tourist destination and documentation	For future generation and present community at large.	Fencing Building resting sites and shades for guests Documentation of site and posting to website

11.9.4. Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The proposed projects in the sector has an overall goal of alleviating poverty through various strategies such as drought management, community driven development support to local development, promotion of cultural tourism, youth and women enterprises funds, youth polytechnics.

Through cultural centres, youth empowerment centres, sports activities and conflict management efforts, the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of Special Programmes. HIV and AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

There are efforts in the county to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as the youth, people with disability, women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects.

The sectors interventions targets national disasters such as floods, drought and HIV and AIDS through ALRMP 11 programmes.

11.10. Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS)

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Immigration and Registration of Persons; Home Affairs; Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs; Provincial Administration and Internal security; State Law Office; Judiciary; Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission; Kenya National Audit Office; Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, Directorate of Public Prosecution, National Police service Commission and related research and Development. Others are Commission for Implementation of the Constitution; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions; Gender and Equality Commission; Office of the Registrar of Political Parties; Witnesses Protection Agency and Independent Policing Oversight Authority.

Vision

A Secure, Just, Cohesive, Democratic, Accountable, Transparent and Conducive Environment for a Competitive and Prosperous County.

Mission

To ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic and secure environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens, for the achievement of socioeconomic and political development

County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county will ensure that there is an enabling environment in the county that will encourage economic growth and poverty reduction. One of the most important issues to be addressed during the period is security. In this regard, the police and provincial Administration will ensure that there is no disruption of peace and rampant cattle rustling are curtailed. On the other hand, the prisons and probation Departments will Endeavour to rehabilitate convicted offenders so that they positively integrate into the community.

Role of the Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Roles
Provincial Administration	Law enforcement, arresting offenders, mobilization the public, chair various development committee meetings.
Police Department	Law enforcement, arresting and prosecution offenders.
Judiciary	Listen and determine cases of people accused of breaking the law.
Prison Department	Keep in custody those convicted or remanded by a court of law, and rehabilitate inmates with a view of making them better citizens.

Stakeholders	Roles
Probation Department	Giving information to courts regarding offenders, assisting youths to discard anti-social behaviours, assisting youths to acquire social skills that enhance their self image, ensure that those placed under probation adhere to the provision of the probation.
Registration of Persons.	Registration of Kenyans who have attained the age of 18 years or above by issuing them with the national
Civil Registration Department	Register births and deaths that occur in the Sub County and keep statistics on the same. Publicize the importance of civil registration in development planning.

11.10.1. Projects and Programmes

Ongoing projects and programmes

a. Flagship Projects

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Deputy County Commissioners office at Mogotio Sub County	Create a working environment for the officers to deliver better services.	One complete unit of administration block	Build complete units of offices
Deputy County Commissioners office at Baringo South Sub County	Create a working environment for the officers to deliver better services.	One complete unit of administration block	Build complete units of offices

b. Other projects:

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Children's advisory committee countywide	Put in place mechanism for dealing with issues pertaining to children	To re-activate Sub Countys/divisions committee to make them responsible to children issue in terms of care and protection	Train area advisory committee at division and location level
Baseline survey on OVC	Establish the number of OVC in the County for planning purpose	Complete the survey on OVC	Data collection analysis documentation and dissemination
Awareness creating and advocacy by children right	Inform the public on children rights to gather their support in addressing children in need of special protection (CNSP)	Undertake activity in all divisions through the plan period	Conduct seminars. Use community leader and public functions to create awareness; Empower children know and understand their rights
Building Administration Police Post at Chepkesin	To beefed up security and stem cattle rustling between Baringo North Sub County and East Pokot	Office and residential housing for the officers.	Building and equipping the offices

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Electricity Installation at Loruk Police Station	Make working environment for the officers comfortable		Instalation and wiring of the offices and residential housing
Construction of Police Station at Chemolingot	To beef up security for the county residents	Office and residential housing for the officers.	Building and equipping the offices and residents for the officers

New Projects (MTP Consultations)

The MTP consultations identified security as a priority area that needed urgent attention.

Key Issue	Proposed interventions	Indicators	Outcomes
Cattle rustling	<p>Short term Encourage free basic education including adult education;</p> <p>More security officers to be posted to the county;</p> <p>Better equipment to the security agencies;</p> <p>Embrace community policing;</p> <p>Introduce hotspot reporting centres;</p> <p>Motor vehicles for security forces</p> <p>Medium term</p> <p>Build more Security posts stations;</p> <p>Construct Security roads in the county;</p> <p>Introduce technology in tracking bandits;</p> <p>Establish a police division in each Sub County; & a police station at each administrative location;</p> <p>Allocate funds for community policing;</p> <p>Housing at Mochongoi, Makutani in kinyang; and at each DO offices;</p> <p>Rehabilitate existing houses at Kabarnet, Loruk & Kinyach;</p> <p>Timely disbursement of funds;</p> <p>Forensic laboratory the county.</p>	<p>Rates of crime;</p> <p>Number of bandits arrested;</p> <p>Number of security officer deployed in the county;</p> <p>Equipments assigned to the security forces.;</p> <p>Community policing committee in place;</p> <p>Hotspot centeres</p>	<p>Lower number of criminals arrested;</p> <p>Establish more police divisions and stations;</p> <p>Enhance community policing;</p> <p>Provide proper housing for police officers;</p> <p>Available funds for capacity building;</p> <p>Established Forensic laboratory at the county level and sub- labs at the divisional level;</p> <p>Purchase dmotor vehicles;</p> <p>Install ICT in offices</p>
Access to Justice	<p>Short Term</p> <p>Allocate funds for establishments of state law office</p>	Amount of funds allocated to law and order	<p>High court established;</p> <p>State law office established in the</p>

Key Issue	Proposed interventions	Indicators	Outcomes
	Long Term Establish state law offices at the county level; DPP to have a prosecutor in each court; Have a high court at the county and sub-ordinate courts in each Sub County Establish mobile courts; Enhance the use of Alternative Dispute Resolutions; Provide adequate staff and transport facilities to each court;	department; Establishment of conflict resolution committee;	county; More security personnel deployed to the county;
Weak aftercare and Victim support services	Provide after care support for released offenders (reintegration); Mainstreaming the concerns of the victims; Decentralize services to the Sub Counties and staffing; Setting up of location case committees Counselling and compensation to victims; Enhance community service orders. Allocate funds to these activities	Amount of fund allocated	
Correctional services	Expansion of correctional services to the Sub County level; Upgrade the main prison to remand all offenders; Improve housing for prisons warders; Enhance security at the prisons e.g. install CCTV and stable power; Employ more staff; Encourage community involvement in supervision and rehabilitation of offenders; Increase funding for social investigation; Establish rehabilitation centres; Empower offenders with skills; Allocate funds to these activities		
Corruption and governance	Establish an Ethics and Anti-Corruption office at the county level; Set up community anti-corruption committees; Establishment of Administration of Justice office at the county;		
Illicit brews consumption	Increase the number of security personnel	Amounts of illicit brews captured Number of security	Amounts of illicit brews captured Number of security personnel deployed

Key Issue	Proposed interventions	Indicators	Outcomes
		personnel deployed	
Social-cultural practices	Initiate alternative rites of passage to alleviate FGM	Number of reported cases of FGM Number of alternative rites of passage held each year	Number of reported cases of FGM Number of alternative rites of passage held each year
Land related conflicts/cases	Speed and fairly dispense of land related cases	Number of households possessing title deeds	Number of households possessing title deeds

11.10.2. Proposed Projects

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of one magistrate court per sub county	To provide accessible judicial services to the residents of Baringo	6 magistrate's courts	Design, construction, gazettement, equip and staffing
Construction of Chief's Office	To provide accessible administration services	12 Chief's offices	Design, construction, equip and staffing
Construction of AP and regular police post	To provide accessible security services	12 police and AP posts	Design, construction, equip and staffing

11.10.3. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In collaboration 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 OVC from the impact of HIV/AIDS menace. The state has duty to provide access to protection and basic services, including legal aid and alternative care mechanisms to children within a human rights framework.

