

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2016/17

County Treasury and Economic Planning

AUGUST 2015

## FOREWORD

The 2016/2017 Baringo County Annual Development Plan (ADP) is formulated in the model of the current Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The Plan is prepared in line with the requirements of Section 126 of the Public Finance Management Act 2012, and in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Constitution. The Annual Plan contains the strategic priority development programmes and projects that will be implemented during the financial year 2016/2017.

The Budget preparation process in the Medium Term, adopted the Programme Based Budgeting approach, where the sector working groups in the county formulated their respective sectors' budget proposals, policies and programmes with clear outputs, outcomes as well as performance indicators which are related to the achievement of the programme objectives. This annual plan is therefore framed against a broad fiscal policy and reform measures underpinning the budget for the 2016/17 Financial Year, which outlines expenditure per priority programmes as well as allocation of resources to all sectors of the County economy.

Significant proportion of the County's budget shall be financed through National Government funding while it is expected that the County Government and development partners shall bridge the gaps.

The preparation of the annual plan made reference to key County and National Government Policy documents particularly the Baringo County Integrated Development Plan (2013– 2017), the Second Medium Term Plan (2013 – 2017) and Vision 2030, the approved County Programme Based and Budget (PBB) 2015/2016. Therefore the input of the ADP and its preparation was a culmination of collaborative efforts that involved stakeholders in both government and outside.

The Annual Development Plan is expected to provide the feedback necessary for carrying out the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes so as to enable informed evidence-based decision making organs at the County as well as National level. It is also expected that successful implementation of the projects/programmes, contained in this Annual Plan will contribute to better delivery of County goods and services, employment creation, faster economic growth, well as poverty reduction in the County.

Hon. Geoffrey K. Bartenge  
C.E. Treasury and Economic Planning

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Annual Development Plan was developed by a team of officers from respective County Government departments and agencies with valuable inputs from the Economic Planning Division in the department of Finance and Economic Planning.

First, I would like to acknowledge H.E the Governor and Deputy Governor for their continued political leadership and support in developing this Annual Plan. Special recognition goes to the County Executive Member for Finance and Economic Planning, Hon. Geoffrey Bartenge, under whose direction, support and guidance this assignment was undertaken.

I would also like to appreciate the role played by the following officers from budget and economic planning: Jacob Kendagor Head of Budget and Economic Planning, Kiprono Kosgei Senior Economist, Daniel Koech Economist I, Michael Ngetich and Solomon Kimuna Statisticians. The team tirelessly worked round the clock to co- ordinate, compile, edit and finalize the plan.

May I also extend my sincere appreciation to the line County Departments and in particular the respective County chief accounting officers, county directors for Education and ICT, Livestock Production, Veterinary Services, Environment and Natural Resources, Roads and Transport, Youth, Sports and Social Services, Water, Health and Lands Housing and Urban Development who provided valuable inputs and thereby adding value towards the development of the final document. The County Treasury is grateful for their input.

Richard K. Koech

Chief Officer Treasury and Economic Planning

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## Chapter One

### Background and Overview

#### Legal Basis for the County Annual Development Plan (ADP)

The County Development Plan is prepared in compliance with section 126 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012. The following is the excerpt of this section of the law.

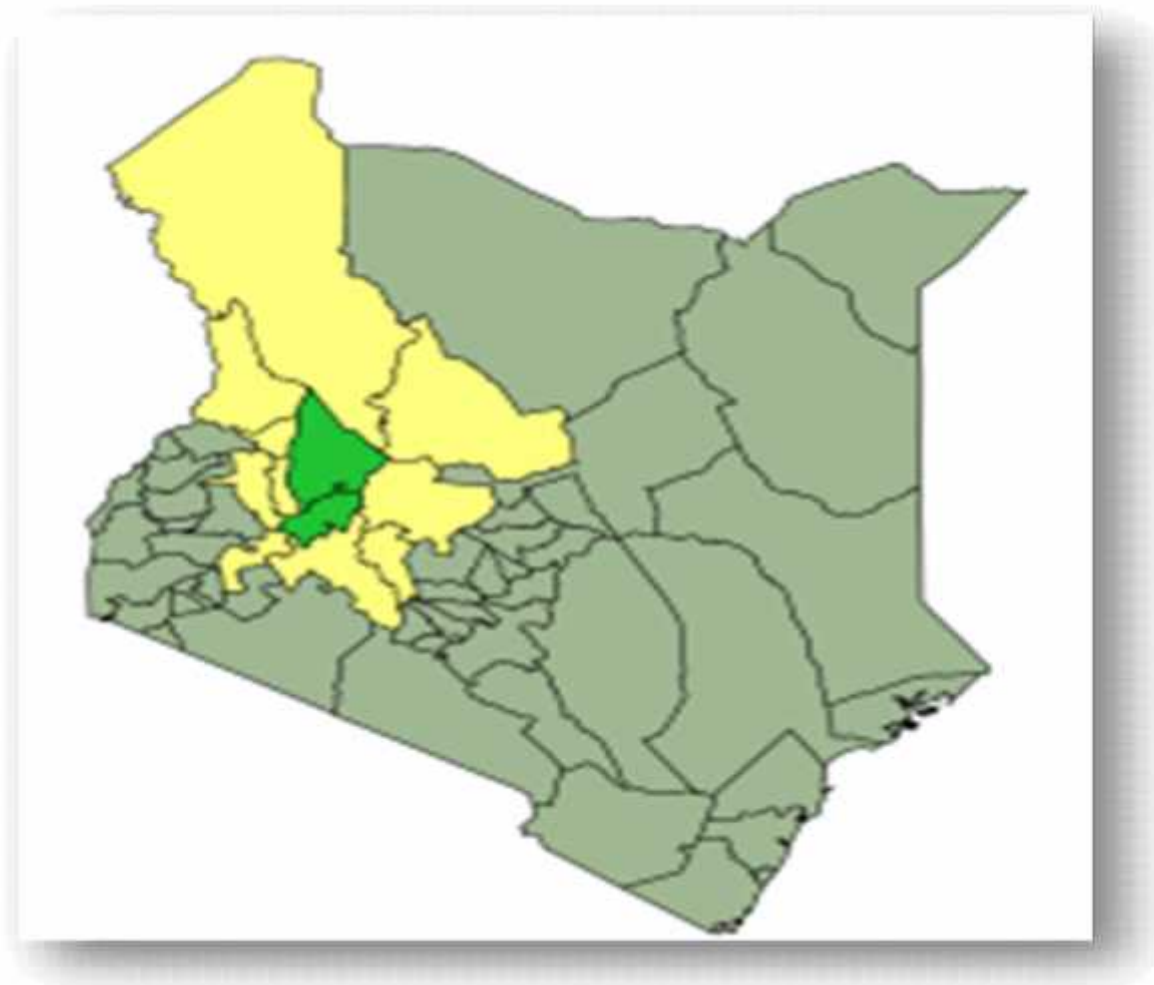
*Public Finance Management Act, 2012.*

126. (1) Every county government shall prepare a development plan in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Constitution, that includes—

- (a) strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans;
  - (b) a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment;
  - (c) programmes to be delivered with details for each programme of-
    - (i) the strategic priorities to which the programme will contribute;
    - (ii) the services or goods to be provided;
    - (iii) measurable indicators of performance where feasible; and (iv) the budget allocated to the programme;
  - (d) payments to be made on behalf of the county government, including details of any grants, benefits and subsidies that are to be paid;
  - (e) a description of significant capital developments; (f) a detailed description of proposals with respect to the development of physical, intellectual, human and other resources of the county, including measurable indicators where those are feasible;
  - (g) a summary budget in the format required by regulations; and
  - (h) Such other matter as may be required by the Constitution or this Act.
- (2) The County Executive Committee member responsible for planning shall prepare the development plan in accordance with the format prescribed by regulations.
- (3) The County Executive Committee member responsible for planning shall, not later than the 1<sup>st</sup> September in each year, submit the development plan to the county assembly for its approval, and send a copy to the Commission on Revenue Allocation and the National Treasury.
- (4) The County Executive Committee member responsible for planning shall publish and publicize the annual development plan within seven days after its submission to the county assembly.

## County Profile

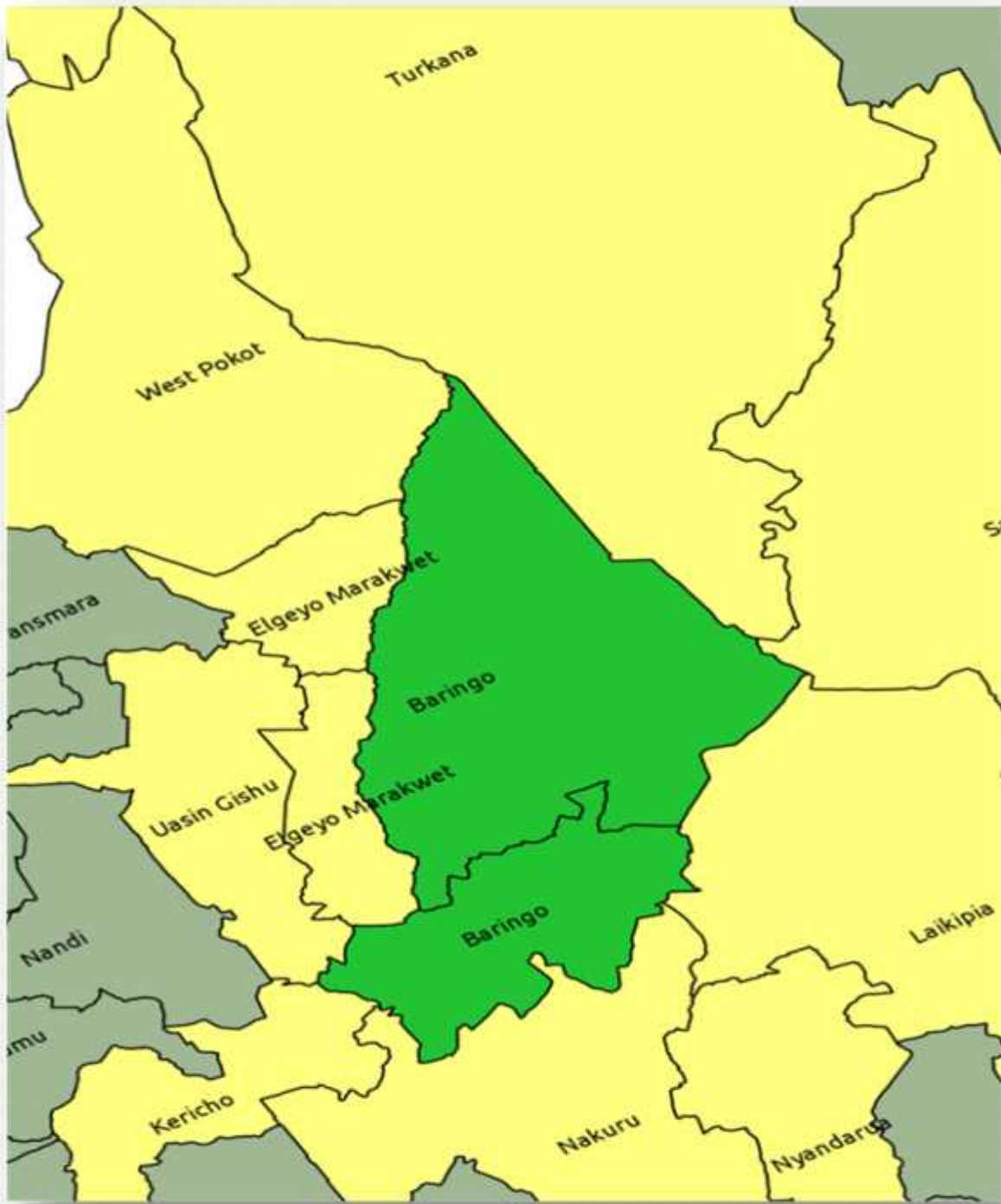
The paragraphs which follow give background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that have a bearing on the development of the county. They provide description of the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well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



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

### Location and size

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



Map2: Baringo and surrounding counties – (Source: ILRI)

## Physical features

### Topography

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

### Water bodies

The floor of the Rift Valley owes its origin to the tectonic and volcanic disturbances, which have dislocated surfaces, forming separate ridges. The troughs of the rift that have a north-south alignment are occupied by Lake Baringo and Bogoria, which occupy 164km<sup>2</sup>. Lake Bogoria is particularly spectacular because it is one of the few hot water lakes in the world. Lake Kamnarok covers 1km<sup>2</sup>.

### Ecological conditions

Exotic forests exist in the county but the known indigenous forests are found in Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Tenges, Lembus, Saimo, Sacho and Ol' Arabel and Eldama Ravine. The County is classified as arid and semi-arid. Most parts of Tiaty, Baringo Central, Baringo South, Baringo North, Mogotio sub-counties are arid and semi-arid except for Koibatek sub-county, which is in a highland zone.

### Climatic conditions

The rainfall varies from 1,000mm to 1,500mm in the highlands to 600mm per annum in the lowlands. Due to their varied altitudes, the sub-counties receive different levels of rainfall.

