

BARINGO COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2023 – 2027)

Delivering as One to Transform the Lives of the People of Baringo to the Highest Standard of Living
- Popular Version

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Vision

A Peaceful and Prosperous County with a High Quality of Life



Mission

To Transform the Lives of our People by Creating a Conducive Environment for Innovative Wealth Creation, Provision of Quality Services, Prudent and Sustainable Management of Resources.

CHAPTER ONE: CONTEXT OF THE 2023-2027 CIPD

The 3rd generation County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2023-2027) is prepared in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Constitution and County Government Act Section 108(1). It is the County master plan that illustrates the County development aspirations for the next five years. The development of this plan took cognizance of the role that each stakeholder (Baringo Residents, the County Government, National Government, Non-Governmental Development Organizations, Private Sector and Faith Based and Special Interest Groups) play in achieving the development aspirations of the people of Baringo. In this endeavor, the process took a deliberate effort to ensure extensive consultation across all stakeholders was carried out to get all input into what constitute County development aspirations over the next five years.

The plan presents a joint collaborative development aspiration for development stakeholders working in Baringo with an aim of reengineering County development planning and service delivery for an accelerated sustainable, transformational development. This plan is organized under a rallying theme of “Delivering as One to Transform the Lives of the People of Baringo to The Highest Standard of Living” while providing a people centered programmes that have been carefully analyzed and synchronized in line with my commitment to invest in:

- ☐ Increasing productivity
- ☐ Wealth creation
- ☐ Project completion and service delivery

The plan elaborates how Baringo County Government intends to work with our development partners to deliver to the people, by applying integrated approaches that aim at accelerated transformative change towards supporting our communities to triumph over the shackles of poverty and rebound from the effects of recent climate based disasters.



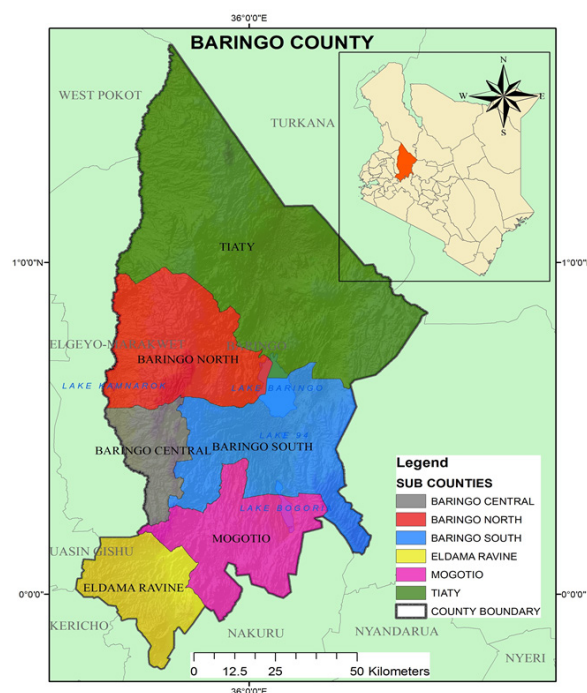
The plan is grounded on our commitment to Kenya’s development aspirations, supporting the delivery of the “Kenya Kwanza” Government Manifesto “The Plan”, the Kenya Vision 2030 Medium Term IV aspirations, the African Union Agenda 2063 Aspirations, the UN 2030 Global Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals, Sendai Framework of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.



1.0 County General Information

Baringo is one of the largest counties in Kenya covering 11,075 Km² but with a relatively small population compared to other counties. The County is divided into 7 Sub-Counties; Baringo South, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Baringo Central, Baringo North, Tiaty West and Tiaty East. It consists of 30 Electoral Wards and 184 locations distributed as shown in table 1 below. Its headquarters is Kabarnet town which is approximately 140 KM and 295 KM from Nakuru City and the capital city, Nairobi respectively. About 80% of the County is arid and semi-arid.

It is predominantly inhabited by the Tugen, (a Kalenjin sub tribe). Minority ethnic groups comprise the Ilchamus (a Maa speaking community) in the South, Pokot, Endorois, Kikuyus, Turkanas and the Nubians. The population is mainly concentrated in the highlands and urban centers. The arid parts of the larger Tiaty, part of Baringo North, Marigat and Mogotio are sparsely populated.



1.1.2 Administrative Units

Baringo County administrative units comprise seven Sub Counties and 30 Electoral Wards, with the largest Sub County being Tiaty West with an area of 2500 Km² and the smallest being Baringo Central with 786.5 Km². The wards are also vast in size with the largest ward being Tirioko ward with 1102.68 Km² and the smallest being Ravine ward being 33.55 Km². The County Government is yet to establish the village administration units as per the County Government Act.

Table 4: Electoral Wards and Area by Sub County and Wards in Square Kilometers.

Sub-County	Area in Km ²	Electoral Wards	Area in Km ²
Baringo North	1703	Barwessa	475.5
		Saimo Kipsaraman	85.6
		Saimo Soi	542
		Kabartonojo	126.7
		Bartabwa	473.5
Tiaty West	2500	Tirioko	1102.68
		Kolowa	752.55
		Ribkwo	871.49
Tiaty East	2039.5	Silale	335.36
		Tangulbei	591.25
		Loiyamorok	597.8
		Churo/Amaya	289.35
Mogotio	1304	Mogotio	287.53
		Emining	529.21
		Kisanana	487.13
Baringo South	1985.11	Mukutani	534.9
		Marigat	682.71
		Mochongoi	586.8
		Ilchamus	180.7
		Lembus	142.89
Eldama Ravine	954	Ravine	33.55
		Lembus Kwen	178.01
		Koibatek	254.37
		Lembus Perkerra	130.2
		Mumberes/Majimazuri	214.8
		Kabarnet	165.68
Baringo Central	589	Sacho	105.98
		Tenges	123.94
		Kapropita	96.35
		Ewalel Chapchap	96.57

1.3.3 Ecological Conditions

Exotic forests exist in the County but the known indigenous forests are found in Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Tenges, Lembus, Saimo, Sacho, Ol' Arabel and Eldama Ravine. The main exotic species are: *Grevillea Robusta*, *Cupressus Lusitanica* and *Eucalyptus Saligna*. *Prosopis Juliflora* also exists in Marigat area. Kipng'ochoch forest in Sacho, one of the 10 forest blocks under Tenges for-

est station, is an example of a well conserved indigenous forest where visitors and nature lovers can view the entire Lake Baringo basin, fluorspar mines, Laikipia ranges, Elgeyo escarpment, Kerio Valley and other touristic attractions that the County offers.

The County is classified as arid and semi-arid. Most parts of Tiaty West,

Tiaty East, Baringo Central, Baringo South, Baringo North, and Mogotio Sub-Counties are arid and semi-arid except for Koibatek Sub-County, which is in a highland zone. Most of these arid and semi-arid zones are covered by acacia trees and shrubs. Rainfall ranges between 300 mm and 500 mm, decreasing from South to North.

1.1.4 Population Size and Composition



According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019, the population of Baringo County was 666,773, comprising 336,322 males and 330,428 females. Eldama Ravine Sub County had the highest population (129,535) and Tiaty East had the lowest (73,434). It was projected to be 717,794 in 2022. Further projection indicates that the population will increase to 764,411 in 2025; and 794,793 by 2027 using intercensal population growth rate for the County.

