

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF LAIKIPIA

SECOND COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2018-2022



COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR LAIKIPIA

COUNTY VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES

Vision Statement

The greatest county with the best quality of life

Mission Statement

To enable every household in Laikipia county lead a prosperous life

Core Values

People-centeredness

Equity

Accountability

Efficiency

Professionalism

Integrity

Innovativeness

Passion

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FOREWORD

**Hon. Ndiritu Muriithi,
H. E. The Governor,
County Government of Laikipia**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mr. Boniface Murungi Ndai,

County Executive Member, Finance, Planning and County Development.

County Government of Laikipia

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHAPTER ONE

COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

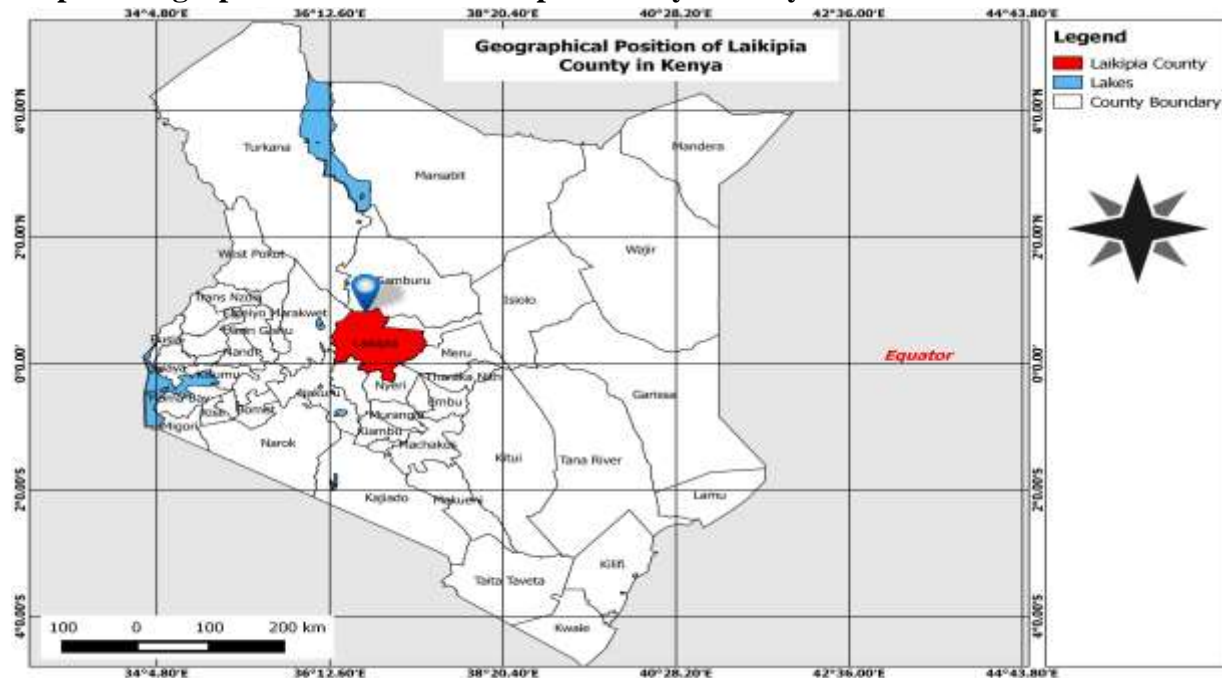
1.0 County Overview

Laikipia County is one of the 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya in the Central Rift Valley region. It is listed as county number 31. The County Headquarter is Rumuruti Town but it is temporarily hosted in Nanyuki since inception of devolution in 2013. Laikipia is a cosmopolitan County and largely rural in settlement. There are over 23 main communities settled in the county including Maasai, Samburu, Rendille, Somali, Pokots, Tugens, Asians, European, Meru, Kikuyu, and Turkana among others. “Laikipia” is a Maasai word equivalent to trees plain reflecting the large highland plateau. The main economic activities are crop farming, livestock rearing, tourism, retail and wholesale trade. The County is a member of two proposed regional economic blocs namely Mt. Kenya and Aberdares. Laikipia has strong relationships with Amaya Triangle and Frontier Counties Development Council.

1.1 Position and Size

Laikipia borders Samburu County to the North, Isiolo County to the North East, Meru County to the East, Nyeri County to the South East, Nyandarua County to the South, Nakuru County to the South West and Baringo County to the West. The County lies between latitudes 0° 18” South and 0° 51” North and between longitude 36° 11” and 37° 24’ East. It covers an area of 9,462 km² and ranks as the 15th largest county in the country by land size. Map 1 shows the geographical position of Laikipia County in Kenya.

Map 1: Geographical Position of Laikipia County in Kenya



Source: Economic Planning Department, Laikipia County Government, 2017

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The altitude of Laikipia County varies between 1,500 m above sea level at Ewaso Nyiro basin in the North to a maximum of 2,611 m above sea level around Marmanet forest. The other areas of

high altitude include Mukogodo and Ol Daiga Forests in the eastern part of the county at 2,200 m above sea level. The County consists mainly of a plateau bordered by the Great Rift Valley to the West, the Aberdares mountain ridge to the South and Mt. Kenya to the South East.

The main drainage feature is Ewaso Nyiro North basin with its tributaries having their sources in the slopes of the Aberdares and Mt. Kenya. These tributaries include Nanyuki, Timau, Rongai, Burguret, Segera, Naromoru, Engare, Moyok, Ewaso Narok, Pesi and Ngobit rivers. The flow of these rivers matches the County's topography, which slopes gently from the highlands in the South to the lowlands in the North. The rivers determine to a large extent livelihood patterns in the county. In addition, there are two major swamps in the county namely; Marura Swamp which runs along the Moyot valley in Ol-Pajeta Ranch and the Ewaso Narok Swamp around Rumuruti town.

The South-western part of the county has the highest potential for forestry and mixed farming due to its favourable climatic conditions. The eastern and northern parts of the county are suitable for grazing while the plateau lying in the central and the northern parts of the county is suitable for ranching. The swamps have some agricultural potential if properly protected and managed. However, they are currently under pressure due to encroachment for human settlement and agricultural production.

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

The county is endowed with pastureland, rangeland, forests, wildlife, undulating landscapes and rivers among others. The high and medium potential land constitutes 20.5 per cent of the total county's land area making it suitable for crop farming. The remaining 79.5 per cent is low potential and suitable for livestock and wildlife. The major soils in the county are mainly loam, sand and clay. Black cotton soil which has inherent fertility spreads in most parts of the plateau. The dark reddish brown to red friable soils and rocky soils are mainly found on the hillsides.

The county has gazetted forest area totalling to 580 Km² comprising of both the indigenous and plantation forests. The indigenous forests include Mukogodo and Rumuruti while plantation forests include Marmanet and Shamaneik. Laikipia County is richly endowed with wildlife widely distributed in most parts of the county extending to Aberdare, Samburu, Meru and Mt. Kenya wildlife corridors. Most of the wildlife is found in the large scale private ranches, which occupy over 50 per cent of the total area of the county. The rest is found in-group ranches predominantly owned by the Maasai, in the gazetted forests of Mukogodo, Rumuruti and Marmanet and other uninhabited tracts of land in the county.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

The county experiences a relief type of rainfall due to its altitude and location. The annual average rainfall varies between 400mm and 750mm though higher annual rainfall totals are observed on the areas bordering the slopes of Mt. Kenya and the Aberdare Ranges. North Marmanet receives over 900mm of rainfall annually; while the drier parts of Mukogodo and Rumuruti receive slightly over 400mm annually. The Laikipia plateau receives about 500mm of

rain annually, while Mukogodo Forest receives an average rainfall of about 706mm annually. Table 1 shows that the rainfall drastically reduced in 2009 and 2011 in Dol Dol. It further shows that the northern parts of the county represented by Dol Dol receive lower rainfall compared to the southern parts such as Nyahururu.

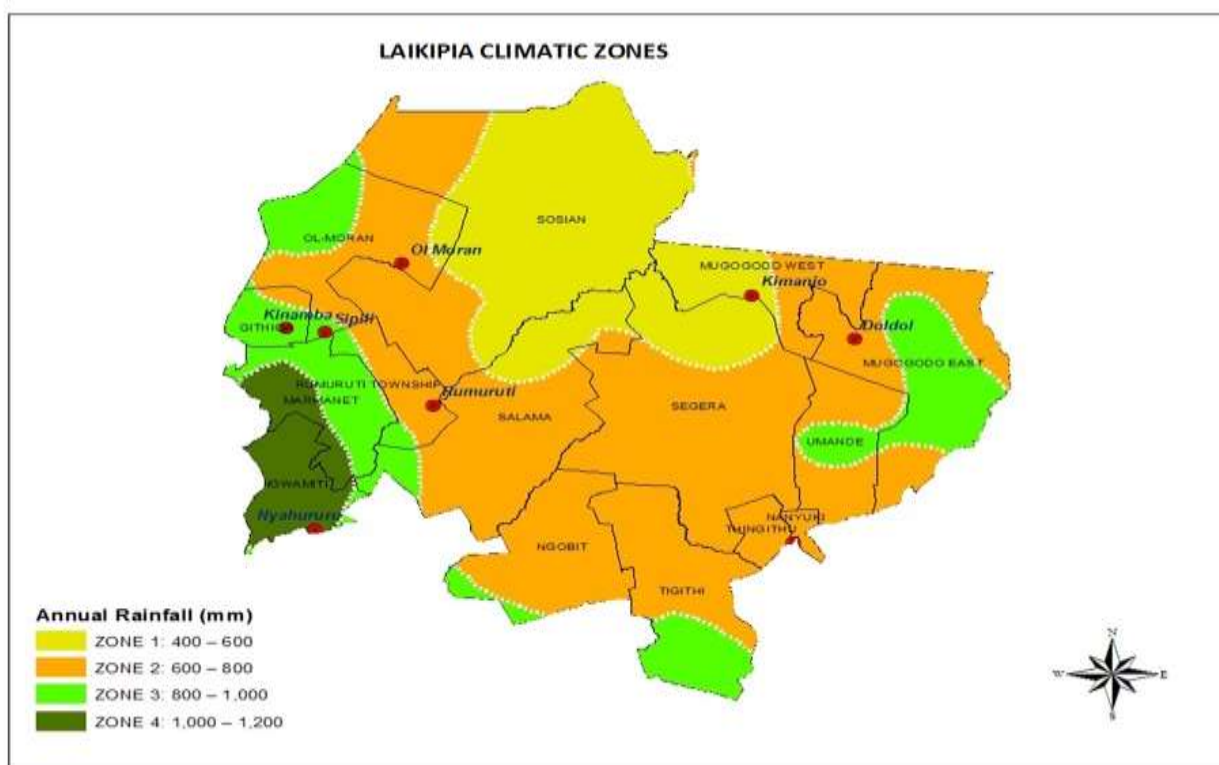


Table 1: Mean Annual Rainfall in Millimetres (mm) 2013-2017

Station	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Dol dol(Loll Daiga Stn)	376.9	457.8	358.4	311.8	571.3
Rumuruti	1,159.5	554.4	713.4	848.6	97.2
Nyahururu	1,560.5	810.2	690.0	931.5	1,316.5
Nanyuki(Laikipia airbase)	804.6	623.7	623.0	642.7	614.3
Lamuria	857.5	727.9	690.0	732.5	590.0

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department, Laikipia county office, 2018.

The long rains occur from March to May while the short rains are in October and November with slight variations of two to three weeks in some seasons. The parts neighbouring Aberdare Ranges and Mt. Kenya form an exception to this pattern as they receive conventional rainfall between June and August because of the influence of the trade winds. The annual mean temperature of the county ranges between 16° C and 26° C. This is as a result of relief and trade winds resulting to cooler conditions in eastern side which is near Mt. Kenya and hotter in the low-lying areas in the North. The western and southern parts of the county have cooler temperatures with the coolest month being April and the hottest month being February. The average duration of sunshine is between ten and twelve hours daily. The average wind velocity is in a general East to West direction.

1.3 Administrative Units and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative Subdivision

Laikipia County comprises of five administrative sub counties namely Laikipia East, Laikipia North, Nyahururu, Laikipia Central and Laikipia West. The sub county headquarters are at Nanyuki, Doldol, Rumuruti, Lamuria and Nyahururu respectively. The county is further sub-divided into 16 divisions, 55 locations and 110 sub-locations.

Table 2: National Government Administrative units

Sub-County	Divisions	Locations	Sub-Locations
Laikipia East	Central	Nanyuki	Majengo, Thingithu
		Segera	Ngarengiro, Segera,
		Nturukuma	Likii, Nturukuma
		Impala	Rugutu
	Daiga	Umande	Umande, Kalalu, Nyariginu
		Ethi	Ngenia, Chumvi, Ethi
Muramati		Naibor, Mukima, Kimugandura	
Laikipia Central	Lamuria	Sirima	Karugu, Muhonia, Mutaro
		Lamuria	Lamuria, Mwiremia
		Mathingira	Mathingira, Tetu, Baraka
		Bahati	Rehema, Bahati, Furaha
	Sweetwaters	Marura	Marura
	Tigithi	Tigithi	Matanya
	Munyaka	Wiyumiririe	Wiyumirire
		Ngobit	Kariguini, Ruai
		Mwituria	Withare, Wamura
		Nyambogishi	Suguroi, Shalom, Nyambogishi
Laikipia North	Mukogodo	Mukogondo	Mukogondo
		Makurian	Makuria, Arjijo
		Mumonyot	Seek, Mumonyot
		Ipolei	Ipolei
		Sieku	Sieku
		Ingwesi	Sangaa , Ngarendare
	Kirimon	Ilmotiok	Ilmotiok, Impala
		Kimanjo	Tula
		Orbosoit	Kirimon , Ewaso
Nyahururu	Nyahururu	Nyahururu	Ndunyu, Manguo
		Igwamiti	Losongwa, Shemani
		Maina	Maina, Ndururumo
		Mutitu	Ngoru, Uaso Narok
		Mahianyu	Mahianyu, Kiandeg
	Marmanet	Marmanet	Oljabet, Bondeni
		Salama	Pesi, Salama, Muruku
		Gatero	Munanda, Kaiti
		Siron	Siron, Kwa Wanjiku
	Gituamba	Gituamba	Kiambogo, Karandi
		Muthengera	Kundarila, Muthengera
		Kiambogo	Thingio, Siria
	Ngarua	Kinamba	Nndika, Kinamba
		Mithiga	Mithiga, Njorua
		Matwiku	Mwenje, Mutitu
Laikipia West	Rumuruti	Sosian	Sosian, Maundu ni Meri
		Rumuruti	Rumuruti Township, Mutamaiyu
		Ndurumo	Ndurumo, Kagaa
		Thome	Thome, Mathira
		Lorien	Lorien

	Muhotetu	Mutara	Mutara, Kiamariga
		Melwa	Murichu, Melwa
		Karaba	Karaba, Kabage
		Muhotetu	Muhotetu, Chunguti
	Sipili	Wangwachi	Kabati, Kiriko
		Sipili	Dimcom, Kaharati
	Ol-moran	Ol-moran	Olmoran, Kahuho
		Lonyiek	Lonyiek, Magadi, Kariwo
		Kirima	Ndonyoloip, Githima

Source: Laikipia County Commissioner office, 2018

1.4 Political Units

The county has three constituencies namely; Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North. There are 15 electoral wards, 5 in Laikipia East, 6 in Laikipia West and 4 in Laikipia North constituencies. Map 3 shows the political units.

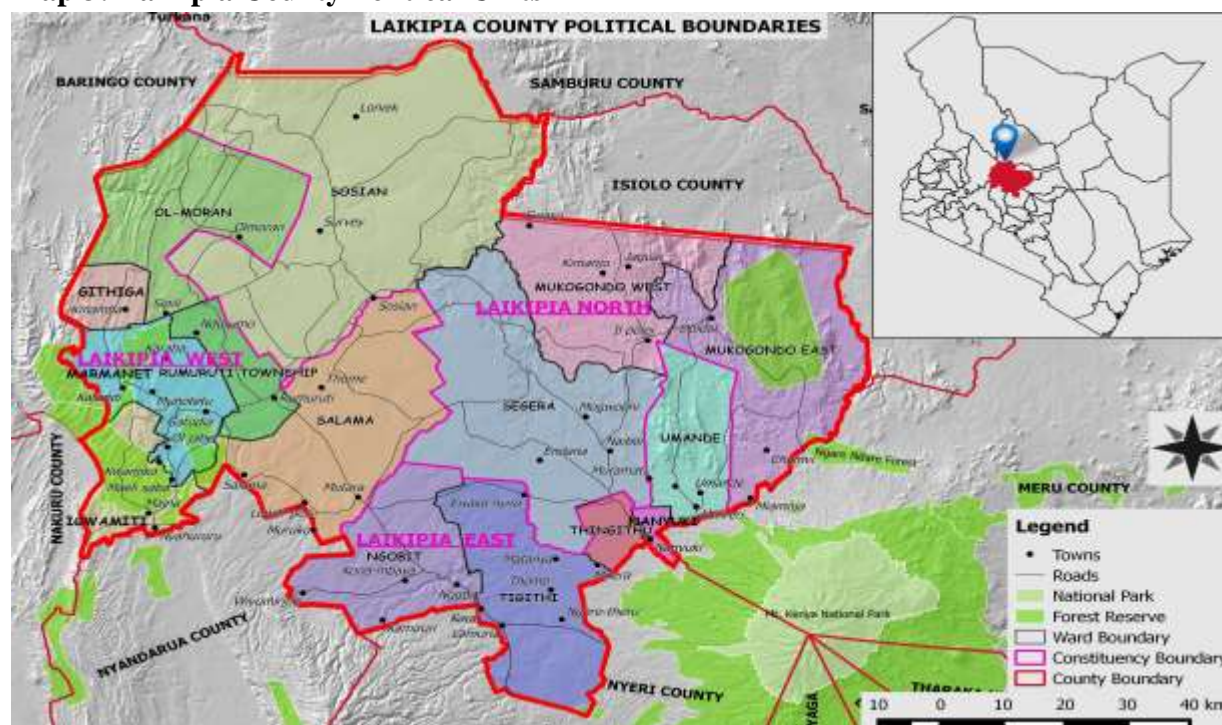
Table 3: County Electoral Wards by Constituency

Name of Constituency	Number of Wards	Name of Wards
Laikipia North	4	Mukogodo East, Mukogodo West, Segera, Sosian
Laikipia East	5	Ngobit, Tigithi, Thingithu, Nanyuki, Umande
Laikipia West	6	Olmoran, Rumuruti Township, Githiga, Marmanet, Igwamiti, Salama

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, (IEBC) 2017

The County administrative structures are aligned to the 3 constituencies and 15 Wards.

Map 3: Laikipia County Political Units



Source: Laikipia wildlife forum 2017

1.5 Demographic Features

1.5.1 Population size and composition

According to the 2009 KNBS Housing and Population Census, the total population for the county stood at 399,227 people of which 198,625 were males and 200,602 were females. This population is projected to be 491, 927 persons in 2018. It is also expected to rise to 515,290 and 539,763 in 2020 and 2022 respectively as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Population Projection by Age Cohorts

Age Cohorts	2009 Census			2018 Projections			2020 Projections			2022 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	29,599	28,945	58,544	36,472	35,666	72,138	38,204	37,360	75,564	40,018	39,134	79,153
5-9	29,068	28,220	57,288	35,818	34,773	70,590	37,519	36,424	73,943	39,301	38,154	77,455
10-14	26,606	25,696	52,302	32,784	31,663	64,446	34,341	33,166	67,507	35,972	34,742	70,713
15-19	20,576	19,321	39,897	25,354	23,807	49,161	26,558	24,938	51,496	27,819	26,122	53,942
20-24	16,590	18,415	35,005	20,442	22,691	43,133	21,413	23,769	45,182	22,430	24,897	47,327
25-29	15,269	16,985	32,254	18,814	20,929	39,743	19,708	21,923	41,631	20,644	22,964	43,608
30-34	13,158	13,406	26,564	16,213	16,519	32,732	16,983	17,303	34,287	17,790	18,125	35,915
35-39	11,013	11,375	22,388	13,570	14,016	27,586	14,215	14,682	28,897	14,890	15,379	30,269
40-44	8,697	8,797	17,494	10,716	10,840	21,556	11,225	11,354	22,580	11,759	11,894	23,652
45-49	7,637	7,776	15,413	9,410	9,582	18,992	9,857	10,037	19,894	10,325	10,513	20,839
50-54	5,113	5,304	10,417	6,300	6,536	12,836	6,599	6,846	13,445	6,913	7,171	14,084
55-59	4,002	4,172	8,174	4,931	5,141	10,072	5,165	5,385	10,550	5,411	5,641	11,051
60-64	3,679	3,696	7,375	4,533	4,554	9,087	4,749	4,771	9,519	4,974	4,997	9,971
65-69	2,503	2,662	5,165	3,084	3,280	6,364	3,231	3,436	6,667	3,384	3,599	6,983
70-74	1,985	1,985	3,970	2,446	2,446	4,892	2,562	2,562	5,124	2,684	2,684	5,368
75-79	1,196	1,226	2,422	1,474	1,511	2,984	1,544	1,582	3,126	1,617	1,658	3,275
80+	1,934	2,621	4,555	2,383	3,230	5,613	2,496	3,383	5,879	2,615	3,544	6,158
	198,625	200,602	399,227	296,462	299,413	491,927	256,369	258,921	515,290	268,545	271,218	539,763

Source: County Statistics Office, Laikipia, 2018

The ratio of men to women stands at almost one to one with need for efforts towards gender parity in provision of socioeconomic opportunities. The possible explanation for lower male population across the age cohorts across the age of 19yrs are factors related to lower life expectancy amongst males.

1.5.2 Population Projection for Special Age Groups

Information on population of selected age groups is vital in any development process. This section discusses the population structure and projections of selected groups namely the Under 1 year, the Under 5 years, primary school going (6-13), secondary school going (14-17), youth population (15-29), female of reproductive age (15-49), labour force (15-64) and the aged (65+) as they are key points of reference in policy formulation.

Table 5: Population Projections for Special Groups 2018-2022

Age Groups	2009 Census			2018(Projections)			2020(Projections)			2022(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	6,177	5,989	12,166	7,611	7,380	14,991	7,973	7,730	15,703	8,351	8,097	16,449
Under 5	29,599	28,945	58,544	36,472	35,666	72,138	38,204	37,360	75,564	40,018	39,134	79,153
Primary school age (6-13)	44,727	43,296	88,023	55,113	53,349	108,462	57,730	55,883	113,613	60,472	58,537	119,009
Secondary school 14-17	17,781	16,788	34,569	21,910	20,686	42,596	22,950	21,669	44,619	24,040	22,698	46,738
Youth population) (15-29)	52,435	54,721	107,156	64,610	67,427	132,037	67,679	70,629	138,308	70,893	73,984	144,877
Reproductive age (15-49)	0	96,075	96,075	0	118,383	118,383	0	124,006	124,006	0	129,895	129,895
Labour force (15-64)	105,734	109,247	214,981	130,285	134,614	264,899	136,473	141,007	277,480	142,955	147,704	290,659
Aged 65+	7,618	8,494	16,112	9,387	10,466	19,853	9,833	10,963	20,796	10,300	11,484	21,784

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics –Laikipia Statistics Office, 2018

Under 1 year:

The County had 12,166 persons (comprising of 6,177 males and 5,989 females) children less than 1 year as at 2009 representing 3% of the total population. The numbers are projected to increase to; 14,991, 15,703 and 16,449 by 2018, 2020 and 2022 respectively. This population increase calls for increased investments in maternal and child care health services.

Under 5 years:

The County had 58,544 persons (comprising of 29,599 males and 28,945 females) children under 5 years as at 2009 representing 15% of the total population. The numbers are projected to increase to; 72,138, 75,564 and 79,153 by 2018, 2020 and 2022 respectively. This population increase calls for increased investments in child care health services, child care centres and pre-primary education centres.

Primary School Age (6-13): The County had 88,023 persons (comprising of 44,727 males and 43,296 females) of primary school going age as at 2009 representing 22% of the total population. However, enrolment in the same year recorded 93%. The numbers are projected to increase to 108,462; 113,613 and 119,009 by 2018, 2020 and 2022 respectively. Expansion of learning infrastructure will be crucial for successful management of the steady increase in both the number of school going age children and the enrolment particularly under the guiding policy of Universal Primary Education.

Secondary School Age (14-17): The County had 34,569 persons (comprising of 17,781 males and 16,788 females) of secondary school going age in 2009 representing 9% of the total population. Enrolment rate in the same year was recorded at 34%. This population is projected to increase to 42,596; 44,619 and 46,738 in 2018, 2020 and 2022 respectively. Expansion of learning infrastructure will be crucial for successful management of the steady increase in both the number of secondary school going age persons and the enrolment particularly under the guiding policy of and Subsidized Day Secondary Education.

Youth Population (15-29)-The total number in this age category was 107,156 persons (comprising of 52,435 males and 54,721 females) representing 27 percent of the county population. This population is projected to increase to 132,037; 138,308 and 144,877 in 2018, 2020 and 2022 respectively. This calls for investment in programmes focussed on wealth creation, entrepreneurial training, sports and arts and tertiary education.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49): This is the child-bearing age group which stood at 96,075 representing 24 per cent of the entire county population in 2009. The population is projected to increase to 118,383;124,006;and 129,895 in 2018, 2020 and 2022 respectively. This population group is important in projecting the county's population growth and planning for reproductive health services.

Labour Force (15-64): The total number in this age category was 214,981 persons (comprising of 105,734 males and 109,247 females) representing 53.8 percent of the county population. The

county labour force recorded 41,450 households being active economically in 2009. This population is projected to increase to 264,899, 277,480 and 290,659 in 2018, 2020 and 2022 respectively. This calls for programmes that will create employment and other income generating opportunities for this ever increasing population to reduce levels of unemployment and its associated adverse effects in the county.

Aged Population (65+): The total number in this age category was 16,112 persons (comprising of 7,618 males and 8,494 females) representing 4 percent of the county population. This population is projected to increase to 19,853; 20,796 and 21,784 in 2018, 2020 and 2022 respectively. This calls for programmes that will provide safety nets among the elderly in housing, health and food security.

1.5.3 Population Density and Distribution

The settlement patterns in the county are uneven as they are influenced by varying land potential, livelihood zones, infrastructure access, land use system and availability of social amenities. Laikipia North constituency is arid and semi-arid in nature and therefore the least populated arising from wild life ranches and pastoral livelihood patterns. Laikipia West and Laikipia East have the highest population densities attributed to medium towns namely Nyahururu and Nanyuki. These towns are the commercial, administrative and transportation hubs of the county. Table 5 provides a summary of the projected population density by constituency to the year 2022.

Table 6: County Population Density by Constituency 2009-2022

Constituency	2009			2018 Projections		2020 Projections		2022 Projections	
	Area (Km ²)	Population	Density (Persons/Km)	Population	Density (Persons/ Km ²)	Population	Density (Persons/Km ²)	Population	Density (Persons /Km ²)
Laikipia East	1,448.20	118,222	82	145,673	101	152,591	105	159,839	110
Laikipia West	2,579.50	208,725	81	257,191	100	269,405	104	282,200	109
Laikipia North	5,434.30	72,280	13	89,063	16	93,293	17	97,724	18
Total	9,462	399,227	42	491,927	52	515,290	54	539,763	57

Source: County Statistics Office, Laikipia, 2018

The average population density in 2009 stood at 42 persons per square kilometre. This is projected to increase to 52 persons per Km² in 2018. The same is projected to be 54 persons per Km² and 56 persons per Km² in the year 2020 and 2022 respectively as a result of in-migration and natural population growth. Laikipia West constituency enjoys the largest size of the population comprising of 52.3 per cent of the total population. Laikipia East and Laikipia West constituencies are the most densely populated of the three constituencies with population densities of 82 and 81 persons per Km² in 2009 and projected 110 and 109 persons per Km² in 2022 respectively. Laikipia North is sparsely populated with a density of 13 persons per Km² in 2009 and projected at 18 persons per Km² in 2022.