### Administrative and political units

#### Administrative units (sub-counties, wards, locations)

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

Table 1: Administrative units in Baringo

Sub County	Area Km <sup>2</sup>	Number of Wards/ Divisions	Number of Locations	Number of Electoral Wards
Mogotio	1,314.6	5	24	3
Eldama Ravine	1,002.5	4	16	6
Baringo South	1,678	3	17	4
Baringo Central	799.9	4	21	5
Baringo North	1,703.5	4	14	5
Tiaty	4,516.8	6	24	7
Total	11,015.3	26	116	30

Source: KNBS, Baringo, 2013

### Political units

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



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

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

#### Population size and composition

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

Table 3: Population projections by age cohort and gender

Age Cohort	2,009			2,012			2,015			2,017		
	(Census)			(Projections)			(Projections)			(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	46,950	44,569	91,519	48,525	49,207	101,043	57,230	54,328	111,558	61,135	58,035	119,169
5-9	47,011	44,752	91,763	51,903	49,409	101,312	57,305	54,551	111,856	61,214	58,273	115,724
10-14	44,302	41,504	85,806	48,912	45,823	94,736	54,002	50,592	104,594	57,687	54,044	108,212
15-19	34,292	30,641	64,933	37,861	33,830	71,690	41,801	37,350	79,151	44,653	39,899	81,888
20-24	23,109	24,818	47,927	25,514	27,401	52,915	28,169	30,252	58,421	30,091	32,316	60,442
25-29	18,006	20,843	38,849	19,880	23,012	42,892	21,949	25,407	47,355	23,446	27,140	48,993
30-34	13,797	15,047	28,844	15,233	16,613	31,846	16,818	18,342	35,160	17,965	19,593	36,376
35-39	11,655	12,447	24,102	12,868	13,742	26,610	14,207	15,172	29,379	15,176	16,208	30,396
40-44	8,457	9,106	17,563	9,337	10,054	19,391	10,309	11,100	21,409	11,012	11,857	22,149
45-49	7,794	8,182	15,976	8,605	9,033	17,639	9,501	9,974	19,474	10,149	10,654	20,148
50-54	6,225	6,024	12,249	6,873	6,651	13,524	7,588	7,343	14,931	8,106	7,844	15,447
55-59	4,829	4,510	9,339	5,333	4,979	10,311	5,886	5,498	11,384	6,288	5,873	11,778
60-64	4,257	3,996	8,253	4,700	4,412	9,112	5,189	4,871	10,060	5,543	5,203	10,408
65-69	2,508	2,656	5,164	2,769	2,932	5,701	3,057	3,238	6,295	3,266	3,458	6,512
70-74	2,145	2,498	4,643	2,368	2,758	5,126	2,615	3,045	5,660	2,793	3,253	5,855
75-79	1,393	1,613	3,006	1,538	1,781	3,319	1,698	1,966	3,664	1,814	2,100	3,791
80+	2,290	3,215	5,505	2,528	3,550	6,078	2,791	3,919	6,710	2,982	4,186	6,942

Age Cohort	2,009			2,012			2,015			2,017		
	(Census)			(Projections)			(Projections)			(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age N/S	61	59	120	67	65	132	74	72	146	79	77	151
TOTAL	279,081	276,480	555,561	308,124	305,252	613,376	340,189	337,020	677,209	363,399	360,012	723,411

**Source: KNBS (2009), KPHC (Age NS = Age not shown)**

## Population density and distribution

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

Table 4: Population distribution and density

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

Source: KNBS, Baringo 2012

### Human development indicators

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

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

### 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

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

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

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

### Infrastructure and access

#### Road, rail network, airports and airstrips

A modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is a key catalyst to economic growth and poverty reduction. The county road network has improved within the MTEF period. It has a total 2912.55km of road with Class D, E, G, R and U having 339.22km, 1810km, 20.85km, 185.11km, and 557.37k respectively. The roads are mainly earth and mixed type. Some of these roads are usually fairly passable during the rainy season. This impedes livestock marketing, which is the main source of livelihood for majority of the residents. There are four airstrips in the county and no airport, ports or jetties.

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

#### Posts and telecommunications: Posts offices, mobile telephony and landline

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

## Financial Sector: Banks, SACCOs and Micro-Finance Institutions

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

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

## Education institutions

The county has 676 primary schools with total enrollment of 145,599 pupils currently. Since the introduction of free primary education, remarkable improvement in enrollment has been observed. The county's performance in national examination has greatly improved over the years in spite of the unique challenges facing pupils as per county fact sheet.

On the other hand, there are 144 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 33,472 students currently. Among notable challenges facing the sector include, harsh climatic conditions, especially in the lower parts of the county, insecurity that often results in the closure of some schools, poor infrastructure, prolonged drought, recurrent floods, high illiteracy rates and retrogressive cultural practices.

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

## Energy access

Electricity connections in the county stand at 10,400 with a connection of 2,346 connections in the year 2010-2011 alone. Baringo County has a potential of geothermal energy production around Lake Bogoria and Silale in Tiaty. Tullow Oil Company has established a base in the county, Block 12A, to conduct oil exploration.

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

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

## Markets and urban centres

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

## Housing types

The main types of roofing in the county are corrugated iron sheets at 60 per cent followed by grass-thatched roofing estimated to be 40 per cent. Other types of roofing are: Tiles, concrete asbestos, *makuti* and mud among others. The main wall materials used in construction in the county are wood and mud estimated at 66 per cent according to the 2009 national population and housing census. This is followed by wood only at 33 per cent. Other walling materials are stone, brick and block, mud and cement, corrugated iron sheets, grass/reeds and tin, among others.

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

## Land and land use

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

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

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

## Cooperative societies

The Co-operatives Department in Baringo promotes guides and supervises the activities of all types of cooperative societies to ensure viable development and to improve the members' economic wellbeing. There are approximately 146 registered cooperative societies in the county. Out of these, 82 are active, while 66 are dormant. Total membership is 87,998 — 68,626 males and 19,372 females. Share capital is 2,476,125,040. Gross turnover is 831,947,396 as per 2013 county fact sheet.

## Non-governmental and international organizations

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

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

## Self-help women and youth groups

Self-Help groups, women and youth groups play an important role in resource mobilization and improving the lives of individuals and families. There are 3375 women groups, 4610 self-help groups, 2183 youth groups and 85 special groups (people living with disability, those living with HIV and AIDS and groups of the elderly) as at 2012. They are engaged in transport, environment, HIV and AIDs, business, dairy farming, tree nursery, revolving loans, bee keeping, community facilitation, Jua Kali and training support among other social economic activities.

## Orphans and vulnerable children-cash transfer.

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

## Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT)

This is a national programme that is run in all the constituencies in Kenya. Currently, there are 170 beneficiaries in each of the sub-counties -- Koibatek, Mogotio, Baringo North and Baringo East in phase iii. Baringo Central has 732 beneficiaries from phase ii, Marigat has only 18 beneficiaries, being a replacement from those exiting in Baringo Central. This is because Marigat had not been declared a constituency of its own by the time of phase iii.

Since the number of eligible applicants per ward is 500, the county government in the financial year 2014/ 2015 decided to supplement the National government by disbursing Kshs



5 Million. It's important in the future that the county government seeks ways of cooperating with the national government by establishing a county OPCT programme.

#### People with Severe Disability (PWSD) cash transfer

This is also a national programme operating just like the elderly persons cash transfer above except that it handles/serves people with severe disability. Currently, each of the sub-counties apart from Marigat has 70 beneficiaries. The county government can consider establishing PWSD cash transfer programme.

#### Crop, livestock and fish production

##### Main crops produced

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

##### Acreage under food crops and cash crops

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

##### Average farm sizes

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

##### Main storage facilities

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

##### Livestock population

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

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

Table 5: Projected revenue estimates based on potential production

#### Number of ranches

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

#### Main fishing activities

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

#### Forestry and agro-forestry

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

## Main forest types and sizes of forests

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

## Forest products from gazetted and ungazetted forests

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

## Promotion of agro-forestry and green economy

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

The Tiaty catchment (comprising Amaya, Nginyang' and Kolowa) is based on seasonal rivers. In this, they plan to make sub-catchment management plans, which shall comprise 60 water resource users associations. Six have already been completed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Environment and climate change

### Major contributors to environmental degradation

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

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

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

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

### Effects of environmental degradation

Environmental degradation in certain parts of the county is severe. Some parts are covered with deep gullies, especially in Tiaty, Mogotio, Kerio Valley, Arabal and lower parts of

Koibatek. Settlement in protected areas and those with fragile ecosystems has adverse effects in the long run. It reduces agriculture and livestock output and consequently household incomes. It is also likely to cause human-wildlife conflict and wildlife migration, which will have negative effect on tourism promotion and the county's economy. There are inadequate measures in place to curb this.

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

Water pollution and water scarcity: These are not only a health risk, but they also increase the cost of production, as residents have to spend more to get clean water. They also result in declining fisheries and aquifer depletion, leading to irreversible compaction.

Solid and hazardous wastes: Uncollected garbage and blocked drains are health risks. They also affect productivity through the pollution of groundwater resources.

Soil degradation: Depleted soils reduce productivity.

Deforestation: Causes flooding in lower zones of Mogotio and Tiati sub-counties. This not only results in destruction of property but also causes health risks. Loss of sustainable logging potential and of erosion prevention, watershed stability and carbon sequestration provided by forests are among the productivity impacts of deforestation.

Climate change and its effects

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

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

Climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies

Given the effects of environmental degradation and climate change, there is need for climate change mitigation. .

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

Mining

Ongoing activities

A few valuable minerals have been discovered in the county. Opal has been mined at Isanda near Perkera. Fluorite deposits have been cited in the basement and volcanic rocks of Tiati Hills while carbon dioxide has been extracted from several boreholes in the southern part of the county. In recent times, quarrying has gained prominence in the county, especially in Tenges

division where building stones, sand and ballast are being exploited. There are also abandoned ruby mines at Sandai village near Lake Bogoria.

#### Mining potential

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

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

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

#### Tourism

Main tourist attraction, national parks and reserves

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

Baringo County shall also diversify the industry and tap into conference tourism potential by marketing the existing facilities and promoting and encouraging new investments to complement earnings from other tourist attractions. Some forests in Tugen Hills, Laikipia escarpment and Eldama Ravine have beautiful sceneries that attract regular visitors.

#### Main wildlife

Baringo County has Lake Bogoria National Game Reserve, which is 107km<sup>2</sup>. The acacia woodlands in the national game reserve is home to many wild animals, among them rare kudus, antelopes, zebras, leopards, cheetahs, hyenas, mongoose, monkeys, baboons, birds and jackals. There are more than two million lesser flamingoes and 350 bird species, especially along the shores of the Lake Bogoria.

#### Water and sanitation

##### Water resources and quality

Being an ASAL county, Baringo has prioritized the provision of water for human, livestock and for irrigation as a necessary requirement for the general development of the county. Water shortage is prevalent, especially in Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria, parts of Kerio Valley,

Mogotio, western slopes of Ng'elecha (Mochongoi) and the entire Tiaty (Kollowa to Tangelbei). This is caused by the low rainfall received and cyclic droughts. This has hindered development of livestock and farming activities, as people spend many hours daily looking for water.

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

#### Water supply schemes

The county previously had scarce water supply system and currently there has been a fairly improved water access. Most of the population relies on water from the streams, springs and boreholes. Phase two of Kirandich Dam in Kabarnet needs to be expanded to serve higher population as it is currently underutilized. The water distribution system needs to be expanded in all parts of the county.

#### Water sources (distance to the nearest water points)

The sources of water in the county include dams, lake, water pans, streams, wells, springs and boreholes. They may be piped water or point sources. Water from vendors, especially in urban centres and small market centres, constitute a small percentage. The average distance to the nearest water point is 5km. This is way below the SHERE Standards on access to water. The county government shall institute measures and policies that will favour improvement of the existing situation.

#### Sanitation

Most of the population does not have access to good sanitation. Households using bushes to relieve themselves constitute 49 per cent while 46 per cent use pit latrines as at 2009. Only five per cent of the population has access to proper sanitation.

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

#### Education and literacy

Investing in education has a significant social rate of return. There is a positive correlation between education and individual earnings. The better educated an individual, the more productive he/she is not only in the market but also in the household.

#### Pre-school education

Pre-school education has experienced tremendous growth in the county. They are well distributed in the six sub-counties. The number of ECD centres in Baringo North Sub-County is



163 with 326 ECD teachers, while Eldama Ravine Sub-County has 191 ECD centres with 277 ECD teachers. Baringo Central Sub-County and Mogotio Sub-County have 403 and 250 ECD centres, respectively.

#### Special Needs Education [SNE]

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

#### Primary education

The county has 676 primary schools with total enrollment of 145,599 pupils. Since the introduction of Free Primary Education, remarkable improvement in enrollment has been observed. The county's performance in National Examination has greatly improved over the years in spite of the unique challenges which the pupils undergo.

#### Literacy

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

#### Secondary education

There are 144 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 33,472 students currently. Among notable challenges facing the sector include harsh climatic conditions, especially in the lower part of the county; insecurity, which often results in closure of some schools; poor infrastructure; floods in the low lands; prolonged draught; high illiteracy rates among parents and retrogressive cultural beliefs.

#### Tertiary education

There are 18 youth polytechnics, one teachers training college, one Kenya Medical Training College (KMTTC), one university campus and three commercial colleges. The adult literacy classes' enrollment stands at 2,506. As part of the wider DRR effort for county human capital development, the county government shall support the establishment and expansion of tertiary education institutions that will benefit the county residents in acquiring necessary skill for participation in both the local, national and international labour markets.



## Health Access and Nutrition

### Health facilities, personnel

The health sector in the county aims at ensuring that access to basic health service is guaranteed to the poor. The fee waiver provision and exemption in health centres ensures that there is equitable access to health care services by the poor. There are 187 health facilities: County hospitals (1), sub-county hospitals (4), dispensaries (156), health centres (19), medical clinics (2) and others (2). The doctor-to-population ratio is 1:57,381 (Baringo Central Sub-County) and 1:34,716 (Eldama Ravine Sub-County). The infant mortality rates 63/1000.

### Morbidity

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

### Nutritional status

More than one in three children (34.3 per cent) in Baringo County is stunted or too short for their age compared to 35 per cent nationally as per 2009. This is a sign of chronic malnutrition and it is most prevalent in Baringo North and Central, which are usually more food secure. Prevalence of acute malnutrition for children of age 6-59 months based on the child's weight for height in Marigat and Tiaty sub-counties is 12.2per cent, which is poor.