The County of Baringo is majorly rural with 89 per cent of its citizens inhabiting rural areas and another 11 per cent by average living in the key urban centers majorly in Baringo Central with 32%, Eldama Ravine with 25%, and Marigat and Mogotio with 9% and 6% respectively. Tiaty and Baringo North had no recorded populations in urban centers as at 2019 census but a dozen of the centers in these Sub-Counties are now inhabited by a sizeable population. There is an expected increase in

population migrations to six key urban centers in the County namely: Kabarnet, Marigat, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Kabartonjo and Chemolingot.

The different categories of population per age groups in the County include; the infants, the schooling population, the youth, the reproductive age women, economically active and the aged.

Table 12: Population Projections by Broad Age Groups

Age Group	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Infant Population (<1 Year)	8303	7982	16285	9028	9058	18086	9488	9165	18653	9534	9207	18741
Under 5 Population	48508	46523	95031	52,746	52,795	105,541	55,430	53,410	108,840	55,702	53,664	109,366
Pre-School (35 Years)	32011	30409	62420	30779	31192	61971	31929	31689	63618	32499	31878	64377
Primary School (6-13 Years)	82640	78668	161308	76822	78633	155455	78188	80610	158798	79901	81548	161449
Secondary School (13-19 Years)	61991	56942	118933	58362	59509	119018	60359	61115	121474	61024	62194	123218
Youth (15-29 Years)	95805	94246	190051	114,436	118,052	232,488	120,902	124,131	245,033	123,554	127,105	250,659
Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 Years)	0	151637	151637	0	181,559	181,559	0	198,653	198,653	0	209,607	209,607
Economically Active Population (15-64 Years)	172710	172114	344824	192,581	199,960	392,541	212,143	218,407	430,550	225,089	230,901	455,989
Aged (65+)	11843	13905	25748	12,081	13,195	25,275	12,184	14,347	26,531	12,413	15,151	27,564

Source: KNBS

CHAPTER TWO: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP PERIOD



2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Sources

This section provides an analysis of the County Revenue Sources and the County Budget Expenditure over the last five years (2017-2022). The analysis of the County Revenue Sources high-

lights the annual projected revenue for the plan period versus the actual receipts and reflects the deficit of unrealized revenue. On the other hand, the analysis of the County Budget Expendi-

ture highlights the total actual expenditure per sector against the total budget allocation hence reflecting the County performance based on the absorption rate.

Table 1. Analysis of County Revenue Sources

Revenue Projections (Ksh)							Actual Revenue (Ksh)						
Revenue Sources	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	Cumulative Projections	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	Cumulative Actual Revenue	Variance
Equitable Share	5,086,800,000	5,095,650,000	5,095,650,000	6,369,394,592	6,369,394,592	28,016,889,184	5,086,800,000	5,095,650,000	5,095,650,000	6,369,394,592	541,398,540	22,188,893,132	5,827,996,052
Conditional grants (GoK)	416,380,756.00	651,603,313	550,371,536	722,649,516	0	2,341,995,121	214,783,827	455,116,744	156,019,633	418,258,142	0	1,244,178,346	1,097,816,775
Conditional grants (Development Partners)	628,637,643	822,749,137,651	318,068	884,376,850	0	3,084,470,212	564,964,720	717,643,599	666,939,395	784,684,621	0	2,734,323,335	350,146,877
Own Source Revenue	371,147,448	393,416,291	346,088,720	288,546,935	312,474,282	1,711,673,676	359,321,520	301,663,645	205,203,689	264,898,800	43,809,234	1,174,896,888	536,776,788
e) Other Sources (specify)-Bal b/f	1,622,061,611	1,422,538,152	1,171,110,595	1,355,658,711	2,635,438,806	8,206,807,875	1,622,061,611	1,422,538,152	1,171,110,595	1,355,658,711	2,635,438,806	8,206,807,875	0
Total	8,125,027,458	8,385,345,407	7,912,538,919	9,620,626,604	9,317,307,680	43,361,836,068	7,847,931,678	7,992,612,140	7,294,923,312	9,192,894,865	3,220,646,580	35,549,099,576	

The County expected to receive a total of Ksh. 43.4 billion in the second-generation plan period (2018-2022) as revenue to finance the prioritized programmes, projects and policies. This comprised mainly of Ksh. 28 billion (64.5%) as equitable shares, Ksh. 5.3 billion (12.6 per cent) conditional grants from GoK & Development partners, Ksh. 1.7 billion (4%) generated from own source of revenue (OSR) and Ksh. 8.2 billion (18.9 %) as cash balance from FY 2017/18.

During the period under review, the County received a total Ksh. 35.5 billion which accounted for 81.7 per cent of

the expected revenue. This comprised of Ksh. 22.2 billion equitable shares, Ksh. 4.0 billion as conditional grants and Ksh. 8.2 billion as cash balance from FY 2018/19. In relation to OSR, the county generated Ksh. 1.2 billion against a target of Kshs.1.7 billion which reflected a performance of 70.6 per cent. The decline in own-source revenue is majorly attributed to the adverse effects of covid-19 pandemic that disrupted most of the economic activities in the county. For instance, the imposed Covid-19 containment measures such as the travel restriction reduced the number of tourist receipts and hotel occupancy

and affected businesses across all sectors resulting in reduced local revenue. Additionally, other factors that affected the achievement of the own-source were the effects of climate change e.g., floods that submerged project sites making it impossible to complete the projects, High incidences of insecurity in some parts of the county hampered access to project sites, inadequate legal and policy framework to support project implementation and low staffing levels in critical sectors such as Revenue collectors.

2.2 County Budget Expenditure Analysis

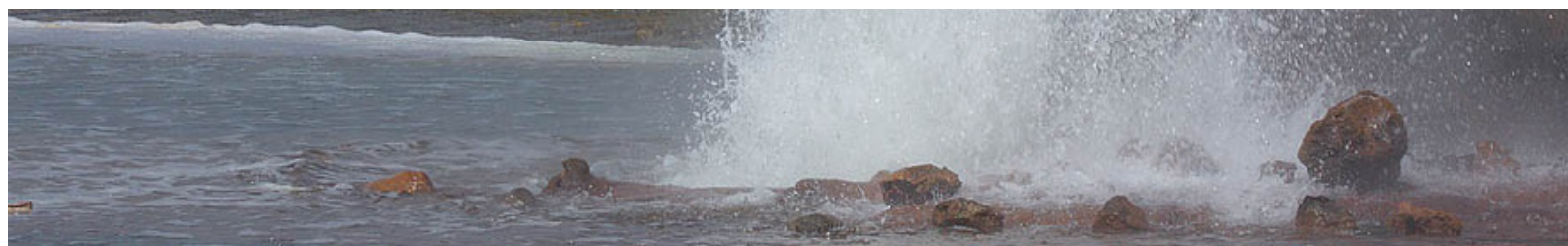
Table 2: County Expenditure Analysis

Sector	Total Budget Allocation (Ksh in millions)	Total Actual Expenditure (Ksh in millions)	Variance	Absorption Rate (%)
Energy, Infrastructure; Information and Communications Technology	5,151,425,841	1,953,972,770	3,197,453,071	38%
Environmental Protection, Water & Natural Resources	5,084,732,403	1,804,330,665	3,280,401,738	35%
Agriculture Rural and Urban Development (ARUD)	4,744,350,793	2,455,171,001	2,289,179,792	52%
General economic and commercial affairs	614,932,870	337,620,866	277,312,004	55%
Health	9,692,903,225	7,126,896,237	2,566,006,989	74%
Education	2,371,086,231	1,360,711,741	1,010,374,490	57%
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	694,160,330	283,319,742	410,840,588	41%
Public Administration, Governance and Intergovernmental Relations	15,007,654,372	10,004,231,583	5,003,422,790	67%
Total	43,361,246,066	25,326,254,605	18,034,991,461	58%

