

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

LAIKIPIA COUNTY

FIRST COUNTY DEVELOPMENT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2013-2017



COUNTY VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES

Vision Statement

A Peaceful and Prosperous Model County

Mission Statement

To facilitate equitable sustainable development through improved service delivery, technological adoption and advancement and effective resources management

Core Values

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACUs AIDS Control Units

ADB African Development Bank

ADB & GOK Africa Development Bank and Government of Kenya

AGMs Annual General Meetings

AIDS Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

ALLPRO Arid Lands Resource Project

ALRMP II Arid Lands Resource Management Project Phase II

AMREF African Medical and Research Foundation

ARV's Anti Retroviral Drugs
ASAL Arid and Semi Arid Land
ASTUs Anti Stock Theft Unit
AWF Africa Wildlife Forum
BOGs Board of Governors
CA-SARD II Conservation Agriculture

CBOs Community Based Organisations

CCF Christian Children Fund

CCR Centre for Conflict Resolution
CDF Constituency Development Fund
CDTF Community Development Trust Fund
CEC Constituency Election Coordinator
CFA Community Forest Association
CSOS Civil Society Organizations

CWSK Children Welfare Society of Kenya
DCT Diagonostic Counseling and Testing
ECDE Early Childhood Development Education

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EMCA Environment Management and Conservation Act

EMS Express Mail Service

ENNDA Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority

ESP Economic Stimulus Programme

FFS Farmer Field Services
FGM Female Genital Mutilation
GAM Global Acute Malnutrition

GHRIS Government Human Resource Information System

GIS Geographic Information System

GoK Government of Kenya

GOK/EU Government of Kenya/ European Union

HELB Higher Education Loans Board

HH Households

HIV Human Immuno Virus

ICT Information and Communication Technology

IEBC Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission

IMC International Medical Corps

KARI Kenya Agricultural Research Institute

KCB Kenya Commercial Bank
KCC Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KDHS Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KEMSA Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KERRA Kenya Rural Roads Authority

KFS Kenya Forest Service

KG Kilogrammes

KIM Kenya Institute of Management

KIRDI Kenya Institute of Research and Development Studies

KITI Kenya Industrial Training Institute

KM² Kilometers squared

KMTC Kenya Medical Training College
KNBS Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNEC Kenya National Examination Council
KNLS Kenya National Library Services

KSH Kenya Shillings

KWS Kenya Wildlife Service

LATF Local Authority Transfer Fund

LPG Liquefied Petroleum Gas

LSD Lump Skin Disease

MCM Management Committee Meetings
MDGS Millennium Development Goals

MFIs Micro Finance Institutions
DOE Department of Education

DGCSS Department of Gender, Children and Social Services

DKAL Department of Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands

DMS Ministry Department of Medical Services

DPAIS Department of Provincial Administration and Internal Security

DPHS Department f Public Health \$Sanitation

DPW Department of Public Works
DYA Department of Youth Affairs

KNBS Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MTEF Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MYWO Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization

NACC National AIDS Control Council

NALEP National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme

NASCOP National AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases Coordinating

Programme

NAWASCO Nanyuki Water and Sanitation Company NCPB National Cereals and Produce Board

NCPWD National Council for Persons With Disabilities NEMA National Environment Management Authority

NGO Non Governmental Organisation
NHIF National Hospital Insurance Fund

NIMES National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System

NWSB National Water Services Board
OVCs Orphans and Vulnerable Children

PFP Partners for Progress

PLWV Persons Living With Virus
PMO Product Marketing Organisation
PRA Participatory Rural Appraisal

SACCOs Savings and Credit Co-operatives Organisations

SAM Severe Acute Malnutrition

SCAN Social Consciousness on AIDS Network

SGMs Special General Meetings

SNV Netherlands Development Agency

SWOT Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

TOWA Total War against AIDS

TSC Teachers Service Commission
URTI Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
VCT Voluntary Counseling and Testing

VIP Ventilated Improved WFP World Food Programme

WRUA Water Resource User Association

WSTF Water Services Trust Fund

FOREWORD

Kenya has entered a new dispensation of devolved system of government. In this the county governments are mandated to conduct county planning and economic development for their jurisdictions. This is supposed to enhance development. The county will be seeking to move towards the achievement of Kenya Vision 2030. Towards this Laikipia County has structured its planning with a focus on foundations/enablers, economic sectors and social sectors. The vision of the county is *A Peaceful and Prosperous Model County*.

The people of Laikipia are keen to see what their government has planned to deliver. They desire an improved quality of life and are keen to participate in making the same better. It is the commitment of my Government to ensure that Laikipia County is the best place to live and conduct business in. Through the Laikipia County Intergrated Development Plan 2013-2017, we are committing to improve the provision of public goods and services. Specifically we are committing to improve governance and public administration, health, education, agriculture and livestock development, fisheries, water, tourism, industrialization, trade and enterprise development, and natural resource management. A focus area is how we apply our expansive natural resource including land, forests and water. The county is keen to explore the areas of its competitive and comparative advantage so as to build on the scales of development.

The plan is broad in scale and provides a greater way to look into the programmes of the county. While some of the programmes may appear too broad for the five years, the county is committed to engage among others, private actors and development partners to deliver the programmes. The county is building on a partnership framework that will also engage the various stakeholders in playing their effective role. The county is also establishing frameworks to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the LAPSSET flagship project. This is by establishing warehousing facailities and clearing and forwarding units. To achieve this plan the county will work to inculcate a culture of professionalism, people-centeredness, equity, accountability, efficiency, integrity and innovativeness.

Peace in the county will continue to be a critical foundation for development. This we will continue to work on and ensure that each area is well served. I call upon every person living and working in the county to adhere to all that we have planned here so as to ensure coordination, harmonization and unity of purpose in our county. My office will remain in the forefront of providing clear leadership for the county.

Signed

H.E. Joshua Irungu, Governor Laikipia County

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of this plan has taken the efforts of a number of people. The County Government led by the Governor HE Joshua Irungu, Deputy Governor Josphat Gitonga and the Speaker Hon. Patrick Mariru. The County Executive Committee members have played a leadership role in ensuring that this plan is finalized. The County Secretary was helpful by providing all the necessary logistical and support. The development planning officers have played a critical role by preparing the County development profile that has formed the basis of the CIDP 2013-2017.

I am particularly pleased with the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA Kenya) led by Abraham Rugo Muriu who have provided technical assistance for the process from start to end. The others are Chrispine Oduor, Veronica Nguti, Kiragu Wachira, Rose Wanjiru, Henry Kimani Mbuthia, and John Melita Ole Kamoiro. I thank the participants of the Laikipia County Devolution and Planning Conference on July 29-30, 2013 who reviewed the CIDP 2013-2017 framework. I appreciate the role played by the participants of the Laikipia County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017 Technical writing workshop on August 21st -23rd 2013, and in particular Charles Nderitu – County Development Officer. They worked tirelessly to ensure that we have this plan ready on time.

The process of developing this plan was made possible with the generous support of USAID.

Signed

Joel Wamichwe,

CEC Member for Finance, Planning and County Development.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Laikipia County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013-2017 is the first development blue print for the county. It establishes the path that the county will follow over the next five years. It is prepared in line with the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. It provides a detailed description of the development issues, the county's resource potential and offers a basis for resource allocation. This forms a platform on roles and responsibilities to the stakeholders and provides a baseline against which development milestones can be evaluated. In addition, the profile provides summarized information on the county as a tool for effective decision making, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Chapter one of the profile describes the geographical setting, natural resource, demographic features and human development indicators. The county consists mainly a range land plateau dominated by the Ewaso Nyiro North basin tributaries that flow from the south to the northern parts. Laikipia County borders 7 other counties and has a land area of 9,462 Km². The estimated population in 2012 was 427,173 persons. The under one years were 13,018 while the under five were 62,642 children. The youthful population recorded 114,657 persons while the labour force was 230,030 in 2012. The county comprise of five administrative sub counties, 15 divisions, 51 locations and 96 sub locations. In addition, it is divided into three constituencies and 15 wards. The basic socio-economic information on infrastructure, communication, nutrition, education, health, lands, water, forestry, employment, livestock, co-operatives, energy and tourism among other sectors is contained in the county fact sheet. Which is annexed to the profile?

Chapter two highlights a number of development challenges in the county that need a concerted and integrated delivery of inputs from various sectors. The main areas that require concerted efforts include insecurity, poor land use patterns, human wildlife conflict, squatters, unsustainable way of life such migrations in search for pastures, frequent droughts, youth unemployment and environmental degradation. Cross-cutting issues and their respective situational analysis requiring mainstreaming are also included and are: poverty, gender, environment, youth unemployment, and people with disabilities, Information Communication Technology (ICT), climate change, disaster risk reduction, poverty and HIV/AIDS. Development issues, causes, objectives and strategies are also discussed using a framework that cover the nine 9 Medium Term Expenditure Framework sectors namely: Agriculture and Rural Development, Energy Infrastructure and ICT, General Economic and Labour Affairs, Education, Health, Public Administration and Internal Relations, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Social protection and Recreation and Environmental Protection water and housing.

Chapter three covers an in depth analysis of sectors by their subsectors. The overall sector visions and missions are provided for each of the sectors. The county's response to the vision

and mission and the role of stakeholders for each sector are also provided. The chapter interrogates the issues, causes, objectives and programme interventions that could address the identified challenges. The sub sector priorities, proposed projects and programmes and strategies are discussed for individual sector. The chapter also provides information on the programmes and projects in each subsector detailing the ongoing projects, flagship projects, stalled, outstanding and those identified during public consultations. The project's name, location, objectives, activities and targets are clearly stated.

Chapter four provides the linkages of the CIDP and other significant plans such as Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans, and Millenium Development Goals (MDGs). This chapter provides how the CIDP will seek to implement the various commitments of the government.

Chapter five provides and overview of the County resource mobilization and allocation plans. It speacifically states the mechanisms in which internal and external resources will be raised. Management strategies including the financial and asset management are established in this section.

Chapter six provides the institutional, implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework. It provides the mechanisms through which monitoring and evaluation will take place. The report concludes with mechanisms of engaging the citizens in the county processes.

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

Detailed data is presented in the fact sheet which is given in Annex I.

1.1 Position and Size

Laikipia County is one of the 14 counties within the Rift Valley region and one of the 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya. It borders Samburu County to the North, Isiolo County to the North East, Meru County to the East, Nyeri County to the South East, Nyandarua County and Nakuru County to the South West and Baringo County to the West. It lies between latitudes 0° 18" and 0° 51" North and between longitude 36° 11" and 37° 24' East. It covers an area of 9,462 km² and is ranked as the 15th largest county in the country by land size.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The altitude of Laikipia County varies between 1,500 m above sea level at Ewaso Nyiro basin in the North to a maximum of 2,611 m above sea level around Marmanet forest. The other areas of high altitude include Mukogodo and Ol Daiga Forests in the eastern part of the county at 2,200 m above sea level. The county consists mainly of a plateau bordered by the Great Rift Valley to the West, the Aberdares to the South and Mt. Kenya massifs to the South East all of which have significant effects on the climatic conditions of the county. The level plateau and the entire county drainage is dominated by the Ewaso Nyiro North basin with its tributaries which have their sources in the slopes of the Aberdares and Mt. Kenya and flow from South to North. The tributaries include Nanyuki, Timau, Rongai, Burguret, Segera, Naromoru, Engare, Moyak, Ewaso Narok, Pesi and Ngobit Rivers. The flow of these rivers matches the county's topography

which slopes gently from the highlands in the South to the lowlands in the North. The rivers determine to a large extent the settlement patterns, as they are a source of water for human and livestock consumption as well as irrigation activities.

There are two major swamps in the county namely: Marura Swamp which runs along the Moyot valley in Ol Pajeta Ranch and the Ewaso Narok Swamp around Rumuruti Township. The swamps have some agricultural potential if properly protected and managed. However, they are currently under pressure due to encroachment for human settlement and agricultural production. The South-western part of the county has the highest potential for forestry and mixed farming due to its favorable climatic conditions. These conditions have resulted in some areas especially around Marmanet being the most densely populated. The eastern and northern parts of the county are suitable for grazing while the plateau lying in the central and the northern parts of the county is suitable for ranching.

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

The county is endowed with several natural resources. These include pasture rangeland, forest, wildlife, undulating landscapes and rivers among others. The high and medium potential land constitutes 20.5 per cent of the total county's land area while the remaining 79.5 per cent is low potential hence unsuitable for crop farming. The major soils in the county are mainly loam, sand and clay. Black cotton soil which has inherent fertility spreads in most parts of the plateaus. The dark reddish brown to red friable soils and rocky soils are mainly found on the hillsides. The limiting factors to agricultural production are the poor weather conditions characterized by frequent dry spells and poor rainfall distribution.

The county has gazetted forest area totalling to 580 Km² comprising of both the indigenous and plantation forests. The indigenous forests include Mukogodo and Rumuruti which are under threat from encroachment. The plantation forests include Marmanet and Shamaneik.

Laikipia County is richly endowed with wildlife, which is widely distributed in the semi arid areas extending to Samburu, Meru and Mt. Kenya wildlife corridors/ecosystems. Most of the wildlife is found in the large scale private ranches, which occupy over 50 per cent of the total area of the county. The rest is found in group ranches predominantly owned by the Maasai, in the gazetted forests of Mukogodo, Rumuruti and Marmanet and the other uninhabited tracts of land in the county. Though this is an important natural resource, it has been a source of conflict between the farming and pastoralist communities. Among the major wildlife species found in this county are the lion, leopard, elephant, buffalo and the rhinoceros though there are other smaller species also in abundance particularly the African wild dog and gazelles.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

The county experiences a relief type of rainfall due to its altitude and location. The annual average rainfall varies between 400mm and 750mm though higher annual rainfall totals are observed on the areas bordering the slopes of Mt. Kenya and the Aberdare Ranges. North Marmanet receives over 900mm of rainfall annually; while the drier parts of Mukogodo and Rumuruti receive slightly over 400mm annually. The plateau receives about 500mm of rain annually, while Mukogodo Forest receives an average rainfall of about 706mm annually. Table 1 shows that the rainfall drastically reduced in 2009 and 2011 in Dol Dol. It further shows that the northern parts of the county represented by Dol Dol receive lower rainfall compared to the southern parts such as Nyahururu.

Table 1: Mean Annual Rainfall in Millimetres 2008-2012

Station	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Dol dol	456.25	298.3	560.8	169	545
Rumuruti	741.4	535.1	1,069.1	1,342	822
Nyahururu	812.2	635.8	1,375.3	1,201.2	1,500
Nanyuki	726.7	292.1	1411.2	896.9	857.1

Source: Laikipia Meteorological Stations, 2012

The seasonal distribution of rainfall in the county is as a result of the influences of Northeast and South trade winds, the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone and the Western winds. The long rains occur from March to May while the short rains are in October and November. The parts neighbouring Aberdare Ranges and Mt. Kenya form an exception to this pattern as they receive conventional rainfall between June and August because of the influence of the trade winds. The annual mean temperature of the county ranges between 16° C and 26° C. This is as a result of relief and trade winds resulting to cooler conditions in eastern side which is near Mt. Kenya and hotter in the low-lying areas in the North. The western and southern parts of the county have cooler temperatures with the coolest month being April and the hottest month being February. The average duration of sunshine is between ten and twelve hours daily.

1.3 Administrative Units and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative subdivision

Laikipia County is one of the 47 counties in the country. It comprises of three administrative sub-counties namely Laikipia East, Laikipia North, and Laikipia West (the sub county units are geographically equivalent to the constituencies). The sub county headquarters are at Nanyuki,

Doldol, Rumuruti and Nyahururu respectively. The county is further sub-divided into 15 divisions, 51 locations and 96 sub-locations respectively as indicated in Table 1.

The Laikipia East subcounty lies to the east, Laikipia North to the North, Laikipia Central to the south east, Nyahururu to the south west and Laikipia West to the west of the county.

1.3.2 Political Units

The county has three sub county units namely Laikipia East Constituency, Laikipia West Constituency and Laikipia North constituency. The county has 15 electoral wards, 5 in Laikipia East, 6 in Laikipia West and 4 in Laikipia North constituencies.

Table 3: County Electoral Wards by Constituency

Name of Constituency	Name of Wards	Number of Wards
Laikipia North	Mukogodo East, Mukogodo West,	4
	Segera, Sosian	
Laikipia East	Ngobit, Tigithi, Thingithu, Nanyuki,	5
	Umande	
Laikipia West	Olmoran, Rumuruti	6
	Township, Mithiga,	
	Marmanet,Igwamiti, Salama	
Total		15

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2012

1.4 Demographic Features

1.4.1 Population size and composition

According to the 2009 KNBS Housing and Population Census, the total population for the county stood at 399,227 people of which 198,625 were males and 200,602 were females. This population is projected to be 427, 173 persons in 2012. It is also expected to rise to 457,514 and 479,072 in 2015 and 2017 respectively as shown in Table 3. The ratio of men to women stands at almost one to one. The proportion of women is higher than that of men in all the age cohorts except for those in the range of five to 19 years. It therefore means that the county will require to look into the special needs of women as they form the bigger proportion of the population.

Table 4: Population Projection by Age Cohorts

Age Cohort		2009 census	3	2012(Projections)			2	015(Projectio	ons)	2017(Projections)			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0-4	29,599	28,945	58,544	31,671	30,971	62,642	33,920	23,171	67,091	35,519	34,734	70,253	
5-9	29,068	28,220	57,288	31,103	30,195	61,298	33,312	32,340	65,652	34,882	33,864	68,746	
10-14	26,606	25,696	52,302	28,468	27,495	55,963	30,490	29,448	59,938	31,927	30,835	62,762	
15-19	20,576	19,321	39,897	22,016	20,673	42,689	23,580	22,142	45,722	24,691	23,185	47,876	
20-24	16,590	18,415	35,005	17,751	19,704	37,455	19,012	21,104	40,116	19,908	22,098	42,006	
25-29	15,269	16,985	32,254	16,338	18,174	34,512	17,498	19,465	36,963	18,323	20,382	38,705	
30-34	13,158	13,406	26,564	14,079	14,344	28,423	15,079	15,363	30,442	15,790	16,087	31,877	
35-39	11,013	11,375	22,388	11,784	12,171	23,955	12,621	13,036	25,657	13,216	13,650	26,866	
40-44	8,697	8,797	17,494	9,306	9,413	18,719	9,967	10,081	20,048	10,436	10,556	20,992	
45-49	7,637	7,776	15,413	8,172	8,320	16,492	8,752	8,911	17,663	9,164	9,331	18,495	
50-54	5,113	5,304	10,417	5,471	5,675	11,146	5,859	6,078	11,938	6,136	6,365	12,501	
55-59	4,002	4,172	8,174	4,282	4,464	8,746	4,586	4,781	9,367	4,802	5,006	9,808	
60-64	3,679	3,696	7,375	3,937	3,955	7,891	4,216	4,236	8,452	4,415	4,435	8,850	
65-69	2,503	2,662	5,165	2,678	2,849	5,527	2,868	3,051	5,919	3,004	3,194	6,198	
70-74	1,985	1,985	3,970	2,124	2,124	4,248	2,275	2,275	4,550	2,382	2,382	4,764	
75-79	1,196	1,226	2,422	1,280	1,312	2,592	1,371	1,405	2,776	1,435	1,471	2,906	
80+	1,934	2,621	4,555	2,069	2,804	4,874	2,216	3,004	5,220	2,321	3,145	5,466	
Total	198,625	200,602	399,227	212,529	214,644	427,173	227,624	229,890	457,514	238,350	240,722	479,072	

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics –Laikipia Statistics Office, 2012

The county has a large youthful population with over half of the county's population being below the age of 35 years. This trend is expected to continue up to the year 2017. This calls for special consideration in terms of provision of goods and services targeting these demographic structures during the 2013 to 2017 period and beyond.

Population Projection for Selected Age Groups

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

Table 4: Population Projections for Selected Groups 2009-2017

Age	2009 Census			2012(Projections)			2015(Pro	jections)		2017(Projections)		
Groups												
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	6,177	5,989	12,166	6,609	6,409	13,018	7,079	6,863	13,942	7,412	7,187	14,599
Under 5	29,599	28,945	58,544	31,671	30,971	62,642	33,920	33,171	67,091	35,519	34,734	70,253
Primary school age (6-13)	44,727	43,296	88,023	47,858	46,327	94,185	51,257	49,617	100,874	53,672	51,955	105,627
Secondary school							20,377	19,239				
14-17	17,781	16,788	34,569	19,026	17,963	36,989			39,616	21,337	20,146	41,483
Youth population)							60,091	62,710				
(15-29)	52,435	54,721	107,156	56,105	58,551	114,657			122,801	62,922	65,665	128,587
Reproductive age (15-49)		96,075	96,075		102,800	102,800	_	110,102	110,102	_	115,290	115,290
Labour force		, ,,,,,	, ,,,,,		,	,			,		,	,
(15-64)	105,734	109,247	214,981	113,135	116,894	230,030	121,171	125,197	246,368	126,881	131,096	257,977
Aged population 65+	7,618	8,494	16,112	8,151	9,089	17,240	8,730	9,734	18,464	9,142	10,193	19,335

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics – Laikipia Statistics Office, 2012

Primary School Age (6-13): The County had 88,023 persons (comprising of 44,727 males and 43,296 females) of primary school going age as at 2009 representing 22% of the total population. However, enrolment in the same year recorded 93%. The numbers are projected to increase to 94,185; 100,874 and 105,627 by 2012, 2015 and 2017 respectively. Expansion of learning infrastructure will be crucial for successful management of the steady increase in both the number of school going age children and the enrolment particularly under the guiding policy of Universal Primary Education.

Secondary School Age (14-17): The county had 34,569 persons (comprising of 17,781 males and 16,788 females) of secondary school going age in 2009 representing 9% of the total population. Enrolment rate in the same year was recorded at 34%. This population is projected to increase to 36,989; 39,616 and 41,483 in 2012, 2015 and 2017 respectively. Expansion of learning infrastructure will be crucial for successful management of the steady increase in both the number of secondary school going age persons and the enrolment particularly under the guiding policy of subsidised secondary education.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49): This is the child bearing age group which stood at 96,075 representing 24 per cent of the entire county population in 2009. The population is projected to increase to 102,800; 110,102 and 115,290 in 2012, 2015 and 2017 respectively. This population group is important in projecting the county's population growth and planning for reproductive health services.

Labour Force (15-64): The total number in this age category was 214,981 persons (comprising of 105,734 males and 109,247 females) representing 53.8 percent of the county population. The county labour force recorded 41,450 households being active economically in 2009. This

population is projected to increase to 230,030; 246,368 and 257,977 in 2012, 2015 and 2017 respectively. This calls for programmes that will create employment and other income generating opportunities for this ever increasing population to reduce levels of unemployment and its associated adverse effects in the county.

1. 4.2 Population density and distribution

Laikipia is a cosmopolitan county and largely rural in settlement. The settlement patterns in the county are uneven as they are influenced by the differences in land potential, livelihood zones, infrastructure development, land use system and availability of social amenities. Laikipia Central Sub-County has pockets of both high and low densities dictated by the differences in land potential. Laikipia North constituency is arid and semi arid in nature and therefore the least populated arising from the limited economic activities such as livestock rearing and sand harvesting. The pockets of high population density include Nanyuki and Nyahururu towns which are the commercial, administrative and transportation hubs of the county.

Table 5 provides a summary of the projected population density by constituency to the year 2017.

Table 5: County Population Density by Constituency 2009-2017

		2009		2012 Pro	ojections	2015 Pro	jections	2017 Projections	
Constituency	Area (km²)	Population	Density (persons/ Km²)	Population	Density (persons/ Km²)	Population	Density (Persons/ Km²)	Population	Density (Persons /Km²)
Laikipia East	1,448.2	118,222	82	126,498	87	135,424	94	141,805	98
Laikipia West	2,579.5	208,725	81	223,335	87	239,280	93	250,555	97
Laikipia North	5,434.3	72,280	13	77,340	14	82,810	15	86,712	16
Total	9,462	399,227	42	427,173	45	457,514	48	479,072	51

Source: County Statistics Office, Nanyuki, 2012

The average population density in 2009 stood at 42 persons per square kilometre. This is projected to increase to 51 persons per km² by the year 2017 as a result of in-migration and natural population growth. Laikipia West constituency enjoys the lion's share of the population comprising of 52.3 per cent of the total population. Laikipia East and Laikipia West constituencies are the most densely populated of the three constituencies with population densities of 82 and 81 persons per Km² in 2009 and projected at 98 and 97 persons per Km² in 2017 respectively. Laikipia North is sparsely populated with a density of 13 persons per Km² in 2009 and projected at 16 persons per km² in 2017.

Urban Population

There are four major urban centers in the county namely: Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Rumuruti and Kinamba. The growth and expansion of Nyahururu and Nanyuki is attributed to their long time role as the administrative headquarters for the former Laikipia and Nyandarua districts (in the neighbouring Nyandarua County). They are also major transport hubs for major routes namely: Nairobi-Isiolo-Marsabit, Nairobi-Meru, Nairobi-Mararal and Nakuru-Nyeri. They have the most vibrant commercial activities and formal employment opportunities hence high population density. The population within the four towns is expected to grow from 135, 979 in 2009 to 145,498 and 163,175 persons in 2012 and 2017 respectively. Other centers in the county that continue expanding include Sipili, Ol-jabet (Marmanet), Wiyumiririe, Lamuria, Dol Dol, and Ol-Moran.

Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Centers

Urban Centres	rban Centres 2009 Census		2012(Pr	2012(Projections)			2015(Projections)			2017(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nyahururu	25,183	26,251	51,434	26,946	28,089	55,035	28,860	30,083	58,943	30,220	31,501	61,721
Nanyuki	25,046	24,187	49,233	26,799	25,880	52,679	28,703	27,718	56,421	30,055	29,024	59,080
Rumuruti	15,956	17,037	32,993	17,073	18,230	35,303	18,286	19,524	37,810	19,147	20,444	39,592
Kinamba	1,142	1,177	2,319	1,222	1,259	2,481	1,309	1,349	2,658	1,370	1,412	2,783
Total	67,327	68,652	135,979	72,040	73,458	145,498	77,157	78,675	155,832	80,792	82,382	163,175

Source: Laikipia Statistics Officer, 2012

Nyahururu town had the highest population of 51,434, followed by Nanyuki, Rumuruti and Kinamba with population of 49,233, 32,993 and 2,319 persons respectively in 2009. This is expected to grow to 61,721, persons for Nyahururu while that of Nanyuki, Rumuruti and Kinamba is projected to grow to 59,080, 39,592 and 2,783 persons respectively by 2017.

1.5 Human Development Indicators

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

Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI measures human development based on the basic factors of a long and healthy life, the acquisition of knowledge, and a reasonable standard of living. These factors are measured using the following indicators: Life expectancy at birth; Adult literacy rate and the combined

enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary levels; GDP per capita measured in purchasing power parity (PPP) US dollars. The county has an overall Human Development Index of 0.4118 compared to the national level of 0.5608.

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 the GDI is a very basic measure of how gender inequalities in knowledge acquisition, longevity and health, and standard of living affect human development.

The Gender Empowerment Measure (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.

Human Poverty Index (HPI)

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

1.6 Infrastructure and Access

1.6.1 Road and Transport Network

The total classified road network is 1,038.1 Km of which over 80 percent are feeder roads. The bitumen surface in the county stand at 139.3 kilometers, covering mainly the Nyeri-Nanyuki, Nyeri-Nyahururu, and Nyahururu-Kinamba-Rumuruti roads. The gravel surface stand at 296.9 Km and the earth surface at 601.9 Km. Whereas the main urban centres are relatively well served by road communication network; the rural areas have low access hence movements to the major urban centres is hindered.

The railway network in the county covers 23 kilometers serving Nanyuki Town and a small stretch of about 2 Kilometers in Nyahururu Town. There are 5 airstrips across the county majority of which are managed by the private ranching community.

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunication

The County is currently being served by four main post offices located at Dol Dol, Rumuruti, Nanyuki and Nyahururu and one substation at Kinamba. Mobile telephone network coverage is estimated at 70 per cent. Less than 1 percent of the households have fixed telephone landlines. The courier services are mainly provided by G4S, EMS, Securicor and Wells Fargo. There are 20 operational cybercafés across the county and all are based in the urban centres, thus further widening the digital divide between urban and rural Kenya.

Based on the 2009 population and housing census, radio ownership is estimated at over 80 per cent in Laikipia East and West and 46 percent in Laikipia North of the total number of households. TV ownership is 45 per cent in East, 28 per cent in West and 6.5 per cent in North.

1.6.3 Financial Institutions

Laikipia is served by 10 banks, 10 microfinance institutions and 6 insurance companies operating from Nanyuki and Nyahururu townships. These include Equity, KCB, Standard Chartered, K-Rep, Fina, Bank of Africa and Barclays, CFC, Family Bank and Co-operative Bank. There are also two village banks. Equity, KCB and Co-operative banks have also established agency banking within the major urban centres. The major mobile phone companies are offering mobile banking services right up to the village market centres within the county.

1.6.4 Education Institutions

There are 518 ECDE centres, 340 primary schools of which 265 are public across the county. There are also 96 secondary schools of which 70 are public. The average distance to the nearest primary school stands at 1.1 to 4.9 kilometers.

In 2012, there were 5 operational youth polytechnics in the county (Nanyuki, Wiyumiririe, Nyahururu, Marmanet and Salama). The county hosts one University College namely Laikipia University College. There are 3 University campuses namely Laikipia University College Town Campus in Nyahururu, Kenya Methodist University in Nanyuki and Karatina University Campus in Nanyuki. The middle level colleges include Kenya Institute of Management, St Anne Catholic College, Nanyuki Institute of Communication, Accountancy and Technology (NICAT) and Nanyuki Commercial College.

1.6.5 Energy Access

The national power grid serves 22 centres and is yet to reach 33 centres. The households using electricity for lighting constitute 18 per cent of the total households. The Umeme Pamoja initiative has helped upscale access for the rural households. There are 39 health facilities and 50 secondary schools connected to electricity. Being a semi-arid county, reliable sunshine throughout the year provides unexploited natural resource for solar energy. The county has several institutions supported by the photovoltaic programme. Commercial wind electricity may also be generated with proper assessment along the escarpments towards the Rift Valley floor. Opportunities in production of *Jetropha carcus, croton megalocarpus* (Mukinduri), castor oil and sweet sorghum already exist for production of bio-fuel in the county.

1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres

Most trading activities in Laikipia County are concentrated in urban centres namely Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Rumuruti, Kinamba Wiyumiririe, Lamuria, Dol dol, Sipili, Marmanet and Olmoran. Industrial processing is minimal with Nanyuki and Nyahururu milk plants being the two major firms. This is attributed to poor supportive infrastructure such as electricity, sewerage and water in other urban centres.

1.6.7 Housing

Most of the population is sheltered in semi-permanent structures that consist of timber walls, earthen floors and corrugated iron-sheets roofs. Over 80 per cent of the shelters have corrugated iron sheets for roofs. Similarly, the largest percentage of walling material is wood recording 46 per cent of total households. Majority of the households have earthen floors as represented by the 65.6 per cent of the total households.

1.7 Land and Land Use

Of the total land mass, arable land constitutes of 1,984 square kilometers. Non arable land constitutes of 7,456 square kilometers. The urban area constitutes 243.3 square kilometers. Gazetted forest land stands at 580 square kilometres. There are 6 distinct land use patterns heavily influenced by the climatic conditions and the ecological zones. These include among others; pastoralism, mixed farming, ranching, agro pastoral, marginal mixed farming and formal employment/trade/business.

1.7.1 Mean land holding size

The average farm size for small scale holders is 2 acres while for large scale holders is 20 acres. The ranching community holds an average of 10,000 acres. Average land holding in the group ranches per household is 23 acres.

1.7.2 Percentage of land with title deeds

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

1.7.3 Incidence of landlessness

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

1.8 Community Organizations/ Non State Actors

1.8.1 Co-operative Societies

Co-operative societies in Laikipia County engage in various economic activities such as dairy, cereals, savings and credit, and housing. In 2012, there were a total of 148 registered co-operatives societies of which 59 were active and 89 were dormant. The total membership of both the dormant and the active societies was 19,185 comprising of 12,184 males and 7,001 females. The share capital in all societies was Ksh.60, 210,039 and a turnover of Ksh 139,120,608.

1.8.2 Non Governmental Organizations

There are nine dominant non-governmental organizations that are operating in the county. These are Mpala Health Trust, Caritas Nyeri, World Vision, SNV, International Medical Corps, St. Martin, Center for Conflict Resolution (CCR), Red Cross and AMREF. Their main areas of focus include promoting cohesiveness, fighting HIV and AIDS, nutritional support, capacity building, and infrastructural support in water, education and health among other activities.

1.8.3 Self Help Groups, Women and Youth Groups

There are 35 and 64 active youth groups and women groups respectively. There are also 31 active community based groups. The self help groups are engaged in activities of diverse interests such as welfare, farming, networking, revolving funds and environmental conservation among others.

1.9 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

1.9.1 Main crops produced

The main crops grown include wheat, maize, beans, potatoes and vegetables. Maize takes about 51per cent of the total planted area. Crop farming is mainly undertaken in the south western parts of the county due to favourable weather conditions. Efforts are now been put in place to promote the resistant crops such as millet, sorghum, sunflower and black beans (dolichos). There is an emerging trend of increased horticulture production both at large-scale and small-scale levels. This constitutes production of cut flowers, tomatoes, French beans, Aloe, chillies and water melons. There are also pockets of pineapple farms, orange trees and coffee bushes.

1.9.2 Acreage under food crops and cash crops

The agricultural potential in the county is quite prospective as characterized by highly potential farming lands particularly in the South Western parts of the county. Over 20 per cent of the county's total land is arable. The total area under crops is about 1,984 Km² of which 80 per cent is under food crops. Over 60 per cent of households derive their livelihood from agricultural activities.

1.9.3 Average farm sizes

Majority of the farming households are small scale holders whose average farm land size is 2 acres mainly for food production. The farm size for large scale holder on average is 20 acres mainly for wheat and maize production.

1.9.4 Main storage facilities

Granaries are a common storage facility at household levels. The government through the National Cereals and Produce Board has established stores at Dol Dol, Nyahururu and Nanyuki. At institutional levels, food stores are common particularly in schools on the school feeding programmes.

1.9.5 Main livestock bred

Livestock production is dominant in the Northern parts of the county. According to the 2009 population and housing census report on livestock, there were 189,685 heads of cattle in the county and 623,648 sheep and goats. Others include poultry, camels, donkeys, rabbits and bees. Livestock infrastructure is supported by 50 holding grounds, stock routes and out spans, two public and three private abattoirs, fiveauction yards and 33 slaughter slabs. The main livestock products include beef, mutton, milk, eggs, and pork among others.

1.9.6 Number of ranches

Laikipia is dominantly a pasture land with 43 ranches registered by 2012. These ranches occupy over 50 per cent of the total land area in the county. There are 30 ranches owned by companies and individuals and 13 owned by the community as group ranches. The private ranches practice wildlife conservancy and beef cattle rearing. The average size of the ranches is 10,000 acres. The group ranches are mainly in the northern part occupying about 72,544 hectares.

1.9.7 Fish Farming

Fishing farming is becoming a major economic activity and is commonly being practiced in high potential natural dams and artificial ponds. In 2012, the county had 471 fish ponds and 4 natural fish dams, 3 fingerling multiplication farms of which majority were initiated under the ESP in 2009. The main species produced are Catfish, Common carp and Tilapia.

1.10 Forestry and Agro forestry

1.10.1 Main forest types and sizes of forests

There are six gazetted and one non gazetted forests in Laikipia covering a total area of 580 square kilometers. Mukogodo is one of natural forests within the county. Artificial forests include Lariak, Marmanet, Ng'arua, Rumuruti and Shamaneik. Part of the forests especially in Ng'arua and Rumuruti have been excised for agricultural and settlement purposes. Recovery of

farmland has been successful through farm forestry. However, deforestation, forest fires and grazing have contributed to gradual depletion of the forest cover over the years.

1.10.2 Main forest products

The main forest products are timber, poles, wood fuel and pastures. Forests have also contributed significantly in provision of natural herbs, setting of bee hives, research ground on flora and wildlife habitat especially for birds and elephants.

1.10.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

(a) Income generating activities including farm forests

Farm woodlots are a common feature in the southern parts of the county. In Mukogodo, eco tourism is a dominant activity through conservation of natural forests particularly at Ilngewsi. Bee keeping is practiced in Mukogodo and Rumuruti forests as well as by individual farmers. The farmers also use the woodlots for timber and poles production.

(b) Protection of water catchment areas

The dominant sources of water in the county originate from Mt. Kenya slopes in the neighbouring Nyeri and Aberdare's Ranges in the neighbouring Nyandarua. The two catchment areas have faced encroachments and initiatives have been in place to restore them. These initiatives include the marking of riparian areas, planting of trees along the river banks especially the indigenous species and sensitising the community on conservation. These efforts have been spearheaded by the departments of forestry, agriculture, water and environment. These are however long term measures whose impacts are yet to be fully realized.

(c) Prevention of soil erosion

Degraded vegetation cover contributes highly to the soil erosion levels in most parts of the county. Overstocking and cutting down of trees for charcoal burning has contributed significantly to the loss of vegetation. Wind and water are major factors contributing to erosion during dry and wet seasons respectively. Agricultural field extension officers together with other collaborators have provided leadership in creating awareness through demonstrations towards reduced levels of soil erosion. These efforts have resulted to continued farm production. However, there are major gaps for similar efforts amongst the pastoralists communities.

d) Provision of wood fuel and generation of energy for industries

Use of wood fuel constitutes the greatest percentage on source of energy in the rural areas. Wood is collected from farm woodlots, natural bushes and forests. Control of access to forest products is monitored by the Kenya Forest Service assisted by the environmental committees. The major challenge remains burning of charcoal for commercial purposes.

e) Improvement of soil fertility by growing fertilizer trees

A number of plant species and fodder crops are used to enhance soil fertility amongst the farming communities. These include sesbania, caliandra and leuceana. These species are ideal because of the adverse climatic conditions prevailing in the county. They grow faster, are plorific and they can be able to withstand the harsh conditions. There is need to promote the growing of these trees across the county especially in the drier areas.

f) Growing of fruit trees for improved nutrition both for domestic use and surplus for markets

Orange trees and sun flowers are common in Kinamba, Muhotetu and Sipili. Tree tomatoes, banana trees and passion fruits have also been embraced by farmers in the western part of the county.

g) Provision of carbon sinks e.g. Carbon Trading

The important role that trees play in purification of air continues to be enhanced through establishment of woodlots and reafforestation programmes within the main forests.

h) Beautification activities in towns, highways, schools, homes and other public places

Initiatives at institutional levels have been adopted towards beautification. Nanyuki and Nyahururu towns and Laikipia University College are amongst the largest organizations whose efforts have been visible around their rest park premises. Major hotels and lodges have also had continued efforts in undertaking beautification programmes.

(i) Animal feeds production ventures

Production of hay is a suitable activity in pasture lands in large farms and ranches. There are only few producers of hay in the county whose total production cannot meet the local demand particularly during the dry periods. There are deliberate efforts by individual farmers to establish hay in their farms on smaller scale to bridge the gap.

(j) Growing and processing for medicinal purposes/ Value plants and products

Aloe and African wild potato are grown in small portions and have not been commercially exploited for final products. Nevertheless, initiatives by self help groups are in place towards exploitation of aloe.

1.11 Environment and Climate Change

1.11.1 Major contributors to environmental degradation in the county

Population pressure on limited land resources and the growth of towns like Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Rumuruti, Wiyumiririe and other shopping centres have strained the provision of social amenities. The establishment of informal settlements around Nyahururu and Nanyuki towns especially Maina villages, Manguu, Likii have resulted to high levels of pollution, poor sanitation and disposal of waste. In addition, farming in riparian areas, sand harvesting and other quarrying activities in Kimugandura in Laikipia East, Matanya area in Laikipia central and Kimanju in Laikipia North have exacerbated the process of land degradation resulting to high instances of poverty within the county. Other factors contributing to environmental degradation include; overgrazing, cutting down of trees for charcoal burning and farming along the river banks.

1.11.2 Effects of environmental degradation

Environmental degradation has contributed to reduced productivity of land, quality and quantity of water sources, high levels of pollution for both air and water masses, constraining existing effluent and solid waste disposal facilities especially in the urban areas. Increased farming activities in forests is also a threat to the county's rich biodiversity.

1.11.3 Climate change and its effects in the county

The Climatic condition in a given area has a direct bearing on the level of the county's economic development and way of life. Being an agricultural rural based economy, the county's economic life is determined by the amount and distribution of annual rainfall and temperature variations from time to time. While the county and the nation at large have contributed little if any to climate change, its impacts have been devastating to the county. The effect of climate change sometimes manifests itself in increased intensity and frequency of erratic weather patterns like floods and droughts.

The resultant impacts of the erratic weather patterns in the county include; decreased volume of surface and ground water resources, reduced land productivity leading to loss of pasture and famine especially in areas within the vicinity of Daiga, Matanya, Ol Moran, Kimanju, Pesi, Kirimon and Dol dol; increased conflicts (Human/wildlife, Human/human) arising from the competition of the inadequate resources like water and foliage leading to insecurity and loss of life and livelihoods; the loss of forest cover; significantly compounding the issue of frequent

fluctuations in temperature, wind speeds, increase humidity and reduce surface run offs and the loss of employment opportunities in tourism, agriculture, fishing and livestock sectors.

1.11.4 Climatic change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies

There are various measures being put in place to address the effects of climatic change in the county. These measures include: promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy resources which is manifested in the promotion of biogas, solar energy and wind energy, tree planting to enhance forest cover and increase carbon sink; promotion of integrated watershed planning and management for sustainable utilization of the water resources, introduction of drought resistant crops and diversification of crops varieties to mitigate against the shifting rainfall patterns, development of early warning signals within the systems using scientific and indigenous knowledge and the enhancement of effective communication of government policies to reduce the information gap between the locals and policy makers.

1. 12. Mining

1.12.1 Ongoing activities

The common mining activity in the county consists of red sand harvesting along river beds in Laikipia North. Excavation of gravel and murram for road construction is also ongoing. Crushing of ballast is also an important activity within the county. This forms an economic livelihood for about 1,400 persons.

1.12.2 Mining potentials

There lays great potential of ballast and sand harvesting for construction industry and use of concrete blocks. Fully functional crushing plants are key future investment opportunities for the locals. This requires a proper guidance by the National Environment Management Authority. There is need to explore on other potential minerals in the county.

1.13. Tourism

1.13.1 Main tourist attractions

The major tourist attractions are the wildlife, the unique Maasai cultural practices and the Thomson Falls. The proximity to Mt. Kenya, Meru, Aberdares and Samburu game parks have greatly boosted tourism within the county through provision of hospitality services to the tourists.

1.13.2 Main wildlife

Laikipia County has the greatest number of wildlife outside of the gazetted protected areas in the country. The wildlife is mainly found in the private ranches but they are also found in the group

ranches of Laikipia North, Mukogodo forest and small scale holdings in Laikipia West. The most abundant species are the elephants. Other predominant species include Burchelles zebras, Thomson Gazelles, Impalas, Buffaloes, Lions, Elands and Grevy Zebras. The importance of wildlife is manifested by existence of a strong ranching organization called the Laikipia Wildlife Forum.

1.13.3 Tourist hotels

Most of the tourists are hosted in conservancy lodges. The county has four international standard classified hotels i.e. Sweet Waters Tented Camp at Ol Pejeta, Sportsman Arms Hotel at Nanyuki, Thompson Falls Lodge at Nyahururu and Illingwesi Lodge at Illingwesi Community Ranch with a total bed capacity of 306.

1.14 Industry

Industrial processing is minimal with Nanyuki and Nyahururu milk plants being the only two major firms. Other small firms in the two towns include two bakeries, two millings plants, one milk cooling plant. The industrial activities are concentrated only in Nanyuki and Nyahururu. This is attributed to the presence of the supportive infrastructure like electricity, water and all weather roads which are missing in other urban centres.

There are seven jua kali associations with 255 artisans who are involved in welding, fabrication, carpentry among other activities. There are various industrial potentials that have been identified and need to be exploited. First, up scaling the production, processing and value addition of agricultural products mainly maize, wheat, beans, pineapples, sunflowers, French beans and citrus fruits among others. Secondly, increase production, processing and value addition of livestock products mainly milk, hides, skins and meat. Thirdly, production, processing and marketing of medicinal plants such as aloe and African wild potato. Lastly, bee honey and wax production and processing within Rumuruti, Lariak, Marmanet, Mukogodo forests and fish farming in existing dams/pans/ponds.

1.15 Employment and other sources of income

1.15.1 Wage earners

In 2012, there was a total population of 297,118 persons in wage employment comprising of 147,824 males and 149,294 females. The agriculture sub sector took the bulk of the wage earners at almost 50 per cent with trading, tourism and transport employing 12.7%, 10.3per cent and 5per cent respectively.

1.15.2 Self employed

Most of the labour force under this category runs small business in both the formal and informal sector. However, the majority in this category are engaged in the agricultural sector as pastoralists and crop farmers.

1.15.3 Labour force

According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, the total number of people in the age of 15-64 years was 214,981 persons comprising of 105,734 males and 109,247 females representing 53.8 per cent of the county's population. The county labour force represented 41,450 households which were economically active in the same year. The labour force is projected to stand at 230,030 in 2012 comprising of 113,135 males and 116,894 females respectively.

1.15.4 Unemployment levels

The youth forms the bulk of the unemployed labour force. This is attributed to low industrial base, inadequate skills and poor attitudes towards self employment. The percentage of the population seeking employment was 7.8, 13.2 and 7 in Laikipia East, Laikipia North and Laikipia West sub counties respectively in 2009.

1.16 Water and Sanitation

1.16.1 Water resources and quality

Laikipia is drained by the Ewaso Nyiro River and its tributaries which originates from Mt. Kenya and the Aberdares. The 6 main tributaries of Ewaso Nyiro are Ngare Naro, Pesi, Suguroi, Mutara, Nanyuki, and Burguret rivers. There were 30per cent households with access to piped water in 2009 with the rest of the population accessing water from permanent rivers, wells, springs and roof catchment. Boreholes, pans and dams are also a common feature in the county for domestic and irrigation purposes. Rock catchment in the northern Laikipia is yet to be fully exploited.

1.16.2 Water supply schemes

The urban centres have adequate supply of water under the management of Water Services and Sanitation Companies in Nanyuki, Rumuruti, Wiyumiririe and Nyahururu. There are 10 irrigation schemes in the southern and western parts established through government and donor support. The overall supply of water is coordinated by the Northern Water Services Board which has also supported some of the community projects with pipes and masonry tanks.

1.16.3 Water sources

The distribution of water sources is uneven across the county with the northern parts experiencing serious water shortages. There are 41per cent households accessing water from within their dwelling while 12.9 per cent of the households take an average of 1-4 minutes to reach the nearest water point. Similarly 20.3 per cent of households take an average of 5-14 minutes and 11.4 per cent of the households take an average of 15-29 minutes. The remaining 4.6per cent of the households takes over an hour to reach the nearest water point.