### Immunization coverage

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

### Access to family planning services/contraceptive prevalence

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

## Strategic Objectives – County, Vision and Mission

### County Vision

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

## Shared Mission

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

## County Strategic objectives

1. Facilities Provision of Quality curative and preventive healthcare through:
  - ❖ Expansion and modernization of health facilities,
  - ❖ promotion of Primary health care,
  - ❖ sensitization, public awareness, immunizations and
  - ❖ Control of drugs and substance use
2. Improvement of roads and road structures by:
  - ❖ Opening up of new roads, upgrading and rehabilitation of existing roads
  - ❖ development of Urban infrastructure including street lighting, parking and Traffic control
3. Enhancement of Food security through:
  - ❖ Improvement of crop and animal productivity,
  - ❖ Promotion of Drought resistant /traditional high value crops,
  - ❖ Reduction in reliance on rain-fed agriculture,
  - ❖ Development of storage/preservation of pasture and produce,
  - ❖ Mechanization of farming methods,
  - ❖ Effective extension services and technological transfer in crop and animal production,
  - ❖ Disease control and eradication ,Animal control and welfare and
  - ❖ Value addition
4. Ensuring access to clean water for human and animal consumption through:
  - ❖ development of water supply infrastructure
  - ❖ drilling of new boreholes and construction of water pans/dams and
  - ❖ improvement of sanitation by developing sewerage system for urban areas
5. Improvement of Income generation and enterprise development through:
  - ❖ Value addition/industrialization,
  - ❖ Promotion Cooperative development, air Trade practices and trade licensing,
  - ❖ Access to affordable capital,
  - ❖ Local tourism development and
  - ❖ development of markets and livestock sale yards
6. Improvement of Access to quality Early childhood education and vocational training by:
  - ❖ Construction of ECDE centers,
  - ❖ Construction and expansion of vocational training facilities,
  - ❖ Employment of ECDE teachers and VCT instructors, and
  - ❖ development of home craft centers and childcare facilities
7. Use of Information Communication Technology in service delivery through development of ICT Infrastructure and Systems

8. Human Resource Development for effective Public Service delivery through
  - ❖ Training and development of human resource policies and Scheme of Service,
  - ❖ full Implementation of laws, regulations, procedures and policies,
  - ❖ Performance contracting and implementation of Customer service charter
9. Socio-economic development and community empowerment through:
  - ❖ Promotion and preservation of culture and talent, sports and youth development,
  - ❖ Gender mainstreaming, social amenities and facilities, Public entertainment and Public beaches and lake management
10. Ensuring Effective public finance management through: County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System;
  - ❖ enhancement of Resource mobilization initiative, Revenue management system,
  - ❖ Development of policies, procedures and regulations, Audit reviews, inspection , assessments, Accounting, documentation and reporting,
  - ❖ Asset management and strengthening of Supply chain management services
11. Protection of environment and natural resource conservation by:
  - ❖ Public awareness and sensitization forums,
  - ❖ Tree planting, Soil, water and forestry conservation,
  - ❖ Control of pollution and Wildlife and forest protection
12. Improvement of County Planning, land management and Housing development through:
  - ❖ Land surveying and mapping,
  - ❖ Spatial plan development, Town's and urban center's planning, Housing development, Socio-economic surveys,
  - ❖ Land adjudication and boundaries and
  - ❖ Electricity and gas reticulation
13. Strengthening of County Administration and public management services through:
  - ❖ improvement of Office infrastructure and facilities,
  - ❖ Public relations and communication,
  - ❖ Civic education and public participation on governance,
  - ❖ clear Coordination of county functions,
  - ❖ deepening of Intra and intergovernmental relations,
  - ❖ Policy and legislative development, Legal advisory services and
  - ❖ Disaster Management
14. Improvement of urban development and Services through
  - ❖ effective Firefighting service, water and sanitation services,
  - ❖ Storm water management and drainage and;
  - ❖ Solid waste collection and disposal

## Chapter Two:

### SITUATION ANALYSIS

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

Strategy	Strategic issues	Proposed intervention
Provision of Quality curative and preventive healthcare	Access to modern to health facilities	Upgrading and rehabilitation of additional health facilities
	Access to quality health services	Expansion/upgrading and modernization of health facilities Acquisition of specialized equipment and medical supplies Employment of additional medical staff and specialists Improvement of referral services and field visits Provision of ARVs and PMTCT services
	Limited access to primary health care	Increase prevention and disease control Promote nutrition and balanced diet care Promote immunisation campaigns Improve latrine/sewerage coverage
Poor road network and infrastructure	Some inaccessible areas	Opening up of new roads to improve accessibility Construction of footbridges
	Maintenance of earth-weather roads	Repair dilapidated roads, Mapping of dilapidated roads Upgrading of weather roads
	Inadequate urban road infrastructure	Tarmarking and improvement of urban roads and infrastructure including drainage, parking and street lighting
	Inadequate river crossings	Construction of footbridges
	Inadequate bitumen roads	Increase the length of tarmac roads
	Inadequate capacity to design and monitor projects	Employment of enough key personnel
Enhancement of Food security	Over reliance on rain fed agriculture	Increase acreage under irrigated agriculture Promotion of green house farming
	Out dated farming method and inadequate field extension service	Strengthening extension services by employing skilled personnel and provision of adequate transport
	Limited use of certified seeds and fertilizers as well as low adoption of drought tolerant crops	Provision of subsidized seeds and fertilizers Promote planting of traditional High Value seed crops to farmers and fertilizers
	Low adoption to new technology and	Training of farmers on new modern technologies

Strategy	Strategic issues	Proposed intervention
	mechanization	Purchase of farm implements and repair of existing machinery
	Lack of proper access to storage and conservation methods	Training of farmers food preservation and storage Construction of hay stores
	Frequent Outbreak of livestock diseases	Disease surveillance Vaccination campaigns and drug subsidy Vector control by encouraging use of dips
	Livestock deaths as a result of drought and poor weather condition	Training of farmers on fodder production and pasture improvement Livestock off-take programme
	Reliance of crop and animal farming	Promotion of fish farming, beekeeping and poultry
Ensuring access to clean water for human and animal consumption	Accessing to clean water and reduced distances to water points	Construction of dams/water pans Extension/expansion of water supply systems Drilling and equipping of boreholes Development of water harvesting structures in public institutions Investment in water treatment works and distribution services
Improvement of Income generation and enterprise development	Limited access to markets	Support to cooperative societies through provision of credit, cooling plants for milk and horticultural products, slaughter houses, construction of markets, sale yards and
	Low access to credit	Provide low interest funds
	Unexploited tourism potential	Marketing of tourism in the county Mapping of tourist sites Development of niche products
	Inadequate value addition to raw produce	Investment in value addition industries and plants
Improvement of Access to quality Early childhood education and vocational training	Inadequate infrastructure and equipment for ECDE and Vocational training colleges	Construction and equipment of ECDE classrooms and vocational facilities
	Low enrolment in ECDE and VTC	Subsidy to vocational training Public awareness and marketing
	Inadequate staff for ECDE	Employment of ECED teachers and instructors
Use of Information Communication Technology in service delivery	Limited ICT infrastructure, equipment and skills	Development of ICT infrastructure, acquisition of equipment and establishment of incubation centres for skills development
Human Resource Development for effective Public Service delivery	Lack of enough technical staff competencies	Training and development of staff
	Low staff morale	Harmonization of terms and conditions of services Development and implementation of scheme of service
	Inadequate skilled/technical and professional staff	Employment of staff in cadres with deficits
	Inadequate service delivery	Institutionalize Performance contracting Develop and implement service delivery charters
	Inadequate clear policies and procedures on human resource	Development of clear policies and regulations on human resource

Strategy	Strategic issues	Proposed intervention
	management	
Socio-economic development and community empowerment	Inadequate social amenities, sporting and cultural activities and facilities	Construction and rehabilitation of social amenities including social halls, cultural centres, stadiums and athletics camps Holding tournament and cultural festivals Construction of youth empowerment centres Promotion of gender mainstreaming
Ensuring Effective public finance management	Inadequate monitoring and evaluation systems	Acquisition of monitoring and evaluation software Full implementation of IFMIS
	Lack of audit software	Acquisition of audit software
	Slow adoption to procurement software process	Implementation of e-procurement and Decentralization of procurement services to sub-counties and departments
	Inadequate staff with capacity	Employment of enough skilled personnel
	Weak revenue collection systems	Full implementation of revenue system
Protection of environment and natural resource conservation	Environmental degradation, floods and landslides	Environmental conservation, afforestation, and building of gabions
	Under exploitation of natural resources	Resource mapping and exploitation of minerals
Improvement of County Planning, land management and Housing development	Lack of spatial plans	Development of spatial plans Updating of Urban plans
	Out dated urban Plans	Development of integrated master plan Construction of decent housing
	Inaccessibility to housing and land for development Slow land adjudication , survey and mapping	Establishment of land banks Implementation of land adjudication Survey and mapping of community land and centres
Strengthening of County Administration and public management services	Limited offices Low civic education and public participation Weak linkages between county and national government Weak policy development High vulnerability to disasters	Construction on offices Strengthening civic education and public participation Enhancing linkages through Intra and intergovernmental relations Capacity building staff on policy development Establishment of early warning systems and setting aside funds for disaster management Construction of Disaster response and management centre
Improvement of Urban Development and Services	Inadequate drainage systems Low firefighting capability  Poor solid waste management	Improvement of drainage systems Acquisition of more firefighting equipment Establishment of dumping sites and management Purchase of solid waste equipment Installation of litter pins at shopping centres and markets
Reliable Legislative, representation and oversight	Low capacity in drafting of bills and legislation	Capacity building of county assembly staff and committees

Strategy	Strategic issues	Proposed intervention
	Low use of ICT	Development of ICT infrastructure and trainings

## Cross cutting issues

### Unemployment

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

### Insecurity

Insecurity is another major impediment to development. The county is prone to frequent cattle rustling between communities within the county and also with those from neighbouring counties of Samburu and Turkana. This is caused by cultural and economic factors. Community conflicts over pasture and watering points are also common during dry periods. Insecurity has completely paralysed farming activities in the affected areas. In addition, most of upcoming market centres and schools located around the areas prone to attacks do not develop due to desertion.

The major intervention to address insecurity will be strengthening of community peace committees to conduct peace building initiatives and conflict resolution both within the county and across the borders. Other measures will include strengthening community policing, providing additional police reservists, improving the capacity of anti-stock theft, setting up more police posts and improving communication infrastructure for rapid response by the security agencies.

### Retrogressive cultural practices

These practices include, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriages, moranism and cattle rustling. FGM is practiced by some communities and there has been resistance to change despite concerted efforts by government and other development partners. Girls undergoing FGM are in most cases married off early thus denying them an opportunity to attend school.

Moranism is practiced by some communities in Baringo. Under this practice, young boys are taken for training for some period of time in keeping with the tradition. This denies them time to attend formal education. Cattle rustling activities are normally executed by morans thereby linking it to insecurity.

### Land tenure system

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



## Poverty

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

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

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

## Gender Inequality

Majority of the illiterate in the county is the adult population, especially women. This means the quality of their participation in development activities is lower than that of men. In order to reverse this trend and create balance in participation of men and women in the development of the county, emphasis will be put on the education of the girl child. At the same time, functional adult literacy activities will be stepped up in order to improve the literacy of women who are the majority in the adult classes. The participation of women in the cooperative sector in the county is still poor. In order to increase their participation, cooperative societies should encourage including certain percentage for women in the management positions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### High population growth rate

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

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

#### Disaster management

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

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

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

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

#### Environmental and climate change

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

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

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

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

#### County diversity – Minority groups and regional balance

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

Cross sub-county projects have been encouraged such as Tororolokwonin Primary Boarding School in Baringo North Sub County. It is funded by Ministry of State for the Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands. Peace building by both the Government agencies and CBOs is ongoing in the county.

#### Youth

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

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

## Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

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

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

## HIV and AIDS

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

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

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

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

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

## Financial Analysis and challenges

The County received exchequer funds from the National Government of Kshs 3.2 billion, Kshs 3.7 billion and Kshs 4.4 billion during 2013/2014, 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 financial years respectively. Locally generated county revenues for the two financial years starting 2013/2014 were Kshs 201 million, Kshs 249.7 million and expect Kshs 300 million in this financial year. Exchequer from national treasury for the next three financial years is expected to be Kshs 5.1 billion, Kshs 5.9 billion and Kshs 6.9 billion on assumption that the revenue formula remains constant. Likewise, locally generated revenue for the next three years is expected to rise to Kshs 350 million, Kshs 400 million and Kshs 440 million respectively. It also assumed that tourism sector will not be affected by local and national insecurity and single business permit resource revenue will be achieved.

## Chapter Three

### DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

#### Baringo County Assembly

##### Vision

To be a model, independent, competitive, and development oriented County Assembly in Kenya

##### Mission

To promote the principle of good governance through legislation, oversight and representation to reflect the interest, welfare and aspiration of the people of Baringo County

##### Mandates

To strengthen democracy and good governance through legislation, representation and oversight function as enshrined in the constitution of Kenya.

##### Strategic Objectives

The following are the strategic objectives of the County Assembly;

1. To strengthen the capacity of the MCAs to effectively play their roles in the County Assembly
2. To strengthen the capacity of the members in oversight role over the Public Financial Management
3. To strengthen the Baringo County Assembly research services
4. To enhance the public engagement with Baringo County Assembly
5. To enhance service delivery to the public
6. To enhance staff performance for effective organization
7. To strengthen coordination and teamwork between the Baringo Assembly Service Board and departments
8. To improve the working environment for members and staff
9. To enhance use of ICT in operations and communication for improved performance
10. To enhance resource base and improve management of resources
11. To strengthen the leadership and representative role of the MCAs.

##### Achievements for the last two financial years 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

The department was able to establish an effective County Assembly Service Board, Prepared a four-year Strategic Plan, Improved organizational structure, Enhanced members and staff capacity, Passed numerous laws, regulations, plans and policies, refurbished the chambers, Developed an ICT infrastructure, reviewed the standing orders, established the house committees, Established a HR policy, Renovated the Assembly restaurant, procured hansard equipment, established assembly research infrastructure and library, Established Ward offices and personnel.

Also the following were achieved, expansion of the Office Block, Construction of Security Gate, Renovation of the Restaurant with the Construction of Residences (Speaker & Clerk), Installation of CCTV gadgets, Expansion of Chambers-Public Gallery at procurement stage.

Programmes to be undertaken during 2015/2016 financial year

During the 2015/2016 financial year the department will undertake the following activities; completions of office block, installation of CCTV security and construction of speaker and clerk residence.

To further improve County Assembly service delivery and management in 2016-2017, the County Assembly will continue with the Construction of Office Block at a proximate cost of Kshs. 50 million. Another Kshs11 Million will be used to construct two residential buildings and a parking bay.

## Office of the Governor

### Shared Vision

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

### Shared Mission

To transform the livelihoods of Baringo residents by creating a conducive framework that offers quality services to all citizens in a fair, equitable and transparent manner by embracing technologies, innovation and entrepreneurship in all spheres of life

## Strategic Objectives

The Department has the following mandate:-

- (i) To ensure effective coordination and management of the County Development Agenda
- (ii) To provide leadership in the county's governance and development
- (iii) To promote public policy formulation and implementation
- (iv) To mitigate and ensure preparedness against disasters in the county.

### Summary of achievements for the last two financial years 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

During the last two financial years the department has been able to carry out interior renovations and refurbishments of the official residence of the governor, refurbish and repairs county headquarters, external works and landscaping Governor's Residence, Construction of the county Executive office complex and ward offices infrastructure. Also they were able to conduct several civic education forums, peace meetings and undertook internal employee and customer satisfaction survey.

Programmes to be undertaken during 2015/2016 financial year

In the financial year 2015/16 the office of governor will embark on expansion of county headquarter to accommodate all departments in the county.

During the 2015/2016 financial year they will undertook the following activities extension of office block, construction of ward offices and deputy governor's residence.