The County's total expenditure during the CIDP II plan period amounted to Ksh. 25.3 billion against an allocation of 43.4 billion reflecting a 58% performance. Health sector posted the highest absorption rate at 74% which is attributed to the expenditure incurred to implement interventions to combat the Covid-19 pandemic. These interventions included amongst others the construction and equipping of a Covid

-19 isolation centre, supply of hand washing facilities in strategic locations across the county and purchase of personal protective equipment's (PPE's) for the health staff. All the other sectors however were unable to achieve their targets for various reasons that hampered smooth implementation of programmes, project and policies. Notable reasons for the low performance across all sectors include the effects of

the Covid-19 pandemic, low technical & financial capacity of contractors who were unable to implement and complete projects on time, and slow procurement process as a result of inadequate number of technical officers in the Public Works department who are relied on for data collection and preparation of bill of quantities necessary to FastTrack project implementation.



The signature hot geysers of Lake Bogoria

2.3 Sector Programmes Performance Review

This section provides in a narrative form the sectors' performance trends based on the actual achievements realized during the implementation of the 2nd generation CIDP against the set targets as well as the changes from the baseline values.

2.3.1 Energy, Infrastructure & ICT

2.3.1.1 Roads & Infrastructure

During the planning period the County road network was increased by 2,142 kilometers while maintenance was carried out on 3,303 kilometers of our existing network. Crossing structures such as footbridges and major box culverts were increased to 41 from the 27 that already existed at the be-

ginning of the plan period, 3 kilometers of earth roads were upgraded to bitumen standards and 1 kilometer of drainage systems were constructed within the urban centers and 24 plant equipment were purchased and commissioned. However, the department could not fully implement training and

capacity building programmes due to insufficient funds in the recurrent budget as well as other projects such as bridges, which were changed during public participation due to change of priorities in response to the limited resource envelop.

2.3.1.2 Energy

In the period under review, there was an increase in rural electrification coverage in 52 sites/ areas implemented by REREC. The sector did not implement any project in street lighting due to a lack of budgetary allocation.

2.3.1.3 ICT

In the period under review, the sub-sector managed to establish and equip 6 Ajira and CIH centers in partnership with the community and the CDF. There was also enhanced access to shared data, public information, and internet connectivity, where 5 more County Government offices were networked, the number of networked offices increased to 37 from a baseline of 32. Hospitals were networked through the support of ICTA, USAID, and WHO. The ICT infrastructure was developed in each government office for effective communication and service delivery. VPN was established in 15 departments and Sub-Counties to enhance sharing of NOFBI fiber optic internet resources terminated at the County HQ. However, there is a need to establish a data center and procure servers

to enhance sharing of information.

There were no Government records digitized due to a lack of budgetary allocation for the digitization program. There is a need to procure an HRIS system that will help in digitizing Personnel records, minutes, and Maps. 1 GIS Lab was established with the support of FAO which helped in digitizing maps hence it was easy to access the location of projects. Electronic Medical Record system enabling technology has been implemented in 4 Referral and sub-county referral hospitals. During the same period the County website was upgraded to include an online interactive portal for public participation and a budget document management platform. A further redesign is to be done to incorporate an online recruit-

ment portal, Tourism, Agriculture, Livestock and Blue Economy, Water sector as well as Kabarnet Municipality sub-sites. The surveillance and information security (CCTV) program was also installed in 8 government premises.

The sub sector was able to train 1912 persons on basic and advanced ICT skills packages in Baringo World Best FriendICT center in Kabarnet, an increase to a total of 5152 from a baseline of 3240. This was achieved through a partnership with the World Best Friends, a Korean NGO. However no ICT center and Innovation center was registered to be an ICT professional examination center to include certification courses such as CISCO, and CCNA despite a target of 2 centers.

2.3.2 Environment Protection, Water & Natural Resources

2.3.2.1 Environment, Mining & Natural Resources

In a bid to improve tree cover especially in conservancies and protected areas the sector purchased, supplied, and planted 550,000 tree seedlings against 700,000 targets. The sector restored and rehabilitated wetlands in Kiborgoch, Waseges, and Chuine against a target of 8 areas over the period under review. Further, 3 Sites were protected and conserved covering the following sites Chemususu, Mochongoi catchment, and Orgit catchment.

Through the application of Participatory Rangelands Management (PRM) concept, a strengthened rangeland

restoration, rehabilitation and management was realized based on; establishment and strengthening of four rangeland management units namely, Irong Conservancy Management Committee, Kabarion Conservancy Committee, Koitegan Community Forest Association Executive Committee, and Paka Hills Rangeland Management Committee.

A total of 85,629.2 hectares of rangelands in the four Sub-Counties were rehabilitated and restored through the PRM concept. The restoration efforts aimed at reversing deg-

radation while increasing the contributions of these ecosystems on improved livelihoods through manual removal of invasive species (e.g. *Alchornea* *Fruicosa* and *Dodonea* *Aquiditfolia*), pasture reseeding, and reforestation of degraded areas as well as protection of the catchment area upstream natural springs. There was also increased institutional governance by the community rangelands management committees, women engagement and nature based solutions initiatives for community level investment.



The globally famous Flamingos of Lake Bogoria



An overhead water storage and distribution tank in one of the solar-powered borehole projects.



A herd of Goats at the annual Kimalel Goat Auction

2.3.2.2 Water & Irrigation

During the plan period, the sector achieved 491 water schemes against a target of 858 reflecting 57% of residents accessing clean and safe water. The rainwater harvesting structure surpassed the target of 140 to 263 translating to 188% achievement. In addition, the sector managed to construct 25 water structures under a target of 75; this was affected because the budget was allocated to the covid-19 emergency fund. During the period, the sector surpassed the target of 43 boreholes drilled and equipped by attaining a target of 76 targets. This increase was highly attributed to the use of the County drilling rig.

The sector established Kirandich Water Company and Chemusu-su Water Company implying 100% achievement during the period. The sector targeted to design 6 sewerage systems but managed to complete two that is Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine town. Further the irrigation unit managed to establish 11 new irrigation systems against a target of 21 reflecting 48%, the implementation of this was mainly affected by floods and insecurity

2.3.3 Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development (ARUD)

2.3.3.1 Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries

During the plan period, the sub-sector targeted to implement various interventions under three programs namely Crop Development and Management, Fisheries Development and Management, and Livestock Development and Management. A review at the end of the plan period highlighted achievements in all three programs as discussed below.