1.5.4 Urban Population

There are four major urban centres in the county namely: Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Rumuruti and Kinamba. The growth and expansion of Nyahururu and Nanyuki is attributed to their long time role as the administrative headquarters for the former Laikipia and Nyandarua districts. They are also major transport hubs for main routes namely: Nairobi-Isiolo-Marsabit, Nairobi-Meru,

Nairobi-Mararal and Nakuru-Nyeri. They have the most vibrant commercial activities and formal employment opportunities hence high population density. The population within the four towns is expected to grow from 135,979 in 2009 to 167,252; 175,511; 183,846 persons in 2018, 2020 and 2022 respectively. Other centres in the county that continue expanding include Sipili, Ol-jabet (Marmanet), Wiyumiririe, Lamuria, Dol Dol, Ol-Moran and Matanya.

Table 7: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban Centres	2009 Census			2018(Projections)			2020(Projections)			2022(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nyahururu	25,183	26,251	51,434	30,975	32,346	63,321	32,504	33,883	66,387	34,048	35,492	69,540
Nanyuki	25,046	24,187	49,233	30,806	29,803	60,609	32,327	31,219	63,546	33,863	32,701	66,564
Rumuruti	15,956	17,037	32,993	19,626	20,993	40,619	20,595	21,990	42,585	21,573	23,034	44,607
Kinamba	1,142	1,177	2,319	1,405	1,450	2,855	1,474	1,519	2,993	1,544	1,591	3,135
Total	67,327	68,652	135,979	82,811	84,441	167,252	86,900	88,610	175,511	91,027	92,819	183,846

Source: Laikipia Statistics Office, 2018

Nyahururu town had the highest population of 51,434 followed by Nanyuki, Rumuruti and Kinamba with population of 49,233; 32,993 and 2,319 respectively in 2009. This was expected to grow to 63,321 persons in Nyahururu while that of Nanyuki, Rumuruti and Kinamba was projected at 60,609; 40,619 and 2,855 persons respectively by 2018. In 2020, the projections were estimated at 66,387; 63,546; 42,585 and 2,993 persons for Nyahururu, Nanyuki, Rumuruti and Kinamba respectively. The population is projected at 69,540 persons for Nyahururu while that of Nanyuki, Rumuruti and Kinamba is estimated at 66,564; 44,607 and 3,135 respectively by 2022.

1.5.5 Population of Persons with Disabilities

The numbers of persons with various types of disabilities were 2,947 in 2017. This is summarized in table 8.

Table 8: People Living with Disabilities by Type, Sex and Age 2017

Type of Disability	Laikipia West			Laikipia East			Laikipia North			Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Down Syndrome			2			9			1	12
Hydrocephalus			2			1			1	4
Albinism			11			7			1	19
Deaf			89			18			21	128
Epilepsy			72			24			10	106
Blind			18			14			4	36
Speech			6			12			8	26
Visual			57			31			79	167
Hearing			85			27			18	130
Physical			749			352			368	1,469
Autism			4			8			1	13
Cerebral Palsy			84			47			14	145
Mental			359			207			126	692
Total			1,538			757			652	2,947

Source: National Council of Persons living with Disability, Laikipia County Office

1.5.6 Demographic Dividend

The demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic development that a country can attain by slowing down the pace of population growth while at the same time making strategic investments in the health, education, economic and governance sectors.

Table 9: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2009*	2014	2017	2022	2030
Population Size	399,227	470,965			773,938
Population below 15 (%)	42.115	40.0567			33.9439
Population 15-64 (%)	53.849	56.2205			61.8752
Population above 65 (%)	3.977	3.7228			4.1808

1.6 Human Development Indicators

These indicators 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 factors such as education and literacy, healthy living and access to social amenities, the position and condition of women and the gross domestic product.

1.6.1 Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI measures 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 using the following indicators: Life expectancy at birth; Adult literacy rate and the combined enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary levels; GDP per capita measured in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) in US dollars. The county has an overall Human Development Index of 0.574 compared to the national level of 0.520 as of 2015.

1.6.2 Youth Development Index (YDI)

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

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

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

The 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. **Statistics from National Human Development Reports 2015.**

1.6.4 Human Poverty Index (HPI)

The HPI is a measure of poverty that was introduced in the UN's 1997 Global Human Development Report. The aim was to create a composite index that brings together the different areas of deprivation that affect the quality of life. The HPI is premised on the understanding that if human development is about enlarging choices, then poverty means the denial of the most basic opportunities and choices. The index incorporates four facets of human characteristics; life longevity, knowledge acquisition, economic status and social inclusion. This index measures deprivation in the three areas of human development; a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. The county HPI stands at **57.3** which is high compared to the national HPI of **29.1**.

1.7 Infrastructure and Access

1.7.1 Road and Transport Network

The total classified road network in the county is 1,038.1 Km out of which over 80 per cent are feeder roads. The bitumen, gravel, and earth surface stand at 207.3, 328.9 and 501.9 kilometres, respectively. The major transport routes serving the county are Nairobi-Isiolo-Marsabit (A102), Gilgil-Rumuruti (C55), Rumuruti-Mararal (A2) and Nakuru-Nyeri (B65). There exists an old railway network in covering 23 kilometres serving Nanyuki Town and a small stretch of about 2 Kilometres in Nyahururu Town. The county is served by 1 airstrip near Nanyuki Town. There are several landing grounds across the county majority of which are within main private ranches.

1.7.2 Information Communication Technology

The county is served by four main post offices located at Dol Dol, Rumuruti, Nanyuki and Nyahururu and one substation at Kinamba. The percentage of households owning mobile as of projections in 2014 was **69.9** per cent. Households with access to internet based on 2009 population and housing census was 4.8 per cent. The length of the National Fibre Optic Back bone infrastructure in the county is estimated at **80 km** serving Nanyuki, Nyahururu and Rumuruti Towns. The courier services are mainly provided by G4S, EMS, Securicor, Wells Fargo and PSVs. Based on the 2009 population and housing census, radio ownership is estimated at over **78.7** per cent whereas television sets ownership is estimated at **31.7** per cent of total households. There is one Huduma Center based at Nanyuki.

1.7.3 Energy Access

The national power grid serves 156 trading centres and is yet to reach 24 centres. The households using electricity for lighting constitute 17.7 per cent of the total households. The Last Mile Connectivity Programme has helped upscale access for the rural households. The county has several learning institutions, health facilities and boreholes supported by solar energy .Being a semi-arid county, reliable sunshine throughout the year provides high potential for harnessing of solar energy. There are also opportunities of upscaling biogas and wind energy.

1.7.4 Housing Types

It is estimated that 66.5 per cent of the households own the homes they live in. Most of the population is sheltered in semi-permanent structures that consist of timber walls, earthen floors

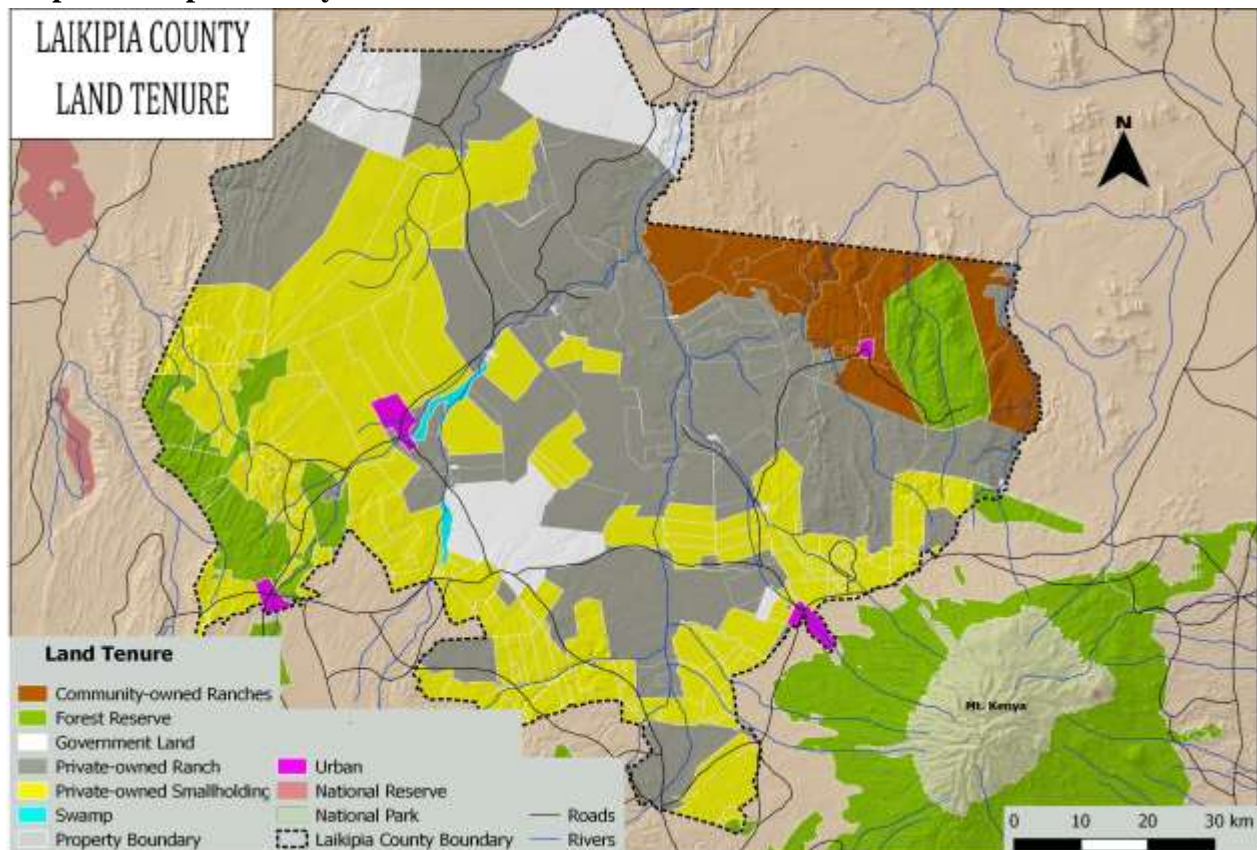
and corrugated iron-sheets roofs. Over 80 per cent of the shelters have corrugated iron sheets for roofs. Similarly, the largest percentage of walling material is wood recording 46 per cent of total households. Majority of the households have earthen floors as represented by the 65.7 per cent of the total households.

1.8 Land and Land Use

1.8.1 Land Ownership Categories/Classification

The three main types of land categories in Laikipia are private, community and public as depicted in Map 4.

Map 4: Laikipia County Land Tenure



Source: Laikipia Wildlife Forum

1.8.2 Mean Holding Size

The average private farm size for small-scale holders is 2 acres while for large-scale holders is 20 acres. Laikipia is dominantly a pastureland with 48 ranches that are greater than 2000 acres in size. The ranches occupy over 50 per cent of the total land area in the county. There are 30 ranches owned by companies and individuals and 13 owned by the community as group ranches. The group ranches are mainly in the northern part occupying about 67,720.2 hectares. Average land holding in the community/group ranches per household is 10.06 hectares. The private ranches practice wildlife conservancy and beef cattle rearing. The average size of the ranches is 4,046.9 hectares.

1.8.3 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

The percentage of landowners with title deeds is 65.3. This low percentage is partially attributed to the absentee landlords, long land adjudication, and transfer processes.

1.8.4 Incidence of Landlessness

Laikipia has witnessed the emergence of squatters and new settlement schemes such as Solio and Wiyumiririe. The squatters' problem hinders the realization of improved lives for all. There are about 4,712 squatters in the county with 1,021; 1,090; 400 and 2,201 squatters distributed in Kwa Mbuzi, Kahurura, Kandutura and Ontulili villages respectively.

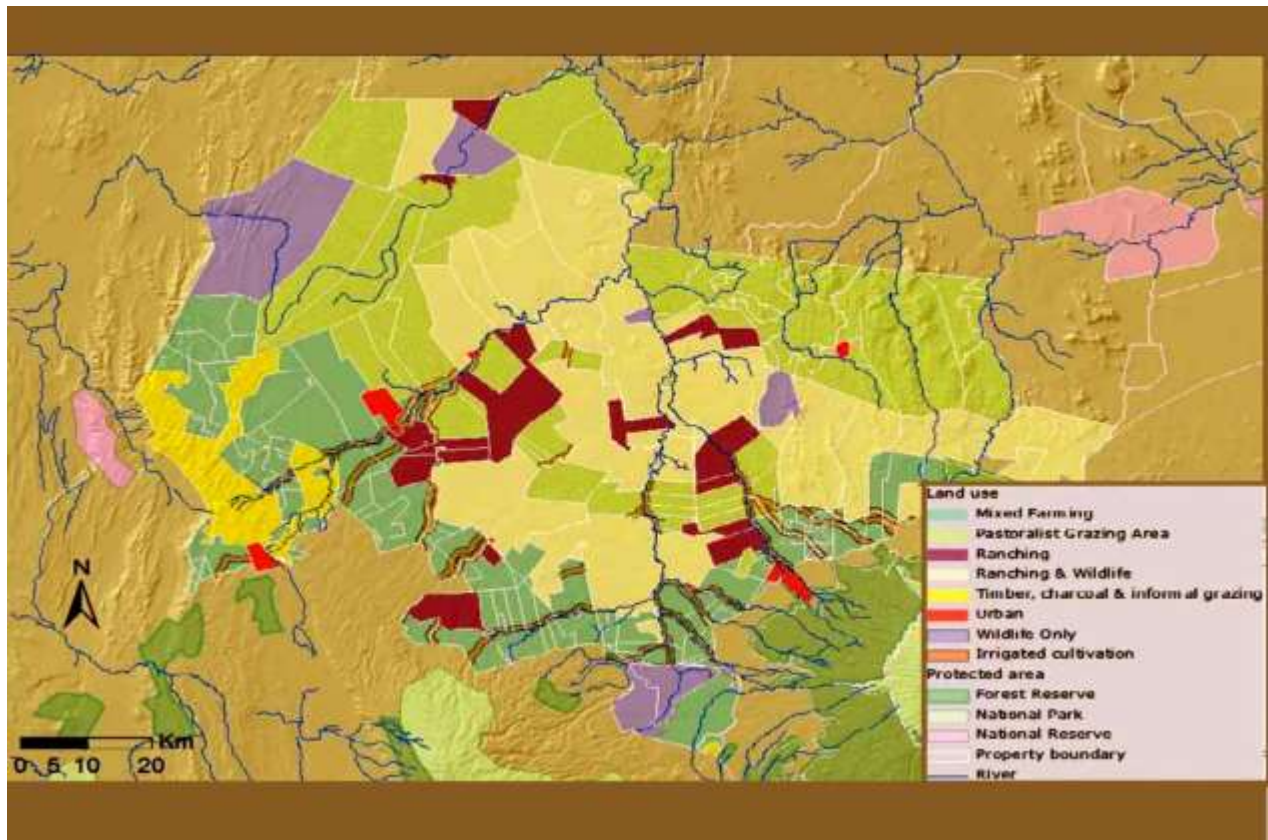
1.8.5 Settlement Patterns

Laikipia is predominantly rural with urban areas constituting 243.3 square kilometres. There are pockets of semi-formal settlements such as African Location, Likii, Majengo, Manguo and Maina.

1.8.6 Type and Size of Land

Of the total land mass, arable land constitutes of 1,984 square kilometres. Non-arable land constitutes of 7,456 square kilometres. Water mass is at 22 square kilometres and urban areas at 243.3 square kilometres. There are 7 distinct land use patterns heavily influenced by the climatic conditions and the ecological zones. These include among others; pastoralism, mixed farming, irrigated cultivation, rivers, forest, ranching, ranching and wildlife, wildlife only, timber, charcoal and informal grazing and urban as depicted in Map 5.

Map 5: Laikipia County Land Use Map



Source: Laikipia Wildlife Forum

1.9 Employment and Other Sources of Income

1.9.1 Wage Earners

Based on 2009 national population census, there was 24.4 per cent of the labour force employed in the formal sector whereas 42.8 per cent was employed in the informal sector.

1.9.2 Self employed

Most of the labour force under this category runs micro and small enterprises in both the formal and informal sector. However, the majority in this category are engaged in the small scale agricultural as pastoralists and crop farmers at 32 percent.

1.9.3 Labour force by Sector

1.9.4 Unemployment levels

The percentage of economic inactive labour force was 22.70 whereas the unemployed inactive labour force was 10.80. The youth forms the bulk of the unemployed labour force. This is attributed to low industrial base, inadequate technical skills and poor motivation towards self-employment.

1.10 Irrigation Infrastructure and Schemes

1.10.1 Irrigation Potential

The county is dependent on rain fed agriculture. However, there is potential of 203,965 hectares for irrigation in the medium potential areas. The actual acreage of agricultural land is 1,984 Km². (representing 21% of total land mass)

1.10.2 Irrigation Schemes/Clusters

There are 20 small irrigation clusters mainly in the southern and western parts of the County at Jikaze, Mutaro, Gatitu Muthaiga and Mutara, South Imenti, Thome, Mwiyo, Nkando, Nturukuma, Nyambogichi, Mukima, Marura, Gakeu, Mia Moja, Melwa, Pesi, Ngarengiro, Ngarachi/Thigio and Wangwaci.

1.11 Crop, Livestock Production and Value Addition

1.11.1 Main Crops Produced

The main crops grown include maize, beans, wheat, potatoes and vegetables. Maize takes about 51 per cent of the total planted area. Crop farming is mainly undertaken in the southwestern parts of the county due to favourable weather conditions. Upscaling efforts are in place to promote other crops such as millet, sorghum, sunflower and black beans (dolichos). There is an emerging trend of increased horticulture and floriculture production both at large-scale and small-scale levels. This constitutes production of cut flowers, tomatoes, French beans, chillies and watermelons. There are efforts of up scaling fruit production such as avocado, orange, mango, bananas, pineapples and coffee. There are four small millings plants in Nanyuki and Nyahururu supporting value chain on maize and wheat.

1.11.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The agriculture sector employs up to 60 per cent of the labour force in the county, holds significant value, and in this regard should get more funding. Expansion of acreage is constrained by high cost of farm inputs such as fertilizer, certified seed, weeding labour and

demand for mechanization. There are county and national programmes that are aimed at reducing the burden on farmers through provision of fertilizer, certified seed and occasionally pesticides for the control of Armyworms , Quelea birds ,Locust and MLND.

The agricultural potential in the county is prospective as characterized by high potential farming lands particularly in the southwestern parts of the county. Over 20 per cent of the county's total land is arable. The total area under crops is about 1,984 Km² of which 80 per cent is under food crops. Total hectares under crops in 2017 were 79,285.

1.11.3 Average Farm Sizes

Majority of the farming households are small-scale holders whose average farmland size is two acres mainly for food production. The farm size for large-scale holder on average is 20 acres mainly for wheat and maize production.

1.11.4 Main Storage Facilities

Granaries are a common storage facility at household levels. The government through the National Cereals and Produce Board run stores at Doldol, Nyahururu and Nanyuki. At institutional levels, food stores are common particularly in schools on the school feeding programmes. At the household level, especially in the rural areas about 20% of harvested cereals are lost through pests.

1.11.5 Agricultural Extension Services

Extension System

Agricultural extension services are mainly under the public extension system where over 90% of extension services are offered by the county government and its agencies. A number of NGOs are also involved in extension service delivery in thematic areas of interest. Cooperative extension service model is exercised by a few farmer cooperatives especially in the dairy sector. Agro-chemical companies, horticultural marketing companies, flower buying companies, agro-stockists and private veterinary practitioners also offer private extension services.

Extension approaches

Value chain development approach has been employed by most of the service providers with variants to its basic concept. Commodity based approach, contract farming, farming systems approach, shifting focal area approach, enterprise development approach and farmers' field school approaches are some of the preferred extension delivery vehicles.

Extension methods

Several methods are used including mass methods (radio, road shows, posters, field days, shows, trade fairs and newspaper adverts). Group methods (stakeholder forums, focus group discussions, farmers' tours, CIGs, on farm trials and demonstrations, produce marketing organizations and group visits) are used. Individual methods (office visits, farm visits, telephone calls, letters, emails and social media use) are commonly employed.

There are two Agricultural Mechanization stations in Nyahururu and Narumoru administered from Nyandarua and Nyeri Counties respectively. There is need for establishment of an Agriculture Training Centre (ATC) in the county.

1.11.6 Main Livestock Types and Facilities

Livestock production is dominant in most parts of the county with the percentage of households owning livestock at 45.8. The main livestock types are cattle, goats, sheep, poultry, camels, donkeys, pigs and rabbits. The estimated livestock population is 55,000 dairy cattle, 211,200 beef cattle 344,200 sheep, 322,000 goats 372,000 poultry, 750 pigs, 9800 camels, 207,000 rabbits and 3867 beehives(457Log hives, 788 Top bar hives, 2622 Langstroth hives the average production per year is9630kgs translating to Ksh5,778,000).

Livestock infrastructure comprises 50 holding grounds, stock routes, out spans, two public and two private slaughterhouses, 7 auction yards and 35 slaughter slabs. Milk processing is done at Nyahururu KCC and Countryside processing plant. There are seven milk-cooling plants run by dairy co-operative and individual groups.

1.11.7 Ranching

Ranches in the County produce high quality beef stock, embryo transfer for Boran breed nationally and regionally. There are 32 private ranches, one government ranch and 9 group ranches. The ranchers and the neighbourhood cluster-grazing committees have a functional model allowing vulnerable households to graze in the ranch during drought on agreed monthly fees.

1.11.8 Apiculture

Bee keeping is done as part of the enterprise by pastoralists and farmers practicing mixed farming. This is practised in farm woodlots, perimeter fences and in forests. Most of the honey is produced using traditional log hives and only a few farmers use the modern hives like Langstroth and Kenya Top Bar Hive (KTBH). In harvesting, most use traditional gears (fire for smoking) which are destructive to the bees occasionally killing the queen. Towards value addition, there are 5 co-operative societies that are at basic levels of packaging honey and related by-products.

1.11.9: Aquaculture (Fish farming) and Blue Economy

Fish farming is practiced mainly in Laikipia West and Laikipia East sub-counties. The predominant species is tilapia with a small aspect of clarias (catfish) culture. Production infrastructure comprises of approximately 900 fish pods with an average of 1,000 fish stock capacity. There are 125 water reservoirs viable for capture aquaculture. Rumuruti fish farm is a prospective aquaculture training, demonstration and fish seed bulking facility.

1.12. Oil and Other Mineral

1.12.2 Ongoing Mining and Extraction Activities

The common extractive activity in the county consists of red sand harvesting along riverbeds in Laikipia North. Excavation of gravel and murram for road construction is also common. Crushing of ballast is also an important activity within the county. There lays great potential of ballast and sand harvesting for construction industry and use of concrete blocks. There exists one under-utilized crushing plant at Nanyuki. There is need to explore on other potential minerals in the county.

1.13. Tourism and Wildlife

1.13.1 Main Tourist Attractions and Activities

Major tourist attractions are wildlife, landscapes, unique local cultural practices, and the Thomson Falls. The proximity to Mt. Kenya, Meru, Aberdares and Samburu game parks have greatly boosted tourism within the county through provision of hospitality services to the tourists. The annual sports events also contribute to tourism in Laikipia.

1.13.2 Classified/Major Hotels

There are 90 registered hotels and lodges with a total bed capacity of 1,800. Of these only are 7 are classified in the range of 1-5 stars.

1.13.3 Main Wildlife

Laikipia County has the greatest number of wildlife outside the gazetted protected areas in the country. The predominant species include: elephants, giraffes, burchelles zebras, rhinoceros, Thompson gazelles, impalas, buffaloes, lions, elands and grevy zebras and other smaller species also in abundance particularly the African wild dog and gazelles.

1.13.4 Wildlife Conservation Areas

Wildlife is mainly found in the private conservancies, private ranches, group ranches of Laikipia North, main forests and pockets of small-scale holdings. In-group ranches, eco-tourism is a dominant activity through conservation of natural habitats for wildlife under the umbrella organization named Naibunga. There are indigenous forests including Mukogodo and Rumuruti while plantation forests include Marmanet and Shamaneik, which also serve as wildlife conservation areas. Though this is an important natural resource, it has been a source of conflict between the farming and pastoralist communities.

1.13.5 Tourists Arrivals

In 2017, domestic visits in high-end facilities in conservancies, Thomson Falls and main hotels were 50,000 whereas foreign visits were 36,000.

1.14 Industry and Trade

1.14.1 Markets

The main commodity markets in the county are in Nanyuki and Nyahururu whereas main livestock markets are at Rumuruti, Doldol and Kimanjo. Other market centers include Olmorani, Sipili, Wiyumiririe, Lamuria and Debatas.

1.14.2 Industrial Parks

Industrial zones are established with Nanyuki and Nyahururu towns. Rumuruti town has also planned industrial zone with no activities. There are seven jua kali associations with 344 artisans who are involved in welding, fabrication, carpentry among other activities.

1.14.3 Major Industries

Industrial processing is minimal with milk plants and grain milling being the major firms. Storage and distribution of petroleum products is also undertaken at a low scale. Alcoholic drinks processing is also an activity in Nanyuki.

1.14.4 Types and Numbers of Businesses

The major type businesses are wholesale and retail enterprises totalling to 119 and 96 respectively mainly in trading centers across the County.

1.14.5 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Laikipia County has estimated 13,600-licensed MSMEs and 52,400 unlicensed MSMEs totaling to 66,000. These are in agriculture and forestry, whole sale trade, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, repair of motor cycles, accommodation and food services, construction, information and communication, arts and music, professional and technical services.

1.15 Blue Economy and Fisheries

Fishing activities are carried out in ponds, rivers and water reservoirs. The main activities are in 900 ponds, 125 water reservoirs and one fingerling multiplication farm. The main species produced are Catfish and Tilapia.

1.16 Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value Addition

1.16.1 Main Forest Types and Sizes

There are six gazetted and one non-gazetted forest in Laikipia covering a total area of 580 square kilometres. Mukogodo is the main natural forest within the county. Artificial forests include Lariak, Marmanet, Ng'arua, Rumuruti and Shamaneik with sections of natural vegetation.

1.16.2 Main Forest Products

The main forest products are timber, poles, wood fuel, pastures and natural herbs. Forests have also contributed significantly in supporting bee keeping, research on flora and fauna and eco-tourism.

1.16.3 Agro-Forestry

Farm woodlots are a common feature in the southern parts of the county. The farmers use the woodlots for timber, poles, fuel and bee keeping. Farmers also practice fruit trees farming in main fruits are citrus (oranges and lemons), avocados, mangoes, coffee and nuts (macadamia).

1.16.4 Value Chain Development of Forestry Products

The main value chain processes include furniture, wood carvings, honey packaging and herbal medicines. Other value chain includes; cosmetics products from aloe vera and sandalwood, several bamboo products and processing of cattle feeds.

1.17 Financial Services

1.17.1 Number of Institutions

Laikipia is served by 16 banks, 2 microfinance institutions and 15 insurance companies operating within Nanyuki and Nyahururu townships. There are 117 SACCOs with 3 FOSAs in Laikipia and 3 main mobile money service providers. Agricultural Finance Corporation runs two branches in Nanyuki and Nyahururu. The county established two funds namely Laikipia enterprise fund and Laikipia cooperative revolving fund that issued loans to 83 groups and 35 cooperative societies.