1.16.4 Sanitation

There are 78,390 households with latrines in the county. The distribution of main toilet facility reflects that 11.8 per cent use flash toilets, 3.7 per cent use pit VIP latrines, 72.8per cent use ordinary pit latrines, 0.7 per cent use buckets whereas 11 per cent use other methods of disposal such as natural bushes. On garbage disposal, 61per cent of the households in the county have their garbage collected by the local authorities, 15 per cent use garbage pits whereas 10 per cent use public garbage heaps. Only one percent of the households use neighbourhood community groups.

1.17 Health Access and Nutrition

1.17.1 Health access

The health infrastructure consists of four sub county hospitals at Dol dol, Rumuruti, Nanyuki and Nyahururu. The county has eight public health centres and 34 public dispensaries. In addition, there are three private hospitals, one nursing home; one private health centre, six private dispensaries and 33 private clinics. Most of the public facilities have been established with the support of the devolved funds particularly CDF. The average distance to health facilities is six Km. There are about 10 per cent of the households lying in the range of zero to one kilometer from the nearest health facility while 40 per cent lie within the range of 1.1 to 4.9 Km. The remaining 50 per cent of households are found over five kilometers to the nearest health facility. The doctor-population ratio stands at 1:12,500 while the nurse-population ratio is 1:1,000

1.17.2 Morbidity

The five most prevalence diseases in the county include pneumonia, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), typhoid, HIV and AIDS and diarrhoea. The HIV prevalence rate stands at 6.1 per cent.

1.17.3 Nutritional status

The total population of the children under five years old was estimated at 62,642 in 2012. According to the Nutritional Survey conducted in the county by the Ministry of Health and International Medical Corps in 2012, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate was 10 per cent

while the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate was 1.8per cent. The overall prevalence of GAM denotes serious malnutrition that is below the emergency threshold according to the WHO benchmarks. The Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) findings showed that 19.4 per cent of the under 5's are at the risk of malnutrition. The prevalence of underweight was 21.3per cent with 4.5 per cent being severely underweight.

1.17.4 Immunization coverage

The total population of under five's was estimated at 62,642 in 2012. Immunization rate for this population stood at 80 per cent. The mass campaigns against polio and measles recorded 98.6 per cent coverage. The macronutrient supplementation of Vitamin A stood at 55.5 per cent while only 35.5 per cent of the children received de-wormers.

1.17.5 Access to family planning services

The contraceptives acceptance and fertility rates stand at 80 per cent and 4.7 children respectively. Despite the high acceptance rate, just over one third of the married women use modern methods of family planning. The most popular methods are the pill and sterilization.

1.18. Education and Literacy

1.18.1 Pre-school education

In 2012, the county had 518 ECD centers with a total enrolment of 23,160 pupils. The number of ECD teachers is 881 with a teacher pupil ratio of 1:26. The gross enrolment rate stands at 59 per cent with a completion rate of 95 per cent.

1.18.2 Primary school education

There are 340 primary schools with a total enrolment of 89,018 pupils. The number of primary school teachers is 2,303 giving a teacher pupil ratio of 1:38. The gross enrolment rate is 94.5 per cent and a net enrolment of 69 per cent. The completion rate is 92 per cent. Primary education is readily accessible as reflected by the fact that 90 per cent of the population is located between 0 and 4.9 kilometres from the nearest primary school with only 10 per cent located over five Kilometres.

1.18.3 Literacy

The population of 15 years and above consists of 86.1 per cent persons who can read and write. The percentage of population above three years who are at school stands at 36.5% while those who have left school stand at 25.2 per cent Only 10.7 per cent of the population above three years have never attended school.

1.18.4 Secondary Education

In 2012, there were 96 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 22,939 students. The number of teachers is 857 giving a teacher student ratio of 1:27. The gross enrolment rate, retention rate and the completion rate stand at 62 per cent 80 per cent and 79 per cent respectively. Secondary education is not readily accessible as reflected by the fact that 60 per cent of the population is located between 1.1 and 4.9 kilometers while 35 per cent is located over five kilometers from the nearest secondary school. Only five per cent of the population lies between zero and one kilometers.

1.18.5 Tertiary education

The county has limited facilities for tertiary education. There are only five polytechnics, one University College, three campuses and a host of other middle level colleges. According to the 2009 KNBS Housing and Population Census only 3.4 per cent of the county's population had attained tertiary level education. There is room for the expansion of these institutions to accommodate the growing number of secondary school leavers. In addition, there will be need to introduce relevant courses for the county to benefit.

CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

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

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

Environmental scan was done using PESTEL and SWOT analysis. PESTEL covered the *political, economic, social, technological, ecological and legal* opportunities and threats. For SWOT, challenges were identified and the analysis of how they can be addressed based on the strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats around the issues were further analyzed.

2.1.1 PESTEL ANALYSIS

Political analysis highlighted the fact that the devolution process has opened up opportunities for greater involvement of the public and all stakeholders in the development process of the Laikipia County. This will ensure that many development challenges that were relegated by the national government, yet have huge potential of unlocking opportunities were brought to the fore especially during the electoral period and subsequent public consultations during the budgeting and planning processes.

The threats associated with the current political happenings rate largely to the slow restructuring, appreciation and understanding of the devolution systems and structures. This has led to poor implementation as some of the officers have a "wait and see" attitude. There is need to urgently harmonize the past structures and systems and to ensure that they are aligned to the new constitution.

Economically the opportunity to tap into the great natural resources and to considerably multiply the incomes raised through tourism due to the county's unique flora and fauna have been acknowledged. The county is the home of the second highest mountain in Africa, has public and private wildlife conservancies and parks, amongst others. The county has a lot of undeveloped

land which can easily be leased to private investors and is a key factor of production that is still largely untapped. The potential to attract foreign direct investment into the county is very high.

The economic threats include the fact that spatial plans and valuation roll that would ensure that the vast land is well utilized for economic growth have not been done. Poor land use is leading to inefficiencies and also in the unattractiveness to investors.

Socially the County is cosmopolitan and open. This has proved attractive as all communities feel welcome and that they belong both in the rural and in the urban areas.

The social threats are related to inadequate social amenities to tap into the high youth population. This has led to many youths getting into substance abuse and crime. The lack of polytechnics and technical schools has also contributed to the low absorption of the school graduates into gainful employment and this has contributed to the rise in crime and substance abuse.

Technological advancement is a great opportunity especially in agriculture, livestock and fisheries. Industrialization would enable the County to engage in value addition of the primary produce especially in agriculture and livestock. The opportunity created by information, communication technology especially through mobile telephony is also important area that could be explored especially through the public-private partnerships.

On **legal aspects**, the devolution process has led to a huge policy and legislative lacuna. The county needs to urgently engage in drafting policies and laws that will guide the operations at the county level.

2.2.2 Major Development Challenges

The major development challenges in the county include insecurity, poor land use systems, human and wildlife conflict, pastoralism, squatters, drought, high dependency ratio, unfavouarable cultural practices and unfavourable environmental conditions as detailed below.

a) Insecurity

Insecurity has been a major concern for Laikipia residents for a long time. The county is prone to banditry and cattle rustling, from the neighbouring counties namely Isiolo, Samburu and Baringo as they cross into the county in search of pastures during the dry spells. This has been a major cause of inter-ethnic tensions resulting in frequent tribal clashes which eventually lead to displacements, loss of life and property. To address the insecurity problems, various peace initiatives including but not limited to formation of peace committees at all administrative levels, peace caravans, inter-cultural events and sports have been undertaken albeit with limited success.

b) Poor Land use systems

The absence of legislation on the minimum acreage for subdivision of land has resulted to creation of uneconomical land parcels. This has been exhibited by the land buying companies subdividing range land into units of 2 to5 acres whereas the land carrying capacity is 4 acres for a livestock unit.

c) Human/Wildlife Conflict

Wildlife in the unprotected areas is a major impediment to the farming communities. The wildlife menace is manifested through crop damage, death of livestock, loss of human lives and inflicting of physical injuries. As a result, many families have been impoverished. Efforts to reduce conflicts through electric fencing, translocation of elephants and transfer of tourism proceeds to community projects have yielded minimum results. These mechanisms need to be enhanced through collaborative efforts amongst the communities, private investors and the government.

d) Unsustainable way of life

Laikipia residents are either nomadic or sedentary livestock keepers. However, due to increased human and livestock populations pastoralism is no longer sustainable. The pastoralists have to move from time to time in search of pastures and at times leaving behind women and children. This situation makes it difficult even for the government and development agencies to provide basic services to the pastoral communities. The situation is worsened by high levels of poverty, drought, diseases, inadequate pastures, poor management of the group ranches, high illiteracy levels that encourages "Moranism" and inability to exploit the available natural resources such as land for their benefit.

e) Squatters

Laikipia has witnessed the emergence of squatters and new settlement schemes such as Solio with the former hindering the realization of the improved lives for all. There are about 4,712 squatters in the county distributed in the areas of Kwa Mbuzi, Kahurura, Kandutura and Ontilili villages. The squatters problem has aggravated the need for food relief in an already food deficient county. The willingness of the government to avail land for resettling the landless has been hampered by the fact that it's currently hard to determine the specific numbers of squatters and the inadequate resources.

f) Frequent Drought

Laikipia is prone to frequent weather changes, with major droughts recurring after every 4-5 years. This leads to famine where communities are forced to depend entirely on relief food. Other effects include low livestock off-take prices, encroachment into wetlands, closure of schools, tension between upstream and downstream users, massive livestock losses and migration to southern parts of the county and Mt. Kenya slopes in search for pastures. The areas which are mainly affected by the ravages of the drought are Olmoran, Mukogodo, Sosian and Lamuria.

The various efforts which have been in place to mitigate effects of the drought include promotion of high value drought resistant crops, conservation agriculture, water harvesting, school feeding programmes, establishment of low cost boarding primary schools and nutrition support to the severely malnourished. Further, fodder conservation through community groups and at individual levels has been encouraged amidst the introduction of high value small livestock like the dairy goats, rabbits, poultry and bees.

g) Youth Unemployment

The selected populations structures reflect that the labour force represent 53.8 % of the entire population where half of them are youth. Majority of the youth lack skills and therefore have limited means to livelihood. To promote their economic empowerment, the government has put in place strategies aimed at gainfully engaging them in wealth creation. This includes among others the Constituency Youth Enterprise Fund and employment creation through the Economic Stimulus Projects (ESP) initiated in the county. However, high dependence ratio, lack of entrepreneurial skills, and business culture has hindered the full utilization of the opportunities presented by the Fund.

h) Unfavourable Cultural Practices

Traditional practices like female genital mutilation, early marriages, 'Moranism', have also been noted as major challenges to development. This calls for concerted effort to persuade the practicing communities to abandon them. It has been noted that legislations like the Children Act have not stopped some practices like early marriages for girls as expected since leaders are also involved and do not talk against the vices. There is need to intensify awareness creation and community sensitization especially targeting men in persuading them to support the initiatives.

i) Environmental Degradation

The county is prone to climatic shocks and the ecosystem is very fragile. The soils are easily washed away during flush floods and heavy winds. The burning of charcoal and the encroachment of the major water catchment areas has deteriorated the situation.

The increased horticultural farming activities in the upstream have led to increased abstraction of water along the major water catchment areas by both large and small scale farmers. The effect is the drying of rivers hence little water for pastoralists downstream particularly during dry periods. The weak enforcement of environmental friendly policies and poverty has greatly contributed to environmental degradation.

The reengineering of the community action groups and enhanced capacity on environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources with support from relevant institutions such as NEMA, WRMA, ENNDA, AWF, KFS, and other stakeholders involved in environmental issues is a priority in the county.

2.3 SWOT ANALYSIS ON CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

a) Poverty

Poverty is the major factor that affects the lives of many people in the county and is described as poor access to land, livestock, skills and opportunities of gainful employment. Insecurity is also one of the causes of poverty in the county since some farmers cannot keep livestock or engage in farming for fear of attacks and theft. In the county, 43 % of the population lives below the poverty line representing a total of 183,663 poor persons.

While some parts of the county are semi-arid and poverty levels are higher, others are relatively better due to the diverse economic activities that are undertaken, for example horticulture, large and small businesses among others. The county has 71 % and 39 % of its urban and rural populations classified as poor respectively. The over reliance on relief food reinforces the fact that almost half the population is food poor.

Poverty SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	
Existence of	High illiteracy	Equipping and deployment of	Climatic shocks	
Micro-finance	levels	personnel in existing training	affecting agricultural	
Institutions	Limited	institutions	production	
 Operational youth 	entrepreneurial	Training on entrepreneurship	Withdrawal of the	
and women Funds	skills	skills in the existing	Funds	
• Existence of youth	• Poor	institutions/colleges	High population growth	
training	infrastructure e.g.	Establishment of cottage	HIV and AIDS	

institutions	road, electricity		industries for processing of		pandemic
Existence and	and water		livestock and agricultural	•	New settlements in the
operational	 Low savings and 		products		county
poverty	borrowing	•	Existence of large number of		
eradication fund	culture		educated unemployed youths		
Availability of	Limited	•	Availability of food production		
both arable and	employment		and irrigation technology		
non arable Land	opportunities	•	Availability of extension		
	 Conflicting land 		services.		
	use patterns				

b) HIV and AIDS

Like in other parts of the country, HIV and AIDS and its associated impacts have not spared the County. Although the prevalence rate declined from 8.2 in. 2008 to 6.1 in 2012, the impacts of the scourge have weighed heavily on the society. Such impacts as high dependency rates of the scourge are mostly felt at the household level.

The cost of treatment of opportunistic infections, loss of man hours/labour by those infected by the virus and the rising number of children orphaned by AIDS have imposed a heavy burden on the care givers. In addition, some orphans are not able to receive support from relatives hence an increase in the number of child headed households in the county. This burden is also borne by grandparents who are elderly and may not be economically productive. In some instances, such children have been abandoned by their immediate families thus making them destitute and vulnerable to physical, social or emotional abuse.

The HIV and AIDs pandemic is a national disaster. The government has intensified its services in counseling and testing services as well as availing ARVs to the infected. Various other organizations offer services that promote support to orphans and vulnerable children. Such services however, are limited due to resource constraint. In order to win the war against HIV and AIDs, more resources are needed to scale up the current support services. In addition, new initiatives to address the most at risk groups like the youths and commercial sex workers need to be intensified.

HIV/AIDS SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
 Trained personnel on management of HIV and AIDS; 9 Operational 	 Poorly distributed resources and personnel; Poor targeting by 	 HIV and AIDS management drugs available at the health facilities; HIV and AIDS mainstreaming 	 Denial and stigma on HIV and AIDS; High poverty levels among the youth thus
 VCT centers; Many actors involved in HIV and AIDS programme. 	donor agencies; • Poor collaboration especially on resources application by various organizations.	initiatives at health facilities of all levels;Support from donors and Government to community initiatives.	engaging in risky behaviour; New trends on new infections amongst selected age groups.

c) Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)

Embracing of ICT remains a major development challenge in the county as the benefits have not been harnessed by the general community. It's only the people residing in or close to the urban centers of Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Rumuruti and Kinamba who frequent the cyber cafes. The rest of the population has limited access to the ICT connectivity. This is attributed to lack of infrastructural support like electricity and telephone network for the growth of the sector in rural areas. It is further aggravated by the issue of digital divide between the urban and rural population in the county. Public offices, learning institutions and health facilities in the county have not fully embraced ICT as an important tool in service delivery. The offices are characterized by paper files which are voluminous and space consuming. There is need for the government institutions to embrace ICT in service delivery especially at the land registry, schools, health facilities, police service and judiciary.

Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
High willingness of youth and general public to be computer literate;	Poor distribution of electricity which is lacking in most rural centers;	 Increasing mobile telephone coverage; Introduction of computer training 	Wide gaps between the new and old generations on ICT use;
 Existence of cyber cafes in urban centers; Use of I.C.T for improved service delivery in public sector. 	 Poor connectivity to the existing cyber cafes; Slow rate of adoption of new technology. 	 in schools; Advanced technology, mobile telephony network and fiber optic cable. Diversification of ICT oriented services. 	 Interruption of telephone system and power due to vandalism/power outage; High cost of internet connectivity.

d) Gender

Gender imbalance and equality is still a challenge in many parts of the county. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and early marriages, lack of access to land ownership and low involvement of women in decision making is still a big challenge. The Constitution of Kenya 2010, continued awareness and the civil education by CBOs and international advocacy agencies will be expected to address these challenges. The government has put in place women empowerment strategies such as women representation at all development activities in the county, elective offices, affirmative action in public service recruitment and the establishment of the Women Enterprise Fund (to provide women and easy access to credit facilities) in an effort to promote gender equity.

Gender SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
 Requirement by the new constitution for balanced employment opportunities in the public sector; The existence of the gender department and several NGOs; The existence of women financial institutions e.g. KWFT; Equal access to education and participation in project management committees. 	 Few NGOs spearheading issues of gender; Skewed participation in project management committees; Few active women groups on entrepreneurial activities, 	 Girls specific learning institutions coming up; Women Development Fund; The existence of women specific elective posts; Increased access to financial services; Government affirmative action policy on women. 	 Poor enforcement of the affirmative action; Poor enforcement of the affirmative action/ constitutional requirements; Unwillingness of the community to change their unfavourable cultural beliefs; Collapse of enterprises established through the funds; Drug and substance abuse and HIV and AIDS.

e) Youth

The youth form 26.8 per cent of the total population of the county. The youths are faced with a higher risk of contracting HIVand AIDS due to peer pressure, poor attitude to upright morals, high levels of unemployment and drug abuse. Other factors affecting the youth include, lack of entrepreneurial skills, unwanted pregnancies and early initiation to commercial sex as a source of living in most of the urban and trading centers. Through the Constituency Youth Enterprise Fund and the revamping of the youth polytechnics and rural resources centres, the government has

enhanced their participation in the development process. However, lack of entrepreneurial skills and business culture remains a challenge.

Youth SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
The existence of vibrant youth organizations which the Youth Department can work with; Existence of National Youth Council(NYC) leaders; High energy levels; Dynamism and creative energy of the youth who are likely to support strategies for youth development	 Inadequate personnel in the Youth Department to facilitate service delivery; Little recognition of youth leaders at the grass root level. Poor institutional/legal policy framework on youth affairs Inadequate resources, (Infrastructure, budget allocation) Limited publicity and information on youth 	 Goodwill from Government and Development Partners; Availability of services of young people that can be engaged in development; Potential for strengthened grass root NYC offices; Partner with private sector to promote internship program; Tapping the expertise of young Kenyans in Diaspora; Exploitation of ICT technology for youth engagement 	 Uncertainty over the restructured administrative units. Political interference in youth programmes Negative perceptions about the youth by the society Inadequate employment opportunities; HIV/AIDs and drug abuse Negative perception on life among the youth
	affairs.		

f) Persons with Disabilities

Disability is not inability but in practice, most physically challenged Kenyans have limited access to employment opportunities. According to 2009 KNBS census, there were 10,830 persons with various forms of disabilities. The largest proportion comprised of the people with physical disability at 32.4 per cent. The proportions of the other forms of disabilities were: visual at 22.5 per cent, speech at 12.6 per cent, and hearing at 12.8 per cent and the mental at 11.4 per cent. There is need for affirmative action on issues of the people with disabilities and use of national fund for establishment of enterprises. The constitution gives them the opportunity to be treated as a marginalized community hence opens a window of opportunity for them to take charge of their economic life. Therefore the society is encouraged to establish complying facilities to cater for the needs of the group. The community needs to be sensitized to eliminate stigmatization and to render support to the group.

Persons with Disabilities SWOT Analysis

Stı	rengths	We	eaknesses	Op	portunities	Th	reats
•	Existence of strong	•	Limited resources and	•	Inclusion in development	•	Inappropriate
	organizations dealing		trained personnel to		activities;		designing of

with the physically challenged; • Existence of physically challenged members organizations/ associations/ groups; • Increased awareness on the rights of	address the needs of people with disabilities; • Weak collaboration among the organizations.	Support through special micro financial institutions/programmes.	 buildings; Exclusion of people with disabilities in key decision making bodies.

g) Environment and Climate Change

Laikipia County has not been spared the effects of climate change. Its fragile ecosystem has been devastated by heavy soil erosion, deforestation, charcoal burning and destruction of catchment areas thus reducing the carbon sink. Increased horticultural activities around the major water catchment areas (Mt. Kenya and Aberdare ranges) have lead to drying up of most rivers downstream. The unplanned rapid expansion of the major towns and market centres has constrained the ability of the local authorities' sewerage and solid waste management facilities. Most of them are discharging raw sewerage and other waste material into rivers within urban areas. There is need for NEMA to vigorously enforce the Environmental Management and Coordination Act to protect the environment. In addition, the county must make deliberate efforts to increase the vegetation cover in order to increase the carbon sink as a means of mitigation against the effects of climate change.

Environment and Climate Change SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
 Existence and Operationalization of the EMCA at the devolved level; Existence of committees at all administrative units; Strong and well trained human resource on environmental impact assessment and audit in the private sector. 	 There are weak devolved policies on environment; Low staffing at the county levels; Weak judicial system on matters related to the environment. 	The current and educated generation who can understand issues of environment better; The provincial administration is well distributed for reinforcement. Existence of carbon sinks that can be exploited by the local residents	 High poverty levels in the county; Conflicting legislation addressing environment issues; Frequent droughts; Conflict over water resources between pastoralists and farmers.

h) Disaster Risk Reduction

The geographic location of Laikipia County makes it vulnerable to a variety of disasters. Being on the leeward side of Mt. Kenya, the county is characterized by low rainfall and frequent dry spells. Drought is a major disaster that affects the county from time to time. Such spells usually lead to massive loss of livestock and crop yield. This has resulted to overdependence on food relief. During the dry periods, conflicts over watering points and pasture have been experienced. Other frequent disasters include fire outbreaks within wildlife conservancies and also within the informal settlements in the urban areas. The disasters normally have devastating effects on the victims due to loss of property and livelihoods consequently increasing the levels of poverty in the county. Floods that occur during heavy rainy seasons have been known to destroying livestock, farms, roads and shelters.

Several actors have been involved in disaster management in the county, the main one being the Kenya Red Cross Society. Other actors are the World Food Programme, Government Departments and Caritas Nyeri. It is important to operationalize the Disaster Management Committees at all levels in order to supplement the efforts of the existing actors. Disaster preparedness mechanisms also need to be intensified in order to mitigate the effects of the disasters. In addition, there is need to make the communities aware of their role in the management of disasters.

Disaster Risk Reduction SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
 Existence of disaster committee at the various levels; An existing pool of stakeholders; 	Poor coordination to disaster preparedness and response; Inadequate	 Establishment of a disaster fund; Collaboration among various government departments, NGOs and private sector agencies in disaster preparedness and 	 Rivalry between various political factions; Poor planning of settlement;
Increased awareness on the need to address disasters.	resources.	response; • Potential for development of an Early warning system mechanism.	Non-adherence to building codes.

2. 4 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

The key stakeholders in the development and leadership process of Laikipia were identified as the Members of Parliament (MPs), Members of County Assembly (MCAs), Senator, ranchers, Military (British Army and Air force), National Government, Development Partners (donors), Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non Governmental Organizations.

CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

GOVERNANCE, SECURITY, COHESION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Vision

A secure County with efficient service delivery

Mission

To provide overall leadership, policy direction, management and accountability for quality service delivery and secure environment

Sector Objectives

- 1. To transform the Laikipia public service to become professional and efficient.
- 2. To enhance access to security and justice for all
- 3. To establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens to achieve socio-economic and political development

Situational Analysis

The sector covers governance, public service, justice, law and order.

Strengths	Opportunities
Strong collaboration between the national	The county is well endowed with resources
and county government	 Presence of British Army and Kenya
A cooperative community	defence forces
Weaknesses	Threats
Low literacy rates	High poverty levels
Poor infrastructure	Neighbouring conflict prone counties

Issues, Causes and proposed interventions by Sub Sectors

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
Governance	Embezzlement	• Poverty	To be a corruption	-Regular financial audit	-Create audit committee
	of public	and	free county	-Prosecution of those	to scrutinize county
	resources	unemploy		implicated in	expenditures
		ment		mismanagement &	
				misappropriation	on their role in the

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
		• Weak		-Establish and	devolved governance
		institution		operationalize anti-	-Identify existing local
		control and		corruption boards	community based
		supervision		-Sensitization of the	organizations and
		_		community on	empower them to be
				identifying and report	TOT's of the
				corruption related cases	communities
				-Installation of	-Adopting IPPD system
				suggestion	of management
				boxes/Complaints in all	-Anti- corruption
				sub county offices	projects.(Laikipia
				-Use technology in	tuwajibike project)
				revenue collection and	Easy 247 pay project
				bills payment to curb	
				corruption	
				-Training workshops on	
				the Constitution and the	
				various Acts that support	
				devolution.	
				-Work with County civil	
				and faith based	
				organizations for social	
				audits	
				-Launching and	
				commissioning of	
				projects in public.	
Public	- Low capacity	-Poor	-Rationalise	-Conduct a human	-Regular staff appraisal
administrati	of staff	supervision	county service	resource audit	-Training
on	-Lack of clear	-Poor	employees	-Establish relevant	-Audit report
	administrative	appraisal	-Establish a code	structures	recommendation
	and human	system	of conduct for the	-Regular	implementation
	resource	-Bad politics	county to curb	training/capacity	-Employment on need
	structures		corruption	building	basis
	-Remuneration		-Disciplinary	-Staff motivation	
	discrepancies		action for corrupt	-To promote efficiency	
	-Resistance to		officers	and productivity	
	change		-Establish systems		
	-Poor ICT		for reporting		
	skills	G 71	corruption		
Justice, law	-Cattles	-Conflict over	-Advocacy or	-Establish committee	-Disarmament
and order	rustling	resources e.g.	lobby the national	policing committee	-Fencing wildlife
	-Highway	water and	government to	-Establish or	sanctuaries
	robberies	pasture	boost security	oprationalize the county	-Build more police post
	-Illicit brews	-Proliferation	-Create awareness	policing authority	and increase personnel,
	-Poaching	of small arms	among the local	-Establish County	provide additional
	-Human	-Poor	populace on legal	policing Authority	modern equipment-

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
	wildlife	infrastructure,	process	-Electric fence	recruit and train Kenya
	conflicts	roads, street	-To promote	installation at Umande	Police Reservists
	-Cross border	lighting	harmonious co-	and Laikipia Ranching	-Peace committees
	conflicts	-Poverty	existence of the	fence.	-Inter-county security
	-Tribal/ethnic	-High	communities in	-Street lighting projects	meetings
	clashes	unemploymen	Laikipia	in Nanyuki, Rumuruti,	-Community policing.
	- crimes	t	-To reduce crime	Nyahururu and Kinamba	-Collaborate with
	/violence	-Drug and	levels	-Installation of	neighboring counties to
	defilement,	substance	-To ensure that	generators in places	come up with a lasting
	murder, rape,	abuse	security at the	without electricity eg	solution (Samburu, Isiolo
	robbery with	-Harmful	county is at its	Doldol	and Baringo)
	violence etc.	cultural	maximum level	-Peace barazas	-There is need to
	Organised	practices	and bringing	-Start a sport tournament	increase and equip the
	crimes	-Absentee	safety to lives and	with peace building	number of police
		landlords/encr	property of the	messages	reservists at the
		oachment by	Laikipians		grassroots
		squatters	-To increase		-Lobbying for
		-Food	investor		establishment of a police
		insecurity			post in Sosian and
		-			deployment of more
		Illiteracy/igno			police officer in security
		rance of the			hotspots.
		law			-Establishment of county
		-Cost of			peace committee
		justice			-Provision of information
		-Proliferation			on security matters from
		of small arms			the grassroots level
		-Impunity and			-Deploying anti-stock
		corruption			theft unit through the
		-			National Government
		Encroachment			-Train and motivate
		on wildlife			community policing
		sanctuaries			agents eg community
		and corridors			wildlife scouts
		increasing			-organize peace
		human			building activities among
		wildlife			the local communities
		conflict			-partnering with private
		Ethnic			sector in policing and
		rivalry			patrols eg Oljogi RRT
		-Poor road			(Rapid Response Team)
		network			-Sharing security reports
		-Poverty			with all the security
					organs including the
					private sector.
	<u> </u>]			private sector.

Governance, Justice Law and Order

Sub-sector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Interventions
			Objectives	Objectives	
Administration	Insecurity	Cattle	Reduce	Increase	Construct 100 Administration
- County		rustling	insecurity	security	Police houses and 7 police
Commissioner			incidences by	facilities and	posts;
			50 per cent	personnel by	Construct sub county
			by 2017	20 per cent	administrative offices for the
					chiefs and assistant chiefs;
					Provide communication
					equipment in every police
					post, AP post and chiefs'
					camps;
					Provide police staff houses in
					chiefs' camps.
Police Service		Limited			Lobby for the posting of
		security			security personnel;
		personnel			Facilitate the security
		who are			personnel.
		poorly			
		facilitated			
		Illegal fire		Reduce	Quarterly disarmament
		arms and		possession of	operations;
		unoccupied		illegal fire	Promote community policing
		land parcels		arms by 90	at the grassroots;
				per cent by	Revival and strengthening of
				2017	peace committees.

Priority Programmes and Projects

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Electric		Umande, Laikipia	Control	6	Erecting an electric fence	Ksh. 700m	Donors, KWS,
fencing		ranch, Igwamiti,	human				National
		Tigithi, Ngobit,	wildlife				government,
		Mukogodo east,	conflict				LWF, AWF,
		Segera					County
							government,
							African
							Conservation
							centre.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Street lighting in the main towns		Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Kinamba, Rumuruti, Karandi, Naibor, Doldol, Lamuria, Matanya, Kimanjo, Ilpolei, Wiyumiririe, Ewaso	To control crime/enhan ce security	13	Installation of flood lights, generators, solar panels, street lights	Ksh. 100m	Rural electrification, public private- public partnerships, private companies
Establish community policing		All villages in the county	Enhance security and reduction of crime	100 average of 15 members	-Formation of community policing committees' -Capacity building and training -Provide materials e.g. identification badges -Establish mechanisms/ communication mechanisms with law enforcement officers -Provide incentives to the committee members	Ksh. 100m	Donors, ranchers, national government, Community contributions
Peace- building and conflict resolution	immediat e	All villages in the county	Promote peaceful co- existence and reconciliatio n	100	-Capacity building on conflict resolution/transformation -Formation of the committees -Organise intra and inter county sporting activities/exchange programs	Ksh.50	Donors, NGO's, County and national government
Advocacy and establishme nt of new police posts		-Ngobit ward-Kona mbaya, -Thingithu- Thingithu, Ruai, -Nanyuki- Kanyoni, Kwale -Umande-Daiga, -Tigithi-Kamangura, Solio, Kibubung'i, Mathingira, -Segera-Mugandura, Tangi nyeusi, Ileri, Ngari nyiro, Kamonga -Mukogondo East-		75 villages	-Identify areas to construct police posts -Rehabilitate police posts -Improve/build housing for police officer -Provide police vehicles -Install police patrol bases -Fuel police vehicles	Ksh. 300m	National government, CDF, County, Donors, community contribution-labour
Restructure	Immediat	-All ministries and	Rationalise	100%	-Develop a public service	Ksh 20m	County

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
the county	e	former local	/streamline		structures		government,
workforce		authorities	the county		-Carry our staff		donors,
			human		audit/needs assessment		National
			resource		-Match expertise with		government
					required positions		
					-Capacity building		
					-Abolish and establish		
					offices as per the county		
					needs		
					-Recruitment of staff		
Develop	Immediat	All ministries and	To enhance		-Development of a	Ksh. 10m	County
human	e	former local	staff		performance appraisal		government
resource		authorities	management		system		
policies,					-Develop a code of		
regulations					conduct		
and					-Develop staff motivation		
procedures					programs e.g. team		
					building		
Eliminate	Immediat	All the county	Create a	100%	-Conduct periodic internal	Ksh.15m	
corruption	e		corruption		and external audits		
			free zone		-Monitoring of projects		
					-Staff to sign a code of		
					ethics		
					-To prevent corruption		
Establish a	Immediat	All the county	Quality	1 team of	-Conduct investigations	Ksh. 6m	
monitoring	e		control of	10	-Prosecution of suspects		
and			county	people			
evaluation			works				
unit							

Role of Stakeholders

Name of Stakeholders	Roles
National government	Provide security, funds, collaboration, relevant policy development
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	Funds,
Ranchers	Funds
Community	Goodwill, participation in peace committees, public participation
County Assembly	Laws, approval of plans, budgets and policies, political goodwill and commitment
Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	Funds
Donors	Funds

Name of Sta	keholders	Roles
Senator,	Members of	Lobby the national government for additional funds and laws. political
parliament	and Women	goodwill and commitment,
Representativ	ve	

Public Administration and Internal Relations

(i)Ongoing Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Location/Sub- County/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities
Administration Police	Countywide	Improve working	100 complete	Construction of staff
houses in the county		conditions and out put	houses	houses
Countywide	Countywide	Improve security in the	Seven police	Construction of
Police Post		county	posts to be	Police Posts
			completed	
Laikipia west Sub	Laikipia West	To strengthen planning	One operational	Construction and
county Information	sub county	units and community	office block.	equipping of the
and Documentation		empowerment.		office block.
centre				

iii) Outstanding projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities
County offices	Sub county headquarters	To improve delivery of public services	Five sub county headquarters	Construction of five sub county offices.

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Project Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/ward	•	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
Electric	Control	Umande,	Ksh.	Donors, KWS,	3	Rural	-Actual fence	Site visits	
fencing	human	Laikipia	700m	National	years	Electrification	-Number of	Measurement	
	wildlife	ranch,		government,		Authority	Kilometres	of the fence	
	conflict	Igwamiti,		LWF, AWF,		(REA), KWS	covered by the		
		Tigithi,		County			fence		
		Ngobit,		government,					
		mukogodo		African					
		east, Segera		Conservation					

Project	Objective	Actual Sub	Project	Source of	Time	Implementing	Monitoring	Means of	Implementation
Name		County/ward	cost	Funds	Frame	Agency (ies)	Indicators	Verification	Status
			(Ksh.)						
				centre.					
Street	To control	Nanyuki,	Ksh.	Rural	5	Rural	The actual	Site verification	
lighting in the main towns	crime/enhance security		100m	electrification, public private- public partnerships, private companies	_	electrification, county department of energy and infrastructure	lighting system in place Reduction in crime rate		
		Ewaso			_				
Establish community policing	Enhance security and reduction of crime	All villages in the county	Ksh. 100m	Donors, ranchers, national government, Community contributions	5 years	County security department, national administration and police service	Number of committees established and operational Number of committees meetings Cases reported and prosecuted	List of committee members Record of minutes of meetings Reports of the committees and law enforcement agencies External security survey	
Peace-	Promote	All villages in	Kch 50m	Donors	5	County	The number of	Minutes/records	
	peaceful co- existence and reconciliation Foster and promote harmonious relationships with broader society	the county		NGO's, County and national government	years	department of security, national administration	peace committees Number of peace meetings Reduced conflicts	of meetings Reports from peace committees Reports from the general community	
Advocacy and establishment		-Ngobit ward-Kona mbaya,	Ksh. 300m	National government, CDF, County,	5 years	National administration and police	Number of police posts established	Site visits Actual	

Project	Objective	Actual Sub	•	Source of		Implementing	_	Means of	Implementation
Name		County/ward	cost (Ksh.)	Funds	Frame	Agency (ies)	Indicators	Verification	Status
of new police posts		-Thingithu- Thingithu, Ruai, -Nanyuki- Kanyoni, Kwale -Umande- Daiga, -Tigithi- Kamangura, Solio, Kibubung'i, Mathingira, -Segera- Mugandura, Tangi nyeusi, Ileri, Ngari nyiro, Kamonga - Mukongondo East-		Donors, community contribution- labour		service, County security department	Equipped security agencies Improved working environment for the security agencies	equipment Improved response to crimes	
Restructure the county workforce	Rationalise /streamline the county human resource	-All ministries and former local authorities	Ksh 20m	County government, donors, National government	1 year	County public service board	Organogram Job descriptions Deployments	The actual organogram chart Copies of the Job Description Letters of employment and deployment	
Develop human resource policies, regulations and procedures	To enhance staff management	All ministries and former local authorities		County government		service board	Number of policies, regulations and procedures formulated Signed code of conducts	Audit reports	
Eliminate corruption	Create a corruption free zone	All the county	Ksh.15m	County government	5 years	Office of the Governor, security agency, monitoring and evaluation unit	Reduced complaints from the public. Timely service delivery Increased	Conduct bi- annual surveys on service delivery and project implementation Periodic	

Project Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/ward	•	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
							revenue collection	monthly reports, bank statements	
Establish a monitoring and evaluation unit	Quality control of county works	All the county	Ksh. 6m	government and national government	years		Monitoring and evaluation unit established Terms of reference for the unit Project performance reports	Operational monitoring and evaluation unit Site visits Project performance reports	
County Internship program	Enhance skills and competency	All county wards	Ksh. 5m	County government	5 years	Public service board, Department of youth affairs, National government			

FINANCE AND PLANNING

The sector includes functions under finance, planning and county development sub-sectors. The major actors and players include county treasury, county procurement unit, planning unit, budget and economic forum and devolved funds.

Vision

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

Mission

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

Sector Objectives

• To coordinate integrated long-term and medium-term development planning within the county.

- To ensure linkages between county plans and national planning framework.
- To coordinate meaningful engagement of citizens in the county planning process.
- To ensure collection, collation, storage, updating and dissemination of data and information. suitable for the county planning process
- To coordinate Monitoring and evaluation of county development programmes and projects
- To implement population management policies
- Gender and youth mainstreaming,
- Resource mobilization and Capacity building
- Prudent management of county financial resources
- Estimation of the county government's revenues and expenditures
- To ensure transparent and accountable procurement and disposal of goods, services and assets.
- To provide management of county financial records, reports and information
- Prudent management of county government debts, grants, term loans and other borrowings

Situational Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
 -Presence of sub-county treasury and planning units -Operational financial institutions and devolved funds e.g youth and women funds, cdf -Active Public benefits organisations(PBOS) -Existing planning and financial legislations e.g county government act 2012 and county govt public finance management transition act 2013 	Inadequate Public participation in planning and implementation Weak linkage between development planning and budgetary allocatioon Lack of clear policy and gidelines and budgt allocations for monitoring and evaluation of community projects. Poor collaboration among various development agents.	-Establishment of county development authority -Establishment of economic and budget forum -Harnessing on public private partnership Intergovenmental relations	-Exploitation of locals by financial institutions Uncertainity in financial markets-nterest rates -Withdrawal of donor support. -Strained relationship between county and national government

Issues, Causes and proposed interventions by Sub Sectors

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Immediate		Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
Planning	Inadequate	-Poor	To ensure	To have	-Establishment of
and	community	representation	participatory	operational	communication/consultation

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Proposed Intervention
development	involvement in the planning process	of the community -Low levels of awareness on planning processes among the communities	and inclusive planning processes	communication /consultation platforms at various administrative levels	platforms down to the village level -Community participation in programme/project management
	Inadequate legal framework to guide and enforce plan implementation and coordination	Disjointed programming and implementation frameworks	To ensure harmony and linkages between planning, budgeting and programme implementation	Legislation of planning, budgeting and programme implementation institutions at the County level and administrative units	-County legislation on planning, budgeting and programme implementation -Consultative policy formulation by the county executive committee
	Poor collaboration among various development agents	-Poor reference to existing plans -Disjointed funding and implementation frameworks	To ensure harmony and linkages between existing plans, funding and programme implementation	Consolidation of county development plans and their periodic reviews(integrate, spatial, sectoral and town plans)	-Establishment of development coordination units at county and lower administrative levels -Quarterly county Development for a
Finance	Inadequate revenue collection and budget allocations	-Limited sources of revenue -Unexploited revenue sources -inefficiencies in revenue collection and expenditure	To maximise on revenue collection and balanced budget allocation	-To explore new sources of revenue -To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in county revenue collection and expenditure	-Legislations governing the management of county finances -Implementation and enforcement of existing county financial legislations
	Delays in disbursement of funds at county and national levels	Bureaucratic financial processes and requirements	To offer timely and efficient county financial services	Constant consultation and communication by relevant stakeholders	-Development of a service charter -Review of existing legislations to ease the disbursement process -Adoption on technology in financial management -Decentralization of county treasuries to the sub-counties

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
	Inadequate	Inexperience	To have	To have	-Capacity building of staff
	capacity to	on transitional	focused budget	competent	-Adhering to the budget
	handle	provisions	and budget	personnel to	process timelines and
	budgeting		processes	handle budgeting	legislations
	process			processes	
	Lengthy	Complex	Enhance	To offer timely	-Review of existing
	tendering,	procurement	efficiency in	procurement	procurement legislations
	purchasing and	procedures	supply chain	services	-Functional procurement
	supply chain		management		plans by various entities
					-Adoption on technology in
					supply chain management.

Priority Ongoing Programmes and projects

Flagship

Programme/Project	Location/Sub-	Objectives	Targets	Description of
Name	County/ Ward			activities
Community	County wide	Increase efficiency	% increase and	Increasing public
empowerment		and developmental	growth of annual	participation and voice
		impact of devolved	revenue	of the poorest
		funds		members of the local
				communities

Other Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets to be	Description of Activities
			met	
Laikipia West and North	Laikipia West,	To strength	Two operational	Construction, equipping,
Sub County Information	Laikipia North	planning unit	Information and	stocking, staffing and
and Documentation		and community	Documentation	community capacity
Centres		empowerment	Centers	building

New programmes and projects

Project	Priority	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of	Estimated	Sources of
Name	Ranking	/Level		to be	Activities	cost Ksh	Funds
				met			
Public	4	Countywide	To entrench	15	Quarterly	50 M	Donors
Participation			public	wards	ward fora		
			participation in		Dissemination		
			county		of planning	10M	
			governance		and policy		
					documents		
					Quarterly		

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location /Level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated cost Ksh	Sources of Funds
					county bulletins	5 M	
Resource Mobilisation	1	County	Increase county revenue for programmes and projects	20 Billion	-Investments fora -Resource mapping -Donor liaison - Trade fairs - Public Private	20 M 5 M 10 M 10 M 5 M	County Government
Planning units	5	County wide	To ensure harmony and linkages between existing plans, funding and programme implementation	3 sub counties 15 wards	Partnerships -Plan annual reviews -Cross sectors main streaming - Establish offices at ward levels -staffing at ward levels	10M 10M 45 M	Donors and County Government
Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS)	3	County wide	To enhance efficient financial services	3 sub counties	-Establish treasuries -Equipping -Staffing	10 M 6.5 M 13.5 M	County Government
Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Unit	2	Sub Counties	Tracking programme and project results/trends	3 Sub Counties	-Capacity building -Feasibility studies -Field Visits -Reporting	20 M 25 M 75 M 5 M	- Donors and County Government
Community empowerment	6	Countywide	Increase efficiency and development impact of devolved funds	15 wards	-Capacity building on the local communities -Community access to information development projects	30M	Donors and county government

Budget Projections

Programme/Project		TOTAL					
		BUDGET					
		(million)	TIME F	RAME	T	1	I
	Location/Level		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/2018
Resource Mobilization							10 M
	County	50 M	10M	10 M	10 M	10 M	
Integrated Monitoring and							21 M
Evaluation Unit	Sub counties	130 M	21 M	21 M	21 M	21 M	
Integrated Financial							6 M
Management System							
	Sub counties	30 M	6 M	6 M	6 M	6 M	
Public Participation							13 M
	County wide	65 M	13 M	13 M	13 M	13 M	
Planning Units							16 M
	County wide	80 M	16 M	16 M	16 M	16 M	
Community empowerment							6M
	wards	30M	6M	6M	6M	6M	
							77 M
		385 M	77 M	77 M	77 M	77 M	

Income generation mechanisms in the sector

- Sealing leakages in revenues collection systems
- Creating a business climate that is conducive for private investment and growth
- Engaging youth and women in income generating activities through county enterprise funds and other devolved funds
- Enhancing inter-county relations that promote mutual financial benefits
- Taping from international remittances
- Financial resource mapping
- Licensing, taxes, service fees, levies and rate
- Investment in bonds, venture capital, shares etc.
- Partnering with other development agencies such as financial institutions and donors
- Appropriation in Aid

Role of Stakeholders

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

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Policy, Legislative and Regulatory Framework

Proposed policies, legislation and regulations that need to be put in place for the sector

Legislation	Policy	Regulations
County Revenue Act	County Revenue Policy	County Revenue Guidelines
County Expenditure Act	County Expenditure Policy	County Expenditure guidelines
County Contingency Fund Act	County Contingency Fund Policy	County Contingency Fund Guidelines
County Loans and Public Debt Act	County Loans and Public Debt Policy	County Loans and Public Debt
		Guidelines
County Statistics Act	County Statistics Framework	County Statistics Regulations
County Planning ,Coordination and	County Planning, Coordination and	County Planning, Coordination and
Development Act	Development Framework	Development Guidelines
County Procurement Act	County Procurement Policy	County Procurement Guidelines
County Monitoring and Evaluation Act	County Monitoring and Evaluation	County Monitoring and Evaluation
	Framework	Guidelines

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Project Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/ Ward	_	Source of Funds		Implementi ng Agency (ies)	Monitorin g Indicators	Verificati	Implementati on Status
Public Participatio n	To entrench public participation in county governance	Countywi de	65M	Donors	2013- 2017	Planning and finance Civil societies Private sector	Number of fora Number of bullet issues	reports	
Resource Mobilisatio n	Increase county revenue for programmes and projects	County	50M	County Governme nt		Planning and finance Donors Private Sector Research and learning institutions	Number of fora, reports, # of trade fairs and # of partnership engageme nts	reports, records, agreement s and contracts	
Planning units	To ensure harmony and linkages between existing plans, funding and programme implementati on	County wide	80M	Donors and County Governme nt	2013- 2017	Planning and finance	# of review meetings, # reports # of offices # of staff	Review reports, completio n certificate staff returns and performan ce contracts	
Integrated Financial Managemen t Information System	To enhance efficient financial services	County wide	30 M	County Governme nt		Planning and finance Donors	# of treasuries established , staffed and equipped	Operation levels, ICT levels, staff returns and performan ce contracts	

Integrated	Tracking	Sub	130 M	- Donors	2013-	Planning	# of fora,	Registers,
and	programme and project results/trends	Counties		and County Governme nt	2017	and finance Donors Private sector Civil societies	# of feasibility and field reports	records, case studies and reports
Community empowerme nt		County	30M	Donors and county Govt	5year s	Finance and planning Donors Community	No of trainings	Attendant registers and reports

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture Sub Sector

1.1 Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

Leading agent in food security, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction for all in the County.

Mission

Improve livelihood by promotion of competitive agriculture through creating an enabling environment, provision of effective support services and ensuring sustainable natural resource management.