The sector will work closely with other stakeholders on efforts to improve on the quality of life through mainstreaming HIV and AIDS issues in their operations, engaging in behavior change communication, protection of rights and access to justice for infected people and others. The government has established HIV and AIDS control units in all ministries and departments. However effective function of these units requires full support and facilitation in terms of equipping them with necessary physical and human resources and efficient coordination. The strategies of the sector will help to achieve the targets of MDG goal 6 which aims to combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

11.11. Finance and Economic Planning

Sector Vision and mission

Vision

A leading sector in legislation, public policy formulation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.

Mission

Provide overall leadership and policy direction in resource mobilisation, management and accountability for quality public service delivery.

Situation Analysis

The presence of sub-county treasury and planning units sets ground for utilization of County Government resources. Operational financial institutions and devolved funds e.g. Youth and Women Funds, CDF are critical in realizing funding mechanisms. Existing planning and financial legislations e.g County Government Act 2012 and County Govt Public Finance Management Transition Act 2013 will guide the implementation of the Plan.

Inadequate public participation in planning and implementation require strengthening. Weak linkage between development planning and budgetary allocation will also be addressed. Establishment of economic and budget forum, harnessing public private partnership,public participation will go along way in realizing the county vision

Role of Stakeholders

Name of Stakeholders	Roles
County government departments-finance, planning, public service	Provide leadership in resource mobilization, programme planning and implementation
County assembly and county executive	Promoting quality policy, legislation, checks and controls
Donors and international community	Addressing and supporting county government efforts in development
Private sector	Harness community initiatives and social investments
Civil societies and public benefit organizations	Build governance and institutional capacity at grassroots
Research and learning institutions	Training, research and documentation
Local communities	To help in Identifying Community empowerment and development of project proposals
National government	Assist in the development of policy, budgetary allocations, planning guidelines and implementation of financial regulations

11.11.1. Issues, Causes and proposed interventions in the Sub Sector

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Proposed Intervention
Planning and development	Inadequate community involvement in the planning process	Poor representation of the community Low levels of awareness on planning processes among the communities	To ensure participatory and inclusive planning processes	To have operational communication /consultation platforms at various administrative levels	Establishment of communication/consultation platforms down to the village level Community participation in programme/project management
	Poor collaboration among various development agents	Poor reference to existing plans Disjointed funding and implementation frameworks	To ensure harmony and linkages between existing plans, funding and programme implementation	Consolidation of county development plans and their periodic reviews(integrate, spatial, sectoral and town plans)	Establishment of development coordination units at county and lower administrative levels
Finance	Inadequate revenue collection and budget allocations	Limited sources of revenue. Unexploited revenue sources inefficiencies in revenue collection and expenditure	To maximise on revenue collection and balanced budget allocation	To explore new sources of revenue To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in county revenue collection and expenditure	Legislations governing the management of county finances Implementation and enforcement of existing county financial legislations

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Proposed Intervention
	Delays in disbursement of funds at county and national levels	Bureaucratic financial processes and requirements	To offer timely and efficient county financial services	Constant consultation and communication by relevant stakeholders	Development of a service charter Review of existing legislations to ease the disbursement process Adoption on technology in financial management Decentralization of county treasuries to the sub-counties
	Inadequate capacity to handle budgeting process	Inexperience on transitional provisions	To have focused budget and budget processes	To have competent personnel to handle budgeting processes	Capacity building of staff Adhering to the budget process timelines and legislations
	Lengthy tendering, purchasing and supply chain	Complex procurement procedures	Enhance efficiency in supply chain management	To offer timely procurement services	Review of existing procurement legislations. Functional procurement plans by various entities. Adoption on technology in supply chain management.

Ongoing projects

Programme/Project Name	Location /Sub-County / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community empowerment-through CEISP	County wide	Increase efficiency and developmental impact of devolved funds	% increase and growth of annual revenue	Increasing public participation and voice of the poorest members of the local communities
East Pokot and Marigat Sub County Information and Documentation Centres	East Pokot and Marigat sub counties	To strength planning unit and community empowerment	Two operational Information and Documentation Centers	Construction, equipping, stocking, staffing and community capacity building

New projects

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location /Level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Sources of Funds
Public Participation	2	Countywide	To entrench public participation in county governance	30 wards	Quarterly ward fora Dissemination of planning and policy documents Quarterly county bulletins	County government and Donors
Resource Mobilisation	1	County	Increase county revenue for programmes and projects	85B	Investments fora Resource mapping Donor liaison Trade fairs Public Private Partnerships	County Government
Planning units	5	County wide	To ensure harmony and linkages between existing plans, funding and programme implementation	1 sub county 30 wards	Plan annual reviews Cross sectors main streaming Establish offices at ward levels staffing at ward levels	Donors and County Government
Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS)	3	County wide	To enhance efficient financial services	sub counties	Establish treasuries Equipping Staffing	County Government
Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Unit	1	Sub Counties	Tracking programme and project results/trends	Sub Counties	Capacity building Feasibility studies Field Visits Reporting Purchase of six four wheel vehicles	Donors and County Government
Community	6	Countywide	Increase efficiency and	wards	Capacity building on the	Donors and county

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location /Level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Sources of Funds
empowerment			development impact of devolved funds		local communities Community access to information development projects	government
Procurement of ICT materials, infrastructure and equipment	3	Countywide	To increase efficiency in service delivery To create a platform for service delivery	County HQ Subcounties and Wards	Purchase of ICT materials	County Goverment GOK

Chapter Twelve

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

12.1. 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 three, is given as Appendix II.

12.2. Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

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.

Baringo County will put in place a County Monitoring and Evaluation system to serve the needs of the County Government, while complementing 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 M&E impact /performance indicators is presented in below.