1.17.2 Distribution of Financial Services

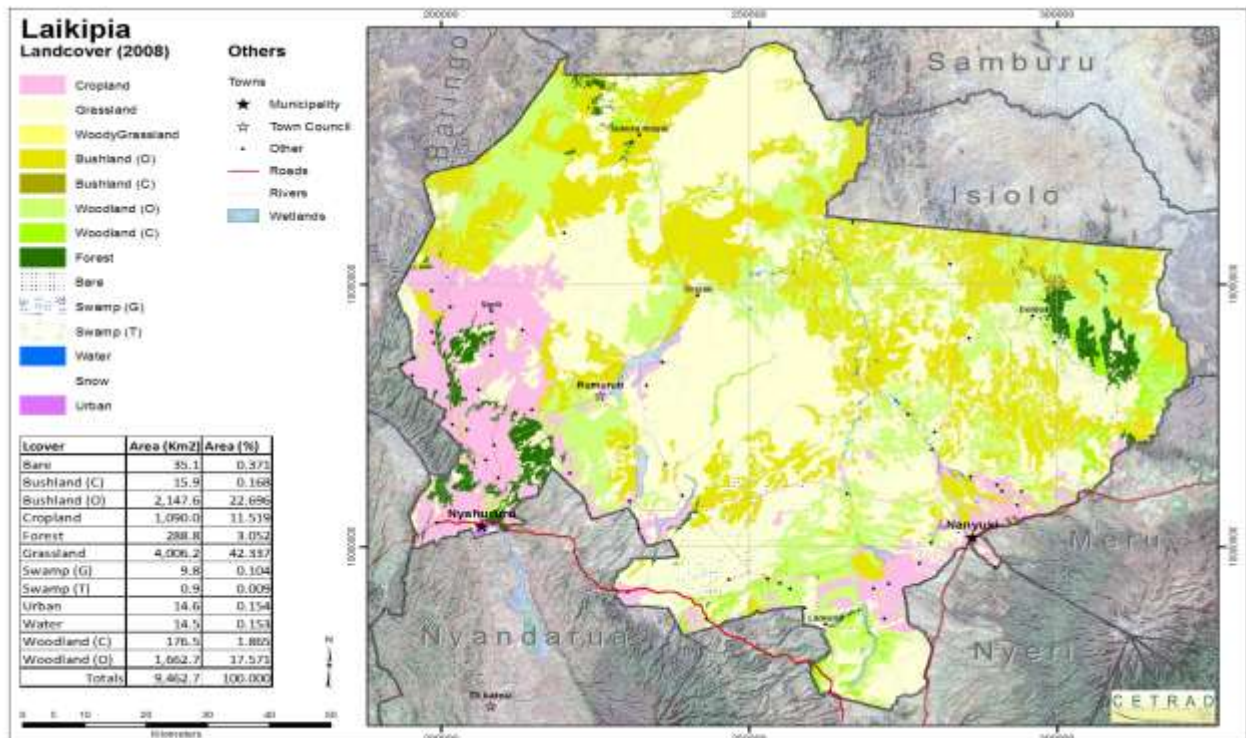
Laikipia East is served by 16 banks whereas Laikipia West is served by 10 banks. Most of the mainstream banks have established agency banking within the major urban centres. The major mobile phone companies are offering mobile banking services up to the village level within the county.

1.18 Environment and Climate Change

1.18.1 Major Degraded Areas

Land degradation is severe in Makurian in Mukogodo East as well as Kimugandura in Segera. This is mainly caused by overstocking, charcoal production, water surface run-off and sand harvesting.

Map 6 Laikipia County Land Cover



Source: CETRAD

1.18.2: Environmental Threats

Ewaso Narok swamp is a riparian area under intense threat following encroachment by farmers over the last three decades. Rumuruti, Lariak and Marmanet forests have also faced pressure on extraction of forestry products from nearby communities leading to loss of biodiversity and wildlife habitats. Droughts, floods and invasive species are also threats associated with degradation of environment and climate change effects. In addition, farming in water catchment areas, sand harvesting and other quarrying activities have exacerbated the process of land degradation.

1.18.3: High Spatial and Variability of Rainfall

Laikipia North Constituency faces the highest spatial and variability of rainfall with an average of 415.24mm in the last five years. In Laikipia west constituency, Nyahururu is wetter compared to Rumuruti with an average rainfall of 1061.74 mm and 674.62 mm respectively. Laikipia East constituency faces an average rainfall of 661.66 mm in the last five years.

1.18.4: Solid Waste Management Facilities

The mass of waste generated in Nanyuki and Nyahururu per person per day lies between 250g-1000g with an average of 0.45 kg/person/day and its density varies from 100kg/cubic metres to 600kg/cubic meters. Nanyuki, Nyahururu and Rumuruti towns have established solid waste management system with designated dumpsites, refuse collection trucks and staff. On waste disposal 11,321 and 3,052 of the households and commercial entities respectively in the county, have their waste collected by the county government, about 59 per cent use waste pits whereas only about 15 per cent use crude dumping. Only about 0.01 percent of the households use private waste collectors.

1.19 Water and Sanitation

1.19.1 Water Resources

Laikipia is drained by the Ewaso Ng'iro River and its tributaries, which originate from Mt. Kenya and the Aberdares. The main tributaries are Ewaso Narok (Ngare Naro), Narumoru, Likii, Sirimon, Ontulili, Ngare ndare, Melwa, Ngare Nything, Ngobit, Rongai, Timau, Moyak, Pesi, Suguroi, Mutara, Nanyuki, and Burguret rivers. Boreholes, pans, dams, shallow wells, springs and sub surface dams are also a common feature in the county for domestic and irrigation purposes. Rock catchment in the northern parts of Laikipia is increasingly being exploited.

1.19.2 Water Supply Schemes

There are 507 small water clusters that provide services in market centres, institutions and settlement schemes.

1.19.3 Water Sources and Access

The distribution of water sources is uneven across the county with the northern parts experiencing serious water shortages. There are 14 per cent of households accessing water from within their dwelling while 10 per cent of the households take an average of 1-4 minutes to reach the nearest water point mainly the population that lives in the urban centers. Similarly, 25.3 per

cent of households take an average of 5-14 minutes and 44.7 per cent of the households take an average of 15-29 minutes. The remaining 6 per cent of the households take over an hour to reach the nearest water point. Water demand in the county is projected to be 27,981m³/day by the year 2030.

1.19.4 Water Management

The urban centres have established Water Services and Sanitation/Sewerage Companies in Nanyuki and Nyahururu. There are 29 WRUAs that run water resources across the county in collaboration with Water Resource Authority (WRA). CETRAD is the main research institution hosted in the county on environment, water and natural resources. Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority serves Laikipia amongst other 9 counties in northern Kenya region. Water Resource Authority has a regional county office as well in Laikipia East and Laikipia West sub regions.

1.19.5 Sanitation

There are 79,295 households with latrines in the county. The distribution of main toilet facility reflects that 11.8 per cent use flash toilets, 60.2 per cent use pit latrines, and 16.4 per cent use uncovered latrines or buckets whereas 11.3 per cent use other methods of disposal such as natural bushes. Nanyuki and Nyahururu towns have established sewer and treatment services. Human waste disposal –pit latrines 72.8% , Laikipia East Subcounty 97%,Laikipia west Subcounty 84.9% and Laikipia North Subcounty 41.9%.hand washing four critical times 1.9%, those washing with soap 49.7%

1.20 Health Access and Nutrition

1.20.1 Health Access

The health infrastructure consists of five sub county hospitals at Kimanjo, Ndindika, Lamuria, Doldol, Rumuruti and two County referral hospitals; Nanyuki and Nyahururu. The county has six public health centres and four FBO managed health centres. There are 64 public dispensaries, 12 FBO managed dispensaries, 10 NGO managed dispensaries and 36 private run clinics. In addition, there are four private hospitals, one nursing home; one private health centre, six private dispensaries and 35 private clinics. The County government has 425 nurses, 71 public health officers, 76 clinical officers, 13 nutritionists 111 Doctors and 51 laboratory technologists. The doctor-population ratio stands at 1:4432 while the nurse-population ratio is 1:1157

1.20.2 Morbidity

The five most prevalent diseases for under 5s in the county include; respiratory tract infections (RTI), diarrhoea, clinical malaria, eye infections and pneumonia. The leading diseases for the population of over 5s include; respiratory tract infections (RTI), diseases of the skin, rheumatism and joint pains, diarrhoea and hypertension. The HIV prevalence rate stands at 3.2 per cent.

1.20.3 Nutritional Status

The total population of the children under five years old was estimated at 86,009 in 2017. Nutrition remains a challenge especially Laikipia North Sub County and some pockets of

Laikipia West. The estimated prevalence of children underweight is 20.1% out of which 5.3% being severely underweight. The prevalence of stunted growth is 25.1 out of 5.9 are classified as severely stunted whereas prevalence of wasted was 4.4 percent. According to the Nutritional Survey (Laikipia Smart Survey 2017) conducted in the county by the Department Health in July 2017, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate was 11.4 per cent while the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate was 2.2 per cent and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) was 9.2%. The overall prevalence of GAM denotes serious malnutrition that is below the emergency threshold according to the WHO benchmarks. The Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) findings showed that 2.7 per cent of the under-fives were at the risk of malnutrition. The causes of malnutrition are poor dietary diversity, Suboptimal infant and young child feeding practices, poor hygiene and sanitation and low access to essential nutrition services.

1.20.4 Immunization Coverage

The total population of under-five's was estimated at 70,253 in 2017. Immunization rate for this population stood at 66.4 per cent on average. Laikipia East stands at 78.5 per cent, Laikipia North 48.4 per cent and Laikipia West 67.9 per cent. Vaccination against BCG and measles coverage stands at 76.9 per cent and 64.3 per cent respectively. Vitamin A supplementation for 6 to 11 months stands at 66.1 per cent, 12 to 59 months at 16.9 per cent and an average of 50.9 per cent. (Smart Survey July 2017)

1.20.5 Maternal Health Care

Maternal mortality rates in 2017 were estimated at 124.3 per 100,000 live births. The percentage of expectant mothers delivering in health facilities was 49.5 per cent. The percentage of expectant mothers visiting health facilities at least twice is estimated at 93.7 per cent while those attending post-natal care recorded 80 per cent. 39.9 per cent first visit; revisit 32.3 per cent. Pregnant women supplemented with iron Folic Acid between 90-180 days stands at 30.2 per cent.

1.20.6 Access to Family Planning Services

The contraceptives acceptance uptake is 50.5% and fertility rates stand at 3.2 children respectively. Despite the high acceptance rate, just over one third of the married women use modern methods of family planning. The most popular methods are the use of pills, injectables, implants and sterilization.

1.20.7 HIV and AIDS Prevalence Rates

The HIV prevalence rate stands at 3.2 per cent. The adherence rate on uptake ARTs is estimated at 98%. Elimination of mother to child transmission in Laikipia stood at 99%.

1.21. Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure

1.21.1 Pre-school Education

In 2017, the county had 428 public ECD centres and 148 private run ECD centres with a total enrolment of 23,172 and 6,613 pupils respectively. The number of trained teachers was 760 in public ECD centres and 265 in private ECDE Centres with a teacher pupil ratio of 1:30 in public

and 1:24 in Private ECDE centres. The gross enrolment rate stands at 80 per cent while the net enrolment rate is 79 per cent with a completion rate of 95 per cent.

1.21.2 Primary School Education

There are 286 public and 87 private primary schools with a total enrolment of 74,965 and 16,813 pupils respectively in 2017. The number of primary school teachers is 1,562 giving a teacher pupil ratio of 1:52. The net enrolment rate is 93.4 per cent. Primary education is readily accessible as reflected by the fact that 90 per cent of the population is located between 0 and 4.9 kilometres from the nearest primary school with only 10 per cent located over five kilometres mainly in Laikipia North.

1.21.3 Non Formal Education

Organized learning for children in Laikipia is mainly through madrassa in urban centres...

1.21.4 Vocational Training Centers

There were 10 public vocational training centers in 2017 with trainee enrolment of 617 and 59 instructors. There are also 3 private vocational training centers run by faith based organizations.

1.21.5 Secondary Education

In 2017, there were 83 public secondary schools with a total enrolment of 23,118 students. There were 16 private secondary schools with a total enrolment of 1,593. The number of teachers in public schools was 881 giving a teacher student ratio of 1:26. The net enrolment rate was 61.5 per cent.

1.21.6 Tertiary Education

The county has limited facilities for tertiary education. There is one University, one university campus, one branch of management institute, one KMTC branch, and a host of middle private level colleges. According to the 2009, KNBS Housing and Population Census only 3.4 per cent of the county's population had attained tertiary level education.

1.21.7 Adult and Continuing Education

There were 94 centres offering adult and continuing education at primary and secondary level in 2017. The enrolment was 4,193 students. The population of 25 years and above consists of 79.1 per cent persons who can read and write.

1.21.8 Technical, Training Institutes

There are three technical training institutes hosted by the three constituencies at initial levels of operations and nil enrolment.

1.22 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts

1.22.1 Museums, Heritage and Cultural Sites

Yaaku is the main cultural site in Laikipia North whereas Twala is the main cultural campsite in the county.

1.22.2 Talent Academies

1.22.3 Sports Facilities

Nanyuki and Nyahururu are the main stadia in the county. Institutional and community play fields also support sports events across the county. There is an athlete's camp at Nyahururu KFS station.

Nanyuki and Nyahururu are the main stadia in the county. There are four community Sports grounds in Rumuruti, Solio, Matanya and Doldol. Institution play fields also support sports events across the county. There is an athlete's camp at Nyahururu KFS station.

1.22.4. Libraries/Information Documentation Centers/Citizen Service Centers

There are two public community libraries at Rumuruti and Nanyuki, one documentation information centre and one Huduma Centre both located in Nanyuki.

1.22.5 Registered Herbalists

There are 11 licensed practioners on traditional herbal medicines.

1.23 Community Organizations/ Non State Actors

1.23.1 Co-operative Societies

In 2017, there were a total of 270 registered co-operatives societies of which 156 were active and 114 were dormant. The total membership of both the dormant and the active societies was 51,704 comprising of 28,116 males and 23,588 females. The member's contribution in all societies was Kshs. 3,113,560,268, loan outstanding of Ksh 3,015,587,447 and total assets worth 3,730,115,591. The cooperatives mainly engage in urban SACCOs/FOSAs, transport, primary produce marketing of milk, cereals and livestock as well as housing.

1.23.2 Public Benefits Organizations

There are 12 dominant non-governmental organizations that are operating in the county. These are Mpala Health Trust, Caritas Nyeri, Uraia, SNV, Impact, St. Martin, NRT, Laikipia Forum, Red Cross, AMREF, Groots Kenya, Kenya Water for Health Organization. Their main areas of focus include promoting access to health, rangeland rehabilitation, civic education support, capacity building, and infrastructural support in water, education and health among other activities.

1.23.3 Development Partners

The main development partners in the county include World Bank in health and devolution services; UNDP on capacity building; DANIDA on health services and value chain initiatives; FAO on community lands governance and conservation agriculture; USAID on health policy and governance; EU on cereal storage; Global Fund on health services.

1.23. 4 Youth Empowerment Centres

There is one non-equipped empowerment centre at Nyahururu.

1.24 Security, Law and Order

1.24.1 Number of Police Stations and Posts

Policing and promotion of law and order in County is supported by 5 police divisions with a total of 7 police stations, 67 police posts and 2 ASTU units. Most of these police stations are located in high-density population areas such as Urban and Peri-Urban areas whereas the ASTUs are located in areas prone to cattle theft.

1.24.2 Types, Trends and Crime Prone Areas

Common crimes are mainly on break-ins, stock theft, stealing, and offences against morality, criminal damage and robbery. Offences against morality include defilement of children. Highest numbers of cases are in urban and market centres. Stock theft routes are mainly along ranches and forest corridors.

1.24.3 Types and Number of Courts

There are two high courts and 2 magistrate courts situated in Nyahururu and Nanyuki.

1.24.4 Prisons and Probation Services

There are three prisons in the county at Rumuruti, Nanyuki and Nyahururu with a capacity of (250 in Nanyuki, 250 in Nyahururu and 250 in Rumuruti) persons. There are two probation offices in the county providing probation and after care services to petty offenders.

1.24.5 Number of Public Prosecution Offices

There are two offices situated in Nyahururu and Nanyuki with a total staffing of 10 officers.

1.24.6 Number of Prosecution over the Years

In 2015, the numbers of prosecutions were #, increased in 2016 to #, and recorded a decline in 2017 at #.

1.24.7 Community Policing Activities

Community policing committees under the Nyumba Kumi initiative are 2,207 across the county. There are 929 police reservists in the county.

1.25 Social Protection

1.25.1 Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children

The number of households headed by children under 15 years was estimated at # in 2017. The number of orphans was 1,600 in 2017. The number of registered children living with disabilities was estimated at # in 2017.

1.25.2 Cases of Street Children

In 2017, street children in urban centres were estimated at #.

1.25.3 Child Care Institutions

Children care services are established in the four sub counties. There are five child rehabilitation and rescue centres with one run by the county government, one managed by the Child Welfare Society of Kenya and the rest by FBOs.

1.25.4 Social Net Programmes

The main programmes on social safety are cash transfers to the elderly, persons living with disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children. In 2017, elderly persons above 70 years were estimated at 13,136. The number of registered adults living with disabilities was estimated at # in 2017.

CHAPTER TWO

LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER NATIONAL PLANS

2.1 Overview-

The CIDP is guided by the Constitution of Kenya 2010. It is also linked to the Medium Term Three 2018-2022 of the Kenya Vision 2030 under the theme “transforming Kenya; path way to devolution and national unity”. It also seeks to meet the aspirations of Agenda 2063 with focus on “Africa socio economic transformation”. The plan has also embedded the Sustainable Development Goals under the clarion call on “a framework for intersectoral development”. National strategies such as the Spatial Plan, Climate Change Action Plan and Sectoral Plans have also been integrated.

2.1.1 The Constitution

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created the counties governed by the county governments to undertake prescribed functions in the fourth schedule. The functions include: crop and animal husbandry; health services; control of air and noise pollution and outdoor advertising; cultural activities; transport; animal control; trade development and regulation; planning and development; pre-primary education; natural resources and environmental conservation; public works and services; firefighting services and disaster management; control of drugs and pornography; coordination of the participation of communities. The functions are supported by key legislations such as: The County Government Act, 2012; The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2015; Public Finance Management Act, 2012; The Inter-Governmental Relations Act, 2012; National Government Coordination Act among others. These legislations capture the need for planning at the county by guiding the process of integrated, spatial, sectoral plans, urban area plans. The strategies and programmes in this plan are informed by the prescribed functions at the two levels of government.

2.1.2 Vision 2030

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the country’s national policy that entrenches the long-term development strategy. The vision was launched in June 2008 and was legislated as Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012. It aims at transforming Kenya into “a newly industrialized, middle-income country providing a high quality of life and a secure environment to all its citizens by the year 2030”. The Vision has three pillars namely the economic, social and political pillars and also the macro-economic foundations/enablers.

The economic pillar aims to achieve an annual economic growth rate of over 10% over the period. The social pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The political pillar aims to realize a democratic political system founded on issue-based governance that respects the rule of law, protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenyan society.

The economic, social and political pillars of Kenya Vision 2030 are anchored on foundations of macroeconomic stability, continuity in governance reforms, enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor, infrastructure, energy, science, technology and innovation (STI), land reforms, human resources development, security as well as public sector reforms.

The Second Laikipia County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022) has been prepared to capture sectoral priorities as outlined in the Vision 2030 pillars. The programmes and projects proposed in the plan address key issues such as wealth creation, food security, access to health, water, security, value addition in agriculture, tourism promotion, infrastructural development and human capital development.

2.1.3 Medium Term Plan III

The Vision 2030 is being implemented in successive five-year Medium Term Plans. The first MTP covered the period 2008-2012 while the second MTP is covered the period 2013-2017. The third MTP covers the period 2018-2022. There are 25 key sectors prioritized in the period 2018-2022 under the three pillars and three thematic areas detailed in Table 7.

Table 10: Medium Term Plan III Pillars, Enablers and Thematic areas

Economic Pillar	Social Pillar	Political Pillar	Enablers	Thematic Areas
Tourism Agriculture and Livestock Trade Business Process Outsourcing &ITES Financial Services Oil and Other Mineral Resources Manufacturing Blue Economy	Education and Training Health Environment Water and Sanitation Population Urbanization and Housing Gender, Youth and Vulnerable Groups Sports, Arts and Culture	Devolution Governance, Judiciary and Rule of law	Infrastructure Information Communication Technology Science Technology and Innovation Land Reforms Public Sector Reforms Labour and Employment National Values and Ethics Ending Drought Emergencies Security, Peace Building, and Conflict Resolution	Macro Working Group HIV/AIDS TWG Climate Change

The economic and social pillars will also focus on integrating the political pillar and enablers in the realization of affordable housing, food security, employment creation and universal health care. The CIDP has focus on 12 MTP sectors namely: health; education and training; ending drought emergencies; sports, culture and arts; gender, youth and vulnerable persons; security and peace building; trade, tourism and manufacturing; agriculture, livestock and fisheries; public sector reforms national values; water, environment and natural resources; infrastructure; land reforms;

Annual Development Plans will be formulated to realize the strategies and programmes of this plan in line with Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and therefore provide the link between policy, planning and budgeting.

2.1.4 African Agenda 2063

The socio-economic transformation aspirations of African Union in 2013 focus on 7 priorities namely;

- i. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
- ii. An integrated continent politically united and based on the ideals of pan Africanism and the vision of Africa Renaissance

- iii. An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law
- iv. A peaceful and secure Africa
- v. An Africa with a strong natural identity, common heritage, values and ethics
- vi. An Africa where development is people driven unleashing the potential of its women and youth
- vii. Africa as a strong united and an influential global player and partner

The CIDP mirrors these aspirations across the sectors on strategies such as inclusive growth, good governance, values and ethics and intergovernmental relations.

2.1.4 Sustainable Development Goals

Kenya is a signatory of the global agenda 2030 adopted in September 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity and is made up of 17 goals designed to assist the international community free the human race from hunger, poverty and oppression. The goals are:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms and everywhere

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

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

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

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

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

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

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

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

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

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

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

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The CIDP customizes the goals through adoption of localized targets and indicators at county and national levels. This will be supported by lead sectors spearheading realization of customized targets as detailed in Table 11.

Table 11: County Lead Sector for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goal	Lead County Sector(s)
End poverty in all its forms and everywhere	Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries ,Gender Youth and Vulnerable Groups
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Agriculture Livestock , Fisheries and Health
Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages	Health, HIV/AIDS TWG and Nutrition
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Education and Training
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Gender Youth and Vulnerable Groups
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water, Irrigation , Environment ,Natural Resources and Public health
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Population, Urbanization and Housing ,Infrastructure
Promote sustainable economic growth , full and productive employment and decent work for all	Trade Tourism and Manufacturing
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Infrastructure ,Trade Tourism and Manufacturing
Reduce inequality within and among countries	Macro Working Group(Finance and planning)
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Lands, Population ,Urbanization ,Housing and Public health
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, Trade Tourism and Manufacturing, Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Lands,Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Security, Peace Building and Conflict Resolution
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Macro Working Group(Finance and planning)

CHAPTER THREE

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVIOUS CIDP

3.1 Overview

The First Laikipia CIDP 2013-2017 was prepared in the period May-December 2013. The implementation was linked to the county annual budget processes where programmes to be funded were drawn from the CIDP programmes and projects. This was actualized through Annual Development Plans as key budget output papers aimed at guiding the CIDP implementation. The chapter covers analysis of sector programmes, budget allocations and expenditures, key achievements, challenges and lessons learnt.

3.2 Analysis of Sector Programmes

There were 8 sectors of focus in the previous CIDP undertaking programmes as detailed in Table 12.

Table 12: Analysis of Sector Programmes

Sector	Programmes
Public Service and County Administration	County Administration; Human Resource Management and Development; Security and Policing Support Services; Public Safety Enforcement and Disaster Management; County Executive Committee Support Services; office of the Governor, General Administrative and planning Services;
Finance, Economic Planning and County Development	Economic Planning Services; Financial Services; General Administrative and planning Services;
Education, Gender, Culture, Sports, and ICT	Vocational Training Development; ECDE Development; Education Empowerment Programme; ICT Infrastructure Development; Sports Development and promotion; Social development and promotion ,Child care services; General Administrative and planning Services;
Infrastructure, Lands, Housing, Roads and Public Works	Physical Planning Services and Land Survey Services; Housing Development; Public works service delivery improvement; Road Network Improvement and Urban Development; General Administrative and planning Services;
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Administration, Planning and Support Services; Crop Development and Management; Fisheries Development and Management; Livestock Resources Development and Management;
Health	Curative and Preventive Health; Preventive and Promotive Health; General Administrative and planning Services;
Trade, Tourism and Enterprise Development	Trade development and promotion; Tourism development and promotion; Cooperative development; General Administrative and planning Services;
Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources	Water supply management; Sanitation Enhancement services; Human animal conflict mitigation -infrastructure program; General Administrative and planning Services;

3.3 Sector Programmes Budget Allocations

The three key sources of county funding are equitable share from the National Government, locally generated revenues and conditional grants. The three sources increased steadily over the five years as shown in table 13. The programmes were funded in five financial years as detailed table 14.