Sector Objectives

- i) Create an enabling environment for agricultural development
- ii) Increase productivity and outputs
- iii) Promote market access and product development
- iv) Promote sustainable land use and environmental conservation
- v) Enhance efficiency and effectiveness in implementation and service delivery

vi) Enhance linkages to accessible and affordable credit and inputs.

1.2 Brief Description

Mandate

To promote and facilitate production of food and agriculture raw materials for food security and incomes, advance agro- based industries and agricultural exports and hence sustainable use of land resources as a basis for agricultural enterprises.

Core function

- i) Provision of agriculture extension services
- ii) Formulate, implement and monitor agricultural legislations, regulations and policies.
- iii) Research liaison and promoting technology
- iv) Development, implementation of programmes in the agriculture sector.
- v) Monitoring the quality of inputs, produce and products from the agricultural sector.
- vi) Management and control of pests and diseases in crops
- vii) Promoting management and conservation of natural resource base for agriculture
- viii) Collecting, maintaining and managing information on agriculture sector.
- ix) Advice farmers on performance of agricultural markets and marketing systems

Core values

- Professionalism
- Accountability, transparency and integrity
- Commitment
- Efficiency and responsiveness
- Partnerships
- Gender equity

Directorates

- a) Crop production
- b) Agri-business development
- c) Environment and land development
- d) Home economics and rural youth
- e) Policy and legal framework

1.3 Situtaional Analysis

The agricultural potential in the county is quite prospective and is characterized by highly potential farming lands particularly in the South Western parts of the county. Over 20 per cent of

the county's total land is arable. The total area under crops is about 1,984 Km² of which 80 per cent is under food crops. Over 60 per cent of households derive their livelihood from agricultural activities. Majority of the farming households are small scale holders whose average farm land size is 2 acres mainly for food production. The farm size for large scale holder on average is 20 acres mainly for wheat and maize production. The ranching community holds an average of 10,000 acres. Average land holding in the group ranches per household is 23 acres. 65.3 % of land owners have title deeds.

There are 6 distinct land use patterns heavily influenced by the climatic conditions and the ecological zones. These include among others; pastoralism, mixed farming, ranching, agro pastoral, marginal mixed farming and formal employment/trade/business. In 2012, crop farming and livestock keeping sub-sector employed 141,383 persons comprising 47 per cent of the employed population. Agriculture contributes 75 per cent of the household incomes. The main crops grown are maize, beans, wheat, Irish potatoes, cabbages and tomatoes. The main types of livestock raised are cattle, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys, poultry and pigs.

Laikipia has witnessed the emergence of squatters and new settlement schemes such as Solio. There are about 4,712 squatters in the county with 1,021; 1,090; 400 and 2,201 squatters distributed in Kwa Mbuzi, Kahurura, Kandutura and Ontilili villages respectively. Poor and inadequate storage facilities in the county lead to post harvest losses experienced by farmers. However, the government through the National Cereals and Produce Board has established stores at Dol Dol, Nyahururu and Nanyuki. At institutional levels, although inadequate and the facilities being poor, food stores are common particularly in schools on the school feeding programmes. There are also community storage facilities like Ngarua, Sipili and Olmoran.

Co-operative societies in Laikipia County engage in various economic activities such as dairy, cereals, savings and credit, and housing. In 2012, there were a total of 148 registered co-operatives societies of which 59 were active and 89 were dormant. The total membership of both the dormant and the active societies was 19,185 comprising of 12,184 males and 7,001 females. The share capital in all societies was Ksh.60, 210,039 and a turnover of Ksh 139,120,608. Major Banks are Barclays Bank, Standard Chartered, Kenya Commercial, Equity, Family Bank and Cooperative with almost all of them providing financial products that are friendly to small businesses and small holder farmers.

Co-operatives in the county has contributed significantly to improvement of livelihoods through marketing and access to loans. However, the potential in producer co-operatives has not been fully exploited due to mismanagement of the societies by committees, low absorption of co-operative education and poor marketing. There is need to address the weaknesses of all vulnerable groups to market agricultural products especially coffee, dairy, horticultural crops,

pyrethrum, maize, poultry, fish and other livestock products through a well-organized and disciplined Product Marketing Organizations (PMOs).

There are nine dominant non-governmental organizations that are operating in the county. These are Mpala Health Trust, Caritas Nyeri, World Vision, SNV, International Medical Corps, St. Martin, and Center for Conflict Resolution (CCR), Red Cross and AMREF. Their main areas of focus include promoting cohesiveness, fighting HIV and AIDS, nutritional support, capacity building, and infrastructural support in water, education and health among other activities. There are 35 and 64 active youth groups and women groups respectively. There are also 31 active community based groups. The self-help groups are engaged in activities of diverse interests such as welfare, farming, networking, revolving funds and environmental conservation among others.

In response to the sector vision and mission, diversification of crop production to spread risks and provide alternative sources of food and income will continue to be enhanced. The introduction, promotion and production of drought resistant crops such as sorghum, millet, cassava and sweet potatoes have increased food output. Irrigation along the rivers Pesi, Nanyuki and Ngobit has provided alternative means of livelihood through production of horticultural crops. Appropriate post harvest handling of crops to minimise losses at farm level and increase shelf life of produce has been put in place but there is need to upscale these efforts. There will be need to enhance crop protection measures against routine and migratory pests to minimise pre harvest crop losses. Farmers have been sensitized on proper conservation of water resources and soil for sustained crop production through use of conservation agriculture. The subsidized cost of fertilizers has improved crop production though there is need to continue with this and also compliment this effort with better seeds. Although facing challenges in delivery of services, extension providers have kept farmers informed on new farming technologies. In collaboration with the NGOs, CBOs and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), the county will continue to support farming operations through affordable credit.

The competition for land use has made the county highly prone to tribal, human and wildlife conflicts. The situation is worsened by uncontrolled land subdivisions, different systems of land ownership and access to natural resources especially water and pastures. This complicates the performance of this important sector both in the short and long term. However, the subsector has made major contribution to poverty reduction in the county through provision of livelihoods. There is however need to develop appropriate land use policies to control the sub-division of land into uneconomical units and to monitor resource use conflicts.

The Climatic condition in a given area has a direct bearing on the level of the county's economic development and way of life. Being an agricultural rural based economy, the county's economic life is determined by the amount and distribution of annual rainfall and temperature variations from time to time. While the county and the nation at large have contributed little if any to

climate change, its impacts have been devastating to the county. The effect of climate change sometimes manifests itself in increased intensity and frequency of erratic weather patterns like floods and droughts. The resultant impacts of the erratic weather patterns in the county include; decreased volume of surface and ground water resources, reduced land productivity leading to loss of pasture and arable land and famine especially in areas within the vicinity of Daiga, Matanya, Ol Moran, Kimanju, Pesi, Kirimon and Dol dol, increased conflicts (Human/wildlife, Human/human) arising from the competition of the inadequate resources like water and foliage leading to insecurity and loss of life and livelihoods; the loss of forest cover; significantly compounding the issue of frequent fluctuations in temperature, wind speeds, increase humidity and reduce surface run offs and the loss of employment opportunities in tourism, agriculture, fishing and livestock sectors.

Farming in riparian areas, sand harvesting and other quarrying activities in Kimugandura in Laikipia East, Matanya area in Laikipia central and Kimanju in Laikipia North have exacerbated the process of land degradation in the county. Other factors contributing to environmental degradation include overgrazing, cutting down of trees for charcoal burning and farming along the river banks. The net effect of environmental degradation has contributed to reduced land productivity, reduced quality and quantity of water sources, high levels of pollution for air and water masses, constraining existing effluent and solid waste disposal facilities especially in the urban areas. Increased farming activities in forests is also a threat to the county's rich biodiversity

There are various measures being put in place to address the effects of climatic change in the county. These measures include, tree planting to enhance forest cover and increase carbon sink; promotion of integrated watershed planning and management for sustainable utilization of the water resources, introduction of drought resistant crops and diversification of crops varieties to mitigate against the shifting rainfall patterns, development of early warning signals within the systems using scientific and indigenous knowledge and the enhancement of effective communication of government policies to reduce the information gap between the locals and policy makers.

Issues, Causes and Proposed Interventions

Issues/ Challenges	Causes	Development Immediate Objectives Objectives		Proposed Intervention
Low productivity	 Inadequate extension services. Low technology adoption, Pre and post- 	• To increase agricultura l productivit	To reform and support agricultural extension system for advisory and	 Capacity building (empowerment and technical backup) Soil fertility analysis, mapping and management

Issues/ Challenges	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Proposed Intervention
	harvest losses, Low and declining soil fertility, High cost inputs; Erratic and unpredictable rains, drought	y and outputs.	technology services; • Reduction of crop losses; • Agricultural and development programmes; • Develop food security programmes.	 Appropriate cultivation practices(conservation farming) Use of appropriate inputs Pre and postharvest management (trainings, construction of storage structures), Crop diversification with bias on drought escaping /tolerant crops, Water harvesting for irrigation, Develop a County Strategic Grain Reserve
Inappropriate policy and legal framework	 Poor or lack of policy enforcement, Absence of streamlined enforcement mechanisms, Lack of localized policies, Obsolete policies Conflicting policies 	Create enabling environme nt for agricultura l developme nt	Develop appropriate policy and legal framework	 Creation policies for key enterprises in the county e.g. maize, potatoes, horticulture. Establish enforcement mechanism for the laws. Harmonize county laws and policies with national and inter- county policies
Inadequate market access	 Poor infrastructuremarkets, roads, storage, Poor development of value chains, Lack and low access to market information, Low and skewed contract farming, Farming as a business concept has not been embraced. 	Promote market access and product developme nt	 Provide market information, Promote market development, Promote value chain development, Promote commercial agriculture, and Promote cross-county, regional and international agricultural trade. 	 Develop user- friendly e.g. SMS- based County Agricultural Farmers Information System/ portal, promote NAFIS, Built rural access roads, Formation of marketing groups/ cooperatives, Promote farming as a business concept- record keeping/ accounts Develop crop- specific hubs e.g. Maize hub, Enhance small holder participation in public tendering/ procurement in line with 15% Public procurement Act
Inadequate	Inadequate	Enhance	Increase access to	Subsidized inputs,

Issues/ Challenges	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Proposed Intervention
access to affordable credit and input	information on credit facilities, High interest rates, Lack of collateral, limited agricultural credit providers; High cost of inputs and accessibility	linkages to accessible and affordable credit and inputs.	 credit Increase access to inputs 	 Credit guarantee scheme, Warehouse receipting, Capacity building on credit access/ management, Bulk purchasing and distribution.
Inappropriate land use practices	 Mono cropping, Wrong enterprise choice, Land fragmentation to uneconomical units, Inappropriate land tenure system, Poor conservation and utilization policies. 	Promote sustainable land use and environme ntal conservati on	 Promote soil and water management, Agro forestry farming systems, Mechanization 	 Water harvesting and storage, Protection of river banks, catchments and wetlands, Promote conservation agriculture and PPPs, Mapping (GIS) and regularization of agricultural land, Develop a County Agricultural mechanization station/ Technology development centre
Inadequate institutional capacity and linkages	 Inadequate skilled extension personnel, Reduced mobility/inadequate transport, Poor collaboration and coordination in sector players, Lack of ICT infrastructure 	Enhance institutiona I efficiency and effectivene ss in implement ation and service delivery.	Strengthen PPP, Develop and sustain well trained human resource,	 Foster and institutionalize positive organizational culture, Development prevention and management of HIV, Institutionalize public service integrity programme, Improve access to information and ICT- based tools, Establish County sector forum.

1.5 Priority Programmes and Projects

New projects

a. Flagship

Project	Priority	Location	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of	Estimated	Source
Name	Ranking	/level			Activities	Cost	of Funds
Construction of Cereal warehouses (Bulking, storage, marketing, extension, input supply, credit)	1	County	 To reduce postharvest losses by 20% by 2017. Increase produce prices by 30% in 4months from harvesting time. Increase access to credit by farmers. To promote warehouses as integrated business hubs and connect these to Farmer groups 	 Daiga, Wiyumererie, Sipili, Kinamba, Muhotetu, Marmanet, Muthengera and Igwamiti) Community produce Aggregation centres developed/ strengthens. 	 Acquisition of driers, Warehouse construction and equipment; Formation and capacity building management structures and linkages Business planning Support group storage with equipment Group registration 	200M	County governm ent
County Credit guarantee scheme		Countywide	• Enhance access to affordable agricultural credit	• 12,000 beneficiaries annually.	 Forums for formation of partnerships with financiers and donors Mobilization of seed capital for the scheme Community mobilization Design of value chain friendly products and operational modalities 	600M	County Governm ent/ Develop ment partners/ financial institutio ns
Farm input Subsidy	2	Countyw ide	To reduce cost of farm inputs.	20, 000 farmers annually (72tons of fertilizer),	Bulk procurement and distribution.	180M	County Governm ent.

Strategic	3	Countyw	To enhance food	1.8m bags of	Construction and	1B	County
grain		ide	sufficiency.	maize and beans.	equipping 1		governm
Reserve					warehouse.		ent/
					Purchase of		partners.
					produce.		

b. Others

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location/ level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Soil fertility management		Countywide	Improve soil fertility for increased productivity	2500 farms	 Soil sampling and analysis Soil fertility mapping Capacity building on improvement 	12.5M	County Government
Conservation Agriculture		Countywide	 Improve soil fertility and moisture conservation for increased productivity, reduce cost of production, Improved Environment al conservation 	 6,000 farmers with a total acreage of 500ha annually 12 tractors acquired 	 Trainings and demonstration Demonstration equipment/materials 	3M (equipment excluded)	County Government
Promotion of on- farm storage structures		Countywide	 Reduce post- harvest losses Increased household nutrition 	60000 farmers;60 portable metal bins	 Trainings and demonstration, Acquisition of demonstration s/ field days (chemicals and bins) 	2.5M	County Government
Promotion of diversification /drought escaping crops and fruits and vegetables for local and export		Countywide	 Increase farm productivity for food security and improved incomes, 	 25,000 farmers 1.5metric tons of assorted seeds.1000 ha of assorted fruits and 	 Training, demonstration s and field days; Procurement of assorted crop seeds 	6M	County government

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location/ level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Agricultural Extension Service		Countywide	Improved extension service delivery Enhanced food security Improve household nutritional security	vegetables established 1 county, 3 sub- county offices; 15 ward offices, 6 vehicles and 30 motorcycles; 30Technical staff recruited 75 field days; 25 World Food Day celebrations; 200 demonstrati ons 50 farmer/ staff tours; 5 shows; 10 exhibitions; 200,000 farmers reached; 120 Staff trainings	 Construction of county, subcounty and 15 ward offices; Purchase of 6 vehicles and 30 motorcycles; Capacity building courses for personnel Farm Business Planning Technology dissemination (water harvesting, green house, pest and diseases control, value addition, utilization, preservation) through trainings, field days, demonstration s, field / group visits, shows and trade fairs Mainstreaming of Crosscutting issues 	200M	County government
County Agricultural Development Committee/ Board		Countywide	Improved participation in policy development and planning	 1 County Board, 5 Sub- County and 15 Ward Committees constituted, 84 quarterly 	Elections/ appointments of members; Sensitization on mandate; Quarterly meeting Develop terms of reference for forum	1.2M	County government

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location/ level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
				meetings annually			
Produce and marketing Organizations		Countywide	 Strengthening market linkages; Improved market access 	30 marketing organizatio ns formed.	 Capacity building sessions; Registration Networking 	5.5M	County Government
Establish Horticultural Marketing Centres		Countywide	 Reduce crop losses. Increased incomes Increased marketing channels 	 12 Marketing centres established with cold rooms/ pack houses; 2 marketing malls 	 Formation of collection centres; Cold rooms/ pack house Construction of Marketing malls Capacity building sessions 	50M	County government
County Market Information system/ portal		Countywide	Enhanced access to market information and markets	 1 marketing portal 20 Market information boards 	 Establish market portal Market information boards Community sensitization 	5M	
River bank protection		Countywide	Enhanced conservation of water resources	■ 100Km of riverbank protected	 Capacity building of community Pegging and protection with suitable tree and grass species. 	3M	County Government
Farm forestry		Countywide	Increased environmental conservation	30 Tree planting campaigns annually	Tree planting campaignsCommunity sensitization	3M	County Government
County Agricultural Mechanization services and technology		Countywide	Increased access to agricultural mechanizatio n services for	12 tractors,6 rippers,4 subsoilers,12 direct	Procure tractors, rippers, subsoilers planters, direct	1B	County Government

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location/ level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
development station			increased area under crop production and yields	planters, 4 direct seed drills, 2 harvesters, 2 maize shellers, 4 balers, 4 boom sprayers, 2 crawlers 1 building and 6 sheds, 2 workshops, 10 assorted fabricating machines; 100 operators trained; 100 equipment calibrated 10M revenue generated annually	seed drills harvesters, boom sprayers, maize shellers, crawlers construction of buildings and sheds, workshops, assorted fabricating machines, Training of operators and calibration of machinery		
Land use GIS mapping		Countywide	Improve understandin g on agricultural resources for enhanced decision making	• 1 GIS	 Develop GIS system Data collection analysis and mapping Capacity building 	20M	County Government
Soil and Water Conservation		Countywide	Enhance environmenta l conservation for increased agricultural productivity	2500 Farms laid out and structures constructed;	 Designing and laying out of soil and water conservation structures; Capacity building Rehabilitation 	2M	County government

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location/ level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
					of degraded/ eroded land • Acquisition of equipment (levelling boards, spirit level, quicksets)		
PPP Forum		Countywide	Increase private sector engagement and participation in agricultural development	• 1 County forum in place	 Formation of the forum development of mandate Quarterly meetings 	2M	County government
Agricultural Training Center		Countywide	To enhance technology dissemination	1 ATC established	 acquisition of land construction of offices, residential houses, hostels, equipment, technology downloads 	100M	County Government

1.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Project Name	Objectives	Actual Sub County/ ward	Estima ted Cost	Source of Funds	Timefra me	Implem enting agency(i es)	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification	Imple mentat ion status
Constructio n of Cereal warehouses	To reduce postharvest losses by 20% by 2017 Increase produce prices by 30% in 4months from harvesting time Increase access to credit by farmers promote warehouses as integrated business hubs	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	250M	County govern ment/ donors/ financie rs	5years	Agricult ure Public works	No. of warehouses and equipment constructed/ installed; No. of trainings and trainees No. Receipting systems in place and operational	Designs Tendering and procurement processes for construction and equipment and receipting system, Completion certificates Reports	
Farm input Subsidy	To reduce cost of farm inputs	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	180M	County Govern ment	5yrs	Agricult ure;	Tons of inputs procured and issued; No. of farmers, No. hectares under crops	Delivery notes, Issue vouchers and receipts Reports	
Strategic grain Reserve	To enhance food sufficiency	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	1B	County govern ment/ partners	5 years	Agricult ure	No. of warehouses and equipment constructed/ installed; No. of bags of grains procured	Designs Tendering and procurement processes for construction and equipment, Completion certificates Reports	
Soil fertility manageme nt	Improve soil fertility for increased productivity	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	12.5M	County Govern ment	5yrs	Agricult ure	No. of farms sampled and soils analysed No. trainings and demonstrations , No. of soil fertility maps developed	Analysis reports Activity reports Maps	
Conservati	Improve soil	Laikipia	15M	County	5yrs	Agricult	No. farmers	Training	

Project Name	Objectives	Actual Sub County/ ward	Estima ted Cost	Source of Funds	Timefra me	Implem enting agency(i es)	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification	Imple mentat ion status
on Agriculture	fertility and moisture conservation for increased productivity, reduce cost of production, Improved Environmental conservation	East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	(equip ment exclude d)	Govern ment		ure	trained No. of demos held No. of equipment tractors acquired	reports Tendering and procurement reports	
Promotion of on- farm storage structures	Reduce post- harvest losses Increased household nutrition	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	2.5M	County Govern ment	5yrs	Agricult ure	No. of farmers trained; No. of portable metal bins procured, No. of bags of grain stored	Training reports Tendering reports Storage inventory	
Promotion of diversificati on /drought escaping crops and fruits and vegetables for local and export	Increase farm productivity for food security and improved incomes,	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	6M	County govern ment	5yrs	Agricult ure	No. farmers trained; No. of metric tons of assorted seeds procured and distributed hectares of assorted fruits and vegetables established	Reports	•
Agricultura 1 Extension Service	 Improved extension service delivery Enhanced food security Improve household nutritional security 	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	200M	County govern ment	5yrs	Agricult ure/ Sector collabora tors	No of offices built, No. of vehicles and motorcycles procured; No. of Technical staff recruited No. of field days, World Food Day celebrations, demonstrations , farmer/ staff tours, shows,	Tendering reports Completion certificates Activity Reports Business plans	

Project Name	Objectives	Actual Sub County/ ward	Estima ted Cost	Source of Funds	Timefra me	Implem enting agency(i es)	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification	Imple mentat ion status
Country	In a constant	Leiliei	1.214	Country		Assistation	exhibitions, farmers reached, Staff trainings, farmer trainings, No. of farm business developed and implemented	Minutes	
County Agricultura l Developme nt Committee/ Board	Improved participation in policy development and planning	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	1.2M	County govern ment	Syears	Agricult ure / Livestoc k/ Fisheries / Irrigatio n	No. Boards constituted, No. meetings held No. policy issues recommended	Minutes Reports Membership Terms of reference	
Produce and marketing Organizatio ns	 Strengthenin g market linkages; Improved market access 	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	5.5M	County Govern ment	5 years	Agricult ure/ Cooperat ive develop ment	No. capacity building sessions held No. of farmer groups reached No. of marketing organizations formed.	Activity reports	
Establish Horticultur al Marketing Centres	Reduce crop losses. Increased incomes Increased marketing channels	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	50M	County govern ment	5 years	Agricult ure	No. of Marketing centres established with cold rooms/ pack houses; No. of marketing malls	Designs Tender documents Completion certificates Reports	
County Market Information system/ portal	Enhanced access to market information and markets	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	5M	County govern ment	5 years	Agricult ure/ ICT departme nt	No. marketing portals/ platforms No. of Market information boards installed	Tenders Completion certificate Reports	

Project Name	Objectives	Actual Sub County/ ward	Estima ted Cost	Source of Funds	Timefra me	Implem enting agency(i es)	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification	Imple mentat ion status
							No. of mass media bulletins		
County Credit guarantee scheme	Enhance access to affordable agricultural credit	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	600M	County Govern ment/ Develop ment partners/ financial instituti ons	5years	Agricult ure Micro- finance institutio ns, Cooperat ives	No. beneficiaries accessing credit No. of products developed No. of MOUs/ MOAs in place	MOUs/ MOAs Reports Beneficiary inventory	
River bank protection	Enhanced conservation of water resources	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	3M	County Govern ment	5 years	Agricult ure/ WRMA/ NEMA	Km of riverbank protected No. of trainings held. No of tree seedling planted	Procurement reports Activity Reports	
Farm forestry	Increased environmental conservation	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	3M	County Govern ment	5 years	Agricult ure	No. Tree planting campaigns No. of trainings/ demonstrations held	Activity reports	
County Agricultura I Mechanizat ion services and technology developme nt station	Increased access to agricultural mechanization services for increased area under crop production and yields	County	1B	County Govern ment	5 years	Agricult ure/ Public Works	No. of assorted equipment procured; No. of operators recruited and trained; No. of buildings constructed No of equipment calibrated Revenue generated	Designs Tender documents Completion certificates Reports Revenue Receipts	
Land use GIS mapping	Improve understanding on agricultural	Laikipia East, Laikipia	20M	County Govern ment	5 years	Agricult ure/ Planning	No. of GIS developed No. of maps	Tendering Maps GIS	

Project Name	Objectives	Actual Sub County/ ward	Estima ted Cost	Source of Funds	Timefra me	Implem enting agency(i es)	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification	Imple mentat ion status
	resources for enhanced decision making	West and Laikipia North							
Soil and Water Conservati on	Enhance environmental conservation for increased agricultural productivity	Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North	2M	County govern ment	5 years	Agricult ure	No. of Farms laid out and structures constructed; o. of farmers trained No. and type equipment procured	Reports Tender documents	
PPP Forum	Increase private sector engagement and participation in agricultural development	County Headqua rters	2M	County govern ment	5 years	Agricult ure	No. County fora in place No. of partnerships developed No. of meetings	Minutes Reports MOUs/MOAs	
Agricultura 1 Training Centre	To enhance technology dissemination	County governm ent	100M	County Govern ment	5 years	Agricult ure	No. of ATC established No. and technology packages disseminated No. of farmers reached	Tendering and procurement documents Reports	

2 Livestock Sub Sector

2.1 Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

To be the national leader in facilitating efficient delivery of services for a sustainable and prosperous livestock subsector.

Mission

To create a favourable policy and legal framework for the sustainable development of the livestock industry and to provide support services that increase productivity, value addition and market access for the sub-sector products

Strategic Objectives

- 1. Contribute to formulation of appropriate county policies and customize national laws and policies.
- 2. Increase livestock productivity through provision of widely timely, affordable, accessible quality inputs and services to farmers and pastoralists.
- 3. Enhance investment in the livestock Sub-sector.
- 4. Increase market access of livestock and livestock produce
- 5. Enhance institutional efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery

2.2 Situation Analysis

Currently, at the county level the livestock subsectort is composed of two technical departments, namely, Department of Livestock Production and Department of Veterinary Services. The activities of the sector are also supported by the four National Semi Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) namely: Kenya DairyBoard (KDB), Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute and Kenya Meat Commission. At the National, these technical departments have been supported by an administrative department that includes planning, finance, accounts, human resource management and procurement divisions. This support has now been transferred to the county government.

Department of Livestock Production

The Department of Livestock Production is responsible for the management and conservation of the genetic resource base, development of appropriate policy and legal framework, development of local and international marketing networks, value addition in livestock products, processing and agribusiness, quality assurance for livestock feeds and collaboration with research institutions and other stakeholders in technology development. To carry out these functions, the department is structured into seven divisions namely:

- i) Animal production division: This division focuses on dairy and beef production, sheep and goats, non-ruminants, livestock feeds and breeding.
- ii) Range management division: This offers services in pastoralism and ranching, rangeland resource monitoring and camel production.
- iii) Livestock marketing division: This is responsible for livestock information management and livestock market coordination.
- iv) Livestock extension services division: This takes care of extension management, gender equity mobilization, extension information and publications, research extension liaison and food security.
- v) Apiculture and emerging livestock division that is responsible for offering services in beekeeping, quality assurance of bee products and emerging livestock.
- vi) Monitoring and Evaluation division is in charge of project planning and policy development and monitoring and evaluation of the projects.
- vii) Value addition and agribusiness: is responsible for commercialization of livestock production and value addition of livestock products

Department of Veterinary Services

The Department of Veterinary Services is charged with the formulation, implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of animal health related strategies, policies and legal framework; Management, control and eradication of animal diseases and pests including zones, laboratory Diagnostic services and disease surveillance; provision and facilitation of extension services in Animal health, welfare and production; holding grounds, outspans quarantine stations and Supporting infrastructure; development and co-ordination of projects and programs in the animal Health sector; information management; and, regulation, inspection and quality control of inputs, Live Animals, animal products and by-products. All these functions are done in collaboration with other stakeholders.

Objectives

- Contribute to formulation of appropriate county policies and customize national laws and policies.
- Increase livestock productivity through provision of widely timely, affordable, accessible quality inputs and services to farmers and pastoralists.
- Enhance investment in the livestock Sub-sector.
- Increase market access of livestock and livestock produce
- Enhance institutional efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery

To achieve this mandate, the department is divided into 10 divisions namely:

- 1. **Veterinary Disease Control Division:** Controls and eradicates epizootic notifiable diseases in collaboration with stakeholders in addition to facilitating and regulating trade in animals and animal products.
- 2. **Vector Control Division:** Controls and eradicates vectors such as tsetse and ticks in collaboration with stakeholders.
- 3. **Veterinary Epidemiology, Surveillance and Economics Division:** Undertakes disease surveillance and mapping in collaboration with national government and international bodies.
- 4. Veterinary Public Health Division: Ensures safety of food of animal origin
- 5. **Veterinary Training and Clinics Division:** Undertakes human resource development
- 6. Artificial Insemination Services Division: Regulates the provision of A.I. services
- 7. **Veterinary Extension Services Division:** Provides veterinary extension services
- 8. **Veterinary Project Management Support Unit:** Coordinates project planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
- 9. **Hides, Skins and Leather Development Division:** Promotes value addition and marketing of hides and skins

Current Staff Establishment

The Livestock subsector is operating at sub-optimal staffing levels. The authorized establishment is 320 whereas the staff in-post is 120. The other major challenge facing the livestock subsector is that 75 % of the staff is aged between 45-54 years. This therefore calls for serious rationalization of staff functions through recruitment at all cadres, creation of additional posts for some cadres and accelerated promotions at senior levels. The total technical and support staff in the ministry in July 2013s shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Livestock sector Staff Position as at 31st July 2013

Department	AE	In Post	Variance
Veterinary	190	78	112
Livestock	120	40	80

Source:

The staffing levels are declining rapidly due to retirement, natural attrition and embargo on recruitment which has negatively impacted on service delivery. This analysis shows that Veterinary Services is most affected by the current staffing levels. There is need to create this

unit at the county to cater for staff training, human resource development, project budgeting and resource mobilization. This will be a shared function by the livestock sub sector.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

Strengths	weaknesses
 Well trained and experienced staff. Availability of basic infrastructure. Availability of animal genetic lines. Good will from policy makers. Clearly defined responsibilities in each department. Linkages with local, regional and international research and development institutions and organizations. Good rapport with stakeholders/Donors. 	 Low staffing levels. Inadequate and obsolete technology. Weak communication network between and within technical and support service departments. Inadequate transport facilities, tools and equipment. Low staff morale arising from terms and conditions of service. Scattered organizational locations. Ageing technical staff and poor succession management. Inadequate capacity in project cycle management, quality assurance and emergence preparedness. Inadequate policy and legal framework.
Opportunities	 Inadequate management information systems. Threats
 Unexploited livestock resources. Unexploited local, regional and international markets. Availability of new bio-technologies. Strong linkages with regional and international organizations in finance, trade, research and training. Existence of a thriving private sector involved in processing and value addition. Improved networking with other Ministries under the proposed E-Government. Political goodwill. 	 Low funding Embargo on recruitment of technical staff. Insecurity in livestock producing areas. Prevalence of livestock diseases, pests and predators Land subdivision. Unfair trade practices. Environmental degradation. HIV/AIDS. Natural calamities. Trans-boundary conflicts. Corruption.

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Interventions
			objectives	Objectives	
Livestock Livestock(Animal health)	Inadequate policy and legal framework in the livestock subsector.	Many policies and laws which are outdated.	Harmonise all the laws and adopt relevant existing laws.	Develop inventory of all the policies and laws.	Form a task force to make inventory and generate relevant policies & laws.
	Poor access to markets	Challenges to comply with sanitary and zoo- sanitary standards, inadequate market information and poor infrastructure especially livestock holding grounds, roads and processing facilities.	Increase market access. Construction and rehabilitation of Auction yards, Quarantine stations, open up stock routes	Engage and sensitize stake holders on law enforcement	Hold community forum, stake holder fora and avail funds. Eradication and control of animal diseases and pests. Promoting local and export markets 4.Encouraging value addition in livestock products
	Low productivity and output of animal products	 Challenges from emerging and re-merging animal diseases. low quality of animal breeds 3.Inefficient production systems 4.Substandard animal health inputs 5.High cost of animal health inputs 	High livestock genetic potential	Strengthening extension service and research liaison.	 Increasing sustainable livestock resource Base. Putting in place mechanisms for disaster management and emergency preparedness and response

Inadequate institutional capacity.	Lack of hiring staff yearly.	Collaboration and linkages with other institutions undertaking complementary functions.	 To Strengthen Institutional efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. Reorganise the structure 	 Rehabilitate and provide permanent offices in all Sub county/districts. Rehabilitation of institutional buildings. Recruitment of personnel. Identify strategic areas of collaboration in the livestock sector Participating in relevant consultative meetings. Development of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and Joint Action Plans (JAPs)
Weak monitoring and evaluation framework.	No structured M&E system at the county level.	To strengthen the capacity for monitoring and evaluation.	Capacity building for monitoring and evaluation (M&E).	 Mainstreaming M&E in the departmental activities Increase the number of personnel involved in M&E Train staff in M & E Procure relevant tools and equipment.
Inadequate capacity of ICT staff in the department.	No capacity building of staff per annum.	To enhance ICT Capacity	Training staff on ICT	 Procure computers and the necessary infrastructure. Expanding internet facilities at the HQs and networking with the field stations. Establish a Departmental website. Establish central information management unit
Cross cutting issues	 Animal welfare an emerging issue in international trade. Integrity in service delivery, Environmental issues, Gender equity, HIV/AIDS and disability. 	To Institutionalize animal welfare and Public Service Integrity programme within the livestock sector.	Sensitizing stakeholders and staff on animal welfare corruption prevention	 Build capacity/training for Animal welfare, Integrity Assurance Officers (IAOs). Strengthening Departmental Anti- corruption Committees. Develop Corruption prevention plan.

Programmes and Projects

County Veterinary services

Projects	Priority Ranking	Location level	Objectives	Targets To be met	Description Of activities	Estimated cost	Source of funds
Vector control		15 wards	Control vector borne diseases	 1.86 Dips Rehabilitated. 50 Dips constructed. Reduce vector borne diseases to 5%. 1400 dip committee members trained. 	Construct and Rehabilitate Dips in all the wards. Recruit and continuously train of dip committees.	142.3 Million	County government Stakeholders, beneficiary and development Partners
Control of trade sensitive diseases. And surveillance Promotion of AI /breeding services. Promotion of Value addition of livestock products. Strengthening of Extension services.	High	15 wards	 Promote access to markets. Improved Livestock genetics. Promote trade. To increase output and productivity. 	 Vaccinations. FMD&LSD - 192,000 cattle vaccinated biannually. Sheep/goats pox- 400,000. Sheep and goats vaccinated every year. PPR vaccination- 400,000 sheep vaccinated. 5contingency and strategies in place. County disease status and impacts established and published. 	 Vaccinate against foot and mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, CCPP, sheep pox, PPR, Rabies. Sensitization of stake holders. Develop strategies and contingency plans for trade diseases. Disease surveillance and investigations done. Branding of livestock. Designing of animal health 	322 Million	County government, stakeholders and development partners.

Strengthen	High	Sub	Strengthen	•	200,000 cattle branded. Reduced cattle rustling and improved traceability. Improved technologies in animal health. 15 AI Static points. Established30 inseminator trained. 10 groups trained on value addition50 livestock producers trained. 17 slaughter houses constructed. 2 tanneries constructed. 2 tanneries constructed. 20 extension packages developed. Incidences of livestock diseases reduced by 80%. 2 office blocks	•	extension packages. Train inseminators. Purchase AI equipment. Build capacity of producers. Construction of slaughter houses and tanneries. Develop appropriate county livestock extension packages Continuous disease control capacity building among producers. Offices	34.4	County government,
institutional capacity		County.	Institutional efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery	•	constructed at Lamuria and Doldol. 2office blocks and veterinary clinical	•	rehabilitated to be made hospitable. Offices constructed for officers to reach	Million	stakeholders and development partners.

Strengthen	high	Sub	Enhance ICT facilities	centre rehabilitated at Nyahururu. • 1 office block rehabilitated at county veterinary headquarters. • 50 personnel recruited.	the public. Recruit personnel to optimise service delivery and fill service Gaps.	2 Million	County government
Institutional ICT capacity	mgn	County	Emiance IC1 facilities	15 computers and printers.Website development.	Procure ICT facilities and appropriate soft ware.	2 Million	County government
Disaster management and emergency preparedness		All wards	Increase output and productivity, mitigate losses.	 Emergency fund established. 15 ward Disaster mitigation committees formed. 	 Establish emergency fund for response to livestock disasters. Identify and build capacities for Disaster committees. 	65 Million	County government and stakeholders.
Form a Task force to make inventory and generate relevant policies & laws		County wide	Create enabling legal environment.	10 laws reviewed and enacted.	Inventory of laws and policies made for review.	5 Million	County government and development partners.
Establishment of disease free zones and compartments		County wide	Facilitate access to export markets	2 Compartments establishments	Identify compartments, build capacity and infrastructure	50m	County and development partners.

Promote	County	Institutionalize animal	•	78 staff members	•	Train staff and	3.3	County government
Animal	wide	welfare activities in		and 10 livestock		livestock groups	Million	And Animal welfare
welfare		livestock subsector and		groups sensitized		on animal welfare		partners
		livestock producers.		on Animal welfare.		issues.		
			•	10 dog kennels	•	Identify areas for		
				constructed.		placing dog		
						kennels.		

Implementation Matrix

Project Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/ ward	Project cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
Vector control	Control vector borne diseases	County wide	142.3 M	County government development partners &beneficiaries	5yrs	County Veterinary officer/sub county vos	No of dips rehabilitated No of committees trained	Completion certificates Training certificates and registers	
Control of trade sensitive diseases And surveillance	Promote access to markets	15 wards	316.5m	County government Development partners, stake holders	5yrs	County vet officer' Sub county vet officers	No of livestock vaccinated, surveillance reports ,livestock brands	Certificates of vaccination, surveillance reports, training reports Branding certificates and register	
Promotion of AI /breeding services	Improved Livestock genetics	15 wards	10m	County government and stakeholders	5yrs	County vet and sub county vos	No of points established No of inseminators trained	Insemination licenses Insemination point trade licenses inseminators reports	

Promotion of value addition of livestock products	Promote trade	15 wards	255m	County government and stakeholders	5yrs	County vet and sub county vos	No of stakeholders trained No of slaughterhouses &tanneries constructed,	Training reports Completion certificates
Strengthen extension services	To increase output and productivity	15 wards	10m	County government	5yrs	County vet Sub county vet	No of extension packages developed No of farmers trained	Record of extension messages Record of farmers trained
Strengthen institutional capacity	Strengthen institutional Capacity and effectiveness	15 wards	34.4M	County government	5yrs	County public service board, county vet officer	No of staff recruited, Officers rehabilitated,	Staff appointment letters Buildings completion certificates
Strengthen Institutional ICT capacity	Enhance ICT capacity	offices County office	1.2m	County government	5yrs	County vet officer	ICT facilities procured	Record of ICT facilities Installed facilities
Disaster management and emergency preparedness	Increase output and productivity ,mitigate losses	15 wards	51.5m	County government	5yrs	County vet and sub county vets	Emergency fund established, disaster committees formed	Fund Bank account Records of committees formed

Form a Task force to make inventory and generate relevant policies & laws	Create enabling legal environment	County wide		County government Development partners	•	County vet officer	force	Appointment letters of task force, minutes of meetings	
Establishment of disease free zones and compartments	access to export markets	County wide	50m	County govt	5yrs	County vet	*	Survey plans, list of trainings,	
Promote Animal welfare	Institutionalise animal welfare Activities in livestock sub sector	15 wards		County govt Animal welfare partners	5yrs		groups trained Kennels	Records of training Completion certificates of kennels	

3 Fisheries Sub-Sector

3.1 Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

To be the lead institution in management, research and development of the fishery resources in the region

Mission

To facilitate sustainable management and development of fishery resources and products for accelerated socio-economic development

Objectives

- Enhance food security
- Employment creation and income generation
- Poverty alleviation
- Provide an enabling environment for the development of Fisheries Sector.
- Promote sustainable development and utilization of inland fisheries
- Encourage the development of aquaculture.
- Promote fish quality assurance, value addition and marketing.

Situational Analysis

Laikipia County has a total of 811 ponds. Out of these 650 ponds were done under the Fish Farming ESP Programme, 325 are in Laikipia East and 325 ponds in Laikipia West constituency. 161 ponds are non-ESP. There are 146 dams and reservoirs out of which 59 dams have been stocked with 590,000 fingerlings. The annual production of fish stands at 34,461 kg of fish valued at Ksh. 9,632,109.

Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
-seepage of water in earthen ponds -low production of fish in dams and ponds -inadequate certified fish seeds(fingerlings) -high price of fish feeds -high cost of pond liners(PVC) -post-harvest losses of fish and fish products -low prices of fish and fish products -inadequate fishing gears and equipments -inadequate production of fish from dams -inadequate extension services -low production of fish in rivers	 -highly porous soils -low capacity building of farmers and fishermen -lack of hatcheries -lack of fish feeds processing facilities -lack of local PVC liner manufacturers -lack of preservation facilities -inadequate value addition and processing facilities -lack of structured market for fish and fisheries products -high cost of fishing gears and equipments -low levels of management of dams -inadequate technical staff, inadequate transport and insufficient allocation of operational funds -uncontrolled fishing and low stock densities 	-enhance food security -create employment and income generation -poverty alleviation	-to increase fish production from aquaculture by 10% per annum -to increase the per capita production and consumption of fish -to increase household income from fisheries activities -to improve the livelihood of fisherfolk -to reduce post-harvest losses -enhance extension services -promotion of marketing of fish and fisheries products -promotion of health of the local populace -provision of alternative source of livelihood	 -installation of pond liners -construction of more fish ponds and dams -stocking of ponds, dams and rivers -set-up feed manufacturing facilities -construction of hatcheries -construction of fish preservation facilities -value addition of fish -recruitment of technical staff -purchase of motorcycles and motor-vehicles -training and capacity building of farmers -purchase of fishing gears and equipments -purchase of fish transportation trucks and equipments -encourage fish farmers to establish marketing associations. -establish fisheries ward offices -diversification of fish production -conduct eat more fish campaigns

Priority Programmes and projects

Ongoing Projects

Programme/Project Name	Location/Sub-County/ Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
• -construction of institutional	-Whole county	-enhance food security	• -youth	Construct of fish ponds
fish ponds		-create employment and	• -fishermen	Youth training
		income generation	 -fish farmers 	Provision of
 -stocking of dams and 		-poverty alleviation	• -institutions	inputs(fingerlings, pond
reservoirs		 -impart knowledge to the 	 -fish traders 	liners, feeds and fishing
 -provision of pond liners 		youth on fish farming	 -fish feed millers 	gears and equipments)
 -provision of fish feeds 		 -monitoring and evaluation 	 -fish processors 	Establish CIGs(Common
• -provision of fishing gears and		• -increase per capita fish	 -pond liner 	Interest Groups)
equipments		consumption	manufacturers	Training of fishermen and
• -capacity building for fish				fish farmers
farmers				GPS mapping of fish ponds
• -digitization of fish ponds				Fisheries exhibitions
• - eat more fish campaign				

b) Other projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities
-Rumuruti fish hatcheries	Laikipia west	-Production of certified fish	- 10 incubation units,	-installation of incubation, spawning
		seeds(fingerlings)	-10 spawning units	and rearing units
-Feed pelletizers	County wide	-establish a demonstration	-10 rearing units	
		and learning centre	-one laboratory	-construction of one laboratory
		-provision of quality fish	-2 staff houses	-construction of staff quarters
		feeds	-1 training conference	-construction of a conference facility
			hall	-installation of pelletizer machines
			-32 pelletizers	

New Projects

Project Name	Priority	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of	Estimated	Source of
	Ranking				Activities	Cost	Funds
Fish ponds	1	County wide	- increase fish	500 ponds	Construction of	25 M	County
			production by 80%		earthen ponds		government
			-enhance food				
Provision fish	2	County wide	security by 10%	5.7 million	Stocking of ponds,	57 M	County
seeds(fingerlings)			-reduce un-	fingerlings	dams and rivers		government
for fish ponds,			employment by 5%				
dams and rivers							
Provision of pond	3	County wide	-poverty alleviation	500 liners	Installation of pond	75 M	County
liners			by 5%		liners		government
			-impart knowledge				
Provision of fish	4	County wide	to the youth on fish	175,000kg	Purchase of feeds	17.5 M	County
feeds			farming				government
			-monitoring and				
			evaluation				
			-increase per capita				
			income generation				
			-increase fish per				
			capita consumption				
			by 5%				
Provision of fishing	5	County wide	-increase quality	9 boats	Purchase of gears and	10.5 M	County
gears and			fish	9 gillnets	equipments		government
equipments			seeds(fingerlings)	62 seine nets			

Dams	6	County wide	-reduce post harvest losses by 90% -improving aquaculture extension services	9 ten acre dams	Construction of dams through Kazi Kwa Vijana programme	30 M	County government
Technical staff	7	15 wards		12 technical staff	Recruitment of staff	21.6 M	County government
Hatchery	8	L. east Sub-county		-10 acre land -1 fish hatchery- 10 incubation units, -10 spawning units -10 rearing units -one laboratory -2 staff houses -1 training conference hall	-Purchase of land -Construction of fish hatcheryinstallation of incubation, spawning and rearing units -construction of one laboratory -construction of staff quarters -construction of a conference facility	35 M	County government
Preservation facilities	9	L. east and west sub- counties		2 preservation facilities	-plant layout design -construction of facility buildings -installation of equipments	200 M	County government
Processing facility	10	Within Laikipia County		1 fish processing plant	-plant layout design -construction of facility buildings -installation of equipments	500 M	County government
Transport	11	County wide		-1 refrigerated truck -15 motor bikes -2 vehicles	Purchase of motor vehicles	20.5 M	County government

Offices	12	County wide	15	Construction of	75 M	County
			offices(1/ward)	office buildings		government
TOTAL					1.0671B	

Role of Stakeholders

Name of Stakeholders	Roles
County government	Financing
	Monitoring and evaluation
Fisheries department	Implementation of programmes/projects
	Regulation
	Mobilization of resources
	Promote fish production, consumption, value addition and marketing
National government	Financing
	Policy formulation
Farmers	Provision of land, labour, fish ponds and dams management.
	Value addition
Financial institutions	Financing
Donors	Financing
	Monitoring and evaluation
NGOs	Capacity building
	Mobilization
Learning Institutions(University and colleges)	Capacity building to farmers and technical staff
Research Institutions(KEMFRI, NARDTC)	Support research and development fishery industry
Cooperative department	Management of fisheries associations
•	Marketing
Fish traders	Marketing
Input suppliers	Supply of feeds, liners, fingerlings, gears and equipments

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Project Name	Objective	•	Project cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
Fish ponds	- increase fish production by 80% -enhance food	County wide	25 M	County / National government Donors	5 yrs	Department of fisheries	No of fish ponds Progress reports	Field visits	
Provision fish seeds(fingerlings) for fish ponds, dams and rivers	security by 10% -reduce un- employment by 5%	County wide	57 M	County / National government Donors	5 yrs	Department of fisheries	Deliveries of fingerlings Distribution list Progress reports	Field visits Sampling	
Provision of pond liners	-poverty alleviation by 5% -impart knowledge to the	County wide	75 M	County / National government Donors	5 yrs	Department of fisheries	Deliveries of liners No of liner ponds Distribution list Progress reports	Field visits	
Provision of fish feeds	youth on fish farming -monitoring and evaluation -increase per capita income generation -increase fish per capita consumption by 5%	County wide	17.5 M	County government National government Donors	3 yrs	fisheries	Deliveries of feeds Distribution list Progress reports	Field visits	
Provision of fishing gears and equipments	-increase quality fish seeds(fingerlings) -reduce post harvest losses by	County wide	10.5 M	County government National government Donors	1 yr	Department of fisheries	Deliveries of gears and equipments Distribution list Progress reports	Field visits	

Project Name	Objective	•	Project cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
Dams	90% -improving aquaculture extension services	County wide	30 M	County government National government Donors	5 yrs	Department of fisheries	No of dams constructed Schedule of activities Photos of work done Progress reports	Field visits	
Technical staff		15 wards	21.6 M	County government National government Donors	1 yr	Department of fisheries	Job advertisement List of shortlisted candidates Minutes of recruitment exercise Appointment letters	Head count/staff audit	
Hatchery		L. east Sub- county	35 M	County government National government Donors	2 yr	Department of fisheries	Plan and design documents Bill of quantities Contract award documents Photos of work done Tender documents Progress report Completion certificate	Field visits	
Preservation facilities		L. east and west sub- counties	200 M	County government National government Donors	3 yrs	Department of fisheries	Plan and design documents Bill of quantities Contract award documents Photos of work done Progress report Completion certificate Tender documents	Field visits	

Project Name	Objective		Project cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
Processing facility		Within Laikipia County	500 M	County government National government Donors	5 yrs	Department of fisheries	Plan and design documents Bill of quantities Contract award documents Photos of work done Progress report Completion certificate Tender documents	Field visits	
Transport		County wide	20.5 M	County government National government Donors	2 yrs	Department of fisheries	Tender documents No of motor vehicles and motor bikes	Head count	
Offices		County wide	75 M	County government National government Donors	2 yrs	Department of fisheries	Plan and design documents Bill of quantities Contract award documents Photos of work done Progress report Completion certificate Tender documents	Field visits	
Total			1.067 B						

GENDER, CULTURE, YOUTH, SPORTS, CHILDREN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Vision

A society where women, men and children enjoy equal rights, opportunities and high quality of life

Mission

To promote, coordinate, monitor and evaluate gender equality, women's empowerment, social development, care and protection of children and other vulnerable groups as an integral part of national development

1. Culture Sub Sector

Situational Analysis

- Diverse and rich culture
- No commercialization of the culture
- Inadequate cultural centres
- Potential for cultural tourism
- Cosmopolitan and highly heterogeneous community that has resulted to value decay
- Parental negligence

Objectives

- Conduct evidence based research to document cultural practices in the county
- Transform culture into an enterprise venture through cultural tourism and promotion of cultural home craft industries.