Strategic areas to be addressed

- i. Human resource issues: ensure adequate space issues, capacity building and harmonization of staffs, equipping e.g. furniture and machines, ensure adequate



mobility of technical staffs, enhance performance contracting especially in health sectors, county succession plan (scheme of service)

- ii. Research based Reengineering of government processes, program areas and setting up systems e.g. monitoring and evaluation reporting system
- iii. programme areas prioritization and Resource mobilization
- iv. public participation and civic education
- v. Enhancement and integration of public relation and customer care services to cater for all customer related issues upon completion of county government office complex.

To effectively discharge its mandate, administrative infrastructure is strategic to the department as this development will increase efficiency and effectiveness of County Government.

Therefore in the 2016- 2017 financial year, the department will continue to spend Kshs. 80,000,000 to construct extension buildings (Extension of County Government Offices- Office Complex) to accommodate all departments.

Another Kshs. 20,000,000 and Kshs. 20,000,000 will be spent on construction of Deputy Governor's residence and New Governor's residence respectively.

## Finance and Economic Planning

Vision:

To be excellent in County Economic Planning and Public Finance Management

Mission

To contribute towards accelerated socio economic development through effective economic planning, resource mobilization and allocation and efficient management of public resources.

The overall mandate is to monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government. Other specific roles include the following:

- i. developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county;
- ii. preparing the annual budget for the county and co- coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government;
- iii. coordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government;
- iv. mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources;
- v. managing the county government's public debt and other obligations and developing a framework of debt control for the county;
- vi. consolidating the annual appropriation accounts and other financial statements of the county government in a format determined by the Accounting Standards Board;
- vii. acting as custodian of the inventory of the county government's assets except where provided otherwise by other legislation or the Constitution;
- viii. ensuring compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time;
- ix. ensuring proper management and control of, and accounting for the finances of the county government and its entities in order to promote efficient and effective use of the county's budgetary resources;



- x. maintaining proper accounts and other records in respect of the County Revenue Fund, the County Emergencies Fund and other public funds administered by the county government;
- xi. monitoring the county government's entities to ensure compliance with this PFM Act and effective management of their funds, efficiency and transparency and, in particular, proper accountability for the expenditure of those funds;
- xii. Assisting county government entities in developing their capacity for efficient, effective and transparent financial management, upon request;
- xiii. Providing the National Treasury with information which it may require to carry out its responsibilities under the Constitution and PFM Act;
- xiv. Issuing circulars with respect to financial matters relating to county government entities;
- xv. Advising the county government entities, the County Executive Committee and the county assembly on financial matters;
- xvi. Facilitating socio-economic development through economic, efficient and effective procurement of goods, works and services;
- xvii. Strengthening financial and fiscal relations between the national government and county governments in performing their functions;
- xviii. Reporting regularly to the county assembly on the implementation of the annual county budget; and
- xix. Taking any other action to further the implementation of PFM Act in relation to the county.

#### Summary of achievement

	Programme/projects	Base line 2013	Target for MTEF (Qty)	Achievements to date	Target for 2016/17	Balance to be achieved	Remarks
1	Civic education programme in planning and budgeting	0	20	12	4	8	
2	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	20	2	4	18	
3	Revenue Management and Mobilization	0	1005	255	350	400	
4	Internal Audit services and risk management		25	11	8	13	

During the last two years the department acquire seven revenue vehicles, produce key statutory documents including CIDP, CFSP, CBROP, ADP, Quarterly reports, annual budgets, finance act, regulations and budget circular and currently they are in the process of acquiring the revenue management software.

During the 2015/2016 financial year the department will undertake the following activities acquisition of revenue management system, monitoring and evaluation vehicle, construction and renovation of sub-county administration and revenue offices.

During the financial 2016/17, the department proposes to spent Kshs 42,000,000 to undertake the following; Monitoring and evaluation, civic education, revenue resource mobilization, internal audit services and in supply chain management.

## Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development

### Vision

To be a food secure and wealthy County anchored in vibrant, innovative and competitive agricultural sector.

### Mission

To promote sustainable and competitive agricultural sector through creation of an enabling environment and provision of effective support services, sustainable natural resources management for enhanced food security, incomes and employment.

### Mandate

To promote, regulate and facilitate food production, livestock improvement, disease control and agricultural raw materials for socio-economic development and industrialization”.

### Strategic Objectives

The 6 Strategic Objectives of the department are:

- i. Creating an enabling environment for agricultural development.
- ii. Increasing agricultural productivity and outputs.
- iii. Promoting market access and product development.
- iv. Enhancing accessibility of affordable inputs and credit to farmers.
- v. Promoting sustainable land use and environmental conservation.
- vi. Enhancing institutional efficiency and effectiveness in implementation and service delivery

### Departmental targets and Achievements

	Programme/projects	Base line 2013	Target for MTEF (Qty)	Achievements to date	Target for 2016/17	Balance to be achieved	Remarks
	Fisheries department.						
1	Pond construction	810	3,000	70	600	2,230	
2	Purchase and distribution of fingerlings	810,000	3,000,000	70,000	600,000	2,330,000	
3	Purchase of patrol boats/beach boats	2	30	15	10	5	
4	Capture fisheries-restocking of L. Baringo.	1	1	1	1	1	Restocking of lake is Continuous.
5	Capture fisheries-restocking of dams	35	70	38	20	12	
6	Establishment of pelletizing plants	1	1	1	1	1	Phased project
7	Purchase of fishing gears Nets Hooks	450 6,000	600 12,000	100 3,000	200 1000	300 9,000	
8	Purchase of fish	4050	15,000	350	3,000	11,650	

	Programme/projects	Base line 2013	Target for MTEF (Qty)	Achievements to date	Target for 2016/17	Balance to be achieved	Remarks
	feeds (Bags of 50kgs)						
Livestock production							
9	Purchase and distribution of pasture seeds.	4,000	40,000	6,000	2,000	32,000	Reseeding supported by national gov't in 2013.
10	Construction of sale yards	9	30	20	2	8	The 9 major livestock markets in base year were rehabilitated by county gov't and development partners.
11	Apiculture development(purchase and distribution of beehives)	15,997	14,500	600	3,000	10,900	Focus is on modern hives(KTBH and langstroth)
12	Procurement and installation of milk coolers.	4	20	4	3	23	Milk coolers privately owned before devolution by KCC and brookside.
13	Modernization of Kimalel goat Auction	1	1	1	1	1	Project is phased and had stopped operations in 2002
14	Construction of a milk processing plant	0	1	1	1	1	Project is phased allocated funds in budget for FY 2015/2016.
15	Construction of hay stores	2	6	2	1	3	2 hay stores constructed by national gov't before devolution.
16	Construction of honey refineries	2	4	1	1	2	
17	Procurement and distribution of Galla goats for upgrading	127	1,000	220	200	580	Supported by ALLPRO project and achieved by Kimose station in 2013.
18	Procurement and distribution of Doper sheep for upgrading.	30	1,000	220	200	580	Livestock upgrading done by Kimose and LIC Mogotio stations in the base year 2013.
19	Procurement and distribution of bulls for livestock upgrading.	35	100	19	30	51	Existing bull schemes supported by national gov't and individually owned.
20	Procurement and distribution of cockerels for poultry upgrading.	377	50,000	4,000	10,000	36,000	Individually done by groups in the base year 2013.

	Programme/project s	Base line 2013	Target for MTEF (Qty)	Achievements to date	Target for 2016/17	Balance to be achieved	Remarks
21	Procurement and distribution of egg incubators for poultry upgrading.	11	250	50	50	150	Individually done by groups in the base year 2013.
Veterinary department.							
22	Construction/renovation of cattle dips	187	150	75	30	45	
23	Construction/renovation of slaughter houses	3	8	7	7	1	Project phased(7 slaughterhouses construction/renovation ongoing)
24	Artificial insemination services project	3,500	15,000 inseminations	1,076 inseminations	3,000 inseminations	11,924 inseminations	Achieved only through county govt initiative. 3500 done by private inseminators without support from county government in 2013.
25	Creation of disease free zones						Veterinary dept to provide the information
Agriculture department							
26	Farm input support (mango seedlings)	100,000	50,000	11,200	5,000	33,800	
	Farm input support (avocado seedlings)	50,000	10,000	2,800	2800	4,200	
	Farm input support (pawpaw seedlings)	100,000	50,000	11,200	5,000	33,800	
	Farm input support (coffee seedlings)	120,000	1,000,000	10,000	10,000	980,000	
	Farm input support (coffee seeds(kgs))	500	10,000	100	100	9800	
	Farm input support (maize seeds)kgs	50,000	70,000	1000	1000	68,900	
	Farm input support (fertilizers in bags-CAN,NPK and DAP)	27,000	210,000	2,410	5,000	2012590	
27	Construction/renovation of coffee factories	36	5	2	2	1	
28	Construction of rice mills	1	3	0	1	2	
29	Construction of green houses	4	105	10	30	65	
30	Purchase of motorcycles for extension	-	100	24	30	44	
31	Food utilization and safety(Provision of Jiko liners and	50	1600	0	1,500	100	

	Programme/project s	Base line 2013	Target for MTEF (Qty)	Achievements to date	Target for 2016/17	Balance to be achieved	Remarks
	solar cookers)						
	Agricultural machinery services.						
1	Purchase of tractors	4	10	7	2	1	
2	Purchase of Harrows	2	10	2	2	6	
3	Purchase of trailers	1	5	2	2	1	
4	Purchase of ridgers	0	5	3	2	1	
5	Purchase of dozers	3	1	0	1	0	Dozers grounded.
	Agricultural Training Centre						
1	Construction of kitchen	1	1	1	1	1	Project is phased
2	Construction of borehole and storage water tank	1	1	1	1	1	Project is phased
3	Construction of rooms(hostels)	40 rooms	60 rooms	26	26	8	Project is phased
4	Construction of value addition laboratory.	0	1	0	1	0	Project is phased
5	Fencing of paddockKshs.	10km	10km	5Km	5Km	0	
6	Purchase of hay baler.	0	1	0	1	0	
7	Purchase of raker.	0	1	0	1	0	
8	Purchase of trailer.	0	1	0	1	0	

### Summary of Key Achievement

The department managed to deliver the following:

- ❖ Construction of 70 fish ponds and stocking with 70,000 fingerlings
- ❖ Distribution of 17,500 kg of fish feeds
- ❖ Establishment of pelletizing plant at Emining
- ❖ Distribution of 6000 kg of pasture seeds
- ❖ Construction of 20 sale yards, Construction of 75 cattle dips, seven slaughter houses,
- ❖ Distribution of 600 beehives and one honey refinery at Kapkuikui
- ❖ Purchase of 4 milk coolers
- ❖ Construction of two hay stores
- ❖ On livestock upgrading; they purchased and distributed 220 doppers, 220 galla goats, 19 bulls, 4000 cockerels and 50 incubators also provided 1076 AI services.
- ❖ On farm input subsidy, they distributed 11,200 mango seedlings, 2,800 avocado seedlings, 10,000 coffee seeds
- ❖ Renovation of 2 coffee factories and installation of 10 green houses
- ❖ Purchase of 7 tractors, 2 harrows, 2 trailers and 3 ridges
- ❖ The department also conducted 187 farmer trainings on best practices in Agriculture,11 farmer exhibitions,13 field days 68,250 farm visits and 16 farmer

exposure tours during the last 2 years to enhance agricultural productivity among the farming community in the county.

During the 2015/2016 financial year the department will undertake the following activities; creation of disease free zone, livestock upgrading, livestock vector control, livestock product value addition, dam fisheries development, aquaculture development, pasture and fodder development, dairy enterprise development, Agri business development, purchase of farm implements, construction of water tank, kitchen and dining at ATC, construction and renovation of cattle dips, construction of maize store, coffee establishment and expansion, construction of milk processing plant and up scaling of meat hygiene services.

Priority areas to be addressed

- ✓ Project implementation guidelines and models for department projects.
- ✓ Review and domestication of national policies and legislation affecting the agricultural sector at the county level.
- ✓ Resource mobilization to supplement treasury budgetary allocation which is inadequate.
- ✓ Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system to ensure departmental projects are completed on time and quality.

In this regard, the department intends to carry out the following in 2016/17 financial year at approximate cost indicated:

- a) Increase of agricultural productivity and output;
  - Farm input support at Kshs126.3M
  - Soil fertility management at Kshs10m
  - Agribusiness and market development at Kshs12m
  - Increase area under irrigation schemes for food diversification at Ksh5m
  - Food utilization and safety at Kshs1.5M (for 120 joke liners and 30 solar cookers)
- b) Increase livestock productivity and output through:
  - Pasture production and conservation at Kshs20m
  - Apiculture development at Kshs 25m
  - Livestock upgrading at Kshs 70m
  - Livestock market development at Kshs 15m
  - Creation of disease free zones in the county at Kshs 250m
  - Up scaling meat hygiene services at Kshs 6m
- c) Improve Value addition and construction of processing facilities in strategic areas in the county by:
  - Up scaling of hides and skins processing at Kshs 20m
  - Meat processing at Kshs 70m
  - Development of factories 3 coffee factories at Kshs 25m
  - Dairy enterprise development at Kshs 40m
- d) Increase fish production and output, Construction and restocking of fish ponds at approximate cost of Kshs 45m, installation of fish pelletizing plants at Kshs 15m and Purchase of patrol boats at Kshs 3m

- e) In to increase incomes and use of faster dissemination of new agricultural technologies, ATC will be upgraded at a cost of Kshs 50m.
- f) Improve mechanization of agriculture sector for high yields, Purchase, repair and upgrading of Marigat agricultural machinery centre at approximate cost of Kshs 60M.

## Department of Transport and Infrastructure

### Vision

“World-class provider of cost-effective public utility infrastructure facilities and services’ in the areas of energy, transport and ICT

### Mission

“To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development”

### Mandates

The department’s mandate includes:

- Rehabilitation of rural roads,
- Construction of bridges.
- Improve urban security by installation of streetlights and urban roads.
- Controlling and managing traffic in urban centre's.
- Ensuring all public structure is of quality and fit for occupancy.

### Strategic Objectives

- i. To accelerating on-going infrastructure development, focusing on quality, aesthetics and functionality of the infrastructure services;
- ii. To develop Infrastructure to support identified flagship projects to ensure contribution to the economic growth and social equity goals;
- iii. To Improve efficiency and effectiveness of the infrastructure development process at all levels of planning, contracting, and construction;
- iv. To provide a utility Sector that is modern, customer- oriented and technologically-enabled to provide efficient, cost-effective, quality services to all citizens;
- v. To enable universal access to IT enabled services to promote a knowledge based society;
- vi. To develop modern County ICT infrastructure for sustainable development;
- vii. To ensure affordable, reliable, quality, safe and sustainable access to energy for all while protecting and conserving the environment;
- viii. To develop and enforce regulations and standards to ensure safe, secure and efficient transport and infrastructure systems;
- ix. To develop and maintain sustainable transport and infrastructure to facilitate efficient movement of goods and people;
- x. To mobilize resources and build capacity for technical and professional staff.