Table 13: County Sources of Funding

Revenue Source	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18
	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Projected as per CARA)
Equitable share	129,910,803	2,523,013,037	3,009,697,543	3,449,548,893	3,722,107,269	4,499,800,000
Own source	0	333,370,063	483,498,889	454,500,922	456,448,684.10	500,000,000
Sub Totals	129,910,803	2,856,383,100	3,493,196,432	3,904,049,815	4,178,555,953	4,999,800,000
Conditional grants	61,592,200	243,821,897	155,224,518	448,856,886	290,031,716	498,219,972
Grand Totals	191,503,003	3,100,204,997	3,648,420,950	4,352,906,701	4,468,587,669	5,498,019,972

Table 14: County Programmes Budget allocations 2013/14 – 2017/18

Sector	Programme	Budget Allocation in KES '000'				
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Public Service and County Administration	Human Resource Management and Development	1,867,380	1,867,380	1,956,889	2,192,000	2,490,192
	Security and Policing Support Services	12,780	12,780	50,461	44,717	41,400
	Public Safety Enforcement and Disaster Management	24,000	24,000	100,000	73,528	30,296
	County Executive Committee Support Services	45,000	45,000	107,000	128,800	44,212
	General Administrative and planning Services	23,426	23,426	18,875	90,000	94,169
	County Administration	63,828	63,828	16,777	37,589	62,066
Subtotal		2,036,414	2,036,414	2,250,002	2,566,634	2,762,335
Finance, Economic Planning and County Development	Financial Services	34,000	51,724	104,820	92,605	218,000
	Economic Planning Services	38,000	125,881	142,681	48,000	59,798
	General Administrative and planning Services	47,000	29,291	29,000	24,900	27,438
Subtotal		119,000	206,896	276,501	165,505	305,236
Education, Gender, Culture, Sports, and ICT	Education Empowerment Programme	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	ECDE Development	15,000	25,283	15,000	23,700	31,000
	Vocational Training Development	5,000	15,750	5,000	6,300	8,500
	ICT Infrastructure Development	3,000	11,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
	Sports Development and promotion	0	0	7,098	12,000	15,527
	Social development and promotion	0	0	12,500	12,000	8,631
	Child care services	0	0	3,000	9,343	7,500
	General Administrative and planning Services	4,000	11,000	27,000	16,700	25,000
Subtotal		57,000	105,034.4	124,598	142,643	154,658
Infrastructure, Lands, Housing, Roads and Public Works	Physical Planning Services and Land Survey Services					
	Housing Development					
	Public works service delivery improvement					
	Road Network Improvement					

Sector	Programme	Budget Allocation in KES '000'				
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	and Urban Development					
	General Administrative and planning Services					
Sub total						
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Administration, Planning and Support Services	8,000	12,000	22,170	21,907	25,000
	Crop Development and Management	20,300	9,126	15,596	28,046	56,800
	Fisheries Development and Management	2,000	65,000	47,460	16,650	19,700
	Livestock Resources Development and Management	1,000	7,500	3,000	5,300	6,240
Sub total		29,000	25,017	32,000	17,350	17,200
Health	Curative and Preventive Health	271,000	60,000	163,100	247,000	299,630
	Preventive and Promotive Health	37,000	78,633.3	-	10,181	12,319
	General Administrative and planning Services	5,000	42,079	43,000	18,600	22,506
Sub total		313,000	180,712	206,100	275,781	334,455
Trade, Tourism and Enterprise Development	Trade development and promotion	42,000	33,814	61,200	61,000	101,314
	Tourism development and promotion	1,500	4,500	7,500	8,000	6,373
	Cooperative development	4,000	12,000	2,000	25,571	26,260
	General Administrative and planning Services	4,000	19,980	19,000	17,253	13,124
Sub total		51,500	70,294	89,700	111,824	147,071
Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources	Water supply management	29,500	251,725	94,000	217,142	151,000
	Sanitation Enhancement services	0	10,200	15,000	9,000	11,000
	Human animal conflict mitigation -infrastructure program	0		43,000	28,675	11,000
	General Administrative and planning Services	5,000	12,000	15,240	23,222	24,644
Sub total		34,500	273,925	167,240	278,039	197,644
Total						

Funding by national government ministries, departments and agencies for various programmes

Table 14: County Funding by National Government Ministries/Entities 2013/14-2017/18

Ministry/Department/ Agency	Programmes	Budget Allocation in KES '000'				
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government	National Administration - Chiefs Motorbike Programme (78 motorbikes)					
Ministry of Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs	Youth Enterprise Development fund for three constituency					
	National Government Affirmative Action Fund					
	NYS Youth Empowerment Projects					

	Inua Jamii: National Safety Net Programme (Cash Transfers)					
	Uwezo Fund					
	Women Enterprise Fund					
Ministry of transport and infrastructure	Surface dressing of 49 Km Nyahururu-maili kumi (B) road	0	0	0	195,400	0
Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	Public Street Lighting in Nyahururu, Nanyuki wiyumiririe and Rurumuti	0	0	0	213,800	0
	Last Mile Connectivity to new Households and Schools					
Ministry of Education	Free Primary Education Capitation					
	Free Day Secondary School Capitation					
	Revitalising Technical Institute					
	School Meal Programme					
	National Schools Upgrade Programme-Njonjo and Nanyuki high schools			50,000		
	Digital Literacy Programme-Teacher training and Infrastructure readiness					
	Laikipia University- Tuition Block, Library and Administration Building, Gate, Sewerage System, Science Laboratories					
Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Constituency Development Fund for three Constituencies					
	National Drought-Management Authority Animal health, Drought mitigation			4,500		37,040
	Huduma Centre					
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Water Service Trust Fund Water Supply Management	0	0	0	82,000	0
	World bank -Water Supply Management (Rumuruti water Supply)	0	0	45,000	8,000	0
	African development bank - Water Supply Management (Nyahururu water Project)	1,200,000	0	0	0	0
	Northern Water Services Board -Water Supply Management (Supply of plastic water Tanks each 3,000 Ltrs)	0	0	0	11,000	0
Ministry of Health	World bank – RBF			20,000	60,000	20,900
	Managed equipment services for Nanyuki and Nyahururu hospitals	0	0	0	810,000	0
	Free Maternity Services Programme			161,500		

	Free Primary Health Care Services Program			4,900		
	Immunisation programme					
	Leased Medical Equipment					
	Ambulances					
	Beyond Zero					
	DANIDA					
	JICA					
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries- ASDSP	Value chain development in Maize, Dairy, Sheep and Goat	4,649.53	14,700.37	8,732.13	10,039.9	18,749.03
	UNDP/FAO -Conservation Agriculture			15,000	15,500	14,000
	World Bank /GOK -Regional Pastoral Livestock Resilience Programme					
	EU-IDEAS -Laikipia Grain Storage Project					
WB/GOK	KCSAP					

See presidents delivery unit

3.4 Key Achievements

The major milestones in 2013-2017 by the national government ministries, departments and agencies included; operationalization of Huduma Centre; pavement of 60 kilometers of road to bitumen standards; electricity connectivity to 36,395 households; electricity connectivity to 249 schools; national grid reaching Dol Dol Town; urban street lighting in 4 towns; # schools with digital contents; national fibre optic backbone infrastructure to Rumuruti Town; medical equipment management in two county hospitals; security transport management; increase mobility of chiefs; Rumuruti-Nanyuki power transmission lines; cash transfers to OVCs, elderly and PwDs; social support on HIV and AIDS management; Uwezo, youth and women enterprise funds; CDF in 3 constituencies; presidential bursary scheme; pupils capitation at primary and secondary worth KES 325 Million and KES 956 Million respectively ;issuance of 50,677 title deeds; construction of high courts in Nanyuki; integration of displaced persons; These are detailed in Annex I.

The main achievements by county government department over the same period included; drilling of 17 boreholes; extension of 170 Km of water pipeline; rehabilitation of 18 water pans; enhanced rain water harvesting in 5,000 households/institutions; construction of 10 masonry storage tanks, 73 Km of electric fence to mitigate Human Wildlife Conflict and expansion of existing sewerage system in Nyahururu and greening the county through planting 350,000 trees, 5 group ranches with a management of 13 people per group ranch were trained by NEMA on sustainable sand harvesting, grading, gravelling of #kilometers of roads; acquisition of road equipment; construction of Ewaso Bridge; additional 200 health personnel; additional 23 dispensaries outpatient blocks; building and operationalization of renal unit, new laboratory ,pediatric ward and county health management offices at Nanyuki hospital, supply of essential medical supplies;purchase of 4 ambulances and 4 utility vehicles, establishment of KMTC at Nyahururu hospital, 5 milk cooling premises; rehabilitation of 4 slaughter houses; logistical support on distribution 5,600 bags of fertilizers; subsidized boma rhode grass seeds estimated at 17.2 tonnes; vaccination of 238,000 heads of cattle; soil fertility testing of 1,500 samples; construction of 32, 72 ECDE classrooms; construction of 18 and 6 classrooms in primary and day secondary schools; bursary awards to 13,000 needy students annually; infrastructural

development and equipping 8 VTCs; rehabilitation of Thompson Falls view deck; construction of 17 market sheds; establishment of revolving enterprise and cooperative funds; acquisition of fire engine for Nyahururu Town; rehabilitation and construction of 11 administrative police posts; disaster response on 18 temporary classrooms at primary and secondary level; installation 16 high mast flood lights in market centers; operationalization of Laikipia County Development Authority, up scaling of indigenous poultry farming and fruit tree farming; steady improvement on local levies collections. In cooperatives, active cooperatives societies increased by 83, memberships by 27,106, member's contribution by 2.1 billion, loan outstanding by 1.5 billion, total assets by 2.3 billion and employee's by 103 in the last five years.

The formulated # policy frameworks on water, strategic plan, disaster risk management, County HIV and AIDS strategic plan ,Laikipia County Nutrition Action Plan ,County EMTCT Business Plan

The number of approved bills as Acts of the County Assembly was # and # were at various levels of reading whereas 5 were amended. The enacted Acts includes

- Laikipia County Cooperatives Society Act 2014,
- Laikipia County Enterprise Development Fund Act 2014
- Laikipia Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014
- Laikipia County Public Participation Act
- Laikipia County Disaster Risk Management Bill,
- Laikipia County Alcoholic Drinks Control Amendments Act
- Health Service Act

These results were realized through strategic partnership and support by national programmes and development partners including; NDMA(drought risk management); CETRAD(research and training); Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project(disease control); SNV(enterprise development); UNDP(public participation); World Bank (health), DANIDA (health); EU (grain storage); Northern Water Services Board(water infrastructure); Water Service Trust Fund(water infrastructure); FAO (conservation agriculture); Caritas Nyeri (community empowerment); ASDSP(value chain); KEFRI(research and agroforestry); HIVOS(youth enterprises);

3.4 Challenges

The main challenges were on human resource management; security; finance management; intergovernmental relations; structural designs, prioritization of interventions based on needs and public participation.

3.4.1 Human Resource Management

Weak career progression framework, slow pace of promotions and poor capacity enhancement led to gaps in succession management. Inadequate staffing led to constraints in service delivery in health facilities, infrastructure department, water and environment trade department and agricultural extension officers. Crises of change management in devolution led to numerous strikes in the health sector affecting delivery of services. Disparities in salaries between staff from defunct local authorities and those recruited by County Public Service Board and devolved staff from national government affecting staff motivation.

3.4.2 Security

The main security concerns that decelerated livestock development interventions were competition for scarce pastures and water following prolonged dry spells. This led to loss of produce, animals and property by small-scale farmers, pastoralists and ranching community. Stock thefts caused disruptions in trade patterns, loss of human life and household livelihoods. Inadequate grazing frameworks in communal ranches also led to invasions into private farms and ranches. There were delayed compensation processes on human wildlife related cases.

3.4.3 Finance Management

The annual wage bills were at high percentages above the recommended level of 35%. Spending on development votes were not timely leading to accumulation of pending bills attributed to administrative weaknesses, competing political interests and revisions of budgets. Allocation in budgets to priority programmes was not guided by a clear and cohesive transformative agenda. There were also gaps in strict adherence to procurement plans, budget implementation reporting and programmes monitoring and evaluation. Annual finance acts were also inadequate in areas such enforcement, development applications fees, alcoholic drinks regulations, unrealistic targets and leakage of collections. The county experienced delays in disbursement from the National Treasury. Previous CIDP was weak in its annual implementation and faced a major gap in funding.

3.4.4 Intra and Intergovernmental Relations

Occasional misunderstanding between the County Executive and the Assembly slowed the pace of passage and approval of key policies, budgets, bills and programme reports. Legal suits on recruitment of ECDE teachers also stopped ECDE development and staffing.

3.4.5 Poor Workmanship and Supervision

Poor designs on water pans and markets resulted to non-operational facilities across the county. The lifespan of graveled roads were compromised due to poor designs and poor supervision.

3.4.6 Prioritization of Interventions Based on Needs

Priority concerns were not supported by proper analysis of needs assessment, environmental impact assessment, socio-economic cost and benefits, risks mitigation plans and staff capacities.

3.4.7 Public Participation

Timelines and schedules on public participation were inadequate as they were at low levels of public participation ladder on information sharing and basic consultations. The Public Participation Act, 2014 was not fully implemented. Feedback to citizens through proper access to information also faced gaps. Collaboration with actors in civic education and public participation was poor attributed to disharmony of events and information sharing.

3.4.8 Litigations

There were many cases involving the County Government as respondent or defendant. This was exacerbated following a lean staffing establishment on legal services. Major areas affected were revenue collections for instance on alcoholic drinks and operationalization of markets in Nanyuki.

3.4.9 Slow Pace of Approval of Policies and Enactment of Laws

A significant number of sectoral policies remained as basic drafts due to slow speed at the County Executive Committee. In addition, a significant number of bills approved by the County Executive Committee remained unapproved by the County Assembly.

3.4.10 Natural disasters-prolonged drought ,flash floods

3.5 Lessons Learnt

The following lessons were learnt and require integration in the sector programmes and priorities.

- i. Need for analysis and review of programmes costings for ease of linkages with annual development planning, budgeting and resource mobilization processes
- ii. Need for development of a comprehensive HR strategy to guide the management of the county public service (Review of organization structures; staffing levels, harmonization of staff compensation and comprehensive performance management system)
- iii. Staff rationalization, review of organization structures; harmonization of staff compensation
- iv. Operationalization of town boards and village councils through redeployment of existing staff
- v. Privatization and contractual management of services in refuse management, revenue management;
- vi. Formulation of policy frameworks in pasture management to mitigate insecurity incidences
- vii. Enhance local revenue collections through supportive regulations like alcoholic drinks; development control, county enforcement law and valuation law among others.
- viii. Improved administrative capacity of officers for efficiency in projects and programmes implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- ix. Need for strengthened results based monitoring and evaluation of the plan and subsequent annual development plans
- x. Enhance local collections through supportive regulations like alcoholic drinks; development control,
- xi. Improved administrative capacity of officers for efficiency in projects and programmes implementation
- xii. Participatory planning, supervision, monitoring and implementation of programmes and projects
- xiii. Information sharing on civic education and public participation amongst various actors
- xiv. Review public participation framework and entrench participation up to the sub locational levels

- xv. Increased allocations on research, training and feasibility studies at departmental/ sector levels
- xvi. Narrow gaps of standards of designs by collaboration with national agencies and consulting agencies
- xvii. Narrow gaps of standards of designs by collaboration with national agencies and consulting agencies
- xviii. Need to carry out strategic environmental assessments and environmental impacts assessment before implementation of plans and projects respectively
- xix. Uphold national values and principles of governance in public service
- xx. Timely implementation of projects (Timely rehabilitation of dams i.e. before onset of rains)
- xxi. Formulation and implementation of spatial plans, urban plans and sector plans
- xxii. Need to map the tourist destinations/sites and industrial parks
- xxiii. Need to increase Enterprise and Cooperative Revolving funds to promote the MSMEs and job opportunities for the youth and women in the county.

CHAPTER FOUR

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses spatial development framework, key county development priorities, sectoral strategies, programmes and projects.

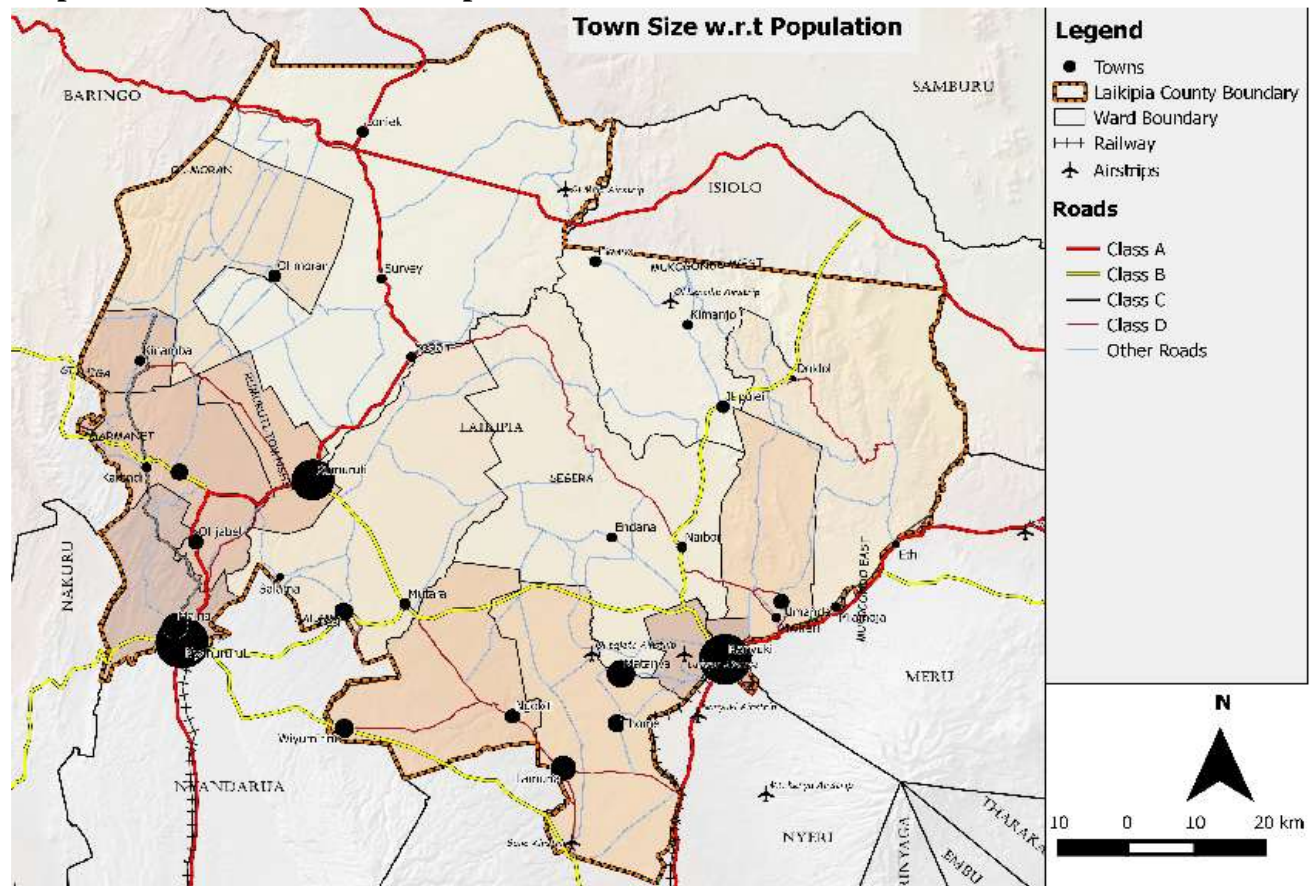
4.2 Spatial Development Framework

This section covers thematic areas outlined in the national thematic plan 2015-2045 including: growth centers; industrial zones; human settlements; infrastructural developments; transportation networks and national environment, protection and conservation.

4.2.1 Growth Centers

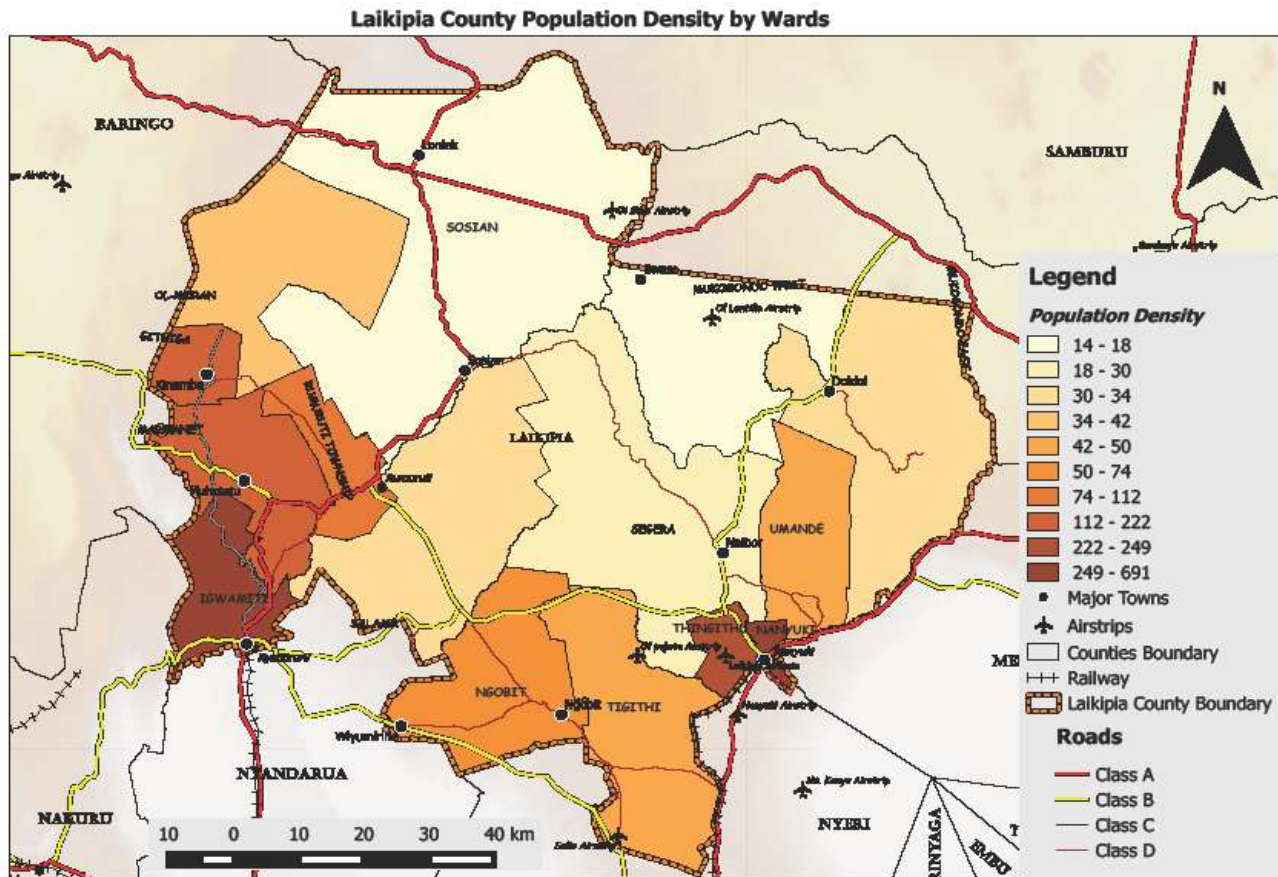
Based on population analysis and provision of infrastructure the following towns were identified as growth centers Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Rumuruti, Wiyumiririe, Doldol, Loniek, and among others. These centers should be prioritized for consideration for supportive infrastructure investment and land use planning. Map 7 shows growth centers in Laikipia

Map 7 : Growth Centers in Laikipia



Sources: Department of Infrastructure-Laikipia

Map 8 : Population Densities Across Wards



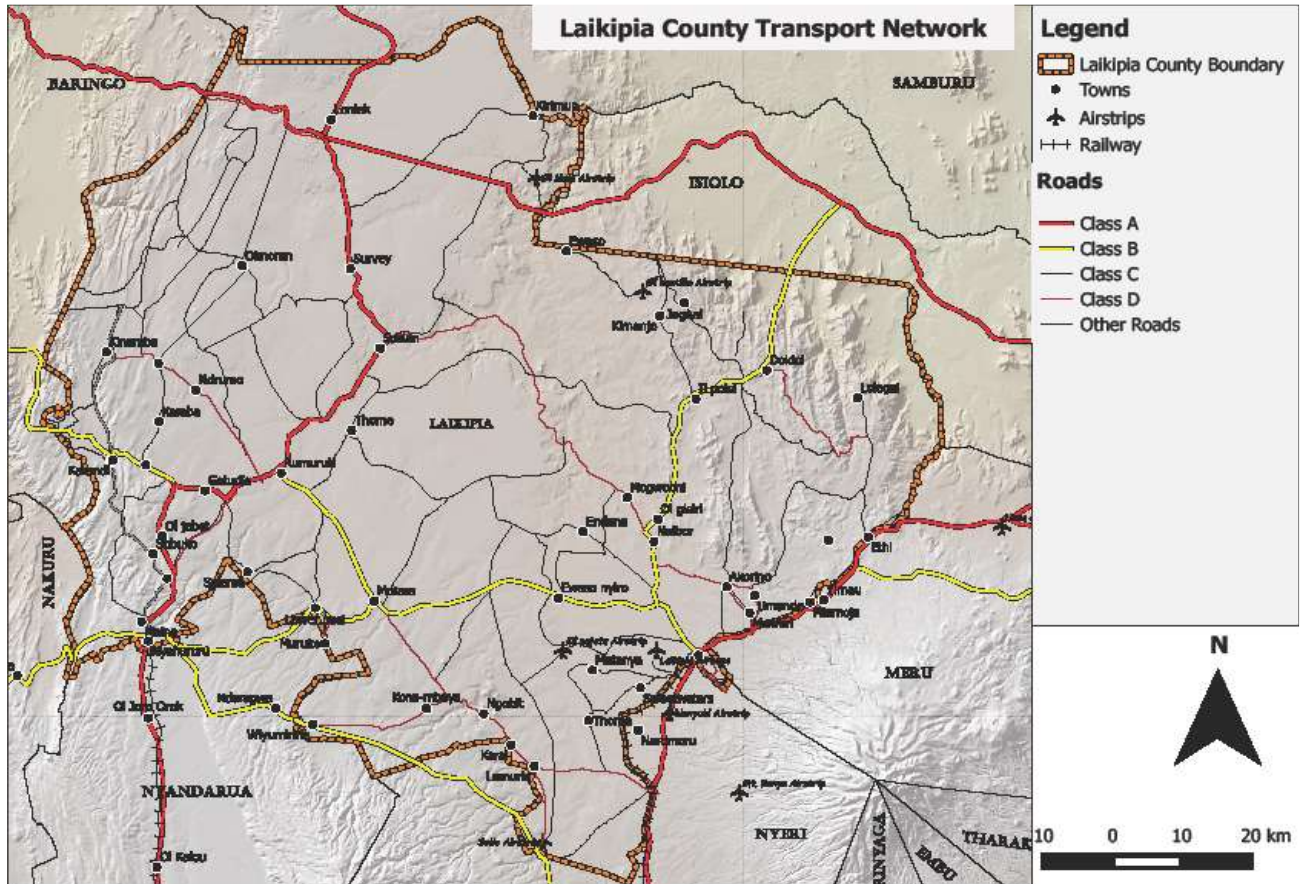
Sources: Department of Infrastructure-Laikipia

4.2.2 Transport Networks

The main transport trunks across the county include:

A104, A2 Nairobi-Moyale, Gilgil–Maralal, B Nyeri-Nakuru, B Marigat- Rumuruti detailed in Map 8. The county road network consists of class D, E and un-classified roads (U) that are detailed in Map 8.

Map 8: County Road Network



Sources: Department of Infrastructure-Laikipia

Air Travel

Isiolo International Airport is the nearest major port in the region. The county is strategically placed for the airport services on agricultural produce, domestic travel, tourism and hospitality industry. Proposed airstrips are at Makurian in Laikipia North and Rumuruti in Laikipia West.

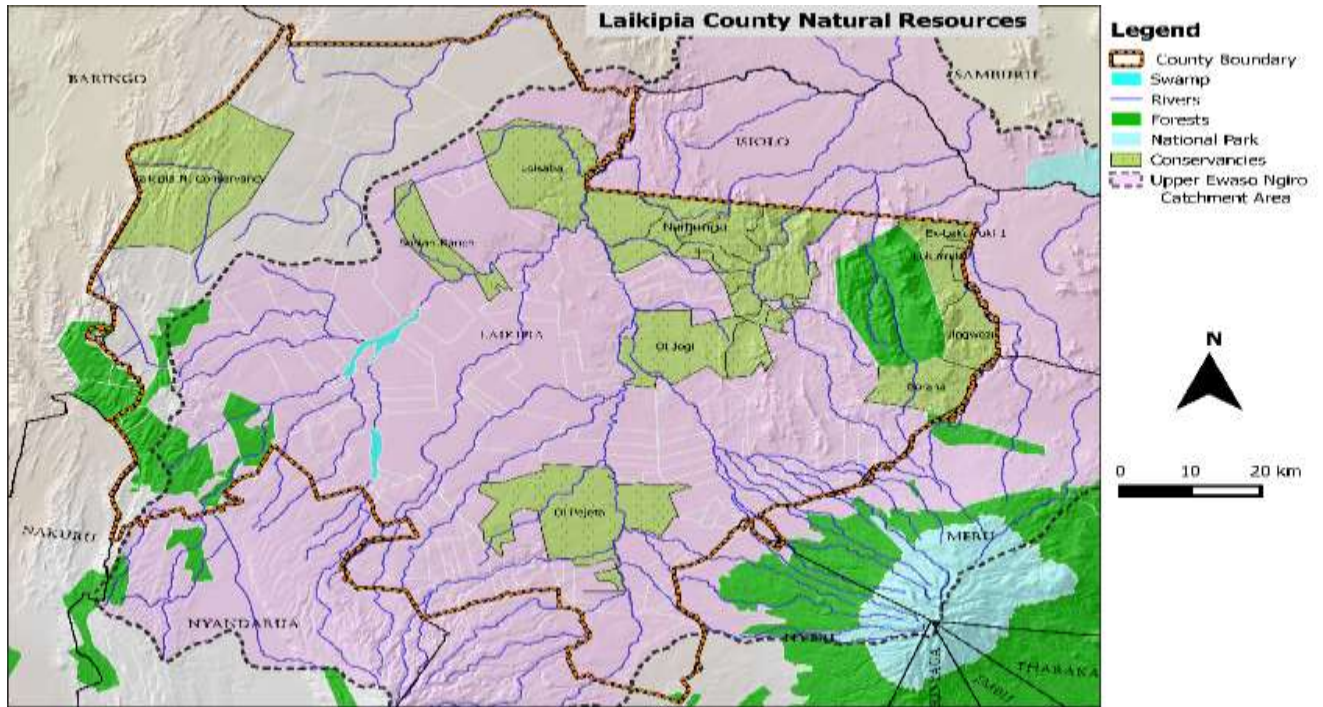
Railway Transport

There is proposed rehabilitation of existing line of 25kms in the county and extensions to link with the LAPSSSET corridor in Isiolo.

