

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2015/16

AUGUST 2014

## Foreword

The 2015/16 Baringo County Annual Development Plan is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 2012; article 126. This Annual Development Plan is framed against a broad fiscal policy and reform measures underpinning the budget for the year 2015/16, outlining expenditures on priority programmes and allocation of resources as per each sectoral medium term plan.

These developments together with synergy for devolved systems of administration ensures that the county government will continue with the important function of sustainable economic growth, create employment and ensure poverty reduction.

The fiscal strategy takes cognisance of the reality of scarce resource and the fact that there is need to invest on high impact programmes within a framework of sustainable fiscal stance. We are alive to the fact that, the county faces myriad challenges among them poor infrastructure, water resources, access to healthcare, poor road network, environmental degradation market access, unemployment, insecurity among others. To address these challenges the government presents this Annual Development Plan on the basis of laying a solid foundation for faster socio-Economic development and sustainable growth.

The strategy paper shall cover five broad Strategic Priorities as follows:

- a) **Strategic Priority I:** Investing in county governance structures to enhance service delivery through building a competent, responsive and accountable county public service.
- b) **Strategic Priority II:** Investing in agricultural transformation and food security, including opening up at least 60,000 acres of land under irrigation and livestock upgrading in order to enhance food security, raise incomes and employment.
- c) **Strategic Priority III:** Investing in quality, affordable and accessible (curative, preventive and rehabilitative) healthcare services through upgrading of Kabarnet County hospital to a level five and five Sub-county hospitals to level 4 and improvement of existing Health centres and dispensaries.
- d) **Strategic Priority IV:** Infrastructure development is also a key priority for the county. In the medium term, the County government will invest in key infrastructural facilities such as roads, education facilities, markets, water and sanitation systems, rural electrification among others.
- e) **Strategic Priority V:** Creating conducive business environment through investments in enterprise development, tourism, value addition and collaboration with national government to reduce insecurity.
- f) **Strategic Priority VI:** Working towards effective management of land and natural resources resource/spatial planning and land banks.

- g) **Strategic Priority VII:** Promoting social welfare and improved standard of living by investing in social programs for women, youth, vulnerable groups and talent development.

This Annual Development Plan sets out the priority programmes for the county for sustainable growth and laying a solid foundation in the next financial year. The implementation of these programmes is expected to promote sustained socio-Economic development for the county.

Hon. Geoffrey K. Bartenge.

CEC Treasury and Economic Planning

## Acknowledgments

This is the Second Annual Development Plan to be tabled in the Assembly in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. It outlines the broad strategic fiscal framework, together with a summary of county's spending plans, as a basis of 2015/16 budget.

The overriding policy thrust of 2015/16 Annual Development Plan, therefore, is to sustain economic growth by restoring and focusing on economic policies and structural reforms aimed at facilitating private sector to expand, promote productivity and build the resilience necessary for employment creation and poverty reduction while laying emphasis on key high impact programmes and projects.

The preparation of the 2015/16 ADP was achieved through consultation and co-operation between County Treasury and all County Departments. Much of the information in this report was obtained from the Ministries and various government departments and agencies.

We have also received valuable inputs from the public during budget consultations process in the last financial year 2014/15, we are grateful for their inputs.

A core team in the County Treasury and Economic Planning spent a significant amount of time putting together this ADP. We are grateful for inputs from each and every one of this team.

**Richard K. Koech**  
**Chief Officer**  
**Treasury and Economic Planning**

**Abbreviation**

ADP	Annual Development Plan
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
CBR	Central Bank Rate
FY	Financial Year
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
PBB	Performance Based Budgeting
BPS	Budget Policy Statement
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act

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**Legal Basis for the County Annual Development Plan (ADP):**

*It is prepared in reference with the following article of Public Finance Management Act (PFM) 2012*

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

(a) strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans;

(b) a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment;

(c) programmes to be delivered with details for each programme of-

(i) the strategic priorities to which the programme will contribute;

(ii) the services or goods to be provided;

(iii) measurable indicators of performance where feasible; and (iv) the budget allocated to the programme;

(d) payments to be made on behalf of the county government, including details of any grants, benefits and subsidies that are to be paid;

(e) a description of significant capital developments; (f) a detailed description of proposals with respect to the development of physical, intellectual, human and other resources of the county, including measurable indicators where those are feasible;

(g) a summary budget in the format required by regulations; and

(h) Such other matter as may be required by the Constitution or this Act.

(2) The County Executive Committee member responsible for planning shall prepare the development plan in accordance with the format prescribed by regulations.

(3) The County Executive Committee member responsible for planning shall, not later than the 1<sup>st</sup> September in each year, submit the development plan to the county assembly for its approval, and send a copy to the Commission on Revenue Allocation and the National Treasury.

(4) The County Executive Committee member responsible for planning shall publish and publicise the annual development plan within seven days after its submission to the county assembly.

## Background and Overview

This is the Second Annual Development Plan (ADP) to be tabled in the County Assembly in accordance with the requirements of Public Financial Management Act, 2012, section 126. It presents broad outline of the expenditure programme priorities and allocation of resources in the county for the 2015/16 FY

In pursuit of the 2015/16 ADP theme shall *'allocating resources to high impact project and programmes for accelerated socio-economic development'*, the county government take remain cognizant of its shared vision and mission:

The overriding policy thrust of this ADP is to set the pace for faster socio-economic development and sustainable growth through efficient and effective management of public resources. To achieve the envisaged performance, the County Government will step-up investment in the key priority social and Economic sectors. To complement the investment in the socio-economic sectors and physical infrastructure, the County Government aims at implementing reforms in the area of governance, public financial management; public service and business regulation. Once implemented, the County's competitiveness to attract both domestic and foreign investors will be enhanced.

The 2015/2016 ADP also underlines the importance of continued maintenance of sustainable economic growth, employment creation and poverty reduction objectives. On the fiscal front, this ADP takes cognisance of the reality that available resources are scarce and that there is need to focus on County and national priority programmes that have high impact on our stated County and national objectives, but within a framework of a sustainable fiscal stance.

The county faces a number of challenges among them but not limited to; poor infrastructure, water resources, access to healthcare, poor road network, environmental degradation, market access, unemployment and insecurity.

The need to address these challenges and lay a solid foundation for socio-economic development is the basis for this Annual Development Plan. Below are the Seven (7) Strategic Priorities which will guide the process of identifying and prioritizing the strategic programs of the county.

**Strategic Priority I:** Investing in county governance structures to enhance service delivery through building a competent, responsive and accountable county public service.

**Strategic Priority II:** Investing in agricultural transformation and food security, including opening up at least 60,000 acres of land under irrigation and livestock upgrading in order to enhance food security, raise incomes and employment.

**Strategic Priority III:** Investing in quality, affordable and accessible (curative, preventive and rehabilitative) healthcare services through upgrading of Kabarnet County hospital to a level five and five Sub-county hospitals to level 4 and improvement of existing Health centres and dispensaries.

**Strategic Priority IV:** Infrastructure development is also a key priority for the county. In the medium term, the County government will invest in key infrastructural facilities such as roads, education facilities, markets, water and sanitation systems, rural electrification among others.

**Strategic Priority V:** Creating conducive business environment through investments in enterprise development, tourism, value addition and collaboration with national government to reduce insecurity.

**Strategic Priority VI:** Working towards effective management of land and natural resources resource/spatial planning and land banks.

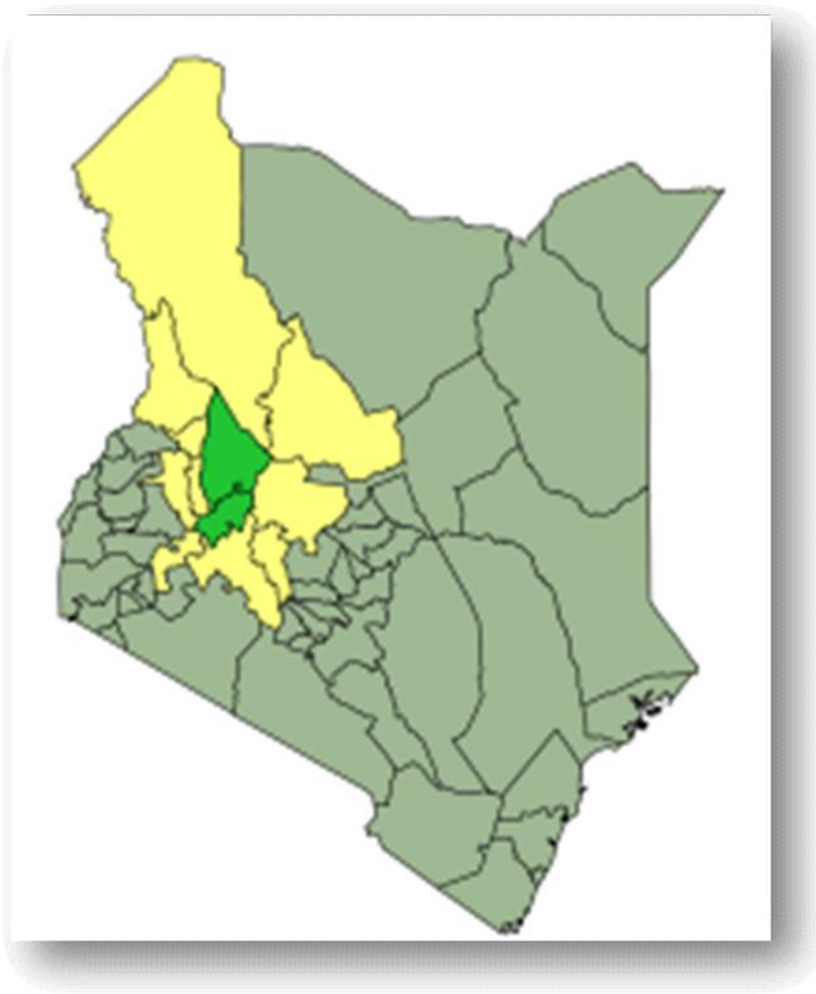


**Strategic Priority VII:** Promoting social welfare and improved standard of living by investing in social programs for women, youth, vulnerable groups and talent development

# Chapter One

## The Profile

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

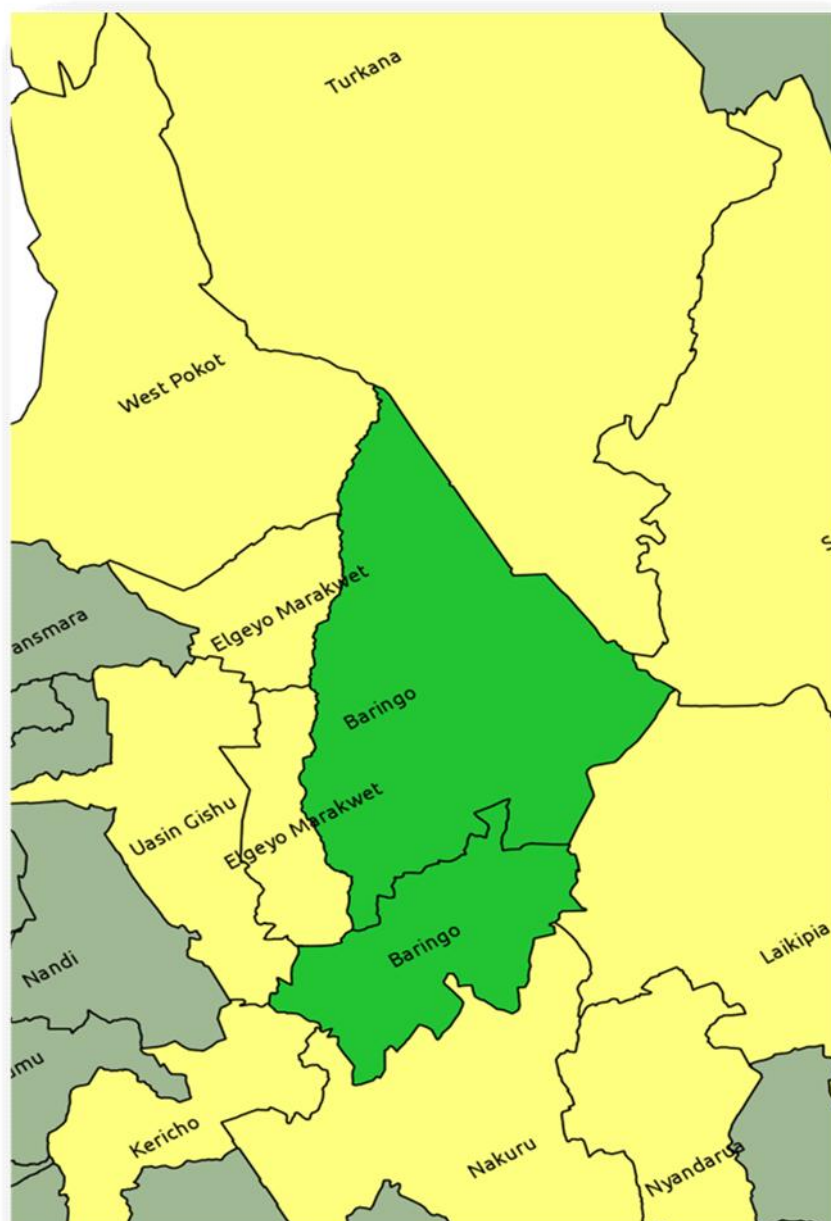


Map 1: The position of Baringo County in Kenya (Source: ILRI Data)