## Departmental targets and Achievements

Priority Projects	Programmes	Base Year	Target for the Medium Term	Achievement to date	Plan for 2016/17	Balance to be achieved in the remaining period
Opening of new roads.		0	1500	600	850	450
Maintenance of Murram Roads.		1800	2400	100	300	200
Maintenance of bitumen roads		258	50	12	15	23
Upgrading of murram roads to bitumen standards		0	100	0	20	80
Construction of bridges and drifts		0	50	13	10	27
No. of street light poles		0	200	135	100	35

### Summary of Key Achievement

The department managed to deliver the following

- ✓ Opening up of 600 km of new roads
- ✓ Maintenance of 100 km of murram roads
- ✓ Maintained and repaired 12 km of bitumen roads
- ✓ Construction of 13 foot bridges and drifts
- ✓ Installation of 135 street light poles
- ✓ Upgrading of mechanical unit through acquisition of new machinery and repair of old ones

During the 2015/2016 financial year the department will undertake the following activities; further opening of more rural roads and upgrading, construction of roads crossing and improvement of urban roads including street lighting.

In the financial year 2016-2017 the department will spent approximately Kshs. 342 Million continue to rehabilitate Km2000 rural roads and structures , improve accessibility, built box culverts, construct drifts(9), foot bridges (6), improve urban roads, pavement roads, urban bus parks and installation of security lights in urban areas.

## Health Services

### Vision

To be the most attractive and competitive county that affords progressively the highest standard of health for all its residents

### Mission

To transform the livelihoods of Baringo residents by offering quality, affordable, accessible and acceptable health services to all citizens in a fair, equitable and responsive manner.

### Mandate

To set and maintain standards, provide health services, create an enabling environment and regulate the provision of health service delivery.



## Strategic Objectives

1. Eliminate communicable diseases
2. Halt, and reverse the rising burden of non-communicable conditions
3. Reduce the burden of violence and injuries
4. Minimize exposure to health risk factors
5. Provide essential health services
6. Strengthen collaboration with health related sectors

## Core Functions

The core functions of the department include:-

- Setting standards and regulating the provision of health service delivery
- Provision of Preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health services
- Provide overall sanitation services and prevention of sanitary nuisances
- Provision of maternal and child health services
- Quarantine administration
- Manage community Units, clinics, dispensaries, health center and hospitals
- Provide health education
- Health Inspection and other public health services including food safety
- Efficient planning, procurement, financial and administration management which support implementation of health sector policies

Departmental targets and Achievements

Priority Programmes Projects	Base Year	Target for the Medium Term	Achievement to date	Plan for 2016/17	Balance to be achieved in the remaining period
County Referral Hospitals. Baringo County Referral Hosp. Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine County Referral Hospital.	0	2	1	1	1
Sub County Referral Hospital. Marigat, Chemolingot, Kabartonjo and Mogotio	3	6	4	2	2
Health Centers	23	29	26	2	1
Dispensaries	154	206	190	10	6
Ambulance Services	7	19	19	0	0
Community Health Units	23	39	27	6	6
Community Sanitation *Clts* Villages Open Defecation Free.	0	180	0	80	100
Upgrading (Renovation) Of Health Facilities	3	46	16	20	9
Maternity Construction	28	80	14	32	10
New Wards Construction	-	22	6	10	8

Priority Programmes Projects	Base Year	Target for the Medium Term	Achievement to date	Plan for 2016/17	Balance to be achieved in the remaining period
New X-Ray Blocks	3	6	0	2	1
Operation Theatre	2	6	0	2	2
Mortuaries	1	6	1	2	2
Incinerator Housing	1	2	1	0	0
Waste Combustion Chambers	2	29	10	10	9
Administration Blocks	2	6	0	2	3
Septic Tanks	17	35	10	15	10
Renovation Of Waste Lagoons	0	1	0	0	0
Staff Houses	-	50	10	20	20

### Summary of Key Achievement

The department managed to deliver the following;

- ❖ Upgrading of Kabarnet hospital to referral hospital
- ❖ Upgrading four sub county hospitals
- ❖ Expansion of 26 health centres and 190 dispensaries
- ❖ Acquisition of 19 ambulances
- ❖ Construction of 14 maternity, 10 staff houses, installation of mortuary coolers and 6 general wards
- ❖ Renovation of 16 health facilities.

During the 2015/2016 financial year the department will, further upgrade the county referral hospital, upgrade 5 sub county hospital including construction of incinerators, rehabilitation of sewages and lagoon, septic tank and lab renovation, construction of maternity and general wards, construction and equipping of theatres units, support to Kabarnet medical training college by construction of lecture halls and hostel, construction of casualty units and construction of county health offices and upgrading of rural health centres and dispensaries.

In the financial year 2016/17, the department will put up more structures and install equipment's at county referral hospital Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine hospital, upgrade 5 hospitals to Sub county level hospitals (Emining, chemolingot, Marigat, Kabartonjo, Tenges, Eldama Ravine), construct new hospital at Mogotio, expand and equipping referral health facilities., construct new dispensaries, build more staff houses, acquire facility title deeds and upgrade medical training centre at approximate cost of Kshs 205,000,000.

The department will also reduce communicable diseases by continuous immunization, promotion, integrated maternal and child health, prevention of diarrheal diseases, screening for communicable conditions and surveillance, health promotion & education for NCD's, institutional screening for NCD's, rehabilitation and workplace health & safety.

## Department Of Industrialization Commerce, Tourism and Enterprise Development

### Vision:

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

### Mission

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

### Mandate:

To ensure trade development and regulation including markets, trade licenses, fair trading practices, local tourism and co-operative societies

### Strategic Goals

- a) Promote integrated inter county development within and outside;
- b) Promote sustainable utilization and management of resources;
- c) Promote best labour practices, human resource planning and development;
- d) Promote tourism, trade development and investment;
- e) Promote employment creation;
- f) Promote industrial development and entrepreneurship;
- g) Promote technology development, innovation and productivity practices in all sectors of the economy.
- h) Promote growth and development of cooperatives societies
- i) Promote sustainable development.

### Strategic objectives

The sector aims to:

- a) Undertake policy, legal and institutional reforms for the development of the sector;
- b) Formulate, promote and implement County plans, programmes and projects;
- c) Build capacity for development of the sector;
- d) Improve business environment for trade, tourism, cooperative development and enterprises;
- e) Strengthen linkages between industry and training/research institutions;
- f) Minimize industrial disputes;
- g) Promote entrepreneurship and competitiveness;
- h) Promote safety and health at work places;
- i) Promote Private Sector Development;
- j) Promote inter County integration
- k) Promote Research and Development, innovation, technology adoption, productivity management and transfer;
- l) Enhance product diversification and standards
- m) To enhance corporate governance and improve leadership and management within the co-operative movement;
- n) To improve market access, value addition and marketing efficiency of co-operatives;
- o) To strengthen the Co-operative societies accounting and auditing procedures;
- p) To promote Resource Mobilization.

## Departmental targets and Achievements

Program Progress Project	Base year	Target for medium term	Achievement To-date	Plan for 2016-17	Balanced to be achieved
Construction of markets	9	20	9	2	9
Business and trade development through SME Fund	50	1000	222	200	578
Industrial development	0	10	2	2	6
Management of National reserves and conservation areas	1	3	1	2	1
Community Conservation Fund for conservancies	0	30	6	6	18
Cooperatives Development Fund for cooperative societies	0	60	12	12	36
Establishment of business information Centre	0	5	2	2	1

### Summary of Key Achievement

In the last two financial years, the department managed to deliver the following;

- ❖ Construction of 9 market shades
- ❖ Restoration of Lake Kapnarok National Reserve
- ❖ Establishment and expansion of 1 information centre
- ❖ Completion of Mogotio Tannery
- ❖ construction of 2 modern curio shops, renovation of Lake Baringo Reptile Park,
- ❖ Development of cheploch gorge for tourism use
- ❖ Expansion of 2 Jua kali shades
- ❖ support to 12 cooperatives societies, 6 community conservancies,
- ❖ Disbursement of SMEs Loan to 222 traders.

During the 2015/2016 financial year the department will undertake the following completion of nine market shades, restoration of lake Kapnarok, improvement of national reserve roads, completion of Mogotio information centre, fencing of markets, construction of honey stalls, credit support to SMEs, rehabilitation of Aloe Vera factory and support to six cooperative societies.

In the financial year 2016/2017 the department aspires to improve the management of national reserves and conservation areas so as to improve Tourism product development and management. The department will spent approximately Kshs. 70,000,000 to improve Lake Kamnarok National Reserve, by building camp sites, picnic site and construction of roads around the national reserves. Spent another Kshs. 20 M. to construct public jetty at Lake Baringo and secure public beach. The department will spent approximately Kshs. 12 million in fencing off Cheploch gorge, Kshs. 40 million on establishing Mogotio Tourism and Business information centre, corporative society's development Kshs. 100 million, Milk value addition Kshs. 100 million, Small scale enterprise development Kshs. 50 million, Metrological

laboratory Kshs. 40 million, industrial development 10 million and operationalization of Aloe Vera factory at Koriema at a cost of Kshs. 11.2.million.

## Department Of Environment and Natural Resources

### Vision

A clean, healthy and protected Environment for the sustainable development of Baringo County

### Mission

To protect and improve the Environment and Natural Resources for the people of Baringo County and Kenya, through environmental awareness, execution of laws and regulations, social contribution and strengthening initiatives for sustainability.

### Strategic Objectives

The department's objectives are derived from the CIDP, strategic plan, sector plans

- Develop, implement and review sectoral strategies, policies and legislative frameworks in line with the Constitution;
- Enhance sustainable management of environment and natural resources;
- Enhance access to natural resources benefits for socio-economic development;
- Enhance capacity building for environment and natural resources management;
- Promote and implement integrated regional development programmes; and
- Enhance research on environment and natural resources for sustainable development

Programme	Strategic Priority	Project	Base Year 2013/14	Target for the Medium Term	Achievement	Plan for 2016/17	Balance to be achieved
Environmental & Conservation Management	Solid waste management	EIA study for development & upgrading dumpsites	0	12	7	3	2
		Development & upgrading of dumpsites	0	12	7	3	2
		Provision of litter bins	0	500	220	120	160
		Development of Eco – toilet	0	12	4	3	5
	Protection of rivers and streams	Urban rivers clean ups	0	30km	5	7	18
		River bank protection	0 Km	100km	30	30km	40
	Environmental education	Conduct Community awareness environmental awareness campaigns	20	500	150	120	230
		Stakeholder/community trainings	0	25	8	6	11
Control of Landslides	Development of geo hazard maps	0	1	1	-	0	
Natural resource conservation and management	County forest conservation and management	Creation and reservation of county forests	0	15	3	5	7
		Construction of Model tree nurseries	1	6	2	1	5
		Promotion of Agro forestry	0	70HA	20HA	30HA	20 HA
		Conservation and	0	40	15	15	10

		protection of county forests					
		Construction of fire tower	0	5	2	2	1
		Tree planting on hill tops schools, avenues, urban open spaces	0	600,000	140,000	150,000	310,000
		Supply macadamia	0	50,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
		Supply Avocado	0	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
		Supply of grafted mango seedlings	0	80,000	20,000	30,000	30,000
		Training of CFA's & CPA's		30	20	6 NO.	4
		Participatory forest management plans	0	10	1	6 NO.	3
		Promotion of Modern charcoal production technology.	0	10	3	5 NO.	2
	soil and water conservation	Construction of soil erosion control structures	0 NO.	100km	25km	20	55
		protection and conservation Springs	0 NO.	30	18	10	2
	Wildlife conservation and management	Feasibility on Wild life conservation	0 NO.	10	4	3	3
		Training on wildlife conservation		30	12	10	8
		Creation of community wildlife conservancies	0	10	2	5 NO.	3
	Species conservation and their habitats	Ostrich conservation in ostrich farms		5	1	2	2
	promotion of renewable energy sources	Supply of solar lanterns to schools & households	0	5,000	1,500	2,000 NO.	1,500
		Distribution of improved jikos	0	10,000	4,000	3,500	2,500
		Establishment of energy resource centres	0	6	1	2	3
		Biogas installation	0	10	6	3	1
	Protection, restoration, rehabilitation and conservation of wetlands	Development of wetland management plan	0	2	5	1.NO	4
		Restoration, rehabilitation, protection & conservation of swamps	0	7	3	2	2
	Promotion of utilization of mineral resources	Diatomite legal fee/lease agreement	0	2	1	-	1

### Achievements

During the last two financial years, 2013/14 and 2014/15, the department achieved the following:

- ❖ Conducted 7 Environmental impact assessment
- ❖ Constructed four eco-toilets and installed 220 litter bins
- ❖ Conducted 150 community awareness campaigns
- ❖ Developed a geo-hazard map
- ❖ Established two model tree nurseries and constructed 2 fire towers
- ❖ Distributed 1,500 solar lanterns to schools, 4,000 energy saving Jikos and promoted modern charcoal production technology

During 2015/2016 financial year the department will undertake the following: development of dump sites, provision of litter bins, development of eco –toilets, Mparaka kaptich River bank protection, L. Bogoria management plant , conduct environmental education and awareness ,control of landslides by Tree planting, distribution of more fruit tree seedlings, Protection of

forests, development of participatory management plans, charcoal production technology, soil & water conservation, creation of mochongoi conservancy and Solar lanterns for schools & households.

For the period 2016/17 FY, the department intends to carry out environmental Conservation and management at estimated cost of Kshs 39M and Natural resource Conservation and management at Kshs. 61.5M. Proposed programmes upgrading and development of 3 dumpsites, 120 litter bins, development of 3 Eco-toilets, 30 km river bank protection, 120 community awareness campaigns and development of geo hazard maps. Other proposed programmes include 30 Ha promotion of agro forestry, conservation and protection 15 county forests, construction of 2 fire towers, planting of 150,000 trees in schools, hill tops, avenues and urban open spaces, rehabilitation, protection & conservation of 2 swamps, 3 Biogas installation and Development of 1 wetland management plan amongst others.

## Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

### Mission

To promote, co-ordinate and implement integrated social economic policies and programs in the management of Land, Housing and urban Development in Baringo.