Natural Resource Management

The main natural resources are forests, water bodies (rivers and swamps) and conservancies.

Map 9: Natural Resources



Sources; *Laikipia Wildlife Forum*

Tourism Attractions and Facilities

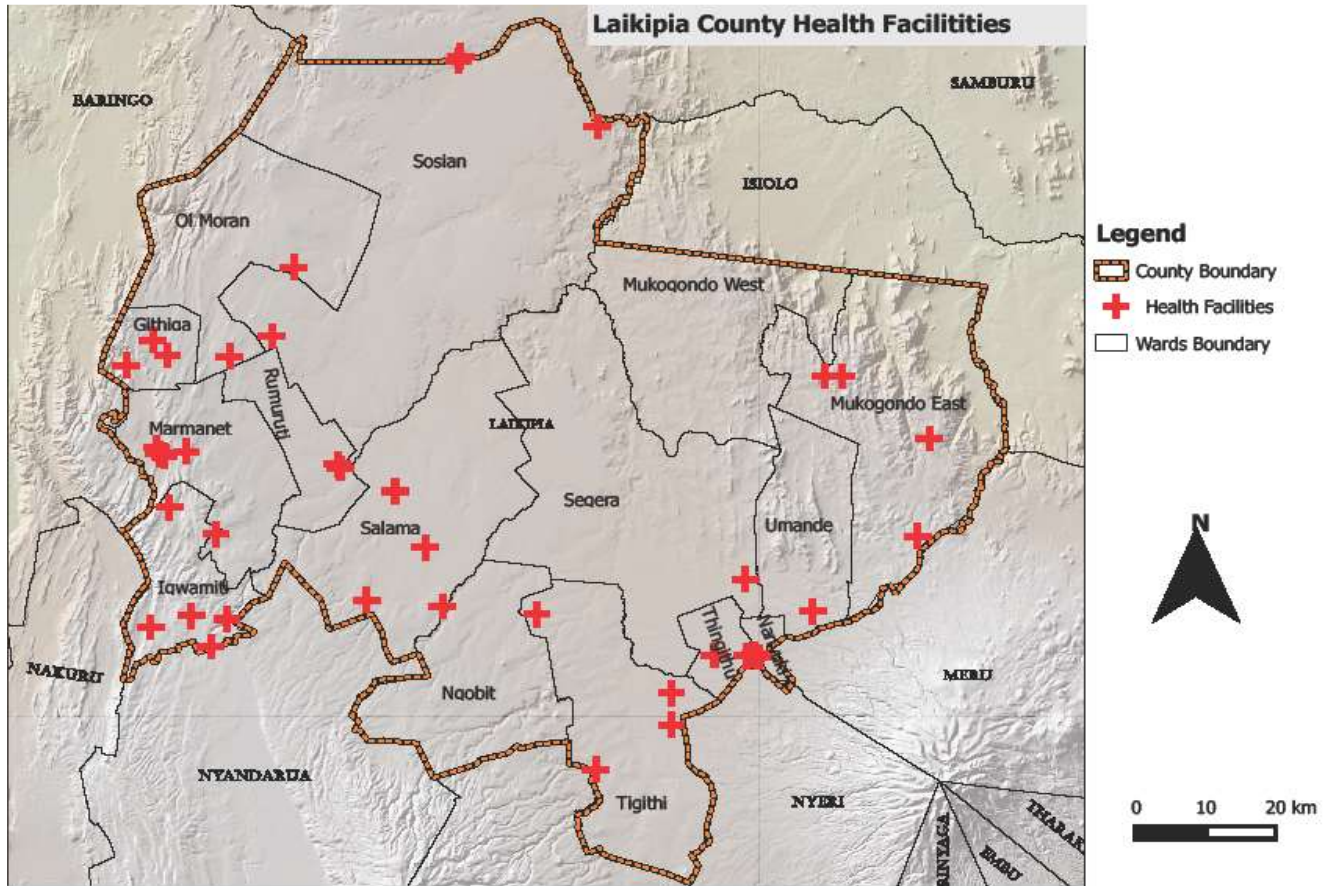
The main tourist attractions are wildlife habitats, scenic views, forest reserves, cultural and centres, wildlife sanctuaries, art galleries and sports centres.

Map 10: Tourist Attractions and Facilities in Laikipia County

Social Amenities (water, health and education)

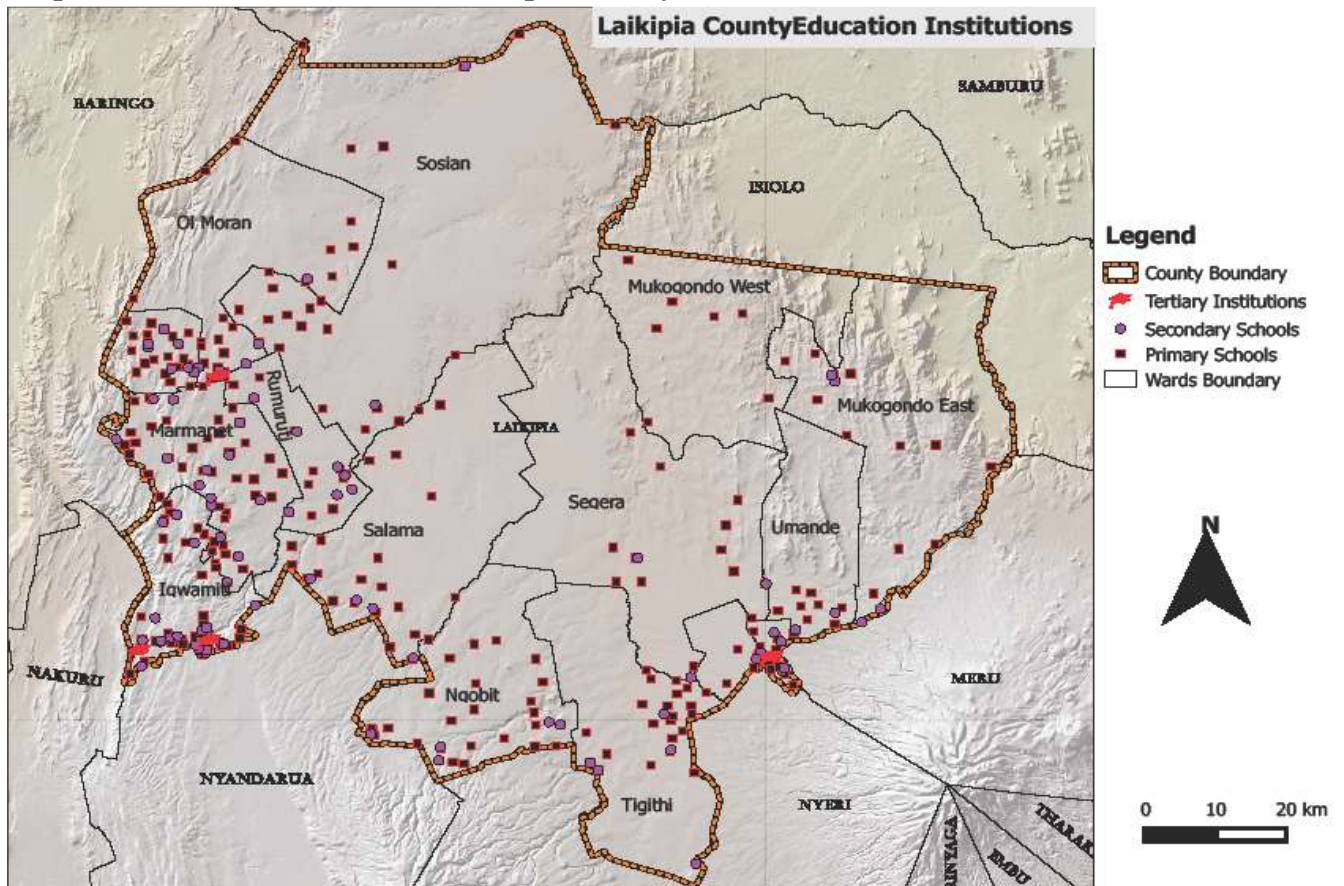
Map 11: Water Facilities in Laikipia County

Map 12: Health Facilities in Laikipia County



Sources: Cetrad

Map 13: Education Facilities in Laikipia County



Sources: Cetrad

Table 9: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

Thematic Area	Overview/Current status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
Growth centers				
Transport networks				
Tourism	Partially mapped tourism establishments/products/sites in Laikipia county	Mapping all the tourism establishments /products /sites in Laikipia county	Wildlife habitats, cultural and community centres, animal orphanages and sanctuaries, sports tourism sites ,Art galleries, hotels and restraunts, waterfalls, birds sites and forest reserves	-Department of tourism, land and Physical planning ,KWS, CETRAD and private sector
Trade	No mapping of Industrial parks	Mapping of industrial parks	Major towns ; -Nanyuki -Nyahururu -Rumuruti -Dol dol -Kinamba	-Directorate of Trade -Physical Planning -Environment -Cetrad

Energy				
Health				
Education				
Water and sanitation				

Table 10: Natural Resource Assessment

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent sectors	Status, Level of utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable management strategies
Forests:Mukogodo Rumuruti, Lariak, North Marmanet Kuki Gallman	Water, Environment, Wildlife, Energy, Social Services, Education and Research, Tourism	3% of gazetted forests and 7% of all trees in the county, level of utilization is under threat and the future scenario is to make it 10% tree cover	Agro forestry ,Greening of schools, Urban forestry and PELIS (Shamba System)	Erratic weather conditions, Climate change and Financial Resources	In schools a pupil adopts a tree. CFA and WRUAS adopt a tree for 3 years.
Rivers:Nanyuki Likii, Pesi,Ngare Ng'iro, Burguret Ol Arabel, Ewaso Narok (Ngare Naro), Naromoru, Sirimon, Ontulili, Ngare ndare, Melwa, Ngare Nything, Ngobit, Rongai, Timau, Moyak, Suguroi, Mutara,	Tourism, Water, Environment, Forest, Wildlife, Agriculture and Irrigation, Livestock, Fisheries, Social Services, Research	10% perennial rivers and the rest are seasonal, Level of utilization are over abstracted upstream for irrigation and domestic use Future scenario is drying of rivers and target of underground water and water conflicts	Water harvesting and storage Reduce, Reuse and Recycle of water, Water use efficiency (Drip irrigation), Innovative technologies on efficient use of water	Climate Change, Population Increase, Inadequate governance, Deforestation Overstocking and overgrazing Absentee landlords	Improved governance WRUAS & CFAs capacity building Range management Land-use Planning Afforestation
Swamps: Pesi Moyok Ewaso Narok Mutara Marura	Tourism, Water, Environment, Forest, Wildlife, Agriculture and Irrigation, Livestock, Fisheries, Social Services, Research	30% remaining due to encroachment and over utilization, Future scenario there is need for rehabilitation.	Non-use to allow regeneration Sink for heavy metals Protection restoration of catchment areas	Population increase of human, wildlife and livestock Policy enforcement	Gazettement and management plans. County spatial plans
Conservancies: Ol jogi Ol Pajeta Iingwesi Laikipia Nature Conservancy Ngorare ranch Naibung'a Oreteti Borana Olentille Lekurruki	Tourism, Wildlife, Water, Forest, Trade, Environment	-Operational, income generation, alternative source of livelihood, registered under KWS and as companies, -Provide revenue ton the county government,	Exploitation of full tourism potential(lodges and recreation areas) Future research areas Source of employment for the locals Future gene banks for flora and fauna	Change in landuse Competing interests in terms of land(Invasion of livestock and invasive plant species) Expiry of leases Population increase. Climate change	Conservancy Management plans and spatial plans County-based conservancy policy Inclusive governance in resource management

		<p>some are under-utilized but most have management plans</p> <p>-Future scenario: Some have freehold while others leasehold. They act as future Natural Resource Management areas.</p>			
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DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

PUBLIC SERVICE AND COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

Sector Composition:

- Office of the Governor
- Public Service Management
- County Administration
- Public Safety, Disaster Management and Enforcement
- County Administration and Planning
- Office of the County Secretary
- Legal Unit/Office of County Attorney

Sector Vision:

A County with efficient service delivery

Sector Mission:

To provide leadership in policy formulation, public service management and accountability for quality service delivery.

Sector Goal:

The sector aims at effective and efficient delivery of public services and goods through highly skilled manpower and coordination of decentralized services.

Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Need	Priorities	Strategies
Human resource management	Policy development and implementation	-Customization of Public Service Commission policies -Implementation of performance management system. -An inclusive county government -Review and implement the county organizational structure -Implement and report on Article 10 and 232 of the Constitution of Kenya. -Develop and implement the county Human Resource Strategy - Establish county archive and automate county records
Security improvement	Resolve inter and intra-county resource based conflicts	-Support community policing strategies in the county -Establish the county security service. -Implement Amaya triangle initiative
	Reduce human wildlife conflict	-Coordinate timely compensation of community human wildlife conflict
Public participation	Involvement of stakeholders in policy implementation	-Hold Governors annual public forums -Strengthening public participation as per Public Participation policies and legislations and decentralized civic awareness
County Administration	Provide efficient and effective service delivery	Support executive support services
	Decentralize service units and administrative support	Construction, equipping and operationalisation of decentralized units upto ward level
		Establishment of town boards and wards development committees
		Establishment of Citizens Service centers ,e-government ,Huduma centers modeling
Strengthened legal support	Establishment of county legal unit and office of ombudsman.	

	in the county	Implementation of the legal aid Act 2016
	Intra and inter government relations	Supporting intra and intergovernmental relations engagements
Public safety and disaster risk management	Disaster Risk Management	Fast tracking the enactment and implementation of disaster risk management bill
		Modernization of Nanyuki Fire Station
	Control of drug and substance abuse	Implementation of Laikipia County Alcoholic Drink Control Act,2014
	End Drought Emergencies	Coordinate the implementation of End Drought Emergencies initiatives across sectors in the county

Sector Programmes

Programme Name: County Administration									
Objective: Efficient and effective implementation of legislative, intergovernmental relation, manage and coordinate functions of the administration and its units.									
Outcome: Efficient and effective county administration and its units									
Sub Programme	Key outcome	Baseline	Key Performance indicator	Planned Targets					Total budget (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Decentralized Services	Improved access to government services	50% (3,15 Subcounties and wards)	Levels of operationalization of sub county decentralized service units	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	179,103
County Services Delivery and Results Reporting	Improved service delivery and decision making processes	40% (2017/18 status report on county service delivery)	Levels of satisfaction by members of public	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	356,366
Executive Support Services	Improved legal services support and informed decision making	10% of suits attended	Percentage of suits/disputes attended Percentage of draft policies/bills reviewed	40%	60%	80%	90%	100%	140,422
		50% of draft policies and bills reviewed		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Well coordinated service delivery systems	2017 Cabinet resolutions	Implementation levels on executive orders /resolutions	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	169,986
	Well coordinated Intra and Inter Government relations	2017 IGTRC resolutions	Implementation levels of Intra and Inter Government relations resolutions	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	661,143
	Improved Amaya Triangle intergovernmental initiatives	AMAYA initiative resolutions	Implementation levels on Amaya triangle initiatives	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50,000

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Programme name: Human Capital Management and Development									
Objective: Effectively and efficiently manage human capital									
Outcome: Improved service delivery and job satisfaction and									
Sub Programme	Key outcome	baseline	Key Performance indicator	Planned targets					Total budget (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Human Capital Strategy	Efficient and effective management of the county public service	12 PSC policies and related circulars 3 Draft organization structures	-Implementation level of County HC Strategy	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	20,000
	Motivated and competent work force	HR payroll	Levels of annual salary and insurance payments	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	17,152,273
	Skilled labour force	10% in 16/17	-Percentage of employees trained annually	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	75,041
	Strengthened welfare to employees	0.5 percent of staff on car and mortgage arrangement 1 law/regulations on car mortgage	Percentage of staff car and mortgage	1%	1.5%	2%	2.5 %	3%	250,000
Public Service Board Services	Improved staff performance, job satisfaction and adherence to the principles of the public service	50% of CPSB resolutions/decisions implemented	Implementation levels of boards decisions/resolutions	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	56,166
	Efficient and effective management of staff performance	98% of staff adhering to performance management appraisal system in 2017/18	-Percentage of staff on performance management system	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10,000
Information and Records Management	Effective management of administrative records	1 record management policy in place 1 HR registry in operation	-Percentage level of automated records	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	7,000
	Timely retrieval of archives	Record management policy in	No. of records archived	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	3,000

		place							
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Programme Name: Security and Policing Support Services									
Objective: To reduce incidences of insecurity									
Outcome: Enhanced security of life and property									
Sub Programme	Key outcome	Baseline	Key Performance indicator	Planned Targets					Total budget (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Urban Amenities and Development	Improved security	15 kilometers of street lights 27 market centers flood lights	Operational and maintenance levels of streets and flood lights	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	172,946
Security Services	Enhanced security	100% level of implementation of County security oversight committee resolutions	Level of implementation of County security oversight committee resolutions	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	116,716
	Reduced human wildlife conflicts	100% level of implementation of compensation committee resolutions	Level of implementation of compensation committee resolutions	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10,000

Programme Name: Public Safety, Enforcement and Disaster Management									
Objective: Ensure public safety, effective law enforcement and response to emergencies									
Outcome: Enhanced public safety and disaster risk reduction									
Sub Programme	Key outcome	Baseline	Key Performance indicator	Planned Targets					Total budget (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Enforcement and Disaster Risk Management	Well coordinated disaster response	5% implementation level of 1 Disaster Risk Management Act, 2014 provisions	Implementation levels on disaster risk reduction interventions	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	154,010
Fire Response Services	Timely responses to fire incidences	2 fire engines 10 fire fighting operators	Implementation levels on proposed fire response interventions	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	48,469
Alcohol Control programme	Regulated Alcoholic drinks industry	20% implementation level of Laikipia County Alcoholic drink control Act, 2014 provisions	Implementation levels on Alcohol control programmes and activities	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	40,210

End Drought Emergencies Services	Well coordinated End Drought Emergencies Services	20% implementation level County Sectoral EDE action plan 2012-2022	Implementation levels of EDE action plan 2012-2022	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	250,000
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Programme Name: Public Participation and Civic Education									
Objective: To actively involve members of the public in decision making and ownership of county programs implementation									
Outcome : Improved service delivery									
Sub Programme	Key outcome	Baseline	Key Performance indicator	Planned targets					Total budget (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Public Participation and Stakeholders Fora	Increased public participation in county development processes	30% implementation level of public participation policies and legislations	Percentage implementation status of planned public participation and civic education programmes	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	135,306
Civic Education	Informed citizenry on county governance	Nil trainees of trainees 5 modules on public participation	Number of trainees of trainees trained Number of members of public trained on county governance	150 4,500	150 4,500	150 4,500	150 4,500	150 4,500	300,000

4.4.2 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Table 12: Cross-Sectoral Impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Security and Policing Support Services	Agriculture, livestock and fisheries	Livestock identification and traceability system (LITS)	Poor coordination of livestock movement	Work with security and administrative agencies in LITS Strengthen cross movement of animals
	Water, environment and natural resources	Compensation for loss of produce, livestock and human injuries	High incidences and levels of compensation	Collaboration with compensation committees on human wild life conflicts Increased investments in wildlife fences
	Infrastructure land and housing	Construction and maintenance of security roads and street lighting	Poorly manned stock and trade routes	Establish police posts, patrols and community policing along the stock and trade routes
	Education , ICT and Social Services Trade and Tourism	Community policing and information sharing on security issues	Information leaks	Strengthened information sharing Embrace secured coding system
Public safety, enforcement and	Health	Establishment of rehabilitation centers	High number of addicts	Resource mobilization through budgetary allocation

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
disaster management				and development partners funding
	National Drought Management Authority	Technical and financial support in disaster risk reduction strategies		Resource mobilization through budgetary allocation and development partners funding
	Water, environment and natural resources	Assurance of safe water and a secure environment	Global climate changes	Sustainable water provision and environment protection
	Finance and economic planning	Financial management	Litigations on financial acts	Strengthening local revenue collection and enforcement
County Administration	All sectors	Coordination and service delivery		Decentralization of services, e government services and implementation development programmes
Human Capital Strategy	All sectors	Human capital development and performance management systems		Sector wide consultations and collaborations
Public Participation and Civic Education	All sectors	Implementation of public participation policies and legislations		Sector wide consultations and collaborations

4.5 Flagship /County Transformative Projects

FINANCE ECONOMIC PLANNING AND COUNTY DEVELOPMENT

Sector Composition:

There are eight sub-departments each entrusted with specific mandates in provision of financial services and county development planning. They are:

- Revenue Board
- Treasury Accounts
- Internal Audit
- Supply Chain Management
- Economic Planning
- County Development Authority
- Budget Management
- Youth Development Authority

Sector Vision

To be a leading sector in public policy formulation, coordination of development and prudent resource management.

Sector Mission

Provide exemplary leadership in resource mobilisation, development planning and financial management.

Sector Goal

To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in public service delivery.

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies Table

Development Need	Priority	Strategies
Transparency, accountability and value for money	Prudent financial management	-Improve county asset management system -Improve county debt management system -Enforcement of public procurement and disposal standards and procedures -Adhere to Accountings Standards and Procedures
Funding of county development programmes	Increase revenue collections	-Improvement of revenue collection infrastructure -Implementation and enforcement of the annual Finance Acts and related laws -Full automation of the revenue collection services
Coordinated development initiative	Participatory planning	-Inclusive policy formulation and implementation in county development and service delivery -Implement development planning frameworks
Technical capacity and creation of cooperation	Partnership and collaborations	-Coordinate joint development initiatives e.g. Amaya Triangle, Mount Kenya Aberdares Economic blocs -Initiate and implement Public Private Partnerships -Enhance Intergovernmental Relations
Bridge gap in financing requirements	Resource mobilization	-Mapping of potential partners -Operationalize our county Civil Society Organizations(CSO)forums/Public Benefit Organization(PBO) -Strategic programmes with development partners

High unemployment levels	Skills development in entrepreneurial services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation of Laikipia youth development policy - Identify relevant stakeholders - Formulation of market oriented programmes and projects - Participatory implementation of youth oriented programmes
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Table 11: Sector Programmes

Programme Name : Administration and Personnel Services									
Objective: To ensure efficiency delivery of financial and planning services									
Outcome: Steady county economic growth									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Personnel Services	Improved staff performance	(60%) 2017/2018 Performance	Levels of performance rating	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	50,000
			Percentage of staff compliant on SPAS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Administrative Services	Timely office supplies and service delivery support	Nil service charter	Timely office supplies and service delivery support	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	40,000
Infrastructural facilities	Improved working space and specialised office equipment and installations	(70%) 2017/2018 Status	Percentage of staff with designated working space and specialised office equipment and installations	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	15,000

Programme Name : Financial services									
Objective: To ensure efficient and effective delivery of financial services									
Outcome: Steady county economic growth									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Supply Chain Management Services	Increased percentage of functional works, goods and services	(50%) Monitoring reports 2016/17	Percentage of functional works, goods and services	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	60,000
County Treasury, Accounting and Reporting Services	Improved compliance of procedures, operations and reports	(90%) Level of compliance	Percentage level of compliance	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	300,000
Internal Audit Services	Reduced risk areas/incidences	Medium (numbers)	Reduced risk incidences in financial procedures and processes	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	60,000

Budget management	Increased percentage allocation of development votes	(35.3 %) CFSP 2018	Percentage allocation of development fund votes	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	30,000
	Increased percentage of absorption of development votes	17% CFSP 2018	Percentage of absorption of development votes	22%	27%	32%	35%	42%	

Programme Name: Development planning services									
Objective: Ensure participatory planning and coordination of development initiatives									
Outcome: Well-coordinated development approach									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Integrated Planning Services	Enhance sustainable socio-economic development	17% CFSP 2018	Levels of implementation of development programmes	22%	27%	32%	35%	42%	60,000
Research Statistics and Documentation Services	Informed decision making tools	Nil feasibility studies 1 County Statistical Abstract	The No. feasibility reports	2	2	2	2	2	25,000
			The No. of County Statistical Abstracts	1	1	1	1	1	
Programme Monitoring and Evaluation	Informed decision making tools	Nil Monitoring and Evaluation report	Levels of implementation of recommendations in progress reports	50%	40%	60%	70%	80%	35,000
Participatory Budgeting Support Services	Increased inclusivity in development processes	Non-existing CBEF	Functional CBEF	1	1	1	1	1	35,000
Strategic Partnership and Collaboration	Increase resources base from partners	110Millions (EU-IDEAS)	Amount of resources mobilised	120M	132M	158M	190M	228 M	75,000
Youth Development Empowerment Services	Enhanced youth participation in county development	20 Millions	Number of youth trained on entrepreneurial skillsets	750	1,000	1,250	1,500	1,750	125,000
			Number of start-ups arising from the skills transferred	500	750	1000	1250	1500	

Programme Name: Revenue management services
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Objective: Enhance locally generated revenue									
Outcome: Increased locally generated revenue									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Collection services	Increased revenue collections	Ksh.500 Million	Amount collected	600m	720m	864m	936m	1,244 B	250,000
			Percentage annual increase	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	
Revenue management infrastructure systems	Improved revenue infrastructure systems	2017 22 Functional markets, 10 auction yards, 15 cess points and 10 barrier points	No. of functional revenue systems	22 Functional markets, 10 auction yards, 15 cess points and 10 barrier points	22 Functional markets, 10 auction yards, 15 cess points and 10 barrier points	22 Functional markets, 10 auction yards, 15 cess points and 10 barrier points	22 Functional markets, 10 auction yards, 15 cess points and 10 barrier points	22 Functional markets, 10 auction yards, 15 cess points and 10 barrier points	75,000

4.4.2 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Table *: Cross-Sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Administration and personnel services	County Administration and public service	Human Resource Management	Establishment of semi-autonomous bodies	-Career development and training to enhance synergies -Gradual and consultative transition to mitigate likely challenges arising from management of board operations
		Performance management		-Coordination of performance management plans across departments
Financial services	All sectors	Functional sector working groups	Abandoned stalled and non-functional projects Overpriced projects	-Timely supervision of projects -Participatory implementation of projects -Standardization in project costing -Timely project prefeasibility and feasibility reports
Revenue Management Services	Trade	Registration, issue of permits and inspection of enterprises and institutions	Litigations arising from revenue related existing laws	-Participatory formulation and implementation of annual finance acts and other related laws -Arbitration for settlement of disputes related to revenue
Development Planning Services	All sectors	Operationalization of CBEF		-Participatory processes on financial and economic matters in the county
		Formulate and implement sector plans and strategies	Slow or non-implementation of development frameworks	-Alignment with medium term and long-term development plans. (Vision 2030, MTP III) -Coherence in development planning and implementation of programmes Timely project implementation

Table*: Flagship/ Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance Indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost Ksh (000)
Youth Empowerment Project	County wide	Skills development for enhanced employment opportunities	Improved livelihoods amongst the youth	Percentage completion levels in entrepreneurial skills	July 2018- June 2023	County Enterprise Fund ,MESPT Ministry of Trade, SNV USAID Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	125,000
			Reduced dependences amongst the youthful population	Number of business incubation services and startups			

EDUCATION, ICT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Sector Name

- Department Education, ICT and Social Development

Subsectors Names

- Education and ICT
- Sports talent development, culture and social service

Sector Vision

To be a leading facilitator in Hands on skills, early childhood education, ICT services, social services, sports, culture and children care.