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed
			Objectives	Objectives	Intervention
Culture	Inadequate participation by the cultural groups and individuals in cultural activities	Lack of a cultural centre where these activities can continuously take place. A museum is also	- To have a cultural centre and a museum in place and have the community own it - Revive cultural festivals at the sub	To have a cultural centre and a museum	-to have a cultural centre in place and a museum and have the community own it
		lacking for preservation of artefacts	counties		
	Registration of	Centralisation of	To have as many people		Have the

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Proposed Intervention
	cultural Groups and individuals is low	registration	as possible registered so as to enable them even participate outside the county		registration at the sub county level
	Unexploited non preserved heritage sites in the county	They have not been given much attention even when they have been identified -encroachment of these places e.g. the buildings at Lairagwan primary have been used as classrooms	Have the sites identified and preserved	Identify the heritage sites, renovate them and preserve them	To train and guide community on how the sites can benefit them if well taken care of
	Non recognition of heroes and heroines	Lack of clear guidelines and policies	Have a guideline to recognise them e.g. having roads/streets named after them, a heroes/heroine corner, their erected monuments	Have a clear guideline on recognition	Have the guidance in place
	Exploitation of visual and performing artists by middlemen	Lack of unity among the group and information	Have an ICT centre where they can advertise their wares and also sell even globally so as to eliminate the middlemen	sensitize the visual artists on ICT	Have an ICT centre and sensitize them on the sameurge them to form unions which will help them fight the middlemen.
	Embracing retrogressive cultural practices by some communities e.g. early marriages, FGM,	Lack of information on the negative effects of these practices	Hold sensitization seminars	Sensitize the communities on the dangers of practicing these retrogressive practices	Have rehabilitation centres for the ones already affected and carry out as many sensitizations as possible

iii) New projects

Project	Priority	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be	Description of	Estimated	Source of
Name	Ranking			met	Activities	Cost	Funds
Office	1	County level	To facilitate	3 office blocks	Construction of	10 million	Government
construction		and at each sub	delivery of service	to be built	Office block in	shillings	
		county	to the Public		the three sub		
					counties		

Construction	1	At the county	To make all the	A cultural centre	Construction of a	20 million	Government,
of one			cultural	at the county to	cultural centre	Kshs	NGOs,
cultural			practitioners have	be built			CBOs
centre			an opportunity to				
			showcase their				
			talents and earn a				
			living				
Cultural	1	At each sub	To provide a forum	3 cultural	Exhibitions of	20 million	Government,
festivals		county	where	festivals with a	cultural work,	Kshs	NGOs,
			people/communities	culminating one	competitions,		CBOs,
			are able to learn	at the county			FBOs
			each other's	level			
			cultures and so				
			respect and				
			peaceful				
			coexistence				
cultural	1	Where they are	To create tourist	Identification of	Identifying,	Khs 20	Government
heritage			attraction sites	cultural heritage	Renovating and	million	, NGOs,
sites e.g. 2au				sites and	gazetting the		CBOs,
mau caves,					historical heritage		FBOs
forests,					sites		

2. Social development

Objectives

- To build capacities for communities to identify their needs/problems and develop their strategies to identify solutions
- To assist communities to form, register and manage their community groups and projects
- To provide cash transfer initiatives to older persons of the society
- To provide cash transfer to persons with severe disabilities

Situational Analysis

- Lack of home for the aged
- Poor identification of the beneficiaries for social protection funds
- Break down on cultural systems for the care of the aged and the OVCs
- Social changes due to immergence of new language

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed
			Objectives	Objectives	Intervention
Gender and	Inadequate social	-Lack of	-To empower	-To mobilize	- Conducting of
Social	services at the	community	the communities	and sensitize	community
Development	community level	initiatives	to identify their	communities to	development
		-Lack of	needs and	identify their	barazas
		community	develop	problems and	- Forming and
		cohesiveness/unity	strategies to	develop their	registering

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed
			Objectives	Objectives	Intervention
		/organizations to	solutions	community	community
		address their		action plans	groups and
		needs		To sensitize the	projects
				communities to	Visiting groups
				form and	and
				register groups	organizations
				and self help	Networking
				projects to	with other
				address their	development
				immediate	partners
				problems	
	Lack of proper	No legislation at	To regulate	To Formulate a	To Formulate a
	structures to	the national or	formation,	law regulating	law regulating
	regulate	county level	registration and	formation,	formation,
	formation,		management of	registration and	registration and
	registration and		community	management of	management of
	management of		groups,	social groups,	social groups,
	community		organizations	projects and	projects and
	groups,		and projects	organization	organizations
	organizations and				
	projects				
	Inability by	Lack of relevant	To impart skills	To build	To train and
	communities to	skills for project	to communities	capacities to	guide
	undertake and	implementation	to undertake and	registered	community
	implement		implement their	Community	groups and
	community		projects	organizations	project
	projects				management
	-				committees
	Inadequate	Lack of credit	To link groups	To Facilitate	To train groups
	resources for	Lack of skills to	with financial	the registered	on savings and
	project	mobilize resources	institutions	groups to	credit activities
	implementation		offering credit	access the	To train project
	and income		To build	required	committees on
	generation		capacities for	services and	proposal
			groups and	resources for	writing and
			project	activities and	financial
			management	projects	management
			committees on		
			resource		
			mobilization		

a) Ongoing Flagship Projects

Programme/Project Name	Location/Sub- County/ Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Cash transfer to older	County wide	To cushion old	Currently 350	To disburse cash
persons above 65 years	,	people from	households to be	to old persons
(OPCT)		vulnerability	raised to 16624	Kshs 2,000/= per
				month
	G	T :1 C :1	G . 140 . 1	T 1: 1 X 1
Cash transfer to persons	County wide	To provide financial	Current 140 to be	To disburse Kshs
with severe disabilities		assistance to	raised to 1500	2,000/= to the
(PWSD)		caregivers of persons		house hold with a
		with severe disability		person with severe
				disability
Provision of sunscreen	County wide	To provide sunscreen	All. Currently	To provide
lotion to persons living		lotion to all persons	estimated at	sunscreen lotions
with albinism		living with albinism	about 150	through all district
		in the county		hospitals and
				health centres in
				the county

b) Ongoing other projects (National Government)

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities
Grants to community	County wide	To provide	150	To provide grants in form
development initiatives		support to	groups/projects	of cash to ongoing
(on going through the		community	per year leading to	community
former MGCSD)		initiatives	750	projects/initiatives
			groups/projects in	
			the next five years	

c) New projects

Project	Priority	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to	Description	Estimated	Source of
Name	Ranking			be met	of Activities	Cost	Funds
Office	Dol Dol	Dol dol	То	4 office	Construction	20 million	Government
construction	Lamuria	Sirima	facilitate	blocks	of 1 No.	shillings	
Rumuruti	Rumuruti	Rumuruti	delivery of		Office block		
Nyahururu	Nyahururu	Nyahururu	service to		in the 4		
Dol Dol			the		towns		
Lamuria			Public				

Home for	1 No.	1 no home in	To offer	1 no home	Construction	30 million	Government,
the Elderly-	home in	the county	decent life	in the	of a home	Kshs	NGOs,
Men and	the county		to the very	county	where older		CBOs
women			old and		persons can		
			vulnerable		be taken		
			persons		care of		
Construct	1 No.	1 No. school	To provide	1 no.	Construct 1	50 million	Government,
an	school for	for the county	education	School for	no. School	Kshs	NGOs,
Integrated	the county		to children	the	for the		CBOs,
Special			with	community	county with		FBOs
School for			disabilities		technical		
Children			who do not		support		
with			fit into		from the		
Disabilities			ordinary		Ministry of		
			schools		Education		
Day care	1 no. dare	1 no. center	To enable	1 no. Care	Construct 1	Kshs 30	Government
facilities for	care	for the county	mothers	centre for	No. Dare	million	, NGOs,
children	center		get enough	the county	care centre		CBOs,
with severe			time to		to relieve		FBOs
disabilities			engage in		the care		
			income		givers to be		
			generating		able to		
			activity		provide for		
			and for the		the other		
			other		children in		
			family		the		
			members		household		

Role of Stakeholders

Name of Stakeholders	Roles
Government Ministries /Departments	Formulate a law regulating formation, registration and management of
e.g. Children, Health Education, Water	social groups, projects and organizations
Youth etc	Offer Services to the registered Community organizations.
-NGO'S, Parastatals	Facilitate the registered groups to access the required services and
	resources for activities and projects
Community organizations e.g. Self Help	To participate in Social - Economic activities.
groups, Community Based (CBO'S),	Raise development capital through their own contribution and other
Faith Based Organizations(FBOS),	sources like grant
Women Groups, Youth Groups	

Implementation schedule

Objectives	Actual Sub County/ ward	Project Cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implement ation status
To cushion older persons from vulnerability	County wide	2 billion	Government	5 years	Department of Social Development, Posta Corporation Of Kenya	Payrolls No of older persons assisted	Payrolls No of older persons assisted	On going
To give support to the care givers who give care to PWSD	County wide	180 million	Government	5 years	Department of Social Development, Posta Corporation Of Kenya	Payrolls No of persons with severe disabilities assisted	Payrolls No of persons with severe disabilities assisted	On going
To provide sunscreen lotion to people living with albinism to cushion them from sunlight	County wide	18 million	Government	5 years	Department of Social Development, Ministry of Health	Medical records No of persons assisted	Medical records No of persons assisted	On going
To support community projects initiatives	County wide	15million	Government	5 years	Department of Social development	No of projects assisted Minutes of the allocating committees	No of projects assisted Minutes of the allocating committees	On going
To provide education to children with disabilities who cannot be accommodated in normal schools	Rumuruti	50 million	Government	4 years	Department of Social Development Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Education Department of Children	The completed school	LSOs, Payment vouchers, Minutes,	To begin in 2014/2015 financial year
To provide accommodation for officers	Doldol Rumuruti Nyahururu Sirima	20 million	Government	4 years	Department of Social Development Ministry of Infrastructure	No of offices constructed	LSOs, Payment vouchers, Minutes,	To begin in 2014/2015 financial year
To enable mothers with children with severe disabilities to cater for the other members of the family	Nanyuki	30 million	Government NGOs FBOs CBOs	4 years	Department of Social Development Ministry of Infrastructure	The complete day care centre	LSOs, Payment vouchers, Minutes,	To begin in 2014/2015 financial year
To cushion old persons from vulnerability and suffering at	Doldol	30 million	Government NGOs CBOs FBOs	4 years	Department of Social Development Ministry of Infrastructure	The complete home	LSOs, Payment vouchers, Minutes,	To begin in 2014/2015 financial year

CHILDREN SUB-SECTOR

Vision of the Department:

• A society where children become responsible citizens through fulfillment of their prescribed rights and welfare.

Mission of the Department

• To safeguard the rights and welfare of all children in Kenya through implementation of relevant policies, coordination, supervision and delivery of services.

3. Sub-Sector Objectives.

To increase coverage by building organizational capacity.

To implement reforms in statutory institutions

To effectively co-ordinate Alternative family care services

To co-ordinate care and protection for children in Kenya

To increase the capacity of families and communities taking care of OVCs

To co-ordinate delivery of services to children in institutions

To protect children from violence, trafficking and exploitation

4. Situational Analysis

High number of Orphaned and Vulnerable Children

Harmful cultural practices e.g. Female Genital Mutilation, Moranilism, beading, early marriages

High number of children headed families

- Child labour
- Rising numbers of teenage mothers
- High rate of malnutrition rates
- Children affected by banditry and conflicts
- Children affected by military activities e.g. at soitoudo
- Low immunization for children especially in the ranches
- No statutory child care facilities
- Rising number of street children and families
- High parental negligence
- Inadequate children officers and personnel.

Issues, Causes and proposed interventions by Sub Sectors

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed
			Objectives	Objectives	Intervention
children	Child labor in the horticultural farms within town (scrap metal)	-poverty Orphanhood Parental negligence	To stop child labour	To give incentive and psychosocial support to affected children	cash transferspsychosocial support
	Children protection in the labor camps in the ranches	Lack of facilities in ranches. Neglect and abuse in ranches	To provide effective protection mechanism		
	Retrogressive cultural practices. -Female Genital Mutilation -Beading. Child marriage	-retrogressive cultural practice. -poverty. -orphan hood.	To stop retrogressive cultural practices through sensitization, enforcement of relevant laws	To provide institutitional care for prospective victims	 Construct rescue centers. Sensitization of communities. Prosecution of child abusers.
	Maternal health - teenage pregnancies, high mortality rate, HIV infection rate	 low literacy levels Poverty Inadequate medical facilities Child prostitution Irresponsible parenting 	To reduce: -teenage pregnanciesmortality rate HIV and STI infections -Promote educational servicesProvide psycho- education to parents on parenting skills.	Provide medical, psychosocial and institutional care to affected children.	 Provision of medical and family planning services. Sensitize parents and community on reproductive health. Prosecution of irresponsible parents. Psychosocial support.
	35,000 orphans in Laikipia County Child headed households.	HIV/ and AIDS Others causes of death	-To provide a social protection to orphansProvide ARV to infected Parents and childrenCreate awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS.	 To provide a social protection to orphans. Provide ARV to infected Parents and children Create awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS. 	 Cash transfers Psychosocial support. Provide ARV's Support charitable children children instititutions by giving cash subsidies
	Children on the streets (street children)	 Poverty Orphan hood Truancy Violence against children Drugs and substance abuse 	To reduce number of children on and in the streets. Promote income generating activities through relevant agencies	 To provide psychosocial support To provide rescue centers 	 Support poor household economically – cash transfers. Psychosocial system to established within the communities

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Proposed Intervention
		Peer pressureIrresponsible parenting.			 Prosecution of irresponsible parents. Compressive rehabilitation programme to be put in place.
	Child abuse, neglect and violence against children.	 Poor parenting skills. Weak juveniles' protection systems. inadequate capacity of child protection officers .inadequate child protection facilities. Separation and divorce Domestic violence 	To reduce child abuse, neglect and violence against children	To provide child rescues and rehabilitation centers.	Conduct community awareness session in all wards. Provide rescue centers for victims of violence. Strengthen family systems through community support systems(provide psycho-education)
	Drug and substance abuse among children	 Poverty. Peer pressure Easy access. Irresponsible parenting. Non school attendance. Streetism. 	To reduce number of children abusing drug and substance of abuse.	To carry out rehabilitation of drug and substance abuse victims Prevent children from accessing drugs and substances of abuse.	 Provide rehabilitation center for drug and substance of abuse victims. Awareness creations in communities and parents and guardians. Enforce laws relating to school attendance. Empower community sociocomically Prosecution of people and parents exposing children to drugs and substances of abuse.

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed
			Objectives	Objectives	Intervention
	Children in conflict with the law(children going through juvenile justice system)	 Truancy. Abandonment and neglect Poverty Violence against children. 	To provide conducive environment and support to children going through juvenile justices system.	To provide conducive environment and support to children going through juvenile justices system	 Establish child protection units in all police stations and police posts. Provide legal assistance to every child going through juvenile justice system. Implement diversion programme for petty offenders. Construction of children remand home in the county.
	Child participation needs	Children needs to form and air opinion on matters affecting them and the county.	To give children an opportunity to participate in Laikipia children assembly and National children assemblies.	To form and fund children forums	Periodical children forums and assemblies.

Priority Programmes and projects

Project	Priority	Location	Objectives	Targe	Description of	Estimated Cost	Source of
Name	Ranking	/level		ts to	Activities		Funds
				be			
				met			
Children		Nanyuki	To rehabilitate		Provide	79,680,000	county
rehabilitati			street children and		accommodation,		governme
on centers		Nyahururu	children addicted		feeding, medication,		nt
			to drugs and		psychotherapy and		-
			substances of		detoxification		
			abuse		activities.		

Child	doldol	To provide	Provide	197.2 m	"
rescue	rumuriti	protection and care	accommodation,		
centers	lamuria	services for	education, nutrition,		
	nanyuki	victims of child	health, legal		
	nyahururu	marriage, child	protection and		
		labour,	psychosocial		
		retrogressive	support.		
		cultural practices			
		(FGM, Beading)			
		OVC and children			
		in need of care and			
		protection.			
Child	Doldol	To provide safe	Care and	20m	
protection	Nanyuki	place for children	accommodation	Note police	
units in	Sirma	going through	while awaiting	department to	
police	rumuruti	juvenile justice	judicial process.	cater for	
stations		system.		accommodatio	
				n, care and	
				staff.	
Children	Nanyuki	To provide care	Nutrition., shelter	30,000,000	"
remand		and protection to	and care	<u>Note</u>	
home		children awaiting		national	
		their court		government to	
		proceedings		provide	
				recurrent	
				expenditure	
				expenses and	
				staff	

Implementation Matrix

Project	Objective	Actual Sub	Project	Source	Time	Implementing	Monitoring	Means of Verification	Implementation
Name		County/	cost	of	Frame	Agency (ies)	Indicators		Status
		ward	(Kshs.)	Funds					
Children	To rehabilitate street	Laikipia East-	Dev-30m	County	2013-	Children	Physical structures,	BQs, Tender documents,	
rehabilitation	children and children	(Nanyuki)	Recurrent-	Gvt-	2017	department	rehab. Personnel,	Public works	
centers	addicted to drugs and		8.64m	Laikipia		&public works	office d	inspection/progress reports.	
	substances of abuse					,CSO	documentation	Procurement records.	
							rehab. programmes	Employment records.	
							in place, record of	Children admission records.	
							admission and	Copies of LPOs and LSO.	
							progress of	Rehab. Progress records.	
							children.		
Children	To rehabilitate street	Laikipia	Dev-30m	County	2013-	Children	Physical structures,	BQs, Tender documents,	
rehabilitation	children and children	West(nyahururu)	Recurrent-	Gvt-	2017	department	rehab. Personnel,	Public works	
center	addicted to drugs and		8.64m	Laikipia		&public works	office d	inspection/progress reports.	
	substances of abuse					,CSO	documentation	Procurement records.	
							rehab. programmes	Employment records.	
							1 '	Children admission records.	
							admission and	Copies of LPOs and LSO.	
							progress of	Rehab. Progress records.	
							children.		
Child rescue	To provide protection	Laikipia	Dev-30m	County	2013-	Children	Physical structures,	BQs, Tender documents,	
center	and care services for	` ′	Recurrent-		2017	department	child	Public works	
	victims of child		8.64m	Laikipia		-	*	inspection/progress reports.	
	marriage, child labour,					,CSO	<i>'</i>	Procurement records.	
	retrogressive cultural						documentation,	Employment records.	
	practices(FGM,						record of	Children admission records.	
	Beading) OVC and						admission of	Copies of LPOs and LSO.	
	children in need of care						children.		
	and protection								

Child rescue	To provide protection	Lakipia Central-	Dev-30m	County	2013-	Children	Physical structures,	BQs, Tender documents,
center	and care services for	(Lamuria)	Recurrent-		2017	department	child	Public works
	victims of child		8.64m	Laikipia		&public works	protection/social.	inspection/progress reports.
	marriage, child labour,					,CSO	Personnel, office d	Procurement records.
	retrogressive cultural						documentation	Employment records.
	practices(FGM,Beading)						record of,	Children admission records.
	OVC and children in						admission of	Copies of LPOs and LSO.
	need of care and						children.	
	protection							
Child rescue	To provide protection	Laikipia West-	Dev-30m	County	2013-	Children	Physical structures,	BQs, Tender documents,
center	and care services for	(Rumuruti)	Recurrent-	Gvt-	2017	department	child	Public works
	victims of child		8.64m	Laikipia		&public works	protection/social.	inspection/progress reports.
	marriage, child labour,					,CSO	Personnel, office	Procurement records.
	retrogressive cultural						documentation,	Employment records.
	practices(FGM,						record of	Children admission records.
	Beading) OVC and						admission of	Copies of LPOs and LSO.
	children in need of care						children.	
	and protection							
Child rescue	To provide protection	Laikipia Esat-		County	2013-	Children	Physical structures,	BQs, Tender documents,
center	and care services for	(nanyuki)		Gvt-	2017	department	child	Public works
	victims of child		Dev-30m	Laikipia		&public	protection/social.	inspection/progress reports.
	marriage, child labour,		Recurrent-			works, CSO	Personnel, office d	Procurement records.
	retrogressive cultural		8.64m				documentation,	Employment records.
	practices(FGM,Beading)						record of	Children admission records.
	OVC and children in						admission of	Copies of LPOs and LSO.
	need of care and						children.	
	protection							

Child rescue center			Recurrent-	_	2013- 2017	Children department &public works ,CSO	child protection/social.	BQs, Tender documents, Public works inspection/progress reports. Procurement records. Employment records. Children admission records. Copies of LPOs and LSO.	
Child protection units in police stations	protection To provide safe place for children going through juvenile justice system.	Laikipia North- (Doldol)	5m		2013- 2017	Police department ,Children department &public works	Operational child protection unit in place.	BQs, Tender documents, Public works inspection/progress reports. Procurement records. Employment records. Children O.B records. Copies of LPOs and LSO.	
Child protection units in police stations	To provide safe place for children going through juvenile justice system.	Laikipia central- (Sirma)			2013- 2017	Police department ,Children department &public works	Operational child protection unit in place.	BQs, Tender documents, Public works inspection/progress reports. Procurement records. Employment records. Children O.B records. Copies of LPOs and LSO.	

Child protection units in	To provide safe place for children going through juvenile justice	Laikipia West- (Rumuruti)	5m	County Gvt- Laikipia	2017	Police department ,Children	*	BQs, Tender documents, Public works inspection/progress reports.
police stations	system.					department &public works		Procurement records. Employment records. ChildrenO.B records. Copies of LPOs and LSO.
Child protection units in police stations	To provide safe place for children going through juvenile justice system.	Laikipia East- (Nanyuki)	5m	County Gvt- Laikipia	2017	Police department ,Children department &public works	place.	BQs, Tender documents, Public works inspection/progress reports. Procurement records. Children O.B records. Copies of LPOs and LSO.
Children remand home	To provide care and protection to children awaiting their court proceedings	Laikipia East – (Nanyhuki)	30 m	G.O laikipia	2013- 2017	public works	child protection/social. Personnel, office	BQs, Tender documents, Public works inspection/progress reports. Procurement records. Employment records. ChildrenO.B records. Copies of LPOs and LSO.

SPORTS

Objectives

- To mobilise, sensitise and provide direction for people to participate in sport
- To identify, nurture and develop talents in sport
- To market sport as an industry

Situational Analysis

- Lack of means of transport
- Uncoordinated talent identification and development system
- Low participation in sport and recreation activities
- Inadequate /dilapidated sport facilities and equipment

Issues, Causes and Proposed Interventions

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
Sport	Low level of sport participation	-Lack of sport equipment - Inadequate sport facilities -Over emphasis on traditional sports -Lack of awareness on the benefits ports	To increase the levels of sport participation across all population groups	-To mobilize and sensitize communities participate in sports -To promote nontraditional and minority sports -To provide adequate sport equipment	-Develop links with local sport governing bodies, local clubs, schools and organisations working with persons with disabilities -Run specific programmes and initiatives that promote sport and recreation activities Encourage young people to participate in non-traditional and minority sports - Organize and run series of multisport camps during school holidays
	Inadequate and dilapidated sport facilities	-Lack of regular maintenance of stadia -Neglect of community playgrounds -Encroachment of community playgrounds	-To upgrade and effectively maintain existing sport and recreation facilitiesTo provide a safe and healthy environment for sport and recreation participationTo develop new sport and recreation facilities	-To upgrade and effectively maintain existing sport and recreation facilitiesTo provide a safe and healthy environment for sport and recreation participation.	-Promote maximum use of existing sport and recreation facilities -Work with sports clubs, communities and schools to encourage sharing of sport facilities - Partner with existing sport facility providers to promote high level of usage and greater inclusion - Upgrade and rehabilitate existing sport and recreation facilities - Developing new sport and recreation facilities.
	Uncoordinate	Lack of	To develop an	To develop an annual	-Establish Laikipia Sport Awards

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Proposed Intervention
	d talent identification and development structures	systematic approach to talent identification and development	annual award scheme to recognize achievements of talented athletes -To establish effective talent identification and development structure -To improve levels of performance and achieve success in all competitions	award scheme to recognize achievements of talented athletes -To establish effective talent identification and development structure.	Scheme to recognise talented athletes -Develop and implement systematic approach to talent identification through schools, sport clubs and sport governing bodiesOrganise sport events to prepare athletes to participate in regional, national, and international sport competitions -Organise annual inter-sports centres competition/tournament
	Low participation of persons with disabilities (PwDs) in sport	Inaccessible sport and recreation facilities and equipment Lack of awareness on existing and accessible sport and recreation activities.	-To promote sport and recreation participation for persons with disabilities -To mainstream disability in sport development -To facilitate PwDs to participate a in competitive sport at all levels	-To promote sport and recreation participation for persons with disabilities -To mainstream disability in sport development -To facilitate PwDs to participate a in competitive sport at all levels	-Partner with organizations dealing with PwDs to organize and deliver sport and recreation programmes -Set up a disability forum to share good practices and develop further ways of promoting access to sporting opportunities and increase participation -Organize and deliver sport programmes for people with disabilities -Make sport and recreation facilities accessible to PwDs.
	Inadequate technical and managerial skills among sport federation officials	-Unstructured management of federation -Absence of some federations in the county	To build the capacity of coaches, club leaders, officials and volunteers To deliver quality sport programmes -To operate and manage sport in a professional way	-To train sport clubs on recruitment, retention and training of volunteers -To provide need- based trainings for coaches, sport club leaders and officials	Work with sport governing bodies to provide needs-based trainings for coaches, sport club leaders and officials Train sport clubs on recruitment, retention and training of volunteers Provide networking opportunities for sport clubs
	Low level of awareness, networking and partnership among sport stakeholders	Uncoordinated communication plan among sport stakeholders	-To increase awareness, networking and partnership opportunities in sport.	-To develop networking structures for all stakeholder -To promote the benefits of sport's participation	-Develop a coordinated communication plan across all sport partners -Develop website for Laikipia sport, providing up to date information on sport opportunities -Build sustainable partnership through inter-county and cross-

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Proposed Intervention
					border linkages

Program Priorities

a) Ongoing projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets to be	Description of Activities
			met	
Sport Centre	County wide	To promote sport participation among children aged 14 years and below	To recruit 725 children to participate in regular sport.	-Providing sport equipment to the centres -Recruiting coaches to handle various sports offered in the centres -Organising inter-centres competitions
				Providing technical training for coaches and game officials.

b) Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for stalling	Way Forward
Construction of sport office block	Nanyuki	Partitioning, plastering, wiring, furnishing, and furniture.	Insufficient funds	

d) New projects

Project	Priority	Location	Objectives	Targets to be	Description of	Estima	Source of
Name	Ranking	/level		met	Activities	ted	Funds
						Cost	
Upgrading		County	-To promote	-To upgrade at	Rehabilitating soccer	500M	Government,
and	1	wide	sport	least 3	pitches, athletics		NGOs, and
rehabilitatio			participation	playgrounds in	tracks, volleyball		Business
n of sport			-To provide	each sub county	courts		community
and			a safe and	every year.			
recreation			healthy	- To rehabilitate	Developing other		
facilities			environment	Nanyuki and	sport fields and courts		
			for sport	Nyahururu			
			participation	stadia	Fencing of the		
					facilities		
					Levelling of playing		
					surfaces		
Establishing	2	County	To improve	Maintaining	Establish more sport	125M	Government,

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location /level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estima ted Cost	Source of Funds
talent identificatio n and developmen t structure		wide	levels of performance and achieve success in all competitions	existing 15 sport centres Establishing one sport centre in every ward Establish sport award scheme Providing sport equipment	centres Establish Laikipia Sport Awards Scheme to recognise talented athletes Develop and implement systematic approach to talent identification through schools, sport clubs and sport governing bodies. Organise sport events to prepare athletes to participate in regional, national, and international sport	Cost	NGOs, and Business community
Mainstreami ng persons with disabilities in sport	3	County wide	To promote sport participation for persons with disabilities	To make all sport facilities accessible to PwDs To establish one popular sport team of PwDs in every sub county	competitions Renovation of existing facilities to improve accessibility Provision of sport equipment Formation of teams Organizing tournament and competitions	75 M	Government, NGOs, and Business community

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Project Name	Objective	Sub County/ ward	Projec t cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Fram e	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Impleme ntation Status
Upgrading and rehabilitation of sport and recreation facilities	To provide a safe and healthy environment for sport participation	County wide	500M	County government	5 yrs	Dept. of sport, public works	No. of facilities upgraded/rehabilitated	Contract document Bill of quantities Completion certificates Upgraded facility Site meeting minutes Payment vouchers.	Proposed
Establishing talent identification and development structure	To improve levels of performance and achieve success in all competitions	County wide	125M	County government	5 yrs	Dept. of sport	No. of athletes enrolled in the centres Quantity of equipment supplied to the centre No. competition/ tournaments held No. of sport awards given to outstanding athletes	Training attendance register Coaching agreement Payment vouchers LSOs Equipment inventory LPO	On going
Mainstreamin g persons with disabilities in sport	To promote sport participation for persons with disabilities	County wide	75 M	County government	5 yrs	Dept. of sport	No. of athletes enrolled No. of teams formed No. of competition/tournament held	Training attendance register Coaching agreement Payment vouchers Equipment inventory LPO	Proposed
Completion of Sport Office Block	To provide office space for sport officers	Nanyuki	1.8 M	County government	1yr	Dept. of sport, public works	Tender documents Complete office block	Contract document Bill of quantities Completion certificates Complete office block Site meeting minutes Payment vouchers.	Stalled
Purchase of office vehicle	To facilitate provision of services	Nanyuki	3M	County government	5 yrs	Dept. of sport	Tender documents LPO	LPO Payment voucher Purchased vehicle	Proposed

Youth Development

Situational Analysis

- High levels of unemployment among the youths
- Inadequate skills for employability
- Inadequate and ineffective technical training facilities for skills transfer
- High influx of expatriate to the county.

Objectives

- Promote market oriented skills transfer and training
- Establishment of affordable technical training centers and upgrading of the existing ones.

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
Youth Developm ent	Unemployment	Mismatch of skills required in the job-market and system of education offered to the students	To reduce unemploym ent levels To inculcate market oriented skills to youth To establish business incubators design procurement regulations that will secure 30% for the youth	To introduce of casual engagements To reduce unemployment levels by 10% amongst the youth To introduce labour contracting.	 Internship Establishment of low cost training centres Establishment of business incubators Introduction of labour contracting Provide guidelines that will enable youth benefit from 30% of county government procurement Provision of adequate and timely funding by YEDF and other youth friendly organisations.
	High HIV and AIDS prevalence	Ignorance Turbulence period of Adolescence poverty	create awareness amongst the youth Counselling and mentorship	To reduce the rate of irresponsible behaviour and HIV/AIDS preverence	 create awareness amongst the youth Counselling and mentorship Sensitizing youth on the risks associated with irresponsible sex Liaise with the Ministry of Health to issue. Sporting activities Drama and music activities.

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Proposed Intervention
Youth Developm ent	Exclusion and discrimination	Poor policies	To ensure youth are well represented in decision making	To ensure that youth are well represented in the county in decision making	Put in place supportive legislation which will allow youth get representation in decision making
Youth Developm ent	Crime, deviant behaviour, post- conflict transitions and livelihoods	Unemployment, ethnicity, politics	To reduce crime, deviant behaviour, post-conflict transitions and livelihoods	To reduce crime	Liaise with security personel, NACADA Organise Youth Exchange programmes, special programmes docket
Youth Developm ent	Alcohol and Drug Use	Availability and accessibility of cheap Alcohol and Drug. Young are at a turbulence and discovery stage. Idleness.	To reduce the level of Alcohol consumption and Drug Abuse	To reduce the level of Alcohol consumption and Drug Abuse	Alternative income-generating leisure activities e.g sport, drama and music Enhancement of the set legislation by the security Agencies. Youth sensitization on the side effects of Alcohol and Drug use. Liaise with NACADA to assist sensitization
Youth Developm ent	Youth Mainstreaming challenge	Lack of clear policy for youth mainstreaming	To ensure youth are mainstreamed in all the major ministries in the county	To ensure youth have a representation in all the activities carried in the county	Empower youth of their rights, obligations and responsibilities as per the constitution.
Youth Developm ent	Harmful cultural practices	Old culture and traditional mindsets	To empower the youth with necessary information on the effects of harmful cultural practices	To Provide protection for those who are vulnerable to harmful cultural practices	Introduce alternative rites of passage for the youth e.g. Initiation without Genital cutting. Empower the vulnerable youth through sensitisation programmes. Seek for protection from the security agencies for those vulnerable to harmful cultural practices

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
Youth	Untapped and	Lack of	To ensure that	To carry a	Setup a Talent Academy in the
Developm	wasted resource	institutions	youth talents	situational	county.
ent		entrusted in	in the county	needs analysis	Set an award Scheme for
		identifying and	are identified	for the youth	recognizing heroes in the county
		developing talents	and	in the county	whom the youth can emulate.
		in the county.	developed.		Organise talents shows from where
		Failure to	To ensure that		talents can be identified
		recognise people	youth have		
		who have excelled	role models to		
		in various fields as	emulate.		
		role models to the	To ensure that		
		youth.	young get a		
		Limited	space to		
		democratic space	showcase their		
		for youth to	talents.		
		showcase their			
		talents			
Youth	Low	Lack of funds.	To promote	To ensure	Sensitisation of youth on necessary
Developm	engagements in	Inadequate skills.	youth owned	youth are	entrepreneur- ship skills.
ent	business		enterprise and	empowered on	Provide finances to youth through
	activities		other	how to start	YEDF,UWESHO FUND and other
			employment	and run	financial institutions.
			opportunities	businesses	Put legislations in the county which
					are youth-friendly to start business.

Priority Programmes and projects

(i) On-going Flagship Project

Programme/Project Name	Location/ Level	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Empowerment centre	Nyahururu	To empower youth with skills. To install ICT	Youth	Trainings on entrepreneurship and other necessary skills for development. Training youth on ICT and other technological

ii) Ongoing other projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities
Office	Doldol	To accommodate officers	Office completed	Finishing the building

iii) New Flagship project

Programme/Project	Priority	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to	Description	Estimated	Source
Name	Ranking			be met	of Activities	Cost	of
							Funds
Empowerment		Nyahururu	То	То	Construction	20m	GOK
centre			construct	complete			CDF
			the 2 nd and	construction			
			3 rd phases	in 4 years			
				period			

iv) New Other Project

Project	Priority	Location/	Objectives	Targets to be met	Descripti	Estimated	Source
Name	Ranking	level			on of	Cost	of
					Activities		Funds
Office		1.Laikipia central	To ensure that	To have 3 offices	Constructi	3 @ 5m	GOK
		(sirima)	the officers are	constructed in two	on	Total 15m	CDF
		2.Laikipia west	having from	years period			
		(Rimuruti)	where they will				
		3.Nyahururu	execute their				
			duties				
Office	Furniture	Doldol, Rimuruti,	To ensure the	To have the office	Purchase	5 offices	
Equipments	and	Nyahururu, Sirima,	office are well	furnished in two	of	@400,000	
	computer	Nanyuki	furnished	years period	furniture	Total	
	S					2 Million	
Exchange		The whole county	To promote	Youth from	Home	1 Million	GOK
Programmes			peace and co-	differed parts	visits and		and
			existence among		training		CDF
			the youth				

Role of Stakeholders

Name of Stakeholders	Roles
Culture department	To provide opportunities to youth in performing Arts, Drama and Music
Social Development	To identify viable groups for funding
Sports sector	To provide alternative means of leisure to youth .Be used to campaign
	against drug use and alcohol
Children sector	To offer advocacy on youth issues
Banks	Provision of funds to youth
Education sector	To hold career fairs to youth

Implementaion, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Project Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/ ward	Project cost (Kshs.)		Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
Contruction of office	To accommodate youth officers	Nyahururu, Laikipia west, Laikipia central	3 offices @ 5m Totalling to 15m	Government	5 years	Youth Development. Public works officer		Office block Public works completion certificate	
Completion of Laikipia North office	To accommodate youth officers	Doldo	2m	Government	2 Years	Youth Development. Public works officer		Office block Public works completion certificate	
Disbursement of Youth Fund	To empower and finance youth to run businesses	Countywide	6т	Government	5 Years	Youth Development	Cheques issued and youth businesses increase	Register for youth who benefited from the Fund	
Completion of 2 nd and 3 rd wings of empowerment centre and a pit latrine	Youth empowerment	Nyahururu	20m	Government	5 Years	Youth Development Public Works Officer	2 nd and 3 rd wings completed	Empowerment block Public works completion certificate	
Talent Academy	To tap youth talents	Nanyuki	200m	Government	5 Years	Youth Development Public Works Officer		Talent Academy block Public works completion certificate	

Exchange	To promote	Countywide and	400m	Sponsors,	5 years	Sponsors, Youth	10 exchange	List of participants,	
programmes	peace and	other counties		Government		Development	programmes	list of facilitators,	
	coexistence						held .List of	photos of	
	amongst the						participants.	participants, venue	
	youth in the							receipts	
	county								
Provide youth	To empower	countywide	200m	Sponsors	5Years	Sponsors	List of youth	Cheque numbers	
with	youth to			and		Youth Development	groups funded,	issued.	
hatcheries	generate			Government			number of		
	income and						hatcheries		
	improve their						issued		
	livelihoods								

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Vision

A globally competitive training, research and innovation for sustainable development

Mission

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

Sector Objectives

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

Situational Analysis

The education Sector comprises of County government, Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Science and Technology, Teachers Service Commission and the affiliated Institutions.

Strengths

- 1. Available land for construction of Education institutions
- 2. High number of trainable teachers
- 3. Good number of potential trainers
- 4. High number of trained teachers who are unemployed

Challenges

- 1. Poor remuneration of ECDE teachers
- 2. Lack of support from the community
- 3. Lack of awareness about the importance of ECDE
- 4. Inadequate infrstructure and sanitation

- 5. Inadequate nutrition and health services (food and GMP)
- 6. Insufficient public funding eg ECDE not part of FPE
- 7. Long distrances from home to ECDE centre.
- 8. ECDE centre with very low enrolment
- 9. Insecurity especially attacks by wild animals
- 10. Shortage of teaching staff
- 11. Inadequate infrastructure
- 12. High poverty level
- 13. Persistence drought causing migration up amongst pastoralists.
- 14. Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- 15. Inadequate laboratory facilities

Issues, Causes and Proposed interventions

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
ECDE	Poor remuneration of teachers	Lack of awareness about ECDE	Establish a well defined ECDE scheme of service for ECDE	Mobilize and capacity building to be initiated	Salary top-up for ECDE teachers.
	Inadequate infrastructure and sanitation	Lack of funds	Teachers Construction of required 3 level ECDE centre	Mobilise and allocate resources for ECDE centres	Construction of ECDE centres and improved sanitation.
	Inadequate Nutrition and health services	Poverty among the community the community	To introduce income generating activity to empower the community.	Feeding program to be initiated in ECDE centres	Mobilize resources to provide feeding program
				Parents to escort their	Ensure that wild animals

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
	Insecurity especially attack by wild animals	Long distance from home to ECDE centre	To construct ECDE centres near home areas	children to school	are contained in their habitant or relocated in other areas.
	Inadequate funding for ECDE programs An estimated over 10000 school aged going children out of school Shortage of teaching staff(269 teachers)	Lack of funds (ECDE is not part of free primary Education Negative attitude towards education in some areas, high poverty level Freeze on employment by national government	To provide funds for ecde programs To put in place a program"Rudi Shule" (Back to school)	To allocate adequate resources for ECDE programs Sensitize the community on importance of education	Mobilize more funds for ECDE programs Introduce income generating activity to empower the community Recruitment of teachers Construction of more primary schools
Primary			Employ teachers	To recruit more teachers	
	Long distances between schools especially in expansive ranches leading to some children failing to join class 1	Expansive Ranches.	Construct more new primary schools	Mobilise resources for construction of more primary schools	
	Low enrolment in primary schools		Provide water for irrigation schemes	sensitize community on importance of education	Introduction of mobile schools.
		Persistent drought causing migration among pastoralist, early		Mobilize resources for	

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention	
			Objectives	Objectives		
	Inadequate infrastructure	marriages, moranisim in some areas	Construct more permanent classes	construction of classes Mobilize resources for	Introduce income generating activities to	
	Inadequate infrastructure	High poverty levels	Construct modern infrastructure	construction of infrastructure	empower communities construct infrastructure	
			imrastructure	Board of management to mobilize resources	Employ more teachers	
	Shortage of teaching staff	High poverty levels among the communities	Employ more teachers	to hire more teachers Board of management to mobilize resources to provide electricity	Connect all schools to electricity	
	Most schools are not connected to electricity	Freeze on employment	To connect all schools to electricity	to schools		
		Lack of funds		Offer Bursary to need bright students	Mobilise resources for bursary programmes	
				Keep record of all public school land	Fence all school lands.	
Secondary	Poor performance in KCSE		To initiate bursary programmes	D. II		
	Schools have no land		Initiate registration of	Baseline survey of schools with no water	Supply tap water to all indentified schools	
	ownership documents		school land	Mobilize resource for science laboratories	Construct science laboratories	
	Lack of clean water	Many orphans/vulnerable	To supply tap water to all school	Lancas for the Car		
		Land not demarcated and not	Construct science	Increase funding for construction of vocational training	Upgrading and building of new polytechnics	
	Most schools lack science	adjudicated	laboratories	centres	T	

Subsector Issues		Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention	
			Objectives	Objectives		
Tertiary	laboratories Lack of post secondary institutions in the county	Inadequate water supply to school Lack of funds High illiteracy levels among the community	To establish vocational training centres	Improve all poly technics and increase the number Polytechnic to have courses that are relevant to the county Agitate for establishment of a technical institute	Check on all skills and diversity in skill learning Polytechnics to have courses that are relevant to the county Encourage apprenticeship for training the youth	

Priority Programmes and projects

(i)Ongoing Projects/Programmes

(a) Flagship Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	Sub-County/ Constituency			
Construction of new	Countywide: kalalu, Igwamiti,	Increase the	3 secondary schools	Construction of three fully
secondary schools.	Thigithu, Thigithi girls,	transition rates		equipped schools
	kihato, umande	from primary to		
		secondary		
Teachers Recruitment	Countywide	Improve quality of	100 teachers	Hiring and posting of teachers
Programme		education		
Boarding Primary	Countywide: Mutara, and	Improve equity	Two boarding schools	Construction of 2 primary
schools	Doldol	and access to		school
		education		
Computer supply	Countywide: Olarinyiro,	Equip schools with	8 schools to benefit	Supply and installation of IT
programme	Thigithu, Wiyumiririe, Kalalu,	IT facilities		facilities in the schools.
	St. Jude, Thigithi, Bustani,			
	solio, lumuria, matanya			

b) Other Projects

Project Name	Location/Sub-County/	Objectives	Targets to be	Description of	Estimated	Source of
	Constituency		met	Activities	cost	fund
Science	Ngobit: Altaveta, withare,	Improve	8 functional	Construction of		
Laboratories	muhonia,	performance of	laboratories to	science		
	mwitoria.munyaka,	science subjects	be done.	laboratories.		

	kiriguini, and mathenya secondary schools.	in secondary schools.			
	Marmanent ward: Thiru				
	sec school				
Community	Nyahururu, Matanya and	Improve	one operational	Construction of a	
Libraries	lumuria	education	library done.	community	
		standards in the county.		library.	
Classrooms	Countywide: ngobit	To improve	26 classrooms	Construction of	
construction	ward;Muhonia ,mathenya	enrolment rates	to be	classrooms.	
	sec schools. Alveta	in the county.	constructed.		
	mutaro, Nyabogishi,				
	mwereri,kona mbaya,				
	muhonia, Naitoroshi,				
	wathare, Githira, kijabe,				
	Tetu wa mburi, Mwitoria,				
	Munyaka, Mutara,				
	mwihoko, and metha pry				
	schools. Nanyuki ward:				
	renovation of all classes				
	in both secondary and				
	primary schools.				
	SEGERA WARD;				
	ndikiri,lakisi, Endana,				
	seat, Reteti, lairagwan				
	Naibor pry and				
	secondary; MUKOGODO				
	EAST Ward; Bookish				
	Nurse, kurukuri nursery				

Bursary	ry school. MUKOGODO WEST Ward; musul, Thigithu Ward; Upgranding of primary and secondary schools.SALAMA WARD: Thome- 5clssrooms, Mathira 8 classrooms, Muruku 2classroalama 2classrooms, Kianjogu 2clasrooms, Kiriko 4classrooms, Salama 2 classrooms Countywide	To increase enrolment and retention rates	Provide for 50 per cent of all needy students.	Provide bursary funds.	
		for the vulnerable groups especially girls			
	Withare, mwitoria, muhonia, munyaka,				
Installation of	kariguini, Alveteta,				
electricity in	mutara, secondary				
schools	schools; Altaveta,				
	Nyambogoshi, kona				
	mbaya, mwereri,				
	muhonia, Nairoshi,				

	withare githira, Kijabe, Ruia, Tetu wa mburi, Munyaka, Mutara, Mwihoko, and Metha primary schools.	
Water supply to schools	Altaveta, Wathira, Muhonia, Mwitoria, Munyaka, Kiriguini, secondary schools, Alteveta, Nyambogoshi, Kona mbaya, Mwireri, Muhonia, Naitoroshi, Withare, Githira, Kijabe, Ruia, Tetuwa mburi, Mwitoria, Munyaka, and Mwihoko, Mtha	

iv) New projects

Key Priority	Key Issue	Proposed Interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimate	ed costs
Area		Short	Medium Term			Short	Medium
		Term				term	Term

Education	Inadequate learning	Upgrading	Increase funding to	No of	Improved
	facilities	and	all levels;	permanent	education
		building of	Construct two centres	classrooms,	standards
		new	of excellence	Centres of	
		permanent		excellence	
		schools		done.	
	Inadequate tertiary		Establish 5	No of centres	Improved
	education facilities		vocational centres	established	education
					standards

Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Department of Education	Ensure formulation and implementation of policies
	Provide funds for projects
NGOs like: AMREF, World vision, Child	Provision of physical facilities for children;
Fund ,Child Welfare Society of Kenya SNV,	Provide bursaries to bright but needy children;
St. Martin	Train community on the rights of children;
Private Sector	Compliment provision of education services at all levels;
	Support education programmes at all levels.