Health Sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSH)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Completion and equipping of all stalled and Continuing Health Facilities in all Constituencies in the County(42)	260M	2013-2017	No. of Fully operational health facilities	Site visiting Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	Stalled
Upgrade Medical Training Center at Baringo County Referral	70M	2013-2017	An upgraded MTC	Site visiting Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	New
Establishment of sub-county hospitals by Development and upgrading of the level two III hospitals to level IV specialist hospitals in each Sub-County	500M	2013-2017	No. of level iv hospitals	Site visiting Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	New
Upgrade of level II Health Centres to level III health Facilities(Sub-district). 2 per sub county	600M	2013-2017	No. of level iii Hospitals	Site visiting Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	New
Upgrade of 2 level I dispensaries to level II health facility per ward	2.4 B	2013-2017	No. of level hospitals per ward	Site visiting Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	New
Construction of 1 level I health facility (Dispensary) per Ward.	1.5B	2013-2017	No. of dispensaries constructed	Site Visits Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	New
Construction of modern public toilets in major towns	48M	2013-2017	No. of modern public toilets	Site visits Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt., Donors	Proposed/New
Supply of drugs and vaccines to 182 health facilities	1.2B	2013-2017	No.of health centres supplied	Store ledger	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt,national government,donors	Ongoing
Construction/Expansion of mortuary per Sub-County and cemetery	192M	2013-2017	No. of mortuaries No of cemeteries	Site visits Reports	BCG	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt., Donors	New/Ongoing

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSH)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Livestock Upgrading Program	200M	2013-2017	No. of Livestock program in place No. of upgraded livestock Increased milk and meat production No. of research conducted	Reports Site visits	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	New
Milk processing plant 50,000 litres per day	200M	2013-2017	Processing plant constructed	Completion certificate	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt.National government and Donors	New
Disease control and clinical services	100M	2013-2017	No. of livestock vaccinated No.of trainings held No.of livestock accessing cattle dips	Reports, Site visits	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.Partners	New/Ongoing
Hides and skins improvement and leather development	10M	2013-2017	No. of trainings held	Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo,donors	New
Cattle branding	20 M	2013-2017	No. of animals branded	Reports	County Govt. of Baringo	County Govt,	Ongoing
Construction of livestock yard	6M	2013-2017	No. of yards constructed	Completion Certificate	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. of Baringo	New
Construction of one international slaughter houses	240M	2013-2017	No. of slaughter house constructed	Completion certificate	CGB	CGB,Partner , National government	New
Construction and rehabilitation of 46 slaughter houses	400M	2013-2017	No. of slaughter houses constructed and rehabilitated,	Completion certificate	CGB	CGB,Partner,	New/Ongoing
Establishment of Fish Farming	100M	2013-2017	No. of fish ponds established No. of pans and dams stocked. No.of trainings held	Site visiting Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSH)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Revival of 43 stalled Cattle dips and operationalisation of existing ones	8.6M	2013-2017	No. of cattle dips in operation	Site visiting Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	Stalled
Construction of 1 new cattle dip per ward.	27M	2013-2017	No. of cattle dips per ward constructed.	Site visiting Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	New
BeeKeeping/Farming project	200M	2013-2017	No. of trainings held and beehives installed	Site visiting	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	New
Expansion and Establishment of Irrigation Schemes	1.2B	2013-2017	Increased food production	Site visiting Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	New
Provision of farm inputs	500M	2013-2017	No. of farmers accessing the inputs	Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	New
Promotion of the Cooperative movement	1.5B	2013-2017	No. of cooperatives form, No of trainings held, No of cooperative doing value addition	Site visiting Reports	County Govt. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	New
Construction of meat Processing Plant at Kimalel in Marigat	100M	2013-2017	Meat processing factory	Site visiting Reports	County Government of. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt.	New
Construction to Completion of a Tannery at Mogotio	50M	2013-2013	Hides and Skins processing	Site visits Reports	County Government of. Baringo	County Government of. Baringo	Ongoing
Construction of 3 Cereal Stores at Mogotio, Mochongoi and Kabartonio	150M	2013-2017	Number of cereal stores constructed	Site visits	County Government of. Baringo	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt	New
Fresh produce cooler facility	100M	2013-2017	No of coolers purchased	Delivery notes	CGB	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt,Partners	New
Green houses and	60M	2013-2017	No.of green houses	Reports and	CGB	County Govt. Of	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSH)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
demonstrations (horticulture)			purchased, No of farmers trained	site visits		Baringo National Govt,Partners	
Water-harvesting for food security projects.	40M	2013-2017	No. of water pans constructed No.of trainings held	Completion certificate and site visits	CGB	County Govt. Of Baringo National Govt,Partners	Ongoing
Orphan crops development programme	5M	2013-2017	No of groups benefited	Reports	CGB	CGB and partners	New
NjaaMarufuku Kenya-county wide	15M	2013-2017	No of groups funded, No of training held	Reports and field visits	CGB	CGB and partners	Ongoing
Cotton production-ASAL; Salawa, Sacho, Kimose and Tenges	10M	2013-2017	No of trainings held, acreage under cultivation	Reports, field visits	CGB	CGB and partners	Ongoing/New
Traditional high value crops seed development- ASAL	10M	2013-2017	No of trainings held, acreage under cultivation	Reports, field visits	CGB	CGB and partners	New
Enhance Research-Extension- Farmer Linkages	200M	2013-2017	No of research held	Reports	CGB	CGB,National Govt. and partners	Ongoing
Construction of Livestock Sales Yards at Marigat, Kolowa, Salawa, Kinyach, Kaptara, Kasitet, Amaya, Tangulbei, Kapcholoi, Emining, Kibotany, Kaben	28M	2013-2017	14 livestock yards	Site visit	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New

Education Sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction of 372 ECDE Centres in primary schools in Baringo County	850 M	2013-2017	Number of ECDE centres constructed primary schools	Conduct site visits/Reports	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo/ donors/ GOK	New and ongoing
Construction of 4 new ECDE Centres per sub county	360 M	2013-2017	120 new ECDE schools	Conduct site visits/Reports	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo/donors	New
Construction of 3 and Upgrading of 12 youth polytechnics in the county	450M	2013-2017	15 Youth Polytechnic	Conduct site visits/Reports	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo/donors	New
Construction of 1 Community Resource Centre per ward	300M	2013-2017	No of resource centres established,	Conduct site visits/Reports	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo/donors	New
Establishment of one Integrated Special school per sub county/ Constituency	180M	2013-2017	6 (Six) Integrated Schools	site visits/Reports	County Government of Baringo/ National Government.	County Government of Baringo/donors	New
Setting up a County Bursary, Scholarship Fund	250M	2013-2017	Bursary/Scholarship fund Established	Conduct site visits/Reports	County Government of Baringo/National Government	County Government of Baringo/donors	New
Construction of 24 primary school classrooms/ infrastructure per ward in Baringo county	1.1B	2013-2017	720 Classrooms	Conduct site visits/Reports	County Government of Baringo/National Government	National Government /donors	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction of 12 secondary school classrooms/infrastructure per ward in Baringo County.	504M	2013-2017	360 classrooms	Conduct site visits/Reports	County Government of Baringo/National Government.	National Government/donors	New
Construction of all incomplete schools as reflected in Annex of projects.	500M	2013-2017	All incomplete schools	Conduct site visits/Reports	County Government of Baringo	National Government/donors	Ongoing
Establishment/Construction of Baringo ECDE college	100M	2013-2017	One ECDE College	Conduct site visits/Reports	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo/donors	New
Establishment of three adult education/home craft centres per ward	180M	2013-2017	90 Education Centres	Conduct site visits/Reports	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo/donors	New
Eletrification of all primary schools	20M	2013-2017	400 Schools	Conduct site visits/Reports	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo/donors	New
Employment of ECDE teachers	800M	2013-2017	1200 ECDE teachers	Reports	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo	New

Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction of one magistrate court per sub county	90M	2013-2017	Noof Magistrate courts	Site visit	The Judiciary	Judiciary & County Govt	New
Construction of Chief's Office	12 M	2013 – 2017	No ofChief's office	Site visit	GOK & BCG	County& National Govt	New
Construction of Admininstation Police and Regular Police post	200M	2013-2017	No of regular police and AP posts	Site visit	GOK, BCG	County& National Govt	New
Construction of prisons/cells	150M	2013-2017	No.of prisons/cells constructed	Site visits	GOK,BCG	County & National Govt	New

Environment, Water, Irrigationand Sanitation Sector

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KES.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Drilling and Equiping of 171 boreholes	1.2B	2013-2017	No of boreholes drilled and equipped No. of people accessing piped/potable water	Site visit Progress report	GOK, BCG & Donors	County Govt/donors	New/ongoing
Construction of four Masonary tanks per sub-county 200M3	60M	2013-2017	No.of tanks constructed and connected to water	Site visit	GOK, BCG & Donors	County Govt/donors	New
Construction of two water pans/dams per ward per year	1.5B	2013-2017	No of waterpans constructed in five years Number of people and livestock accessing water	Site visit	GOK, BCG & Donors	County Govt/donors	New
Protection of 20 water springs across the county as listed in the Annex 4	40M	2013-2017	No of Protected Water Springs	Site visit, Reports	GOK, BCG & Donors	County Govt/donors	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KES.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Desiliting of 55 dams and pans as listed in the Annex 4	200M	2013-2017	No of Desilted water dams/pans	Site visit, Reports	GOK, BCG & Donors	County Govt/donors	New
Construction of model tree nursery one per sub-county	30M	2013-2017	No of Operational tree Nurseries	Site visit	GOK, BCG & Donors	County Govt/donors	New
Soil erosion control	100M	2013-2017	Size of area protected	Site visit	GOK, BCG & Donors	County Govt/donors	New
Establishment of Sewerage system within Major towns	25B	2013-2017	No. Sewerage established	Reports	GOK,BCG,& Donors	GOK,BCG,& Donors	New
Improve Charcoal production methods	20M	2013-2017	No of trainings held on charcoal production.	Site visit	GOK, BCG & Donors	County Govt/donors	New
Environment protection	100M	2013-2017	No of seedlings planted/acerage reclaimed	Reports/Site visits	BCG/Doners/Central Government/Private sector	BCG/Doners/Central Government/Private sector	Ongoing/New
Chemususu dam	3B	2013-2017	No of household accessing piped water	Reports	GOK, BCG & Donors	GOK,BCG,& Donors	Ongoing
Ground Catchment Rainwater Harvesting structures	100M	2013-2017	No of runoff constructed	Reports	CGB	GOK,CGB,& Donors	Ongoing
Water supply systems to households	7B	2013-2017	No of household connected with piped water	Reports, site visits	CGB	GOK,CGB,& Donors	Ongoing
Development of dump sites	30M	2013-2017	No of dump sites developed	Reports Completion certificate	CGB	GOK,CGB,& Donors	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KES.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction of check dams	20M	2013-2017	No of check dams constructed	Reports	CGB	GOK,CGB & Donors	New
Carbon Credit Grading	5M	2013-2014	Percentage of carbon credit returns to the county	Carbon credit report	CGB	GOK/CGB& Donors/Companies	New

General Economics, Industrialization, Commerce, Tourism and Enterprise Development.

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Tourism							
Development of the Tourism Sector Plan and Site Management Plans for all key tourism facilities	10M	2013-2017	Development Sector Plan	Report on the plan	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New
Reclamation of Lake Kapnarok Game Reserve	400M	2013-2017	Area reclaimed Number of tourists	Site vits & reports	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New
Development of Niche Products and Services	30M	2013-2017	Identify & establish Niche products	Report on the products	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New
Asset Preservation and Conservation	5M	2013-2017	Preservation of conservation areas	Site visit & reports	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New
Capacity Development	10M	2013-2017	Carry out a survey	Reports & site visits	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Expansion of the Tourist Information Centre at Mogotio	10M	2013-2017	Building	Site visit	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New
Establishment of Touristic Monuments and Cultural Development Centres in each sub county	36M	2013-2017	6 monuments & cultural centres	Site visit	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New
Acquisition of Courtesy Buses	50M	2013-2017	5buses	Site visit	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New
County Branding	50M	2013-2017	County profiles	Reports	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New
Livelihood Projects	20M	2013-2017	Reduced conflicts & improved standards of living	Site visit & reports	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New
Markets, JuaKali Sheds and Livestock Auction Yards one per ward	500M	2013-2017	Sheds & yards	Site visit	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New
Upgrading of the Barwessa, Kabartonjo, Chemolingot, Nginyang, Marigat, Mochongoi, Mogotio, Torongo, Emening, Eldama Ravine, Mogorwo, Kabarnet and Oinomoi Markets	26M	2013-2017	13 markets	Site visit	GOK, CGB&Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction of 2 Jua Kali / Industrial Sheds at each subcounty	120M	2013-2017	12 industrial sheds	Site visit	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New
Joint Trade Loans Programme in the whole county	60M	2013-2017	Availability of trade loans	Report & Site visit	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New
Industrial Investment							
Joint PPP Investment in 2 Value Addition Factories per Sub-County through BIC with local cooperatives / investors	2.4B	2013-2017	12 joint PPP	Report Site visit	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Govt/National Govt/Private Sector	New
Development of Minerals Resource Map	10M	2013-2017	1 resource map established	Report	GOK, CGB& Donors	County& National Govt	New

Energy, Transport, Infrastructure and ICT

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction of Urban Roads	200M	2013-2017	50 KM of road constructed	Report& Site visit	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Government/National Govt/Donors	New
Construction of Gravel Roads	600M	2013-2017	600 KM of gravel constructed	Report &Site visit	GOK, CGB& Donors	County Government/National Govt/Donors	New
Construction of Earth Roads and	2.4B	2013-2017	1200 KM of earth road	report &Site visit	GOK, CGB & Donors	County Government/National	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Footbridges			constructed			Govt/Donors	
Development and rehabilitation of Air Strips	600m	2013-2017	Lenght of run way constructed and fenced	report &Site visit	GOK,CGB& Donors	County Govt/Donors/National Govt	New Ongoing
Establishment of ICT Centres	120M	2013-2017					
Development of Geographical Information System[GIS]	50M	2013-2017					
Automation of County Government processes and services	30M	2013-2017					
Digitization of County Government documents	50M	2013-2017					
Establishment of Communication Masts		2013-2017			PPP/BCG		
Solarenergy exploration	30,M	2013-2017					
Rural Electrification	1B	2013-2017			Rural Electrification Authority/BCG		