## Location and size

Baringo is one of the 47 counties in Kenya. It is situated in the Rift Valley region. It borders Turkana and Samburu counties to the north, Laikipia to the east, Nakuru and Baringo to the south, Uasin Gishu to the

southwest, and Elgeyo-Marakwet and West Pokot to the west. It is located between longitudes 35 30' and 36 30' East and between latitudes 0 10' South and 1 40'. The Equator cuts across the county at the southern part. Baringo covers an area of 11,015.3 sq km of which 165 sq km is covered by surface water- Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria and Lake Kamnarok.



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

### Physical features

#### Topography

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

## Water bodies

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

## Ecological conditions

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

## Climatic conditions

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

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

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

**Table 1: Administrative units in Baringo**

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

Source: KNBS, Baringo, 2013

## Political units

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

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

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

### Population size and composition

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

Table 3: Population projections by age cohort and gender

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	46950	44569	91519	48525	49207	101043	57230	54328	111558	61135	58035	119169
5-9	47011	44752	91763	51903	49409	101312	57305	54551	111856	61214	58273	115724
10-14	44302	41504	85806	48912	45823	94736	54002	50592	104594	57687	54044	108212
15-19	34292	30641	64933	37861	33830	71690	41801	37350	79151	44653	39899	81888
20-24	23109	24818	47927	25514	27401	52915	28169	30252	58421	30091	32316	60442
25-29	18006	20843	38849	19880	23012	42892	21949	25407	47355	23446	27140	48993
30-34	13797	15047	28844	15233	16613	31846	16818	18342	35160	17965	19593	36376
35-39	11655	12447	24102	12868	13742	26610	14207	15172	29379	15176	16208	30396
40-44	8457	9106	17563	9337	10054	19391	10309	11100	21409	11012	11857	22149
45-49	7794	8182	15976	8605	9033	17639	9501	9974	19474	10149	10654	20148
50-54	6225	6024	12249	6873	6651	13524	7588	7343	14931	8106	7844	15447
55-59	4829	4510	9339	5333	4979	10311	5886	5498	11384	6288	5873	11778
60-64	4257	3996	8253	4700	4412	9112	5189	4871	10060	5543	5203	10408

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
65-69	2508	2656	5164	2769	2932	5701	3057	3238	6295	3266	3458	6512
70-74	2145	2498	4643	2368	2758	5126	2615	3045	5660	2793	3253	5855
75-79	1393	1613	3006	1538	1781	3319	1698	1966	3664	1814	2100	3791
80+	2290	3215	5505	2528	3550	6078	2791	3919	6710	2982	4186	6942
Age N/S	61	59	120	67	65	132	74	72	146	79	77	151
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>279081</b>	<b>276480</b>	<b>555561</b>	<b>308124</b>	<b>305252</b>	<b>613376</b>	<b>340189</b>	<b>337020</b>	<b>677209</b>	<b>363399</b>	<b>360012</b>	<b>723411</b>

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

## Population density and distribution

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

**Table 4: Population distribution and density**

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

Source: KNBS, Baringo 2012

## Human development indicators

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

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



## **Youth Development Index (YDI)**

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

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

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

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

## **Infrastructure and access**

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

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

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

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

The Postal Corporation of Kenya and other registered courier operators currently provide mail and parcel delivery services in rural and urban areas with nine post offices in various urban areas across the county. Most of the fixed telephone lines provided by Telkom Kenya in the county have been vandalised. However, there is mobile telephone coverage in various parts of the

county in varying degrees. Koibatek Sub County has the highest mobile phone coverage in the county with 65.3 per cent, while East Pokot has the lowest mobile phone coverage of 16.8 per cent. Generally the county has an average mobile coverage of 45 per cent, which is very low.

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

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

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

### **Education institutions**

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

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

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

### **Energy access**

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

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

The county government shall support and partner with other development agencies to ensure wider access to energy by households, institutions and businesses. This will attract investments and open up new opportunities for cottage industry and value addition, which will lead to increased employment and citizen participation in the county economy. The county

government shall also mobilise resources for research and development of alternative energy sources that will exploit existing and potential resources such as *Prosopis julifera* for electricity generation, *Jatropha circus* for bio-diesel, locally available biomass for biogas besides options in geothermal, solar and wind energy.

### **Markets and urban centres**

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

### **Housing types**

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

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

### **Land and land use**

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

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

The county government shall invest in, and support development partners in community mobilization and capacity building on adaptable technologies responsive to the adverse impacts

of climate change and ASAL conditions. This will aim at creating settlement zones away from areas mapped as disaster prone, while allowing for mechanization and other adaptable technologies, which enhance economies of scale and sustainable natural resource use.

### **Cooperative societies**

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

### **Non-governmental and international organisations**

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

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

### **Self help, women and youth groups**

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

### **Orphans and vulnerable children-cash transfer.**

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

### **Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT)**

This is a national programme that is run in all the constituencies in Kenya. Currently, there are 170 beneficiaries in each of the sub-counties – Koibatek, Mogotio, Baringo North and Baringo East in phase iii. Baringo Central has 732 beneficiaries from phase ii, Marigat has only 18 beneficiaries, being a replacement from those exiting in Baringo Central. This is because Marigat

had not been declared a constituency of its own by the time of phase iii. During the next financial, year the national government intends to double the number of beneficiaries. However, considering the number of eligible applicants per ward is 500, it's important that the county government seeks ways of complimenting the national government by establishing a county OPCT programme.

### **People With Severe Disability (PWSD) cash transfer**

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

### **Crop, livestock and fish production**

#### **Main crops produced**

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

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

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

#### **Average farm sizes**

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

#### **Main storage facilities**

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

#### **Livestock population**

The main livestock in the county include the East African Zebu Cattle in the lowlands and exotic cattle in the highlands of Baringo Central and Koibatek Sub-Counties. Other activities include bee keeping and honey production, hides and skins. To improve on income and livelihood diversification, the county government will support programmes on value addition in among

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others honey, meats, fish, hides and skins, poultry, dairy, rabbit and pasture/hay storage, while prioritising programmes on diversification to emerging livestock, including ostriches, guinea fowls, doves, crocodiles, camels, snakes and termites.

**Table 5: Projected revenue estimates based on potential production**

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

#### **Number of ranches**

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

#### **Main fishing activities**

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



gear being used by the fishermen are: Fishing nets, hooks, traps, motorboats and canoes. The total value of fish is approximately Sh1 1.8 million.

### **Forestry and agro-forestry**

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

### **Main forest types and sizes of forests**

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

### **Forest products from gazetted and ungazetted forests**

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

### **Promotion of agro-forestry and green economy**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Environment and climate change**

### **Major contributors to environmental degradation**

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

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



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

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

### **Effects of environmental degradation**

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

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

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

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

**Soil degradation:** Depleted soils reduce productivity.

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

### **Climate change and its effects**

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

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

### **Climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies**

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

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

## **Mining**

### **Ongoing activities**

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

### **Mining potential**

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

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

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

## **Tourism**

### **Main tourist attraction, national parks and reserves**

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

Baringo County shall also diversify the industry and tap into conference tourism potential by marketing the existing facilities and promoting and encouraging new investments to

complement earnings from other tourist attractions. Some forests in Tugen Hills, Laikipia escarpment and Eldama Ravine have beautiful sceneries that attract regular visitors.

### **Main wildlife**

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

### **Water and sanitation**

#### **Water resources and quality**

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

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

#### **Water supply schemes**

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

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

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

### **Sanitation**

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

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

### **Education and literacy**

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

#### **Pre-school education**

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

#### **Special Needs Education [SNE]**

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

#### **Primary education**

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

#### **Literacy**

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

## **Secondary education**

There are 125 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 27,374 students as at 2013. Among notable challenges facing the sector include harsh climatic conditions, especially in the lower part of the county; insecurity, which often results in closure of some schools; poor infrastructure; floods in the low lands; prolonged draught; high illiteracy rates among parents and retrogressive cultural beliefs.

## **Tertiary education**

There are 12 youth polytechnics, one teachers training college, one Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC), one university campus and three commercial colleges. The adult literacy classes' enrollment stands at 2,506. As part of the wider DRR effort for county human capital development, the county government shall support the establishment and expansion of tertiary education institutions that will benefit the county residents in acquiring necessary skill for participation in both the local, national and international labour markets.

## **Health Access and Nutrition**

### **Health facilities, personnel**

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

### **Morbidity**

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

### **Nutritional status**

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

### **Immunization coverage**

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

### **Access to family planning services/contraceptive prevalence**

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

## Chapter 2

### Major development challenges

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

#### 2.1.1. Poor infrastructure

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

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

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

#### 2.1.2. Limited water resources Scarcity

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

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



The situation is exacerbated by negative effects of climate change, as well as high population growth, significant upland watershed destruction and non-equitable distribution of water resources. The government has recently taken steps to protect upland watersheds.

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

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

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

### **2.1.3. Environmental degradation**

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

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

### **2.1.4. Poor marketing system and limited access to financial credit services**

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

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



### **2.1.5. Weak institutional systems**

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

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

### **2.1.6. Information and communication technology**

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

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

### **2.1.7. Unemployment**

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

### **2.1.8. Insecurity**

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

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

police posts and improving communication infrastructure for rapid response by the security agencies.

### **2.1.9. Retrogressive cultural practices**

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

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

### **2.1.10. Land tenure system**

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

## **2.2. Cross cutting issues**

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

### **2.2.1. Poverty**

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

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

The effect of poverty on agriculture and livestock production is very significant as farmers are unable to purchase inputs for crops and livestock production. This has contributed to low productivity, late land cultivation and loss of produce due to poor crop husbandry, animal

disease control and persistence drought. The county has experienced increased poverty levels over the years. The 2009 Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) estimated that 35 per cent of the population in the county lived below the food poverty line. The people in the county most affected by poverty are the pastoralists, small scale farmers, female headed households, people with disabilities, the landless and children-headed household.