(i) Crop development and management program

Notable achievements under this program include the construction and operationalization of a coffee mill and the provision of 185,333 coffee seedlings subsidies to 13,412 farmers. As a result of these interventions, the area under coffee production in Baringo increased from 2300 hectares in 2018 to 3200 hectares in 2022. The achievement is attributed to the partnership between the County Government and a The World Best Friend, a Korean Partner. Through the affruiation intervention, the sub-sector procured and distributed 316,416 assorted seedlings of Mangoes, pawpaw, macadamia, bananas, plums, peaches, and avocado to over 30,000 farmers. This was a remarkable improvement from the baseline distribution of 70,000 assorted seedlings in 2017. Further, 450 bags of potato seeds were distributed to farmers against a target of 300 bags reflecting a 150% performance; 200 households were supported with seed maize against a nil target in Barwessa Irrigation Scheme. The seed maize distribution was achieved through the support of the Drought Regional Livelihood Programme (DRSLP) and 3450 farmers were trained on new technologies against a target of 310 farmers. The achievement is attributed to ongoing programs such as KCSAP, ASDSP, and SHA.

(ii) Fish Development and Management Programme

To increase fish production and productivity for food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods in the plan period, the sub-sector stocked 62 water dams with 250,000 tilapia fingerlings against a target of 30,000 fingerlings reflecting an impressive performance. The restocking of the 62 dams is way above the baseline of 30 dams that had been restocked in 2017.

During the plan period, the sub-sector also constructed two landing beaches at Kampi ya Samaki and Kiserian. The Landing beaches were intended to improve fish quality and enhance data collection; however, the 2 beaches were submerged by the rising waters of Lake Baringo. The sub-sector also purchased 11 water boats against a target of 15, constructed 60 fish ponds against a target of 400, rehabilitated 250 ponds against a target of 170 ponds, re-stocked 390 fish pandas against a target of 150, and constructed a palletizations plant. The plant has not been operationalized as it awaits 3-phase electricity connectivity.

(iii) Livestock Development & Management

A review of the implemented interventions in this program revealed that on pasture and fodder development, the sub-sector exceeded targets in all parameters. Specifically, the sub-sector distributed 18,300 kgs of pasture seed against a target of 14,500.

2.3.3.2 Lands, Housing and Urban Development

A review at the end of the plan period established that on land planning and development, the sub-sector managed to prepare plans for 21 new centers against a target of 52 reflecting a 40% performance; prepared 2 integrated urban development plans (IUDP) against a target of 10 and achieved the development of a spatial plan. On waste disposal and management, the subsector purchased 2 garbage trucks as planned.

In urban infrastructure development and management, the sub-sector installed 41 street lights against a target of 2523; constructed 4 Kms of storm water drainage against a target of 5Kms and fenced 4 kKms of public property to prevent encroachment.. On land administration, 1100 plots were surveyed against a target of 1800 and 11,500 Title Deeds were processed and issued against a target of 25,000. A GIS Lab was also established during the plan period and 1 recreational facility was mapped and fenced against a target of 4 recreational facilities. To enhance disaster preparedness and response management the sub-sector purchased 1 fire engine against a target of 5 fire engines.

2.3.4 General Economics & Commercial Affairs

2.3.4.1 Trade



A trader at Kabarnet fresh produce market



An aerial view of a section of Kabarnet town



The sub-sector targeted to train 2500 traders in the plan period on financial and entrepreneurship skills and managed to train 1617 traders reflecting a performance of 65%. The achievement is attributed to the support from partners, specifically the Equity Foundation. 321 traders benefitted from SME loans against a target of 2500 traders and cumulatively a total of 32 million SME loan was disbursed against a target of 100 million.

On infrastructural development, the sub-sector constructed 2 new markets within the plan period against a target of 15 and renovated 3 markets, and 6 retailer stalls against targets of 5 and 10 respectively.

2.3.4.2 Industrialization

The subsector prioritized commercialization of the Aloe plant which entailed the establishment of 300 acres of Aloe, establishment of a processing plant and renovation of an existing one in Koriema. By the end of the plan period, the project had not been implemented but an MOU had been signed with a Chinese investor to support the commercialization of Aloe.

Other flagship projects prioritized by the sub-sector were the completion and operationalization of Mogotio Tannery and the development of 1 industrial park. The projects were also not implemented due to budgetary constraints.



A Geothermal Development Company Rig in Silale Ward, Tiaty Sub County of Baringo County.

2.3.4.3 Cooperative

The sub-sector targeted to register 120 new co-operative societies and carry out 1190 cooperative audits within the plan period. By the end of the plan, they had registered 78 co-operatives and carried out 113 co-operative audits. 87 co-operatives societies were also trained against a target of 250. Generally, the sub-sector is hard-hit by a shortage of technical staff resulting in low performance.

2.3.5 Health

During the plan period the health sector targeted to reduce maternal and infant mortality ratio. The County Infant Mortality Rate Ratio (IMR) is 1000: 62 as compared to the national 1000: 35.5. The Neo-Natal Mortality Ratio (NN MR) 1000 was 31 in the County compared to 31 for the country with a maternal mortality rate (MMR/100,000) 374 for the County compared to 355 for the country. Baringo County is one of the 15 Counties that contribute to 98% of the maternal mortality burden in the country (UNFPA 2014, Report).

Maternal and perinatal mortality are preventable through high-impact cost-effective initiatives even in low-resource settings. In order to eliminate maternal and perinatal deaths in the County, several interventions have been put in place by the health sector. The interventions include capacity building of service providers on Emergency Obstetrics and Newborn Care, Promotion of the Linda Mama Initiative, the Beyond Zero campaign, and institutionalizing MPDSR at all levels of the healthcare system. However, despite strategies to improve

maternal and newborn outcomes, the County continues to record Maternal and Perinatal Deaths. This is attributed to limited resources and inequitable allocation of funds by the County Government. To reduce the MMH and NN MR the County employed staff although the number of HR is still not adequate, the County has made great efforts since 2013 with recruitments and deployment of key HRH staffing (Through the UHC and COVI D-19 in a program sponsored by the National Government).

2.3.6 Education

In 2018, the gross enrolment rate in Early Childhood Education was 95%. At the end of the plan period, the rate stood at 97% against a target of 99%. This achievement can be attributed to the construction of 3 ECDE Centers per ward and the implementation of school feeding programs in 753 ECDE centers in the County. Additionally, the sector was able to equip ECDs with learning materials as planned under the review period.

During the plan period tuition subsidy (Secondary schools and VTCs) and supply-driven courses for the VTCs has ensured the retention of learners in school. The consideration has contributed to better performance of students from needy and vulnerable families since the fund is meant to assist the least fortunate in the County. The retention rate has progressively increased from a baseline of 43% in 2022 to 51% against a target of 60%.