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Poject Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/	Project cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
			(133113.)						
To construct 162 and improve 220 ECDE classrooms	To increase ECDE centres and improve their accessibility	Altaveta, Nyambogoshi, Kona mbaya, Mwireri, Muhonia, Noiirotoshi, Withare, Githira, Kijabe, Ruia, Tetu- Wamburi, Mwitoria, Munyaka, mutara, mwihoko metha ECDE center in ngobit ward	81 Million	County Goverment	5 yrs	County government	Number of ECDE centres constructed	Record of ECDE centres constructed	New
		All ECDE centers in Thingithu, Umande ward, Lakisi, ndiriki, endana, seret, kemoir, lairagwan, naibor, mutirithia, in Segera ward, Bookish nursery, Kurikuri ECDE in mukogodo West							
		2 classrooms for Musul school in mokogodo west, mukutano, wangwachi, mutaro, kabati, bondeni, sipili kaharo,Naiborom,Lariak Kio, mahiga and Ol Moran Pry school, each 2 classrooms. Thome 5 classrooms; Mathira 8 classrooms Muruku 2 classrooms; Kiriko 4 classrooms Salama 2 "; Kianjogu 2 "; Rodah 4 "; Kiamariga 2 classrooms Raya 4 Classrooms Murura 6" Kiahiti 2 in salama ward Mategithi, Kapres 6 classrooms each, Ndururumo 14, and Mutamaiyo pry classrooms. Mwireri 6 classrooms, Kagaa 12, Machunguru 7 new primary							

Poject Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/ ward	Project cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
		ini in Rumuruti ward. Build a boarding school at Mutara in Ngobit and Dol dol.							
schools, classrooms for the existence schools and renovation of other classes.	To improve infrastructure facilities in the county. To improve, equity access and completion rate.	Muhonia, Kariguini, Mathenya, 4 Classrooms each in Ngobit ward. A secondary school at Tigithi ward, renovation of all secondary schools classrooms in Nanyuki ward. Classes at Kirimara and Daiga Tetu secondary. 4 classes each in Umande ward. Kihato and Tigithi Girls secondary in Segera ward 2 classrooms each in Segera ward. A new secondary school at Mutamaiyu in Rumuruti ward. A new secondary school at Bondeni Salama ward.	162.5 million	5 years	County Government National Govern. And other donors	National government.	25 classrooms and 5 new secondary schools constructed county wide.	List of classrooms and new schools constructed.	New

Poject Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/	Project cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)		Means of Verification	Implementation Status
Construction of new laboratories	To improve performance of science subjects in secondary schools.	Ol, Taffeta, Withare, Muhonia, Mwituria, Munyaka, Kariguini, Mathenya, Secondary Schools in Ngobit Ward. Thiru secondary school – Marmanet ward. Kabati day in Ol Moran ward, Salama, Thome, Mutara and Muruku Secondary schools in Salama Ward.	650 million	5 years	and National	County Government and National Government	laboratories constructed and	List of laboratories constructed and equipped.	New
Construction of community libraries.	To improve literacy rate in the county.	Equip Ndurumo Sec School lab, Rumuruti and Mutamaiyu Secondary school in Rumuruti ward. Kimanjo Sec School in Mukogodo West.							
			15 million	3 yrs					
Connection of Electricity to schools.	To provide light for conducive learning.	Nyahururu; Lamuria; Matanya	To million		County government, NGO's and other donors.	County Government	Community libraries	libraries	New
Demarcation and registration of school land.	To provide allotment letter to schools for land ownership.	Ol taffeta, Withare, Muhonia, Mwituria, Munyaka, Kariguini, Mathenya Sec, in Ngobit ward. Ol taffeta, Nyambogishi Konambaya, Mwireri, Muhonia, Naiturushi, Withare, Gathira, Kijabe, Ruia, Tetu wa Mburi, Mwituria,	5.6 million	5 years	County Government, NGO's and other donors		built. No of schools connected.	built List of schools connected.	New
		Munyaka, Mutara, Mwihoko, Metha, pry schools in Ngobit. Ndaragwa, Murichu, Muguongo, Munyu pry schools. Tetu and Kiriti Sec. Schools at Marmanet Ward.	3 million	5 yrs	County Government	Covernment	schools with land	Record of schools with allotment letters.	New 146
		Ol taffeta, Muhonia, Withare, Mwituria, Munyaka, Kariguini, Mathenya Secondary school in Ngobit ward.							

Poject Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/	Project cost	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
		ward	(Kshs.)	runus	riame	Agency (les)	mulcators	Vermication	Status
Computer supply programme.		Thingithu, Wiyumiririe, Kalalu, St Jude, Tigithi and Tetu secondary schools.	9 million	5 yrs	and National	County Government and National Government	No of schools supplied with computers.	Record of schools supplied with computers.	New
	water for health and hygiene in schools.	Ol taffeta, Withare, Muhonia, Mwituria, Kariguini sec. School in Ngobit Ward, Kona mbaya, Mwireri, Muhonia, Naiturushi, Withare, Githira, Kijabe, Ruai, Mwituria, Munyaka, and Metha primary schools in Ngobit ward.	14 million	5 yrs		County Government and National Government	No of schools supplied with water	Record of schools supplied with water.	New
Bursary programmes	the vulnerable groups especially girls and orphans.	County wide			County Government and National Government	County Government and National			New
Recruitment of teachers.	To improve quality of education offered.	County wide	300 million	Continuous	Government and National	Government		Record of beneficiaries	New
	Enhance equity, retention and rates completion	Ol taffeta, Withare, Muhonia, Mwituria, Munyaka, Kariguini, Mathenya Secondary in Ngobit ward. Bahati Sec. School in Thigithi ward, Kimanjo Sec. School in Mukogodo.		Continuous	Government County Government	Government and National Government	No of teachers recruited.	Record of teachers recruited.	New
Construction of Boarding facilities in secondary schools	in Education. To provide	Ol taffeta, Nyambogishi, Konambaya, Mwireri, Muhonia, Naituruchi, Withare,	200 million	Commuous	and National Government	County Government and National Government	no of schools constructed	list of schools constructed. List of	New
Construction of staffroom in primary schools.	condusive teaching environment for teacher for improved service delivery.	Gathira, Kijabe, Ruai, Tetu wa Mburi, Munyaka, Mutara, Metha primary schools in Ngobit ward Ndikiri primary in Segera Ward.	36 million 21 million		County Government and National Government	and National	No of staffrooms	staffrooms constructed.	147

Poject Name	Actual Sub County/ ward	· ·		Implementing Agency (ies)	0	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
	Withare, Mwituria, Kariguini, Secondary Schools in Ngobit Ward.	3 Million	Government	Government and National		Schools fenced	New

HEALTH AND SANITATION

Health is one of the key functions that has been devolved to the counties. It is a main contributor to the social pillar of vision 2030. In Laikipia county health is chiefly offered through government, Faith Based Organization (FBO) and privately owned facilities, partner, donor funded programs and well wishers. Health will contribute to the attainment of the county vision and mission by ensuring a healthy populace. This will be done through provision of quality preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services as per the sector vision and mission.

Vision

A healthy and productive county

Mission

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

Goal

To provide efficient, cost effective and accessible heath and sanitation services.

Sector Objectives

Objectives of the Sector

- To provide efficient and cost effective heath and sanitation services for a Healthy Laikipia County.
- Reduction of morbidity & mortality in Laikipia County
- To improve nutritional status of children under five from GAM of 12.8% to less than 10% and underweight from 29% to less than 20% in Laikipia county
- Improve sanitation coverage from 75% to 85%
- Increase immunization coverage from 61% to 80%
- Improve advocacy and awareness programmes at the community level
- Improve mental and psychological health coverage in Laikipia county
- To improve breast feeding rate from 67.8% to 80% in Laikipia county
- Improve on child and maternal health
- To improve access and quality of health services
- Improve waste management services.
- Reduce morbidity & mortality in Laikipia County
- Minimize exposure to health risk factors.
- To improve community health services.
- Improve on child and maternal health
- Improve waste management services.

• Strengthen Collaboration with health related sectors.

Situational Analysis

HEALT	TH INPUT AND PROCESS INVESTMENT TARGETS	NO
Service delivery	No of Hospitals in the county	5
systems	No of health centres	11
	No of dispensaries	65
	No of private service providers	34
	Functional community units	18
	Facilities with mortuary services	2
	Hospitals offering emergency trauma services	2
	Hospitals offering comprehensive diagnostic and radiological care.	0
	Hospitals with ICU/HDU/Renal units	0
	Hospitals offering Caesarean services	2
Health Workforce	No of Medical health workers per 10,000 population	7
	% Staff who have undergone CPD	40
	Staff attrition rate	
	% Public Health Expenditures (Govt and donor) spent on Human	
	Resources	
Health	# of facilities per 10,000 population	2
Infrastructure	% of facilities equipped as per norms	0
	Functional ambulance services	0
	No of facilities with functional utility vehicles	0
	No of sector utility vehicles	1
	# of hospital beds per 10,000 population	13
	% Public Health Expenditures (Govt and donor) spent on	
	Infrastructure	
Health Products	% of time out of stock for Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies	
	(EMMS) – days per month	
	% Public Health Expenditures (Govt and donor) spent on Health	
	Products	
Health Financing	General Government expenditure on health as % of the total	
	government Expenditure	
	Total Health expenditure as a percentage of GDP	
	% Partner support to health sector	
	Off budget resources for health as % of total public sector resources	
	% of health expenditure reaching the end users	
	% of Total Health Expenditure from out of pocket	
Health Leadership	% of health facilities inspected annually	20
-	% of health facilities with functional committees	70
	% of Sub Counties with functional Sub County Health Management	100

	Teams			
	% Compliance with devolved health sector	50		
	% of Health sector steering committees meeting held at county level			
	% of facilities supervised			
	Number of sub counties with functional anti-corruption committees			
	% of facilities with functional anti-corruption committees	0		
	% of policies/document using evidence as per guidelines	0		
	% of planning units submitting complete plans	100		
	# of Health research publications shared with decision makers	0		
	% of planning units with Performance Contracts	100		
Health Information	% of quarters for which analysed health information is shared with	50		
	the sector			
	% of planning units submitting timely, complete and accurate	70		
	information			
	% of facilities with submitting timely, complete and accurate	75		
	information			
	% ICT use in health	15		
	% of health facilities with DQA	0		
	% Public Health Expenditures (Govt and donor) spent on Health			
	Information			

Across the county, the top five diseases that our facilities deal with on a daily basis are:-

- 1. Clinical Malaria
- 2. Upper respiratory tract infections.
- 3. Diarrhoea.
- 4. Diabetes and hypertension.
- 5. Accidents and other injuries.

Major Indicators for the County

Fully immunized child	72%
GAM rate	13.7% (N), 9.7% (W)
HIV prevalence	6.9%
Delivery under skilled health workers	26%
ANC attendances	94%
4 ANC visits	30%
Latrine Coverage	43%
Average distance between health facilities	15km

Issues, Causes and proposed interventions by Sub Sectors

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
Service delivery systems	 Low number of functional health facilities Low numbers of community units. Low deliveries under skilled health worker. High malnutrition levels. Rising numbers of non communicable diseases. Rising cases of violence and injuries. 	 Poor funding for facility construction/improvement Low funding of community strategy Low advocacy/awareness of key programs. Food insecurity. Accidents and violence due to insecurity. Lifestyle changes in society. 	Provide efficient, affordable, accessible health services. Improve skilled deliveries Prevent and manage accidents and injuries. Eliminate communicable conditions Prevent and manage non communicable conditions	 Efficient, affordable and accessible health services. Implementation of free maternity services. Establish county ambulance services. Upgrade health facilities. 	 Provide essential medicines and other commodities. Establish more community units. Renovate/upgrade health facilities. Health education/promotion activities. Mental health streamlining. Maternal child health streamlining in the county. Establish county ambulance services.
	 High numbers of communicable diseases. Lack of county Ambulance service. 		 Establish county ambulance services. Construct, upgrade health facilities 		 Strengthen outreach/mobile health services. Establish renal/ICU/HDU services.
Health	Inadequate skills	Poor funding for	Establishment of	Well structured	Recruitment of more
Workforce	mix of health workers. • Knowledge gaps among health workers. • Inadequate	recruitment of health workers. No policy for capacity building. Curriculum training gaps. Lack of medical training	 a county medical training school. To motivate staff. Replacement of staff attrition. Well trained 	support supervision. • capacity building.	 health workers. Construction of a county medical training school. Formulate policies on structured staff motivation.

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Proposed Intervention
	Motivation of health workers. No harmonised team work. High level of staff attrition	 college in the county. No policy on motivation of staff. Poor working conditions. Inadequate support supervision. Retirement and death. 	staff.		 Clear policy on replacement of staff attrition. Engage health training institutions on curriculum development. Develop policies on support supervision. Formulate policies on capacity building. Policies on structured CPD/CMEs.
Health Infrastructure	 Facilities not in keeping with standards and norms. Lack of ambulances and utility vehicles. Inadequate number of facilities. Inadequate capacity for waste disposal, cemeteries and crematorium. 	 Poor funding for infrastructure development. Poor prioritisation of projects. Poor planning. 	 Make quality health services accessible and affordable. Ensure proper sanitation. Making emergency medical care accessible 	Improved quality of health services.	 Feasibility study. Upgrading/renovation and construction of facilities that are in keeping to required norms and standards. Functional ambulance services. Purchase of ambulances for county health
Health Products	 Erratic supply of essential medicines and other products. Poor quality of supplies and medicines. 	 Monopoly of supplier. Push system as a policy of supply. Poor planning for supplies. 	To Ensure timely, sufficient and quality health products and supplies.	To ensure availability of quality essential medicines and supplies in health facilities	Streamline pull system . Formulate policy on procurement of essential medicines and supplies.
Health Financing	Low funding of the health system	Low allocation of government resources to health sector.	Increased funding to the health sector.	Increased funding to the health sector.	 15% of county GDP allocated to health sector. Social health insurance

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
		Low Partner support to			scheme for the county.
		county Health systems.			• Source for more partners
					to support health.
Health	 Poor support 	Lack of utility vehicles.	 Efficiently 	• Efficiently	Capacity building of
Leadership	supervision and	Low funding.	managed health	managed health	health managers.
	facility inspection.	• Inadequate number of staff.	system.	system.	 Policy formulation on
	 Inadequate health 	Lack of policy on health			health management.
	management skills.	management.			• Improved transport system
					for health management.
Health	Poor quality of	Low funding for health	Well established		• Increased funding for
Information	health information.	information systems.	and linked county		health information
	 Poor data use for 	Ignorance and poor staff	health		management systems.
	decision making.	attitudes.	information		Capacity building of
	• Low number of	• Inadequate reporting tools.	system.		health information human
	health information		 Evidence based 		resource.
	workers.		health decision		• Policy on evidence/data
	 Inadequate health 		making.		based decision making.
	information				• Motivation of health
	technologies.				workers.

Priority Programmes and projects

i) Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for stalling
Githocho Dispensary	Umande Ward	Completion of dispensary building. Equipping dispensary. Staffing. Supply of essential medicines and supplies. Allocate operations and maintainance resources.	Lack of funds.

Kanyoni Dispensary	Nanyuki Ward	Completion of dispensary building.	Lack of funds.
		Equipping dispensary.	
		Staffing.	
		Supply of essential medicines and supplies.	
		Allocate operations and maintainance resources.	

ii) New projects

Project Name	Priority	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of	Estimated	Source of Funds
	Ranking				Activities	Cost	
Service delivery sy	stems						
Initiate integrated health outreaches and mobile clinic programs	high	Whole county.	Accessible quality health care to all	 13,500 outreaches in 5 years. 2 functional mobile clinics 	 Provision of integrated services in hard to reach areas of the county. Provision of specialised medical care in marginalized regions of the county. 	135,000,000 63,240,000	County Gov/ Partners
Feasibility studies/surveys on health and sanitation	High	Whole County	Service delivery improvement.	Mapping of health systems.	Feasibility study.Health surveys.	150,000,000	County/ Partners.
Establish more community units	High	Whole county	Promotion of community health services.	92 Functional community units established	-Mapping of unitsTraining of CHWS, CHCs and CHEWsProvision of community health workers kits. Stipend for CHWs.	350,000,000	County gov/ partners.

Establish County	High	Whole County	Provision of	25 Functional	Purchase of	450,000,000	County
ambulance			emergency	ambulances	ambulances		government/
services			Medicare.		Operations and	125,000,000	partners
					maintenance of		
					ambulance services.		
					Employment of	900,000,000	
					paramedics		
Preventibve	High	Whole county	Promotion and	Combined with	Advocacy, social	100,000,000	County government
health, promotion			prevention of	integrated outreaches.	mobilisation,		/partners.
of primary health			risky behaviour.		communication.		
care, education							
and promotion							
activities							
Promotion and	High	Whole county	Streamlining of	2 mental health units	Construction of units	Refer to	
integration of			mental health in	established.	Recruitment of health	infrastructure	
mental health			the county health	Incorporating mental	workers to run the	and human	
services			system	health into health	mental units	resources.	
				promotion programs			
Health Workforce							
Recruitment of	High	Whole county	Provision quality	100% recruitment of	Doubling the skills mix	7,362,000,000	County
more health			health care	health workers	in the county		/National gvt/
workers							Partners.
	High	Whole County	Quality, well	All health workers	CPD	500,000,000	County government
Capacity building			trained health	undergo CPD	CME		/Partners
of health workers			workers				
of ficaltif workers				Motivation meetings			
				of health workers.			
Health Infrastruct							
	Flagship	Nyahururu and	To provide	A modern teaching	Construction and	3,550,000,000	County/
Upgrading		neighbouring	quality, cost	and referral hospital.	equipping.		National
Nyahururu District		subcounties	effective,	Construct a medical			government/
Hospital			accessible health	training college.			partners.
			services.				

Upgrading Nanyuki teaching and referral hospital	High	Nanyuki	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	A modern hospital	Construction and equipping.	1,000,000,000	County/ National government/ partners.
Upgrading 65 dispensaries into health centres	High	Whole county	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	100% upgrading of dispensaries to model health centres.	Construction and equipping.	1,600,000,000	County/ Central gvt.
Upgrading of Doldol, Rumuruti District Hospitals to level 4 Status.	High	Mukogodo West and Rumuruti Ward	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	Upgrading of facility to level 4 status	Construction and equipping	500,000,000	County Government /partners
Upgrading of Ndindika, Lamuria, Kimanjo and Olmoran	High	Olmoran, Mukogodo West, Ngobit wards	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	Upgrading to sub district Hospital status	Construction and equipping.	400,000,000	County government/ partners
Construction of new dispensaries	High	Whole county	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	20 new dispensaries constructed in various wards as per requests	Construction and equipping.	290,000,000	County government/ partners.
Establishment of Amenity Wards	High	Nanyuki and Nyahururu Hospitals	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	2 amenity units established	Construction and equipping.	200,000,000	County government /partners
Mental /Rehabilitation units	High	Nanyuki and Nyahururu hospitals	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	2 units	Construction and equipping	400,000,000	County government /partners

Construction of Public Toilets	Medium	Whole county	Provide adequate public sanitation	30 public Toilets as per Request.	Construction	60,000,000	County government/
Sewerage system	High	Nanyuki/Nyahururu	Provide adequate sanitation system	8 centres connected with sewerage system. 10 exhausters budgets.	Construction.	2,000,000,000	partners. County government/ partners.
Garbage Management	High	Whole County	Provide adequate sanitation system	10 lorries for garbage collection. Establishment of a good system for garbage collection disposal and recycling. Construction of 4 main incinerators at Nyahururu, Rumuruti, Dol dol and Nanyuki.	Construction and procurement. Capacity building. Community education.	5,000,000,000	County government /partners.
Cemeteries	High	Rumuruti, Lamuria, Nyahururu, Doldol	Provide Adequate space for burials	4 cemeteries established.	Procurement, construction.	300,000,000	County Government/ partners.
Health Products							
Provision of essential medicines and other supplies	High	Whole County	Ensure quality and sufficient health products.	 100% provision of essential medicines and other supplies. 75% provision of non essential drugs 	 Resource mobilisation. Procurement and distribution of products. 	5,136,050,000	County government /national government /partner.
Health Financing	1	l	I		l	1	l

Resources mobilization (locally and internationally)	High	Whole county/nation	Raise resources to fund health activities	100% funding of planned health activities every financial year	Advocacy. Lobbying. FIF Insurance schemes	200,000,000	County government /partner.
Health Leadership)						
Capacity building of health care managers	High	Whole County.	To improve leadership and governance of health systems.	100% improvement of leadership and management skills. Performance contracting.	Trainings. CPD CME	100,000,000	County government/ partner.
Stakeholder management and coordination and benchmarking forums	High	Whole county	To improve leadership and governance of health systems.	County/sub county stakeholder fora.	Meetings, joint work plans.	20,000,000	County/Partners
Improved transport system for health management system	High	Whole county	Improve support supervision, monitoring and evaluation	100% facilities supervised quarterly. 100% facility inspections.	Utility vehicles. Operations and maintainance.	200,000,000	County government /partner.
Health Information	n	-	- 1	1	1	1	1
Computerization of all health facilities.	High	Whole county	To improve health management systems.	100% computerised	Procurement of ICT equipment and system.	500,000,000	County budget/ partners.
Capacity building of health work force.	High	Whole county	Address knowledge gaps.	100% ICT compliance among health workers.	Trainings.	Refer to human resource budget.	Refer to human resource.

Collection and	High	Whole county	To provide timely	All facilities	Training of data	100,000,000	County/national
analysis of health			information for	collecting and	collectors and staff,		government
data and			policy	analysing information	collecting and		
information					analysisng data		
And health							
research							
Developing county laws and policies on health services management, promotion of primary health care, health systems, mental, health, ambulance services, regulating food	High	Whole county	Legal and policy framework	All laws to be developed by end of five years	Policy analysis, legislative drafting and policy development	50,000,000	County/ national government
undertakings and tobacco control							

Inputs

- Health workers
- Other Ministries in the county
- Community
- Business community
- National government
- NGO- APhia plus, Kenya farmers, Caritas, United Nations Environmental Programme, United Nations International Children Fund, Chat etc.

Action plan and performance indicators

- Feasibility studies and assessment of Health and Sanitation sector
- One hundred percent provision of essential drugs and non-pharmaceuticals
- Seventy five percent provision of non-essential drugs
- Nutrition-Provision of supplement and balanced diet to the malnutrition and vulnerable.
- Increase the staffing by employing one hundred percent of the deficiency
- Motivation meetings with all the staff
- Involvement of stakeholders in management of health and sanitation services and developments.
- Facilities to be ninety percent equipped
- One hundred percent implementation of health information systems of the hospitals and health centres.
- Health education programmes
- Strengthening of community strategies and Community Health Workers.
- Upgrading Ndindika, Lamuria, Kimanjo health center to hospital
- Up grading dispensaries to health centres
- Renovation, rehabilitation and expansion of existing Facilities
- Construction of more health centres
- Purchase of fifteen ambulances
- Purchase of fifteen vehicles for outreach services.
- Purchase of ten utility vehicles
- Purchase two mobile clinics
- Establish mental health services in the whole county with a rehabilitation centre and a psychiatry ward.
- Construction of ninety bed capacity amenity wards in Nyahururu and Nanyuki Hospital.
- Establish proper disposal and recycling system
- Construction of public toilets
- Procure ten garbage collection vehicles
- Purchase of ten exhausters
- Construction of two large incinerators
- Up grading Nanyuki hospital to its status of teaching and referral hospital.

Key strategies

- Feasibility/ Assessment study
- Increased access to health services
- Strengthening Health Information
- Developing community Health
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Innovation.

Resource mobilization

- County resources.
- National Government resources
- Partnerships and resource mobilization strategy
- Innovation.

Priority projects by Sub County and wards

Ngobit Ward

- Up grading Lamuria Dispensary into a sub-district hospital
- Renovation, rehabilitation and expansion of Muhonia, Wamura, Kariguini and Kaniki dispensaries.
- Upgrading Withare and Shalom dispensaries into health centres.

Thungitu Ward

- Upgrade Baraka, Mirera (sweet waters) dispensary into a health centre.
- Put up a health centre at Njoguini and St Loise girls.
- Put up a sewage system in Baraka estate.
- Construct three public toilets.

Nanyuki Ward

- Expansion of Nanyuki Hospital to a Teaching and Referral Hospital.
- Upgrading Kanyoni, Likii and Ntirukuma dispensaries into health centres
- Sewerage system in Lower Muthaiga and Likii
- Construct three public toilets.

Umande Ward

- Upgrading Sirimon and Kalalu Dispensaries into Health centres
- Building a Public toilet at the main centre
- Complete Githocho project.

Tigithi Ward

- Upgrading Matanya, Solio Tetu and Kihato dispensaries into health centres.
- Upgrading Lamuria health centre to a sub- county hospital
- Constructing Health centes at Male, Nyakio and Bahati
- Construction of public toilets at Matanya, Solio, Lamuria and Thome market
- Installing a stand-by generator in Matanya health centre.

Segera Ward

- Upgrading Naibo and Poise dispensaries into Health Centres
- Construction of public and school toilets.

Mukogodo East Ward

- Rehabilitation and expansion of Doldol hospital.
- Upgrading a dispensary to a health hospital in Chumvi
- Construction of a dispensary in Ngarendare
- Construction of public toilet.

Sosian Ward

- Upgrading Minjore dispensary into a health centre
- Construction of more health centers (to be identified)
- Construction of toilets in survey primary school.

Mukogodo West Ward

- Upgrading Kimanjo dispensary into a sub- district hospital
- Upgrading II Polei into a health centre
- Installing a stand-by generator in II Polei dispensary
- Construction of public toilets at the main centre.

Githiga Ward

- Upgrading Mwenje dispensary into a Health centre
- Upgrading Kinamba health centre into a sub-district hospital
- Construction of a public toilet at the main centre.

Marmanet Ward

- Upgrading Marmanet, Gatunda/Karandi and OL-Jabet dispensary into health centres.
- Construction of public toilet at kwanjiku and marmanet centers.

Igwamiti Ward

- Rehabilitation, renovation and expansion of Nyahururu dist hospital
- Establishment of Kenya Medical Training College in Nyahururu
- Construction of Health centres in Manguo, Kaichakun and Gatero
- Upgrading Mahianyu, Muthegera and Losogwa dispensaries into health centres.
- Construction of public toilets in Maina, Manguo, Muthengera and Nyahururu juakali
- Construction of sewerage facilities to serve Maina, Manguo, Lower Coresite and Garden estate.

Olmoron Ward

- Upgrading dispensaries to Health centres (To be identified)
- Construction of Health Centres (To be identified)
- Construction of public toilets in Sipili, Kabati Day, Chief camp, Mutaro primary.

Salama Ward

- Upgrading Pesi dispensary into a health centre
- Construction of Health Centres.
- Construction of public toilets at Pesi and Thome.

Rumuruti Ward

- Expansion of Rimuruti District Hospital
- Construction of Health centres to be identified.
- Construction of public toilets at Rumuruti
- Construction of sewerage system in Rimuruti.

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Service delivery systems Service delivery systems Accessible integrated health courte caches and mobile clinic programs Feasibility Service wilders/surveys on health and sanitation Service wilders/surveys on health and sanitation Establish community Establish community Promotion of more community Mapping of community Mapping of community Provision of specialised medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Service delivery son health and sanitation Mapping of county wints. Framing of county more county. Framing of more community Mapping of county wints. Framing of more county. Framing of more community Mapping of county wints. Framing of more county. Framing of	Project Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/	Description of Activities	Project cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	ord	er to p imple	rovide	divide for ye tion ar ion) YR	ears	Implementi ng Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verificat ion	Implementa tion Status
Service delivery systems Accessible delivery systems Accessible mitagrated health countreaches and mobile clinic programs Accessible medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Provision of specialized medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Provision of specialized medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Provision of specialized medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Provision of specialized medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Provision of specialized medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Provision of specialized medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Provision of specialized medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Provision of specialized medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Provision of specialized medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Provision of specialized medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Provision of specialized medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Provision of specialized medical care in marginalized regions of the county. Provision of community health surveys Partners. X			waru												
integrated health care to all outreaches and mobile clinic programs Feasibility studies/survey so no health and sanitation Establish more community community units Feasibility strices. Figure 1	Service delivery systems						1		3	-	3				
Feasibility studies/survey s on health and sanitation Establish more community community units Feasibility studies/survey s on health and sanitation Establish more community units Feasibility studies/survey improvement. Feasibility study Fraining of CHWS, CHCs and CHEWs. Frovision of community health services. Fraining of CHWS, CHCs and CHEWs. Frovision of community health workers kits. Frovision of CHWS. Frovision of CHWS, CHCs and CHEWs. Frovision of CHWS. Frov	outreaches	quality health		integrated services in hard to reach areas of the	135,000,000	Gov/						CMOH&S	outreaches & mobile clinics	_	
studies/survey s on health and sanitation Establish more community units Establish services. Establish services. Establish community units Establish services. Establish se	programs			specialised medical care in marginalized regions of the	63,240,000			12	12	12	12				
more community health services. County health services County health workers kits. County health services County health services County health workers kits County healt	Feasibility studies/survey s on health and sanitation	delivery		Feasibility study	150,000,000	•	X		X		X	CMOH&S		of the feasibilit	
units services. CHWS,CHCs and CHEWs. Provision of community health workers kits. Stipend for CHWs. CHWS,CHCs and CHEWs. X X X X CMOH&S CMOH&S No of CHEWs community units & & established CHWs per unit.		community		units.	350,000,000	gov/	X	V		***					
community health workers kits. Stipend for CHWs. X X X X X Units established CHWs per unit.	units			CHWS,CHCs and CHEWs.		partners.		X		X			No of	CHEWs	
CHWs.				community health workers kits.								CMOH&S	units	& CHWs	
ESTABLISH LEDVISION OF LANDING LEDGEDSE OF LANDING FORDING LANDING	Establish	Provision of	Whole	CHWs.	450,000,000	Country	7							per unit.	

County	emergency	County	ambulances		govt						CMOH&S	No of	Physical	
ambulance	Medicare.		Operations and	125,000,000	/partners	X	X	X	X	X		ambuLance	verificat	
services			maintenance									s	ion, Log	
			of ambulance services.									purchased,	books,	
			Employment	900,000,000		84	60	60	60	36		No of staff	Progress	
			of paramedics	700,000,000		04	00		00	30		employed,	reports/p	
			1									No of	ayrolls	
												emergence	ayrons	
												s done		
												s done		
Health	Promotion and	Whole	Advocacy,	10,000,000	County	X	X	X	X	X	CMOH&S	ACSM	Activity	
education and	prevention of	county	social		govt							materails	reports	
promotion activities	risky behaviour.		mobilisation, communicatio		/partners.							printed,	1	
activities	benaviour.		n.									aired.		
Promotion	Streamlining	Whole	Construction	Refer to			1	1			CMOH&S	Client	Mental	
and integration of	of mental health in the	county	of units Recruitment of	infrastructur e and human								register per	drugs	
mental health	county health		health workers	resources.								facility	procured	
services	system		to run the	resources.									per	
	,		mental units										facility	
** 11														
Health Workforce														
Recruitment	Provision	Whole	Doubling the	7,362,000,00	County	25	25	25	25	25	CMOH&S	No. of	Pay rolls	
of more	quality health	county	skills mix in	0	govt/	%	%	%	%	%		health		
health workers	care		the county		National gvt/							workers		
WOIKCIS					Partners.							recruited		
Capacity	Quality, well	Whole	CPD, CME	500,000,000	County	X	X	X	X	X	CMOH&S	No. of	Training	
building of health	trained health workers	County			govt/ Partners							trainings	reports,	
workers	WOIKCIS				1 artifers							done	Attenda	
													nce	
													register	

Health Infrastructure														
Upgrading Nanyuki teaching and referral hospital	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	Nanyuki	Construction and equipping.	4,500,000,00	County /Central govt /partners.	20 %	40 %	40 %			CMOH&S	Progress reports	Site visit, Photogr aphs	
Upgrading Nyahururu District Hospital	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	Nyahuru ru- Igwamiti Ward.	Construction and equipping.	1,000,000,00	County/ Central govt/ partners.	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	CMOH&S	Progress reports	Site visit, Photogr aphs	
Upgrading 65 dispensaries into health centres	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	Whole county	Construction and equipping.	1,600,000,00	County/ Central gvt.	15	15	15	15	5	CMOH&S	Progress reports	Site visit, Photogr aphs	
Upgrading of Doldol, Rumuruti District Hospitals to level 4 Status.	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	Mukogo do West and Rumurut i Ward	Construction and equipping	400,000,000	County Govt /partners	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	CMOH&S	Progress reports	Site visit, Photogr aphs	
Upgrading of Ndindika, Lamuria, Kimanjo and Olmoran	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	Olmoran , Mukogo do West, Ngobit wards	Construction and equipping.	400,000,000	County govt /partners	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	CMOH&S			
Construction of new dispensaries	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	Whole county	Construction and equipping.	200,000,000	County govt/ partners.	4	4	4	4	4	CMOH&S	Progress reports	Site visit, Photogr aphs	

Establishment of Amenity Wards	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	Nanyuki and Nyahuru ru Hospital s	Construction and equipping.	200,000,000	County govt /partners		2				CMOH&S	Progress reports	Site visit, Photogr aphs
Mental /Rehabilitatio n units	To provide quality, cost effective, accessible health services.	Nanyuki and Nyahuru ru hospitals	Construction and equipping	400,000,000	County govt /partners		1	1			CMOH&S	Progress reports	Site visit, Photogr aphs
Construction of Public Toilets	Provide adequate public sanitation system	Whole county	Construction	60,000,000	County govt/ partners.	6	6	6	6	6	CMOH&S	Progress reports	Site visit, Photogr aphs
Sewerage system	Provide adequate sanitation system	Nanyuki/ Nyahuru ru	Construction.	2,000,000,00	County govt/ partners.		X	X	X		CMOH&S CMOH&S	Progress reports Progress reports	Site visit, Photogr aphs Site visit, Photogr aphs
Garbage Management	Provide adequate sanitation system	Whole County	Construction and procurement. Capacity building. Community education.	5,000,000,00	County govt/partners.		X	X	X				
Cemeteries	Provide Adequate space for burials	Rumurut i, Lamuria, Nyahuru	Procurement, construction.	300,000,000	County Govt /partners.		1	1	1	1	CMOH&S	Progress reports	site visit, Photogr

		ru, Doldol											aphs/Titl e deeds	
Health Products														
Provision of essential medicines and other supplies	Ensure quality and sufficient health products.	Whole County	Resource mobilisation. Procurement and distribution of	5,136,050,00	County govt/ national govt/ partner.	X	X	X	X	X		facility reports, procument	facility	
			products.								CMOH&S	reports. Inventories	reports/i nventori es	
Health Financing														
Resources mobilization (locally and internationall y)	Raise resources to fund health activities	Whole county/n ation	Advocacy. Lobbying. FIF Insurance schemes	200,000,000	County govt /partner.	X	X	X	X	X	CMOH&S	cashbboks/ accounting documents	audit reports/ cash flow reports. Project progress s reports	
Health Leadership Capacity building of health care managers	To improve leadership and governance of health systems.	Whole County.	Trainings; CPD; CME	100,000,000	County govt/ partner.	X	X	X	X	X	CMOH&S	Training reports,	Certifica tes/ Attenda	

													nce lists.	
Stakeholder management and coordination	To improve leadership and governance of health systems.	Whole county	Meetings, joint work plans.	10,000,000	County /Partners	X	X	X	X	X	CMOH&S	stakeholder minutes/joi nt workplans progress reports	minutes/ workpla ns	
Improved transport system for	Improve support supervision,	Whole county	Utility vehicles.	200,000,000	County govt/ partner.	3	7	5	5		CMOH&S	supervision reports/faci	minutes/ workpla	
health management system	monitoring and evaluation		Operations and maintainance.			X	X	X	X	X		lity in charges meetings minutes	ns/visito rs books.	
Health Information														
Computerizati on of all health facilities.	To improve health management systems.	Whole county	Procurement of ICT equipment and system.	500,000,000	County budget/ partners.	20 %	40 %	40 %			CMOH&S	stakeholder minutes/joi nt workplans progress reports	minutes/ workpla ns	
Capacity building of health work force.	Address knowledge gaps.	Whole county	Trainings.	Refer to human resource budget.	Refer to human resource.						CMOH&S	supervision reports/faci lity in charges meetings minutes	minutes/ workpla ns/visito rs books.	

SPATIAL AND URBAN AREAS PLANNING

Vision

A leading county in the promotion of well planned and sustainable human settlement and economic development

Mission

To ensure that human settlements are well planned by providing appropriate spatial framework within which environmental and socio-economic development activities can harmoniously take place through the preparation of relevant physical plans and policy guidelines.

Subsectors

- i. Urban areas planning
- ii. Housing and settlements
- iii. Public works

i) Urban areas Planning

Objectives

- 1. To identify existing land use patterns
- 2. To identify the spatial distribution of service centres in the county
- 3. To investigate human settlement trends and propose an appropriate hierarchy of Urban Centres that will spa sustainable development.
- 4. To prepare a tool for development control.

General Information on land use in Laikipia

Land ownership in Laikpia falls under three categories; private, communal and government land. The private land is held on freehold titles while communal land is held under group ranches. The government land include the gazetted forests, cattle holding grounds/ tracks, swamps, rivers, ADC Mutara, and all leased land in urban centres and ranches.

Land in the county is generally used in the following forms:

- 1. Mixed farming
- 2. Pastoralist grazing areas
- 3. Livestock Ranching
- 4. Ranching &wildlife
- 5. Irrigated cultivation
- 6. Exclusive Wildlife
- 7. Urban centres

8. Forest reserves &swamps

The table below depicts the various land categories and sizes

Type	Km ²	Percentage
Arable area	1,984	20.5
Non arable	7,107	73.3
Water mass	22	0.21
Gazetted forest	580	6
Total	9,693	100

Source: Laikipia Regional Plan 2007-2037

Situation Analysis

S/NO.	PLANNED NAME OF TOWN/CENTRE	STATUS	UNPLANNED CENTRES
1	NANYUKI	Obsolete plan but being revised by a consultant	WIYUMIRIRIE
2	NYAHURURU	Obsolete	KIMANJO
3	RUMURUTI	Revised but not approved-to be presented to the county assembly for approval	ETHI (NGARE NDARE)
4	LOSOGWA	Obsolete	JUA KALI
5	MARMANET(OL Jabet)	Obsolete	EXP&D
6	KALALU	Obsolete	ILPOLEI
7	KINAMBA	Obsolete	KIWANJA YA NDEGE
8	MUTARA(THOME)	Obsolete	NDURUMO (NJANGIRI)
9	LAMURIA	Plan revised awaiting submission to the county assembly for approval	WITHARE
10	MAKUTANO	Obsolete	MURUKU
11	DOL DOL	Revised but not approved-to be presented to the county assembly for approval	KWANJIKU
12	OL TAFETA	Obsolete	KAMWENJE
13	LOUNIEK	Draft	KARABA
14	MATANYA	Obsolete	MIA MOJA
15	GITUGI	Obsolete	SURVEY
16	MUHOTETU	Obsolete	MURAMAMATI
17	MALE	Obsolete	DAIGA
18	CHUMA	Obsolete	MWIRERI
19	THIRU(Maili Saba)	Obsolete	EWASO NYIRO
20	KAPCHETUYA	Obsolete	NDONYO-LOIP
21	OL MORAN	Draft	TANDARE
22	NGARE NDARE	Obsolete	MAGANDI
23	MUTARA	Obsolete	OL MOTONYI
24	NAIBOR	Draft Plan	KAWUO

25	SALAMA	Obsolete	MAUNDU-MERI
26	NGOBIT	Obsolete	MATWIKU
27	OL-ARABEL(MITHIGA	Obsolete	GATUNDIA
	FOREST)		
28	SIPILI	Draft	MUTANGA
29	SIRIMON	Draft	KARABA
30	NTURUKUMA	Draft	KIAMARIGA
31	PESI	Obsolete	CHECK POINT
32	MUTHENGERA	Obsolete	
33	UMANDE	Obsolete	
34	NGENIA	Draft	
35	SOSIAN	Draft	
36	Thome	Obsolete	
37	CHUMVI	Obsolete	

Issues, cause and proposed interventions

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
Land & Urban	-Uncontrolled and	- Unplanned service	Prepare plans for all	-Control ongoing	-Revise obsolete local physical
planning	uncoordinated development	centres	Centres	developments in	development plans
	-Proliferation of informal	- Uncontrolled	-Control all	service centres	-Plan unplanned service
	settlements(slum)	development	developments	-Control land	centres
	-Poor housing conditions	-lack of County spatial	- Plan & Survey land	subdivision	-Ensure enforcement and
	-Urban sprawl	plan	before allocation	-Repossession	implementation of plans
	-Informal settlements in	-Lack of office space	-Documentation of all	&protection of	-Facilitate the department of
	private land (Group Ranches)	-Lack of updated land	land transactions	public ulitility land	planning to prepare plans
	-Uncontrolled and	information and survey of	-Survey of all public	-Prompt map	-Capacity build the department
	uncoordinated land	public utility land	utility land and	amendment for all	of planning
	subdivisions into		issuance of titles	land transactions	-Procure modern planning
	uneconomical sizes		-Immediate	-Surrender of Land	equipment.
	-Lack of security of tenure		amendment &updating	for planning of	-Implementation of the
	-Dormant designated service		of cadastral maps	service centres	existing land policies
	centres		-Establishment of a		-Undertake a county legislation
	-Irregular land allocation		public map office		ownership
	-Double plot allocations				-Establishment of a map
	-Poor land tenure systems				amendment centre in the
	-Encroachment of public				county.
	utility land				-Digitize &update all land
	-Lack of map amendment				records in the county
	centre				-Establish an Ardhi house in
					the county.
					-Establishment of county land
					commission and land
					management boards.

Budget Projections

Programme		Total					
/Project		Budget		Time Frame			
	Location		2013/	2014	2015	2016	2017
	/Level		2014	/2015	/2016	/2017	/2018
Nyahururu integrated development plan	Laikipia West	40M	✓				
Losogwa (Karuga)-Laikipia University	Laikipia West	30M					
zoning plan					✓		
Kinamba zoning plan	Laikipia West	20M		✓			
Wiyumiririe zoning plan	Laikipia East	10M		✓			
Sipili local physical development plan	Location West	10M				✓	
Ilpolei local physical development plan	Laikipia North	5M					
			✓				
Kimanjo local physical development plan	Laikipia North	5M			✓		
Daiga local physical development plan	Laikipia East	5M					
						✓	
EX P&D local physical development plan	Laikipia North	5M					✓
Karandi (Ngarua) zoning plan	Laikipia West	7M					✓
County Spatial Plan	Laikipia County	85M	✓				
Construction of Land Office (Ardhi House)	Laikipia County	85M		✓			

Implementation Matrix

Project Name	Objective	Sub County/ ward	Project cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
Nyahururu		Nyahururu	40M	County	1 year	Department of	-Intention to plan	-Public notice	
integrated				Government		planning	-Delineation of planning	-Planning area	
development plan							area	-Copy of base map of the	
							-Base map	planning area	
							-Minutes of stakeholder	-list of stakeholders	
							participation	-Data statistics	
							-Primary &secondary data	-Copy of draft plan	
							-Draft plan	-Copy of advertisement	
							-Plan advertisement	&gazette notice	
							-Plan amendments	-County assembly resolution	
							-Plan approval	-Copy of approved plan	
Ilpolei local physical			5M	County Government	1 year	Department of planning	As above	As above	
development plan		T alleinia	85M	Country	1	Damanton ant of	A = =1====	A 10	
County Spatial Plan		Laikipia	85IVI	County Government	1 year	Department of planning	As above	A 10 year county spatial plan	
Kinamba zoning			20M	County	1 year	Department of	As above	As above	
plan				Government		planning			
Wiyumiririe zoning plan			10M	County Government	1 year	Department of planning	As above	As above	
Construction of		Laikipia	85M	National /	1 year	National /	-Architectural designs	-Fully completed & furnished	
Land Office				County		County	-Bills of quantities	Ardhi House	
(Ardhi House)				Government		Government			
Losogwa			30M	County	1 year	Department of	As above	As above	
(Karuga)-				Government		planning			
Laikipia									
University zoning									
plan									

Kimanjo local	5M	County	1 year	Department of	As above	As above	
physical		Government		planning			
development plan							
Sipili local	10M	County	1 year	Department of	As above	As above	
physical		Government		planning			
development plan							
Daiga local	5M	County	1 year	Department of	As above	As above	
physical		Government		planning			
development plan							
EX P&D local	5M	County	1 year	Department of	As above	As above	
physical		Government		planning			
development plan							
Karandi (Ngarua)	7M	County	1 year	Department of	As above	As above	
zoning plan		Government		planning			

Proposed New projects

Programme/	Priority	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be	Description of	Estimated	Source of
Project Name	Ranking			met	Activities	Cost	Funds
Planning/Nyahururu	1	Laikipia West	-To have a spatial framework	-Local Physical	The planning	40M	County
			for guiding development	Development	process as per PPA		Government/Nat
			-To have a tool for	Plan	Cap 286.		ional
			development control				Government
Losogwa (Karuga)-	2	Laikipia West	"			30M	
Laikipia University							
Planning/Kinamba	3	Laikipia West	"			20M	
Planning/ Wiyumiririe	4	Laikipia East	"			10M	
Sipili	5	Location West	· ·			10M	
Ilpolei	6	Laikipia North	ш	cc		5M	
Kimanjo	7	Laikipia North		cc		5M	
Daiga	8	Laikipia East	ш	cc		5M	
EX P&D	9	Laikipia North	"	cc		5M	

Karandi (Ngarua)	10	Laikipia West		"	7M	
Construction of Land		Laikipia County	-To provide office space to	Ardhi House	85M	
Office (Ardhi House)			accommodate all the			
			departments of land, housing			
			&Urban Development			

ii. Housing Sub Sector

Vision

Excellent, Affordable, Adequate and Quality housing for all

Mission

To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through facilitation of access to adequate housing in sustainable human settlements

Situational Analysis:

- Existing policies are inadequate as they fail to address fundamental issues of decent housing standards;
- The demand for housing still far outstrips supply,
- High rate of urbanization;
- Increasing poverty and escalation of housing costs and prices have made the provision of housing, infrastructure and community facilities one of the daunting challenges in the socio-economic development of the country/county;
- Research on low cost building materials and construction techniques has been limited thus not providing viable guidance to the development of the housing sector;
- Stringent planning regulations;
- High infrastructural standards have been an impediment in the housing delivery system;
- Acute shortage in the number of habitable dwellings;
- Inadequate infrastructure, community facilities and services;
- Overcrowding and extensive slums and squatter settlements

Objectives

- To facilitate progressive realization of the right to adequate housing by all;
- To promote the development of housing that is functional, healthy, aesthetically pleasant and environmentally friendly;
- To earmark and set aside land for public housing development in urban areas;
- To facilitate access to land and security of tenure for all socio-economic groups;
- To eliminate legal and customary barriers, where they exist, to women's equal access and control of land and finance;
- To increase the proportion of the exchequer allocation for housing delivery and human settlements facilitation;
- To facilitate greater access to funds from the domestic markets by housing developers and to promote innovative ways of mobilizing finances by the vulnerable groups;

- To assist the low-income earners and economically vulnerable groups in housing improvement and production;
- To improve the quality of existing stock of houses;
- To encourage research and popularize the use of appropriate building materials that are locally available and low cost building technologies to reduce the cost of housing development;
- To contribute in the alleviation of poverty by creating employment among the poor through building material production and construction processes as well as promote income-generating activities within the built environment;
- To provide and improve infrastructural facilities in both the rural and urban areas so as to improve human settlements and living environments;
- To protect the environment of human settlements and of ecosystems from pollution, degradation, and destruction in order to attain sustainable development;
- To mobilize resources and strengthen capacity building in order to facilitate increased investment in the housing sector;
- To streamline the legal and institutional framework to promote housing development;
- To promote inclusive participation of the private sector, public sector, community based organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, co-operatives, communities and other development partners in planning, development and management of housing programmes.