**Table 6: SWOT Analysis of Baringo with respect to poverty**

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

### 2.2.2. Gender Inequality

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 7: SWOT Analysis of Baringo regarding gender inequality**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
Women’s immense contribution to development, especially in agricultural sector	Deep seated cultural values that discriminate against women;
Incorporation in development committees	Unwillingness by women leaders to take lead on women affairs
	Skewed participation in project management

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

### 2.2.3. High population growth rate

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

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

**Table 8: SWOT analysis of Baringo with respect to population growth**

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

#### **2.2.4. Disaster management**

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

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

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

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

**Table 6: SWOT Analysis of Disaster Management**

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

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



### 2.2.5. Environmental and climate change

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

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

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

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

**Table 10: SWOT Analysis of Environment and Climate change**

<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <p>Skills in environmental conservation</p> <p>Presence of technical officers</p> <p>Existence of environmental policies and legislation</p> <p>Existence and operationalization of the EMCA at the devolved level</p> <p>Strong and well trained human resource on environmental impact assessment and audit in the private sector</p>	<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <p>Non-enforcement of laws and policies put in place to protect the environment</p> <p>Lack of adequate resources</p> <p>Inadequate measures to address climate change</p> <p>Weak environmental policies</p> <p>Low staffing at the county levels</p> <p>Weak governance system on matters related to the environment</p>
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <p>Government and donor support</p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <p>Global warming, destruction of forests</p>

on environmental issues  Educated generation that understands issues of environment better	High poverty levels in the county  Conflicting legislation addressing environment issues  Frequent droughts
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### 2.2.6. County diversity – Minority groups and regional balance

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

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

**Table 11: SWOT Analysis of county diversity - Minority groups and regional balance**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
Common source of livelihood	Common clashes over resources
Enactment of the constitution addresses the rights of the minorities	Democratic processes that confirm the majority's say
CBOs and NGOs addressing minority issues	Weak network among the CBOs
Abundant resources i.e. L. Baringo and L. Bogoria. L. Kapnorok	

<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Common investment to enhance their livelihood	Overflow of conflict to other counties
Affirmative action to support minorities	Non-commitment in act implementation
Capacity building opportunity among CBOs	Non-vetting of CBOs
Resources if well harnessed can be shared	
Constitutional order	

### 2.2.7. Youth

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

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

**Table 12: SWOT Analysis of Youth**

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
The existence of vibrant youth organisations	Inadequate personnel at the youth department to facilitate service delivery
Existence of specific departments dealing with youth affairs	Lack of full involvement of youth in leadership at the grass root level
Existence of national youth council leaders	Poor institutional/legal policy framework on youth affairs
Numerical strength of the youth	Inadequate resources, (infrastructure, budget allocation)
Dynamism and creative energy of the youth who are likely to support strategies for youth development	Limited publicity and information on activities of the youth department
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Institutions created by Constitution	Political interference in youth programmes

of Kenya, 2010	Negative perceptions about the youth by sections of the society
Partnership with private sector to promote internship programme	High unemployment, HIV/AIDS and drug abuse
Tapping the expertise of young Kenyans in Diaspora	Negative influence due to globalisation and influx of foreign culture
General goodwill from the political class on youth development	
Exploiting ICT technology	

### 2.2.8. Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

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

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

**Table 13: SWOT Analysis**

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

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

### 2.2.9. HIV and AIDS

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 14: SWOT Analysis**

<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <p>Presence of organised groups to fight the scourge</p> <p>Community awareness of the effects of the disease</p> <p>Trained personnel on management of HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Operational VCT centres</p> <p>Many actors involved in HIV and AIDS programme</p> <p>HIV and AIDS funds availability</p>	<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <p>Harmful cultural practices</p> <p>The nomadic way of life</p> <p>Limited resources and personnel</p> <p>Poor targeting by donor agencies</p> <p>Poor collaboration, especially on resources application by various organizations</p>
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <p>The political good will to fight the disease</p> <p>Mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS initiatives at all levels of development</p> <p>Support from donors and government to community initiatives</p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <p>Lack of the cure of the disease</p> <p>Cattle rustling displacing the sick</p> <p>Land ownership issues</p> <p>Denial and stigma</p> <p>High poverty levels among the youth thus engaging in risky behaviour</p> <p>New strains of HIV</p>

### **2.2.10. Information communication technology**

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

reaches the county and all sub-county headquarters. In addition, there are public information and documentation libraries/centres where the residents can access publications.

**Table 15: SWOT analysis:**

<p><b>Strength</b></p> <p>Existence of cyber cafes in urban centres</p> <p>Advanced technology - the mobile telephony network and fibre optic cable</p> <p>Penetration of the mobile telephone services</p>	<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <p>Poor distribution of electricity, especially in rural centres</p> <p>Poor connectivity to the existing cyber cafes</p> <p>Slow rate of adoption of new technology</p>
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <p>Ongoing fibre optic cabling</p> <p>The ICT-enabled services that enable the youth to engage in outsourcing services</p> <p>Services being provided by the directorate of e-government and other agencies</p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <p>Interruption of telephone system and power due to vandalism/power outage</p> <p>Negligence to affordable and local available technology</p> <p>The digital divide between the urban and rural areas</p> <p>Globalisation and influence of foreign culture</p>

## 2.10 Analysis of issues and causes – Potential strategic policy thrusts

The table below presents a summary of the main development issues and problems affecting the county, their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding county functions.

### 2.1.1.1. Agriculture and rural development sector

#### Institutional Setup:

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

**Table 7: Policy thrusts for Agriculture and Rural Development**

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
Food insecurity	To reduce by half the population suffering from	Promotion of drought tolerant crops,

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



Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
		programme for stockiest
Undeveloped Information management system (IMS)  Caused By  Lack of equipment and information sourcing.	To improve agricultural productivity  To develop an IMS policy to guide the adoption of appropriate technology by 2017	Develop an affective agriculture information system to improve agriculture production, processing and trade  Review policies on agricultural IMS with reference to information sourcing, storage, disbursement and use.  Improve link between research-extension and farmer for better technology development, transfer and adoption.

#### 2.1.1.2. Health Sector

##### Institutional Setup

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

**Table 17: Policy Thrusts for the Health Sector**

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
Poor health care  Lack of funds  Old/worn-out structures  Caused By	To improve health standards in the county  Ensure that facilities have adequate staff  To curb the spread of the most common diseases in the county	Request for more staff from ministry headquarters  Increase malaria/TB campaigns  Promote nutrition and balanced diet care

Inadequate staff Poor road network Inadequate essential drugs	Ensure the continuous supply of most essential drugs	Increase prevention and disease control Promote immunisation campaigns Equip health facilities
Inadequate health facilities Caused By,Lack of funds Old/worn-out structures	Complete refurbishment and four wards in Baringo County Hospital Building of 72-bed inpatient wing at Marigat Sub-County Hospital.	Solicit for development funding from GOK, CDF and any other donors Continuous maintenance of buildings and stations.
Poor curative services	To acquire medical equipments e.g. X-ray facilities, ultrasound, delivery beds, delivery sets and hand microscopes (light). Supply of 20 delivery beds to 20 rural health facilities Supply of 5 delivery sets to every health facility in the County Supply of 20 light microscopes to the county	Commit substantial funds to install new X-ray machines at Kabartonjo H/C, Tenges H/C, Mochongoi H/C, Supply and installation of an ultra-sound machine at Baringo County Hospital.

### 2.1.1.3. Environmental Protection, Water and Housing Sector

#### Institutional Setup

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

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

**Table 18: Policy thrusts for Environment, Water, Land and Housing**

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
<p>Environmental degradation</p> <p>Deforestation and Soil erosion Caused By</p> <p>High levels of deforestation</p> <p>Poor quarrying techniques</p> <p>Poor farming methods</p> <p>High number of animals</p> <p>Poor solid waste disposal</p> <p>Low investments in housing sector</p>	<p>To Ensure that our environment is well conserved</p> <p>To ensure environment issues are mainstreamed in planning</p>	<p>Environmental management and Conservation</p> <p>Increase reforestation</p> <p>Protection of water catchments</p> <p>Proper waste disposal.</p>
<p>Water scarcity</p> <p>Caused By</p> <p>Inadequate rains</p> <p>Inadequate water points</p> <p>Poor water harvesting methods</p>	<p>To ensure sufficient access to clean and portable water</p>	<p>Undertake forestation and re-forestation</p> <p>Construct more boreholes, construct more dams, construct more roof catchment</p> <p>And rehabilitate existing water supplies</p> <p>Initiate riverbank protection along Kerio Valley</p> <p>Promote river dam construction</p> <p>Initiate roof catchments programme</p> <p>Initiate clean water projects</p>
<p>Poor Waste Management</p>		<p>Initiate proper waste disposal and sanitation in upcoming towns.</p>

#### 2.1.1.4. Public Administration and Governance)

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

**Table 19: Policy thrusts for Public Administration and Governance**

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

#### 2.1.1.5. Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

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

**Table 20: Policy thrusts for Social Protection and Culture**

Problems and their Causes	Development objectives	Policy Thrusts
Increase in the number of OVC caused by HIV and AIDS prevalence; High levels of poverty	To Ensure proper care of OVC  To Improve the situation of OVC	Introduce the OVCs cash transfer (OVC-CT) to families taking care of OVC  Work towards poverty reduction with development partners

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

### 2.1.1.6. Education

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

**Table21: Policy thrusts for Education**

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

### 2.1.1.7 Energy, infrastructure and Information Communication and Technology

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

**Table22: Policy Thrusts for Energy, Infrastructure and ICT**

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

### 2.1.1.8 General economic, commercial and labour

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

**Table23: Policy thrusts for the General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs**

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



## Chapter 3

### Proposed Programmes and Projects

**Office of the Governor Broad programmes and objectives:**

- a) **General Administration, Planning and support services**  
To facilitate efficiency in the management of the office of the Governor
- b) **Executive affairs**  
To improve public policy formulation and management
- c) **County government advisory services**  
To improve management of advisory services  
Leadership and coordination of departments, sub-county and ward administration
- d) **Office of the Deputy Governor**  
To coordinate public functions and disaster management
- e) **Office of County Secretary**  
To improve staff capacity building and general administration.
- f) **Sub-County Administration**  
To provide administration and field services.
- g) **County Public Service Board**  
To improve service delivery in the Public sector through increased productivity of the Human Resources.

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
<b>OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR</b>						
County Administration and Co-ordination Services	To improve public service delivery and management	Completion of county Executive offices		Number of Offices completed SQ feet of office space Number of officers with	1 Administration block	200M

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects- CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
				offices		
	To improve public service delivery and management	Completion of Governors residence	CIDP	Number. Houses completed	1 Staff quarters	15M
	To improve public service delivery and management	Construction of Deputy Governor's residence	CIDP	Tender documents Number of payment vouchers paid	Renovation	10M
	To improve public service delivery and management	County Secretary's residence(land for Construction of Residence)	CIDP	Title deed Purchase agreement	Improve existing/Renovations	6M
	To improve public service delivery and management	Construction Sub-County Administration offices	CIDP	Number of offices constructed Tender documents	6 Offices i.e 1 per sub county	60M
County public service human resources upgrading programme	For efficient and effective human resource	Skills development and upgrading programme	CIDP	Number of officers trained Number of Certificates awarded	1 Assessment 12 Trainings	12M 24M
Public Participation programmes			CIDP\	Civic education Intergovernmental activities Legal consultants General operations	30 -WARDS	60M 42M 20m  100M
Disaster management		Mitigation programs		Numbers of disaster mitigation measures	5	150M

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects- CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
<p><b>COUNTY FINANCE ,TREASURY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING DEPARTMENT</b>  <b>County treasury and Economic planning programmes and objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. General Administration To facilitate efficiency in the management of the office of the treasury.</li> <li>b. Revenue management services To do Mobilization, Public Private Partnership and allocation of financial resources</li> <li>c. procurement management Services To Create excellence in delivery of service in the department</li> <li>d. Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects To Plan Budget implementation, Tracking results and value of money</li> <li>e. Treasury and Accounting services To improve finance Management and Making Treasury work.</li> <li>f. Internal Audit Services To institutionalize, strengthen, and good governance.</li> <li>g. Economic Planning and Budgeting To improve Economic Planning, Budgeting, Policy formulation and Socio-economic management and tracking of results</li> </ul>						
Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects- CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
Monitoring and Evaluation services	To improve tracking of implementation of development	Purchase of Monitoring and Evaluation software		Number of officer trained Number of software developed	4 monitoring and evaluation activities	4.5M

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
	policies strategies and programme					
County treasury offices	To Improve efficiency and revenue collection	Construction of Sub-county offices		Number of offices constructed	5 i.e 1 5 sub counties @15M 1 headquarter	75M 60M
Civic education programme	Effective budget and plans formulation	Public participation in MTEF		Number of public meetings held Number of participants attending forums County Annual Development Plan, MTEF report, ADP, CBROP	4 M&E 32 MTEF Meetings 6-Finance Bill meetings 6-Planning meetings 6-CFFSP meeting 6-Budgeting 6-Publicity	8M
	For effective project management at the grass root	Community knowledge empowerment		Number of trainings held Number of people trained	6 trainings	10M

## HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### Strategic Objectives of the sector

- a. Eliminate Communicable Conditions
- b. Halt, and reverse the rising burden of non-communicable conditions
- c. Reduce the burden of violence and injuries
- d. Minimize exposure to health risk factors
- e. Provide essential health services
- f. Strengthen collaboration with health related sectors

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
Preventive and promotive health services	To reduce incidences of preventable diseases and ill health	Construction and upgrading of Health centres and Dispensaries	Sector plan	Number of health centres and dispensaries constructed and upgraded Number. Tender documents prepared Number of payment vouchers/ prepared and paid Number of completion certificates	18 Dispensaries and 12 health centres Renovated and upgraded each at ksh.3,000,000 for each dispensary and Ksh.5,000,000 for each health centre  Ksh,2,000,000 per dispensary and Ksh 3,000,000 per ESP (project 5 in Number)	Total: Ksh Ksh Ksh.104M Ksh, 60M -Ksh, 15M
Curative health services	To improve health status of individual family and community	Upgrading of Kabarnet hospital from level <b>IV to V</b>		Number of essential facilities constructed Number of payment vouchers/ prepared and paid Number of completion certificates	-Construction of 4 new wards (@ Ksh 5,000,000 per ward  -Construction of one Alcohol/Drugs (Ksh, 20,000000)rehabilitation centre	-Ksh, 20 M  -Ksh20 M
		Upgrading of five sub county hospitals(Marigat, Mogotio, Chemolingot, Kabartonjo and Eldama Ravine)		Number of essential equipment purchased and installed	-Equipping of all the wards with modern equipment (Ksh, 50,000,000 per hospital	-Ksh100M
				Number of wards constructed and the number of Equipment procured	-Construction of 1 ward per facility @ Ksh. 5,000,000 per facility  -Equipping each of the facility at Ksh.20,000,000	-Ksh.20M  Ksh80M

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
						Grand Total Ksh 419M

### WATER AND IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

#### Strategic goals/Objectives of the Sector

The overall goal of the sector is sustainable development in a clean and secure environment.

#### The specific objectives include:

1. To develop, implement and review sectoral strategies, policies and legislative frameworks in line with the Constitution;
2. To enhance sustainable management of environment and natural resources;
3. To enhance access to natural resources benefits for socio-economic development;
4. To enhance capacity building for environment and natural resources management;
5. To promote and implement integrated regional development programmes; and
6. To enhance research on environment and natural resources for sustainable development;
7. To access to clean water

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
Water resources management	Increased access to clean and safe water	Construction and repair of water supply infrastructure and systems		% of household accessing clean water Number of water tanks rehabilitated and constructed Number of boreholes drilled and equipped Number of pan dams constructed	Increase clean water accessibility by 5% Restoration and Increase reliability of water supplies  Increase HH access to clean and safe water Increase irrigable land and water for domestic use and livestock consumption	193,077,150

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
Irrigation and drainage infrastructure	To increase utilization of land through irrigation and drainage	Promotion of irrigation and drainage development and management		Number of acres under irrigation Number of bags of cereals/food crops produced	Increase irrigable land by 1000 acres	71,187,451.65
General administration and Planning Services	To provide effective service delivery	Development of effective administrative and support system		No. of water projects rehabilitated and developed projects within the given time frame	2 management staff trainings	<b>87,585,040</b>
<p><b>ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT</b>  <b>Strategic goals/Broad Objectives of the Sector</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop, implement and review sectoral strategies, policies and legislative frameworks in line with the Constitution;</li> <li>To enhance sustainable management of environment and natural resources;</li> <li>To enhance access to natural resources benefits for socio-economic development;</li> <li>To enhance capacity building for environment and natural resources management;</li> <li>To promote and implement integrated regional development programmes; and</li> <li>To enhance research on environment and natural resources for sustainable development;</li> </ol>						
Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
Natural resources management and protection	For a clean and secure environment	Conservation and sustainable managed environment		Number of catchment areas protected Acres of forest restored		
Natural resources conservation and management	To manage and conserved forest and wildlife resources	Forest conservation and management		% of forest land protected Acres of forest and trees plantation schemes developed Number of tree seedling produced and distributed Number of ecotourism sites in forest conservancies	5% increase in forest cover 200,000 trees planting 10 spring rehabilitation 100 community awareness environmental meetings	<b>65,823,114.00</b>

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
				<p>developed</p> <p>Number of youth educated in conservation</p> <p>KMs. of conservancy road maintained and rehabilitated.</p>	<p>2 fire towers to be constructed</p> <p>Development 3 dumping sites at Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine</p> <p>Purchase of 200 litter bins</p> <p>Train CFA 30 groups</p> <p>Construct 2 eco toilet at Marigat</p> <p>Distribution of energy saving jikos 2000 in all counties</p> <p>6 Soil and water conservation in all sub counties</p> <p>Installation of 6 biogas jikos</p> <p>Survey on energy use in the county</p> <p>Gazzetment of county forests</p> <p>Environmental awareness in all sub counties</p> <p>Natural resource management</p> <p>Forest enforcement</p> <p>Support to community environmental initiatives</p>	



Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
<p><b>EDUCATION AND ICT DEPARTMENT</b>  <b>Strategic goals/Broad Objectives of the Sector</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To increase the number of classrooms and improve infrastructural facilities to create conducive environment for learners</li> <li>2. Enhance access to ECD education to all children in Baringo County</li> <li>3. Enhance access to technical/vocational education to all youth in Baringo County</li> <li>4. Enhancement of quality training of all new ECDE teachers in Baringo</li> </ol>						
Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
Early childhood education development	Improve access to education	Construction of ECD class rooms	Sector plan/CIDP	Number of class rooms constructed Number of pupils enrolled	120	120M
		Upgrading of Lelian ECDE Training centre		1 ECDE Training centre upgraded	1ECDE	
Quality of Education improvement programme	Improved quality and results of education	Construction of an Education centre of Excellence		Number of class rooms and essential facilities constructed % change in overall performance	2 ECDE 18 Classes 1 Library Kitchen Toilet 2houses for H/Teacher and Deputy	40M
Establishment of Local Area Network (LAN).	To establish access to data network.	Establishment of Local Area Network (LAN).		1 Office with LAN Network	Office of the Governor	
Establishment of Wide Area Network (WAN).	To network all the sub counties	Establishment of Wide Area Network (WAN).		Number of sub counties connected	6 sub Counties	40M
Establishment of ICT Centres				Number of sub counties with ICT Centres	2 sub counties offices	9M

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects- CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
Youth training programmes	Increased employment opportunities for youth	Upgrading of the existing youth polytechnics		Number of essential equipments purchased Number of youth polytechnics upgraded	11 Youth @5m	55M
ICT infrastructure Development	Efficient and effective service delivery	Networking and internet connection of all County Governments offices		Number of offices connected Number of officers using internet	10	40M

**COMMERCE ,TRADE, TOURISM, INDUSTRY AND ENTREPRISE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**Strategic goals and objectives of the Sector**

**Strategic Goals**

- a. Promote tourism, trade development and investment;
- b. Promote employment creation;
- c. Promote industrial development and entrepreneurship;
- d. Promote growth and development of cooperatives societies

**Strategic objectives**

The sector aims to:

- i. Undertake policy, legal and institutional reforms for the development of the sector;
- ii. Build capacity for development of the sector;
- iii. Improve business environment for trade, tourism, cooperative development and enterprises;
- iv. Strengthen linkages between industry and training/research institutions;
- v. Promote entrepreneurship and competitiveness;
- vi. Promote Private Sector Development;
- vii. Promote Research and Development, innovation, technology adoption, productivity management and transfer;
- viii. Enhance product diversification and standards
- ix. To enhance corporate governance and improve leadership and management within the co-operative movement;
- x. To improve market access, value addition and marketing efficiency of co-operatives;
- xi. To strengthen the Co-operative societies accounting and auditing procedures;
- xii. To promote Resource Mobilization.

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
Industrial development and markets	To stimulate industrial development and improved market access	Construction of markets and Industrial parks		Number of markets and industrial parks constructed Number of businesses in operation	5 markets and industrial parks constructed 200 businesses in operation	50 million
Cooperative development and Management	To promote the development of cooperatives	Development of cooperative societies and Value addition		Number of cooperative formed and trained Amount of savings ad deposits Number of cooperatives producer groups accessing wholesale and retail trade markets	.....cooperative formed and trained .....savings ad deposits .....cooperatives producer groups accessing wholesale and retail trade markets	-
Tourism development and promotion	To increase tourism sector to county's revenue	Tourism promotion and marketing		Number of Tourists visitors Earnings from tourism	150,000 both local and international Tourists visitors 100 million Earnings from tourism	20 million
		Development of Niche tourism products		Number of conferences held Number traditional villages established Number of home stay operators	11 conferences held 6 traditional villages established 3 home stay operators	30 million
		Tourism infrastructure development( Fencing, Roads, Wash projects)		% of essential infrastructure developed	10 essential infrastructure developed	75 million
Trade development and promotion	To improve business environment and facilitate growth in trade	Fair trade and consumer protection		Number of standards calibrated Number of equipments verified	2500 standards calibrated 2500 equipments verified	8.5 million
		Entrepreneurial management training and financing		Number entrepreneurs trained Amount of SME loans advanced	100 entrepreneurs trained 10million SME loans advanced	10.25 million

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects- CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
<p><b>AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT</b>  <b>Strategic goal/objectives of the sector</b>  <b>1.3.1 Strategic Goal</b>  The Strategic goal for the sector is to attain food security, sustainable land management.  <b>1.3.2 The Sector Strategic Objectives</b>  The strategic objectives of the sector are to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Increase productivity through facilitating access to affordable and quality inputs and Services;</li> <li>ii. Create an enabling environment for the sector to develop</li> <li>iii. Increase market access through promotion of value addition and development of standards along the value chain;</li> <li>iv. Reform institutions in the sector into high performing and sustainable entities that facilitate economic growth;</li> <li>v. Promote adoption of appropriate technologies for crops, livestock and fisheries in arid and semi-arid areas;</li> <li>vi. Strengthen research and development for increased productivity, product diversification, and quality and value addition;</li> <li>vii. Ensure efficient and effective administration and management of land resource</li> </ul>						
Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects- CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indictors	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
Crop development and management	To increase agricultural productivity and output	Land and crops development	CIDP	Volume of assorted seed distributed Number of farmers trained	3,000kgs of assorted seeds purchased and distributed to farmers. 30,000 farmers trained.	35.0M
		Food security initiatives		Number of cereal stores constructed Number of bags stored	2 cereal stores constructed. 40% of harvest stored in these facilities	40.0M
Value addition	To increase market access and incomes	Construction of processing plants for farm produce		Number of factories constructed or expanded	2 factories constructed (coffee and honey)	80.0M

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
		(Livestock and crops)				
Livestock upgrading	To increased household incomes	Livestock production and management		Number of quality breeding stock introduced Number of A.I services providers in the county Number of dips constructed	50 sahiwal bulls, 50 boran bulls, 220 dorper sheep, 220 galla goats and 1,000 cockerels. 2 service providers in every ward (60 service providers). 60 dips renovated and operational.	55.0M
		Livestock products value addition and Marketing		Number of Holding ground established Number of tanneries constructed Number of sale yards constructed or rehabilitated	2 holding grounds rehabilitated. 1 tannery constructed. 5 saleyards constructed and 7 renovated.	70.0M
Creation of disease free zones countywide	To increase access to markets for livestock and livestock products	Disease control and clinical services		No. of livestock vaccinated No.of trainings held No.of livestock accessing cattle dips	300,000 livestock vaccinated. 120 trainings held. 90% of livestock accessing dips.	40.0M
Beekeeping industry development	To diversify household income.	Bee-Keeping/Farming project		No. of trainings held and beehives installed	100 hives and accessories installed in every ward. 30 training sessions held.	20.0M
Agricultural machinery services	To improve mechanisation of agriculture sector for high yields	Purchase, repair and upgrading of Marigat agricultural machinery centre		Number of machines repaired Number of machine purchased Number of new facilities constructed	10 tractors and accessories purchased. 5 tractors and accessories repaired.	50.0M
Agricultural training centre	Increased incomes and use of faster dissemination of new agricultural technologies	Upgrading of the training centre		Number of essential facilities developed No of farmers trained Amount of revenue collected Number of technologies introduced	1 kitchen constructed. 4 hostels renovated and equipped with beds. 1,200 farmers trained Ksh. 8.0M collected 2 new technologies on tropical horticulture.	30.0M
Fisheries	To increase	Construction and		Number of fingerlings	2 million fingerlings	30.0M