Land, Housing, Public Works and Urban Development

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Implementation Status
Development of 50 High Grade Housing for Civil Servants Housing Scheme	200M	2013-2017	Number of HGH constructed	Work plans/Site visit meeting and reports	CGB and Private sector	CGB/Private sector/National Government/Donors	New
Development of 75 Medium Grade Housing for Civil servants	225M	2013-2017	Number of MGH constructed	Work plans/Site visit meeting and reports	CGB and Private sector	CGB/Private sector/National Government/Donors	New
Development of 100 Low Grade Houses for civil servants	250M	2013-2017	Number of LGH constructed	Work plans/Site visit meeting and reports	CGB and Private sector	CGB/Private sector/National Government/Donors	New
Slum upgrading in Urban Centres	100M	2013-2017	Number of slums upgraded	Work plans/Site visit meeting and reports	CGB and Private sector	CGB/Private sector/National Government/Donors	New
Construction of county lands office	20M	2013-2017	County Lands office constructed	Work plans/Site visit meeting and reports	CGB and Private sector	CGB/National Government/Donors	New
Development of spatial plan	160M	2013-2017	County Spatial Plan	Work plans/Site visit meeting and reports	CGB and Private sector	CGB/National Government/Donors	New
Urban physical surveying and Development	60M	2013-2017	Number of Urban physical plans	Work plans/Site visit meeting and reports	CGB and Private sector	CGB/National Government/Donors	New
Land demarcation/ Land Adjudication and Registration	50M	2013-2017	Number of title deeds issued and number of lands registers	Work plans/Site visit meeting and reports	CGB and Private sector	CGB/National Government/Donors	New
Rehabilitation of county housing facilities	100M	2013-2017	Number of houses rehabilitated	Work plans/Site visit meeting and reports	CGB and Private sector	CGB/National Government/Donors	New

Finance and Planning Sector

Project Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/ Ward	Project cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
Public Participation	To entrench public participation in county governance	Countywide	65M	CGB/National Government	2013-2017	Planning and finance Civil societies Private sector	Number of fora Number of bulletins issues	Registers, reports Filed copies	Ongoing
Resource Mobilisation	Increase county revenue for programmes and projects	County	50M	County Government	2013-2017	Planning and finance Donors Research and learning institutions	Number of fora, reports, No. of trade fairs and No. of partnership engagements	Registers, reports, records, agreements and contracts	Ongoing
Planning units	To ensure harmony and linkages between existing plans, funding and programme implementation	County wide	150M	Donors and County Government	2013-2017	Planning and finance	No. of review meetings, No. reports No. of offices No. of staff	Review reports, completion certificate staff returns and performance contracts	Ongoing
Integrated Financial Management Information System	To enhance efficient financial services	County wide	30 M	County Government/Donors	2013-2017	Planning and finance Donors	No. of treasuries established, staffed and equipped	Operation levels, ICT levels, staff returns and performance contracts	Ongoing

Project Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/ Ward	Project cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Unit	Tracking programme and project results/trends	Sub Counties	135 M	Donors and County Government	2013-2017	Planning and finance Donors Private sector Civil societies	No. of fora, No. of feasibility and field reports No of vehicles purchased	Registers, records, case studies and reports	Ongoing
Community empowerment	Increase efficiency and development impact of devolved funds	County	60M	Donors and county Govt and GOK	2013-2017	Finance and planning Donors Community	No of trainings	Attendant registers and reports	Ongoing
Procurement of ICT materials, infrastructure and equipment	To increase efficiency in service delivery To create a platform for service delivery	County	200M	County Govt, GOK,, Donors	2013-2017	Finance and planning	No of ICT materials procured	Reports	Ongoing

Youth, Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSH)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Youth Enterprise Development fund Sub County scheme	30M	2013-2017	No of youth groups benefitted	Quarterly Reports	County Govt GOK	County Govt, GOK, Donors, NGOS	Ongoing
Youth Enterprises Development Funds Financial intermediary scheme	100M	2013-2017	No of youth benefited	Quarterly Reports Field visits	County Govt GOK	County Govt, GOK, Donors, NGOS	Ongoing
Youth Polytechnic	300M	2013-2017	No of youth Trained No	Reports	County Govt	County Govt, GOK,	Ongoing

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSH)	Time Frame	M &E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
training programmes			of equipment purchased		GOK	Donors, NGOS	
Children's programmes	180M	2013-2017	No of meetings held. No of children desk created in police stations No of OVC supported	Minutes No of cases reported in police station Reports	County Govt GOK	County Govt, GOK, Donors, NGOS	Ongoing/New
Area Advisory Council	10M	2013-2017	No of meetings held.	Minutes	County Govt NGOs	County Govt NGOs	Ongoing
Youth Empowerment Centres (county wide)	300M	2013-2017	No of youth centres constructed and equiped	Reports	County Govt GOK, Donors, NGOs	County Govt GOK, Donors, NGOs	Ongoing/New
Women Enterprise Development Fund	60M	2013-2017	No of women groups funded	Reports	GOK, County Govt	County Govt GOK, Donors, NGOs	Ongoing
PWSD -CT Program	201M	2013-2017	No of PWSD-CT benefited	Reports	GOK, County Govt Donors, NGOs	GOK, County Govt Donors, NGOs	Ongoing
Cash transfer for the Older persons (65 yrs and above)	540M	2013-2017	No of beneficiaries	Reports	GOK, County Govt Donors, NGOs	GOK, County Govt Donors, NGOs	Ongoing
Grants to Community initiatives	36M	2013-2017	No of groups benefited	Reports Field visits	County Govt	County Govt	New
Formation of Technical committee/sub-counties and county	1.8M	2013-2017	No of meetings	Minute	GOK, County Govt Donors, NGOs	GOK, County Govt Donors, NGOs	Ongoing
Capacity building	12M	2013-2017	No of trainings held	Reports	GOK, County Govt Donors, NGOs	GOK, County Govt Donors, NGOs	Ongoing