Governor Cheboi acknowledges greetings from ECDE and Primary School pupils during one of his projects inspection tours



2.3.7 Youth, Gender, Culture & Social Protection

2.3.7.1 Youth

The youth (15-35 years) comprise about 34% of the total population in the County. During the period under review, the following was achieved, in order to acquire relevant work experience to be absorbed into the job market the sector recruited 372 youth on internship programs against a target of 600 youth. In addition, 60

youth, and 150 youth were trained in entrepreneurship skills, and leadership skills respectively. In a bid to improve youth participation in all structures of the decision-making process, 300 public meetings were held during the review period, and 9 County youth fora were formed against a target of 150 fora. Further, 6 guidance and counsel-

ing units were established in a bid to address the needs of youth addicted to drugs, and home and community-based welfare programs. In addition, 2 areas benefited from environmental cleaning activities by the youth in a bid to manage and improve the quality environment and reduce environmental degradation

2.3.7.2 Culture

In a bid to promote reading culture in the County the sector managed to complete one library (Polkadot library) against a target of 6 libraries. In addition, to preserve and promote valuable knowledge the sector conducted 73 language training programme against 127. Further, the sector conducted 468 workshops talent search training against a target of 300. The sector organized 3 community events and cross County cultural festivals

During the plan period, the sector constructed the Kimalel cultural center against a target of one reflecting within the plan period that led to 100% achievement. During the period 8 community cultural events were organized against a target of 15. 9 County music festivals were organized against the 35 planned, 3 cultural festivals against a target of 5, 468 artists were also trained on talent development, Kolowa social hall developed and equipped while main Kabarnet social hall/player theatre is at 40% completion. Further the sub sector was also successful in conducting cultural food exhibition.

2.3.7.3 Sports:

Key achievements during the review period include: 10 sports fields rehabilitated and levelled, 5 wards received assorted sports equipment and 9 sports events and fixtures were held. In addition, to identify, nurture and expose raw sports talents the sector organized 16 continental and international events.



Volleyball fans catch the action during one of the County Sporting events

2.3.7.4 Gender

During the period under review, 24 officers and citizens were trained on gender issues, Supported GBV conference activities including sensitization of 13,200 persons through County dialogues on GBV and FGM.

2.3.7.3 Social Protection

The vulnerable Groups include PWDs and elderly persons, and during the period of review 250 beneficiaries are under cash transfer annually

totaling to 1250 beneficiaries. With support from World Food Programme 2700 household are currently supported with emergency cash transfer pro-

gramme of Ksh. 6500= per household per month for six months to cushion them against hunger.



Officials of the Association for Persons Living With Disability in Baringo County pose for a group photograph

CHAPTER THREE: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



A County official updates Governor Benjamin Cheboi (in blue tie) on the progress of paving one of the roads in Kabarnet town during a project inspection tour within the urban area.

3.0 Overview

This chapter presents the Baringo County spatial framework within which development projects and programme will be implemented. The chapter also elaborates on the County plans to utilize its natural resource.

3.1 Spatial Development Framework

Spatial planning brings together and integrates policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programme that influence the nature of places and how they function. The County Spatial planning is about anticipating long-term change (and the pressures and opportunities that emerge from it) and articulating a logical and flexible development path for a

more sustainable and equitable future. The spatial development framework and associated urban plans achieve this by establishing guidelines about how Baringo should grow. These spatial plan guide new investment, give effect to the principles and priorities of the urban development strategies, and identify priority areas for strategic intervention.

This CIDP takes cognizance of the

National Spatial Plan, the Baringo County Spatial Plan and Urban Integrated Plan as frameworks for: functional human settlements; enhancement of agricultural productivity; planning and management of natural resources and the environment; infrastructure provision; industrial and commercial development and enhancement of good governance.



The County Spatial planning is about anticipating long-term change (and the pressures and opportunities that emerge from it) and articulating a logical and flexible development path for a more sustainable and equitable future.

3.2 Baringo Resource Potential Growth Areas

Baringo County relief maps indicate that the County has complex geographical features ranging from hills, valleys and lakes, the County spatial plan outlines land use zones that are pertinent to achieving sustainable development. This are elaborated in the following sections;

3.1.2 Land Use and Suitability Analysis

The main land use activities within the County include pastoralism, intensive crops and livestock agriculture, wildlife conservation areas as well as forestry and water bodies. However,

there is a changing trend on land use. Forests have rapidly been degraded leaving only 25.12% of the County under forest cover (Kenya Open Data). On the other hand, urban land use has

rapidly increased in the main towns. The following sub-sections illustrate key spatial land use types in Baringo County.

3.1.2.1 Relief Features

The County is located within the Eastern Rift valley. It has a several hills with highland stretch from Tiaty through Kabarnet and the highest point located a few kilometers south of Eldama Ravine town. The lowest point is located about 80 kilometers North East of Chemolingot town.

3.1.2.2 Transportation Network

The road transport network coverage in Baringo County is not well developed for effective transformation of the County's economy. The poor and sub-standard road transport systems are associated with high transportation costs which impede economic growth. The realization of a transport spatial network permits movement of persons, goods and delivery of pertinent services like security. Figure 5 illustrate the County's spatial strategic road network. The uneven topography has made road and transport network construction and maintenance in the County very expensive.

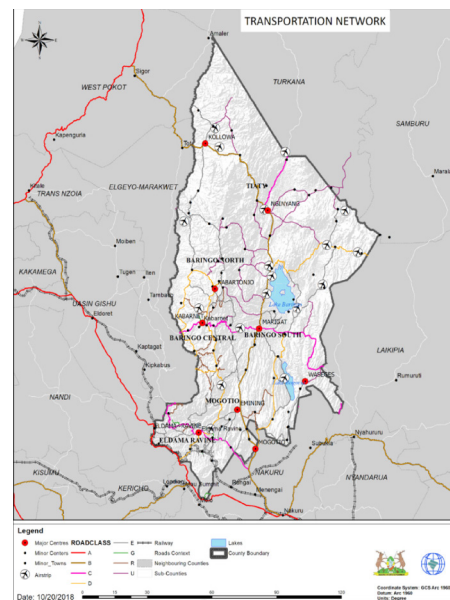


Figure 2: Baringo County strategic road network (CSDP 2018 – 2028)

3.1.2.3 Natural Environment

Baringo County has rich flora and fauna, forests, mountains, Lakes, woods, extensive County parks, and river networks. These ecological environments should be connected for animal friendly network and biodiversity conservation is of importance for it enables protection of the ozone layer; enhances efficiency in agricultural sector enabling farming; marine conservation protects human food supplies as well as marine animals; enables protection of ecosystems; enables good climatic conditions; and minimizes damage or destruction of properties mainly caused by weather vagaries like floods and droughts.

3.1.2.4 Mineral Distribution in the County

Baringo has large deposits of Carbon-dioxide gas around Emiling, Eldama Ravine and Maji Mazuri. Copper deposits are found South of Tenges; Ruby deposits exist in the North East of Emiling; Opal deposits exist around

Lake Bogoria while Garnet is found on the west of Kabarnet town. Graphite is found on the South of Kabarnet while Diatomite Fluorite deposits are found around Tarakwa area which is on the North West of the County. Ver-

miculate exist around Tenges area and deposits of Manganese are around Kinyach area. Cyanide deposits exist around Marigat area.

3.1.2.5 Tourism Attraction Sites

Tourism plays a central role in the County economy and is a major source potential growth and employment generation. As such the County Government is committed to working with the private sector in removing the hindrance to its growth, and strengthening the linkages between tourism and the rest of the economy.

The tourism attractions sites in the County include the Scenic features of the rift valley such as the Mt. Tiaty in Baringo North, Hot Springs at Lake Bogoria and Wildlife attractions in Lake Baringo and Bogoria. The County also boasts of numerous bird Species around Lake Baringo, Bogoria and Ninety-four (Kichirtit). This CIDP take cognizance of these resources and the plan provides mechanism to tap on their potential.