Sector Mission

To offer transformative quality education and training, promote social-cultural services for improved welfare of the citizens in Laikipia.

Sector Goals

- To promote social, cultural, sports and recreational activities in the county and manage stand-alone programmes for youth, children, women and persons living with disabilities.
- To promote enabling environment for access, retention, completion and transition rates for trainees in hands on skills, entrepreneurship and life- skills, early childhood Education and enhance efficiency in service delivery.

Table 10: Development needs, priorities and strategies

Development Needs	Priorities	Strategies
Infrastructure development	ECDEs ,VTCs, Stadiums , Social Halls , Cultural centre, Child care facilities, Primary and Secondary Schools and ICT	-Conduct feasibility study to determine needs. -Resource mobilization to secure funding through budgets, Grants ,Land acquisition, Utilisation of Technical expertise -Constructions/Renovations, provision of furniture and equipments and installations
Review of courses	Vocational Training	-Conduct market scan to establish marketable courses to be offered in the Vocational training centres
Teaching learning and training materials	Early Childhood Development Education ,Vocational Training Centres and in sports	-Provision of instructional materials, models ,teaching aids, training materials , sports materials
Additional staff and Skills upgrading	ECDE Teachers , VTC Trainers and Sports Officers	-Recruitment of ECDE teachers, VTC Trainers and Sports officers
	Skill upgrading for in ECDE VTCs sports staff , community development Assistants ,child caregivers and ICT practitioners	-Provide refresher course to VTC trainers on hands on skills for , ECDE Teachers on pedagogical skills , Sports staff on event and field practical skills and stadium management, Community development assistants and Childcare givers on public relations and speaking skills, bookkeeping , managerial skills , leadership skills group dynamics and paramedic skills
Social protection	PWDs, Orphans, Street children women and Elderly persons	- Collaboration in registration and data collection for PWDs orphans, elderly persons and street

		children with relevant organisations -Allocate budgets for programmes and interventions for PWDS, orphans , street children and elderly persons
Education empowerment	Orphans, special needs pupils/students and most needy pupils/students in	-Provision of full scholarships to orphans and bursaries to most needy in special schools, secondary schools ,VTCs, colleges and universities
Talent identification nurturing and development	Sports, performing arts , and cultural practices	Organising sports tournaments, cultural events ,exhibitions and talents shows
Collaborations and Partnerships	National /County Government Departments , public benefit organisations , private sector, Research centres and learning institutions	-Collaborators and partners mapping and profiling -Collaboration and partnership on information sharing and data management -Placement of VTC trainees in industries for hands on Skills - Collaboration and partnership in resource mobilization -Collaboration on ICT coverage and development

Table 11: Sector Programmes

Programme ; Administration, Planning and Support Services									
Objective ; Streamline management of resources and services									
Outcome; Uninterrupted service delivery									Budget
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ksh (000)
Administration Services	Uninterrupted service delivery	current programmes	% . of service delivery interruptions	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85,000

Programme; Vocational Education and Training									
Objective; Increase the number of Trainees with Hands on skills, entrepreneurship and life skills.									
Outcome; Increase number of artisans with basic employability skills for reliable and sustainable livelihoods									Budget
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ksh (000)
Infrastructure Development and improvement	Increased number of the vocational training center from 8 to 15	2017 VCT Status	Number of VTC infrastructure developed and operational	1	1	1	2	2	70,000
Accreditation ,Quality assurance and standards	Increase number of trainees graduating with hands on marketable skills from 627 to 5000	2017 graduation rate	Number of trainees graduating hands on marketable skills	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	60,000
Collaboration and Partnerships	Increase number of partnerships from 2 to 20	2017 Status	Number of partnerships and collaborations achieved	4	4	4	4	4	10,000,

Programme; Information Communication and Technology infrastructure improvement									
Objective; Improved Connectivity and ICT platforms and coverage									
Outcome : E-governance, Innovation, Connectivity, Skills development									Budget
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ksh (000)
ICT Infrastructure and Connectivity	Increased ICT connectivity and Coverage	County ICT roadmap 2015 -2020	Level of roadmap implementation	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	15,000,
ICT for public service delivery	Efficient and effective public service delivery	County ICT roadmap 2015 -2020	Level of roadmap implementation	30%	50%	70%	90%	100%	15,000,
ICT Capacity Training	Improved service delivery	CARPS	Number of Persons trained on ICT	200	350	600	800	1000	10,000,

Programme ; Early Childhood Education Development									
Objective; Increase access, Retention, completion and transition rates of pupils with basic Knowledge									
Outcome : Increased number of pupils with quality basic knowledge									Budget
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ksh (000)
ECDE Infrastructure Development	Increase number of ECDE centers from 75 to 150	2017 ECDE Status	Number ECDE centers constructed and functional	15	15	15	15	15	375,000,
Quality assurance and standards	Increase ECDE enrollment from 23,172 to 28,000	2017ECDE enrollment	Number of pupils transiting to standard one	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10,000,
Teachers services	Increase number of teachers from 760 to 950 teachers	2017 payroll	Teachers with pedagogical skills engaged by the county Government	40	40	40	40	40	60,000

Programme Education Empowerment									
Objective; Increase access, Retention, completion and transition rates for special needs and most needy students									
Outcome : increased retention and transition rates									Budget
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ksh (000)
Education empowerment - bursary Fund	Increase number of beneficiaries 7844 to 12,000	2017 bursary and scholarships wards	Number of beneficiaries supported	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	340,000
School infrastructure support	Enhanced learning facilities	2017 support status	No of projected implemented						

Programme; Talent identification nurturing and development									
Objective; Increase access to safe environment for sports and recreation participation									
Outcome : Healthy physically and economic empowerment for citizens									Budget
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ksh (000)

Sports facilities development and Sports promotion services	Increase number of sporting Facilities and utilities	2017 status	Number of facilities developed	1	1	1	1	1	50,000
	Increase sports promotion activities	2017 status	Number of sports events organized	3	3	3	3	3	
Talent identification, nurturing and development services	Increase number of talent identification ,and nurturing activities	2017 calendar of events	Number of talent identification and nurturing e vents held.	6	6	6	6	6	60,000

Programme ; Social and cultural development and promotion									
Objective; To promote and mainstream social-cultural issues within the county									
Outcome : Empowered Vulnerable groups									Budget
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ksh (000)
PWDs, orphans and elderly	Increase number of PWDs, orphans and elderly under social protection services	2017 Status	Number of persons benefited	50	50	50	50	50	40,000
Social and cultural facilities development	Increase number of social and cultural facilities	2017 Status	Number of Social and cultural facilities developed	1	1	1	1	1	20,000

Programme; Child Care and rehabilitation									
Objective ; To rescue ,rehabilitate and re-integrate children in need of care and protection									
Outcome : Reformed street children to lead normal and acceptable life in society									Budget
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Ksh (000)
Child care and rehabilitation	Increase the number of children under rehabilitation	2017 Status	No. of street children rehabilitated	50	50	50	50	50	30,000
Infrastructure Development	Provide conducive facility for children rehabilitation	Current infrastructure	No. of infrastructure constructed	1	1	1	1	1	20,000,

Table 12 Cross-Sectorial Impact

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-Sector Impacts		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Vocational Education and Training	Infrastructure	Formulation of infrastructural plans ,bills of quantities ,supervision of works and technical support	Delays in timely submission of documents and lack of close supervision	Timely planning and requests for technical supports
	Health	Provision of medical services to staff in VTCs and Trainees	Resistance by staff and trainees due to negative attitudes	Sensitization of stakeholders
	Finance and Planning	Processing of funds, procurement processes and development planning process	Delays in funds processing and exchequers	Timely request of funds and adherence to set procedures and regulations

	Water	Formulation of water infrastructural plans ,bills of quantities ,supervision of works and technical support	Delays in timely submission of documents and lack of close supervision	Timely planning and requests for technical supports
	Agriculture	Technical advice and Integration of Agribusiness course in VTCs	Curriculum	Integration of Agricultural programmes with VTCs
	CPSB	Recruitment of trainers	Delays in advertisement and interviews	Fas tracking progress from time to time
	TVETA	Certification Licensing and Accreditation	Delays in assessment for licensing and registration	Fas tracking progress from time to time
	Survey of Kenya	Issuing of title deeds	Overlaps over surveyed land	Fas tracking progress from time to time
Early Childhood Education Development	Health	Provision of medical services to ECDE Staff and Pupils	Resistance by staff and trainees Due to negative attitudes	Sensitization of stakeholders
	Infrastructure	Formulation of infrastructural plans ,bills of quantities ,supervision of works and technical support	Delays in timely submission of documents and lack of close supervision	Timely planning and requests for technical supports
	Finance and Planning	Processing of funds, procurement processes and development planning process	Delays in funds processing and exchequers	Timely request of funds and adherence to set procedures and regulations
	Water	Formulation of water infrastructural plans ,bills of quantities ,supervision of works and technical support	Delays in timely submission of documents and lack of close supervision	Timely planning and requests for technical supports
	Administration	Feeding programme	Lack of budgetary allocations for feeding programme	A stand-alone programme for emergency to be created with its budget
	KICD	Development and implementation of curriculum	Implementation challenges due to lack of curriculum support materials	Distribution of curriculum materials
	CPSB	Recruitment of teachers	Delays in advertisement and interviews	Fas tracking progress from time to time
Sports	Finance and Planning	Processing of funds, procurement processes and development planning process	Delays in funds processing and exchequers	Timely request of funds and adherence to set procedures and regulations
	Infrastructure	Survey planning quantifying and supervision of Infrastructural projects	Delays in timely submission of documents and lack of close supervision	Request and facilitation of the supervision
Social and Culture	Health	Routine checks and medical services to staff and PWDs	Resistance by staff and trainees Due to negative attitudes	Sensitization of stakeholders
	Infrastructure	Formulation of infrastructural plans ,bills of quantities ,supervision of works and technical support	Delays in timely submission of documents and lack of close supervision	Timely planning and requests for technical supports
	Finance and Planning	Processing of funds, procurement processes and development planning process	Delays in funds processing and exchequers	Timely request of funds and adherence to set procedures and regulations
	Water	Formulation of water infrastructural plans ,bills of	Delays in timely submission of	Timely planning and requests for technical

		quantities ,supervision of works and technical support	documents and lack of close supervision	supports
Education empowerment	Finance and Planning	Processing of funds, procurement processes and development planning process	Delays in funds processing and exchequers	Timely request of funds and adherence to set procedures and regulations
	Administration	Identification of beneficiaries	Lack of adhering to timelines	Early planning and facilitation
Child care services	Health	Routine checks and medical services to children on rehabilitation	Resistance by staff and trainees Due to negative attitudes	Sensitization of stakeholders
	Infrastructure	Formulation of infrastructural plans ,bills of quantities ,supervision of works and technical support	Delays in timely submission of documents and lack of close supervision	Timely planning and requests for technical supports
	Finance and Planning	Processing of funds, procurement processes and development planning process	Delays in funds processing and exchequers	Timely request of funds and adherence to set procedures and regulations
	Water	Formulation of water infrastructural plans ,bills of quantities ,supervision of works and technical support	Delays in timely submission of documents and lack of close supervision	Timely planning and requests for technical supports

Flagship/Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/ Outcome	Performance Indicators	Time frame (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Kshs.) (000)
Establishment of 8 VTCs to grow hand on skills	Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Wiyumiririe, Salama, Marmanet Tigithi Rumuruti and Sipili	Increase the number of artisans with Hands on and entrepreneurship skills.	Increase number of artisans with basic employability skills	Number of artisan self-employed and formally employed	2018-2022	County department of Education, ICT and Social Development	50,000
Establishment of 15 Model ECED centers	One in every ward	To increase access, retention, completion and transition rates	Increased number of pupils transiting to primary level	Number of pupils registered in standard one	2018-2022		75,000

LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Sector Name

Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Sub sectors names

- Infrastructure,
- Land reforms
- Housing
- Urban development.

Vision ‘To be the leading sector in the realization of safe and quality road network in a well-planned, affordable and sustainable human settlement for socio-economic development’

Mission ‘To construct, manage and maintain good road network; plan land resource and to provide infrastructural facilities within which environmental and socio-economic developmental activities co-exist’

Goal: Improved livelihoods through well-planned urban centres and state of the art infrastructure development.

Table 10 Development needs, priorities and strategies

Development Needs	Priorities	Strategies
Urban and regional (county wide) planning (Land resource management)	Formulation of the County Spatial Plan, Spatial Framework, Land Suitability and Capability Map	Implementation of the County Spatial Plan, Spatial Framework, Land Suitability and Capability Map
		Establishment of an effective county spatial planning unit/department
		Establishment of a functional Geographic Information System laboratory with relevant human resource and funding
	Formulation of Urban Areas Plans (local area plans) and delineation of urban areas	Implementation of Urban Areas Plans (local area plans)
	Registration of all types of land	Commitment to and prioritization in allocation of resources
	Formulation of development control guidelines and regulations	Implementation of development control guidelines and regulations
Land governance and reforms	Capacity development	To enhance inclusive land management and administration through individual and institutional capacity building and awareness creation
	Policy and Legal framework	To support participatory land planning processes for formulation of land use plans, development plans and a spatial plan in the county
		To support establishment of land policy and legal frameworks for improved land governance in line with the voluntary guidelines for responsible governance of tenure
	Knowledge management and research	Strengthen knowledge management and capacity of research on land and natural resources management issues
Housing Development and Management	Formulation of County Housing Policy	Implementation of the County Housing Policy
	Formulation of a Medium Term Marshal Plan to improve existing	Promote sustainable partnerships in housing development and management

	housing assets and ensure targeted supply of new housing units	Provide a dedicated budget for development and maintenance of housing
Roads prioritization, design, construction, supervision and Maintenance	Formulation of county road connectivity map and prioritization register;	Commitment to prioritization register
	Formulation of a County Roads Design Manual aligned with national and international standards	Implementation of a county roads design manual aligned with national and international standards
	Formulation of county roads supervision instruments and maintenance framework	Implementation of the county roads supervision instruments and maintenance framework

Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Administration, Planning and Support Services									
Objective: To improve coordination, administration and operations									
Outcome: Improved working environment									
Sub Programme Name	Key Outcome	Base line	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Administration Services	Improved work environment	75%	% of staff with adequate office space and equipment	75%	85%	90%	95%	100%	35,000
		2017 Status	% level of completion of the GIS Lab	20%	40%	70%	80%	100%	20,000
Fleet Management	Well managed county transport system	60%	% of functional county vehicles and plants	70%	80%	90%	100%	100%	35,000
Personnel services	Improved service delivery	2017 Status	% of staff meeting their performance appraisal targets	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	35,000
			% of land management staff trained	50%	50%	0	0	0	6,500

Programme Name: Physical Planning and Land Survey Services									
Objective: To have a well-planned and sustainable human settlement with security of tenure									
Outcome: Well coordinated human settlement									
Sub Programme Name	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Land Management Services	Increased percentage of land with title deeds	2017 Status	Percentage of land with title deeds	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	150,000
			Establishment of a Modern Land Registry	20%	20%	100%	100%	100%	
Survey and Planning Services	Increased percentage of centres with upto date physical development	2017 Status	Completion levels of spatial planning for 4 primary towns	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100,000
			Completion levels of spatial planning for secondary towns	50%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100,000
			Level of completion of the county spatial plan and Legal	30%	50%	70%	90%	100%	50,000

	plans		framework.						
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Programme Name: Roads Network Improvement										
Objective: improved road network and interconnectivity within the county										
Outcome: improved accessibility within the county										
Sub Programme Name	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)	
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Roads Network Improvement	Improved accessibility within the county	600	Km of county roads upgraded to all weather roads	400 km	400 km	400 km	400 km	400 km	2 billion	
			Km of urban roads tarmacked	4km	4km	4km	4km	4km	800,000	
Bridges Infrastructure services	Improved accessibility within the county		No. of functional bridges	1 long span 3 medium span	3 medium span	1 long span 3 medium span	3 medium span	3 medium span	400,000	
Mechanization Services	Improved accessibility within the county		No. Of functional machinery leased to own						100,000	

Programme Name: Housing and Urban development										
Objective: Provide quality affordable housing and sustainable urban settlements										
Outcome: Improved housing facilities										
Sub Programme Name	Key Outcome	Base line	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)	
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Housing Improvement	Improved housing facilities.		% of improved housing facilities.	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	250,000	
			% level of completion of new housing units	10%	40%	60%	80%	90%	500,000	
			% of adoption of alternative housing technologies	10%	25%	35%	45%	60%	10,000	
Urban Development and Management	Well developed and managed urban centres	0	Number of operational Management boards for primary towns	3	4	4	4	4	150,000	
			No. of towns with approved urban designs	6	9	12	15	20	250,000	
			Percentage level of implementation of the urban designs	10%	15%	20%	50%	100%	5billion	
			No. of towns with up-to-date valuation roll	6	9	12	15	20	200,000	

Programme Name: Public Works Services Delivery Improvement									
Objective: Provide all county building project works services ; necessary public works services									
Outcome: Improved infrastructural development									
Sub Programme Name	Key Outcome	Base line	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
County Building Construction Standards	Improved building services	100%	% of project services offered	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	21,000
		0	Level of completion of Legislations for standards and policies	100%	0	0	0	0	
Public Buildings and Bridges Inspectorate Services	Safe and functioning structures.	100%	% of structures and bridges requisitioned	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15,000
Private Buildings Inspectorate Services	Safe and functioning structures	10%	% of inspections for structures requested	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	15,000

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector impact		Measures to harness or mitigate the impacts
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Administration, Planning and Support Services	Public service and County Administration	Staff recruitment and training		Performance contracting
Physical Planning and Land Survey Services	FAO,NLC Ministry of Lands	Land management	Delay in resolving local land issues	Creation of local land management committees.
Roads Network Improvement and Development	KRB, KURA,KENHA, KERRA, KWS,CDF	Funding of road works in the county	Project duplication	Share work plans before allocation of funds
Housing and Urban Development	N.C.A,KPLC Environment and Public Health	Inspection and maintenance	Project delay	Good consultations prior to project implementation
Public Works Services Delivery Improvement	All	Inspection, supervision and implementation	Project delay	Good feasibility studies at conception level.

Flagship/County Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/ Outcome	Performance Indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Smart Towns Initiative	Nanyuki Nyahururu Rumuruti Kinamba Wiyumiririe Kinamba Oljabet Naibor Dol Dol	Well developed and managed urban centres	Implementation	Stakeholder meetings held	January 2018- December 2018	Department of Lands	
Upgrading of 2000km of feeder roads to all weather status							

Development of the County Spatial plan							
Digitization of the Land Registry							
Registration of 10000 Title deeds							
Establishment of a GIS Lab							
Upgrading of existing Housing units and							
development of new Housing units.							

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

Sector name:

Agriculture, livestock and fisheries

Subsectors names

- Crops
- Irrigation
- Livestock production
- Veterinary services
- Fisheries development

Sector Vision

An innovative and commercially oriented agriculture

Sector Mission

To facilitate agricultural transformation in the county from subsistence production to viable commercial enterprises

Sector Goal

- To transform agriculture, livestock and fisheries into commercially oriented enterprises that ensure sustainable food and nutrition security
- To provide a framework to support and intensify cooperation and consultation between the national and County Governments and among other stakeholders for enhanced development of agriculture

Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies Table

Development Need	Priorities	Strategy
Food and nutrition security	To attain household and county food and nutrition security through innovative and sustainable interventions linked to the counties long-term development targets.	-Improve access to affordable inputs in agriculture, livestock and fisheries. -Promote use of modern technologies to increase food and feed production. -Develop and promote production and utilization of diversified food resources. -Develop, manage and sustainably use of agriculture, livestock and fisheries resources -Ensure that there is a sufficient strategic food and feed reserve
Production and productivity	To improve and intensify agricultural production	-Disease and pest control -Early warning system -Promotion and development of private sector lead input supply -Enhance extension services and technical advisory -Enhance technology transfer and adoption
Agricultural Inputs	To increase production and productivity in agriculture, livestock and fisheries using appropriate, quality and affordable inputs	- Make provision for access of quality and affordable inputs for use along commodity value chains - Strengthen input and equipment surveillance mechanisms to ensure compliance with set standards -Promote manufacturing of agricultural inputs locally and provide appropriate incentives to attract investors.
Extension services	To facilitate promotion of appropriate and cost-	-Support the development and packaging of transformative agricultural technologies, information and business opportunities

	effective extension services for different ecological zones.	in the Agricultural Sector. -Support Public-Private Partnerships for development of extension services. -Strengthen research - extension liaisons to accelerate dissemination of research outputs. -Support establishment of an Agricultural Training Centre
Post- harvest losses	To minimize post- harvest losses in Agriculture, livestock and fisheries	-Adopt appropriate technologies that reduce post-harvest losses -Promote appropriate on farm and community storage -Develop capacity for value chain players in post-harvest management - Promote public-private partnership for post-harvest management
Market access and marketing	To promote and facilitate marketing of high quality agricultural products in the domestic and external markets at competitive prices	-Develop, improve and maintain markets, rural access roads, appropriate energy sources and water supply. - Develop and expand sustainable market information systems that are accessible to all stakeholders. -Ensure compliance with product safety and quality standards. -Support the formation of producer marketing organizations to achieve sustainable market supplies and ease product certification. -Intensify product branding and traceability to assure consumers and access regional and international markets - Promote warehousing receipt system. -Promote supplier development programmes such as contract farming
Agribusiness and Value Addition	To promote agribusiness and value addition	- Support development of cottage industries for processing and value addition to agricultural produce - Develop capacity of producers and/or producer groups/ organizations to undertake agribusiness and value addition - Promote Public Private Partnerships in agribusiness and value addition. -Support producers in bulking of agricultural produce -Promote research and development in value addition of agricultural produce
Information and Data Management	To empower agricultural value chain actors through effective communication and sharing of information	-Support and develop mechanisms to continuously gather agricultural information for management of the sector - Promote use of ICT in agricultural services to improve communication and data management and sharing. - Support provision of timely and reliable information on agriculture, livestock and fisheries resources
Sustainable Land Use for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	To provide for economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable use of land for agriculture, livestock and fisheries	- Identify, map and regulate zones for agricultural practices in terms of type of resource, systems, climatic and ecological diversities. - Promote establishment and maintenance of a center for demonstration of appropriate land use - Promote soil and water management programs

Table 11: Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Administrative and Support Services									
Objective:									
Outcome:									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Administrative services	Improved service delivery			17,600	19,360	21,000	22,500	25,000	105,460

Agriculture sector extension management	Improved sector coordination			9,900	10,890	12,000	13,000	15,000	60,790
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Programme Name: Crop Development									
Objective: To increase agricultural productivity and production									
Outcome: Increased income from farming enterprises									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Land and crop productivity enhancement and management	Improved land and crop productivity	30%	% adoption of improved crop production technologies	35	40	50	65	75	253,314
Strategic food security services	Improved access to quality farming inputs	40%	% farmers accessing quality farm inputs	45	50	60	70	90	56,207
Agribusiness and information management	Increased income from farming activities	20%	% adoption of improved farming and value addition technologies	25	30	40	50	60	174,843

Programme Name: Livestock resource development and management									
Objective: Improve livestock productivity and incomes from livestock based enterprises									
Outcome: Improved livestock productivity and household incomes									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Livestock resource development and management	Increased productivity of the livestock enterprises	20%	%adoption of improved livestock production technology	25%	30%	40%	50%	70%	400,000
Promotion of value addition and marketing	Increased incomes	10%	%adoption of value addition	15%	20%	30%	40%	60%	400,000

Programme Name: Veterinary services management									
Objective: Improve and maintain livestock health for livestock market access									
Outcome: Reduced incidences of livestock diseases									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Animal Health and Disease Management Control	Reduced incidences of livestock disease outbreaks	30%	% vaccination coverage	40% 54M	55% 74.25M	65% 87.4M	80% 107M	80% 107M	429,700
Livestock products, value addition and marketing	Increased compliance with livestock movement control	50%	% of livestock keepers /traders acquiring livestock movement permits	60% 1,000	70% 1,000	80% 1,000	90% 1,000	100% 1,000	5,000

	Reduced incidences of tick-borne diseases	10%	% of functional community dips	15% 2,000	20% 2,000	25% 2,000	30% 2,500	35% 3,000	11,500
	Disease free compartments established		No of surveys done; No. of livestock traders trained; No of stakeholders trained	1	2	2			250,000
			No of disease free compartments established	0	1	1	1	1	
	Operational slaughter houses and Leather cottage industries established	2017 Status	No of operational slaughterhouse Tonnes of leathers tanned	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	15,000
	Easily identifiable livestock/ reduced rustling/traceability/GAP		No. of livestock fitted with electronic and mechanical branding.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Quality assurance and regulatory services	Increased compliance with set standards	60%	% compliance	70% 1,000	75% 1,000	80% 1,000	90% 1,000	100% 1,000	5,000

Programme Name: Aquaculture Development and Management									
Objective: To Increase Fisheries Production and Productivity									
Outcome: Improved Livelihood and Nutrition (Alternative Protein Source)									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Base line	Key performance indicator(s)	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Aquaculture development and management	Improved livelihood & nutrition (Alternative protein)	20T	-Quantity harvested (TONNES)- Incomes generated (KES.) ⁱ	9	13	18	24	32	40,154
Fish market development and regulatory services	Formalized and regulated marketing system	30%	Percentage (%) level of compliance by actors	60	70	80	90	100	

Programme Name: Irrigation Development and Management									
Objective: To increase crops production for food security and income generation									
Outcome: increased land productivity, income and employment opportunities									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Base line	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Water Harvesting	Increased no of H/H accessing water for	1%	% H/H accessing irrigation water from water harvesting technologies like	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	150,000

	irrigation through water harvesting technologies		farm ponds, shallow wells, water pans, Earth dams etc						
Promotion of water efficient irrigation technologies	Increased H/H benefiting using Efficient water irrigation technologies	1%	% of H/H using efficient water application technologies for crops production eg drip irrigation, solar pumping	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	100,000
Development of irrigation infrastructures and Systems	Increased H/H benefiting from irrigation schemes	0.5%	% of H/H benefiting from irrigation schemes Developed/ rehabilitated	1.5%	2%	2.5%	3%	3.5%	75,000

Cross -Sectoral Impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross -Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Livestock resource development	Water	Provision of water for livestock use		
Crop development	Water	Provision of water for irrigation		
Aquaculture development	Water	Provision of water for fish farming		
Promotion of value addition and marketing	Trade	Development and improvement of marketing infrastructures		
Promotion of value addition and marketing	Cooperative	Mobilization of farmers into cooperatives, capacity building and regulations		
Veterinary services management	Health	Control of zoonotics Food safety (meat inspection)		
Crop, Livestock resource and Aquaculture development	Health	Promotion of health and nutrition		
Livestock resource development	Tourism	Sport fishing Camel derby		
Crop, Livestock resource and Aquaculture development	Education	Nutrition for learners in education institutions Raising school fees Training on agribusiness in polytechnics		

Flagship/Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Time frame (start -End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost Ksh (000)
Contract farming	County wide	Farming becomes a profitable business	-Farmers database -marketing organizations formed -on farm value addition -Laikipia beef brand attained	-Farmers monthly incomes >Ksh20,000 - More than 10,000 farmers registered for contract farming	2018/19-2022/23	DALF	107,000