COUNTY ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN—2015-2016

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects- CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
development and management	incomes and food security	stocking of fish ponds and dams		Volume of fish harvested Number of fishponds constructed	purchased. 1.5 million fish harvested. 60 fishponds constructed	

**ROADS AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEPARTMENT**

***Strategic Goals/Objectives of the Sector The Strategic goals are:***

- *Accelerating on-going infrastructure development, focusing on quality, aesthetics and functionality of the infrastructure services;*
- *Infrastructure development to support identified flagship projects to ensure contribution to the economic growth and social equity goals;*
- *Improving efficiency and effectiveness of the infrastructure development process at all levels of planning, contracting, and construction;*
- *Providing a utility Sector that is modern, customer- oriented and technologically-enabled to provide efficient, cost-effective, quality services to all citizens;*
- *Enable universal access to IT enabled services to promote a knowledge based society;*
- *Develop modern County ICT infrastructure for sustainable development;*
- *To ensure affordable, reliable, quality, safe and sustainable access to energy for all while protecting and conserving the environment;*
- *To develop and enforce regulations and standards to ensure safe, secure and efficient transport and infrastructure systems;*
- *To develop and maintain sustainable transport and infrastructure to facilitate efficient movement of goods and people;*

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects- CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
Road transport	To improve market and ease of communication	Construction of roads and bridges		Number of KMs constructed Number of bridges constructed Number of culverts placed	100 km marrum and gravelling	100m

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
		Rehabilitation and maintenance of roads		KM of roads maintained/rehabilitated	6 KM	45m
		Design of roads and bridges		Number of roads designed Number of bridges designed	20KM Road Design Design bridges 10 Opening using FOS acc 50km Bitumen 2km	2m 300, 000 9m 60m
Upgrading of mechanical unit	To reduce costs of maintenance and construction of roads	Purchase of essential machinery		Number of machines purchased	2 graders	50m
Flagship Road-County Economic Road	To access to strategic markets	Tarmacking of Timboroa-Seguton-Moringwo-Kapcholoi-Sigoro-Sirwa-Tenges-Ochii-Mogorwa-Kapkayo-Kapkelelwa-Oinobmoi-Kinyach-Kollowa Road-	CIDP	Number of kilometres tarmacked	30KM	600M

**YOUTH, SPORTS, GENDER, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT.**

**Strategic Goals/Objectives of the Sector The Strategic goals are:**

1. Empower youth groups start/upgrade their enterprises
2. To equip the youth with entrepreneurial/Life skills and attitudes.
3. To establish talent search among the youth.

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
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Sports	To develop and nurture sporting talents	Sports facilities	CIDP	Number of sports facilities constructed	2 stadiums @Kabarnet 50M and Eldama-Ravine20M	70M
				Number of sports facilities constructed	2 athletic camps @Sirwa 10M and Ossen 5M	15M
Culture	To preserve and conserve cultural heritage	Cultural facilities		No of facilities constructed in the cultural centre	Gallery@7M, Curio @2M, office block@5M 5 Guest houses@2M	24M
				Social hall and players theatre -Phase II	Completion of phase II	20M
Library services	To improve reading culture	Library services		Number of libraries constructed  Number of reading materials provided	Completion and equipping libraries/N,BS,TIATY, <b>(Eldamaravine,B/central, Mogotio)</b>  @1M=6M	6M



**LAND, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**Strategic Goals/Objectives of the Sector** The Strategic goals are:

1. Establishment of Spatial Infrastructure
2. Encourage private developers to participate in housing development
3. Advocate use of cost effective construction technologies e.g hydro-form
4. Safeguarding public land and ensuring there is space for utilities and future expansion in residential areas
5. Improve Land tenure
6. Support for land registration
7. For physical planning purposes
8. Land adjudication and registration

Programme	Strategic priority	Projects	Source of Projects-CIDP/Sector plan	Measurable Indicators	Target for 2015/16	Budget Estimates
Physical planning	To have well planned county for efficient development	Development of physical plans		Number physical plans developed Size of planned areas	24 3.0ha	2M
		Development of county spatial plan and land use plans		Number of County spatial plans developed Number of Sub-County Spatial plans developed	6	10M
Land policy and planning	To accelerate the rate of county development	Land survey		Number of title deed prepared	480	1M
				Number of county topographical and thematic maps updated	2	2M

	nt					
Housing Development and Human settlement	To improve the shelter and living condition	Housing development		Number of housing units completed Number of acres purchased for houses development Feasibility study report of sewerage system	30 10ha 1	10M 10M 2M
<b>TOWNS(Ravine and Kabarnet)</b>						
Town emergency and response services	For effective and efficient response to disasters	Upgrading of fire fighting stations and equipment		Number of essential facilities constructed 1.erection and installation of Kabarnet fire tower 2.purchase fire fighting equipments and lorry. 3.capacity/training of firemen Number of equipments purchased	1 1 5	3M 20M 0.2M
Urban infrastructure development	To have a efficient and secure town Increased revenue collection For improved sanitation	Upgrading urban roads and infrastructure		Number of KM of road tarmacked Length of drainage system constructed No of parking slots constructed No of VIP toilets constructed No of shoe shiners shades constructed	50 2 100	5M 8M 2M
		Street lighting		Number of street lights installed in the following areas-kapkut,Kaptimbor,kasooyo,Kaprogonya,Kator,seguton,showground	100	10M

				Development of satellite markets kasooyo /Kaptimbor and kituro	3	30M
				Fencing of riparian	4	12M
				Road signs and marking of roads	3	3M
				Purchase compactor	1	20M
				Purchase of vehicle	1	6M
				Renovation of housing estate	2	10M
				Beautification	1	6M
				Construction Kabarnet town office	1	30M
				Fencing Kabarnet market/dump site	1	12M

## Chapter 4

### Projects/ Programmes Implementation Matrix

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the County level to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. An indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes, costing, implementing agencies as well as monitoring tools and indicators based on projects and programmes identified in chapter three, is given below.

##### 3.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

One of the mandates for Department of Finance and Economic Planning in the county Government is to develop and implement a County Monitoring and Evaluation System, whose main aim is to improve the effectiveness and quality of implementation of various development policies, strategies and programmes in the county. Integrating monitoring and Evaluation to the planning process is a critical aspect of governance. Monitoring indicators will assist the implementing agencies assess the progress made at the end of the plan Period.

The department of Finance and Economic planning will constitute County Monitoring and Evaluation committee and it will draw members from various departments. The Committee will undertake monitoring and evaluation for all projects and programs implemented by the County. Monitoring will be carried out continuously for all the projects.

#### 4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

##### 4.2.1 Office of the Governor

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Implementation Status
Completion of county Executive offices Completion of Governors residence Construction of Deputy Governor’s residence		2015-16	Number of offices for the executive, Number of executed contracts. Number of sub county offices constructed, No. of	Design	Office of the Governor	BCG	New

County Secretary's residence(land for Construction of Residence) Construction Sub-County Administration offices Skills development and upgrading programme  Mitigation programs	291M		maisonettes constructed,				
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#### 4.2.2 Public Service Management

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Implementation Status
County public service human resources upgrading programme	36	2015-2016	Number of officers trained Number of Certificates awarded	Capacity needs program and training schedule	County Public Service Board	BCG	New

#### 4.2.3 Department of Finance, Treasury and Economic Planning

Project Name	Cost Estimate(Ksh s)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Implementing Status
4 monitoring and evaluation activities	4.5M	2015/16	Number of officer trained Number of software developed	Field visits report	Department of Finance, Treasury and Economic Planning	BCG	New
5 i.e1 5 sub counties @15M 1 headquarter	75M	2015/16	Number of offices constructed	BQ Prepared Completion Certificates	Department of Finance, Treasury and Economic Planning	BCG	New
4 monitoring and evaluation activities	60M	2015/16	Number of M&E's	M&E reports	Department of Finance, Treasury and Economic Planning	BCG	New
5 i.e1 5 sub counties @15M 1 headquarter	8M	2015/16	Number of offices constructed	BQ Prepared Completion Certificates	Department of Finance, Treasury and Economic Planning	BCG	New

Project Name	Cost Estimate(Ksh s)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Implementing Status
4 M&E 32 MTEF Meetings 6-Finance Bill meetings 6-Planning meetings 6-CFFSP meeting 6-Budgeting 6-Publicity	4.5M	2015/16	Number of public meetings held Number of participants attending forums County Annual Development Plan, MTEF report, ADP	Field visits report, minutes and policy documents	Department of Finance, Treasury and Economic Planning	BCG	New
6 Trainings	75M	2015/16	Number of trainings held	Number of trainings	Department of Finance, Treasury and Economic Planning	BCG	New

#### 4.2.4. Department of Health Services

Project /Programmes.Name	Cost Estimate (KSH)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funding	Implementation status
18 Dispensaries and 12 health centres Renovated and upgraded.	179M	2015-2016	No. of health centres/dispensaries upgraded	Field visits report, BQ Prepared Completion Certificates	Department of health	BCG	New
-Construction of 4 new wards -Construction of one Alcohol/Drugs)rehabilitation centre -Equipping of all the wards with modern Equipments	140 M	2015-2016	Number of essential facilities constructed Number of payment vouchers/ prepared and paid Number of completion certificates Number of essential equipments purchased and installed	Field visits report, BQ Prepared Completion Certificates	Department of health	BCG	New
-Construction of 1 ward per facility - Equipping each of the facility	100M	2015-2016	Number of wards constructed and the number of Equipments procured	Field visits report, BQ Prepared Completion Certificates	Department of health	BCG	New



#### 4.2.5. Department of Water and Irrigation

Project/Programme Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Increase clean water accessibility by 5%	193,077,150	2015/2016	% of household accessing clean water	-Progress reports	Water Department	County Government of Baringo and other stakeholders	New
Restoration and Increase reliability of water supplies			Number of water tanks rehabilitated and constructed	-Progress reports	Water Department	County Government of Baringo and other stakeholders	New
			Number of boreholes drilled and equipped	-Progress reports	Water Department	County Government of Baringo and other stakeholders	On -going
Increase irrigable land and water for domestic use and livestock consumption	71,187,452	2015/2016	Number of acres under irrigation	-Progress reports	Water Department	County Government of Baringo and other stakeholders	On going
Increase irrigable land by 1000 acres		2015/2016	Number of bags of cereals/food crops produced	-Progress reports	Water Department	County Government of Baringo and other stakeholders	New
2 management staff trainings	87,585,040	2015/2016	Number of Trainings	Certificates issued and	Water Department	County Government of Baringo and other	New

			conducted	personelout ut		stakeholders	
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#### 4.2.6. Environment and Natural Resources Department

Project Name	Cost Estimate(Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Implementing Status
5% increase in forest cover	65,823,114.00	2015/16	% of forest land protected Acres of forest and trees plantation schemes developed Number of ecotourism sites in forest conservancies developed Number of youth educated in conservation KMs. of conservancy road maintained and rehabilitated.	Reports,field visits and minutes	Environment and Natural Resources Department	County Government of Baringo and other stakeholders	New
200,000 trees planting		2015/16	Number of tree seedling produced and distributed	Reports,field visits and minutes	Environment and Natural Resources Department	County Government of Baringo and other stakeholders	New
		2015/16				Environment and Natural Resources Department	County Government of Baringo and other