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSH)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction of dining hall and general refurbishment at CCSP Marigat	30M	2013-2017	No of Dining Halls	Field Visit Photographs	GOK, County Govt Donors, NGOs	GOK, County Govt Donors, NGOs	Ongoing
Construction and Equipping of sub-county Gender and Social Dev. Offices at Marigat, East Pokot, Baringo North and Mogotio	66M	2013-2017	No of offices built	Completion certificate Photographs	GOK, County Govt	GOK, County Govt	New
Refurbishment of houses, road repair, rain water harvesting at Kabarnet V/R Centre	36M	2013-2017	No of refurbished houses	Site reports, pictures	GOK, County Govt	GOK, County Govt	New
Establishment of cultural Centres	22.5M	2013-2017	No of cultural centres established	Completion certificates, Field reports	GOK, County Govt	GOK, County Govt	Ongoing
Conservation and preservation of cultural sites	12M	2013-2017	No of cultural sites	Fields Reports	County Govt	County Govt	Ongoing
Upgrading of Kabarnet Stadium to 10,000 seater National stadia Board standard and construct an athletics camp therein and other Stadias	500M	2013-2017	No offully operational stadium	Site visit	GOK, CGB & Donors	Nat. Govt/ County Govt/Donors	New
Upgrading to completion Sirwa Sports Training Camp	100M	2013-2017	No of operational Training Camps	Site visit	GOK, CGB & Donors	Nat. Govt/ County Govt/Donors	Ongoing
Construction of one youth Empowerment	60M	2013-2017	No of Youth Empowerment Centres	Site visit	GOK, CGB & Donors	Nat. Govt/ County Govt/Donors	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSH)	Time Frame	M &E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Centre per sub county							
Establishment of one children's home per sub county	120M	2013-2017	No of Operational Children's home.	Site visit	GOK, CGB & Donors	Nat. Govt/ County Govt/Donors	New
Improvement of 1 sports facilitiesper sub county	60M	2013-2017	No sports facilities repaired	Site visit	GOK, CGB & Donors	Nat. Govt/ County Govt/Donors	New
Establishment of a County Youth Enterprise Fund	120M	2013-2017	No of beneficiaries	Report	GOK, CGB & Donors	Nat. Govt/ County Govt/Donors	New
Establishment of 1 Social Halls per Sub-County	60M	2013-2014	Noof Social Halls constructed	Site visits and Reports	CGB & Donors	Govt/ County Govt/Donors	New
Establishment of a County Women Enterprise Fund	120M	2013-2017	No of women receiving loans	Report	GOK, CGB & Donors	Nat. Govt/ County Govt/Donors	New
Construction of a Disaster Response Centre in Kabarnet with satelites in Chemolingot and Marigat	100M	2013-2017	No of disaster response centers.	Report & Site visit	GOK, CGB & Donors	Nat. Govt/ County Govt/Donors	New
Construction of SixPublic Cemeteries	12M	2013-2017	No of public cemeteries rehabilitated	Site visit	GOK, CGB & Donors	Nat. Govt/ County Govt/Donors	New

SUMMARIZED BUBGET FOR THE CIDP 2013-2017

SECTOR	AMOUNT (KES in Billions)
Health	6.770
Education	5.638
Environment ,Water,Irrigation And Sanitation	38.405
General Economics,Industralazation,Commerce,Trade,Tourism And Enterprise Development	3.737
Energy,Transport,Infrastructure And Ict	5.08
Land,Housing,Public Works And Urban Development	1.165
Agriculture,Livestock And Fisheries	13.871
Finance And Economic Planning	0.49
Youth,Social, Culture, And Recreation	3.1881
Governance,Justice Law And Order	0.452
Contingencies	4
TOTAL	82.7961

Annex I: The County Fact Sheet

The fact sheet presents a summary of key statistics that describe the county at a glance. Data was derived from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics reports as well as report from various Government departments in the county and SIDC and other publications like Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey and Kenya Demographic Health Survey.

Information Category	Statistics
County Area: Total area(Km ²) Water mass(Km ²) Gazetted Forests(ha) National Parks/Reserves(Km) Arable land (ha) Non-arable land(ha) Total urban areas No. of towns	11015.3 165 65280.4 113.5 1095 9920.5 6 6
Topography and climate Lowest altitude (above the sea level) (m) Highest	300 2400m
Temperature range: (0 ⁰ C) High Low	47 15
Rainfall:(mm) High Low	1500 600
Average relative humidity Wind speed	4mph SE
Demographic profiles Total Population (2012) Total Male population Total female population Sex ratio	613,376 308,124 305,252 1:1
Projected population: 2 Mid plan period (2015) End of 2017	677,209 723,411
Infant population: Female Male Total	10,240 10,834 21,074
Population under five: Female Male Total	59,234 62,638 121,872
Pre-school population (aged 3-5 years) Female Male Total	1,6193 1,7431 33,624
Primary school age group (aged 6-13 years): Female Male Total	76,709 80,803 157,513

Information Category	Statistics	
Secondary School age group (14 & 17):		
Female	30,797	
Male	33800	
Total	64,598	
Youths population (aged 15-29)		
Female	84,242	
Male	83,254	
Total	167,497	
Labour force:(aged 15-64)		
Female	149,727	
Male	146,202	
Total	295,928	
Reproductive age group (aged 15-49)	133,685	
Aged group		
Female	10,240	
Male	10,834	
Total	21,074	
Eligible voting population (aged 18 and above)	Male 119,266, Female 126144	
Total Registered voters:		
Male	87128	
Female	84216	
Total	171344	
Urban Population (2012)		
Female	30,373	
Male	28,467	
Total	58,840	
Rural Population:(2012)		
Female	274,879	
Male	279,657	
Total	554,526	
Population density: 2012		
Highest (Baringo Central	121	
Lowest/least (East Pokot)	31;	
County average	55	
	County	National
Crude Birth rate	35/1000	38.4/1000
Crude Death rate	10.7/1000	10.4/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	58/1000)	54/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	31/1000	
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	21/1000.	
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	375/100,000	495/100,000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	12/1000.	24/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	70/1000.	79/1000
Life expectancy		
Males	54	58
Females	59	61
Total number of households	11,0649	8,767,954
Average household size	5	4.4
Female headed households	10794	2,818,800
Children needing special protection:		
Children in labour	Not determined	
Orphans	Not determined	
Physically disabled persons (No.)	6998.	

Information Category	Statistics	
Distribution of Population by disability type (per cent):		
Missing:	County	National
Hand:	0.001	
Foot:	0.005	
Lame	0.854	0.249
Visual	0.790	0.141
Hearing	0.59	0.122
Speech	0.24	0.253
Physical	0.99	0.102
Mental	0.27	0.058
Self care		
Other types of disabilities	0.19	0.075
Child- Headed households (per cent)	3	
Poverty Indicators		
Absolute poverty:		
Percentage	58.5	
Number	325,000	
Contribution to national poverty	1.5	
Urban poor:		
Percentage	20	
Number	30737	
Rural poor:		
Percentage	57.4	
Number	318892	
Food poverty:		
Percentage	57	
Number	316,669	
Income per capita	Not Determined	
Sectoral contribution to household income (per cent):		
Agriculture	80	
Rural self-employment	15	
Wage employment	18.9	
Urban self-employment	22.4	
Number employed per Sector:		
Agriculture	372,225	
Rural self-employment	102,743	
Wage employment	95,352	
Urban self-employment	65,800	
Crop farming:		
Average farm size (Small scale)	1.5ha	
Average farm size (Large scale)	5ha	
percentage of farmers with title deeds	35	
Total acreage under food crops	9000 ha	
Total acreage under cash crops	10 Ha	
Total acreage under soil/land conservation	180,000ha	
Total acreage under farm forestry	Not determined	
Total acreage under organic farming	Not determined	
Main storage facilities	Granaries	
Livestock farming:		
Number of Ranches		
Company ranches	0	
Group ranches	2	
Total	2	
Average size of ranches	20986ha	