### Vision

Provision of effective, efficient and transparent services related to Land, Housing and Urban development in Baringo

### Strategic objectives

1. Development and implementation of policies on land
2. Proper Spatial planning and regulation
3. Generation, maintenance and dissemination of accurate geographical data
4. Ascertainment and recording of interests and land rights
5. Settlement of poor landless Kenyans
6. Secure land tenure
7. Property valuation for various purposes
8. Administration of government trust land
9. Management of land information and updating records
10. Ensuring sustainable land use

### Departmental targets and Achievements

Section	Priority Programme Projects	Base Year 2013/2014	Target for the Medium Term	Achievement to date	Plan for 2015/16	Plan for 2016/17	Balance to be achieved
physical planning section	Revision of development plans.	0	20	0	4	6	10
	Preparation of Urban Integrated Development	0	8	0	0	2	6

Section	Priority Programme Projects	Base Year 2013/2014	Target for the Medium Term	Achievement to date	Plan for 2015/16	Plan for 2016/17	Balance to be achieved
	Plans(UIDP)						
	Preparation of county spatial plan	0	1	15%	45%	20%	20%
	Development of new plans(Planning of new centres)	1	36	1	8	12	14
Survey section	Cadastral survey- To have a precise plot location	0	48	0	7	10	31
	Topo cadastral survey-To help the planner to have suitable areas for planning	0	36	0	8	12	16
Housing	Land bank for expansion of industrial, housing, cemeteries, polytechnics, schools	0	100 acres	4	13	15	68
	Provision of affordable housing	0	100 units	0	0	30	70

### Summary of Key Achievement

The department managed to deliver the following

- ❖ Preparation of county spatial plan,
- ❖ Compensation of Kimao Dam residents,
- ❖ Purchase of land for dumpsite at Kabarnet,
- ❖ Development of new plans(Planning of new centres )

During the 2015/2016 period the department will undertake the following revision of development plans, partial plan, development of new plans, survey of centres, cadastral and topocadastral survey, land banks acquisition and acquisition of adjudication equipment.

Priority Areas to be addressed

- ❖ Planning of centres
- ❖ Survey of centres
- ❖ Development of policies and regulations to govern land use
- ❖ Adjudication of land within Baringo county
- ❖ Construction of housing units

### Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine Towns

#### Vision

We strive to be a trend-setting, dynamic Town delivering quality services responsive to the demands and challenges of the community and our constitutional mandate, in which all stakeholders can participate in harmony and dignity.

#### Mission



To render cost-effective and sustainable services to the community with diligence and empathy through creating mutual trust and understanding with the community and having a motivated and representative workforce with high ethical standards empowered to render optimal services that promote community prosperity.

#### Mandates

- i. Oversee the affairs of the city or municipality;
- ii. Develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and may set targets for delivery of services;
- iii. Formulate and implement an integrated development plan;
- iv. Control land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centre's, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the city or municipality as may be delegated by the county government;
- v. As may be delegated by the county government, promote and undertake infrastructural development and services within the city or municipality;
- vi. Develop and manage schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies;
- vii. Maintain a comprehensive database and information system of the administration and provide public access thereto upon payment of a nominal fee to be determined by the board;
- viii. Administer and regulate its internal affairs;
- ix. Implement applicable national and county legislation;
- x. As may be delegated by the county government, collect rates, taxes levies, duties, fees and surcharges on fees;
- xi. Settle and implement tariff, rates and tax and debt collection policies as delegated by the county government;
- xii. Monitor the impact and effectiveness of any services, policies, programmes or plans;
- xiii. Establish, implement and monitor performance management systems;
- xiv. Promote a safe and healthy environment;
- xv. Facilitate and regulate public transport;
- xvi. Perform such other functions as may be delegated to it by the county government or as may be provided for by any written law.

#### Strategic Objectives

1. To ensure controlled, regulated development and order in Towns
2. To ensure provision of quality social services within Towns
3. To promote safe and healthy Environment within Towns
4. To facilitate & regulate public transport within Towns
5. Monitoring project implementation of county projects within Towns
6. To promote provision of general amenities & public works within Towns

Kabarnet Town -Departmental targets and Achievements

During the last two financial years, the department managed to deliver the following

The following achievements were undertaken during the last two years: installation of 2 street lighting, Cemetery Fencing, Painting and fencing of housing units and market, Purchase of Trailer ,Monument Renovation, Shoe shiners/Traders stall, Gabro parking, Kabarnet street lighting, Anyiny culvert works, Purchase of utility vehicle, Purchase of exhauster and sealing of drainage systems.

Priority Programme/Project	Base Year	MTEF Project	Project Achievements To Date	Projects For 2016/2017	Balance For MTEF Period
Street lighting	1	6	2	2	1
Property Fencing	2	5	3	1	1
Gabro Parking Parking Spaces	40	700	30	100	270
Vendors/Shoe shiners	-	200 Stalls	48 Stalls	-	152 Stalls
Painting of County civil servants quarters		Painting of all 92-Houses	Painting all houses	-	-
Renovation of Kabarnet Monument & Garden Beautification	-	3	1	1	1
Pedestrian path	-	4	-	-	4

#### Critical Issues Remaining, Emerging Challenges and recommendations

- Pedestrian paths
- Gabbro parking
- Street lighting
- Drainages.
- Liquid waste management
- Solid waste management

#### Emerging Challenges

- Lengthy procurement processes.
- Quality of work undertaken
- Low funding
- Lack of Supervision
- Lack of works officer in the station

#### Recommendations

- A works officer to be stationed in Kabarnet Town to monitor workshs.
  - Early preparation of BQS
    1. Priority Areas to be addressed. I.e. rank them.
      - a) Parking bays/Gabro ~ 18m
      - b) Walk ways/Pedestrian paths ~ 8m
      - c) Lighting of Kabarnet Town ~ 6m
      - d) Purchase of fire engine ~ 8m
      - e) Beautification of rest parks ~ 5m
- TOTALS 45m

## 2. Any Policy, Legal and Institutional Reforms.

- Financial policy
- County regulations
- Alcohol and liquor laws e.t.c

During the 2015/2016 period the department will undertake the following fencing of town property, purchase of water boozer, improvement of parking lots, construction of shades and purchase of refuse collection track.

The department plans to undertake the following in 2016/17 financial year: Improvement 10 Buildings (Offices, business Premises & Staff Houses), 30 km beautification & Cabro works, 2km walkways & pedestrian Paths, 1km Extension of Drainage systems- Storm drainages, 1.5 km Road Re-carpeting & Spot patching, purchase Of 1 Exhausters Truck and Repairs of 1 Garbage Tractors.

### Eldama Ravine Town -Departmental targets and Achievements

Previous program/projects	Base year	Target for the medium term	Achievement to date	Plan for 2016/2017	Balance to achieve in the remaining period.
Major Improvement Buildings (Offices, business Premises & Staff Houses)	0	8	4	10	6
Beautification & Cabro works	0	1200Sqm	5km	30km	15km
Walkways & pedestrian Paths	0	10km	0	2km	8km
Extension of Drainage systems- Storm drainages	0M	5km	2kM	1kM	2kM
Road Re-carpeting & Spot patching	0M	3	0	1.5Km	1.5Km
Exhausters Truck	0	1	0	1	0
Major Repairs of Garbage Tractors	0	2	0	1	1

The following achievements were undertaken during the last two years Cemetery Fencing, Garden square fencing face lifting, Purchase of Trailer, Shoe shiners/Traders stall, Eldama Ravine Street Lighting, Sealing of drainage system in CBD ,sport patching and acquisition of garbage collection trailer.

During the 2015/2016 period the town will undertake the following: street lighting, fencing of town property, improvement of parking lots, water boozer, construction of shades and construction of septic tank.

In the financial year 2016/17, the town will endeavour to spent Kshs. 6 million on buildings renovation, beautification of the town with cabro works at approximate cost of Kshs. 4.5 million, construction of walkways or pathways for pedestrians at approximate cost of Kshs. 7 million, extension of drainage system and storm water at approximate cost of Kshs. 5 million,

roads recarpeting and spot patching at approximate cost of Kshs. 10 million, purchase an exhauster at a cost of Kshs. 10 million, repairs and garbage tractor at a cost of Kshs. 1.5 million and street lighting at a cost of Kshs. 6 million.

## Department of Youth, Gender, Labour, Sports, Culture, Social Security and Services

### Vision

To have a secure, cultural and socio-economic empowered county.

### Mission

To maximize the full potential of Baringo community through participatory engagements that will safeguard the rights and welfare of all by enhancing its holistic development.

### Strategic Objectives

- i. To develop policies that will enhance better service delivery to the public.
- ii. To promote and enhance county cultural heritage for sustainable development.
- iii. Promote cultural programs and activities geared towards conservations of county's cultural heritage and enhancement of national cohesion for sustainable development.
- iv. To develop and nurture youth upcoming talents to promote self-employment and sustainability.
- v. To create an awareness on children rights and protection and empower the youth with knowledge and skills to promote self-employment.
- vi. To empower women financially through inculcation of entrepreneurial skills and loans and offer social protection to the elderly, orphans and persons with disabilities.

### Departmental targets and Achievements

Priority Programming Project	Base Year	Target For Medium Term 2019	Achievement To Date	Plan 2016 - 2017	Balance Achieved	To
Erection And Completion Of Youth Empowerment Centres	0	6	6	0	0	
Construction Of School For Deaf And Blind	4	4( Building Of Dormitory/Dining In The Existing Structures)	4	1	1	
Women Fund	0	450	90	90	180	
Youth Fund	0	450	90	90	180	
Construction Of Athletics Camps	0	2	2	4	2	
Construction Of Stadiums	0	2	2	2	0	
Cultural Centres	0	5	1	4	4	
Social Hall And Players Theatre-Kabarnet	0	1	1	0	0	
Rehabilitation Of Sports Grounds	0	6	4	2	2	

### Summary of key Achievements

- ❖ Erection and completion of six youth empowerment centres
- ❖ Expansion and equipping 4 special need schools
- ❖ Construction of two athletic camps and two stadiums
- ❖ Construction of one cultural centre, one social hall and play theatre
- ❖ Rehabilitation of four sports grounds

During the 2015/2016 period the department will continue upgrading of stadium and athletic camp, construction of youth empowerment centres, community libraries, construction of social halls, cultural centres, enhance youth and women enterprise fund and purchase of equipment for 5 schools with special need.

In the financial year 2016/17 the department endeavours to construct one school for the deaf and blind at approximate cost of Kshs.1.8 million, construct of 4 athletics camps at an approximate cost of Kshs.12 million, rehabilitation of sports facilities at approximate cost of Kshs. 35 million, construction of stadiums at approximate cost of Kshs. 120 million, Fund People With Disabilities at a tune of Kshs. 10.8, fund the youth and women grants at approximate cost of Kshs. 180 million, cultural centres Kshs. 20 million, social halls at a cost of Kshs. 39 million.

## Department of Education and ICT

### Vision

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

### Mission

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

### Mandates

To provide funds required for the development of the necessary infrastructure for the institutions of basic education and training used for conducting preliminary education, child care facilities home craft centers and vocational Training Centers, Bursary disbursement.

### Strategic Objectives

- i. To increase the number of classrooms and improve infrastructural facilities to create conducive environment for learners.
- ii. To improve performance through e-learning.
- iii. To enhance access to ECD education to all children in Baringo county.
- iv. To make a deliberate move to ensure education is achievable to all through day schools and low cost boarding schools.

### Departmental targets and Achievements

Priority Program	Project	Base Year	Target For Medium Term	Achievement To Date	Plan For 2016/2017	Balance To Be Achieved In The Medium Term
ECDE Classrooms		-	600	316	117	167
Vocational Education And Training Program		-	12-Hostels 30-Workshops	5-Hostels 10-Workshops	3 -Hostels 6-Hostels	4-Hostels 14-Hostels

Priority Program	Project	Base Year	Target For Medium Term	Achievement To Date	Plan For 2016/2017	Balance To Be Achieved In The Medium Term
ICT Program		-	-Redesign And Update of County Network -Installation Of Structured Cabling -Establishment Of 6 ICT Centers	Not Done  -Trunking Done  1 Baringo Central	To Be Done  To Be Done  1	-  -  4
Loan Program		-	30m	10m	10m	10m
Bursary Program		-	180m	90m	30m	60m

### Summary of key Achievements

- ❖ Construction of 216 ECDE classrooms
- ❖ Construction of 5 hostels and 10 workshops for vocation training centres
- ❖ Employment of 1833 ECDE teachers
- ❖ Distribution of Kshs. 30 million worth of bursary funds to needy students
- ❖ Installation of structured cabling at county headquarter offices
- ❖ Establishment of one ICT centre

During the 2015/2016 period the department will undertake the following construction and equipping of ECDE classrooms, construction of laboratory, expansion and equipping of youth polytechnics, establishment of ICT centres and installation of structured cabling in county offices.

In the financial year 2016-2017 the department will continue to improve early childhood education development with the objective of improving access to education. The department will spend approximately Kshs. 117 million in construction of ECD class rooms, approximately Kshs. 6 million in upgrading of Lelian EDCE centre(9 hostels), approximately Kshs. 30 million to be spent on improving of Youth Polytechnics for skills development, approximately Kshs. 8 million to be spent on equipping the Youth Training centres.

Further the department will spend approximately Kshs. 10 million on ICT data centre, establishment of county data recovery at approximate Kshs. 5 million, Installation of structured cabling and intercom in HQ, Structured cabling, Structured cabling and intercom at approximate cost of Kshs.20 million, Establishment of wide area network (WAN) at approximate cost of Kshs.30 million, Establishment of ICT centers at all Sub- Counties at a cost of approximately Kshs.25 million, Digitization of county government documents at a cost of Kshs.10 million, Partnerships( WBF, ICTA, CA, Pilot School) at approximate cost of K10 million, acquisition of Software, hardware and licences at approximate cost of Kshs.10.

Loans and bursary programme is budgeted approximately Kshs. 10 million and Kshs. 30 million respectively.

## Department of Water and Irrigation

### Vision

To be the leading County in the provision of economic and efficient water services, and water for irrigation in the Country.