Issues, Causes and proposed interventions

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Proposed Intervention
Housing Policy	Non-existent	New county	Appropriate policies	Embark on the process	Development of a housing
1 Tousing I oney	policies on	administration system	to ensure adequate	of housing policy	policy in line with the
	housing at the		shelter and a healthy	formulation	national housing policy of
	county level		living environment at	immediately	Kenya
			an affordable cost to		
			all socioeconomic		
			groups in the county		
			in order to foster		
			sustainable human		
Shelter and Slum			settlements		
Improvement	Overcrowding				
improvement	and extensive	Inadequate housing	Shelter and slum		
	slums and squatter	stock, poverty levels,	improvement	Shelter and slum	Education, demonstration
	settlements	gentrification	initiatives	improvement	and actual use of low cost
				initiatives through use	housing technology in
Housing for Civil				of low cost	housing development
Servants, state				technologies e.g	
corporation staff and				interlocking blocks	
disciplined Forces	Inadequate and in			technology	
	deplorable	lack of regular	Provision of decent		Increased allocation of
	conditions	maintenance and few in	housing to civil	Renovation and	funds for new housing
Housing for		number, illegal transfer	Servants, state	upgrade to existing	development and for
constitutional office		of government houses	corporation staff and	government housing	maintenance work to
holders		and land to individuals	disciplined Forces	stock	government houses
	Non-existent				
			Provision of decent		
Development of new		Limited investment by	housing to		
houses and offices in		government in provision	constitutional office		
the proposed county		of housing, inadequate	holders		Allocation of funds for new
headquarters.	Non-existent	residential housing		Provision of decent	housing development and

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
(Rumuruti) and in	consequently the	stock in the county, new		housing to	for maintenance work to
other major towns	headquarters is	county administration		constitutional office	government houses
such as Kinamba and	currently in	system		holders	
Doldol	Nanyuki				
		Recent creation of new	Provision of decent		Allocation of funds for new
		constitutional offices	housing to	Provision of decent	housing development and
		and departmental	constitutional office	housing to	for maintenance work to
		headquarters	holders	constitutional office	government houses
				holders	

Priority Programmes and projects

- i. Security of government houses and open fields;
- ii. Renovation of existing government housing stock;
- iii. Increasing the number of government houses within the county

On Going Projects

(a) Flagship Projects

Programme/Project	Location/Sub-	Objectives	Targets	Description of
Name	County/ Ward			activities
Securing government	Entire county	Security of government houses,	All government	Boundary
houses and open fields		stop illegal/un-procedural	houses within the	determination, beacon
		allocation of government land and	county	establishment and
		houses		Fencing

		Provision of decent housing to		All renovation and
Renovation and	Entire county	civil Servants, state corporation	All government	upgrading works
modernization of existing		staff and disciplined Forces	houses within the	including painting, re-
stock of government			county	roofing, fittings and
houses within the county;		Developing a comprehensive and		fixture works
		up to date housing inventory for		
Cleaning up,		the county		Harmonization of the
harmonization and	Entire county		All government	existing housing
updating of the			houses within the	inventories
government houses			county	
inventory within the entire				
county				

Others

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets to be	Description of
			met	Activities
New housing development	Major towns:	Increase the housing stock within	Twelve (12) new	New development and
projects	Nanyuki, Doldol,	the county	units annually to	construction of houses
	Rumuruti etc		achieve sixty (60)	
			units in five (5)	
			years	

New projects

a) Flagship

Programme/Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Cleaning up, harmonization and updating of the government houses inventory within the entire county	Top priority	Entire county	Establish total number of government houses within the county, conditions and ownership details	All houses within the county	Physical visits to determine existence and condition of houses, Merging of existing inventories	300,000	County gov't
Securing government houses and open fields	Second	Entire county	Security of government houses, stop illegal/un- procedural allocation of government land and houses	All houses within the county	Boundary determination, beacon establishment and Fencing	10,000,000	County gov't

Renovation and	Third	Entire county	Provision of decent	All houses	All renovation and	40,000,000	County gov't
modernization of			housing to civil Servants,	within the	upgrading works		
existing stock of			state corporation staff and	county	including painting,		
government houses			disciplined Forces		re-roofing, fittings		
within the county;					and fixture works		

b) Others

Project Name	Priority	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be	Description of	Estimated	Source of
	Ranking			met	Activities	Cost	Funds
Development and	First	Major towns:	Functional, healthy,	All government	Extension and	20,000,000	County
upgrading housing		Nanyuki,	aesthetically pleasant	houses connected	upgrade of the		gov't.
services such as		Doldol,	and environmentally	to sewer line	existing sewerage		
sewerage system		Rumuruti etc	friendly housing	where sewerage	system;		
			provision	is available	Improvement of		
					sewerage		
					connectivity to		
					government houses		
New housing	Second	Major towns:	Increase the housing	Twelve (12) new	New development	120,000,000	County gov't
development projects		Nanyuki,	stock within the	units annually to	and construction of		
		Doldol,	county	achieve sixty	houses		
		Rumuruti etc	-	(60) units in five			
				(5) years			

Budget Projections

Programme/Project		TOTAL					
		BUDGET		T	IME FRAMI	E	
	Location/Level		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/2018
Inventory Management	Entire county	300,000	300,000				
New housing development projects	Major towns: Nanyuki, Doldol,			24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
	Rumuruti etc	120,000,000	24,000,000				
Renovation of government houses	Entire county	40,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Sewerage works	Entire county	20,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Security fencing of government houses	Entire county	10,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Project Name	Objective	Sub County/ ward	Project cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
Renovations (200 Units)	Provision of decent housing to civil Servants, state corporation staff and disciplined Forces	All	40,000,000	County government	Five years	Housing	Site minutes, progress reports	Photos before & after renovations, certificate of practical completion, site minutes	Proposal level
Security fencing to government houses	Security of government houses, stop illegal/un- procedural allocation of government land and houses	All	10,000,000	County government	Five years	Housing	Site minutes, progress reports	Photos before & after renovations, certificate of practical completion, site minutes	Proposal level
Cleaning, update and harmonization of the housing inventory	comprehensive and up to date housing inventory for the county	All	300,000	County	One year	Housing	Progress reports	Comprehensive, clean and up to date inventory	Proposal level
Sewerage works	Functional, healthy, aesthetically pleasant and environmentally friendly housing provision	All	20,000,000	County government	Five years	Housing	Site minutes, progress reports	Photos before & after renovations, certificate of practical completion, site minutes	Proposal level

New housing	Increase the	All	24,000,000	County	Five	Housing	Site minutes,	Photos before &	Proposal level
development	housing stock		annually	government	years		progress	after renovations,	
Target-12 units	within the county		Total =				reports	certificate of	
annually for 60			120,000,000 in					practical	
units in 5 years			five (5) years					completion, site	
								minutes	

INFRASTRUCTURE

i. Public Works

Objectives

- To facilitate adequate provision of cost effective Government buildings and other public works.
- To develop and maintain building facilities for Government operations.
- To develop and maintain technical and quality audit for buildings and other public works in the public sector.

Issues, Causes and proposed interventions in the public sector

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
				Objectives	
Public Works	1.Scattered civil	Piecemeal funding of	Develop institutional	Prevent further	Receive and handling
	service	departments to construct	buildings that are grouped	scattered	institutional design briefs
	institutions	offices.	to form storey structures	development of	on quarterly basis to
			with room for extension	institutions.	enable participatory
	2.Erosion at Mariakani	Erosion of footbridges at the	vertically and		consolidation of activities.
	and Manguo	bases.	horizontally.	Do protection works	
	footbridges in Nyahururu			to the footbridges to	Protection of existing
	and Likii, Kanyoni and			stop further erosion	footbridges.
	Ntrukuma in Nanyuki				

Ongoing Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities
Construction of District Works office at Lamuria	Laikipia Central	To position a point of technical reference in the Sub-County	Completion by September, 2013.	Finishing works.

New Projects

Project Name	Priority	Location	Objectives	Targets to be	Description of	Estimated	Source of
	Ranking	/level		met	Activities	Cost in	Funds
						Kshs.	
District Works Offices	1	Rumuruti	Provide technical	All the Five	Construction upon		Ministry
			services at all the Sub-	Sub-Counties to	funding and	10,000,000	HQs/County
			County levels.	have works	procurement.		Government
				offices.			
Works Offices (Solar	1	Nanyuki,	Solar backup in case of	All the Five	Solar panels,	950,000	Ministry
Backup)		Rumuruti,	power failure	Sub-Counties	wiring, Batteries,		HQs/County
		Lamuria,			control and		Government
		Dol dol			accessories.		
Mariakani footbridge		Nyahururu	Stop further erosion at	Increase	Laying gabions	2,000,000	County
			footbridges	lifespan of	and stone pitching		Government
				footbridges	around the bases.		
Manguo footbridge		Nyahururu	Stop further erosion at	Increase	Laying gabions	2,500,000	County
			footbridges	lifespan of	and stone pitching		Government
				footbridges	around the bases.		
Likii footbridge		Nanyuki	Stop further erosion at	Increase	Laying gabions	2,000,000	County
			footbridges	lifespan of	and stone pitching		Government
				footbridges	around the bases.		
Kanyoni footbridge		Nanyuki	Stop further erosion at	Increase	Laying gabions	2,000,000	County
			footbridges	lifespan of	and stone pitching		Government
				footbridges	around the bases.		

Ntrukuma	Nanyuki	Stop further erosion at	Increase	Laying gabions	2,000,000	County
		footbridges	lifespan of	and stone pitching		Government
			footbridges	around the bases.		
Mutara-Kiamariga	Laikipia				7,000,000	County
footbridge on Mutero river	East					Government
Ewasonyiro- Tabarua on	Laikipia				7,000,000	County
Ewaso Nyiro river	East					Government
Githuli Murangi on	Laikipia				7,000,000	County
Kamagiri river	East					Government
Wathili sweet waters on	Laikipia				7,000,000	County
Rongai river	East					Government

Budgeted Projections

Programme/Project		TOTAL					
		BUDGET		TIMI	E FRAME		
	Location/Level		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/28
District Works Offices	Laikipia West						
	(Rumuruti)	10,000,000	10,000,000 -				
Works Offices	Nanyuki,				300,000		
(Solar Backup)	Rumuruti,				300,000		
	Lamuria,				300,000		
	Dol dol.	1,200,000			300,000		
Mariakani footbridge	Nyahururu	2,000,000	2,000,000				
Manguo footbridge	Nyahururu	2,500,000	2,500,000				
Likii footbridge	Nanyuki	2,000,000	2,000,000				
Kanyoni footbridge	Nanyuki	2,000,000	2,000,000				
Ntrukuma	Nanyuki	2,000,000	2,000,000				
Mutara-Kiamariga	Laikipia East		7,000,000				

footbridge on Mutero						
river						
Ewasonyiro- Tabarua on	Laikipia East	7,000,000)			
Ewaso Nyiro river						
Githuli Murangi on	Laikipia East					
Kamagiri river			7,000,000			
Wathili sweet waters on	Laikipia East					
Rongai river				7,500,000		
Ol ralonyiro	Laikipia West				9,000,000	

Role of stakeholders

Name of Stakeholders	Roles
Department of planning	Development planning and control
Department of Survey	Demarcation and location of boundaries
Department of Housing	Provision of affordable government housing
Department of Public Works	Facilitate provision, maintenance, rehabilitation, renovation and modernization of quality
	county public buildings.
Infrastructure Sector	Construction and maintenance of roads, provision of water & sewerage services, as well as
	marketing infrastructure.
Kenya Power	Distribution of electricity to domestic and commercial users
Private Sector	Provide labour, employment, support, and training opportunities.
Development Partners	Provide logistical support, funding and partnership.

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Project Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/ ward	Project cost (Kshs.)		Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
District Works Offices	Works office at Laikipia West Sub- District level	West (Rumuruti)	12M	Public Works HQ	6 Months	Public Works HQ	1. Plans 2. BQs 3. Programme for works 4. Meetings	1.Minutes 2.Certificates 3.Inspection Reports 4. Photos	Proposal level
Works Offices (Solar Backup)	Have a backup to cater for possible electrical mains failure	Nanyuki Rumuruti Lamuria Dol dol	300,000 300,000 300,000 300,000	Public Works HQ/County Government	3 Months	Public Works HQ	 Plans BQs Programme for works Meetings 	1.Minutes 2.Certificates 3.Inspection Reports 4. Photos	Proposal level
Mariakani footbridge	Protect footbridge	Nyahururu	1,500,000	County Gov.	3 Months	Public Works HQ /County Gov.	1.Plans 2.BQs 3.Programme for works.	1.Minutes 2.Certificates 3.Inspection Reports 4. Photos	Proposal level
Manguo footbridge	Protect footbridge	Nyahururu	2,000,000	County Gov.	3 Months	Public Works HQ /County Gov.	1.Plans 2.BQs 3.Programme for works.	1.Minutes 2.Certificates 3.Inspection Reports 4. Photos	Proposal level
Likii footbridge	Protect footbridge	Nyahururu	1,500,000	County Gov.	3 Months	Public Works HQ /County Gov.	1.Plans 2.BQs 3.Programme for works.	1.Minutes 2.Certificates 3.Inspection Reports 4. Photos	Proposal level
Kanyoni footbridge	Protect footbridge	Nanyuki	1,500,000	County Gov.	3 Months	Public Works HQ /County Gov.	1.Plans 2.BQs 3.Programme for works.	1.Minutes 2.Certificates 3.Inspection Reports 4. Photos	Proposal level

Ntrukuma	Protect	Nanyuki	1,500,000	County	3 Months	Public	1.Plans	1.Minutes	Proposal level
footbrige	footbridge			Gov.		Works HQ	2.BQs	2.Certificates	
						/County Gov.	3.Programme for	3.Inspection Reports	
							works.	4. Photos	
Mutara-	Build new	Laikipia	6,000,000	Public	6 Months	Public	1. Plans	1.Minutes	Proposal level
Kiamariga	footbridge	West		Works HQ		Works HQ	2. BQs	2.Certificates	
footbridge on				/County		/County Gov.	3. Programme	3.Inspection Reports	
Mutero river				Gov.			for works.	4. Photos	
Ewasonyiro-	Build new	Laikipia West	6,000,000	Public	6 Months	Public	1. Plans	1.Minutes	Proposal level
Tabarua on	footbridge			Works HQ		Works HQ	2. BQs	2.Certificates	
Ewaso Nyiro				/County		/County Gov.	3. Programme	3.Inspection Reports	
river				Gov.			for works.	4. Photos	
Githuli	Build new	Laikipia	6,000,000	Public	6 Months	Public	1. Plans	1.Minutes	Proposal level
Murangi on	footbridge	East		Works HQ		Works HQ	2. BQs	2.Certificates	
Kamagiri river				/County		/County Gov.	3. Programme	3.Inspection Reports	
				Gov.			for works.	4. Photos	
Wathili sweet	Build new	Laikipia	6,500,000	Public	6 Months	Public	1.Plans	1.Minutes	Proposal level
waters on	footbridge	East		Works HQ		Works HQ	2.BQs	2.Certificates	
Rongai river				/County		/County Gov.	3.Programme for	3.Inspection Reports	
				Gov.			works.	4. Photos	
Ol ralonyiro	Build new	Laikipia	8,000,000	Public	6 Months	Public	1.Plans	1.Minutes	Proposal level
	footbridge	West		Works HQ		Works HQ	2.BQs	2.Certificates	
				/County		/County Gov.	3. Programme	3.Inspection reports	
				Gov.			for works.	4. Photos	

ii. Roads Infrastructure

Vision

Provide an adequate, quality, safe and efficient road network

Mission

To construct, maintain and manage roads for sustainable social economic development

Objectives

- 1. Identify and rehabilitate all major roads in the county
- 2. Ensure construction of quality roads
- 3. Identify roads to be developed by the central and county governments
- 4. Construct bridges in the county
- 5. Open up roads linking to neighbouring counties
- 6. Develop rural access roads

Situational Analysis

The entire road network is only 1,038.1 km and over a half of the network is earth surface which is impassable during the rainy seasons. The County economy is based on agriculture and livestock and a good road network is prerequisite for growth and poverty reduction. The entire road network is only 1,038.1 km and over a half of the network is earth surface which is impassable during the rainy seasons. An improved road network would boost the returns from agriculture for both the crop farmers and the pastoralists as the exploitation by middlemen will be curtailed once the county opened up. This will lead to the development of small-scale industries, which will create off farm employment opportunities.

In response to the sector vision and mission the county will continue to open up the rural access roads through grading, gravelling, construction of bridges and the tarmacking of major roads. The maintenance of the existing road network will be enhanced through the respective regional roads authorities. In addition, the Kenya Electricity Transmission Company, Rural Electrification Programme and Kenya Power will make initiatives of extending access to power to the populations least served. This will spur the growth of agro-based industries and small-scale industries in the county thus increasing employment opportunities.

Information Communication Technology in delivery of services needs to be enhanced at all levels. Service providers mainly the public service, postal, transport, library, telephone and power providers will be called upon to adopt the use of information technology for efficient service delivery.

Issues, Causes and proposed interventions

Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
		Objectives	Objectives	
-Poor roads	-Poor profile of soils and	Improve the road	-Introduction of toll stations	-Tarmac more roads-
development,	drainage patterns	network	-Increase tax collection for road	305km
maintenance and	-Increased heavy traffic		development, rehabilitation and	- tarmac approximately
rehabilitation	-Insufficient funds		maintenance	2 to 3 km within the
	allocation		Involvement of communities in road	existing centre
	-lack of monitoring of		maintenance	
	roads during construction		-engage competent road contractors	
	-unequal distribution of		and supervisors.	
	funds		-equal allocation of resources	
-Road	-Road side farming	-Reclaim all the	-Demarcation of road reserves	-Demarcate and acquire
encroachment and	-Illegal roadside	encroached road reserves		all the road reserves
narrow roads	developments.	-Bush clear regularly		
	-Roadside bushes	-Acquire road reserve		
	-Poor land survey			
-Reduction of road	-Overloading and general	-Control axle loads	-Build barriers and provide mobile	-Procure and
lifespan	misuse of roads	-Control the use of roads	weigh bridges	commission a mobile
			-Formulation of policies regarding use	weighbridge
			of the roads	Commission a
				monitoring unit to
				enforce road use
				policies

Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Roads and Public Works Construction of roads and maintenance of existing roads	
	Quality control of construction of public buildings
Energy Department	Provision of electricity through the Rural Electrification Programme

Stakeholder	Role
Urban Boards-Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Rumuruti	Maintaining and constructing roads, provision of water, sanitation and sewerage
	services., provision of marketing infrastructure.
Telkom Kenya, Safaricom, Airtel, Yu,	Provision of telecommunication services.
Department of Planning	Establish and operationalize Sub-County Information and Documentation Centres
Department of Information	Establish Sub County Management Information System (SCMIS)
	To provide policy direction in the sector
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Provision of postal services
Kenya Power	Distribution of electricity to domestic and commercial users
Private Sector	Provide employment and training opportunities;
	Provide public transport and courier services;
	Promotion of information technology by establishing cyber cafés and computer
	schools.

Priority Programmes and Projects Immediate Priority

Programme/Project Name	Location/Sub-County/ Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
1. C77J1 Rumuruti - CB Samburu	Rumuruti/Sosiani	Link Mararal	Construct 35km of road	Upgrade to bitumen standards
2. D462 Jua Kali - Akorino - Mwireri - JN A2, MailiSita	Segara/Umande	Link Jua Kali to A2 road	Construct 15km of road	Upgrade to bitumen standards
3. E1444 Wangata - D558 Karai	Ngobit	To open up the area	Construct 8km of road	Upgrade to Gravel standards
4. B5 NyumbaTatu - Njonjo Girls	Igwamiti	To open up the area	Construct 5km of road	Upgrade to Gravel standards
5. D 466 - Thome - Mathira - C77	Salama	To open up the area	Construct 5km of road	Upgrade to Gravel standards
6. RAR1 Gatheri - Akorino	Umande	To open up the area	Construct 9km of road	Upgrade to Gravel

				standards
7. U028 Mastore - Kamwenje	Githiga	To open up the area	Construct 10km of	Upgrade to Gravel
			road	standards

Programme/Project Name	Location/Sub-County/ Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
1. B5 NyumbaTatu - Njonjo Girls	Igwamiti	To open up the area	Construct 5km of road	Upgrade to Gravel standards
2.D 466 - Thome - Mathira - C77	Salama	To open up the area	Construct 5km of road	Upgrade to Gravel standards
3.		To open up the area	Construct 9km of road	Upgrade to Gravel standards
4.		To open up the area	Construct 10km of road	Upgrade to Gravel standards

Others Roads

Bitumen

Project Name	Priority	Location/l	Objectives	Targets to	Description of	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
	Ranking	evel		be met (km)	Activities	(Million)	
1. C76 Nanyuki– Mutara –	1	County	Open up the	75	Upgrade to bitumen	6,000	County/National
GwaKungu			county		standards		Government
2. D466 Rumuruti – Mutara	2	County	Open up the	25	Upgrade to bitumen	1,750	County/National
			county		standards		Government
3. D372 Ndinika - Sipili- C77	3	County	Open up the	32	Upgrade to bitumen	1,250	County/National
Juc.			county		standards		Government
4. D464 Nanyuki- Doldol	4	County	Open up the	45	Upgrade to bitumen	3,600	County/National
			county		standards		Government
5. D382 Ithima - Mutanga - C51	5	County	Open up the	14	Upgrade to bitumen	1,000	County/National
Karandi			county		standards		Government

6. E666 Muhotetu – Sipili	6	County	Open up the	17	Upgrade to bitumen	1,360	County/National
			county		standards		Government
7. E666 J1 Sipili - Ol Moran –	7	County	Open up the	72	Upgrade to bitumen	5,760	County/National
Muggie			county		standards		Government
8. RAR2 JnD444 - Thome -	8	County	Open up the	15	Upgrade to bitumen	1,050	County/National
Tigithi - Matanya - Jn R2			county		standards		Government

Gravel

Project Name	Priority	Location/	Objectives	Targets to	Description of	Estimated	Source of Funds
	Ranking	level		be met	Activities	Cost (Million)	
				(km)			
1.E467 Doldol-Kipsing	1	County	Open up the		Upgrade to gravel		County/National
			county	18	standards	45	Government
2.E462 Jn D463, Vet Sosian	2	County	Open up the		Upgrade to gravel		County/National
-Kilimun (Isiolo Border)			county	45	standards	112.5	Government
3.E465 Ilpolei - Kimanju -	3	County	Open up the		Upgrade to gravel		County/National
Ewaso – Kirimun			county	60	standards	150	Government
4.D445 D558 - B5 (Kona	4	County	Open up the		Upgrade to gravel		County/National
Mbaya)			county	15	standards	37.5	Government
5.D464 Doldol - Oljijo -	5	County	Open up the		Upgrade to gravel		County/National
Lekusero			county	26	standards	65	Government
6.D558 JN C76, Mutara -Jn	6	County	Open up the	15	Upgrade to gravel		County/National
D445 Withare			county		standards	37.5	Government
7.E370J1 Churo - Suguta -	7	County	Open up the	22	Upgrade to gravel		County/National
M			county		standards	55	Government
8.E468 D464 - Airstrip -	8	County	Open up the	22	Upgrade to gravel		County/National
MukurianOljijo (D464)			county		standards	55	Government

Budget Projections

Bitumen

Programme/ Project		TOTAL						
	Location/	BUDGET		TIME FRAME				
	Level	(Millions)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/2018	
1.C76 Nanyuki– Mutara - Gwa	County	6,000						
Kungu			500	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	
2.D466 Rumuruti - Mutara	County	1,750	200	500	1,050	-	-	
3.D372 Ndinika - Sipili- C77 Juc.	County	1,250	200	500	550	-	-	
4.D464 Nanyuki- Doldol	County	3,600	200	1,000	1,500	1,000	-	
5.D382 Ithima - Mutanga - C51	County	1,000						
Karandi			200	500	300	-	-	
6.E666 Muhotetu - Sipili	County	1,360	200	500	860	-	-	
7.E666 J1 Sipili - Ol Moran – Muggie	County	5,760	700	1000	1,000	1500	1,560	
8.RAR2 JnD444 - Thome - Tigithi -	County	1,050						
Matanya - Jn R2			200	500	350	-	-	

Gravel

Programme/ Project		TOTAL					
	Location/	BUDGET			TIME FRAME	2	
	Level	(Millions)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/2018
1. E467 Doldol-Kipsing	County	45	20	25	-	-	-
2. E462 Jn D463, Vet Sosian -	County						-
Kilimun (Isiolo Border)		112.5	20	20	50	22.5	
3. E465 Ilpolei - Kimanju - Ewaso	County						-
– Kirimun		150	20	20	55	65	
4. D445 D558 - B5 (Kona Mbaya)	County	37.5	20	17.5	-	-	-
5. D464 Doldol - Oljijo - Lekusero	County	65	20	20	25	-	-

6. D558 JN C76, Mutara -Jn D445	County						-
Withare		37.5	20	17.5	-	-	
7. E370J1 Churo - Suguta - M	County	55	20	20	15	-	-
1.E468 D464 - Airstrip -	County						-
MukurianOljijo (D464)		55	20	20	15	-	

Other Proposed projects

Project Name	Objective	Sub County/	Project cost	Source of Funds	Time	Implementing	Monitoring	Means of	Implementation
		ward	(Kshs.)		Frame	Agency (ies)	Indicators	Verification	Status
1.C76 Nanyuki–	Open up the	County	6,000	County/	5	KeNHA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Mutara - GwaKungu	county			National			Reports/		
				Government			Meetings		
2.D466 Rumuruti -	Open up the	County	1,750	County	3	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Mutara	county			/National			Reports/		
				Government			Meetings		
3.D372 Ndinika -	Open up the	County	1,250	County/	3	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Sipili- C77 Juc.	county			National			Reports/		
				Government			Meetings		
4.D464 Nanyuki-	Open up the	County	3,600	County/National	4	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Doldol	county			Government			Reports/		
							Meetings		
5.D382 Ithima -	Open up the	County	1,000	County/National	3	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Mutanga - C51	county			Government			Reports/		
Karandi							Meetings		
6.E666 Muhotetu -	Open up the	County	1,360	County/National	3	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Sipili	county			Government			Reports/		
							Meetings		
7.E666 J1 Sipili - Ol	Open up the	County	5,760	County/National	5	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Moran - Muggie	county			Government			Reports/		
							Meetings		

8.RAR2 JnD444 -	Open up the	County	1,050	County/National	3	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Thome - Tigithi -	county			Government			Reports/		
Matanya - Jn R2							Meetings		

Project Name	Objective	Sub County/	Project cost	Source of Funds	Time	Implementing	Monitoring	Means of	Implementation
		ward	(Kshs.)		Frame	Agency (ies)	Indicators	Verification	Status
9.C76 Nanyuki–	Open up the	County	6,000	County/	5	KeNHA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Mutara - GwaKungu	county			National			Reports/		
				Government			Meetings		
10. D466	Open up the	County	1,750	County/National	3	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Rumuruti - Mutara	county			Government			Reports/		
							Meetings		
11. D372 Ndinika	Open up the	County	1,250	County/National	3	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
- Sipili- C77 Juc.	county			Government			Reports/		
							Meetings		
12. D464	Open up the	County	3,600	County/National	4	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Nanyuki- Doldol	county			Government			Reports/		
							Meetings		
13. D382 Ithima -	Open up the	County	1,000	County/National	3	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Mutanga - C51	county			Government			Reports/		
Karandi							Meetings		
14. E666	Open up the	County	1,360	County/National	3	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Muhotetu - Sipili	county			Government			Reports/		
							Meetings		
15. E666 J1 Sipili		County	5,760	County/National	5	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
- Ol Moran - Muggie	county			Government			Reports/		
							Meetings		
16. RAR2 JnD444	Open up the	County	1,050	County/National	3	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
- Thome - Tigithi -	county			Government			Reports/		
Matanya - Jn R2							Meetings		
1. E467 Doldol-Kipsing	Open up the	County		County/National	2	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
	county			Government			Reports/		
			45				Meetings		

2. E462 Jn D463, Vet	Open up the	County		County/National	4	KeRRA	Progress	Annual Audits	
Sosian -Kilimun	county			Government			Reports/		
(Isiolo Border)			112.5				Meetings		
Project Name	Objective	Actual Sub County/ ward	Project cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency (ies)	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Implementation Status
3. E465 Ilpolei - Kimanju - Ewaso - Kirimun	Open up the county	County	150	County/National Government	4	KeRRA	Progress Reports/ Meetings	Annual Audits	
4. D445 D558 - B5 (Kona Mbaya)	Open up the county	County	37.5	County/National Government	2	KeRRA	Progress Reports/ Meetings	Annual Audits	
5. D464 Doldol - Oljijo - Lekusero	Open up the county	County	65	County/National Government	3	KeRRA	Progress Reports/ Meetings	Annual Audits	
6. D558 JN C76, Mutara -Jn D445 Withare	Open up the county	County	37.5	County/National Government	2	KeRRA	Progress Reports/ Meetings	Annual Audits	
7.E370J1 Churo - Suguta - M	Open up the county	County	55	County/National Government	3	KeRRA	Progress Reports/ Meetings	Annual Audits	
8. E468 D464 - Airstrip - MukurianOljijo (D464)	Open up the county	County	55	County/National Government	3	KeRRA	Progress Reports/ Meetings	Annual Audits	

TOURISM, WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT AND FOREST

1. Tourism

Vision

Tourism destination of choice

Mission

To make Laikipia a leader in sustainable tourism

Objectives

- 1. To make Laikipia Kenyas leading tourist destination
- 2. To make tourism the key source of revenue
- 3. To make laikipia a model for wildlife conservation based tourism

Situational Analysis

Laikipia County is richly endowed with wildlife, which is widely distributed in the semi-arid lands extending to Samburu, Meru and Mt. Kenya wildlife corridors/ecosystems. Most of the wildlife is found in the large scale ranches, which occupy over 50 per cent of the total area of the county. The rest is found in the unsettled smallholdings, group ranches owned by the pastoral Laikipia Maasai and also in the gazetted forests of Mukogodo, Rumuruti and Marmanet. Though this is an important natural resource, it has been a source of conflict with the farming communities.

The major five species are the lion, leopard, elephant, buffalo and the Rhinonocerus though other smaller wildlife species are also abundant particularly the African Wild Dog and gazelles. Other tourist attractions in the county include the unique landscapes like the neighboring beautiful Mt. Kenya peaks, the equator, panorama view points at Kamwenje, Thompson Falls in Nyahururu and historical sites such as caves in Mukogodo forest which is also rich in flora and fauna. There are also the unique cultural lifestyles among the Laikipiak Maasai and the Pokot. However although tourism is thriving the impact of the same is not felt economically in Laikipia. The huge potential remains untapped.

Key attractions in the county include:-

- Mau mau caves. Yaaku museums, ranches and conservancies.
- Proximate to Mt Kenya, Abardare and Samburu game reserve.

- Unique Maasai culture.
- Thomson falls.
- Savanna landscape.
- Night clubs, hotels and camping sites.
- Northern elephant corridor-elephant maternity in south Marmanet forest.
- Hiking and birds watching in Marmanet.
- Hippo at Amaguo.
- Equator at Nanyuki.
- Kurikuri cultural museum, Kurikuri view point.
- Ngarendare forest and, Shamanek forest.
- Baboons in Doldol, El Polei.
- Maasai cricket players.
- Availability of Bongos (70)
- Bird watching
- Flora and fauna

Issues, Causes and proposed interventions by Sub Sectors

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Proposed Intervention
Wildlife	Human/wildlife conflict	 Human encroachment of wildlife habitat and vice versa. Incompatible land use. 	 Reduction of Human Wildlife Conflict. Improve land use planning. 	 Awareness creation Erecting and rehabilitating existing fences. Fence maintenance. Create and open wildlife corridors. Resettle people settled on wildlife corridors. Enforce and laws regulations. Train communities on sustainable land management. Spatial planning. Create game reserves/community conservancies.
	Poaching	 Readily available market for wildlife trophies. Unemployment and poverty. Inadequate security/surveillance. Lenient laws and penalties for offenders. 	 Lobby and advocate for policies to reduce markets. Create job opportunities through tourism and other sectors. Advocate for recruitment and deployment of more security personnel. Improve communication. Advocate for stiffer penalties for offenders. 	 Publicity and public awareness. Create cultural centres and cottage industries. Initiate wildlife utilization projects. Recruitment of security personnel. Open access roads. Provide communication gear to community patrol groups. Develop and enact appropriate and deterrent county laws.
	Insecurity	 Poverty and High rate of unemployment. Proliferation of small and illegal arms. Inadequate security personnel. 	 Create job opportunities through tourism and other sectors. Unmanaged boarder points. Advocate for recruitment and deployment of more security personnel. 	 Establish cultural centres/Wildlife utilization programs. Initiate and maintain disarmament. Develop and enact stiffer penalties/law on illegal arms. Recruit and employ. Apply for deployment of more KWS rangers/Tourist police. Recruit and deploy KPR.

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Proposed Intervention
	Loss of Habitat	 Increased human population. Effects of Climate Change on habitat. Human settlement on wildlife habitat. Competition between domestic animal and wildlife. 	 Initiate biodiversity and climate change mitigation programs. Implement land use policy. Adopt and implement holistic management practices. 	 Adopt environment friendly technologies eg. Solar energy, wind energy, biogas and energy saving jikos. Adopt rangeland management programmes. Enforcement EMCA and water rules and the NEMA act. Enforcement of the land and settlement Acts. Enforcement of the land and settlement Acts. Rangeland management programmes.
	Confinement of wildlife.	Invasion of wildlife and vice versa.	Reduction of Human Wildlife Conflict.	 Open and create more wildlife corridors. Develop and implement county land use plans.
	Poor Infrastructure	 Inadequate fund allocation by national government and local authorities. Poor planning and corruption. 	 Lobby and advocate national government to increase allocation. Develop tourism infrastructure fund for the county. Develop a long term all inclusive strategic plan. 	 Create new roads and bridges and improve on existing ones. Use community initiatives to improve roads eg food/cash for work and public private partnership. Allocate a percentage of its budget to tourism infrastructural development. Develop performance and monitoring indicates Set up performance targets. Implement monitoring and evaluation plan.
Tourism	Poor Infrastructure	 Inadequate fund allocation by national government and local authorities Poor planning and corruption 	 Lobby and advocate national government to increase allocation Develop a county tourism infrastructure fund Develop a long term all inclusive strategic plan Adopt ICT pay points 	 Create new roads and bridges and improve on existing ones. Allocate a percentage of its budget to tourism infrastructural development. Develop performance and monitoring indicates Set up performance targets. Implement monitoring and evaluation plan Install automated pay point.

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Proposed Intervention
	Insecurity	 High poverty levels. High rate of unemployment. Inadequate security personnel. Collapse of traditional values and mechanisms. 	 Create job opportunities through tourism and other sectors. Create job opportunities through tourism and other sectors. Advocate for recruitment and deployment of more security personnel. Initiate community policing program and create awareness. Promote use of indigenous knowledge and practices. Develop and Adopt conservation education. 	 Establish cultural centres and other tourism activities. Develop and enact stiffer illegal arms laws. Recruit and employ . Apply for deployment of more KWS rangers/Tourist police. Create cultural centres and cottage industries. Wildlife utilization programmes eg. Ostrich /crocodile farming. Recruit and employ Apply for deployment of more KWS rangers/Tourist police. Recruit and deploy KPR. Revive traditional ways of instilling values and conflict resolution. Train community especially youth on conservation and tourism.
	Multiple Taxes/levies	Poor regulation	Consolidate and Develop a harmonized taxation and paying point between National and county.	Harmonize taxation and introduce a single paying point
	Inadequate capacity (skills)	Inadequate training	 Develop a tourism training programs and institutions. Encourage partnership with institutions offering specialized hospitality courses. 	 Establish training institutions and partner with other institution that offers the courses. Develop and sign partnership memorandums and agreement.
	Poor marketing and branding	No single Laikipia Brand and marketing strategy.	 Brand Laikipia tourism by harmonizing existing brands. Develop Laikipia marketing strategy. 	 Conduct a visibility study and product profiling. Develop county tourism marketing strategy/plan.

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Proposed Intervention
	Poor product diversification	Ignorance and inadequate information and knowledge	 Explore, identify and profile other tourism products. Develop a diversification program. 	 Develop the following products as alternative Eco tourism, Agro Tourism, Heritage and culture and MICE. Develop plan.
	No information centres	Inadequate strategy and policy	Develop a Laikipia tourism information platform	Construct an information and communication
	Inadequate capacity to hold tourists	Inadequate investment and relevant information	 Encourage investment in lower end tourism facilities. Adopt and develop the home stay concept. 	 Plan and develop a convention centre. Identify, classify and regulate home stays. Sensitize community and individual home owners. Offer incentives for investors in low end facilities.
	Minimal investment	Inadequate information	Develop a Laikipia tourism information platform.	Hold an investors conference.Offer incentives for investors in low end facilities.
	Low domestic tourism	 Inadequate visibility and perception Cost of product Poor marketing Poor infrastructure 	Aggressive and promotion of the diverse products available in Laikipia to local and other counties.	 Attend and hold national tourism fares . Create new roads and bridges and improve on existing ones. Allocate a percentage of its budget to tourism infrastructural development. Offer incentives for investors in low end facilities.
	High cost of product	 Foreign tourism target Taxes, levies and licences High operation costs Season ability of product 	 Diversify tourism products Diversify source markets Develop a tourism investment committee Review and harmonize the product cost 	 Develop the following products as alternative Eco tourism, Agro Tourism, Heritage and culture and MICE. Market in new markets eg Far East and Asia. Set up the committee. Review and harmonize cost. Review taxes, levies and licences.
	Poor regulation Standards/polices	 Un co-ordinated national tourism policies and regulations Poor enforcement capacity 	Review and harmonize the tourism policies and enforcement.	 Set and establish standard. Enact appropriates laws and regulation.
	No tourism area plans and strategy	• policy	Develop a tourism strategy and map the area	Commission and undertake a mapping exercise.

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Proposed Intervention
			attractions.	
Culture	Not defined and developed	 Inadequate knowledge and information Poor infrastructure 	 Develop marketing strategy and improve infrastructure through increased allocation of funds. Develop standardization policies 	 Organize and popularize cultural days . Develop county tourism marketing strategy/plan.
	No standards	Policy regulation	policies	Set and establish standard.
	Poor branding and marketing	 Un co-ordinated marketing No marketing strategy and policy	Develop marketing strategy and improve infrastructure through increased allocation of funds	 Brand Laikipia as a tourism destination Develop county tourism marketing strategy/plan
	Poor Infrastructure`	 Non allocation of funds Poor planning and corruption 	 Lobby and advocate national government to increase allocation of funds. Develop a county tourism infrastructure fund. 	 Create new roads and bridges and improve on existing ones. Allocate a percentage of its budget to tourism infrastructural development.
Sports/Eve nts	Poor Marketing and branding	 Inadequate structures and strategy Inadequate co-ordination Inadequate funds Poor infrastructure Poor planning Inadequate knowledge and capacity 	 Develop sports structures and strategy Develop policy and improve the sports office Allocate sufficient funds for sports development Allocate sufficient funds for sports infrastructure development Develop appropriate plans Create awareness and initiate capacity building program 	 Develop county tourism marketing strategy/plan. Develop policy. Allocate more funds. Allocate more funds. Develop plan. Train and create awareness.

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Proposed Intervention
	Diversification	 Insufficient funds Limited Capacity/exposure Inadequate knowledge and information 	 Allocate sufficient. Promote sports as a tourism product. Train more people and expose the community to sports as a tourism product. Create awareness and sensitize the community and share information. 	 Allocate more funds and create awareness Set up training institution and partner with other institution offering the same courses. Develop and distribute brochures and booklets. Develop radio programs to sensitize the community. Hold open days and community baraza. Hold a Laikipia Tourism Day.
	Poor infrastructure	 Insufficient funds Dilapidated stadiums/sports facilities. Poor monitoring. 	 Allocate sufficient funds Establish a stadium and facilities development and maintenance fund Regular sports facility monitoring and inspection 	 Rehabilitate roads to tourism sites. Set up a stadium fund. Develop an inspection and monitoring plan.
	Inadequate hospitality facilities	Lack of investment in low end facilities	Develop a county investment plan/incentive Encourage tourism	 Hold an investment conference Give and offer incentives to investors.
	Inadequate capacity (skills)	 Lack of sports training facilities. Inadequate mentorship 	 investment in the low end facilities. Encourage training institutions to open training programs in the county. 	 Invite the institutions/sign MOU. Develop a sports academy in partnership with other stakeholder.
		program. • Inadequate incentives.	 Develop mentorship programs. Introduce a reward and motivational program. 	Roll out and launch mentorship program.

Priority Programmes and Projects

New projects

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Identification and profiling of Tourism products	1	Countywide	Taking stock of the available tourism attraction	Documentatio n of all tourism attractions and facilities	Field visits, questionnaires , stakeholders and communities forums, consultancy	600,000	County govt. and donors
Hold a tourism investor conference	2	Nanyuki	Attract investors in tourism	Both local and foreign investors	secretariat Planning, publicity	2,000,000	County and Private partners
Develop tourism strategy	3	Headquarters	To offer guidance and direction on tourism development	Comprehensiv e road map for development of the sector	Planning Consultant Work group Workshop Publication Secretariat Launch	1,500,000	County and Donor Private partners LWF
Tourism Legislation and policy	4	County Assembly	Control and regulate the tourism industry	To enact appropriate legislation and regulation	Legal Expert Stakeholder forum Lobbying	3,000,000	County

Set-up a Tourism			Advice on	Advice on	County		
Task force			tourism	appropriate	government		
			development	development	Stakeholders		
Recruit and	5	Headquarters	Provide security	10 KPR per	Training	40,000,000p	County
deploy rangers				ward	Uniforms	a	Donor
					Salary		Private
							partners
Procure	6	Headquarters	Enhance security	3 radio per	Equipment	2,200,000	County
communication			provision	ward	Licensing	one off	Donor
equipment					from CCK		
Tourism branding	7	Headquarters	Create visibility	Brand all	Develop	2,000,000	County
and marketing			and awareness of	products	content and	branding	Stakeholder
			the tourism		materials	one off	S
			products and		Launch on all		
			facilities		platforms	10,000,000	
					Public	marketing	
					participation	pa	
					Launch		
					Attend and		
					organize		
					Tourism fairs		
Tourism	8	Nanyuki,	Provide	Construct	Construction	16,000,000	County
information centre		Nyahururu, and	information and	three tourism	Equipment	Const/Equip	Donors
		Rumuruti	act as focal point	information	Operational	6,200,000	Stakeholder
			on tourism	centre	costs	pa operation	S
			matters		Training	cost	
					Materials		
					portal		

KWS Camp at	9	Marmanet	Mitigate human	Construct the		4,000,000	County and
Majani			wildlife conflict	camp and		one off	KWS
			and provide	deploy 6 KWS			
			security	rangers			
Kirimon Game	10	Kirmoni	Provide	Lobby	Lobbying	100Million	National
Reserve			additional	national	Survey, Map,		Governmen
			habitat and	government to	Fence and		t
			generate revenue	designate	secure the		County
				Kirimon as a	game reserve.		Conservatio
				County game	Provide the		n NGO's
				reserve	necessary		
					infrastructure		
County Museum	11	Nanyuki	Additional	Construct one	Construction	50Million	County
			tourism	museums	Equipment	Construction	Donors
			attraction and		Operational	4Million	National
			preservation of		costs	operation	Museums
			culture and		Training	cost pa	Residents
			history		Materials and		
					artefacts		
					portal		
Tourism	12	Rumuruti	Generate	Construct one	Construction	500Million	County
Convention and			revenue	meetings and	Equipment	Construction	KICC
meeting centre				convention	Operations		Donors
				centre			Private
							Sector

Thome	13	Thome	Additional		Survey, Map,	10Million	County
Community			wildlife habitat		Fence and	2.6Million	Donors
Conservancy			and generate		secure the	operation	Community
			revenue		conservancy.	costs pa	Private
					Provide the		Partners
					necessary		
					infrastructure		
Rumuruti Airstrip	14	Rumuruti	Improve	One basic	Secure airstrip	3 Million	County
			accessibility and	standard	land		National
			open up the	airstrip	Lobby KAA		Governmen
			western circuit		for upgrade		t
					Construction		KAA
					operationlize		Private
							Partners
County Stadium	15	Countywide	Attract sports	Rehabilitate		500Million	County
Rehabilitation			tourism	Nanyuki and			FKF
				Nyahururu			Athletics
				stadiums and			Kenya
				construct one			Rugby
				at Rumuruti,			Union
				Kinamba and			
				dol dol			
Rehabilitation of	16	Nyahururu	Conserve the fall	Repair the	Construction	800,000	County
Thomson Falls			and enhance	walk way and	Equipment		
			revenue	views stands			
			collection	and install			
				digital revenue			
				collection			
				equipment			

Cultural and sports Festival Tourism Day	18	Rumuruti Nanyuki	Promote cultural tourism and community cohesion Market and showcase Laikipia to the both local and	One County cultural day per year One County tourism per year	Mobilization Organization Publicity Mobilization Organization Publicity	1,000,000pa 1,000,000pa	County Department of Culture County Department of Tourism Partners
			international visitors				
Community Awareness	19	countywide	Promote local tourism	One awareness day per ward per year	Mobilization Organization Publicity	1.5 Million	County
Shulamai caves Accessbility	20	Mukogodo East	Preservation of historical site and creation a tourism attraction	Revenue generation and employment creation	Path clearing Securing Create awareness Profile Market	50,000	
Kibuya Tourism site Development	21	Githiga	Preservation of historical site	Revenue generation and employment creation		50,000	
Manguo Hippo sites improvement	22	Nyahururu	Preservation of the habitat and revenue generation	Revenue generation and employment	Viewing deck Revenue collection gate	500,000	County/Do nor/CFA

Public Private Partnership (PPP)	23	Nanyuki	Investors Forum for Investment opportunities and Fundraise for County Government	Yearly Forum.	Outsourcing funding.	5,000,000 Per Annum.	County Governmen t and Private Partners/Do nors.
Sior View point Lodge	24	Mukogodo East	Promote tourism, job creation and revenue generation	Revenue generation and employment creation	Bed nights, camp sites, nature walk and bird/animals view point.	3,000,000 Million.	County Governmen t, private partners/Inv estors.
Wakumbe Lodge	25	Mukogodo East	Promote tourism, job creation and revenue generation	Revenue generation and employment creation	Bed nights, camp sites, nature walk and bird/animals view point.	50 Million	County Governmen t.
Electric fence Lariak to Naigera (Muhutetu)	26	Marmanet	Reduce human wildlife conflict and improve security	Reduction of loss of life and crop destruction.	Involve Non state actors i.e ranchers, Laikipia Wildlife Forum and Donors.	50 Million.	County Governmen t.