3.1.6 Tourism Conservation Areas

The community conservancies include: the Morop Tarambas Community Conservancy with fossil sites; Ruko Wildlife Conservancy with various species of animals, Bird Watching and has the Rothschild's Giraffe; Ngenyin Community Conservancy has Bird Watching sites and Rothschild's Giraffe; Kap-tuya Community Conservancy is Bird Watching and dispersal area for wild-

life; Emsos Community Conservancy has nature trails; Kipngochoch Community Conservancy has Kiplambe Forest Reserve; Chuine Community Conservancy is a dispersal area for wildlife; Irong Community Conservancy is a dispersal area for wildlife in Lake Bogoria; Chepkirong Community Conservancy is an Elephant corridor with rapid terrain along the river.

Other community conservancies include Lokis (Kolowa) Community Conservancy and Arabal Community Conservancy. The other proposed conservancies include; Kiborgoch Conservancy, Tomolokwo Conservancy, Mt. Tiaty Conservancy and Silale Trans-boundary Conservancy.

3.1.2.7 Urbanization

Urban settlements are characterized by linear settlements configured majorly by road transport network, administrative functions and commercial uses. Settlement patterns in the urban areas are either linear or clustered and can be categorized as principle towns, rural towns

and market/local centers. The principal urban centers and growth centers in the County are Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine, Marigat, Mogotio, Chemolingot and Kabartonjo. The current drivers of urbanization in the County include natural resource potential, administrative function,

tourism and culture, transport connectivity, growth centre potential, security, agricultural, and education hubs. Urbanization follows transport corridors in the County



A resident of Baringo County at the entrance of the modern Kabanet Park, an important town facility that provides relaxation for residents and visitors and urban area green space, a key feature of contemporary cities.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, FOUR: STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

4.0 Overview

This Chapter provides sector development priorities, strategies, programme, flagship projects, and cross-sectoral linkages.

4.1 Development Priorities and Strategies

The section includes the following: Sector Name, Sector Composition, Vision and Mission, Sector Goal(s) and Sector Priorities and Strategies.

4.1.1 ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

This sector consists of four sub-sectors, namely: Energy; Transport and Infrastructure; Information and Communications Technology. The sector is one of the key foundation sectors in County development priorities.

ENERGY SUB-SECTOR

The energy sub sector is geared towards providing renewable and sustainable energy required to accelerate economic growth and development by the year 2030 through implementation of flagship and other development Programmes.

The Sub-sector strategic objective is to develop and improve access to quality, reliable and affordable energy. The main sources of energy in Baringo County are electricity, solar energy, LPG, biogas, paraffin, charcoal and firewood. Lack of access to clean sources of energy is a major impediment to development.

The sub-sector is responsible for renewable energy promotion and development; thermal power development; oil and gas exploration; oil/gas and minerals capacity development; rural electrification programme and street lighting; energy regulation, security and conservation; and fossil fuels exploration and development as well as to mobilize resources for research and development of alternative energy sources.

TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS SUB-SECTOR

The sub-sector is Comprised of County Mechanization and Machineries Management, Rural and Urban Roads Development and County Public Works. The sub-sector is responsible for: County roads development, County infrastructure management and supervision, policy development and management; marine & rail management; standardization and maintenance of roads; mechanical and transport services; enforcement of axle load control and inspection; materials testing and advice on usage; standardization of vehicles, plant and equipment; protection of road reserves and maintenance of air strips and car parks.

The Sub-sector strategic objective is to build and maintain climate proofed transport infrastructure while ensuring effective public transport and traffic management in all parts of the county. It also provides technical assistance including monitoring and evaluation of all infrastructural projects in the County.

INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY SUB-SECTOR

The specific objective of the sub-sector is to develop ICT infrastructure, promote digital literacy and capacity, compliance and software applications for sustainable development.

The sub-sector is responsible for: provide Information Communications and Technology Infrastructure (ICT); Development of County Communications Capacity and Infrastructure; Promotion of Software and hardware Development Industry, Provide Enterprise Re-engineering Process (ERP) solutions to County Government departments; County ICT infrastructure maintenance and management, Provision of ICT technical support to other Government departments; Provision of digital literacy training, Provision of advisory services on acquisition of ICT and telecommunication services and equipment to departments; Telecommunication services, development of ICT centers and innovation hubs, data management and information development.



Sector Priorities

Enhance accessibility in Rural areas
Maintain good and climate proof rural road Network
Provide safe and reliable passage across water bodies and irregular land surface
Decongest and expand the County Urban Centers and spur economic development.
Improve drainage and urban roads sustainability
Reduce traffic congestion and ensure order in urban centers
Increase the County Machineries fleet and its management
A centralized cost effective and efficient maintenance system for county machineries and vehicles
Organized and effective public transport system in the county by 2022
Improve Telecommunications and network infrastructure
Availing of Government services online
Promote ICT use and digital literacy



VISION

To be the leader in the production of renewable energy and delivery of sustainable infrastructural facilities in Energy, Transport and ICT.

MISSION

To build an efficient and reliable transport, communication and other public infrastructure while promoting innovations in energy and information communication technologies.

SECTOR GOAL(S)

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure and ICT services for socio-economic transformation.



4.1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR

Environmental protection, water and natural resources sector consists of two sub sectors; namely Environment and Natural Resources and Water and irrigation.



VISION

Water for all in a clean, safe and sustainable environment.

MISSION

To enhance access to clean and safe water, high quality sewerage services and conserving environment while promoting sustainable utilization of natural resources in Baringo County.

SECTOR GOAL(S)

To ensure ease of access to clean water and sewerage services, protecting and conserving the environment while ensuring sustainable utilization of natural resources

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES SUB SECTOR

This Sub-Sector contributes to the development and implementation of Environmental management, forest management, conservation and protection of national wildlife, meteorological management, climate change and water catchment area conservation, control and protection of minerals. It is also mandated with management of health conditions and safety in mines, resources surveys and remote sensing and policy on extractive industry. Mining contributes to the development and implementation of mineral exploration, mining policy and management, inventory and mapping of mineral resources, mining and minerals development, development of policies on the management of quarrying and mining of rocks and industrial minerals.

WATER AND IRRIGATION SUB SECTOR

This sub sector comprises of two units: Water and Irrigation. The core mandate of the sector is to increase access to water, ensure accessibility to clean and safe drinking water, provide quality services to the people and to promote water resources management and sewerage services.

Increase access to water for domestic, livestock and industrial use through sustainable water supplies
Construct, maintain and sustain irrigation infrastructure
Rehabilitation of degraded land and Wetlands; management of invasive species
Mainstreaming of climate change
Sustainable waste environment
Wildlife and landscape conservation
Establishment of County Geo parks (Paleo/archeological sites(culture, ICT)
Protection of plant and animal species
Mining, quarrying and sand harvesting

4.1.3 AGRICULTURE, RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (ARUD) SECTOR

Agriculture Rural and Urban Development (ARUD) sector is composed of 2 sub sectors namely: Lands, Housing & Urban Development, Physical Planning; Livestock; Fisheries and Agriculture. This plan outlines the strategies that the various sub-sectors will implement in the next five years with a view to achieve the sector goals and objectives.