Project Name	Cost Estimate(Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Implementing Status
						stakeholders	
10 spring rehabilitation		2015/16	Number of springs protected	Reports	Environment and Natural Resources Department	County Government of Baringo and other stakeholders	New
100 community awareness environmental meetings		2015/16	Number of trainings held	Training materials.	Environment and Natural Resources Department	County Government of Baringo and other stakeholders	New
2 fire towers to be constructed		2015/16	Number of fire towers constructed	Completion certificate	Environment and Natural Resources Department	County Government of Baringo and other stakeholders	New
Development of 3 dumping sites at kabarnet and Eldama Ravine		2015/16	Number of dumping sites developed	Reports and completion certificate	Environment and Natural Resources Department	County Government of Baringo and other stakeholders	New
Purchase of 200 litter bins		2015/16	Number of litter bins purchased	Payment voucher	Environment and Natural Resources Department	County Government of Baringo and other stakeholders	New

#### 4.2.7 Department of Education and ICT

Project Name/Programme	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction of ECD class rooms	120M	2015-2016	Number of classes constructed	M&E reports	Department of Education and ICT	BCG	On going
Upgrading of Lelian ECDE Training centre		2015-2016	1 ECDE centre upgraded	"	"	BCG	New
Construction of an Education centre of Excellence	40M	2015-2016	1 education centre of excellence constructed	"	"	BCG	New
Establishment of Local Area Network (LAN).		2015-2016	County LAN network established	"	"	BCG	
Establishment of Wide Area Network (WAN).	40M	2015-2016	County WAN network established	"	"	BCG	New
Upgrading of the existing youth polytechnics	9M	2015-2016	Number of polytechnics upgraded	"	"	BCG	New
Networking and internet connection of all County Governments offices	55M	2015-2016	Number of offices with internet connections	"	"	BCG	New

#### 4.2.8 Commerce, Trade, Tourism, Industry and Enterprise Development Department

Project Name/ programme	cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Implementation Status
SME Loans	10.25M	2015/ 2016	No. of loan beneficiaries. Amount of loans disbursed in Kshs. No. of loan beneficiaries trained. Department reports	list of beneficiaries	County Executive Office for Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Tourism and Wildlife.	County Government of Baringo.	On-going.
5 markets and industrial parks constructed 200 businesses in operation	50M	2015/2016	No of industrial parks developed .	BQ for the sites, progress report. Public works report	County Executive Office for Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Tourism and Wildlife.	County Government of Baringo.	On-going.
.....cooperative formed and trained .....savings and deposits .....cooperatives producer groups accessing wholesale and retail trade markets	-	2015/2016	Revived cooperative Societies, Merged cooperative Societies ,Introduction of new sectors of the economy of	List of revived, merged and registered cooperative S in each and every Sub – county units	Various Societies' Committees	County Government of Baringo	On-going

Project Name/ programme	cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Implementation Status
			the county to the cooperative model Audited accounts of the societies				
150,000 both local and international Tourists visitors 100 million Earnings from tourism	20M	2015/201 6	Number of tourists visiting the county. No of tourist attraction sites developed	Bed capacity turnover	Commerce, Trade, Tourism, Industry And Enterprise Development Department	County Government of Baringo	New
11 conferences held 6 traditional villages established 3 home stay operators	30M	2015/201 6	Number of conferences held/Number of traditional villages established and number of homes established.	Site visits/Public works reports.	Commerce, Trade, Tourism, Industry And Enterprise Development Department	County Government of Baringo	New

Project Name/ programme	cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Implementation Status
10 essential infrastructure developed	75M	2015/201 6	Number of essential infrastructures developed.	Public works Reports/Site meeting reports	Commerce, Trade, Tourism, Industry And Enterprise Development Department	County Government of Baringo	New
2500 standards calibrated 2500 equipment verified	8.5M	2015/201 6	Number of equipment	Public works Reports/Site meeting reports	Commerce, Trade, Tourism, Industry And Enterprise Development Department	County Government of Baringo	New

#### 4.2.9 Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Projec/ Programme Name	Cost- (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Crop development and Management	75M	2015-2016	Number of New crops established and irrigation schemes done	M&E reports	" Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Department	BCG	"
Value addition	80M	2015-2016		M&E reports	"	BCG	"
Livestock upgrading and Marketing	125M	2015-2016	Number of animals upgraded and number of markets		"	BCG	"

Projec/ Programme Name	Cost- (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
			established				
Creation of disease free zones countywide	40M	2015-2016	Number of zones established		“	BCG	”
Beekeeping industry development	20M	2015-2016	Number of farmers doing beekeeping/number of tonnes of honey produced		“	BCG	”
Agricultural machinery services	50M	2015-2016			“	BCG	”
Agricultural training centre	30M	2015-2016			“	BCG	”
Fisheries development and management	30M	2015-2016			“	BCG	”

#### 4.2.10 Department of Roads Public work and Transport

Project Name/Programme	cost estimate(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Implementation Status
100 km marrum and gravelling	100m	2015/2016	No of KM Graded and Gravelled,	Field visits report, BQ Prepared Completion Certificates	Department of Roads, Public works and Transport	BCG	New
Rehabilitation of 6 KM of road	45m	2015/2016	No of Km Graded and Gravelled Opening of Drainage	inspection reports, BQ	Department of Roads, Public works	County Government of Baringo	New



Project Name/Programme	cost estimate(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Implementation Status
				prepared completion certificate,	and Transport		
20KM Road Design	2m	2015/2016	No of KM Designed	Field visits report, BQ Prepared Completion Certificates	Department of Roads, Public works and Transport	BCG	New
Design bridges 10	300, 000	2015/2016	No of Bridges designed	Field visits report, BQ Prepared Completion Certificates	Department of Roads, Public works and Transport	BCG	New
Opening using FOS acc 50km		2015/2016	No of KM Bush cleared; No of KM Graded and Gravelled, murramed	inspection reports, BQ prepared completion certificate,	Department of Roads, Public works and Transport	BCG	New
Bitumen 2km	9m	2015/2016	No of KM put under Bitumen	Field visits report, BQ	Department of Roads, Public works	BCG	New

Project Name/Programme	cost estimate(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Implementation Status
				Prepared Completion Certificates	and Transport		
2 graders	60m	2015/2016	No of graders purchased	inspection reports, certificate,	Department of Roads, Public works and Transport	BCG	New
30KM	50m	2015/2016	No of KM Graded and Gravelled, murramed	Field visits report, BQ Prepared Completion Certificates	Department of Roads, Public works and Transport	BCG	New
100 km marrum and gravelling	600M	2015/2016	No of KM Graded and Gravelled, No of mitre Drained	Field visits report, BQ Prepared Completion Certificates	Department of Roads, Public works and Transport	BCG	New
6 KM	100m	2015/2016	No of KM Bush cleared; No of KM Graded and Gravelled,	inspection reports, BQ prepared	Department of Roads, Public works and	BCG	New

Project Name/Programme	cost estimate(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Implementation Status
			murramed	completion certificate,	Transport		
20KM Road Design	45m	2015/2016	No of KM designed	Field visits report, BQ Prepared Completion Certificates	Department of Roads, Public works and Transport	BCG	New

#### 4.2.11 Youth, Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services Department

Project Name/Programme	Cost Estimate(Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Implementing Status
2 stadiums @Kabarnet 50M and Eldama-Ravine20M	70M	2015/16	Number of sports facilities constructed	Field visits report,	Department of Youth, Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services	BCG	New

2 athletic camps @Sirwa 10M and Ossan 5M	15M	2015/2016	Number of sports facilities constructed	BQ Prepared Completion Certificates	Department of Youth, Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services	BCG	New
Gallery@7M, Curio @2M, office block@5M 5 Guest houses@2M	24M	2015/16	No of facilities constructed in the cultural centre	Field visits report,	Department of Youth, Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services	BCG	New
Completion of phase II	20M	2015/2016	Number of Social halls and players theatre completed	BQ Prepared Completion Certificates	Department of Youth, Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services	BCG	New
Completion and equipping libraries/N,BS,TIATY, (Eldamaravine,B/central,Mo gotio) @1M=6M	6M	2015/16	Number of libraries constructed Number of reading materials provided	Field visits report,	Department of Youth, Sports, Gender, Culture and Social Services	BCG	New

#### 4.2.12 Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development.

Project Name/Programme	Cost Estimate(Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Implementing Status
Preparation of county spatial plan and physical plans	12M	12 Months	Minutes of meetings, List of identified stakeholders,	List of stakeholders, Reconnaissance, Survey reports,	Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	County Government of Baringo	on going

Project Name/Programme	Cost Estimate(Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Implementing Status
			m Maps, Resolutions from stakeholders, Written documents, Photographs, Adverts, Approved plan.	Workshops proceedings, Data collection reports, Draft report, Draft plan, Advertisements, Approved plan.			
Preparation of County Land valuation Rolls (All major towns in the Sub Counties)	160M	18 months	Procurement procedures to be engage. Consultants site meetings minutes, Certification payments to consultants, Validation of valuation roll as per the applicable laws and regulations Inspection reports, Certificate of practical completion	Reports, Minutes, part Development plans, Progress reports, Audit report, Consultancy work plans, Contract documents, M&E teams assessment reports, Valuation reports, VDraft Valuation Roll, Delivery notes, Procurement documentation, Handing over	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo	Proposed Project

Project Name/Programme	Cost Estimate(Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Implementing Status
			issued, LSO'S issued, photographs taken.	reports, Valuation roll			
Completion of County Land Registration Project(2014-15)	3M	6 Months	Site meetings minutes, List of identified stakeholders, Maps, Resolutions from stakeholders, Written statements.	List of stakeholders, Reconnaissance survey reports, Workshops proceedings, Data collection reports, Draft report, Amended report, Up to date County Land Register.	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo	Work in progress
Establishment of data infrastructure framework (GIS laboratory and studio for geoinformation in the county)		6 months	List of required equipment, Accessories Software and Hardware Specifications, Identification of building and server room, Lab design, invitation of suppliers, short listing, procurement	Reports, Bills of Quantities, Minutes, Progress reports, Audit report, Site work plans, Contract documents, M&E teams assessment reports, Planning and design reports, Delivery notes,	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo	Proposed Project

Project Name/Programme	Cost Estimate(Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Implementing Status
			procedures, and installations.	Procurement documentation, Handing over reports			
Town -emergency and response services	23.2M	2015/16		Number of essential facilities constructed	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo	Proposed Project
Housing Development and Human settlement	22M	2015/16	Number of housing units completed Number of acres purchased for houses development Feasibility study report of sewerage system	Reports, Bills of Quantities, Minutes, Building plans, Progress reports, Audit report, Site work plans, Contract documents,	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo	Proposed Project
Urban beautification programs(Landscaping, Fountains, Monuments at Baringo town)	0.6M	8 months	Site meetings minutes, identification of contractors, Certification payments to contractors, Inspection reports, Certificate of practical completion issued, LSO'S	Reports, Bills of Quantities, Minutes, Progress reports, Audit report, Site work plans, Contract documents, M&E teams assessment reports, Planning and design reports, Delivery	County Government of Baringo	County Government of Baringo	

Project Name/Programme	Cost Estimate(Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Implementing Status
			issued, photographs taken.	notes, Procurement documentation, Handing over reports			



<b>ANNEX 1 : ONGOING PROJECTS</b>			
<b>BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT</b>			
<b>DEVELOPMENT BUDGET PAYMENT SUMMARY</b>			
	<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>3RD SUPPLEMENTRY BUDGET</b>	<b>VALUE OF SIGNED CONTRACT</b>
		Ksh	Ksh
1	County Assembly	20,000,000.00	17,081,232.00
2	Office of Governor	46,500,000.00	45,082,107.88
3	Transport and Infrastructure	333,441,886.00	355,905,997.61
4	Industrialization	96,000,000.00	113,855,238.72
5	Education	156,200,000.00	163,693,290.40
6	Health	140,500,000.00	190,279,875.43
7	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	101,400,000	120,281,905
8	Youth, Gender, Labour and Social	18,000,000.00	10,775,356.00
9	Water and Irrigation	244,666,845.00	208,370,313.85
10	Environment and Natural Resources	21,000,000.00	16,781,905.00
11	Eldama ravine Town	8,000,000.00	6,550,600.00
12	Kabarnet Town	8,000,000.00	6,426,400.00
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,193,708,731.00</b>	<b>1,255,084,222.22</b>