Feed lots	Rumuruti, Salama, Sosian, Mukogodo	Increase livestock productivity	5,000 cattle fattened and sold annually	Number of livestock fattened	2018/19-2022/23	DALF	250,000
Disease free compartments	Private and Government ranches Olpajeta, Olmaisor, Kifuko ADC Mutara	To maintain livestock health for market access	Access to regional and international market	Number of disease free compartments created	2018/19-2022/23	DALF	40,000 Add 200,000 (ADC 240,000)
Pasture and Fodder establishment		Hay commercialization	2,000 acres put under hay per year	Hay acreage planted	2018/19-2022/23	DALF	600,000
Agri-tourism	One model farm per ward	Extra income from model farms	15 model farms	Number of operational model farms. Number of visitors to the model farms per year	2018-2022	DALF	30,000
Cage fish farming	Ndindika dam etc.	Increased fish production ³	Fish yield per cage in Kgs	Number of fish cage farms	2018-2022	DALF	25,000
Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE)		Range reseeded	200 acres per year	Acreage under reseeded	2018-2022	DALF	25,000
		Livestock identification	60 % of the total cattle identifiable	Number of livestock registered	2018-2022	DALF	50,000
		Slaughter houses construction/improvement	2 Modern slaughter houses constructed	No constructed	2018-2022	DALF	100,000
		Drought escaping crops	Drought escaping crops introduced	% number of crop farmers that have adopted DEC's	2018-2022	DALF	25,000
		Promote conservation agriculture	Increased adoption of CA	Number of farmers practicing CA	2018-2022	DALF	100,000

HEALTH

Sector Name:

- Medical services and public health

Sector Composition:

- Curative health services
- Preventive and promotion health services

Sector Vision

A healthy and productive county

Sector Mission

To build a responsive client centered and evidence based health system for accelerated attainment of highest standard of health to all in Laikipia County

Sector Goal

To provide efficient, cost effective and accessible health and sanitation services and accountability for quality public service delivery

Sectors Objectives;

- Reduction of burden of communicable conditions
- Reversing the rising burden of non communicable conditions
- Reduce the burden of violence and injuries
- Provision of universal healthcare (UHC)
- Minimize exposure to health risk factors
- Strengthen collaboration with other sectors

Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies Table

Development Need	Key priority areas	Policy Strategy/activity
Access to Universal Health Care	Improve access to Quality and Affordable Healthcare	-Increase county wide enrolment to NHIF -Upgrade range of services in health centres(Oljabet) to include maternity and laboratory -Upgrade 2(Nyahururu and Nanyuki hospitals) facilities to level 5 hospital -Upgrade 4(Doldol, Ndindika, Lamuria and Rumuruti) sub-county facilities to level 4 hospitals
Expand the role of Primary Health Care	Strengthen preventive/promotive health services across the county	-Upscale the role of CHVs -Improve Primary and preventive healthcare, enforce proper collection and disposal of solid and liquid waste -Improve maternal and Child Nutrition -Improve the Nutrition of the general population

Table 11: Sector Programmes

Program Name - General Administrative and Planning Services									
Objectives - Strengthen leadership and management									
Outcome: Responsive health leadership and governance									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcomes	Base line	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Target					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Human Resources development	Adequate, efficient, responsive and accountable health workforce	300	No of health workforce trained	50	50	50	50	50	50,000
		1100	Additional staff recruited	40	40	40	40	40	-
Health, policy, Governance, planning and financing	Efficient and effective utilization of financial resources	60%	% of resources mobilized and utilized	5%	5%	5%	5%	10%	270,000
	Expanded scope of healthcare delivery across facilities	4 facilities	No of facilities accredited by NHIF	2	2	2	2	2	10,000
Health information, standards and quality assurance	Quality Standardized care provided by all health facilities	50%	No of SOPs and regulations developed and disseminated	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	50,000
	Research translated into policy	0	No of research projects completed	2	2	2	2	2	10,000
	Improved and reliable health information system	40%	Improved data collection, storage, retrieval and analysis	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	50,000

Programme Name - Curative and Rehabilitative Health Program									
Objectives -Provide essential health services addressing control of communicable diseases and managing the rising burden of non-communicable conditions									
Outcome-Effective and efficient curative and rehabilitative health services									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcomes	Base line	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Target					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Health products and technologies support services	Adequate essential medicines and medical supplies Improved diagnostic capacity in health facilities	70%	No commodity stock-outs in our health facilities	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	1Bn
		50%	No. of facilities adequately equipped	5%	10%	10%	10%	5%	1Bn
Health training centre	Functional training	10%	Number of students	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	250,000

infrastructural development Health infrastructure development & improvement	institutions at Nyahururu and Nanyuki (KMTCs)		enrolled.						
	Improve the range and quality of health services offered across the county	50%	No of additional operational facility units constructed/renovated	5%	5%	10%	10%	5%	600,000
Emergency referral and rehabilitative services	Efficient and coordinated emergency/ambulatory and referral services in the county	40%	No of functional ambulances and emergency units	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	100,000

Programme Name - Preventive Health Services									
Objectives - Provide essential health services addressing elimination of communicable diseases, halting the rising burden of non-communicable conditions and reducing the burden of violence and injuries									
Outcome- A healthy population free of communicable and non-communicable conditions									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcomes	Base line	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Target()					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Family planning, Maternal and child health services	Improved maternal/child health status	21%	% reduction in maternal/child morbidity and mortality	18%	15%	12%	10%	8%	100,000
Non-Communicable diseases control and prevention	Reduced burden of NCDs	30%	% reduction in prevalence of NCDs in the county	25%	21%	17%	15%	14%	25,000
Health promotion: Public health services, Nutrition services, Community health strategy, advocacy and surveillance	Improved nutrition status	11%	% reduction in prevalence of malnutrition cases	10%	9%	8%	7%	6%	25,000
	Improved community health linkages	18 units	No of community units established , No of community health volunteers employed	30 Units	20 Units	10 Units	10 Units	10 Units	250,000
	Population with minimal preventable risk factors and illnesses	50%	% reduction in prevalence of preventable conditions in the county	40%	30%	25%	20%	15%	25,000
	Improved healthy lifestyle	50%	No of health promotion activities undertaken	10%	5%	5%	5%	5%	25,000
TB/HIV/AIDS prevention and control	Reduce burden of TB/HIV diseases	59%	treatment success rates TB/HIV diseases	65%	75%	80%	85%	90%	500,000

Social health insurance scheme: Universal health coverage	Reduced catastrophic out of pocket payment for health services	35%	No of households enrolled to social health insurance (NHIF)	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	500,000
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Cross-Sectoral Impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross -Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate Impact	
		Synergies	Adverse impact		
Preventive Health Services	Agriculture, livestock and fisheries	Diversification & increase production of nutrient dense crop and small scale livestock production	High malnutrition rates	Joint campaigns and sensitizations	
		Improve processing storage & preservation to retain nutritional value and food safety to reduce seasonality and post-harvest losses and to make healthy foods convenient to prepare			
		Enhance enrolment to national social health insurance (NHIF)	Catastrophic out of pocket payment of health services		Mass enrollment campaigns and subsidized payment for vulnerable households
		Control of Zoonotics	High prevalence of Zoonotics		Joint campaigns and vaccinations
Preventive Health Services	Water, environment and natural resources	Collaboration with health department on water safety	High prevalence of diarrheal diseases	Water quality assessment and treatment	
		Advocate for strengthening of early warning systems with environment department	Malnutrition and missed opportunity for immunization	Mobile clinics to ensure pastoral communities are reached	
		Enhance enrolment to national social health insurance (NHIF)	Catastrophic out of pocket payment of health services	Mass enrollment campaigns and subsidized payment for vulnerable households	
Preventive Health Services	Education, Gender, Culture, Sports and ICT.	Strengthening good feeding practices in school	High malnutrition rates	Joint campaigns, sensitizations and School feeding program	
		Enhance school health program	High malnutrition rates	Joint campaigns, sensitizations and School feeding program	
		Enhance enrolment to national social health insurance (NHIF)	Catastrophic out of pocket payment of health services	Mass enrollment campaigns and subsidized payment for vulnerable households	
Preventive Health Services, Curative and Rehabilitative	Infrastructure, lands, housing, road and public works	Improve accessibility to health facilities	Delayed referral of patients	Engage infrastructure department to make all health facilities accessible	

Health Program		Increase electricity supply to facilities	Poor cold chain management of vaccines	Engage the infrastructure department to connect all health facilities to electricity
		Enhance enrolment to national social health insurance (NHIF)	Catastrophic out of pocket payment of health services	Mass enrollment campaigns and subsidized payment for vulnerable households
	Trade and Social services	Enhance enrolment to national social health insurance (NHIF)	Catastrophic out of pocket payment of health services	Mass enrollment campaigns and subsidized payment for vulnerable households
Preventive Health Services, Curative and Rehabilitative Health Program	Finance and Economic planning	Enhance enrolment to national social health insurance (NHIF)	Catastrophic out of pocket payment of health services	Mass enrollment campaigns and subsidized payment for vulnerable households
Curative and Rehabilitative Health	Public Service and County administration	Rehabilitative care for drug and substance abuse	Low levels of productivity	Advocacy and treatment
Preventive Health Services,	All the sectors	Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS and health wellness program	High incidence rate	Advocacy, testing and enrollment for treatment
General Administrative and Planning Services	Finance and Economic planning	Resource mobilization	Poor service delivery	Proposal writing and accountability
	County public service board	Recruitment, promotions deployment and disciplinary of health workers	Shortage and de-motivated workforce	Indent preparation and need assessment

Flagship/transformative projects

Project name	Location	Objective	Outcome/output	Performance indicators	Time frame (start-end)	Implementing agencies	Cost Ksh (000)
Social health insurance	County wide	To reduce the burden of out of pocket payment for health services	Enhance enrolment to national social health insurance (NHIF)	No of persons enrolled	2018-2022	Health department, Office of the Governor, Social services department, AMREF, NHIF, Finance department	250,000
Upgrading of four facilities to level 4 status	Lamuria, DolDol, Ndindika and Rumuruti	To expand range and quality of services	Functional level four status hospitals	No of hospitals upgraded	2018-2022	Health, infrastructure and Finance departments	200,000
Establishment of 2 medical training institutions	Nanyuki and Nyahururu	To increase number of health personnel	Functional training institutions at Nyahururu and Nanyuki (KMTCs)	No of training institutions established	2018-2022	KMTC, Health, infrastructure and Finance departments	200,000

TRADE, TOURISM, ENTERPRISE and CO-OPERATIVES

Sector Name

Trade, Tourism, Enterprise and Co-Operatives

Subsector Name

- Trade and Investment Development
- Tourism and Film
- Co-operative Development
- County Enterprise Development Fund and County Co-operative Revolving Fund

Sectors Vision

To be a model, robust, diversified and competitive sector for trade, tourism, cooperative, and investment for wealth and employment creation in the county.

Sector Mission

To create an enabling environment that ensures enhanced and sustainable industrial, trade, co-operative and tourism growth through capacity development, innovativeness and marketing.

Sector Goal:

The Sector intends to focus on job and wealth creation, making Laikipia a leading tourism destination, strengthening capital base of co-operatives and enacting favorable business regulations and policies

Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Priorities	Strategies
Job and Wealth Creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Creation of 30,000 jobs targeting youth -Promote local manufacturing -Capacity building on entrepreneurial skills -Agri-business, agro-tourism and MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Up scaling of enterprise and cooperative revolving funds -Setting up of cottage industries -Enacting favorable business regulations and policies -Training and marketing partnerships with large businesses -Start up business incubation and innovation centers -Contract farming
Destination Laikipia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Make Laikipia a leading wildlife tourism destination -Make Laikipia a preferred choice for establishing holiday homes, weekend rest and relaxation destination, and conferencing destination -Achieve 10% growth in Tourism numbers -Grow domestic tourism by 15% -Tourism information -Legal frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish credible tourism data -Mapping all tourist establishments by GPS -Infrastructural support of tourist establishments -Extensive marketing and promotion of destination Laikipia -Branding destination Laikipia -Enhance sports, cultural, entertainment, conference, research and adventure tourism -Setting up tourism information center -Enact favorable tourism laws and regulations
Cooperative growth and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Membership, capital and asset base -Value addition -Marketing channels and systems -Compliance, audit and zero collapse rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen cooperative capital asset and membership -Enhance auditing and compliance -Enhance value chain development -Promote marketing linkages and partnerships

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Savings mobilization -Innovation and research -Cooperative policy -Education, training, and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Up-scaling cooperative revolving funds -Intensify education, training and information -Savings mobilization -Enhance research and industrial development -Setting up of cottage industries -Develop comprehensive cooperative policy
Trade Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Market infrastructural development -Legal frameworks -Capacity building on entrepreneurial skills -Fair trade and consumer protection -Business information centers -Value addition -Innovation and product development -Investment and trade promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction of new markets and market kiosks -Mapping of all industrial parks -Rehabilitation of the existing market structures -Operationalization of all existing green produce and cereal markets -Enact conducive business laws and regulations -Extensive trade promotion and marketing -Intensify trainings on entrepreneurial skills and management - Source and facilitate markets linkages for livestock & livestock products, as well as agro-products -Standardization and calibration of weighing and measuring equipment - Profiling of all business and investment opportunities for industrial development -Set up business information centers -Setting up of cottage industries and agro-processing plants for value addition -Business consultative fora

Sector Programs

Sector Program; Administration ,Planning and Support services									
Core Objective: Ensure efficient and effective delivery of services									
Outcome: Efficient and effective service delivery									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Administration services	Efficient and effective delivery of services	80%	Services rendered	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%	50,000
Finance services	Efficient and effective delivery of services	80%	Services rendered	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%	50,000
Departmental law and policy development	Improved legal and business environment	4	No. of laws and regulations enacted	2	2	1	1	1	25,000

Sector Program; Trade Development and Promotion									
Core Objective; Improve business environment and promote enterprise and entrepreneurship development									
Outcome: Improved and conducive business environment									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Market Infrastructural development	Improved business infrastructures	17	No. of markets developed	5	5	5	5	5	300,000

Enterprise Development Fund	Increased enterprise opportunities	1200	No. of enterprises funded/ individuals	4000	6000	6500	7000	7500	1,000,000
Metrological lab-weight and measure	Strengthened fair trade and consumer protection	1200	No. of businesses standardized	1900	2100	2300	2700	3000	100,000
Industrial development and Investment Promotion	Enhanced Job and wealth created	-	No. of cottage industries established	2	3	3	4	5	200,000
Informal sector development	Enhanced Job and wealth created	344	No. of artisans	300	400	420	450	500	150,000

Sector programme; Tourism Development and Promotion									
Core Objective; Promote tourism development for the county's economic growth									
Outcome: Increased tourism arrivals and revenue generation									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Base line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Tourism Promotion and Marketing	Increased tourism arrivals and revenue generation	86,000	No. of tourists	90,000	95,000	105,000	110,000	120,000	300,000
Tourism Infrastructure Development	Improved tourism infrastructures	2	No. of tourist sites developed	4	5	5	5	6	300,000

Sector Program; Co-operative Development and Marketing									
Core Objective; Ensure a robust and competitive co-operative movement to drive the county's economy									
Outcome: Competitive and robust co-operative movement in the county									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Base line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Cooperative development and promotion	Improved cooperative asset base	2016/17 data	No. of societies registered, trained and revived	20	25	30	30	35	100,000
Cooperative revolving fund	Increased Job and wealth created	2016/17 data	No. of cooperatives funded	60	72	75	80	85	500,000
Cooperative auditing and compliance	Enhanced compliance and accountability	2016/17 data	No. of audited accounts and inspections	70	75	80	90	95	50,000
Cooperative research and industrial development	Increased and diversified economic ventures	2016/17 data	No. of ventures and innovations	3	3	3	3	4	100,000
Savings Mobilization	Increased cooperative working capital and asset base	2016/17 data	Amount of savings mobilized	150M	200M	260M	280M	300M	50,000

Cross-Sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-Sector Impacts		Measures to Harness Or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impacts	
Trade Development and promotion	-Trade -Administration -Health -Finance -Agriculture	-Sanitation -Disaster -Enforcements -Licensing	-Insecurity	-Drainage improvement -Improve emergency responses/ security -Enhance legal frameworks and enforcement for business -Department of trade and finance should work closely in formulating licensing charges
Tourism Development and Promotion	-Administration -Environment -Tourism -Livestock		-Insecurity	-Enhance protection of conservancies and private ranches
Cooperative Development and marketing	-Agriculture and Livestock -Finance	-Value addition -Licensing		-Collaboration in establishing value addition chains

Flagship/ Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/ Outcome	Performance Indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost Ksh (000)
Enterprise Fund	County wide	job and wealth creation	increased enterprises opportunities	No. of Enterprises Funded	5 years	Directorate of Trade and Enterprise Fund	650,000
Cooperative Revolving Fund	County wide	job and wealth creation	increased enterprises opportunities	No. of cooperatives funded	5 years	Directorate of cooperatives and Cooperative Revolving Fund	300,000
Destination Laikipia	County wide	Achieve 10% growth each year in tourism numbers and grow domestic tourism by 15%	Increased tourist arrivals and revue generated	No. of tourists	5 years	-Directorate of Tourism -LWF -KWS -KTB -CETRAD	
Development of Industrial and manufacturing Zones	Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Rumuruti town and other	To Harness the resources available for production	Job creation	No of agro-processing and cottage industries established	5 years	-Department of Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives -Department of Agriculture and Livestock -Private-Public Partnerships	150,000

WATER, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Sector Name

Water, Environment and Natural Resources

Subsector Names

Water and Sanitation Subsector (County Government department of water, NAWASCO, NYAWASCO and other water service providers), Water Development, Operation and Maintenance and Catchment Protection sections.

Environment and Natural Resources Sub-sector

Forests, Wildlife, Solid waste management, Soil conservation sections.

Sector Vision

‘A water secure county in a clean, safe and sustainable environment’.

Sector Mission

To provide clean and safe water in adequate quantities and sanitation services in a sustainable natural environment through partnerships and collaborations.

Sector Goal

Clean, secure and sustainably managed environment and water resources

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Issues	Priorities	Strategies
Inadequate water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase water access from the current 30% to 50% by 2021 -Reduce the distance to water points from 5km to 3 km by 2021 -Improve water and sanitation in informal settlements (Manguo, Likii, Majengo and location) by 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Drilling and equipping of Boreholes, -Enhance rain water harvesting and storage technologies(roof harvesting), -Construction of mega dams and 4 large dams each with 1,000,000m³ capacity per constituency, -Formulate Laikipia Water Management Master plan, -Rehabilitation of existing boreholes and desilting of dams and water pans, -Expansion/rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage systems in urban and rural areas
Degraded water catchment areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Protect catchment areas to enhance water and environmental resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rehabilitate degraded catchment areas via afforestation and reclaim riparian areas -Rehabilitation of springs -Water catchment policy formulation and enactment of a bill -Capacity build the WRUAS and CFAs
Human Wildlife Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduce/minimize Human Wildlife Conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Erection and maintenance of electric fence
Rangeland Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Eradication of invasive species -Reseeding degraded lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Integrated approach via mechanical, manual and biological methods -Grazing plans and deferment
Low County Tree Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieving the constitutional 10% tree cover requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Greening schools and other institutions -Urban forestry, agro forestry and afforestation
Inadequate solid waste management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Clean and secure environment -Smart, clean towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Incentivizing waste management -Litter bins for waste segregation. -Recycling, Re-use and reduction of waste

		paper -Create awareness on need to live in clean environments -Re-use, recycle and reduce e-waste.
Climate change vagaries	-Climate change adaptation and mitigation	-Capacity building and advocacy -Reduce green-house gases emission -County-based climate change policy

Sector Programmes

Programme Name: General Administration, Planning and Support Services									
Objective: To promote good governance in the management of water resources and environment components									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Base line	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Administrative services and Planning services(M&E)	Improved service delivery	30%	No. of people served No. of operations supported	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	150,000
Strategic Project Monitoring and intervention(Ending Drought Emergencies-EDE)	Reduce drought emergencies	10%	No. of people served No. of operations supported	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	100,000

Programme Name: Water Development									
Objective: To enhance accessibility of safe and reliable water and sanitation services									
Outcome: Increased access to clean and safe water and sanitation in Laikipia county									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Base line	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Cost Ksh (000)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Urban water, sanitation and sewerage	Increased access to clean and safe water and sanitation in the urban areas	40%	Additional Households served with clean water	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	60,000
		30%	Additional Population with access to sewerage	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	590,000
Rural water supply and sanitation	Increased access to clean and safe water and sanitation in the rural areas	30%	Additional Households served with clean water	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	950,000
		60%	Additional Population with access to sewerage services	500	500	500	500	500	60,000
Water Conservation, Protection and Governance	Enhanced water resources management	60% degraded	Additional catchment area protected	2 km ² per WRUA/CFA	2 km ² per WRUA/CFA	2 km ² per WRUA/CFA	2 km ² per WRUA/CFA	2 km ² per WRUA/CFA	32,000
		30%	Increased water storage capacity Roof-rainwater harvesting	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	10,000

			projects at household and institutional levels						
		1 Policy	Formulate Water Masterplan Water and Sanitation policy, water allocation plan and Enforcement regulations	4					65,000
		0	Established database to maintain quantity and quality assurance	1					1,000

Programme Name: Environment and Natural Resources									
Objective: To ensure clean, safe and secure environment									
Outcome: Ensure sustainably Managed and conserved Environment and Natural Resources									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Base line	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Solid Waste Management	To promote holistic approach to waste management	0	Sound solid waste management system and plans	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	350,000
Human-Wildlife Conflict Prevention	Reduced incidences of Human Wildlife Conflicts	10% electric fence coverage	Incidences of Human Wildlife Conflict	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	250,000
Natural Resources Management	Ensure sustainably Managed and conserved Environment and Natural Resources	National Natural Resources Strategy	Natural Resources Management strategy	1	0	0	0	0	5,000
Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation	Reduced emissions of Green House Gases	National Climate Change Policy	County Climate Change Policy	1	0	0	0	0	1,000
		6.9%	% of Tree cover	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2 B

Cross-Sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-Sector Impacts		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Water Development	Health Agriculture Infrastructure Education Finance & Planning	Certification and Authorization Technical Advice and Accessibility	Incomplete, stalled and Sub-standard projects Ghost Projects	Timely budget provisions for projects Regular Monitoring, Supervision and

	<p>Research Institutions (Mpala, CETRAD, Universities)</p> <p>Civil Societies(KWAHO, GROOTS, LWF, Action Aid, SNV, CARITAS)</p> <p>National Government Institutions(WRA, WSTF, WSBs, NDMA, Resilience Programme)</p> <p>Development Partners(World Bank, AFDB, FAO, SIDA,JICA)</p>	<p>Capacity Building</p> <p>Financial Resources</p> <p>Survey, design, Innovations and data</p>		<p>Evaluation of the projects.</p> <p>Proper consultations and public participation/Governance.</p>
Environment and Natural Resources	<p>Health</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Finance & Planning</p> <p>Research Institutions (Mpala, CETRAD, Universities,)</p> <p>Civil Societies(KWAHO, GROOTS, LWF, Action Aid, SNV, CARITAS)</p> <p>National Government Institutions(KWS, NEMA, NDMA, Resilience Programme, KFS)</p> <p>Development Partners(World Bank, AFDB, FAO, SIDA,JICA)</p>	<p>Certification and Authorization</p> <p>Technical Advice and Accessibility</p> <p>Capacity Building</p> <p>Financial Resources</p> <p>Survey, design, Innovations and data</p>	<p>Incomplete, stalled and Sub-standard projects</p> <p>Ghost Projects</p>	<p>Timely budget provisions for projects</p> <p>Regular Monitoring, Supervision and Evaluation of the projects.</p> <p>Proper consultations and public participation/Governance</p>
General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Finance & Planning County and National	Financial Resources Capacity Building	None	None

Flagship/Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/ Outcome	Performance Indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Kshs.) (000)
Amaya Dam	Laikipia North	Provision of water	To promote Inter-county cohesion and improve security	Dam designs and the dam itself	2018-2021	Laikipia, Samburu, Isiolo, Baringo and West Pokot counties.	800,000

Nanyuki dam	Mt. Kenya Forest	Provision of water	Additional water storage and supply	% of consumers with access to water	2018-2021	National Government	2B
Ewaso Narok dam	Rumuruti forest	Provision of water	Additional water storage and supply	% of consumers with access to water	2018-2021	National Government	1.5B
Water Masterplan	Countywide	Mapping water resource to enhance planning and utilization	Laikipia county water masterplan	Sustainable water management	1 year	County Government	10,000
Waste Management	Urban Centers and rural markets with more than 2,000 population	Smart, clean Towns	Clean, secure and safe environment	Sound solid waste management system and plans	2018-2021	County Government & Donor partners	350,000
Electric Fence	Countywide	Protection of lives and property	Reduced incidences of Human Wildlife Conflicts	Incidences of Human Wildlife Conflict	2018-2021	County Government & Donor partners	250,000

CHAPTER FIVE
IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

This section gives an overview of implementation framework in terms of institutional organogram, resource requirements and their mobilization.

5.2 Institutional Frameworks

The County Government departments in partnership with National Government, private sector, civil societies and development partners, will implement this plan. **Figure XXX** outlines the internal organization flow of the County Government departments and agencies.

Department Name	Main Sections
County Administration and Public Service	Office of the Governor, Office of the County Secretary, County Public Service Board, County Administration, Records Management, Human Capital Development, Public Participation, Public Safety and Disaster Management, Legal Services
Finance Planning and County Development	Treasury Accounting, Economic Planning, Supply Chain Management, Revenue Board, Budget Management, Internal Audit
Health and Medical Services	Preventive Health and Curative Services
Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries	Crops Development and Irrigation, Livestock Production, Veterinary Services, Fisheries Development, Agribusiness
Infrastructure Land and Urban Development	Public Works, Housing and Urban Development
Education ICT and Social Services	Sports, Youth and Social Services, Education
Trade Tourism and Cooperatives	Tourism, Trade, Co-operatives and Enterprise Development
Water Irrigation and Natural Resources	Environment and Natural Resources, Water and Sanitation

The role of partners is also outlined in the implementation of the plan.

5.3 Resource Requirements by Sector

This section provides a summary of sectoral budget requirements totaling to KES 44 Billion.

Table 14: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector

Sector Name	Amount (KES)	As a percentage (%) of the total budget
County Administration and Public Service Management	20,333,217 ,000	45.82
Agricultural Development	3,002,570,000	4.51
Water, Environment and Natural Resources	7,000,534,000	15.78
Health	3,190,000,000	7.19
Education	1,515,000,000	3.41
Trade	3,275,000,000	7.38
Finance Planning and County Development	1,235,000,000	2.79
Infrastructure	10,860,000,000	8.70
Total	54,352,000,000	100

5.4. Resource Mobilization Framework

The county's main source of revenue is national exchequer accounting for 81 % of the total budget. This is complimented by local revenue at 9 %, conditional grants at 9% and the rest from development partners. Infrastructural development in roads and water, human capital development in learning institutions as social safety programmes are largely funded by the national government departments and agencies. Table # shows the revenue projections from various categories.

Type of Revenue	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Local revenue	600 M	720 M	864 M	1,036 M	1,244M	4,465 M
Equitable share	4,949 M	5,444M	5,989 M	6,588 M	7,247 M	34,718 M
Conditional grants	511 M	523 M	537 M	550 M	564 M	2,684 M
Development partners	110 M	121 M	133 M	146 M	161 M	672 M
National Government Departments/Agencies	275M	303 M	333 M	366 M	403 M	1,679 M
Others (Private sector, community initiatives)	22 M	24 M	27 M	29 M	32 M	134 M
Total	6,467 M	7,135 M	7,883 M	8,715 M	9,651 M	54,352 M

*M=Million KES

In view of this, resource mobilization strategies on revenue, asset management, capital financing, debt management and financial management are outlined for effective implementation of this plan.