Information Category	Statistics
Main livestock bred	East African Zebu, Goats, Dairy animals, pigs, sheep, Rabbits, Camels.
Land carrying capacity	5
Total Number of Ranches	4
Beekeeping apiaries	1
Bee hives	176,880
Milk production:	
Quantity litres per annum	6.1 million
Value Ksh.	12,200,000
Beef production:	
Quantity kgs per annum	7.4million
Value Ksh.	22.2 m
Mutton Production:	
Quantity (kgs per annum)	90,050 Kg
Value	Ksh. 28.816m
Egg production:	
Quantity (tons)	62000
Value (Ksh)	620,000
Poultry meat Production:	
Quantity (kg)	35000
Value (Ksh)	10,500,000
Honey Production:	
Quantity (kg)	51,000
Value (Ksh)	40.8m
Pork Production:	
Quantity (kg)	51200
Value (Ksh)	17.92m
Fisheries production:	
Fishermen (No.)	150
Fish farm families (No.)	150
Fish ponds	610
Area of fish ponds	184,000m ²
Main species of fish catch:	
Proopterous -lung fish (tonnes)	154
Tilapia	12
Clarias	27
Fishing Effort (hours)	4
Landing beaches (No.)	0
Fishing gear (No.):	
Fishing nets:	900
Hooks:	190,000
Traps:	50
Motor Boats:	3
Dhows	0
Canoes	3
Fish harvest:	
Weight (tons)	193
Value (Ksh)	11.8m
Wildlife Resources	
Animal types	Elephants, Buffaloes, Giraffes, Gazelles, Leopards
Wildlife estates-private,	Ruko Conservancy, Kuki Galman's Nature Conservancy, Mesori Community Ostrich Farm, Kerubo Swamp, Kiborgoch, Tiongik Nature Conservation, Ngenyin Community Conservation, Soy safari

Information Category	Statistics
game management,(National parks/Reserves) Indicate the total areas under Protected Areas List any threatened species (animals, birds etc) in the county Nature and frequency of human wildlife conflicts No. of Park visitors per annum	lodge, songol Ranch, KDA Chemeron Ostrich farm, salabani secondary school chuiine sanctuary, Equator tortoise park, Irong conservancy, Temberewe Ostritich farm, Lembus chemogoch Kapituuya wildlife conservancy, michongoi community Nature reserve Reserve, Lake Kichitit Wetland conservation and Lomoive Game Nature No protected area. No animals in national category is endangered species Snake Bites and crocodile attacks on both human and livestock. Not determined. Not determined.
Staff of KWS, camps Poaching control measures: Indicate the number of poachers arrested Indicate the number of firearms confiscated	4 Nil -Nil
Forestry List tree species of biodiversity importance Rate of forest loss and main causes Number of gazetted forests No. of Non-gazetted forests Size of gazetted forests Main forest products & quantities No. of people engaged in forestry Seedlings production Farms engaged in farm forestry (plots) Average no. of trees per farm Non-timber forest products harvested (Ksh) Community Forest Associations (CFA) established Quantity of timber produced (000,000)	Saddle wood, cedar, podo, prosopis juliflora, Eucaliptus saligna, Grevillea Rabusta and Cupressus lusitanica 15 per cent causes are; human encroachment, charcoal burning, poverty. 7 Not determined 65,280.4Ha Timber, firewood, poles, charcoal, honey. 12,000 400,000 104 100 10m 4 6m
ENVIRONMENT Pollution main type of pollution and their sources EIAs endorsed (No.) Environment Audits executed: Solid waste management Quantity of solid waste (tons p.a) Sources of solid waste Indicate numbers per location Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected:	Noise 151 51 Garbage and human waste 10,950 Towns, Markets and Residential areas Nil
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected: Total freshwater available Distribution of water uses according to main water users No. of Water Resource Users Associations No. of water permits per category No. of rivers with environmental flows	Not determined Not determined 7 Not determined 380 0

Information Category	Statistics
No. of ground water sources	400
Proportion of house with roof catchment	0
Number of quarry sites renovated:	0
Mines, mineral, Quarrying and estimate quantities	
Mining activities:	
Mineral Type	0
Lifespan	N/A
Quarrying:	
Sand	Not determined
Ballast	Not determined
Murram/gravel	Not determined
Hardcore	Not determined
No. of people involved	Not determined
Cooperatives	
No. of cooperative societies	71
Active cooperative societies	71
Dormant cooperative societies	31
Collapsed societies (No.)	N/A
Total Registered membership	42264
Total turn-over (Ksh)	696,560,545
Health	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals (Public)	
Provincial	Nil
County	1
Sub-county	4
Hospitals (Mission/NGO)	1
Hospitals (Private)	1
Nursing homes (Private)	Nil
Health centres (Public)	19
Health centres (Private)	0
Dispensaries (Public)	156
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	4
Private clinics	10
Beds capacity:	
Public Health Facilities	
Provincial Hospitals	0
County Hospital	160
Sub-county Hospitals	105
Total (Public facilities)	180
Mission/NGO Health facilities:	
Hospitals	1
Health Centres	2
Dispensaries	2
Clinics	0
Total Mission facilities	5
Private health facilities:	
Hospitals	1
Health Centres	2
Nursing homes	Nil

Information Category	Statistics
Dispensaries	2
Clinics	15
Total (Private Health) facilities	
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (per cent)	
0 – 1 KM	5
1.1 – 4.9KM	15
5KM and more	80
Average distance to health facility	15km
Doctor/population ratio	1:57,381
Nurse/ population ratio	1:4906
HIV prevalence	4.3
Children vaccination (per cent)	85
Contraceptive acceptance (per cent of women over 18)	7.5
Antenatal care (ANC)	45
Place of Delivery (per cent of children under 5 delivered) in:	
Hospital	47.3
Health Centre	19.7
Dispensary/clinic	1.2
Maternity home per cent children under 5 delivered at M/home	2.9
per cent children under 5 delivered at home at home	58
Health facility deliveries (per cent)	34
Delivery Assistant (per cent):(children under 5)	
Doctor	14.0
Midwife/nurse	25.2
TBA	53.2
Trained TBA	6.0
Self	4.1
Other	16.0
Morbidity Rates (per cent):(population by incidence of sickness)	
Male	35.7
Female	40.3
Total (County)	38.0
Malaria Control:	
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (per cent) (children U-5 who sleep under treated bed net)	
Untreated net	26
Treated net	28
Five most prevalent diseases per cent) (cases reported)	
Malaria/fever	14.1
Diarrhoea	1.9
Stomach-ache	4.7
Respiratory Diseases	
Upper	0.9
Lower	3.5
Flu, etc	50.5

Information Category	Statistics	
Education		
Pre-school:		
No. of ECD centres	678	
No. of ECD teachers	1446	
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:27	
Total enrolment	County Male Female Total	24130 20891 45021
Gross enrolment Rate	108.96	62.6
Net enrolment Rate (per cent)	99	41.8
Drop-out rate	.0.5	
Average years of attendance	6 years	
Completion Rate	97	
Retention Rate	99	
Transition Rate	96	
Primary school:		
Number of primary schools	656	
Number of teachers	5367	
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25	
Total enrolment	County Male Female Total	71,508 71,509 143,017
Gross enrolment Rate	97	110.8
Net enrolment Rate	95	77.2
Drop-out rate	3	
Average years of attendance	5	
Completion Rate	97	
Retention Rate per cent	97	
Transition Rate per cent	60	
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (per cent):		
0 – 1KM	80	
1.1 – 4.9KM	19	
5KM and more	1	
Secondary schools:		
Number of secondary schools	125	
Number of teachers	878	
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:26	
Total enrolment	County Male Female Total	15,200 12,174 27,374
		National 1,798,587