### Mission

To provide adequate water for irrigation, and economic and efficient water services to all County residents by the year 2030 through continuous improvement and exploitation of water sources

### Mandate

The County Department of Water and Irrigation is mandated with the responsibility of Water service provision and infrastructure development for Irrigation water

### Strategic Objectives

- i. To rehabilitate and improve existing water supply systems to optimize operations and enhance water service delivery
- ii. To increase coverage of water and sanitation services
- iii. To increase area of land under Irrigation and to ensure efficient utilization of irrigation water
- iv. To ensure efficient utility management
- v. To strengthen institutional capacity
- vi. To mainstream cross-cutting issues

### Departmental targets and Achievements

Priority Programmes Projects	Base Year	Target for the Medium Term	Achievement to date	Plan for 2016/17	Balance to be achieved in the remaining period
Construction of Irrigation infrastructure	0 Ha	5,000acres	1,800acres	1000acres	2,200acres
Rehabilitation and expansion of existing water supplies	208 Water supplies	300 water supplies	150 water supplies	43 water supplies	107 water supplies
Construction of new water supplies – Weirs for gravity and pumping systems	0	30 weirs	10 weirs	7 weirs	13 weirs
Constructions of Water pans	314 water pans	150 water pans	47 water pans	15 water pans	88 water pans
Drilling and equipping of boreholes	230 boreholes	50 boreholes	17 boreholes	10 boreholes	23 boreholes
Designing and construction of sewerage systems	0	6 sewerage infrastructure ( Each sub county Headquarters)	2 designs	3 sewerage lines constructions	3 sewerage line construction
Installation of roof catchment structures	0	300 institutions with roof catchment installed	80 schools provided with roof catchment structures	60 roof catchment structures	160 roof catchment structures

- ❖ Key achievements
- ❖ Rehabilitation and equipping of 17 boreholes,
- ❖ Drilling of 8 boreholes
- ❖ Expansion and development of irrigation schemes increasing acreage under irrigation by 2,400 acres
- ❖ Rehabilitation and expansion of 150 water supplies
- ❖ Construction of 10 weirs for gravity water and pumping systems
- ❖ Construction of 47 water pans
- ❖ Designing of two sewerage systems
- ❖ Installation of roof catchment structures to 80 schools

During 2015/16 financial year the department will undertake the following, construction of 10 irrigation infrastructure, rehabilitation and expansion of 43 water supplies, drilling and equipping/ rehabilitation of 25 boreholes, Installation of 60 roof catchment structures, construction of 13 water pans, repairs and replacement of 13 existing water supplies, capacity building sessions, construction of 2 sewer lines and survey and designs for 20 new schemes.

In the financial year 2016/17, the department of water and irrigation will expand irrigation schemes by 1000 acres at an estimated cost of Kshs. 60m, rehabilitate 43 water supplies infrastructure at Kshs. 64.5m, construction of 15 water pans at Kshs. 39m, drilling and equipping of 10 boreholes which will cost Kshs. 75m, conduct feasibility and design of 3 sewerage lines at Kshs. 20M and installation of roof catchment structures in 60 institutions at an estimated cost of Kshs. 9m.

The department has also planned to repair 10 water supplies at Kshs. 10m, conduct 2 community capacity building at 2m and design and survey new projects at Ksh 10M.

*Note: The annexures attached are the programmes and projects proposed by the respective departments to be implemented in 2016-2017.*



## Recommendations

- There is need for adherence on the ADP during budget making process so as to ensure that planning is fully linked to the budget and resources prioritized well
- Establishment of Sector working groups is also to fully implemented for cohesive working relationships among and a cross sectors
- Capacity building of staff on reporting, project management, monitoring and evaluation should be prioritized
- Over the next cycle of MTEF, project financing should focus more on completion of on-going projects and if new ones are to be started then they should be those of very high impact and limited in number.
- There is need for establishment of central project planning and monitoring units in each ministry/department so as to strengthen planning, budgeting and project monitoring and evaluation.

## Annexes: Proposed Development Projects and Programme

### Annex 1: COUNTY ASSEMBLY

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
General administration, Planning and support Services.	To Improve County Assembly service delivery and management	Construction of Office Block	Phased	CIDP/Sector Plan	Number of offices constructed	1	50	30	30	County Funds
		Construction of residential buildings	Phased	CIDP/Sector Plan	Two residential buildings constructed	1	50	-	-	County Funds
		Construction of Parking Bay	New	CIDP/Sector Plan	Parking Bay Constructed	1	20	10	-	County Funds

## Annex 2: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates in Millions			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
Administrative Infrastructure Development	Increase efficiency and effectiveness of County Government	Construction Of buildings (Extension of County Government Offices- Office Complex)	Phased	CIDP	Number of departments Accommodated  Number of offices Constructed	10	281	0	0	County
		Construction of Deputy Governor's Residence	Phased	CIDP	Number of Deputy Governor's House Constructed	1 unit	20	5	0	County
		Construction of New Governor's Residence	Phased	CIDP	Number of Deputy Governor's House Constructed	1 Unit	20	5	0	County

### Annex 3: Finance and Economic Planning

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
Civic education programme in planning and budgeting	Effective budget and plans formulation	Public participation in MTEF	Continuous	CIDP	No of public participation forums held	4	4M	5M	6M	Baringo County Government
Monitoring and Evaluation	To improve tracking of implementation of development policies strategies and programme	Vehicle for	Not Phased	CIDP	No. of Vehicles bought	1	10M	0	0	Baringo County Government/Donors
		Monitoring activities(Field visits)	Continuous	CIDP	No of field visits	4	4M	6M	8M	
		Purchase of Monitoring and Evaluation software	Not Phased	CIDP	No. Of Functioning Software	1	10M	0	0	
		M&E Policy	Not Phased	CIDP	No of policies developed	1	1M	0	0	

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects-CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates			Source of funds-County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
Revenue Management and Mobilization							10	5	5	
Internal Audit services and risk management							5	5	5	
Supply Chain Management							5	5	5	

## Annex 4: Agriculture, Livestock production and Fisheries Development

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTE F	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates(KES)			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
Crop development and management	To increase agricultural productivity and output	Farm input support	Phased	CIDP and MTEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantity of assorted seeds/seedlings distributed .</li> <li>Quantity of fertilizers distributed to farmers.</li> <li>Number of farmers trained through extension.</li> <li>Number of post harvest handling materials fabricated and purchased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26,000 kgs of assorted certified seeds/seedlings and clean planting materials</li> <li>1500 bags of fertilizers(NPK,CAN)</li> <li>1,000,000 coffee seedlings distributed.</li> <li>50,000 farmers</li> <li>120 metal silos.</li> <li>1000 hermetic bags</li> </ul>	126.3M	125.7M	131M	BCG and National government
		Soil fertility management.	Phased	CIDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of Mobile soil Testing kits, sampling equipments and accessories procured and installed .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 per sub county</li> </ul>	10M	5M	5M	BCG.

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTE F	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates(KES)			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
		Agribusiness and market development.	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of one stop agribusiness centres established in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 per sub county</li> </ul>	12M	8 M	4M	BCG and national govt
	Increase area under irrigation schemes	Food diversification.	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of water holes and dam liners constructed and distributed respectively.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 sub counties.</li> </ul>	5M	7M	8M	BCG. and national govt.
	Efficient utilization of energy and environmental conservation	Food utilization and safety.	Not phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of jiko liners and solar cookers.</li> </ul>	120 joke liners and 30 solar cookers.	1.5M	1M	1.2	BCG. and national govt.
Livestock development and management	To increase livestock productivity and output	Pasture production and conservation	Not phased	CIDP/MTE F	Qty of pasture seeds distributed Number of hay stores constructed	10,000kgs of pasture seeds. 2 hay stores constructed	20M	20M	20M	BCG, SNV kenya, national govt.

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTE F	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates(KES)			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
		Apiculture development	Phased	CIDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of honey refineries constructed.</li> <li>No of beehives and accessories distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 honey refinery</li> <li>3000 beehives</li> <li>Assorted beehives accessories.</li> </ul>	25M	30M	28M	BCG and national govt and other development partners.
		Livestock upgrading	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of AI services carried out</li> <li>No of bulls distributed</li> <li>No of doper sheep and galla goats distributed,</li> <li>No of cockerels and egg incubators distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 Sahiwal bulls, 40 boran bulls</li> <li>220 doper sheep, 220 galla goats</li> <li>10,000 cockerels.</li> <li>30 incubators</li> <li>3 service providers in every ward (60 service providers).</li> </ul>	70M	60M	65M	BCG and national govt and other development partners.
		Livestock market development	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of sale yards constructed/r rehabilitated.</li> <li>Modernization of Kimalel goat auction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 sale yards</li> <li>Kimalel auction yard.</li> </ul>	15M	15M	15M	BCG,SNV,KCBF.



Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTE F	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates(KES)			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
		Creation of disease free zones in the county.	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of vaccinations carried out.</li> <li>No of disease surveillance carried out.</li> <li>No of tsetse traps laid out</li> <li>No of dips constructed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,000,000 doses of assorted vaccines.</li> <li>500 traps</li> <li>30 dips</li> <li>24 surveillance done.</li> </ul>	250M	220M	230M	BCG, NDMA, KCBF and national govt.
		Up scaling meat hygiene services	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of equipment and accessories procured.</li> <li>No of meat inspections done</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equip 6 sub counties</li> <li>Regular meat inspection services.</li> </ul>	6M	6M	6M	BCG and national govt
Value addition	Construction of processing facilities in strategic areas in the county for increased value addition of agricultural produce.	Up scaling of hides and skins processing.	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of tanneries constructed and equipped</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 tannery in Mogotio</li> </ul>	20M	20M	20M	BCG and national govt and other development partners

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTE F	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates(KES)			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
		Meat processing	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of slaughter houses constructed and operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completion and equipping of 4 slaughter houses</li> </ul>	70M	70M	60M	BCG, national govt and other development partners.
		Development of factories	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of coffee factories constructed and operational</li> <li>No of rice mills constructed and operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 coffee factories</li> <li>1 rice mill</li> </ul>	25M	35M	25M	BCG,KOICA national govt and other development partners
		Dairy enterprise development	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of coffee milk processing factories constructed</li> <li>No of milk coolers installed</li> <li>No of motorbikes purchased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 milk coolers</li> <li>1milk processing plant in koibatek</li> <li>50 motorbikes</li> </ul>	35M	40M	35M	BCG,KCBF national govt and other development partners.
Fisheries development and management	To increase fish production and output	Construction and restocking of fish ponds	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of fingerlings</li> <li>Volume of fish harvested</li> <li>Number of fishponds constructed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 million fingerlings purchased.</li> <li>1.5 million fish harvested.</li> <li>100 fishponds constructed</li> </ul>	45M	35M	30M	BCG, KCBF national govt and other development partners.

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTE F	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates(KES)			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
		Installation of fish pelletizing plants	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of fish pelletizing plants installed and operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 pelletizing plants</li> </ul>	15M	10M	15M	BCG and national govt
		Purchase of patrol boats	Not phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of patrol boat procured</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 patrol boats</li> </ul>	3M	3M	3M	BCG
Agricultural training centre	Increased incomes and use of faster dissemination of new agricultural technologies	Upgrading of ATC	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of essential facilities developed</li> <li>No of farmers trained</li> <li>Amount of revenue collected</li> <li>Number of technologies introduced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 canteen constructed.</li> <li>1 kitchen constructed.</li> <li>1 borehole and storage tank constructed.</li> <li>30 self-contained rooms constructed.</li> <li>1,200 farmers trained</li> <li>Ksh.8.0M collected</li> <li>3 new technologies in agriculture.</li> </ul>	50M	50M	60M	BCG and development partners.
Agricultural machinery services	To improve mechanization of agriculture sector for high yields	Purchase, repair and upgrading of Marigat agricultural machinery centre	Phased	CIDP/MTE F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of machines repaired</li> <li>Number of machine purchased</li> <li>Number of new facilities constructed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 farm tractors</li> <li>3 harrows</li> <li>2 trailers</li> <li>3 ridgers</li> <li>1 dozer</li> </ul>	60M	45M	45M	BCG and development partners.

## Annex 5: Transport and Infrastructure

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates in Millions			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
1.Rehabilitation of rural roads and structures	Improve accessibility	SP1.1 Roads rehabilitation	New/phased	CIDP	No. of km of road rehabilitated	850 Km	850	1000	1150	County Govt
		SP1.2 Roads structures	New	CIDP	No. of box culverts installed	10	10	15	17	
				CIDP	No.of culvert/ Drifts constructed	25	25	18	30	
		SP1.3 crossings development		CIDP	No. of footbridges constructed	6	9	6	6	
2. Improvement of urban infrastructure i.e. roads, bus parks and street lighting		Sp2.1 improvement of urban roads		CIDP	No. of Km of pavement roads patched/ constructed in urban	6	6	8	8	
		Sp2.2 improvement of urban bus park		CIDP	No. bus park Constructed	3	3	1	1	
		Sp2.3 improvement of security		CIDP	No. of street lighting poles installed in urban centers	100	100	100	100	



## Annex 6: Health Services

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or phased	Source of projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable indicator	Target for 2016/17	Budget estimates	Source of funds County/donor
Health infrastructure development	1. Infrastructure Development	Upgrading of Kabarnet Hospital to level 5	New	CIDP	Functional level 5.	1		National/County
		Upgrade 6 hospitals to Sub county level hospitals. Emining, chemolingot, Marigat, kabartonjo, tenges Ravine	Phased	MTEF	Number of fully upgraded	6		County
		Construct New Hospital Mogotio	Phased	MTEF	completion	1		County
		Strengthen and equip referral health facilities.	Phased	MTEF	Delivery of equipment	7		County
		Construct new dispensaries	phased	MTEF	completion			County
		Construct staff houses	phased	MTEF	completion	20		County
		Acquire facility title deeds	phased	MTEF	Titles deeds acquired	90		County
		Upgrade medical training centre	Phased	MTEF	completion	1		County
	2. Eliminate communicable diseases	Immunization	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Integrated Maternal and Child Health	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Prevention of Diarrheal diseases	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Screening for communicable conditions and surveillance	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		TB prevention and control	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Prevention of Mother to Child HIV Transmission	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Integrated Vector Management	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the	187		County

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or phased	Source of projects-CIDP/MTEF	Measurable indicator	Target for 2016/17	Budget estimates	Source of funds County/donor
					service			
		Good hygiene practices	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		HIV and STI prevention	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		WASH/HIV Integrations	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Home based care(HBC)for chronic illnesses	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Control and prevention neglected tropical diseases	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Community health services	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
	3. Halt, and reverse the rising burden of non communicable conditions	Health Promotion & Education for NCD's	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Institutional Screening for NCD's	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Rehabilitation	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	167		County
		Workplace Health & Safety	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
	4. Reduce the burden of violence and injuries	Health Promotion and education on violence / injuries	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Pre hospital Care	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Community units	45		County
		OPD/Accident and Emergency	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or phased	Source of projects-CIDP/MTEF	Measurable indicator	Target for 2016/17	Budget estimates	Source of funds County/donor
		Management for injuries	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Rehabilitation	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	167		County
	5. Minimize exposure to health risk factors	Health Promotion including health Education	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Sexual education (Reproductive health)	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Substance abuse	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Micronutrient deficiency control	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Physical activity	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Diseases surveillance	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
	6. Provide essential health services	General Outpatient	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	173	6	County
		Integrated MCH / Family Planning services	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	135		County
		Accident and Emergency	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	7		County
		Emergency life support	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Maternity	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County



Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or phased	Source of projects-CIDP/MTEF	Measurable indicator	Target for 2016/17	Budget estimates	Source of funds County/donor
		Newborn services	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Reproductive health	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		In Patient	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	40		County
		Clinical Laboratory	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	40		County
		Specialized laboratory	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	1		County
		Imaging	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	7		County
		Pharmaceutical	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Blood safety	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	1		County
		Rehabilitation	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	22		County
		Palliative care	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	1		County
		Specialized clinics	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	7		County
		Comprehensive youth friendly services	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Operative surgical services	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	7		County

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or phased	Source of projects-CIDP/MTEF	Measurable indicator	Target for 2016/17	Budget estimates	Source of funds County/donor
		Specialized Therapies	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	2		County
	7. Strengthen collaboration with health related sectors	Safe water	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Sanitation and hygiene	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Nutrition services	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Pollution control	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Housing	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		School health	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Water and Sanitation Hygiene	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Food fortification	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		County
		Population management	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities offering the service	187		
		Community health services	Continuous		Number of health facilities offering the service	187		
		Road infrastructure and Transport	Continuous	CIDP/MTEF	Number of health facilities with access roads maintained.	187		

## Annex 7: Industrialization, Commerce, Tourism and Enterprise Development

Programme	Strategic Priority	Projects	New Or Phased	Source Of Projects- Cidp/Mtef	Measurable Indicators	Target For 2016/17	Budget Estimates in Millions			Source Of Funds- County/D onors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
Management of National Reserves and conservation areas	Tourism product development and management	Lake Kamnarok National Reserve	Phased	CIDP	No. of picnic sites No. of campsites No. of Kms. Fenced.	4  3 42	70	73.5	77.175	
		National reserve roads	Phased	CIDP	No. of kms.done	38	10	10.5	11.025	
		Lake Baringo Jetty and Public beach	Phased	CIDP	Public secured beach Public jetty constructed	1 1	20	21	22.05	
		Cheploch gorge	Phased	CIDP	No.of Meters Fenced No. of picnic sites Resource centre constructed No. of toilets constructed(one block)	500 1 1 1	15	15.75	16.54	

Programme	Strategic Priority	Projects	New Or Phased	Source Of Projects-Cidp/Mtef	Measurable Indicators	Target For 2016/17	Budget Estimates in Millions			Source Of Funds-County/D onors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
		Community conservancies	Phased	CIDP	No. of committees trained  No. of conservancies supported	35  6	12	12.6	13.23	
		Mogotio Tourism and business information centre	Phased	CIDP	No. of business centres  No. Tourism centres	1  1	40	42	44.1	
Co-operative Societies Development	Enhance Cooperative Development Fund to provide loans to Co-operatives County wide	Co-operative Development Fund	Phased	CIDP	No. of society Committees and staff trained  No. of Co-operative Societies benefitting	173  18	100	105	110.25	
	Promote milk value addition to increase income	Establishment of Milk processing plant and coolers	Phased	CIDP	No. of farmers sensitized on value addition  No. of value added milk products produced  No. of milk	40,000  3	250	262.5	275.625	

Programme	Strategic Priority	Projects	New Or Phased	Source Of Projects- Cidp/Mtef	Measurable Indicators	Target For 2016/17	Budget Estimates in Millions			Source Of Funds- County/D onors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
					processing plant	1				
Business and Trade Development	Promoting trade development and fair trading practices	Construction of markets	Phased	CIDP	No. of markets constructed	11	30	31.5	33.075	
		Small and Medium Enterprise Fund	Not Phased	CIDP	No. of trained entrepreneurs No. of beneficiaries	450 450	50	52.5	55.125	
		Construction of Metrological lab(Weights and Measures)	Phased	CIDP	Complete metrological station(weights and measures centre) No. of traders and consumers sensitized on their rights No. of equipment submitted for verification	1 3,500 3,000	40	42	44.1	

Programme	Strategic Priority	Projects	New Or Phased	Source Of Projects- Cidp/Mtef	Measurable Indictors	Target For 2016/17	Budget Estimates in Millions			Source Of Funds- County/D onors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
Industrial development	Promote industrialization to spur economic growth	Refurbishment and completion of Mogotio Tannery	Phased	CIDP	Tonnes of hides and skins processed	200	10	10.5	11.025	
		Operationalization of Aloe factory	phased	CIDP	Tonnes of gum processed  Acres of land under aloe plantation		11.2	11.76	12.348	
TOTAL							658.2	691.11	725.6655	

## Annex 8: Environment and Natural Resources

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
Environmental Conservation and management	To conserve and manage environment for benefit of people of Baringo County	Development of dump sites	new	CIDP/MTEF	No of dumpsites constructed	3	10m	14	16	BCG/Donors
		Provision of litter bins	New	CIDP/MTEF	No of litter bins installed	120	2m	3m	4m	BCG
		Development of eco -toilets	new	CIDP/MTEF	No eco toilets	2	10m	12m	13m	BCG
		Mparaka kaptich River bank protection	New	CIDP/MTEF	Km of river rehabilitated	1	10m	15	20	BCG/Donors
		L.bogoria management plant	new	CIDP/MTEF	Management plan in place	1	5m	5m	6m	BCG
		Environmental education and awareness	new	CIDP/MTEF	No of awareness meetings	50	2m	3m	4m	BCG
Natural resource Conservation and management	Manage and conserve natural resources to the benefits of Baringo County									
		Tree planting Mango, avocado and tree seedlings	new		No of trees planted and grown to maturity	200,000	2m	3m	4m	BCG
		Protection of forests-	new	CIDP/MTEF	No of forests protected	4	2m	3	4	
		Participatory management plans	new	CIDP/MTEF	No of management plans developed	1	500,000	1m	2m	BCG
		Charcoal production technology	new	CIDP/MTEF	No of charcoal production technology adopted	5	2m	2m	4m	BCG

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
		Soil & water conservation	phased	CIDP/MTEF	No of soil erosion structures constructed	3	20m	25m	30m	BCG
		Creation of moichongoi conservancy	new	CIDP/MTEF	No of conservancy created	1	5m	6m	7m	BCG
		Solar lanterns for schools & households	new	CIDP/MTEF	No of solars purchased and distributed an HH reached	2000	10m	12m	15m	BCG
		Drilling of county geothermal	new	CIDP/MTEF	No wells drilled	1	500m	-	-	Donor
		Rehabilitation of L.Baringo & Bogoria and springs MTEF	new	CIDP/	No of lakes, springs protected	3	20m	30m	40m	BCG/Donor



## Annex 9: Land, Housing and Urban Development

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates in Millions			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
Physical planning section	Provide a basis for infrastructure development and services delivery	Revision of development plans.	NEW	CIDP/MTEF	Number of centres plans revised	6	12	15	-	COUNTY
	To have integrated plans in all our Towns	Preparation of integrated urban development plans(IUDP)	NEW	CIDP /MTEF	Number of IUDP prepared	2	10	12	-	COUNTY
	Framework for Utilization of land resources	Preparation of county spatial plan – monitoring and implementation	Phased	CIDP /MTEF	County spatial plan	One county spatial plan for entire county	4	5	-	COUNTY
	Provide a basis for infrastructure development and services delivery	Development of new plans	new	CIDP /MTEF	Number of centres planned	6	5	7	-	COUNTY

Survey section	To have control planning zone	Base map survey	new	CIDP /MTEF	Baseline information developed and Base Map	Eldama ravine	3	3	-	COUNTY
	To have a precise plot location	Cadastral survey	new	CIDP /MTEF	Number plots surveyed	10	3	3	-	COUNTY
	To help the planner to have suitable areas for planning	Top cadastral survey	new	CIDP /MTEF	Centres surveyed	10	3M	5M	-	COUNTY
HOUSING section	To attain space for expansion of industrial, housing, cemeteries, dumpsites and other special utilities	Land bank	new	CIDP /MTEF	Number of hectares purchased	10 acres	20M	25M	-	COUNTY
	Provision of affordable housing	Housing Units	new	CIDP /MTEF	Housing units constructed	100 units	16,5M	20M	-	COUNTY
ADJUDICATION section	To have whole land in Baringo County Adjudicated	adjudication of land	new	CIDP /MTEF	Land Adjudicated	Whole county adjudicated	5M	5M	-	COUNTY

## Annex 10: Youth, Gender, Sports and Social Services

### Culture

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates in Millions			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	
Cultural services and development	Development of cultural centres	Cultural centre	Phased	CIDP	Number of cultural centres developed	2	20	20	20	County
	Development of social halls	Social halls	Phased	CIDP	Number of halls and theatres developed	1	39.03			County
	Grants to PWDs and elderly	Grants		CIDP	Amounts of grants distributed	360	10.8	21.6	21.6	County
	Youth fund	funding		CIDP	Amounts of funds disbursed	300	60	60	60	County
	Women fund	funding		CIDP	Amounts of funds disbursed	300	60	60	60	County

## Sports

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates in Millions			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/2017	2017/2018	2017/2019	
Sports development and management services	Development of stadium	stadium	Phased	CIDP	Number of stadia facilities developed					county
1	Rehabilitation of 6 sports playing grounds	Playing grounds	Phased	CIDP	Number of rehabilitated facilities	6	30	30	30	county
2	Athletics camps	camps	Phased	CIDP	Number of camps build	2	5	-	-	county
3	Kabarnet stadium					1	70	20	10	
4	Eldama ravine stadium					1	50	30	20	

## Annex 11: Education and ICT

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates in millions			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
Early childhood education development	Improve access to education	Construction of ECD class rooms		CIDP	Number of class rooms constructed  Number of pupils enrolled	117	117			BCG
		Upgrading of Lelian ECDE Training centre		CIDP	1 ECDE Training centre upgraded	1ECDE	6			BCG
Youth polytechnic	Improve access to technical skill	Upgrading of Vocational Education and training centres		CIDP	No. Vocational Education and training centres	6. Vocational Education and training centres	30			BCG
		Equipping of Vocational Education and training centres		CIDP	No. Vocational Education and training centres	16. Vocational Education and training centres	8			BCG
ICT	Improve access to ICT	Data centre		CIDP	Data center put in place	1 Data centre put in place	10			BCG
		Establishment of county data			Data recovery centre	1 Data recovery centre	5			BCG

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates in millions			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
		recovery		CIDP	established	established				
		Installation of structured cabling and intercom in HQ		CIDP	Structured cabling	Structured cabling and intercom	20			BCG
		Establishment of wide area network(WAN)		CIDP	WAN established	WAN established	30			BCG
		Establishment of ict centers		CIDP	ICT Centres established in all Sub- Counties	6. ICT Centres established in all Sub- Counties	25			BCG
		Digitization of county government documents		CIDP	County Government documents digitized	County Government documents digitized	10			BCG
		Partnerships(WBF, ICTA, CA, Pilot School		CIDP	No. of partners	No. of partners	10			BCG
		Software, hardware and liscences Acquisition	Not	CIDP	No of equipment and liscences acquired	No of equipment and liscences acquired	10			BCG

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates in millions			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
RECURRENT										
		Employee compension	Not	CIDP	-	-	231.3			
		Use of goods	Not	CIDP	-	-	96.4			
GRAND TOTAL							626.7			

## Annex 12: Water and Irrigation

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates in Millions			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
Provision of Water Irrigation	To increase acreage under irrigation	Construction of irrigation infrastructure	N/P	CIDP/MTEF	No. of irrigation structures constructed	10	60	70	80	County
Water services provision	To increase water coverage and reliability of water supplies	Rehabilitation and expansion of water supplies	N/P	CIDP/MTEF	No. of Water supplies rehabilitated	43	64.5	74.5	84.5	County
		Drilling and equipping / rehabilitation of boreholes	N/P	CIDP/MTEF	No. of boreholes drilled, equipped or rehabilitated	25	75	80	85	County
		Installation of roof catchment structures	N	CIDP/MTEF	No. of institutions with roof catchment structures installed	60	9	9	9	County/Donor funds
	To increase surface water storage	Construction of water pans	N	CIDP/MTEF	No. of water pans constructed	13	39	45	50	County/Donor funds
	Operation and maintenance	Repairs and replacement of existing water supplies	N	CIDP	No. of water supplies reinstated to functionality	10	10	10	10	County
Capacity building	Effective and efficient management of water supplies and Irrigation projects	Capacity building sessions	N	MTEF	No. of water service providers /CBOs/Self help groups capacity enhanced	20	2	2	2	County
Sewerage and Sanitation drainage structures	To improve sanitation and hygiene in major towns	Construction of sewer lines	P	CIDP/MTEF	No. of sewer lines constructed	2	20	20	20	County/ Donor funds



Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects-CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/17	Budget Estimates in Millions			Source of funds-County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
developed										
Investigation, planning and design	To produce quality and sustainable water and irrigation projects	Survey and designs for new schemes	N	CIDP/MTEF	No. of new projects surveyed and designed	20	10	10	10	

### Annex 13: Eldama Ravine Town

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	New or Phased	Source of Projects- CIDP/MTEF	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2016/ 17	Budget Estimates in Millions			Source of funds- County/Donors
							2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
Improved Town Infrastructure	Improve quality of life	Major Improvement Buildings (Offices, business Premises & Staff Houses)	Phased	Non CIDP	Meter square of Buildings refurbished Meters square of Gardens done	300msq	6	6	6	County
		Beautification & Cabro works	Phased	Non CIDP	Km of Walkways done	300msq	4.5	4.5	4.5	County/PPP
		Walkways & pedestrian Paths	Phased	Non CIDP	Meters of drainage system done/improved	2Km	7	7	7	County/PPP
		Extension of Drainage systems- Storm drainages	Phased	Non CIDP	No. of Km patched	1Km	5	5	5	County
		Road Re-carpeting & Spot patching	Phased	Non CIDP	No of Street lights	1Km	10	10	10	County
		Street lighting	Phased	Non CIDP	Msq of Buildings refurbished	20	6	6M	6	County/PPP
		Waste Disposal & Management	Promote safety and healthy Environment	Exhausters Truck	NEW	Non CIDP		1	10	0
Major Repairs of Garbage Tractors	Phased	Non CIDP			2	1.5	0	0	County	