LANDS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUB SECTOR

The mandate of this sub-sector is to provide policy direction on matters related to land, notably: lands policy, housing & urban development management; physical planning; land transactions; survey and mapping; land adjudication; settlement matters; rural settlement planning land reclamation; land registration; County spatial infrastructure; land and property valuation services, administration and land information systems.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT SUB SECTOR

The mandate of the subsector is livestock policy management; development of standards and guidelines for livestock production and extension; development of livestock industry; livestock marketing; range development and management; veterinary services and disease control; livestock branding; promotion of beekeeping; livestock insurance policy; promotion of tannery and dairy industry.

FISHERIES, AQUACULTURE AND THE BLUE ECONOMY SUB SECTOR

The mandate of the Fisheries and the Blue Economy sub sector is fisheries policy; fisheries licensing; development of fisheries; fisheries marketing; fish quality assurance; development of policy framework; development of legal, regulatory and institutional framework for the blue economy; enhancement of protection and regulation of marine ecosystems; overall policy for exploitation of agro-based marine resources; development of fishing landing beaches and associated infrastructure; capacity building for sustainable exploitation of agro-based marine resources; promotion of sustainable use of food based aquatic resources; and protection of aquatic ecosystem.

AGRICULTURE (CROP) DEVELOPMENT SUB SECTOR

The mandate of the sub-sector is to ensure sustainable development of agriculture for food security and economic development. This mandate includes the county agricultural policy and management; county food security policy; agricultural crops development; regulation and promotion; agricultural land resources, inventory and management; crop research and development; agricultural mechanization policy management; agricultural farmer training; agricultural training colleges; policy on land consolidation for agricultural benefit; agricultural insurance policy; strategic grain reserve and bio-safety management; agricultural extension services standards and capacity building for agricultural staff.

ARUD Sector Priorities

AGRICULTURE

- Enhance institutional efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery
- Increase agricultural productivity
- Promote locally led food systems for improved nutrition and food security
- Increase market access for agricultural produce and value addition
- Strengthen institutional structures for policy and coordination mechanism
- Enhance investment in agriculture sector
- Increase natural resource base

LANDS

- Provide efficient and effective policy guidance and support services
- Provide proper land use planning and regulation throughout the County
- Establish GIS based County Land Information System
- Provide efficient land survey services to improve land tenure for residents
- Develop low cost housing units in Baringo county

KABARNET MUNICIPALITY

- To Provide efficient and effective policy guidance and support services
- To develop and improve existing Infrastructure to spur growth
- Improve Effective and Efficient management of waste (Liquid & Solid)
- Develop an Eco friendly, beautiful and safe urban environment
- Improve Effective and Efficient management & Response to Disaster

ELDAMA RAVINE TOWN

- To Provide efficient and effective policy guidance and support services
- To develop and improve existing Infrastructure to spur growth
- Improve Effective and Efficient management of waste (Liquid & Solid)
- Develop an Eco friendly, beautiful and safe urban environment
- Improve Effective and Efficient management & Response to Disasters



VISION

A food secure, healthy and wealthy County for sustainable socio-economic development

MISSION

To improve the livelihoods of Baringo citizens through sustainable management of crop and livestock resources and utilization of the blue economy and sustainable lands, housing and urban management.

OVERALL GOAL

The overall goal of the sector is to attain food and nutrition security, sustainable fisheries and lands, housing and urban management.

The overall goal of the ARUD sector is to attain food and nutrition security, sustainable fisheries and lands, housing and urban management.

4.1.4 GENERAL ECONOMICS AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS SECTOR

The General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector is the commercial wing of the County Government. The sector is comprised of the following sub sectors: Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Wildlife, Enterprise and Co-Operative Development

The focus of the sector is to alleviate poverty by positively transforming the socio-economic status of the people of Baringo through employment and wealth creation. The Sector as a key contributor to the economic growth of the County plays a pivotal role in accelerating economic growth, employment creation, poverty reduction, industrial development and achieving equitable distribution of resources to attain Sustainable Development Goals.



VISION

A County of choice for Business, Tourist Destination and Investment Opportunities

MISSION

To create wealth for the people of Baringo County through a competitive business enterprise, tourism promotion, value addition and cooperatives development by providing an enabling environment for their establishment and growth.

SECTOR GOALS

To build a competitive business enterprise environment, industries and cooperatives for income and wealth generation for the people of Baringo County

Sector Priorities

Provide Support to Informal Businesses to Accelerate Economic Growth
To Promote Fair Trade Practices for Consumer Protection and Revenue Generation
Promote Investment Growth
Strengthen the Cooperative Movement for Wealth and Employment Creation
To Develop, Promote and Market Sustainable Tourism through Policy Development, Coordination and Investment.
To Increase Revenue Generation through Tourism Products.

4.1.5 HEALTH SERVICES

In this plan period, the sector will prioritize on programmes and sub programmes that aim at achieving universal health care. The sector will also lay emphasis on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 3, the achievement of AU Agenda 2063 with a view of achieving Kenya Vision 2030 social pillar on health.

The health sector comprises of 4 sections which include; Promotive, Preventive, Curative, Planning and Administration



Sector Priorities

Availing Specialist Staff in Curative Services
Curative: Improved Outcomes
Preventive and Promotive
Health Education at all Health Care Facilities: Tier I
Social Protection
Evidence Based Quality Data Generation and Utilization for Decision Making
Reduce HIV prevalence in the county
Reduce Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition (wasting)

VISION:

An attractive, competitive and resilient county health system

MISSION:

To improve the health status of the citizen through provision of high quality, affordable and accessible health care in an equitable and professional approach

SECTOR GOAL(S):

To improve the quality of life of the citizens and reduce disability from disease and early deaths.

4.1.6 SOCIAL PROTECTION CULTURE AND RECREATION

This Sector comprises of six Sub-Sectors namely: Sports Development, Arts and Culture, Labour, Social Protection, Special Programmes, Gender and Youth Affairs. The sector is mandated to promote and exploit Baringo's diverse culture and arts; enhancing a reading culture; regulation, development and promotion of sports, film industry and music; and the preservation of Baringo's heritage.



A visitor takes photographs of the Tugen hills using his mobile phone. Baringo County's unique topography is a key tourist attraction and heritage.

Sector Priorities

To promote, conserve and protect talent and cultural heritage
To promote resilient livelihood programmes
To provide a legal guidance on cultural activities and Programmes
To create a conducive environment for sporting activities.
Enhance teams' performance
To provide a legal framework for sustainable sporting activities and Programmes
To promote youth, women and PLWDs economic empowerment
Provide policy and legal framework for youth programs and activities
Promote Gender sensitive programming
Cushioning of the vulnerable

VISION

A County with an inclusive, empowered and resilient community for sustainable and equitable social and economic development

MISSION

To transform the wellbeing and livelihoods of people of Baringo by creating a conducive environment for social protection, where every individual enjoys the right to a life of dignity, development and prosperity

SECTOR GOAL(S)

To ensure the people of Baringo live dignified and healthy lives; and are able to exploit their human capabilities and available opportunities to further their social and economic development.