Guest House:	27	Marmanet/	Promote	Build 5 guest	Bed nights,	50 Million	County
Naigera forest;		Mukogodo	tourism, job	houses	camp sites,		Governmen
Oreteti; Makurian;			creation and		nature walk		t.
Sanga; Twala			revenue		and		
Cultural center			generation		bird/animals		
and Lokusero					view point.		
Community Banda	28	Mukogodo West/	Promote	Rehabilitate	Lobbying	20 Million.	County
Rehabilitation		Ilmotiok.	tourism, job	and establish	community/G		Governmen
		Mukogodo	creation and	new Banda.	roup ranches.		t.
		East/Mukogodo	revenue				
		Forest.	generation.				
Cultural centers;	29	Rumuruti,	Promote cultural	Set up 4	Lobbying	1,000,000	County
Rumuruti;		Makurian,	tourism, job	cultural	community	Million.	Governmen
Kurikuri;		Kurikuri and	creation and	centres			t.
Illngwesi Group		Illngwesi group	revenue				
Ranch and		ranch.	generation				
Makurian Group							
Ranch							
Create corridors	30		Reduce human	Reposes all	Lobbying	Lobbying	County
			wildlife conflict	grabbed	Ranchers.	Ranchers.	Governmen
			and open up	wildlife			t.
			migratory routes.	corridors and			
				create new			
				ones.			

Yaaku Museum	31	Makurian	Promote	Rehabilitate,	Open road	1,000,000	County
			tourism, job	Equip and	from Doldol		Governmen
			creation and	employ staff	town to		t and
			revenue		Museum,		Donor/Inve
			generation		secure		stors and
					camping sites		Laikipia
					and enough		Wildlife
					materials for		Forum.
					the museum.		
Public Private	23	Nanyuki	Investors Forum	Yearly Forum.	Outsourcing	5,000,000	County
Partnership (PPP)			for Investment		funding.	Per Annum.	Governmen
Project			opportunities				t and
			and Fundraise				Private
			for County				Partners/Do
			Government				nors.

2. Forests Sub Sector

Vision

To be a Leading Organization of Excellence in Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation globally.

Mission

To enhance conservation through sustainable management and utilization of forests and allied resources for environmental stability and socio-economic development.

Objectives

- To promote forest extension on farm and dry lands to increase tree cover for sustained timber, wood fuel, non-wood forest product and environmental conservation.
- To develop and disseminate technologies in forest management, on farm tree planting forest utilization and forest information system.
- To enhance revenue generation through sustainable forest based industries, ecotourism and payment for environmental services.
- To improve institutional capacity and infrastructure through investment, collaboration, training and developmental
- To intensify conservation and sustainable management of strategic forest resources for environmental protection and economic growth.
- To maintain and enhance productivity of industrial forest plantations and increase efficiency in wood utilization for wealth and employment creation.

Issues, causes and proposed interventions

Issues	causes	Development Objectives	Immediate objectives	Proposed intervention
Illegal harvesting of forest produce.			Create awareness on forest resource conservation and ownership.	Re-afforestation programmes.
Inadequate staff.	Inadequate funding.	To employ more staff.	Partner with other stakeholders.	Increase budgetary allocation.
Forest fires.	Lack/ Inadequate information on fire management.	To train on firefighting techniques.	To create awareness on fire management.	Maintenance and creation of firebreaks -fire season preparedness.
Inadequate facilities and equipment.	Inadequate budgetary allocation	To provide with facilities and equipment	To partner with other stakeholders	Increase budget allocation
Inefficient charcoal production.	Use of poor kilns	Development of efficient kilns	To create awareness on charcoal production	Register charcoal dealers association
Low timber recovery.	Use of low recovery sawing machines	To buy high recovery machines	To create awareness on timber sawing techniques	Capacity build timber merchants
Illegal transportation of forest products.	Lack of information on forest products transportation regulations	Promote registration of private forests .strengthen environment committees	Create awareness on forest products movement regulations	Certification of forest produce
Low percentage of planted trees.	Unpredictable weather patterns -poor tending of trees	To mitigate climate change	To promote water harvesting techniques	Increase re-afforestation -Encourage intercropping

(a) Flagship projects

Programme/Project Name	Location/Sub- County/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Increase forest tree cover	All over the county	Upscale conservation	Realize 4% by 2018	Promotion of
to 10% by 2030		effort by 2030		commercial tree
				growing on farm land.

Other Projects

Project name	Location	Objectives	Target to be met	Description of activities
Rehabilitation of	Gazzeted forests and	Restore the degraded	At least 50% of the	Establishment of tree
degraded forests/farm	private forests	sites and the forest	forest cover restored	nurseries upgrading of the
lands		cover		existing ones
				 Increasing tree planting
				activities

TRADE, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND COOPERATIVES

Trade Sub Sector

Vision

To be a leader in promoting competitive trade in Laikipia County.

Mission

To facilitate orderly growth and development of trade in Laikipia County.

Objectives

These are the strategic interventions required to attain industrialization, trade and enterprise development in the county

- Create county competitive advantage
- To develop an Industrial Master Plan
- Create and maintain a database of county-wide, jobs-creating land to facilitate the retention and expansion of local companies as well as the attraction of new companies to the county
- Implement an employment land preservation policy that restricts rezoning of industrially-zoned land to other uses without formal consideration and recognition of: the need for adequate buffering between industrial land and incompatible uses; how and where that industrial land will be replaced elsewhere in the county; whether the proposed change-of-use development will increase land values of surrounding industrial land and/or encroach on nearby viable industries; and whether the new use will produce more high-value jobs than alternative industrial uses
- Ensure access to capital by expanding outreach and marketing efforts to capital sources and attracting capital investors and lenders and credit guarantees by the county government for all stages of development i.e. exploring creative new sources of capital
- Create a more supportive infrastructure and stronger networks to facilitate the commercialization of local research and products and provide needed services to entrepreneurs (venture capital, research parks, entrepreneurial management teams and

mentors, etc.), focusing in particular on industries where the county holds a competitive advantage (e.g. entertainment/film making, livestock products, tourism products, etc.)

- To promote and coordinate the development of micro, small and medium enterprises engaged in trade.
- To promote wholesale and retail trade.
- To collect and disseminate business information
- To promote a strong competitive county brand.
- To promote fair trade practices.
- To undertake business/ entrepreneurship training, counseling and consultancy.
- To facilitate advocacy for provision of market infrastructure.
- To identify the potential and gaps for industrial, co-operative and enterprises development in Laikipia county.
- To analyze and present the viable ventures from identified potential for the purpose of further development
- Develop mechanism of best scenarios for both local and foreign investment in the sector
- Develop and implement a Laikipia brand for all value added products coming from Laikipia
- To improve the livelihood of the local communities through entrepreneurship and industrial development.
- Revive/Register new cooperative in order to improve production capacity, marketing and investment through saving
- To enhance the capacity of the officers to effectively implement the proposed models

Enterprise Development

- Do a need assessment for the enterprise development.
- Data on the youth fund, women fund and enterprise funds operation in Laikipia.
- Impacts and learning from the above funds.
- Feasibility for putting a business information center.
- Baseline reports on the social economic data for Laikipia residents.

Issues, Causes and Proposed interventions

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
Trade/Enterprise Development	Inadequate creative& innovative products & services	Inadequate Entrepreneurial/business skills	To inculcate an entrepreneurial culture among the the people in the county	To carry out the assessment of entrepreneurial activities. To enhance entrepreneurial capacity	Develop training curriculum for training Allocate fund
	Inadequate business information	Inadequate business information dissemination. Low ICT uptake	Avail business information to the business community	To develop information dissemination structure To embrace e-commerce	Develop business information centres and ICT parks
	Inaccessibility to capital	Poor record keeping Unfavourable credit terms by financial institutions	To have an elite and financially enabled business community	To undertake trainings in business management To facilitate accessibility to financial capital	Training in business management skills Link/Foster partnership collaboration with financial institution Set up a revolving credit fund
	Undeveloped market infrastructure	Inadequate planning	Detailed plan for the establishment of marketing infrastructure in the county	Preparation of plans	Secure land and funds for the construction Foster private public partnerships
	Low economic quantities to attract Export market	Low capacity(equipment and skills)	Increase the production capacity of quality goods and services	Develop and implement product/service based value chains.	Enhance the formation of structured producer business groups
	Poor Quality & standardization	Inferior quality assurance systems.	To have quality standard good and services	Strengthen the brand and benchmark with market standards	Develop the specific quality assurance system (s).
	Inadequate marketing support	Low appreciation on the role of marketing in enhancing business growth	Develop strong Laikipia based branded products and services.	Develop a unified branding policy for Laikipia county products/services	Build consensus on the branding features for Laikipia county products
Industrial Development	Low levels of industrialization	-Lack of information on investment opportunities	Promote manufacturing	Develop linkage with the relevant organisation for information dissemination and	Develop database for opportunities and players in the county

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
		-Limited human capacity for industrialization -Poor incentive systems for investors -Inefficient use of the available resource		investment facilitation	Enhance human capital for the industries Develop policy for industrial development

Priority Programmes and projects

a) Ongoing projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities
Joint Trade Loans Board	Countywide	Provide affordable finance for small scale enterprise	Provision of loans to 10 per cent of micro and small scale enterprises annually	Issuing of loans to micro and small scale enterprises and timely recovery
Entrepreneurship training advisory services	Countywide	Provide entrepreneurial and management skills to entrepreneurs; Provide business management advice and counselling services to entrepreneurs	Train 10 per cent of micro and small scale entrepreneurs annually; Provide 10 per cent of micro entrepreneurs with advisory and counselling services annually.	Training of entrepreneurs on business management; Provision of advisory and counselling services to entrepreneurs
Construction of CIDCs at Sipili and	Sipili and	Facilitating the youth to	Two functional	Construct two Constituency Industrial

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities
Nanyuki	Nanyuki	participate as artisans and entrepreneurs	Constituency Industrial Development centres	Development Centres

b) New projects

Project Name	Priority	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated	Source of
	Ranking					Cost	Funds
Linking /Fostering	1	countywide	To access business	sign an agreement	Develop and implement public		County
development			facilities that will	with least 5	private partnership.		
partnership			enhance growth	development			
				partner annually			
A survey to	2	Countywide	To package	Conduct one	Conduct survey to inform on		County/private
determine available			information that	detailed survey	available investment		sector
investment/business			can help in making		Opportunities.		
opportunities in the			informed		Document and disseminate the		
county			investment		information generated.		
			decisions		Undertake annual updates of		
					database.		
Enact laws to	3	countywide	To enable	At least	Formulate trade and		county
facilitate			formulation of	5 laws enacted in	investment policies.		
trade/industrial			policies which will	relation to trade			
development and			promote fair trade	practices.	Establish a committee to offer		
fair trade practices			practices		oversight in promotion of trade		
					and investment.		

Training in business	4	countywide	To have an elite	Train 30 per cent	Carry out need assessment	County /
management skills			and financially	of micro and small	among all business groups.	private sector
			enabled business	scale		
			community	entrepreneurs	Develop mechanism for	
					intervention.	
					Facilitate the implantation of	
					capacity building activities.	
Development of	5	Sub county level	To ensure sustained	1 incubation	Establish the business/	County/
business/industrial			production of	centre in every	industrial incubation centres.	private sector
incubation centres			competitive	sub county		
			products and		Equip the centres will facilities	
			services		and personnel.	
					Develop system for the	
					operationalization of the	
					business/ incubation centres.	
formation of	6	countywide	To enable the	At least 10	Undertakes value chain	Private sector
structured producer			production attain	PBG'S in county	analysis for selected products.	
business groups			economy of scale	based on 10	Improve the value chain for	
			and profitability	product value	selected products.	
				chains		
Quality assurance	7	countywide	To ensure that	5 products comply	Establish quality assurance	County/private
system (s).			products and	to market	system based on market	
			services meet	standards	standards.	
			market standards			
					Undertake the sensitization of	
					the standards to the business	
					community.	

Publicize Laikipia	8	countywide	To make Laikipia a	10% increase in	Development of marketing	C	County/private
county products and			business/investment	no of investments	strategy.	S	ector
services			hub,				
					Implement the marketing		
			To have unified,		strategy.		
			competitive	At least five	Hold investments conferences.		
			products that	products/ services	Undertake investment		
			identify the	for branding	exchange programme.		
			sources.				
Development of	9	Sub county level	Avail information	1 park in each sub	Construct and equip	C	County/private
ICT parks			to the business	county	information communication	S	ector
			community		Technology park		
Revolving credit	10	countywide	To facilitate access	Provision of loans	Establish the fund.	C	County/private
fund			of funds booster	to 10 per cent of	Implement the fund activities.		
			entrepreneur	micro and small			
			activities	scale enterprises			
				annually.			
construction of	11	countywide	To facilitate trader	Construct a	Develop and design plans.	C	County/private
market			undertake their	market in the 5	Construct the market		* *
infrastructure			business operations.	sub county	infrastructure.		
			-	•			

New Projects

Project Name	Priority	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of	Estimated	Source of
	Ranking				Activities	Cost	Funds
Development of ICT	9	Sub county	Avail information to the	1 park in each sub	Construct and equip	200,000,000	County/private
parks		level	business community	county	information		sector
					communication		
					Technology park		

2.	Development of business/industrial incubation centres	5	Sub county level	To ensure sustained production of competitive products and services	1 incubation centre in every sub county	2.	Establish the business/ industrial incubation centres Equip the centres will facilities and personnel	200,000,000	County/ private sector
						3.	Develop system for the operationalization of the business/ incubation centres		
3.	Training in business management skills	4	countywide	To have an elite and financially enabled business community	Train 30 per cent of micro and small scale entrepreneurs	1.	Carry out need assessment among all business groups	10,000,000	County / private sector
						2.	Develop mechanism for intervention		
						3.	Facilitate the implantation of capacity building activities		
4.	Revolving credit fund	10	countywide	To facilitate access of funds booster entrepreneur activities	Provision of loans to 10 per cent of micro and small scale enterprises annually	1. 2.	Establish the fund Implement the fund activities	50,000,000	County/private
5.	Linking /Fostering development partnership	1	countywide	To access business facilities that will enhance growth	sign an agreement with least 5 development partner annually	pub	velop and implement vlic private tnership	1,000,000	county

6.	construction of market infrastructure	11	countywide	To facilitate trader undertake their business operations.	Construct a market in the 5 sub county	Develop and design plans Construct the market	100,000,000	County/private
7.	formation of structured producer business groups	6	countywide	To enable the production attain economy of scale and profitability	At least 10 PBG'S in county based on 10 product value chains	Undertakes value chain analysis for selected products Improve the value chain for selected products	5,000,000	Private sector
8.	Quality assurance system (s).	7	countywide	To ensure that products and services meet market standards	5 products comply to market standards	Establish quality assurance system based on market standards Undertake the sensitization of the standards to the business community	2,000,000	County/private
9.	Publicize Laikipia county products and services	8	countywide	To make Laikipia a business/investment hub, To have a unified, competitive products that identify the sources.	10% increase in no of investments At least five products/ services for branding	Development of marketing strategy Implement the marketing strategy Hold investments conferences Undertake investment exchange programme	5,000,000	County/private sector

10. A survey to determine available investment/business opportunities in the county	2	Countywide	To package information that can help in making informed investment decisions	Conduct one detailed survey	1. 2. 3.	Conduct survey to inform on available investment Opportunities Document and disseminate the information generated Undertake annual updates of database	5,000,000	County/private sector
11. Enact laws to facilitate trade/industrial development and fair trade practices	3	countywide	To enable formulation of policies which will promote fair trade practices	Atleast 5 laws enacted in relation to trade practices.	1.	Formulate trade and investment policies Establish a committee to offer oversight in promotion of trade and investment	5,000,000	county

COOPERATIVE

Vision

To be a leading agent for wealth and employment creation in Laikipia County

Mission

To provide a commercially oriented co-operative sector through an enabling policy and legal framework for a sustainable socio-economic development in Laikipia County

Sub-Sector Objectives

- 1. Revive, promote and establish strategic Co-operative societies
- 2. Arbitrate/Resolve disputes among co-operatives
- 3. To facilitate marketing access through co-operative and building capacity for value addition
- 4. To build adequate capacity within the department and the co-operative movement.
- 5. To promote good corporate governance in the co-operative movement
- 6. Institutionalize research and data management
- 7. Enhance capitalization of co-operative societies.
- 8. Carry out auditing in co-operative societies.

Brief Description

Co-operation in the sense of working together for a common goal is as old as civilized society itself. Men have always found it necessary to work together to survive and to gain communal advantage. The government of Kenya through session paper no.10 of 1965 indentified co-operatives as the channel through which the majority of Kenyans could participate in economic development, social integration and cultural practices. Co-operatives aggregate the market for people who on their own would achieve little or nothing. Coming together for a purpose is a source of strength through which people, especially low income earners are provided with a means out of economic powerlessness (Kobia, 2011). Many countries have embraced co-operatives as ventures of poverty eradication and wealth creation alongside other private sector players. Globally, nearly a billion people of the world 6 billion population are members of a co-operative. Half of the world population had their livelihood made secure to a significant extent by the cooperative enterprise.

The ILO views co-operatives as important in improving on working condition of men and women globally as well as making essential infrastructure and services available even in areas neglected by the state and investor-driven enterprises. Co-operatives have a proven record of creating sustainable employment. They provide over 100 million jobs worldwide and over 50% of the world population depends on it directly. It is the only NGO which has been given a seat at

the UN. It is because of this important role by the co-operatives that the United Nations made the historic pronouncement by declaring the year 2012 the International Year of co-operatives.

Co-operative movement in Kenya may be traced from the period immediately after independence. It has been noted that here in Kenya cooperatives are the movers and shakers of the economy, it's the only sector that touches every Kenyan and co-operative movement in Kenya is no 1 in Africa and no 7 in the world. The co-operative movement in Kenya contributes 31% percent of the country national savings and has mobilized over Ksh 378 billion hence making such savings available for investment and consumption. This is a vital contribution to the national economy by the co-operative sector. To date 63% of the country's population also derives their livelihood in one way or another from the movement. In view of this the importance of the co-operative movement in the goal of sustained economic growth, employment generation, food security and wealth creation cannot be over emphasized. Co-operative movement transverse across every productive sector of our economy and has contributed much in the economy of our country. It has played a vital role in production, processing and marketing of goods and services in both rural and urban areas.

To date there are over 14,000 registered co-operatives with a membership of over 10million, with net savings of over 378 billion (Presidential Speech). The movement has employed over 300,000 people besides those who are self employed. As the country enters into the new dispensation brought by the new constitution, co-operative movement will be essential in driving the economic and social development of the 47 counties. As the devolved government focus on bringing governance closer to the citizen, co-operative movement will be a complement to the goals of devolved government hence need to embrace co-operative model for economic empowerment and development in our counties.

Situational Analysis

The analysis of the Department of co-operative (LAIKIPIA) performance is done using SWOT, PESTEL and stakeholder analysis to outline objectively various factors that have the potential of affecting the objective achievement of this plan.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Wide administrative network from the	Inadequate staff capacity
headquarter to sub-county level	
Existence of legal regulatory framework and	Ageing work force and lack of clear succession
subsidiary legislation	plans.
Existence of a well developed structure for	Inadequate recurrent budgetary allocation.

the	
co-operative movement	
Cumulative knowledge and experience on	Inadequate transport facilities, office space and
co-operative issues	equipments.
Appropriate governance system	
Opportunities	Threats
Political goodwill	Competition from other institutions providing
	similar services.
High demand for co-operative services	Political interference in management of the co-
	operatives
Supportive development partners and other	Ageing leadership/membership in the movement
stakeholders.	seasonal fluctuation in business volumes, and
	lay-offs in some areas of the movement.
Existence of markets for products, local,	HIV/AIDS pandemic and emerging issues; e.g
Regional and international	alcoholism, and subsistence abuse and organized
	crime.
High demand for financial services	Negative public perception of the movement
	especially among elite and youth.
Existence of informal groups and self-help	Low levels of Technology usage
groups which can be transformed into co-	Low adoption of modern management practices
operative societies.	in the co-operative movement due conservatism.
Vibrant and well developed I.C.T	
infrastructure	

Stakeholders Analysis

	T	T 1
STAKEHOLDER	Stakeholder's expectation from the	Department expectation from
	Department	stakeholders.
The Co-operative	-Information and Education	-Offer feedback to department
movement	-Enabling policy and legal framework	on performance
	-Guidelines for the operations of co-	-Provide effective and
	operative societies	efficient services
	-Enforcement of the law	-Comply with policy, legal
	-Good governance	and regulatory framework
	-Implementation of inspections reports	-Good governance
Development partners	-Transparency, accountability and	-Technical and financial
(CBK,CAK,CIC &	value for money pro-active	support
KUSCCO) etc.	engagement	
Sector Departments,	Collaboration and initiative.	-Collaboration and synergy
other		-Technical and human
Department/agencies		resource capacity.

County Treasury	-Transparency, accountability and	-Financial/funding support
	value for money	
Private sector	-Develop models for partnership	-Public – Private and co-
		operative. Private partnership
Media	-Supply credible information to media	-Positive coverage

Issues, causes and proposed interventions

Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed
		objective	objective	Interventions
 Inadequate capacity in the Department Poor governance in the cooperative movement Inadequate cooperative or research on the cooperate movement 	data and	Wealth and employment creation	Improve the working environment, performance and efficiency	Avail: 1.transport(vehicles) to county hdqs and all subcounties 2.Office equipments as per above stations 3.Recurrent &development funds
4. Non-compliance with st requirements	Poor governance Poor record keeping	viable co- operative organizations	Improve on accountability and transparency	4.Training funds for cooperative leaders/members5. build staff capacity6. carry out inspections and audit.
 dormant co-operatives Existence of many information groups which can up-scat co-operatives. Untapped potential area co-operative promotion. 	Lack of co-operative information by groups	Wealth and employment creation	Revive and promote co- operative societies	 Capacity building in revival process Capacity building on promotion and registration process
Inadequate working capital f Saccos and marketing co-ope	1	le farmers/Sacco members	To increase the number of members/coop societies who are accessing credit by20% by 2017	 Set up a county cooperative development revolving fund Devolved funds to be channeled through Saccos with FOSAS
Inadequate marketing channel systems	Poor governance Exploitation of farmers by middlemen	To add value to maize production for increased income to maize	To avail funds to purchase Stock Operating equipments	 Capacity building of the leaders/members Promotion of maize milling plant-

			farmers	Expansion of warehouse/silos			
Inadequate dairy marketing channels and systems	•	Exploitation of farmers by middlemen Poor quality and wastage	increased income to the dairy farmers	•	Access to reliable market Value addition	•	Promotion of dairy co-operatives construction of cooling and processing plants for dairy farmers

Priority Programmes and Projects

Ongoing

Project Name	Location/ subcounty/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Supervision of societies	Countywide	To ensure compliance with the necessary legislation and regulations	All active societies	Attending Annual General Meetings, Special general Meetings, Management Committee Meetings, carrying out inspections and auditing; To advice on technical matters
Education training information	Countywide	To enlighten and capacity build members, management boards and staff on co-operative and other cross-cutting issues.	378 committee. Members; 2,100 General Members. 28 managers/ clerks	Capacity builds the committee, members and staff. Organizing and holding annual Ushirika day celebrations
Promotion of new co- operative societies	Countywide	To promote the spread of cooperative organizations into all sectors of the economy	30 pre-cooperative meetings	Carry out sensitization, feasibility studies and registration process.
Arbitrate/ resolve disputes	countywide	To enhance amicable conflict resolution within co-operative movement	All active co-operatives	Receive complains Identify causes Draw plan of action Conduct arbitration exercise

Project Name	Location/ subcounty/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
				The un-settled cases referred to co-
				operative court tribunal
Data collection,	countywide	To ascertain the role and	All co-operative societies(active	Data collection and report writing
analysing and report		contribution of the co-operative to	and dormant)	
writing.		the county economy		
		To help make necessary		
		interventions		
		To assist in planning		

New project proposals

Project	Priority	Location/lev	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated	Source of
name	ranking	el				cost	funds
Marmanent FCS	1	Marmanet	1. Value addition	Dairy	1. Construction of the premises	13million	Co-operative
Ltd-		Location	2. Boosting production	farmers	2. Purchase of milk cooler		Members /
Phase 1 cooling		Nyahururu	3. Re-enforcing of		3. Installation of the plant	Phase11	potential
plant		Sub- county	marketing strategies		Start cooling the milk	100million	Donors/county
phase 11							government
processing plant							
Nyambogishi	1	Ngobit	1. Value addition	do	1. Construction of the premises	15million	Co-operative
FCS Ltd and		Location	2. Boosting production		2. Purchase of milk cooler		Members /
Winyitie FCS Ltd		(Laikipia	3. Re-enforcing of		3. Installation of the plant		potential Donors/
joint venture for		Central)	marketing strategies		4. Start cooling the milk		Devolved funds
cooling plant							
Matanya Milk	1	Matanya –	1. Value addition	do	1. Construction of the premises	10million	Co-operative
Chilling and		Tigithi	2. Boosting production		2. Purchase of milk cooler		Members /
cooling plant		LocATION	3. Re-enforcing of		3. Installation of the plant		potential
		– Laikipia	marketing strategies		4. Start cooling the milk		Donors/G.O.K/

		Central						Devolved funds
Nturikima Milk	1	Nturukuma	1. Value addition	do	1.	Construction of the premises	10million	Co-operative
Chilling and		Mukima	2. Boosting production		2.	Purchase of milk cooler		Members /
cooling plant		Laikipia east	3. Re-enforcing of		3.	Installation of the plant		potential
			marketing strategies		4.	Start cooling the milk		Donors/G.O.K/
								Devolved funds
Muho	1	Muhotetu	1. Value addition	do	1.	Construction of the premises		Co-operative
tetu FCS Ltd		Location	2. Boosting production		2.	Purchase of milk cooler		Members /
Chilling and		Rumuruti	3. Re-enforcing of		3.	Installation of the plant		potential
cooling plant		ward	marketing strategies		4.	Start cooling the milk		Donors/G.O.K/
						-		Devolved funds
Lamuria Dairy	1	Lamuria	1. Value addition	do	1.	Construction of the premises	10million	Co-operative
Farmers Co-		Location-	2. Boosting production		2.	Purchase of milk cooler		Members /
operative Society		Laikipia	3. Re-enforcing of		3.	Installation of the plant		potential
Ltd Chilling and		Central	marketing strategies		4.	Start cooling the milk		Donors/county
cooling plant								govt
Ngarua Millers	2	Kinamba –	1. Value addition		1.	Source for working capital	30million	Co-operative
		Ngarua –	through milling.			expansion of silos		Members /
		Nyahururu	2. Creation of		2.	Procure packing machines		potential
		District	employment		3.	Purchasing of stock		Donors/county
			3. High returns to the		4.	Milling		goverments
			farmers		5.	Packing and Branding		
					6.	Distribution		
County co-	3	Laikipia	To avail funds to increase	Agricultural	1.	Engage the stakeholders	500million	Laikipia County
operative		county	production and affordable	marketing	2.	Establish a fund board		government
development			credit	со-	3.	Design a fund policy		/Donors/
Revolving fund				operatives		document		
				and Saccos	4.	Source for the funds		
Youth	4	countywide	1. Empower Youth to	Youth in	1.	Reactivate /Revive/register	10 Million	Co-operative
Empowerment			be self reliance	the county		the Boda Boda SACCOs		Members /
through			2. Create employment		2.	Develop products for the		potential
Bodaboda and			opportunities			youth		Donors/G.O.K/
other informal					3.	Fundraise for working capital		Devolved funds
sector SACCOs					4.	Capacity build the members		

							on financial management		
Likii Women	5(a)	Likii sub	1.	Empower women		1.	Recruit the women members	20 Million	Co-operative
empowerment		location		financially in Likii		2.	Fund raise for their project		Members /
SACCO and Slum		Laikipia		Village		3.	Start savings and credit		potential
upgrading		East	2.	Upgrading of temporary			facilities		Donors/G.O.K/
(Greenfield)				shelters in Likii village		4.	Make their own contribution		Devolved funds
			3.	Encourage women			for the housing project		
				participation in		5.	Source for financial support		
				economic development			from NACHU		
						6.	Initiate construction of the		
							houses		
						7.	Mainstream cutting crossing		
							issues		
Nyalawe Women	5(b)	Laikipia		To empower women	women	Sav	ving and credit	10 Million	County
Sacco		West		financially					Governments/
		constituency							women Enterprise
									fund and Donors
Hides and skin	6	Rumuruti	1.	Value addition	Livestock	1.	Identify the locations	50 Million	County
Tanning factory		and Nanyuki	2.	High returns to the	farmers	2.	Sensitize the community		Governments,
		Municipality		farmers		3.	Register a co-operative		Donors and public
			3.	Employment creation			society		private partnership
						4.	look for private partners for		
							the constructions of tannery		
						5.	Source for markets		
Horticultural	7	Rumuruti	1.	Value addition		1.	Register / revive a co-	10millon	County
processing plants		and Lamuria	2.	Improve income			operative society		Governments,
		Locations	3.	Diversification of		2.	Carry out mobilization and		Donors and public
				economic activities		_	sensitization		private partnership
			4.	Employment creation		3.	Fund raise for the plant		
						4.	Procure machine		
					<u> </u>	5.	Start processing	10.14	
Honey Refineries	8	Laikipia	1.	Value addition	Beekeekeep		1. Revive/register	10million	County
		central and	2.	Improve income	eer		Beekeepers co-		Governments,
		Laikipia	3	.Diversification of			operatives		Donors and public

		north sub- counties	economic activities 4 Employment creation		2. 3. 4.	Source for working capital Purchase honey Start refining and packing/ branding		private partnership
Livestock marketing Co-operatives	9	Laikipia north	improve income Diversification of economic activities.	Livestock farmers	1. 2. 3.	Register co-operative. Source of fund Purchase and sale of Animals	10 million	Co-operative Members / potential Donors/county government
Identification of potential groups to be up scaled into co-operative	10	County-wide	Economic Empowerment and Income generation	Vulnerable groups	1. 2. 3.	Identification Capacity building registration		Co-operative Members / potential Donors/ Devolved funds

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation matrix

Project	objective	sub-	Project	Sources	Time	Implementing	Monitoring	Means of	Implemen
Name		County/wa	Cost(Ksh	Of fund	Frame	Agency (ies)	Indicators	verificatio	tation
		rd	s.)					n	status
Marmanent FCS	1. Value addition	Marmanet	13million	Co-operative		County Govt	Cooling	Physical	
Ltd-	2. Boosting	Location		Members /		Departments-	plant	visits	
Phase 1 cooling	production	Nyahururu		potential		cooperative,			
plant	3. Re-enforcing of	Sub-		Donors/county		livestock.			
phase 11	marketing	county	Phase11	government		Public health			
processing plant	strategies		100millio			Donors/partners			
			n			Cooperative			
						society			
Nyambogishi FCS	1.Value addition	Ngobit	15million	Co-operative		do	do	do	
Ltd and Winyitie	2.Boosting production	Location		Members /					
FCS Ltd joint	3.Re-enforcing of	(Laikipia		potential Donors/					
venture for cooling	marketing strategies	Central)		Devolved funds					
plant									

Matanya Milk	1.Value addition	Matanya –	10million	Co-operative	do	do	do
Chilling and	2.Boosting production	Tigithi		Members /			
cooling plant	3.Re-enforcing of	LocATION		potential			
	marketing strategies	– Laikipia		Donors/G.O.K/			
		Central		Devolved funds			
Nturikima Milk	1.Value addition	Nturukuma	10million	Co-operative	do	do	do
Chilling and	2.Boosting production	Mukima		Members /			
cooling plant	3.Re-enforcing of	Laikipia		potential			
	marketing strategies	east		Donors/G.O.K/			
				Devolved funds			
Muhotetu FCS Ltd	1.Value addition	Muhotetu		Co-operative	do	do	Do
Chilling and	2.Boosting production	Location		Members /			
cooling plant	3.Re-enforcing of	Rumuruti		potential			
	marketing strategies	ward		Donors/G.O.K/			
				Devolved funds			
Lamuria Dairy	1.Value addition	Lamuria	10million	Co-operative	Do	do	do
Farmers Co-	2.Boosting production	Location-		Members /			
operative Society	3.Re-enforcing of	Laikipia		potential			
Ltd Chilling and	marketing strategies	Central		Donors/county			
cooling plant				govt			
Ngarua Millers	Value addition	Kinamba –	30million	Co-operative	County govt	Final	do
	through milling.	Ngarua –		Members /	Coop society	products and	
	2. Creation of	Nyahururu		potential	Donors/partners	physical	
	employment	District		Donors/county	Coop dept,	facility	
	3. High returns to the			government	Depart of Agri.		
	farmers				Industrialization		
					, Trade.		
County co-	To avail funds to	Laikipia	500millio	Laikipia County	County govt.,	Fund in	Do
operative	increase production and	county	n	government	Board members	place and	
development	affordable credit			/Donors/	Donors	operational	
Revolving fund					Coop. Depart.		
Youth	1. Empower Youth to	countywide	10million	Co-operative	County Govt,	No of	do
Empowerment	be self reliance			Members /	donors,	registered	
through Bodaboda	2. Create employment			potential	Coop Dept.	Youth	

and other informal	opportunities			Donors/G.O.K/	Dept of Youth.	Saccos		
sector SACCOs				Devolved funds	Youth ent. fund			
Likii Women empowerment SACCO and Slum upgrading (Greenfield)	Empower women financially in Likii Village Upgrading of temporary shelters in Likii village Encourage women participation in	Likii sub location Laikipia East	20million	Co-operative Members / potential Donors/G.O.K/ Devolved funds	County Govt Donors, Dept of coop. Gender, Women ent. Fund Nachu.	No of projects	do	
	economic development							
Nyalawe Women Sacco	To empower women financially	Laikipia West constituenc y	!Omillion	County Governments/ women Enterprise fund and Donors	do	Do	do	
Hides and skin Tanning factory	4. Value addition5. High returns to the farmers6. Employment creation	Rumuruti and Nanyuki Municipalit y	50million	County Governments, Donors and public private partnership	County Govt Donor/partners Dept. coop,livestock,p ublic health	do	do	
Horticultural processing plants	 Value addition Improve income Diversification of economic activities Employment creation 	Rumuruti and Lamuria Locations	10millon	County Governments, Donors and public private partnership	County govt., Donors/partners Coop. dept Water and irrigation, Agri.	do	do	
Honey refineries	Value addition Improve income Diversification of economic activities Employment creation	Laikipia central and Laikipia north sub- counties	10 million	County Governments, Donors and public private partnership	County Govt. Coop Dept Donor/ partners Livestock dept, Trade.	No of working refineries	Field visits	

Livestock	1. Value addition	Laikipia	10million	Co-operative	County Govt.	No of	Field visits	
marketing	2. Boosting	north		Members /	Coop Dept	registered	reports	
Co-operatives	production			potential	Donor/ partners	coop society		
	3. Re-enforcing of			Donors/county	Livestock dept,			
	marketing			government	Trade.			
	strategies							
Total	BUDGET		818					
			million					

WATER

This sector covers water services and resources including water supply, wastewater treatment, and water resources management

Vision

To be lead county in water services provision and wastewater treatment

Mission

To provide clean and safe water in adequate quantities and sanitation services;

Sector Objectives

- Increase water availability and access by 20 per cent by 2017
- Reduce incidences of waterborne diseases by 60% by 2017
- Increase access to safe/improved sanitation by 40% by 2017
- To Increase water supply for household/domestic consumption
- Prevention of water contamination and pollution
- Reduce the distance to the nearest water point from the current county average of 11.1 km to 1km by 2017.

Situational Analysis

The constitution of Kenya 2010 article 24 requires that every person has the right to a clean and healthy environment. Article 43 (b) and (d) provides a right of acess to reasonable sanitation and to clean and safe water in adequate quantities.

The situation in Laikipia is far from meeting these fundamental constitutional requirements. In addition, we are still far from meeting target in Vision 2030 and the MDGs in portable water coverage and access to improved sanitation.

- Out of the total of 103,114 households in Laikipia County (2009 Census), there are only 30,562 (30%) households with access to piped water and 67,320 (65%) households with access to potable water.
- The mean distance to nearest water point 11.1 Km, with about 25% of the households spending more than one hour to and from the nearest water source. This implies that a lot of man-hours are lost in search of water instead of being used in productive economic activities.
- Out of the same number, there are 78,930 households with access to basic sanitation (latrines), which is 77%. However, most of the most of these facilities are of poor quality and only about 12% of households have access to water-borne sanitation and improved (VIP) latrines. There still exists a sad situation where some households still use buckets or the open bush. This state of affairs compromises sanitation and hygiene and leads to proliferation of water borne diseases.
- Only two towns in Laikipia County (Nanyuki & Nyahururu) have waste water disposal and treatment facilities, with 30% and 35% coverage respectively against national average of 20% and capacity of existing facilities is unable to cope with increasing population. Most of times, untreated sewage discharges into rivers and other water sources causing pollution
- Rainfall ranges from 1500mm around Mt Kenya and Aberdares to 400mm in the lowlands of Laikipia Plateau. Rainfall is poorly distributed both in space and time with only small areas in the highlands receiving high rainfall with most of the county receiving very low amounts.
- The effect of climate change which sometimes manifests itself in erratic weather patterns with increased intensity and frequency of phenomena such as fluctuations in temperatures, hailstorms, floods and droughts worsens the situation of spatial and temporal of availability water.

These lead to reduced surface run offs, decreased volume of surface and ground water resources, increased conflicts (Human/wildlife, Human/human) arising from competition over limited water resources. This further leads to insecurity and loss livelihoods and even loss of lives. This has overall negative impacts to all sectors of the economy. See an example of the Agriculture section of the draft CIDP.