ANNEX:2: ONGOING PROJECTS

ANNEEX2: SUMMARY OF THE ONGOING PROJECTS

<b>SUMMARY OF CONTRACTS AND PAYMENTS-DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS</b>			
<b>FINANCIAL YEAR 2013/2014</b>			
<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM</b>
COUNTY ASSEMBLY	Budget	Contractors	Contract Sum
Renovation and refurbishment of the county assembly	20,000,000	M/s Gidly Enterprises Limited	17,081,232.00
	20,000,000	TOTAL	17,081,232.00
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR		Contractors	Contract Amount
Renovation and refurbishment of the office of the Governor	22,000,000	M/S Rotunda Contractors Limited P.o Box 6409 Eldoret	27,391,681.20
Construction Of Sub-County Offices	5,000,000	-	-
Construction Of Governor's Residence	10,000,000	M/S Primescapes Ltd	11,840,523.68
Refurbishment of Residential Building	9,500,000	M/s Belion Harware and building Contractors Limited P.KabarnetO.BOX 145 Ka	5,849,903.00
	46,500,000	TOTAL	45,082,107.88
TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEPARTMENT	Budget	Contractors	Contract Amount
Construction Of Foot Bridges	30,000,000		-
Construction of Drift Bridge(Kerio River)	6,841,886		
Waseges Foot Bridges	-	M/s Rotaling Engineering	

		Company	4,986,544.00
Aimen Foot Bridge	-	M/s Manaach Enterprises	5,151,862.00
Bulionge Foot Bridge	-	M/S Rotunda Contractors Limited P.o Box 6409 Eldoret	4,986,740.00
Kamgoech Foot Bridge	-	M/s Fourier Howard International	5,376,726.00
Kapkelelwa Foot Bridge	-	M/S Grane Construction Company Limited, P. O Box 1560, Eldoret - Kenya. Tel. No. +254-726-531-497	5,496,893.00
Kaplamoi Foot Bridge	-	M/s Juxian Kukai Construction	5,156,950.00
Kiserian Foot Bridge	-	M/s Josesta Enterprises Limited	5,472,883.00
Lodio Foot Bridge	-	M/s Chetis Limited	5,450,126.00
Ayatya-Kilos-Kipchunda Foot Bridge	-	M/s Mitchell Investments	5,442,569.00
Sub-Total	36,841,886		47,521,293.00
Murraming, and culverting 5 million per ward	150,000,000.00	Contractors	-
Recarpeting town/rural access road	18,575,000		-
spot patching of access roads	11,225,000		-
Road Diversions At Lake Bogoria	-	M/s Rotaling Engineering Company	9,696,568.00
Emining -Oterit Road	-	M/s Koilai Contractors Limited	4,432,504.76

Kewangoi -Kipkuyang Road	-	M/s Kokoyo Limited	3,227,855.00
Kisanana Culvetings	-	M/s Chepkok Contractors Limited	1,809,432.00
Churo -Loruk Road	-	M/s Tiscon Enterprises Limited	4,368,792.00
Kapendomor-Kangar-rotii Road	-	M/s Seronu and Sons Limited	4,643,944.00
Emining-Kamalanget Road	-	M/s Harpece General Contractors	1,160,928.00
Metipsoo-Kamasaba Road	-	M/s Tunoi Supplies Limited	1,777,700.00
Muserechi-Orinye-Nakurtakwei Road	-	M/s Gaa Investment Limited	3,717,104.00
Chemolingot-Loiwat Road	-	M/s Nevisco Investment	5,498,400.00
Plesian Nasur Road	-	M/s Barsol Contractors	2,850,352.00
Riongo-Akwichatis Road	-	M/s Creation Development Limited	4,064,350.00
Endawo-Salabani Road	-	M/s Ledro Holdings Limited	4,449,644.00
Chesirimion-Chemoril Road	-	M/s Bowen Building Contractors	5,605,120.00
Kapkelelwa-Sosion Road	-	M/s Latu Stores and Building	1,720,048.00
Riwo-Bokorin Road-Kapropita Ward	-	M/s Kaboi Building	2,952,200.00
Kamusion -Krezee Road	-	M/s Seronu and Sons Limited	1,262,080.00

Kipnyunyu-Kamasai Road	-	M/s Skatkat International limited	2,845,712.00
Kasirwo-Poi-Rebeko Road	-	M/s Firm Rise Building	4,590,236.00
Kokwototo-Lotita Road	-	M/s Midrift General	4,698,000.00
Esageri-Kiplombe-murkusi Road	-	M/s Conconet Enterprises Limited	2,079,590.00
Kapropita ward road	-	M/s Kibirose Enterprises	2,935,013.00
Kipsaraman-Bartabwa	-	M/s Relmo Investment Limited	4,408,556.80
Orapyemit-Tripkatoi-Soibei Road	-	M/s Tai Enterprises	4,656,472.00
Tenges-Mogorwo road	-	M/s Naftex Enterprises	2,040,000.00
Equator-Lelgel -Kisorobil	-	M/s Kasetwa Limited Box Kabartonjo	2,910,000.00
Mogotio-Sagasagik Road	-	M/S Ravine Logistics,	4,966,888.00
Kenoyo-Kapchesoiyo Road	-	M/s Riscan Enterprises Limited	3,075,624.00
Kiserian -Mukutani Road	-	M/s Barsol Contractors	4,956,680.00
Kapdeining Road	-	M/s Damatek Building	964,815.00
Chemolingot-Donge Road	-	M/s Shamos Technologies Limited	4,783,608.00
Eron-Kimoso Road	-	M/s Chemamul	5,129,000.00
Kamelilo-Sirmas Road	-	M/s Sedan Holdings	

			985,536.00
Oldepes -Koisaram Road	-	M/s Fair-Knot Investments	2,003,900.00
Rondinin-Kapkomon Road	-	M/s Mogoi Building Construction	1,037,980.00
Koroto-Sutienchun Road	-	M/s Kaboi Building	2,854,760.00
Keon-Nyimbei-sadai Road	-	M/s Aiyan Investments	4,673,640.00
Eldama ravine-Makutano Road	-	M/s Tai Enterprises	5,129,000.00
Kcc-Kaburandi -Kabiyet-Luita Road	-	M/s Finan and Bowers Company	1,943,000.00
Seretunin-Kaptalam-Bogorin road	-	M/s Kramkel Agencies	4,799,152.00
Moinonin-Chepkewel Road	-	M/s Tunoi Supplies Limited	983,680.00
Kipcherere-Kasisit Road	-	M/s Toror Safaries investment	2,620,184.80
Sirwa-Kapkein Road	-	M/s Romek Limited	1,151,184.00
Bidii-Kaprogonya Road	-	M/s Absolute	2,009,120.00
Kipkitur-Kebulwe-Magoi Road	-	M/s Jecy Limited	3,395,088.00
Tinet-Kimose-Ekwenbei-Kapcheluguny Road	-	M/s Birmark Limited	3,700,320.00
Tenges -Mogorwo Road	-	M/s Waenta Limited	1,498,952.00
Naudo-Natan Kokwototo Road	-	M/s Aiyan Investments	3,113,400.00

Kabel-Manuary-Ngarie Road	-	M/s Hurry Automat	1,155,128.00
Proposed construction of Sawmill-Simotwe-Tolmo Road		Chesrob Enterprises Limited	4,690,750.00
Proposed Churo – Tepelekwo Cherumbo road Maintenance works		M/s Chepchok Contractors Ltd.	3,357,072.00
Proposed Ossen - Keturwo road maintenance works		M/s Reynard Construction	4,738,536.20
Proposed Eitui – Kaplaimoi road maintenance works		M/S Saachin Investment Limited	2,858,390.80
Proposed Muchukwo- Kapkokwon-Ng'olong Road Maintenance		M/s Rotalink Engineering Co. Ltd	9,587,110.00
Completion of office Block		Belion Hardware Ltd P.o. Box 145 Kabarnet	3,452,364.00
Proposed Construction of Kabirmet-Rorobai Road		Tiscon Enterprises Limited	4,832,676.00
Opening of Majimazuri roads		Labourers	1,000,000.00
Opening of Akoroyan roads		Labourers	65,000.00
Sub-Total	179,800,000.00		195,913,140.36
Street Lighting - Marigat	3,000,000.00	M/s Norven Investment Company Limited	2,616,960.00
Street Lighting - Mogotio	2,000,000.00	M/s Konexion Systems Limited	1,788,720.00
Street Lighting - Kambi Samaki	2,000,000.00	M/s Kalel Gaa Investment Limited	1,931,400.00
Street Lighting - Kabartonjo	2,000,000.00	M/s Norven Investment Company Limited	1,763,970.25
Street Lighting - Chemolingot	2,000,000.00	M/s Daima Energy Services	

		Limited	1,885,696.00
	11,000,000.00		9,986,746.25
Purchase of Grader	18,000,000.00	M/S Pan African Equipment	24,785,000.00
Purchase of Shovel	15,000,000.00	Not procured	-
Purchase of Dozer	28,000,000.00	M/s CATICBJ-Shantui Construction Machinery	22,850,018.00
Purchase of Excavator	18,000,000.00	M/S Farm Machinery	8,221,000.00
Purchase of Roller	9,000,000.00	M/s Achelis Material Handling	9,373,800.00
Purchase of Low Loader (Prime Mover)	-	M/s Multiline Motors Limited	15,000,000.00
Purchase of Low Loader (Trailer)		M/s CMC MotorsGroup Limited	4,395,000.00
Purchase of Tipper	17,800,000	M/s Multiline Motors Limited	17,860,000.00
Sub-Total	105,800,000		102,484,818
GRAND TOTAL	333,441,886.00		355,905,997.61
INDUSTRIALIZATION, COMMERCE, TOURISM AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	Budget	Contractors	Contract Amount
Construction of Signage	500,000		-
Construction of View Point at tourist Sites	2,500,000		-



Sub Total	3,000,000		-
Construction of Curio Shops at tourist Sites	4,500,000		-
Curio Shops at Emsos Lake Bogoria	-	M/S Bai Enterprises Limited	1,626,980.04
Curio Shops at Emsos Lake Bogoria	-	M/S Bai Enterprises Limited	1,322,502.08
Sub Total	4,500,000	TOTAL	2,949,482.12
Maintenance of Conservancy Reserves at Ruko	2,000,000	Consrvancy Fund	-
Sub-Total	2,000,000		-
Fencing of Lake Kamnarok	7,000,000		-
Sub-Total	7,000,000		-
Maintenance of Conservancy Reserves at Ngenyin	1,000,000.00		-
Maintenance of Conservancy Reserves at Kaptuya	3,000,000.00	Conservancy Fund	-
Support To Six Co-operatives one per Sub County at Kshs. 1 Million	6,000,000.00	Co-operatives Fund	-
Construction of Milk Plant - Eldama Ravine	5,000,000.00	Procurement in progress	-
Equipping of Mogotio Tannery	5,000,000.00	Ownership issues	-
Construction of Industrial Parks and Jua Kali Shade at Kabarnet	10,000,000.00	M/s Komberell Contractors Limited Box Eldam	6,001,410.80
Construction of Industrial Parks and Jua Kali Shade at Marigat	500,000.00		-