5.4.5 ESTIMATED RESOURCE GAP AND MEASURES OF ADDRESSING IT

5.4.5.1 Financial Strategy

The county government will create elaborate financial strategies to ensure sustainable resourcing for implementation of the development plan. These strategies will include the following:

5.4.4.2 Revenue Raising Strategies

The county government will aggressively enhance its internal and external revenue sources.

i) Internal Revenue Raising Strategies

With regard to internal revenue sources, the county government will pursue the following strategies:

- i. Increasing the revenue base by consolidating all classes of taxes collectable by the county government under one revenue base
- ii. Establishing institutional framework for county tax administration
- iii. Increasing efficiency in tax collection through adoption of information technology and systems
- iv. Deploying sufficient financial and human resources for tax collection
- v. Sealing tax administration loopholes that would open the collection process to corruption.
- vi. Enacting appropriate laws related to land and other physical properties, business and trade, extraction on natural resources in the county and transport services to increase the tax bracket and ensure that all taxes, rates and fees are commensurate to the current fiscal policies, structure and systems in the republic

5.5 External revenue raising strategies

On external revenue raising sources, the county government will pursue the following strategies-

- i. Establish or initiate joint funding mechanisms with national government for capital projects and other sector based programs
- ii. Streamline financial management systems to enhance credit worthiness
- iii. Mobilise funds through loans or other financing instruments for infrastructural development.

- iv. Strengthen relationships and partnerships with development partners and other non-state actors to support core programs. The county government will explore the system of basket funding or pooling of resources in this respect.
- v. Develop public private partnership models for providing core public services

b) Asset Management Strategies

County assets include land and buildings, motor vehicles, plant and machineries and equipment. The county government will institute prudent asset management systems and processes which will include:

- i. Development of county asset register
- ii. Valuation of all county assets
- iii. Adoption of asset management accounting principles including depreciation
- iv. Disposal of obsolete assets as prescribed under the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015
- v. Timely and efficient repair and maintenance of movable assets to reduce wastage and breakages
- vi. Purchase and deployment of high quality assets that generate value for money to the county
- vii. Allocation and application of assets' system based on need and value addition to the realization of the CIDP
- viii. Sharing of assets among various county government departments to reduce on wastage
- ix. Safeguarding and protecting assets to ensure maximum security and elimination of cases of abuse
- x. Development and adoption of county asset management policy and related laws

c) Financial Management Strategies

The success of this plan will largely depend on the adoption of appropriate financial management systems and processes by the county government. The county government will therefore pursue the following strategies:

- i. Adoption of Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS)
- ii. Enhancing budget and expenditure control mechanisms
- iii. Adopting prudent debt management policy
- iv. Adopting accountability systems through continuous monitoring, reporting and provision of timely financial information in accordance with accounting standards
- v. Adopting modern public accounting systems
- vi. Ensuring compliance with public procurement policies systems
- vii. Adopting efficient cash management system
- viii. Strengthening local internal controls, efficiency and integrity
- ix. Ensuring adequate and qualified personnel in accounts and finance department
- x. Enacting necessary county financial management laws

d) Capital Financing Strategies

As indicated in the sector plans, infrastructure development will require adequate capital financing. To this end, the county government will pursue the following strategies:

- i. Identifying and pursuing long term capital financing instruments
- ii. Prioritizing infrastructure financing to minimize stalling of projects
- iii. Establishing and initiating public private partnership for infrastructure funding.
- iv. Accessing affordable loans both locally and internationally.

e) Operational Financing Strategies

The county government will pursue the following operational financing strategies:

- i. Utilization of internal revenue to finance operational costs
- ii. Maintenance of cost sharing in financing operational costs
- iii. Efficient cash flow management to support operational costs to ensure short term borrowing for cash balance management is applied only when necessary
- iv. Minimizing operational costs in service delivery

f) Strategies for Enhancing Cost Effectiveness

The county government will pursue the following measures to ensure cost effectiveness of public service delivery:

- i. Develop county policy to govern and manage service delivery costs
- ii. Ensuring public services costs are directed to the intended purposes.
- iii. Continuous monitoring of public expenditures vis-à-vis the intended benefits
- iv. Instituting accountability mechanisms for all public expenditures
- v. adopting appropriate criteria in the choice of model of providing public services

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 This plan will adopt a participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) approach that is recognized as a critical tool of supporting a coordinated approach to development in the county. The approach is all-inclusive where the government, development partner, private sector, Non-state actors and members of the public who are the beneficiaries of development programmes are represented.

Main outputs will be the M&E quarterly reports and the progress reports. The outcome will be to achieve a coordinated approach in development devoid of resource wastage for better results. PM&E process will be coordinated at the county level and supported to undertake the M&E of programmes and projects at the departmental levels.

6.2 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

Various mechanisms will be used for data collection, analysis, reporting, dissemination and citizen engagement. Data collection will include the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods and tools. Quantitative methods include community surveys; interviews; and observations. Qualitative methods include various participatory learning methods using visual, interviewing and group tools and exercises. Data analysis will actively involve various categories of programme stakeholders in the critical analysis of successes, constraints, and the formulation of strategies, conclusions and lessons learned.

The data is collected through fieldwork visits. Data collection is through observation, Survey and interviews for primary data, secondary data is collected from literatures (books), and existing reports. All this data is collected from across related departments. Data analysis methods are mainly through tables, graphs, pie charts, histograms, percentages. Data dissemination and citizen engagement is done through sharing of reports, organized meetings, barazzas, electronic and print media, Public participation

6.3 M&E Outcome Indicators

This section should give the monitoring and evaluation of outcome Indicators by sector. The CIDP Results Matrix will summarise the programme outcome indicators and targets. This will allow implementers and decision-makers alike to assess progress towards the various county development priorities. Table 16 will be used as the template for the CIDP Results Matrix

Table 16: Summary of M&E Outcome indicators

Sector	Programme	Sub Programme	Outcome indicators	baseline	Sources of data	Reporting responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term target (2020)	End term target (2022)
County administration and public service	County administration	Decentralized services	Improved access to government services.	2017 departmental status report	Periodic reports	Sub county administrator	3 sub county 15 wards	80%	100%
		County service delivery unit	Improved service delivery and decision making processes	2013-2017 CIDP status report	Periodic reports	Chief officer County Administration	2013-2017 CIDP status report	100%	100%
		County legal unit	Improved legal services support and informed decision making processes	Status of 2016/17 legal unit report	Legal Status report	County legal officer	40%	80%	100%
		Executive support service	Implementation levels on executive orders /resolution	2017 Cabinet Resolutions	Executive meeting minutes	County secretary	100%	100%	100%
		Intra and intergovernmental relations	Implementation levels of intra and inter government relations resolutions	2017 status	Periodic reports	Director in charge of liaison	100%	100%	100%
	Human resource management and development	Personnel emoluments	Staffs job satisfaction	HR pay roll	HR reports	Head of HR	100%	100%	100%
		Performance management system	Percentage of staff put on PMS	2018 Status	PMS reports	Head of HR	100%	100%	100%
		Public service board services	Implementation levels of boards decisions/resolutions	2017 CPSB annual report	CPSB annual reports	Secretary CPSB	100%	100%	100%
		Public service management	No of staff trained and equipped with	Training need assess	Training need assessme	Head of HR	2018 training assessme	100%	100%

			relevant skills	ment report	nt report		nt reports		
		Automation of county records	No of automated records and	Record management policy	Record management policy	Head of record management	Open shelf record management	100%	100%
		County archive	No of records archived	Record management policy	Record management policy	Head of Record management	Open shelf record registry	100%	100%
		Review of organization structure	Approved county organization structure	Existing organization structure	Organization structure	Head of HR	Existing organization structure	100%	100%
		Car and mortgage.	No of county staff put under car and mortgage	Existing law/policy on car mortgage	Policy on car and mortgage	Chief officer county administration	Existing law/policy on car mortgage	50%	100%
	Security and policing services	Urban facilities services	Improved security	Report on existing flood and street lights	Periodic reports	Sub county administrator	17	25	50
		Human wildlife conflict	Improved compensation mechanism	Compensation committee report	Periodic reports	Sub county administrator	Quarterly reports	12 meetings	20 meetings
		Amaya initiative	Improved intergovernmental relations	Amaya meetings resolutions	Periodic reports	Amaya initiative coordinator	Amaya resolutions	30%	60%
		County security services	Enhanced security	County security oversight	Periodic reports	Director liaison	County security oversight	70%	100%

				committee report			committee report		
	Public safety, enforcement and disaster management	Enforcement and disaster risk management.	-Law and order -Enhanced resilience	Draft bill on enforcement Policy on DRM and bill on DRM	Draft bill on enforcement Policy on DRM and bill on DRM	Director public safety and disaster management	Draft bill on enforcement Policy on DRM and bill on DRM	1 DRM and enforcement law	1 DRM and enforcement law
		Fire Response Services	Timely responses to fire incidences	Report 2017	Periodic reports	Chief fire officer	2 fire engines	3 fire engines and a fire station in Nanyuki	3 modern fire engines and 3 operational fire stations
		Laikipia County Alcoholic drink control Act, 2014	Regulation of the Alcoholic drinks industry for a healthy working citizenry.	Laikipia county alcoholic drinks control act, 2014 and regulations	Periodic reports	Director in charge or alcoholic act	Licenses for 2016	100%	100%
		EDE sectorial services	Strengthened institution capacity, reduced vulnerability and increased production potential	County sectorial EDE action plan 2012-2022	Periodic reports on EDE	Chief officer administration	County sectorial EDE action plan 2012-2022	70%	100%
	Public participation	Governor's forums	Informed and increased citizen awareness on government plans	CIDP 2013-2017 status report	Periodic reports	Head of delivery unit in governor's office	70%	100%	100%

		Public participation unit	Ownership of government plans by the citizen	No. of public participations conducted	Reports of public participation meetings	Head of public participation	63 meetings	100%	100%
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Sector	Programme	Sub programmes	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of data	Reporting responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term target 2020
Finance, economic planning and county development.	Administration and personnel services	Personnel services	Levels of performance rating Percentage of staff compliant on performance appraisal system.	2017/18 performance	County Public Service Board(CPSB) and County Human Resource Advisory Committee	CEO, CPSB Deputy County Secretary Head of Human Resource	90%	100%
		Administrative services	Number of interruptions service delivery	2017/18 survey	Rapid assessment report on deliver of service	CO, Finance Results delivery Unit	12	6
		Infrastructural service	Percentage of staff with designated working space and specialized equipment and installation.	2017/18 survey	Rapid assessment report on designated working space and specialized office equipment.	CO, Finance Results delivery Unit	100%	100%
	Financial Services	Supply chain management services	percentage of functional goods, works and services	2017/18 Inspection and commissioning reports , Audit reports	Periodic supply chain reports	Head supply chain management Results delivery Unit	60%	80%

		County treasury, accounting and reporting services	Percentage level of compliance	2016/2017 Auditor General management report.	Audit committee Internal auditor CEC Finance	CEC Finance. Clerk, County Assembly	100%	100%
		Internal Audit Services	Reduced risk rating and incidences in financial procedures and processed	2017/18 risk management plan.	Internal auditor Cooperative Auditor	Director, Internal Audit	LOW	LOW
		Budget management	Percentage absorption of development votes Percentage allocation of development votes	2016/2017 Office of Controller of Budget report	Annual Controller of budget report Annual budget estimates, Annual budget output papers (CBROP and CFSP)	CEC Finance CO Finance	43%	45%
	Revenue management services	Collection services	Amount collected; Percentage annual increase	2017/18 Budget estimates	Annual Controller of budget report Annual budget estimates, Annual budget output papers (CBROP and CFSP)	CEC Finance, Director Revenue	600M 20%	864M 20%
		Revenue management infrastructure	Number of Functional revenue	2017 Status report on revenue centres.	Annual report on revenue	CEC Finance, CO, Finance	22 Functional markets, 10 auction	22 Functional markets, 10 auction

		systems.	systems		centres		yards, 15 cess points and 10 barrier points	yards, 15 cess points and 10 barrier points
Development planning services	Integrated planning services	Level of implementation of development programmes	2016/17 Controller of budget report.	Controller of budget report	CEC Finance , CO Finance	33%	43%	
	Research, statistics and documentation services	Number of feasibility reports Number of county Statistical abstracts. Number of statistical abstracts	Nil feasibility reports 2015 statistical abstracts	County Annual progress reports Annual budget estimates supportive documents	Director, Economic Planning	Nil feasibility reports 1 statistical abstract	6 feasibility studies reports 3 statistical abstracts	
		Programme monitoring and evaluation	Number of annual progress reports prepared and adopted.	County annual progress report.	Governor	Nil Annual progress reports	3 Annual progress reports	
		Participatory budgeting support services	Functional CBEF	2017 CBEF status	CEC Finance	1 Functional CBEF	1 Functional CBEF	
		Strategic partnership and collaboration	Amount of resources mobilized	Annual LCDA report	CEC, Finance	120 M	158M	
		Youth Development Empowerment Services	Number of youth trained on entrepreneurial skillsets	Annual VTC reports	CEC Finance	750 Youths	1250 youths	

				Number of start-ups arising from the skills transferred.			500 start ups	1000 start ups

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Source of data	Reporting responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm target 2020	End term target 2022
Education ICT and Social Development	Administration Services	<u>Administration Services</u> Uninterrupted service delivery	Current Programmes Annual report 2016/17	Department	Chief Officer	Nine(9)	9	9
	Vocational Education and Training	<u>Infrastructure Development</u> Increased number of the vocational training center from 8 (2017) to 15 (2022)	Current functional centers	Department	Chief Officer	Eight (8)	11	15
		<u>Accreditation, Quality assurance and standards</u> Increase number of trainees with hands on skills from 627 (2017)to 5000 (2022)	Current enrollment data Baseline report	Department	Chief Officer	869	3000	5000
		<u>Collaboration and Partnership</u> Increase	Current partnership	Department	Chief Officer	2	12	20

		number of partnerships from 2 to 20						
Information Communication and Technology Development	<u>ICT Infrastructure and Connectivity</u>	Fiber optic cable increased ICT connectivity and Communication	ICT road map 2015-2020	Laikipia County ICT roadmap 2015 - 2020	Chief Officer	25%	50%	75%
	<u>Public service delivery systems</u>	Automated public service delivery systems	ICT road map 2015-2020	KNICTMP	Chief Officer	20%	40%	60%
	<u>ICT Capacity Training</u>	Improved service delivery	ICT road map 2015-2020	CARPS	Chief Officer	100	400	1000
Early Childhood Education Development	<u>Infrastructure Development</u>	Increased number of centers from 75 to 150	Current 75 classrooms Project Reports 2017	Department	Chief Officer	75	120	150
	<u>Accreditation, Quality assurance and standards</u>	Increased enrollment in 428 ECDE centers from 23,172 to 28,000	ECDE enrollment 2017 report	Department	Chief Officer	23172	26,000	28,000
	<u>Teachers Services</u>	Increased number of	Current payroll 2017	Department	Chief Officer	760	840	950

		teachers from 760 to 950 teachers						
	Education Empowerment	Increase number of beneficiaries from 7844 to 12,000	Current 2017 bursary applications / beneficiaries reports	Department	Chief Officer	7844	9000	12000
	Talent identification nurturing and development	Increase number of sporting Facilities	infrastructure 2017	Department	Chief Officer	1	3	5
		Increase number of talent identification ,and nurturing activities	2017 calendar of events	Department	Chief Officer	1	18	30
	Social and cultural Promotion and Development	Increase number of persons under social protection	Current data 2017	Department	Chief Officer	10	150	250
		Increase number of social and cultural activities	Current facilities 2017 report	Department	Chief Officer	1	3	5
	Child Care and rehabilitation	Increase the number of children rehabilitated	Current number of Rehabilitation children Current infrastructure	Department	Chief Officer	80	150	250
		Increase the utilization of infrastructure to reach 100%	Current infrastructure utilized	Department		25	75	100

Sector	Programme	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Targets (2020)	End Term Targets
Infrastructure,	Administration,	% of staff with	75%	Office	Chief Officer	25% of the	100%	100%

Sector	Programme	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Targets (2020)	End Term Targets
Land, Housing & Urban Development	Planning and Support Services	adequate office space and equipment		Administrator		staff not adequately accommodated		
		% of functional county vehicles and plants	60%	Mechanical Department	Director Fleet Management	40% of the County vehicles not operational	100%	100%
		% of staff meeting their performance appraisal targets					100%	100%
	Physical Planning and Land Survey Services	Level of completion of spatial for 4 major towns	0	Physical planning unit	County Physical Planner	0	100%	100%
		Level of completion of the county spatial plan	0	Physical planning unit	County Physical Planner	0	100%	100%
		% of centres with physical development plans	40%	Physical planning unit	County Physical Planner	60% of the centres have no physical development plan	70 %	100%
	Roads Network Improvement and Development	km of county roads upgraded to all weather roads	600 km	Roads unit	Chief Officer	600 km have been upgraded to all weather roads.	1200 km	2000 km
		Km of urban roads tarmacked					12	20
		No. of functional bridges		Roads unit	Chief Officer		2 long span and 9 medium span bridges	2 long span and 15 medium span bridges
		No. Of functional machinery leased to own		Roads unit	Chief Officer			
	Housing and Urban Development	% of improved functional housing facilities.	0	Housing unit	Director Housing and Urban Development	County Government houses are yet to be improved	70%	90%
		No. Of operational Management boards	0	Urban Development unit	Director Housing and Urban Development	Management Boards not yet in place	3	3
		No. of towns developed (smart)	0	Urban Development unit	Director Housing and Urban Development	0	13	20
	Public Works Services Delivery Improvement	% of project services requisitioned.		Public works unit	County Public works officer		50%	70%
		Level of completion of	0	Public works unit	County Public works officer	0	100%	100%

Sector	Programme	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Targets (2020)	End Term Targets
		Legislations for standards and policies						
		% of structures and bridges requisitioned	100%	Public works unit	County Public works officer	100%	100%	100%
		% of inspections for Private structures requested	10%	Public works unit	County Architect	10%	50%	70%

Sector	Programme	Sub programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of data	Reporting responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm target(2020)	End term target(2022)
Agricultural	Crop Development	Land and crop productivity enhancement and management	% adoption of improved crop production technologies	30%	Annual Reports /Baseline survey 2014	DALF	35	50	75
		Strategic food security services	% farmers accessing quality farm inputs	40%	Annual Reports	DALF	45	60	90
		Agribusiness and information management	% adoption of improved farming and value addition technologies	20%	Annual Reports/Baseline survey 2014	DALF	25	50	60
	Livestock resource development and management	Livestock resource development and management	%adoption of improved livestock production technology	20%	Annual Reports/Baseline survey 2014	DALF	25%	40%	70%
		Promotion of value addition and marketing	%adoption of value addition	10%	Annual Reports	DALF	15%	30%	60%
	Veterinary services management	Animal Health and Disease Management	% vaccination coverage	30%	Annual Reports	DALF	40%	65%	80%

	ent	nt Control							
		Increased compliance with livestock movement control	% of livestock keepers /traders acquiring livestock movement permits	50%	Annual Reports	DALF	60%	80%	100%
		Reduced incidences of tick-borne diseases	% of functional community dips	10%	Annual Reports	DALF	15%	25%	35%
		Disease free compartments established	No of surveys done; No. of livestock traders trained No of stakeholders trained No of disease free compartments established		Annual Reports				
		Livestock products, value addition and marketing	No of operational slaughterhouse Tones of leather tanned No. of livestock fitted with electronic and mechanical branding.		Annual Reports/Base line survey 2014				
		Quality assurance and regulatory services	% compliance	60%	Annual Reports	DALF	70%	80%	100%
	Aquaculture Development and Management	Improved Livelihood and Nutrition (Alternative Protein Source)	Quantity harvested (Tones) /Incomes generated (KES.)	20 Tones	Annual Reports	DALF	9Tons	18Tons	32Tons
		Fish market development and regulatory services	Percentage (%) level of compliance by actors	30%	Annual Reports	DALF	60%	80%	100%

	Irrigation Development and Management	Water Harvesting	% H/H accessing irrigation water from water harvesting technologies like farm ponds, shallow wells, water pans, Earth dams etc	2%					
		Promotion of water efficient irrigation technologies	% of H/H using efficient water application technologies for crops production eg drip irrigation, solar pumping -Number of acres under irrigation						

SECTOR	PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM	OUTCOME INDICATORS	BASELINE	SOURCE OF DATA	REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY	SITUATION IN 2018	MID-TERM TARGET (2020)	END-TERM TARGET (2022)
MEDICAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH	General Administrative and Planning Services	Human Resources development	No of health workforce trained	300	Department of Health Training reports	Director Medical Services	300	100	250
			Additional staff recruited	1100	Payroll	Head of HR	1,100	80	200
		Health, policy, Governance, planning	% of resources mobilized and utilized	60%	Annual health department budget	Chief Officer, Health Services	60%	10%	30%

	and financing	No of facilities accredited by NHIF	4 Facilities accredited	Annual project reports	Chief Officer, Health Services	4	4	10
	Health information, standards and quality assurance	No of SOPs and regulations developed and disseminated	50%	Clinical guideline reports	Director Medical Services	50%	20%	50%
		No of research projects completed	0	Research reports	Director Medical Services	0	4	10
		Improved data collection, storage, retrieval and analysis	40%	HMIS	Director Medical Services	40%	20%	50%
	Curative and Rehabilitative Health Program	No commodity stock-outs in our health facilities	70%	Inventory of commodities	County Pharmacist	70%	10%	20%
		No. of facilities adequately equipped	50%	Equipment catalogue	County Bio-Medical Engineer	50%	15%	40%
	Health training centre infrastructural development	Number of students enrolled	10%	Students enrollment registers	County Director of medical services	10%	20%	50%

		Health infrastructure development & improvement	No of additional operational facility units constructed/renovated	50%	Annual project reports	Chief officer Health	50%	10%	35%
		Emergency referral and rehabilitative services	No of functional ambulances and emergency units	40%	Inspection reports	Chief officer Health	40%	20%	50%
	Preventive Health Services	Family planning, Maternal and child health services	% reduction in maternal/child morbidity and mortality	21%	DHIS	County health records and information officer	21%	6%	13%
		Non-Communicable diseases control and prevention	% reduction in prevalence of NCDs in the county	30%	DHIS	County health records and information officer	30%	9%	16%
		Health promotion : Public health services, Nutrition services, Community health strategy, advocacy and surveillance	% reduction in prevalence of malnutrition cases	11%	DHIS	County health records and information officer	11%	2%	5%
			No. of community units established , No of community health volunteers employed	18	DHIS	County community health strategy focal person			
			% reduction in prevalence of preventable conditions in the county						
			No of health promotion activities undertaken						

sector	programme	Sub programme	Outcome indicator	baseline	Sources of data	Reporting responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term target(2020)	End-term target (2022)
Trade tourism and cooperative	Administration, planning and support services	Administration services	Efficient and effective delivery of services	80%	Periodic reports	Chief officer TT&C	80%	100%	100%
		Financial services	Efficient and effective delivery of services	80%	Periodic reports	Chief officer TT&C	80%	100%	100%
		Law and policy development	Improved legal and business environment	4	Periodic reports	Chief officer TT&C	4	5	7
	Trade development and promotion	Market infrastructural development	Improved business infrastructures	17	Periodic reports	Director trade	17	15	25
		Enterprise development fund	Increased enterprise opportunities	1200	Periodic reports	Fund manager	1200	16500	31000
		Metrological lab-weight and measure	Strengthened fair trade and consumer protection	1200	Periodic reports	Director trade	1200	6300	12000
		Industrial development and investment promotion	Enhanced Job and wealth created	-		Director trade	-	8	17
		Informal sector	Enhanced Job and wealth created	255	Periodic reports	Director trade	255	1120	2070
	Tourism development and promotion	Tourism promotion and marketing	Increased tourism arrivals and revenue generation	70000	Tourism levy board	Director tourism	70000	250000	520000
		Tourism infrastructural	Improved tourism infrastructural	3	Periodic reports	Director tourism	3	14	25

		e development	es						
	Co-operative development and marketing	Cooperative development and promotion	Improved cooperative asset base	25	Cooperative data base	Director cooperative	25	70	130
		Cooperative revolving fund	Increased Job and wealth creation	35	Handing over report	Fund manager	35	205	370
		Cooperative auditing and compliance	Enhanced compliance and accountability	60	Periodic reports	Director cooperative	60	225	410
		Cooperative research and industrial development	Increased and diversified economic ventures	5	Periodic reports	Director cooperative	5	9	15
		Savings mobilization	Increased cooperative working capital and asset base	100M	Cooperative data base	Director cooperative	100M	610M	1190 M

Sector	Programme	Sub Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Water, Environment and Natural Resources	General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Administrative services and Planning services(M&E)	No. of people served No. of operations supported	30%	Existing Reports (Monthly, quarterly and Annual) from Department of Water and Environment	Chief Officer Water and Environment	35%	45%	55%
		Strategic Project Monitoring and intervention(Ending Drought Emergencies-EDE)	No. of people served No. of operations supported	10%	NDMA KNBS Drought Resilience Program	Chief Officer Water and Environment	20%	40%	60%
	Water Development	Urban water, sanitation and sewerage	Additional Households served with clean water	40%	NAWASCO NYAHUWASCO Department of Water and Environment CETRAD	Chief Officer Water and Environment	2,000	6,000	10,000
			Additional Population with access to sewerage	30%	NAWASCO NYAHUWASCO Department of Water and Environment	Chief Officer Water and Environment	35%	45%	55%

					CETRAD				
	Rural water supply and sanitation	Additional Households served with clean water	30%	NAWASCO NYAHUWASCO Department of Water and Environment CETRAD WRA	Chief Officer Water and Environment	1,500	4,500	7,500	
		Additional Population with access to sewerage services	60%	NAWASCO NYAHUWASCO Department of Water and Environment CETRAD WRA	Chief Officer Water and Environment	500	1,500	2,500	
	Water Conservation, Protection and Governance	Additional catchment area protected	60% degraded	WRA CETRAD Water and Environment Department NEMA KFS	Chief Officer Water and Environment	2km ² per WRUA/CF A	6km ² per WRUA/CF A	10km ² per WRUA/CF A	
		Increased water storage capacity Roof-rainwater harvesting projects at household and institutional levels	30%	NAWASCO NYAHUWASCO Department of Water and Environment CETRAD	Chief Officer Water and Environment	4%	12%	50%	
		Formulate Water Masterplan Water and Sanitation policy, water allocation plan and Enforcement regulations	1 Policy	CETRAD Water and Environment Department Watershed MKWEP KWAHO GROOTS LWF	Chief Officer Water and Environment	4	-	-	
		Established database to maintain quantity and quality assurance	0	WRA CETRAD	Chief Officer Water and Environment	1	-	-	
Environment and Natural Resources	Solid Waste Management	Sound solid waste management system and	0	Department of Environment	Chief Officer-Department of Environment	20%	40%	60%	

		plans							
		Human-Wildlife Conflict Prevention	Incidences of Human Wildlife Conflict	10% electric fence coverage	KWS KFS LWF Department of Environment County Wildlife Compensation Committee(C WCC)	Chief Officer-Department of Environment	20%	40%	60%
		Natural Resources Management	Natural Resources Management strategy	National Natural Resources Strategy	Department of Environment KWS KFS LWF CETRAD	Chief Officer-Department of Environment	1	-	-
		Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation	County Climate Change Policy	National Climate Change Policy	Department of Environment GROOTS	Chief Officer-Department of Environment	1	-	-
			% of Tree cover	6.9%	Department of Environment KEFRI KFS ICRAF CETRAD Meteorological Department	Chief Officer-Department of Environment	7.4%	8.4%	9.4%

ANNEX 1: SECTOR PROJECTS DERIVED FROM PROGRAMMES

Sector Name.....

Sub-sector Name.....

Programme Name.....

Table 17: On-going projects

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
West Laikipia Fence	Reduce Human Wildlife Conflict	Construct 153km Electric Fence	Electric Fence constructed	Improved Environmental Management	147m	Space for giants/Laikipia County Government	2016-2019	County Government/ Space for Giants

**Indicate where the project is being*

implemented **Table 18: New Project Proposals**

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks

Table 19: Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