Issues, Causes and proposed interventions by Sub Sectors

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	
Water	Water resource	Water catchment		Increase	
	scarcity	degradation, climate		population with	
		change and variability,		access to safe	
		inefficient water use e.g.		water within 500	
		unlined canals, weak		m from 55% to	
		enforcement, poor		85%	
		geological formation		Increase the	
		(impervious and high		population with	
		salinity), encroachment		access to basic	
		of the riparian and		sanitation from	
		wetlands		55% to 100%	

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives	

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost (Millions)	Source of Funds
Kabage Dam		Marmanet			Desilt, raise emabankment, dam wall and clear spill way. Construct anciallty works (cattele trough, draw off pipes and stand, fence)	5	
Lomgomot Dam		Marmanet			Desilt, raise emabankment, dam wall and clear spill way. Construct anciallty works (cattele trough, draw off pipes and stand, fence)	4	
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location/level	Objectives	Targets to be met	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost (Millions)	Source of Funds
Karaba Dam		Marmanet			Desilt, raise emabankment, dam wall and clear spill way. Construct anciallty works (cattele trough, draw off pipes and stand, fence)	6	

Subsector	Issues	sues Causes		Immediate	Proposed Intervention		
			Objectives	jectives Objectives			
Ishomoti dams	Marmanet		and clear spill w works (cattele tr	Desilt, raise emabankment, dam wall and clear spill way. Construct anciallty works (cattele trough, draw off pipes and stand, fence)			
Kahigas new dam	Marmanet		and clear spill w	abankment, dam wall ay. Construct anciallty ough, draw off pipes	6		
Munyu Centre new borehole	Marmanet		geophysical surv structure, wind r	vey, drill, case, supa mill and fence	3		
Chui Dam Water Project	Marmanet			Storage tank 225m3, ne, treatment works	10		
Laria springs development	Marmanet			weir & spring truct 100m ³ Masonry peline 100 mmØ 2 km	10		
Shunguti Water Project	Marmanet		obtain connection old line to Rumu	n from Nyahuwasco ıruti	2		

Subsector	Issues		Causes Development Object		Iopment Immediate ctives Objectives		Proposed	Proposed Intervention	
Gatundia Water Project		Marmanet			obtain connection fro	•	2		
Munyu Borehole Project					upgrade pump from Hand pump to Wind run pump		3		
Munyu spring development		Marmanet			Construct intake wei protection, Construc Storage tank, Pipelir km	t 225m ³ Masonry	3		
Nyamuguna water project		Ngobit	Increase coverage area from 0 to 15 km2		Intake 80% complete, gravity main 3.8 km complete, 225m3 storage (Masonary tank) complete, required: 4 km gravity main, valves and fittings, pipe network for distribution over 15km2		70	County Government	
Mutitu water project to serve Laikipia Central District HQ. Water is on strategic importance and therefore of high priority		Ngobit	Extension from Mutito Water Co of Nyeri		Extension of pipe ne operated and mainta Water Co of Nyeri		10		

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed	Proposed Intervention	
			Objectives	Objectives			
Wiyumiririe IDP Camp water project	Ngobit	100% population coverage with drinking water	cover 15km2, KPl operation borehold submersible boreh	IDP Camp, reticulation network to cover 15km2, KPLC service line to 2 operation boreholes, upgrade submersible borehole pumps, 225m3 tank for drinking water			
Muhonia wind pump operated Borehole	Ngobit	100% population access to safe drinking water	Wind pump repair	Wind pump repairs			
Imenti North Borehole	Ngobit	Lessen quieing hours at hand pump from 3 to ½ hour and our for other productive work		Existing borehole to be upgraded from Hand Pump to Genset			
Kariguini Dam desilting	Ngobit		Desilting and anci	llary works	5		
Wamura Dam desilting	Ngobit		Desilting and anci	llary works	3		
Kijabe Dam desilting	Ngobit		Desilting and anci	llary works	5		

Subsector	Issue	s	Causes		Development Immediate Objectives Objectives		Proposed	Intervention
Githira Dam desilting		Ngobit			Desilting and ancilla	ry works	6	·
Withare		Ngobit			Desilting and ancilla	ry works	6	
X-Elock Dam desilting		Ngobit			Desilting and ancilla	ry works	5	
Sirima Dam desilting		Ngobit			Desilting and ancilla	ry works	8	
Tigithi Water Project		Tigithi		30% complete, requires 20 km trenching and pipe laying, erection of storage 1000 m3		90		
Mwiremia Water Project; a community based water project complete at 70%.		Tigithi		construction of a second Storage Tank, Completion of gravity main of 200mm diameter, Completion of gravity main of 160mm diameter, Construction of 5km distribution network 100mm diameter		4		
Solio settlement Scheme water project		Tigithi		Upgrade borehole pump, additional borehole, reticulation system for distribution, measuring and control devises, 225M3 storage tank		15		
Naiborom Primary School		Ol moran		Drill and equip with Hand Pump a borehole		5		

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Develo	opment	Immediate	Proposed	Intervention
			Object	tives	Objectives		
Kabati day rainwater tank	Ol moran			Install gutters, platform and rainwater sting harvesting tank capacity 23 m3		5	
Wangwachi Primary School;	Ol moran			Drill and equip with borehole	Hand Pump a	3	
Rehabilitation of Bondeni JICA funded not function, stalled	Ol moran			Install wind pump		6	
Naibrom Dam to be done in KFS Lariak forest	Ol moran			Design, drawings, da embankments, spillw works		7	
Install water tanks at Kabati police post (New)	Ol moran			Install gutters, platforsting harvesting tank		1	
Kagwaro water spring	Ol moran			Wing walls, draw off approach and drain c works		2	
Dimcon Dam	Ol moran			Rehabilitate dam wa spillway and ancillar		3	
Rehabilitate Gloise dam	Salama			Rehabilitate dam wa spillway and ancillar		3	

Subsector	Issues	Са	auses		lopment	Immediate	Proposed	I Intervention
				Objec	etives	Objectives		
Rehabilitate Mathira Dam	Sa	alama			Rehabilitate dam wa spillway and ancillar		3	
Rehabilitate Tinga dam	Sa	alama			Rehabilitate dam wa spillway and ancillar		4	
Rehabilitate Marula springs	Sa	alama			Rehabilitate dam wa spillway and ancillar		3	
Rehabilitate Moricho springs	Sa	alama			Rehabilitate dam wa spillway and ancillar		2	
Tinga springs development	Sa	alama			Wing wall, embankn channel, draw off wo works		2	
Mathinji new dam	Sa	alama			Design, EIA and do embankments, spillw works		5	
Thome new dam	Sa	alama			Design, EIA and do embankments, spillw works		5	

Subsector	Issues	Ca	auses		lopment	Immediate	Proposed	Intervention
				Objec	ctives	Objectives		
Ngeni new dam	Salam	a			Design, EIA and do embankments, spillw works		5	
Muruku water project	Salam	ia			Drill and equip borel	noles in Muruku	3	
Construct 1000 m3 storage tank for Rumuruti Water Co	Rumu	ruti					12	
Acquire 1000 meters for Rumuruti Water Co	Rumu	ruti					1.5	
Realign Rumuruti towns distribution network in line with revised town plan	Rumu	ruti			Works for trenching water kiosks, road cr		2	
Rumuruti wastewater treatment works	Rumu	ruti	Reduction of pollution to Ewaso Narok,		Design, EIA, implen	nent	200	
Rumuruti Dam in Rumuruti forest	Rumu	ruti			Dam, wall, treatmen	t works, KPLC	300	
Mutamaiywo Community Water Project	Rumu	ruti			Obtain water from of line to Rumuruti	ld Nyahuwasco	1	
Ndurumo Dam Rehabilitation	Marm	anet			Desilt +Ancilliary w	orks	2	
Rehabilitate Machunguro Dam	Marm	anet			Desilt +Ancilliary w	orks	2	

Subsector	Issue	s	Causes		lopment	Immediate Objectives	Proposed	l Intervention
Rehabilitate Majimbogo Dam		Marmanet		Object	Desilt +Ancilliary w		2	
Machunguro Borehole project		Marmanet			KPLC power (CDF)		2	
Mbombo old borehole Rehabilitate vandalized		Marmanet			KPLC power line, pu	umps, borehole.	1	Norther Water Service Board
Manyatta water project:		Marmanet			Drill and equip borel	nole	3	
Aiyam Water Project		Sosian			Replace with Wiind operated Pump (mov		3	AMREF
Rehabilitate Kirimon Dam		Sosian			Desilt, raise embank and construct ancilla		5	
Rehabilitate Sosian Dam		Sosian			Desilt, raise embank and construct ancilla		5	
Koija water project		Mukogodo West			Drill and equip borehole with Hand Pump		5	
Il Motiok water project		Mukogodo West		Drill and equip borehole with Hand Pump		5		
Morup water project		Mukogodo West		Drill and equip borehole with Hand Pump		3		

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate	Proposed	l Intervention
Munishoi water project	Mukogodo Wes	st		Objectives borehole with Hand	3	
Il Polei water project	Mukogodo Wes	st	Drill and equip by Pump	borehole with Hand	3	
Kitab water project	Mukogodo We	st	Drill and equip to Pump	borehole with Hand	2	
Kilonti water project	Mukogodo We	st	Drill and equip to Pump	borehole with Hand	3	
Musul water project	Mukogodo We	st	Drill and equip to Pump	borehole with Hand	3	
Tiamamut water project:	Mukogodo Wes	st	Drill and equip by Pump	borehole with Hand	2	
Rehabilitate Ngabolo Dam	Mukogodo Eas	t	Desilt, raise emb	oankment, spill way acillary works	5	
Rehabilitate Kijabe Dam	Mukogodo Eas	t	Desilt, raise emb	oankment, spill way acillary works	5	
Rehabilitate Loshak Dam	Mukogodo Eas	t	Desilt, raise emb	pankment, spill way acillary works	4	

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Developn	nent	Immediate	Proposed	Intervention
			Objective	es	Objectives		
Rehabilitate Tiemamut Dam	Mukogodo Ea	st		Desilt, raise embankment, spill way and construct ancillary works		6	
Kople	Mukogodo Ea	st	Har	nd Pump repair		1	
Kun-kuri	Mukogodo Ea	st	Dri Pur	ll and equip boreh	nole with Hand	3	
Dol Dol city Water Project	Mukogodo Ea	st	spil	-	all, embankments, reatment works in	150	
Dol Dol city Wastewater Project	Mukogodo Ea	st		sign, EIA, ponds, illary works	conveyances and	50	
Doldol II borehole	Mukogodo Ea	st	-	place vandalized (Genset and	1	
Aljijo Water Project	Mukogodo Ea	st	Bui	ld extension to he	ealth centre	1	
Kipsing Borehole	Mukogodo Ea	st	Upş pun	grade Hand pump np	to Wind Mill	2	
Loborsoit I	Mukogodo Ea	st		Rehabilitation of pipeline to sch required		3	
Tetu	Umande			Connect KPLC power		2	
Murugui borehole	Umande		Cor	nnect KPLC powe	er	2	

Subsector	Issue	S	Causes	Development Immediate Objectives Objectives		Proposed	l Intervention
Kalalu Dam		Umande		Desilt, raise embankment, spill way and construct ancillary works		3	
Mugumo Tetu Dam		Umande		Desilt, raise embank and construct ancilla		2	
Nyarigitho Dam		Umande		Desilt, raise embankment, spill way and construct ancillary works		3	
Kabuge Community Dam , Kalalu, Daiga		Thingithu		works for desilting, embankment and spillway works for draw off, cattle trough, sanitation block and fencing		5	
ExCamp Bell Dam		Igwamiti		Disilting of the impoundment, Rehabilitation of embankment & draw off system, fencing, cattle trough & conservation)		33	
Karuga		Igwamiti		Revise design, do dam wall, embankment, spill way and ancillary works		3	
Thunga		Igwamiti		Revise design, do da embankment, spill w ancillary works		5	

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed	Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives		
Koskei	Igwamiti		Revise design, do embankment, spil ancillary works		6	
Huhoini	Igwamiti			Revise design, do dam wall, embankment, spill way and and ancillary works		
Karangi	Igwamiti		Revise design, do embankment, spil ancillary works		6	
Kundarila	Igwamiti		Revise design, do embankment, spil ancillary works		5	
Tandare	Githiga		KPLC power supp	oly, borehole fittings	1.5	
PJ Iceley	Githiga		KPLC power supp	oly, borehole fittings	3	
Naigera	Githiga	Cover 2500 pop, 10 sq km		p, borehole fittings, nain, storage tank and network	4	
Kinamba Water Supply project	Githiga		Dam sitation, hyd hydraulic assesme of 60,000 m3	rological and ent, EIA, construction	100	
Kinamba wastewater Supply roject	Githiga		geophysical and h ponds, conveyanc works	-	60	

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate	Proposed	l Intervention
			Objectives	Objectives		
Kamwenje springs Project	Githiga	to increase water availability in Kinamba Township	Construct intake and spring development, Construct 225m3 storage tank, 14km Pipeline 160/200mm diameter		63	
Bustani springs Project intended	Githiga	to serve lower parts of Kinamba Town	Construct intake v protection, Constr Storage tank, Pipe km	ruct 225m ³ Masonry	14	
Mathenge Springs,	Salama	to reduce walking distance for the community.	construct intake a development, Cor masonry tank, 3ki diameter		2.3	
Ng'arachi Community water Project, Karandi	Githiga		intake works, Cormasonry tank, 3ki diameter ", Construct 225m Rehabilitation of glidistribution pipe, community water	m Pipeline of 50mm 13 masonry tank, gravity and Construct	18	

Subsector	Issues	Causes	Development	Immediate Objectives	Proposed	l Intervention
Salama community Dam	Salama	to increase storage capacity for human and livestock needs	impoundment are embankment spill	revise design of works, desilting of impoundment area, repair embankment spillway, draw off system, cattle trough and ancillary		
Nanyuki Dam	Nanyuki	Provide 90-day storage for Nawasco	Revise design, do embankment, spil road		300	
Baptist, Mugambi & Lower Muthaiga sewerage project	Nanyuki	Eliminate pollution in and around CBD and estates	construct civil wo – 160 & 215m tot	rks Pipe dimension al length 10km	50	
Nyahururu Sewerage Project	Nyahururu	Eliminate pollution in and around CBD and estates	Extension of servand upper Core-sitreatment works f		30	
Manguo Estate wastewater treatment works	Nyahururu	Eliminate pollution to Ewaso Narok River at Manguo Swamp	Land acquisition, and conveyances	ponds construction	200	

Subsector	Issue	S			velopment Immediat		Proposed	Intervention
				Obje	ectives	Objectives		
Nyahururu Water Supply		Nyahururu	Elimination of spaghetti connectivity, reduce non-revenue water by 20%		Service lines from tr covered under ADB	· ·	20	
							2127.3	

CHAPTER FOUR: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Introduction

In order to achieve the development goals and commitments under this plan, sufficient and sustainable financial resources will be required. The integrated development plan integrates policy, planning and budgeting in order to enhance effective implementation. The county will mobilize adequate resources from diverse sources to ensure comprehensive delivery of the plan. Besides resource mobilization, management of the resources will be a core strategy for the county so as to ensure efficiency, economy and value for money.

Budget projection

The table below provides the indicative 5-year budget projection for implementation of the county integrated development plan. In accordance with the County Governments Act, 2012 and the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, the integrated development plan and budget will be reviewed annually. As a result, some of the budget items may be adjusted when the corresponding development targets are reviewed and changed.

Table: 5-Year Budget Projection for the Integrated Development Pan

SECTOR	TOTAL					
	BUDGET	TIME FRAME				
	Ksh. '000'	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/2018
Agriculture, Land, Livestock and Fisheries						
 Agriculture, land, livestock and 						
fisheries- Sh. 8,468.1 B						
 Livestock production- 562.7 M 						
 Veterinary services- 913 M 	9,943.8	1,988.8	1,988.8	1,988.8	1,988.8	1,988.8
Trade, Industrialization & Cooperative						
Development						
 Trade & Industrialization- 583 M 						
 Cooperative development- 808M 						
	1,191	238.2	238.2	238.2	238.2	238.2
Water, Environment & Natural Resources						
■ Water- 2,136 B						
■ Forestry – 221.7 M	2,357.7	471.5	471.5	471.5	471.5	471.5
Finance & Planning	385	77	77	77	77	77
	21 607 5	6 227 5	6 227 5	6 227 5	6 227 5	6 227 5
Health and Sanitation	31,687.5	6,337.5	6,337.5	6,337.5	6,337.5	6,337.5
Infrastructure, Energy & Housing						
Roads- 22, 322 B	22,663	4,532.6	4,532.6	4,532.6	4,532.6	

Public works- 58MUrban planning- 283M						4,532.6
Governance, security, cohesion and public administration	1,301	260.2	260.2	260.2	260.2	260.2
Gender, Culture, Youth, Sports, Children and Social Development	960	192	192	192	192	192
Tourism and wildlife development	2,850	570	570	570	570	570

Resourcing

The revenue base of the county government consists of internal as well as external sources. Internal sources of revenue will include-

- a. Property taxes and rates
- b. Entertainment taxes
- c. Licences and permits
- d. User fees and charges

Currently, internal revenue base stands at Ksh. 600, 000, 000. 00

External sources currently include-

- a. Transfers from national government in accordance with Article 203 (2)
- b. Any conditional or unconditional grant from national government
- c. Grants from development partners

The direct transfer from national government under (a) above for financial year 2013/14 is Ksh. 2, 700, 000, 000. 00

Financial Strategy

The county government will embark on elaborate financial strategy aimed at creating sustainable resourcing for implementing the development plan. The county government will pursue the following financial strategies-

a. Revenue Raising Strategies

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

Internal revenue raising strategies

In regard to internal revenue raising sources, the county government will pursue the following strategies-

- i. Increasing the revenue base by ensuring that all classes of taxes collectable by the county government are brought under the revenue base
- ii. Establishing institutional framework for county tax administration
- iii. Increase efficiency in tax collection especially by adopting information technology and systems
- iv. Allocating sufficient financial and human resources for tax collection
- v. Sealing the tax administration loopholes that would create vulnerabilities for corruption

vi. Enacting new laws especially those related to land and physical properties, business and trade, extraction on natural resources in the county and transport services which will ensure that all taxes, rates and fees are commensurate to the current fiscal policies, structure and systems in the country

External revenue raising strategies

In regard to external revenue raising sources, the county government will pursue the following strategies-

- i. Establishing or initiating joint funding frameworks and mechanisms with national government for capital projects or other sector based programs
- ii. Streamlining financial management systems to enhance credit worthiness
- iii. Borrowing money through loans or other financing instruments for developing physical infrastructure
- iv. Strengthening relationships and partnerships with development partners and other nonstate actors for supporting some of the core programs. The county government will explore the system of basket funding or pooling or resources
- v. Developing public private partnership models for providing core public services

b. Asset Management Strategies

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

- i) Development of county asset register
- ii) Valuation of all county assets
- iii) Adoption of asset management accounting principles such as depreciation
- iv) Disposal of obsolete assets as prescribed under the Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2005
- v) Timely and efficient repair and maintenance of assets to reduce wastage and breakages
- vi) Purchasing and operating high quality assets that generate value for money to the county
- vii) Allocation and application of assets' system based on need and value addition to the realization of integrated development plan
- viii) Sharing of assets among various county government departments to reduce on wastage
- ix) Safeguarding and protection of assets to ensure maximum security and reduce cases of theft
- x) Development and adoption of county asset management policy and law

c. Financial Management Strategies

The success of this plan will largely depend on the financial management systems and process adopted by the county government. The county government will therefore pursue the following strategies-

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

d. Capital Financing Strategies

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

- i. Identifying long term capital financing instruments
- ii. Prioritizing infrastructure to be financed to minimize stalled projects
- iii. Establishing and initiating public private partnership infrastructure funding instruments and mechanisms
- iv. Accessing affordable loans sourced locally or internationally

e. Operational Financing Strategies

The county government will pursue the following operational financing strategies-

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

f. Strategies for Enhancing Cost Effectiveness

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

- i. Developing county policy to govern and manage costs related to service delivery
- ii. Ensuring that the costs of providing public services directly relate to the intended public benefits
- iii. Continuous monitoring of public expenditures vis-à-vis the intended benefits
- iv. Instituting accountability mechanisms for all public expenditures

v.	Instituting decision criteria to be adopted when choosing any model of providing public services

CHAPTER FIVE: LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

4.1 Linkages of the County Development Profiles with the Kenya Vision 2030, MDGs and the Kenya Constitution 2010

4.1.1 Kenya Vision 2030

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's National Policy that entrenches the long term development strategy. The Vision was launched in June 2008 and was legislated on under Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012. It aims at transforming Kenya into a newly industrialised, "middle-income country providing a high quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030". The Vision has three pillars namely the economic, social and political pillars as well as the macroeconomic foundations/enablers.

The economic pillar aims at improving the prosperity of all Kenyans through an economic development programme covering all the regions of Kenya. It aims to achieve an annual economic growth rate of 10% over the period. The social pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The political pillar aims to realize a democratic, political system founded on issue-based politics that respects the rule of law, and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenyan society.

The economic, social and political pillars of Kenya Vision 2030 are anchored on macroeconomic stability, continuity in governance reforms, enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor, infrastructure, energy, science, technology and innovation (STI, land reforms, human resources development, security as well as public sector reforms. The Vision is being implemented in successive five- year Medium Term Plans with the first MTP covering the period 2008-2012. The second Medium Term Plan (2013-2017) and the subsequent Medium Terms Plans will have to align with the Kenya Constitution 2010.

The accomplishment of the aspirations of the Kenya Vision 2030 will be realised through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process. Such programmes and projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and therefore provide the link between policy, planning and budgeting.

4.1.2 Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which Kenya is committed to achieve by 2015 is a set of eight broad human development goals with defined objectives and targets. Below is an analysis of the status of implementation of each MDG in the county.

MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

This goal is yet to be realised in the county. In 2012, the county had 27.2 per cent of the population being food poor. The urban and the rural poor stood at 71 per cent and 39 per cent of the population respectively. The absolute poverty stood at 43 per cent of the county population with the county contributing 0.55 per cent to national poverty. The ongoing initiatives include Njaa Maaruku, poverty eradication funds and cash transfers to the vulnerable groups (such as the elderly, orphans and the persons with disabilities).

MDG 2: Achieving Universal Primary Education

Attainment of this goal has registered remarkable success. The primary school population in 2012 was 94,185 out of which 89,018 pupils had enrolled in 340 primary schools. Gross and net enrolment ratios at primary school level are 94.5 per cent and 69 per cent respectively. Completion rate was 92 percent with a retention rate of 89 percent. The transition rate has however recorded a rate of only 58 percent. The ongoing strategies include school feeding programmes and establishment of low cost boarding primary schools.

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Women empowerment has registered mixed success with high achievements in urban centres but weakened accomplishment in the rural areas especially in dominant pastoral areas where leadership amongst women is low. In 2002, the net enrolment for boys and girls at the primary school level compared favourably with that of the former standing at 65.8 per cent and that of the later at 65.4 per cent. Efforts are ongoing to ensure that there is gender equity and empowerment of women through initiatives such the Women Enterprise Development Fund and the government affirmative action policy as well as the provisions of the Constitution. In addition, women are being encouraged to form groups so as to increase their bargaining power.

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

In 2012 Infant mortality stood at 43 children per 1000 whereas the under five mortality rate recorded 62 deaths per 1000. Some of the ongoing strategies in the county to improve on this goal include mass immunization campaigns for the under fives and supplementary feeding programmes at the health facilities.

MDG 5: Improving Maternal Health

The maternal health situation in the county as at 2012 was considerably low. Only 65 per cent of deliveries that were done in health institutions while five per cent were attended by trained Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs). The neo-natal mortality rates recorded 37 deaths per 1000 whereas post-natal mortality rate recorded 25 deaths per 1000. The proportion of women attending antenatal clinics stood at 85 per cent. The strategies in place include construction of

maternity wings in Lamuria, Ndindika, Rumuruti and Doldol health facilities and promotion of reproductive health education by the community health workers.

MDG 6: Combating HIV and AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

The HIV prevalence rates have reduced over the years recording 6.1 per cent in 2012. This has been achieved due to the combined efforts of the government and non-state actors like Caritas Nyeri, World Vision, St. Martin, Mpala Health Trust and a host of many Community Based Organizations (CBOs). The National AIDS Control Council (NACC) through the decentralised units has spearheaded the Total War against AIDS (TOWA) over the last five years through financial technical support to the CBOs.

MDG 7: Ensuring Environment Sustainability

The County has recorded low achievement on this goal. Environmental degradation continues to pose a major development challenge in the county. The various ongoing efforts towards reafforestation, catchment protection and control of gully expansion are yet to realise desired fruits. The full conservation of major forests and water catchments is yet to be realized since most of the efforts are on planting of trees whose survival rates is often low due to human activities.

MDG 8: Develop Global Partnership for Development

The County has continued to benefit from external resources that are either channelled through the government or the NGOs. Some of the NGOs playing a significant role include The Netherlands Development Agency (SNV), Caritas Nyeri, World Vision, Actionaid, and USAID among others. The key sectors which have benefitted include water, health, education, agriculture and governance. There is need to harness the relationship between the donors and the recipients so as to win the confidence of the donors and realise the intended objectives behind the funding. The key strategies to ensure this is realised are to ensure that there is frequent monitoring of the development projects and that the implementers have the desires of the community at heart.

4.1.3 The Kenya Constitution 2010

The promulgation of the Kenya Constitution started off the process of devolution. The constitution created the counties governed by the county governments. The constitution further prescribed in the fourth schedule the functions that will be undertaken in the county. The functions include: crop and animal husbandry, Health services, control of air and noise pollution and outdoor advertising, cultural activities, transport, animal control, trade development and regulation, planning and development, pre-primary education, natural resources and environmental conservation, public works and services, fire fighting services and disaster management, control of drugs and pornography and coordination of the participation

of communities. There are various acts which have been legislated to guide the process of county development. The County Government Act 2012 has captured the need for planning at the county by guiding the process of integrated, spartial and sectoral plans.

CHAPTER SIX: INSTITUTIONAL, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

8.1 Institutional Framework

The following are County executive Committee portfolios

The following are count.	y excedit e committee portionos
	MINISTRY
1.	Finance, Planning and county development
2.	Gender, Culture, Social Development, Sports, Children and Youth Affairs
3.	Roads, Transport, Land, Housing, Energy and Public works
4.	Education, Science, Information, Communication and Technology
5.	Agriculture, irrigation, fisheries, Livestock development, Environment and Natural Resources
6.	Health and Sanitation
7.	Trade, Commerce, Tourism and Enterprise Development
8.	Industrialization and Water
9.	Office of the Governor, County Administration, Public Service, Special Programmmes, security, disaster management, cohesion and intergovernmental relations.

8.2 Implementation Framework

The implementation of this CIDP 2013-2017 is the duty of the county government. They will do this in consultation and collaboration between various county government departments, and other public sector agencies as well as development partners, international and local NGOs and CBOs as well as the community members. Collaboration between the agencies will entail designing, co-financing of projects, technical and human resource cooperation and support among others. The implementation process will endeavour to avoid duplication and wastage of resources. At the beginning of each financial year, the county executive committee will facilitate joint planning and budgeting between all stakeholders involved in implementing specific projects in the strategic plan. Public participation will be mainstreamed in each of the processes of planning, budgeting, implementation and evaluation/audit.

Implementation will be at the various decentralized units of the county namely urban areas, cities, Sub County, wards and villages. At each of these units the prerequisite administrative capacity will be established for effective service delivery. A key institution at each of these units will be the Citizen Service Centers which shall be the one stop shop for all services of the national and county governments.

8.3 Policy, Legislative and Regulatory Framework

To ensure the smooth implementation of this County Integrated Development Plan, 2013-2017, the county executive shall prepare for debate and approval of various policies, legislative and regulatory frameworks. These are indicated in the respective sectors in chapter 5. They are to ensure that the county has the necessary systems and mechanisms for the effective performance of its functions. Frameworks that cut across the board will include those of public participation and governance by local communities. Another key legislation is that for establishment of villages as service delivery units for purposes of planning and budgeting.

8.4 Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

This section presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the county level to implement and track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. An indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes then costing implementing agencies as well as monitoring tools and indicators which could be selected for the County, based on projects and programmes identified in chapter three, is given as Annex II. At the National level, Monitoring and Evaluation is conducted through National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), whose main aim is to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development policies, strategies and programmes. The County and lower level monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes are part of this system. It is expected that Counties will put in place a County Monitoring and Evaluation system to serve the needs of the County Government, while complimenting the National M & E system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in the County Integrated Development Plans as well as indicators facilitating the MTEF process, and development aspects of the respective county.

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanism of public resources plays great role in ensuring that the objectives of the project/programme are realised. It ensures that the constrained resources are used to realize maximum benefits. It therefore means that monitoring and evaluation require to be strengthened. Collaboration among various development agencies namely the donor agencies, CBOs, NGOs, the government and other stakeholders is necessary through strong networking system. The County Planning Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit will offer the required leadership in the process.

The projects and programmes implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be co-ordinated in the county and sub county levels once the Unit is established. The Unit shall be representative of the relevant government departments, donor agencies, private sector, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). All these organizations cover a significant percentage of the county population through various community projects in the health, education, water and other sectors. At the sub county levels, representation from the active Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) should be ensured. At the lower levels, the management committees,

institutional committees, project committees, infrastructure users associations and active CBOs and NGOs have a major role to play and should therefore be incorporated.

The matrix for implementation is detailed in each of the sector plans in chapter 5. The matrix details the names of priority projects, costs, timeframes, monitoring indicators, monitoring tools, implementing agencies, source of funds and implementation status for the various sectors.

8.5 Feedback and Response Mechanisms

The county government is mandated to respond to the needs of its citizens. To do so there will be need for feedback and response mechanisms. The mechanisms established for citizen participation in part VIII of the county government act will be critical avenues for feedback and response. They include:-

- i.ICT based platforms
- ii. Town hall meetings
- iii. Budget preparation and validation for a
- iv. Notice boards
- v.Development project sites
- vi. Avenue for participation of people's representatives including members of National Assembly and Senate
- vii. Citizen fora and county and decentralized units

ANNEX 1: COUNTY FACT SHEET – 2012

The County fact sheet below presents a broad summary of basic Socio Economic information and data that describes "Laikipia County at a glance".

Information Category	Statistics
County Area	,
Total Area (in km²)	9,462
Water mass (km ²)	22
National parks/ game reserves	1
Gazetted forests (in km ²)	580
Arable land (in km²)	1,984
Non-arable land (in km²)	7,456
Total urban areas (in km²)	243.3
No. of towns	10
Topography and climate	,
Highest altitude (in metres ASL)	2,611
Lowest altitude (in metres ASL)	1,500
Mean County elevation (in metres ASL)	2,050
Temperature range in ⁰ C	,
Highest	26
Lowest	16
Rainfall mm	
High	1,500
Low	400
Average relative humidity (%)	78.58
Wind speed (in kilometres per hour)	56.2
Demographic profiles:	
Total population (2012)	427,173
Total male population	212,529
Total female population	214,644
Sex ratio (males: females)	100:101
Projected Populations	
2015	
Male	229,810
Female	227,624
Total	457,514
2017	
Male	240,722
Female	238,350
Total	479,072

Information Category	Statistics
Infant Population (2012)	
Male	6,406
Female	6,609
Total	13,018
Pre-school population (3-5 years) (2012)	
Male	19,297
Female	19,819
Total	39,116
Primary school age group (6-13 years) (2012)	
Male	46,327
Female	47,858
Total	94,185
Secondary school age group (14-17 years) (2012)	
Male	17,963
Female	19,026
Total	36,989
Population Under five (2012)	
Male	30,971
Female	31,671
Total	62,642
Youthful population 15-25 Years (2012)	
Male	58,551
Female	56,105
Total	114,656
Reproductive age group(women 15-49)	102,800
Labour force 15-64 years (2012)	
Male	116,894
Female	113,136
Total	230,030
Aged Population above 64 years (2012)	
Male	9,089
Female	8,151
Total	17,240
Eligible voting population:	
Total Registered voters :2012	
Male	84,722
Female	85,545
Total	170,267
Eligible voting Population:2012	
Male	102,667
Female	108,561
Total	211,228

Information Category	Statistics
Urban Population :2012	
Male	52,797
Female	53,258
Total	106,055
Rural Population :2012	
Male	159,732
Female	161,386
Total	321,118
Population density (persons/km ²) 2012	
Laikipia West Constituency	81
Laikipia East Constituency	82
Laikipia North Constituency	13
County Average	45
Health & Household Characteristics	
Crude Birth Rate (Births per 1000)	39.4
Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1000)	41.5
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	43
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	37
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	25
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	20
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	62
Life expectancy	
Female	52
Male	48
Total number of households	103,114
Average household size	4.9
Female headed households	7,800
Children-headed households	2,286
Children needing special protection:	6,864
Children in labour	1,872
Orphans	4,992
Physically disabled persons	19,963
Number of people with disabilities (2009 census)	
Type of disability (%)	
Hearing	12.8
Speech	12.6
Visual	22.5
Mental	11.4
Physical/Self-care	32.4
Others	8.3
Total disabled (No)	10,830

Information Category	Statistics
Poverty indicators:	·
Absolute poverty (2012)	
Percentage (%)	43
Number	183,684
Contribution to national poverty (%)	0.55
Urban poor	
Percentage (%)	71
Number	75,299
Rural poor	
Percentage (%)	39
Number	125,236
Food Poverty	
Percentage (%)	27.2
Number	116,191
Income per capita	
Sectoral contribution to household income (in %)	1
Agriculture	75
Rural self-employment	5
Wage employment	10
Urban self-employment	8
Other	2
No. employed per sector (2012)	<u> </u>
Agriculture	141,383
Rural self-employment	18,000
Wage employment	48,835
Urban self-employment	35,422
Other	53,478
Crop farming	<u> </u>
Average farm size (small scale) (acres)	2
Average farm size (large scale) (acres)	20
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	65.3
Population working in agriculture	141,383
Total area under food crop (acreage)	
Maize	45,000
Sorghum	100
Beans	19,825
Irish Potatoes	6060
Total area under cash crop (acreage)	
Wheat	11,000
Flowers	1,000
Total acreage under soil/land conservation	100,000
Total acreage under farm forestry	500

Statistics
10
3
12,846
1
43
30
13
43
10,000
4
7
189,685
340,914
282,734
2,803
13,475
2,707
318,125
41,847
25,633
25,033
3,350,000
83,750,000
03,730,000
3,000,000
840,000
0.10,000
900,000
270,000,000
, -,
54,000
14,580,000

Information Category	Statistics
Poultry meat production	
Kg	60,000
Value in Ksh	24,000,000
Honey production	
Kg	36,000
Value in Ksh	10,800,000
Pork	
Kg	18,000
Value in Ksh	5,400,000
Fish farming	
Number of fishermen	1,320
No. of fish farm families	697
Fish ponds	471
Area of fish ponds(m ²)	360,000
Main species of fish catch types	
Cat Fish	4,028
Common Carp	38
Tilapia	21,335
Fishing efforts(Days)	1
Landing beaches (No,)	0
Fishing gear:	
fishing nets	10
hooks	0
traps	0
motor boats	0
dhows	0
canoes	0
Other fishing gear	2
Fish harvest: 2012	
Quantity in Kg	25,401
Value in Ksh.	2,730,757
Wildlife Resources	
Animal types (No)(2012)	
Elephants	7,000
Buffaloes	3,000
Zebras	1,920
Lions	250
Rhinoceros	558
Giraffes	300
Others includes: African wildlife dog, cheetahs	

Information Category	Statistics
Wildlife estates	
private game management	4
National parks/ reserves	0
Staff of KWS (camps) 2012	7
Poaching control measures	
Arrests	37
confiscation of firearms	5
Forestry	
Number of gazetted forests	6
Number of non gazetted forests	1
Size of gazetted forests (Km ²)	580
Size of non gazetted forests (Km ²)	0
Main forest products	
Timber	Not determined
Poles	Not determined
Wood fuel	None
Pastures	Not determined
Non-wood forest produce	Not determined
No. of people engaged in forestry:	
Communities (CFA)	6
Farms engaged in farm forestry	11,913
Average number of trees per farm	20
Non timber forest product (Grass, honey, humus, herbs)	
Community forest association established	6
Quantity of timber produced	Not determined
Environment	
Pollution	
Sources (Vehicle emissions, water irrigation activities)	
EIA endorsed (No)	105
Environment Audits executed	59
Solid waste managed	2
Hill tops and slopes of mountain areas protected	1

Information Category	Statistics
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected	6
Water Resource Users Associations	22
Number of water permits	
A	0
В	2
C	4
D	0
No of rivers with environmental flow	6
Ground water sources	515
Proportion of house with roof catchments (%)	1.5
Number of coastal sites protected	0
Number of quarry sites renovated	0
Mines, mineral, quarrying and estimate quantities	
Mineral type	0
Lifespan	0
Quarrying(Annual harvest in tonnes)	
Sand	36,500
Ballast	14,390
Murram/gravel	15,598
Hardcore	18,598
Number of people involved	1,400
Cooperative Societies by type	
(Registered members)	
Male	12,184
Female	7,001
Turnover Ksh.	139,120,608
Agriculture Dairy	29
Investments	0
SACCOs	78
Multi-purpose	5
Active cooperative societies	59
Dormant cooperative societies	89
Collapsed societies (2008-2012)	0
Health Statistics	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals (public)	
Provincial	0
County	0
Sub county (District Hospital)	4
Hospitals (mission/NGO)	0
Hospitals (private)	3

Information Category	Statistics
Nursing homes (private)	1
Health centers (public)	8
Health centers (private)	1
Dispensaries (public)	34
Dispensaries (mission/NGO)	6
Private clinics	33
Bed capacity	
Public health facilities	
Provincial hospital	0
County hospitals	0
Sub county hospitals	173
Total (public facilities)	173
Total (public facilities)	
Mission/NGO Health facilities	20
Hospitals	10
Health centers	10
Dispensaries	0
Clinics	40
Total mission facilities	
Private health facilities	40
Hospitals	0
Health centres	12
Nursing homes	2
Dispensaries	2
Clinics	56
Total	
Community distribution by distance to the nearest health facility (%)	
0-1 Km	10
1.1-4.9 Km	40
5 Km and more	50
Average distance to health facility (Km	6

Information Category	Statistics	
Doctor population ratio	1:12,500	
Nurse /population ratio	1:1,000	
HIV Prevalence rate	6.1	
Children Vaccination (%)	80	
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	80	
Antenatal care (%)	70	
Place of delivery (%)		
Hospital	40	
Health Centre	10	
Dispensary	10	
Maternity	5	
Home	35	
Health facility deliveries		
Delivery assistance %		
Doctor	5	
Midwife/nurse	60	
TBA	15	
Trained TBA	5	
Self	0	
Other	15	
Morbidity rates %:		
Male	118	
Female	135	
Total county	127	
Malaria Control		
Children under 5 who sleep under bed nets (%)	30	
Untreated nets	10	
Treated nets	20	
5 most prevalent diseases (%)		
Malaria	16.5	
Diarrhoea	10	
Stomach ache	10	
Respiratory diseases		
Upper	65	
Lower	3.2	
Flu	30	
Education		
Pre-School		
Number of ECD centers	518	
Number of ECD teachers	881	
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:26	
Total enrolment	23,160	

Information Category	Statistics
Gross enrolment rate (%)	59.2
Net enrolment rate (%)	59.2
Dropout rate (%)	0.5
Average years of attendance	2
Completion rate (%)	95
Retention rate (%)	82
Transition rate (%)	87
Primary school	
Number of primary school	340
Number of teachers	2,303
Teacher pupil ration	1:38
Total enrolment	89,018
Gross enrolment (%)	94.5
Net enrolment rate (%)	69
Dropout rate (%)	3.8
Average years of attendance	9
Completion rate (%)	92
Retention rate (%)	89
Transition rate (%)	58
Community distribution by distance to the nearest primary school	
0-1 KM	15
1.1-4.9KM	75
5KM and above	10
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools:	96
Total enrolment	22,939
Gross enrolment (%)	62
Net enrolment (%)	-
Drop-out rate (%)	3.6
No. of teachers	857
Teacher/pupils ratio	1:27
Average years of school attendance - yrs	4
Completion rate (%)	79
Retention rate (%)	80
Community distribution by distance to nearest public secondary school	
(%)	5
0-1 KM	60
1.1-4.9 KM	35
5KM and above	
Tertiary institutions	
Public universities	0
Private universities	0

Information Category	Statistics
University campuses/colleges	3
National polytechnics	0
Science and technology institutes	0
Other public colleges	0
Youth polytechnics	5
Private accredited colleges by type (KIM, ST. ANNE)	2
Private non accredited colleges by type	10
Literacy (population aged 15+) (%)KIHBS	
Ability to read	
can read	86.1
cannot read	12.5
Ability to write	
can write	86.1
cannot write	12.5
Ability to read and write	
can read and write	86.1
cannot read and write	12.5
Water and sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	30,562
HH with access to potable water	67,320
Number of permanent rivers	6
No. of shallow wells	23
No. of protected springs	23
No. of un-protected springs	50
No. of water pans	35
No. of dams	136
No. of bore holes	242
HH with roof catchment systems	1,580
Mean distance to nearest water point	11.1 Km
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch	
drinking water: (%)	
0	41.1
1 – 4	12.9
5 – 14	20.3
15 – 29	11.4
30 – 59	9.8
60+	4.6
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established	22
Households with Latrines	78,930
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
Flush toilet	11.8
VIP Latrine	3.7

Information Category	Statistics
PIT Latrine	72.8
Uncovered Pit Latrine	65
Covered Pit Latrine	7.8
Bucket	0.7
	11
Others	
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local Authority	61
Collected by Private firm	1
Garbage pit	15
Burning	10
Public garbage heap	10
Farm Garden	2
Neighbourhood Community group	1

Energy Trading centres with electricity Trading centres without electricity Health facilities with electricity 133 Health facilities without electricity 24 Secondary schools with electricity 39 Health facilities without electricity 39 Health facilities without electricity 39 Health facilities without electricity 46 HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%) Firewood Grass 0 Paraffin 72,4 Electricity 1,2 Gas 0 Charcoal 10,1 Biomass residue 0 Biogas 0,2 Other 0 HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) Firewood Firewood Firewood 5,1 Grass - Paraffin 70,1 Electricity 17,7 Solar Grass - Paraffin 5,9 Gas (LPG) Dry cells (torch) Candles Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)	Information Category	Statistics
Trading centres without electricity 33 Health facilities with electricity 24 Secondary schools without electricity 50 Secondary schools without electricity 46 HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%) 16.1 Firewood 16.1 Grass 0 Paraffin 72.4 Electricity 1.2 Gas 0 Charcoal 10.1 Biomass residue 0 Biogas 0.2 Other 0 HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) Firewood 5.1 Grass - Paraffin 70.1 Electricity 17.7 Solar 5.9 Gas (LPG) 0.7 Dry cells (torch) 0 Candles 0	Energy	
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Health facilities without electricity Secondary schools with electricity Secondary schools without electricity HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%) Firewood Firewood Firewood Faraffin Firewood Flactricity Firewood Flactricity Flac	Trading centres without electricity	33
Secondary schools without electricity 46 HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%) 16.1 Firewood 16.1 Grass 0 Paraffin 72.4 Electricity 1.2 Gas 0 Charcoal 10.1 Biomass residue 0 Biogas 0.2 Other 0 HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) 5.1 Firewood 5.1 Grass - Paraffin 70.1 Electricity 17.7 Solar 5.9 Gas (LPG) 0.7 Dry cells (torch) 0 Candles 0	Health facilities with electricity	39
Secondary schools without electricity 46 HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%) 16.1 Grass 0 Paraffin 72.4 Electricity 1.2 Gas 0 Charcoal 10.1 Biomass residue 0 Biogas 0.2 Other 0 HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) 5.1 Firewood 5.1 Grass - Paraffin 70.1 Electricity 17.7 Solar 5.9 Gas (LPG) 0.7 Dry cells (torch) 0 Candles 0	Health facilities without electricity	24
HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%) Firewood 16.1 Grass 0 Paraffin 72.4 Electricity 1.2 Gas 0 Charcoal 10.1 Biomass residue 0 Biogas 0.2 Other 0 HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) Firewood 5.1 Grass - Paraffin 70.1 Electricity 17.7 Solar 5.9 Gas (LPG) 0.7 Dry cells (torch) 0 Candles 0 16.1 16.1 16.1 16.1 16.1 17.4 10.1 1	Secondary schools with electricity	50
Firewood Grass 0 Paraffin 72.4 Electricity 72.4 Electricity 1.2 Gas 0 Charcoal 10.1 Biomass residue 0 Biogas 0.2 Other 0 HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) Firewood 5.1 Grass - Paraffin 70.1 Electricity 17.7 Solar 5.9 Gas (LPG) 0,7 Dry cells (torch) 0 Candles 0 16.1 Grass 1.2 Grass 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Secondary schools without electricity	46
Grass 0 Paraffin 72.4 Electricity 1.2 Gas 0 Charcoal 10.1 Biomass residue 0 Biogas 0.2 Other 0 HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) 5.1 Firewood 5.1 Grass - Paraffin 70.1 Electricity 17.7 Solar 5.9 Gas (LPG) 0.7 Dry cells (torch) 0 Candles 0	HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%)	
Paraffin 72.4 Electricity 1.2 Gas 0 Charcoal 10.1 Biomass residue 0 Biogas 0.2 Other 0 HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) 5.1 Firewood 5.1 Grass - Paraffin 70.1 Electricity 17.7 Solar 5.9 Gas (LPG) 0.7 Dry cells (torch) 0 Candles 0	Firewood	16.1
Electricity Gas O Charcoal Biomass residue O Biogas Other O HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) Firewood Grass - Paraffin 70.1 Electricity 17.7 Solar Solar Gas (LPG) Dry cells (torch) Candles O In the state of the	Grass	0
Gas 0 Charcoal 10.1 Biomass residue 0 Biogas 0.2 Other 0 HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) Firewood 5.1 Grass - Paraffin 70.1 Electricity 17.7 Solar 5.9 Gas (LPG) 0.7 Dry cells (torch) 0 Candles 0	Paraffin	72.4
Charcoal 10.1 Biomass residue 0 Biogas 0.2 Other 0 HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) 5.1 Firewood 5.1 Grass - Paraffin 70.1 Electricity 17.7 Solar 5.9 Gas (LPG) 0.7 Dry cells (torch) 0 Candles 0	Electricity	1.2
Biomass residue Biogas 0.2 Other 0 HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) Firewood Grass Paraffin Flectricity 17.7 Solar Gas (LPG) Dry cells (torch) Candles Biomass residue 0 0 S.1 5.1 70.1 17.7 5.9 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0	Gas	0
Biogas Other Other HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) Firewood Grass - Paraffin 70.1 Electricity 17.7 Solar Solar Gas (LPG) Dry cells (torch) Candles O Candles O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Charcoal	10.1
Other HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) Firewood Grass Paraffin Ficetricity Firewood	Biomass residue	0
Other HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%) Firewood Grass Paraffin Ficetricity Firewood	Biogas	0.2
Firewood Grass	_	0
Firewood Grass	HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%)	
Paraffin 70.1 Electricity 17.7 Solar 5.9 Gas (LPG) 0.7 Dry cells (torch) 0 Candles 0		5.1
Electricity Solar Gas (LPG) Dry cells (torch) Candles 17.7 5.9 0.7 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Grass	-
Solar Gas (LPG) Dry cells (torch) Candles 5.9 0.7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Paraffin	70.1
Solar Gas (LPG) Dry cells (torch) Candles 5.9 0.7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Electricity	17.7
Dry cells (torch) Candles 0		5.9
Dry cells (torch) Candles 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gas (LPG)	0.7
Candles 0		0
Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)		0
Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)		
Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)		
Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)		
Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)		
Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)		
Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)		
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Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)		
Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)		
Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)		
Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)		
Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)		
Trouberrolles distribution by cooking appliance type(/0/	Households distribution by cooking appliance type(%)	

Information Category	Statistics
Traditional stone fire	65.2
Improved traditional stone fire	3.8
Ordinary Jiko	21.7
Improved Jiko	1.4
Kerosene Stove	3.7
Gas Cooker	3.1
Electric cooker	0
Others	1.1
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using improved wood-fuel	51
cooking stoves	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using LPG	43
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using kerosene	47
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using solar energy	32
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) that have established	166
woodlots	
Transport and communication	
Roads length (in Km)	1038.1
Bitumen surface	139.3
Gravel surface	296.9
Earth surface	601.9
Railway line length KM	23
Railway stations	2
Sea/ lake ports	0
Airstrips	5
No. of telephone connections	2,474
Mobile network coverage	70
No. of cyber cafes	20
No. of private courier services	4
No. of post offices	4
No. of sub post offices	1
Licensed stamp vendors	80
Community distribution to the nearest post office (%)	
0-1 KM	10
1.1-4.9 KM	20
5 and more	70
Wholesale and retail Trade & Industry	l

Information Category	Statistics
No. of trading centres	55
Registered retail traders 4,388	
Registered wholesale traders	217
Industry	
Manufacturing industries (No)	2
Total production by industries()	Not determined
Total consumption (Intake)	Not determined
Surplus/deficiency	Not determined
Bakeries	2
Jua Kali Associations	7
Jua Kali artisans	255
Tourism	
Hotels by category	
Five star	0
Four star	1
Three star	1
Two star	0
One star	2
Unclassified hotels	43
Bars and restaurants	269
Hotel bed capacity by category	
Five star	0
Four star	78
Three star	60
Two star	0
One star	168
Unclassified hotels	790
Financial services	
Commercial banks	10
Micro-finance institutions	10
Building societies	0
Village banks	2
Insurance companies/branches	6
Housing	

Information Category	Statistics	
HH distribution by wall materials (%)		
Stone	14.4	
Brick/block	2.8	
Mud/wood	29.2	
Mud/ cement	3.1	
Wood only	46	
Corrugated iron sheets	2.8	
Grass straw	0.5	
Tin	0.1	
Other	1	
HH distribution by main floor materials (%)		
Cement	31.4	
Tiles	0.6	
Wood	1.0	
Earth	65.6	
Other	0.2	
HH distribution by main roofing materials (%)		
Corrugated iron sheets	80.6	
Tiles	1.9	
Concrete	1.4	
Asbestos	2.7	
Grass	9.3	
Makuti	8.4	
Tin	0.6	
Other	3.5	
Government houses by category		
LG	218	
MG	148	
HG	16	
Community development and social welfare sector		

Information Category	Statistics
Active Women Groups	
Laikipia West	26
Laikipia East	38
Registered Membership	1,280
Community Based organizations	
Laikipia West	15
Laikipia East	16
Laikipia North	?
Source of Funding (GoK, NACC, NCPWD, CDF, CDTF, NGOs,	
Conservancies, contributions)	
Number Of Youth Groups	
Laikipia West	16
Laikipia East	19
Laikipia North	?
Main Activities :	
(Welfare, Farming, Networking, Revolving Fund, Tree Nurseries)	
Adult Literacy Classes	108
Attendance	545
Male	1439
Female	1,984
Total	
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children	11,856

Employment numbers

Sector	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	62,572	78,811	141,383
Mining	1,370	30	1,400
Tourism	2,106	8,635	28,741
Transport	11,504	2,865	14,369
Government	2,714	1,511	4,225
Processing	58	42	100
Trading	20,641	14,781	35,422
Other	29,017	24,461	53,478

ANNEX 2: Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact/Performance indicators (Milestones)

	Indicator/milestone	Current	Mid-term	End-term
Sub-sector		situation (2012)	projection (2015)	Projection (2017)
Health	Infant mortality	43		
	Immunization coverage	80		
	Doctor/ Patient ratio	1: 12,500		
	Nurse / Patient ratio	1: 1000		
	HIV /AIDS prevalence	6.1		
	Total fertility rate			
Education	Pre-primary enrolment rate	59.2		
	Primary school enrolment rate	94.5		
	Teacher / pupil ratio	1: 38		
	Secondary school enrolment rate	62		
	Teacher / pupil ratio	1: 27		
	County literacy levels	86.1		
Crop production	Maize(90 kg bags)	1,272,955		
Crop production	Wheat (90 kg bags)	187,395		
	Beans (90 kg bags)	107,373		
	Irish potatoes (tonnes)	152,245		
	mish potatoes (tolines)	132,213		
		73,150		
Livestock	Beef (kgs)	3,000,000		
production	Milk (litres)	3,350,000		
1	Mutton (kgs)	900,000		
Road network	Bitumen surface	139.3		
	Gravel / murram	296.9		
	Earth roads	601.9		
Water	No. of h/h with access to piped	30,562		
	water	23		
	No of protected springs	136		
	No of dams			
Energy	No of h/h with electricity	18,222		
	connections	5.9		
	% of h/h using solar	0.2		
	% of h/h using biogas	26.2		

	% of h/h using firewood / charcoal		
Communication	% of the county with mobile	70	
	network	72,101	
	No of h/h with mobile telephone		

ANNEXE 3: PICTURES



Kamwenje Escarpments



Cattle dip and Crush



Floriculture at AAA Growers



Naibor holding grounds



Hay Shed



Apple Fruits



Green house at AAA Growers



Emerging Livestock breed



A hill in Laikipia North



Cattle at Naibor grounds



Illpolei Resort



Thomson Falls at Nyahururu



Participants during Laikipia University Marathon



Wildlife in Ol Pajeta Conservancy