Information Category	Statistics	
Gross enrolment Rate (per cent)	41	51.4
Net enrolment Rate	68	24.0
Drop-out rate		
Average years of attendance	15	
Completion Rate		
Retention Rate	68	
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school (per cent):		
0 – 1KM	8	
1.1 – 4.9KM	82	
5KM and more	10	
Tertiary institutions:		
Public Universities (No.)	Nil	
Private Universities (No.)	Nil	
University Campuses/colleges (No.)	1	
National Poly techniques	0	
Science & Technology Institutes (No.)	1	
Other Public Colleges (No. by type)	3	
Youth Poly techniques	12	
Private Accredited colleges by type	3	
Private Non accredited college by type	0	
Literacy: (Population aged 15+)		
Ability to read:		
Can Read (per cent)	34.5	
Cannot read (per cent)	66.5	
Ability to write:		
Can write (per cent)		
Cannot write (per cent)		
Ability to read and write:		
Can read and write (per cent)		
Cannot read & write (per cent)		
Water and sanitation		
Households with access to piped water	7108	
HH with access to potable water	495	
Number of permanent rivers	11	
No. of shallow wells	5022	
No. of protected springs	80	
No. of un-protected springs	84	
No. of water pans	102	
No. of Dams	143	
No. of Bore holes	1545	
HH with roof catchment systems	94	
Mean distance to nearest water point	5Km	
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water(per cent)		
0	0	
1 – 4 mins	6	

Information Category	Statistics	
5 – 14 mins	8	
15 – 29 mins	10	
30 – 59	20	
60+	46	
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established	3	
Households with Latrines (per cent)	14.3	
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)	County	National
Piped into dwelling	1.7	6.9
Piped	12.3	23.1
Rain/harvested	0.3	0.8
Borehole	6.9	11.0
Protected well	2.0	7.4
Protected spring	2.7	7.0
Unprotected well	5.4	5.7
Unprotected spring	3.8	4.4
Stream	52.2	21.6
Jabias	0.1	0.3
Water Vendor	1.1	6.5
Pond	2.2	2.1
Dam	4.2	2.0
Lake	2.1	1.1
Others	3.1	0.3
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (per cent):		
Flush toilet	0.061	
VIP Latrine	3.8	
PIT Latrine/	46	
Uncovered Pit Latrine/		
Covered Pit Latrine		
Bucket	0.0179	
Other	49	
None	1	
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (per cent):		
Collected by local Authority	0.5	
Collected by Private firm	0	
Garbage pit	2	
Burning	0	
Public garbage heap	97	
Farm Garden	0.5	
Neighborhood Community group	0	
Energy		
Trading centers with electricity	104	
Trading centers without electricity	56	
Health facilities with electricity	20	
Health facilities without electricity	140	
Secondary Schools with electricity	37	

Information Category	Statistics	
Secondary Schools without electricity	88	
HH distribution by main cooking fuel (per cent):	County	National
Electricity	0.2	0.8
Gas (LPG)	0.5	5.0
Biogas	0.3	0.7
Solar	0.0	0.1
Paraffin	1.0	11.6
Firewood	86.4	64.6
Charcoal	11.4	16.9
Other	0.1	0.3
HH distribution by main lighting fuel, (per cent).		
Electricity	9.6	22.7
Solar	1.7	1.6
Gas Lamp	0.7	1.0
Pressure Lamp	0.4	0.6
Lantern	39.3	30.5
Tin lamp	20.1	38.5
Fuel wood	27.8	4.5
Others	0.4	0.7
Households distribution by cooking appliance type:(per cent)		
Traditional stone fire	49.7	
Improved traditional stone fire	21.4	
Ordinary Jiko	11.5	
Improved Jiko	8.6	
Kerosene Stove	6.2	
Gas Cooker	1.8	
Electric cooker	0.4	
Other	0.4	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves	70	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using LPG	NIL	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using kerosene	Not determined	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using solar energy	50	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) that have established woodlots	Not determined	
Transport & Communication		
Road length:(Km)		
Bitumen surface	339.22	
Gravel surface	2035	
Earth surface	557.37	
Railway line length	5	
Railway Stations	0	
Sea/Lake Ports	0	
Airports/Airstrips	4	
Number of Telephone connections(per cent)	0.375	
Mobile network coverage	45	
No. of Cyber cafes	15	

Information Category	Statistics	
No. of private courier services	1	
Number of Post offices	9	
Number of Sub-post offices	0	
Licensed stamp vendors	0	
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office(per cent):		
0 – 1KM	4	
1.1 – 4.9KM	17	
5KM and more	79	
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Industry		
Trading centres (No.)	92	
Registered Retail traders (No.)	120	
Registered wholesale traders (No.)	2	
Industry		
Manufacturing industries	0	
Total Production by industries	0	
Total Consumption	0	
Surplus/deficiency	0	
Bakeries	3	
Juan Kali Associations	5	
Juan Kali Artisans	1842	
Tourism		
Hotels by category:		
Five Star	0	
Four Star	1	
Three Star	1	
Two Star	0	
One Star	0	
Unclassified hotels	4	
Bars and Restaurants	40	
Hotel Bed capacity by category:		
Five Star	0	
Four Star	80	
Three Star	70	
Two Star	0	
One Star	0	
Unclassified hotels	342	
Financial Services		
Commercial Banks	5	
Micro-finance Institutions	4	
Building Societies	0	
Village banks	0	
Insurance Companies/branches	4	
Housing	County	National
Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit (%)		
Owner occupied	83.7	68.0
Rented	16.3	32.0
HH distribution by main wall materials(per cent):		
Stone	5.1	16.6
Brick/Block	3.7	16.8
Mud/Wood	50.0	36.7
Mud/Cement	6.3	7.7

Information Category	Statistics	
Wood only	25.8	11.1
Corrugated Iron sheet	6.4	6.6
Grass Straw	1.5	3.2
Tin	0.1	0.2
Other	0.6	0.9
HH distribution by main floor materials (per cent):		
Cement	24.8	41.0
Tiles	0.3	1.6
Wood	1.7	0.8
Earth	73.0	56.5
Other	0.2	0.2
HH distribution by main Roofing materials (per cent):		
Corrugated Iron Sheet	58.0	73.2
Tiles	1.0	2.2
Concrete	0.1	3.6
Asbestos Sheet	1.5	2.3
Tin	0.1	0.3
Grass	38.8	13.7
Makuti	0.2	3.2
Mud/dung	0.1	0.8
Other	0.2	0.7
Government houses by category	247	
LG	233	
MG	44	
HG	87	
Not Registered/unclassified		
Community Development and social welfare sector		
Number of active women groups	2829	
Number of community based projects	203	
Number of youth groups	2183	
Adult literacy classes	158	
Number of orphans and vulnerable children	3439	