Construction of Industrial Parks and Jua Kali Shade at Eldama Ravine	1,000,000.00	M/s Gentum works limited Box Eldama	4,082,976.00
Equipping of Mogotio Information Centre	10,000,000.00	Designs and BoQs done	-
Upgrading/Construction of Markets - Koloa	5,000,000.00	M/s Dyge Builders Box Marigat	12,438,587.20
Upgrading/Construction of Markets - Kabarnet	5,000,000.00	M/s Okwei Building And Construction Box Kbt	11,445,203.80
Upgrading/Construction of Markets - Equator Numberes	3,500,000.00	M/s Albence Enterprises Limited Box Eldama	11,182,345.00
Upgrading/Construction of Markets - Emining	5,000,000.00	M/s Josesta Enterprises Limited	11,040,996.00
Upgrading/Construction of Markets - Kabel	4,500,000.00	M/s Koibos General Contractors Box Marigat	11,040,996.00
Upgrading/Construction of Markets - Tenges Ward	5,000,000.00	M/s Temurens Company Limited Box NKR	11,545,775.00
Upgrading/Construction of Markets - Bartabwa	3,000,000.00	M/s Loysons Investment Limited Box Eldoret	10,408,704.80
Upgrading/Construction of Markets - Kipsaraman	5,000,000.00	M/s Messis Construction Company Box KBT	10,824,726.00
Upgrading Kapkelelwa Market	2,000,000.00	M/s Yatways Company Limited	10,894,036.00
Sub Total	79,500,000.00		110,905,756.60
GRAND TOTAL	96,000,000.00		113,855,238.72
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT		Contractors	Contract Amount
Construction of ECD Centres	115,000,000		
Kabartonjo Ward (Moi kabartonjo,Kapkwang,Kiringalia,Sumeyon)ECD	-	M/s Lysons Investment Limited	4,000,000.00

Ilchamus Ward (Ilngarua,Loropil,Kailer and Eldebe Osinya) ECD	-	M/s Polygon Logistics Limited	4,000,000.00
Koibatek Ward(Kirobon,Orinie,Kilombe and Kiplombe) ECD	-	M/s Manaach Enterprises	4,000,000.00
Kisanana Ward(Kiribot,Sukume,Saga and Kapyemit) ECD	-	M/s Conconet Enterprises Limited	4,000,000.00
Tenges Ward(Tenges,Ochii,Emom and Kisonein	-	M/s Manaach Enterprises	4,000,000.00
Silale Ward(Nakoko,Cheptunoyo,Akwichatis and Napeikore) ECD	-	M/s Seronu and Sons Limited	4,000,000.00
Kabarnet Ward(Kipsoit,Kaptimpor,Orokwo and Sironoi) ECD	-	M/s Creation Development Limited	4,000,000.00
Lembus Perkerra ward(Cheptililiki,Mochongoi,Kibias and Tolmo) ECD	-	M/s Glevantas Limited	4,000,000.00
Sacho Ward (Kimotoony,Sosion,Bosion and Kapel) ECD	-	M/s Mogoi Building Construction	4,000,000.00
Kolowa Ward (Lomortom,Lodengo,Kakapul and Todo)ECD	-	M/S Yemtech Engineering Limited	4,000,000.00
Mikutani Ward-ECDE	-	M/s Dyge Builders Box Marigat	4,000,000.00
Simo/Kipsaraman Ward-ECDE	-	M/s Konexion Systems Limited	4,000,000.00
Ripko/Kositei Ward-ECDE	-	M/s Barsipet Contractors	4,000,000.00
Saimo/Soi -ECDE	-	M/s Messis Construction Company Box KBT	4,000,000.00
Mochongoi Ward-ECDE	-	M/s Kamargut Harware and Works Ltd	4,000,000.00

Emining Ward (ki,letoi and tingtingyoapngemui,kabarbe0	-	M/s Emcons Limited	4,000,000.00
Churo Amaya Ward-ECD	-	M/S Yemtech Engineering Limited	4,000,000.00
Ewalel-Chapchap Ward ECD	-	M/s Tunoi Supplies Limited	4,000,000.00
Loyamorok Ward -ECD	-	M/s Gad Contractors Limited	4,000,000.00
Lembus Ward-ECD	-	M/s Davine Limited	4,000,000.00
Marigat Ward-ECD	-	M/s Namkor and Company	4,000,000.00
Ravine ward-ECD	-	M/s Lelmo Agencies Limited	4,000,000.00
Tangulbei/Chepkalacha ward-ECD	-	M/s Koibos General Contractors Box Marigat	4,000,000.00
Tirioko Ward -ECD	-	M/s Tunoi Supplies Limited	4,000,000.00
Bartabwa ward (Kaboron,Chemintany,Atiarand Moigutwo)	-	M/s Rockman General Contractors	4,000,000.00
Kapropita Ward-ECDE	-	M/s Toror Safaries Investment	3,995,803.60
Lebus Mosop	-	M/s Toror Safaries Investment	3,950,000.00
Maji Mazuri/Mumberes	-	M/s Toror Safaries Investment	3,994,251.00
Barwessa Ward		Serein Building Company	4,000,000.00
Mogotio Ward		M/s Romerk Limited	4,000,000.00

Sub-Total	115,000,000	TOTAL	119,940,054.60
Construction of Village Polytechnics	36,000,000		
Baringo Youth Polytechnic	-	M/s Cheboi Contractors	5,776,510.00
Kabimoi Youth Polytechnic	-	M/sAlewa Builders and Renovation	5,898,304.20
Marigat Youth Polytechnic	-	M/s Dyge Builders Box Marigat	3,898,597.60
Cheberen Youth Polytechnic	-	M/s Dinstar Company Limited	3,395,805.20
Churo Youth polytechnoc	-	M/s Glevantas Limited	4,268,800.00
Kerio Valley Youth Polytechnic	-	M/s Florato Contractors	4,020,339.60
Kipkimbirwo youth Polytechnic	-	M/s Pimkadebucon Contractors Limited	4,716,580.00
Nginyang Youth Polytechnic	-	M/s Toror Safaries investment	5,147,600.00
	36,000,000		37,122,536.60
Completion of Pemwai ECD Training Centre	5,000,000	M/s Zeegen Contractors Limited	6,630,699.20
Visa Oshwal Primary school Field Leveling\	200,000		-
Sub-Total	5,200,000		6,630,699.20
GRAND TOTAL	156,200,000.00		163,693,290.40
HEALTH DEPARTMENT		Contractors	Contract Amount

Completion of DMOH Office at Marigat	2,700,000.00		-
Construction of Kabarnet Hospital Male Ward	8,000,000.00	M/s Cheboi Contractors	5,781,962.00
Construction of Marigat Maternity Ward	2,500,000.00	M/s BR Lele works Limited	5,537,550.00
Construction of theatre Unit at Baringo North Health Centre	3,500,000.00	M/s Okwei Building And Construction Box Kbt	18,413,822.60
Construction of County Health Offices	6,000,000.00	M/s Kinyekwei Building and Contractors	5,481,603.20
Construction of theatre Unit at Chemolingot Health Centre - East Pokot	2,500,000.00	M/s Skatkat International limited	4,533,767.20
Construction of Rain Water Harvesting at Eldama Ravine Health Centre	800,000.00		-
Upgrading Mogotio Health Centre to Sub District Hospital	10,000,000.00	M/s Conconet Enterprises Limited	9,561,677.00
Renovation of Kabarnet Mortuary	10,000,000.00	M/s Gidly Enterprises Limited	12,871,336.80
Renovation of Churo Health Centre(East Pokot)	2,000,000.00	M/s Glevantas Limited	2,905,732.72
Renovation of Kuikui Health Centre(Baringo North)	2,000,000.00	M/S Yemtech Engineering Limited	1,870,836.40
Procurement Of Mortuary Coolers at Eldama Ravine Health Centre	10,000,000.00		8,339,042.80
Casualty Unit two Counties	6,500,000		-
Sub Total	66,500,000		75,297,330.72
Construction/Upgrading of Dispensaries at Kshs. 2.26 Million Per Ward	66,000,000		
Proposed Construction of Dispensary Block at Nakoko	-	M/s Seronu and Sons Limited	

			5,597,212.28
Proposed Construction of Maternity ward and water tank at Tinomoi Health centre-Marigat ward	-	M/s Dinstar Company Limited	2,431,684.80
Proposed construction of Maternity ward at Plesian/Amaya health centre-Churo/Amaya ward	-	M/s Glevantas Limited	2,750,610.00
Proposed Construction of Dispensary,pit latrine at Eldume Health Centre-Ilchamus ward	-	M/s Gason Company Limited	2,329,164.00
Proposed Construction of Materinty ward at Saos Health Centre-Lembus Perkerra Ward	-	M/s Edinburg Construction Company	2,657,043.80
Proposed Construction of Staff Houses at Kasiela Health Centre-Mochongoi ward	-	M/s Riwo Building Contractors	2,611,461.60
Proposed Construction of staff houses at Kiboino Dispensary-Kabarnet ward	-	M/s Messis Construction Company Box KBT	1,874,136.60
Propopsed Construction of Dispensary at Akoreyon Health Centre	-	M/s Innovex Construction Limited	2,195,561.00
Proposed Const of Maternity ward at Kwokwotot Health centre-Tangulbei/Korossi ward	-	M/s Seronu and Sons Limited	2,622,551.20
Proposed Construction of dispensary at chepturu health centre-loiwat/kollowa ward	-	M/s Samroh Investments	2,995,514.40
Proposed staff housing at Sirata Health Centre -Mukutani Ward	-	M/s Besko Investment Limited	2,027,332.00
Proposed staff housing at Solian Health Centre-Koibatek Ward	-	M/s Royal Keystone Construction	2,451,107.84
Proposed Staff housing at Oldebes health centre-Kisanana ward	-	M/s Royal Keystone Construction	2,508,794.64
Proposed Construction of staff at Borowonin Health Centre-Kapropita Ward	-	M/s Samsaal Limited	2,343,591.15
Proposed Construction of stff house at Krezee Health Centre-Tirioko Ward	-	M/s Florato Contractors	2,447,623.20
Proposed Construction of dispensary at Seretion Health Centre-	-	M/s Barsibett Construction	

Ripkwo Ward		Limited	2,770,882.40
Proposed Dispensary at Chemoril Health Centre-Loyamorok Ward	-	M/s BLel works Limited	2,938,020.00
Proposed Koriema Health Centre-Marigat Ward	-	M/s Samroh Investments	1,409,748.00
Proposed Renovations at Barwessa Health Centre-Barwessa ward	-	M/s Chemish building works	2,917,099.56
Proposed Constructions at Salawa Health Centre-Kabarnet Ward	-	M/S Bai Enterprises Limited	3,219,156.60
Proposed Construction of Maternity at Mumberes Health Centre-Majimazuri Mum Ward	-	M/s Yatways Company Limited	3,088,558.00
Proposed Construction and renovation Poi Dispensary	-	M/s Valley Procurement	2,485,321.40
Proposed Renovation works at Tenges Health Centre-Tenges ward	-	M/s Isaas Timca Limited	2,133,970.80
Proposed Renovation works at Kiptagich Health Centre-Sacho ward	-	M/s Hozeki Company Limited	1,443,666.00
Proposed Renovation works at Bartolimo Health Centre-Saimo/Kipsaraman	-	M/s Judool Limited	1,405,641.60
Proposed Renovation of Kituro Hospital-M/s Kapropita Ward	-	M/s Cheboi Contractors	3,031,718.00
Proposed Renovation Parparchun Health Centre-	-	M/s Namkor and Company	2,482,330.00
Proposed Renovations of Kiptuno Health Centre	-	M/s Jamaen Suppliers	1,653,243.60
Proposed Constructio of staff house at Torongo Health centre-Lembus mosop	-	M/s Dawache limited	2,958,643.80
Proposed Motuary Erection of perimeter wall At Eldama Ravine Hospital	-	M/s Alewa Building and Renovation	8,339,042.80
Proposed Renovation of Interns Quarters at Kabarnet Hospital	-	M/s Kramkel Agencies	2,247,012.00



Proposed Construction of Dispensary staff house at Akwichatis Health Centre	-	M/s Seronu and Sons Limited	7,118,943.20
Proposed Topulen Heath Centre	-	M/s Koibos General Contractors Box Marigat	5,176,134.60
Proposed theatre at Emining	-	M/s Jamaen Suppliers	11,947,540.64
Proposed Renovation at OPD Block at Kabarnet Hospital	-	M/s Kipyekwei Building	6,372,483.20
Sub Total	66,000,000		114,982,544.71
Rehabilitation of Sewarage and Lagoon at Kabarnet Hospital	8,000,000		-
Sub Total	8,000,000		
GRAND TOTAL	140,500,000	-	190,279,875