4.1.7 EDUCATION SECTOR

Development priority in this sector is keen on the realization of the Kenya vision 2030 objectives on education. Education facilitates the acquisition of relevant knowledge, skills, and attitudes that enable individuals to be empowered and engaged in national development. Significant investment in education, training and research will enrich people's understanding of themselves and the world, raise

productivity and creativity levels, promote entrepreneurship and technological advancement. Baringo County in line with the Governor's clarion call in his manifesto to quality education for all learners, the department is geared towards investing in completion and equipping of all education infrastructure to ensure that there is value for money. Operationalization of ECDE Centers through equipping with learning

materials, desks and other instructional materials will form the priority for the sector. The sector will also continue to ensure high standards of trained and skilled labourers through the revamping VTCs in Baringo.

The Sector in the County comprises of: Early Childhood Development Education, Vocational Training and sector related Special programmes.



Governor Cheboi acknowledges greetings from ECDE Children and Pupils during a project inspection visit

Sector Priorities

To facilitate quality, affordable and accessible basic education
To promote development of skills through vocational training
To improve enrolment, retention and transition of learners
Promote extra-curricular activities

VISION

Towards a literate and skilled population

MISSION

To provide quality, accessible and relevant education and training for socio-economic development

SECTOR GOAL

To ensure universal access to quality, affordable and relevant education and training

In its activities, the sector will be working towards ensuring universal access to quality, affordable, relevant education and training.

4.1.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, GOVERNANCE AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The sector comprises of 5 sub-sectors, namely: County Assembly, County Executive Service, County Treasury, Judiciary and National Government. The mandate of the sector is centered on the political pillar in the vision 2030 that is “issue-based, people-oriented, result-oriented and accountability.”

COUNTY ASSEMBLY

The sub sector is charged with three key mandates: Representation, Legislation and Oversight. The County Assembly is also mainly responsible for performing the roles as set out in Article 185 of the Constitution of Kenya.

THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE SERVICES

The sub sector is organized into four sections, namely: Office of the Governor, Office of the Deputy Governor and the County Secretary. The sub sector is mandated in providing overall policy and strategic guidance to all sectors within the County Government; coordinates internal and external communications and advising the executive on public, stakeholder and international relations.

COUNTY TREASURY

The sub sector is mandated to formulate and coordinate County development programmes and tracking of development results towards accelerated socio economic progress through effective economic planning, resource mobilization, allocation and efficient management of public resources.

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

National Administration is mandated to coordinate National Government functions at the County level. This was reinforced by the executive order NO.3/2014 on the strengthening of the National Government coordination function at the County level.

Sector Priorities

To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery (Infrastructure development)
To provide leadership and policy direction for effective service delivery
To represent, legislative and oversight the executive in programmes implementation
To improve performance, productivity and service delivery in the public service
To increase the reliability, stability and soundness of the financial sector
To Provide effective and efficient management of
Human Resource.



VISION

To be excellent in governance and service delivery

MISSION

To promote inclusivity, professionalism, equity and responsive public services through effective and efficient County governance systems while embracing democracy, cohesion, and public engagement

STRATEGIC GOAL

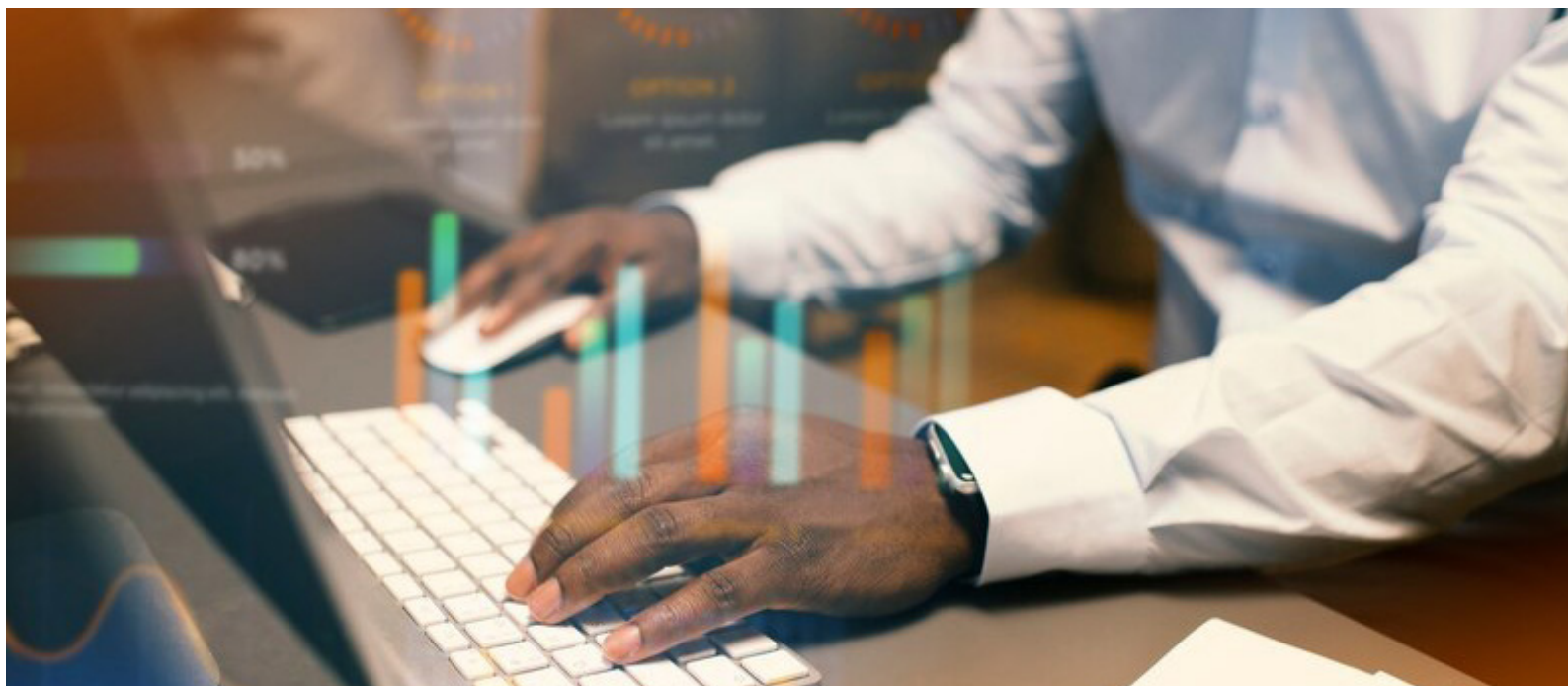
To deliver public services and manage all public affairs in a professional and equitable manner using efficient, effective and reliable governance systems.

These mutually interdependent government organizations are the midwives of the 5 year development plan, and their overall strategic goal is to deliver public services and manage all public affairs in a professional and equitable manner using efficient, effective and reliable governance systems.



Governor Benjamin Cheboi chairs a planning meeting with top County officials

CHAPTER IMPLEMENTATION FIVE: FRAMEWORK



5.0. OVERVIEW

This chapter presents the county's institutional arrangement and their specific roles towards the implementation of the CIDP. In addition, the chapter provides the resource mobilization and management framework, asset management, and risk and mitigation measures.

5.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Schedule four of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 allocates distinct mandate and roles between the national and County Government and also the shared functions between both levels of Government. These two levels of Government will form the foundational institutional framework for the implementation of this CIDP with each level taking a lead role in the implementation of its distinct functions with established mechanism for close linkages, consultation, coordination and complementari-

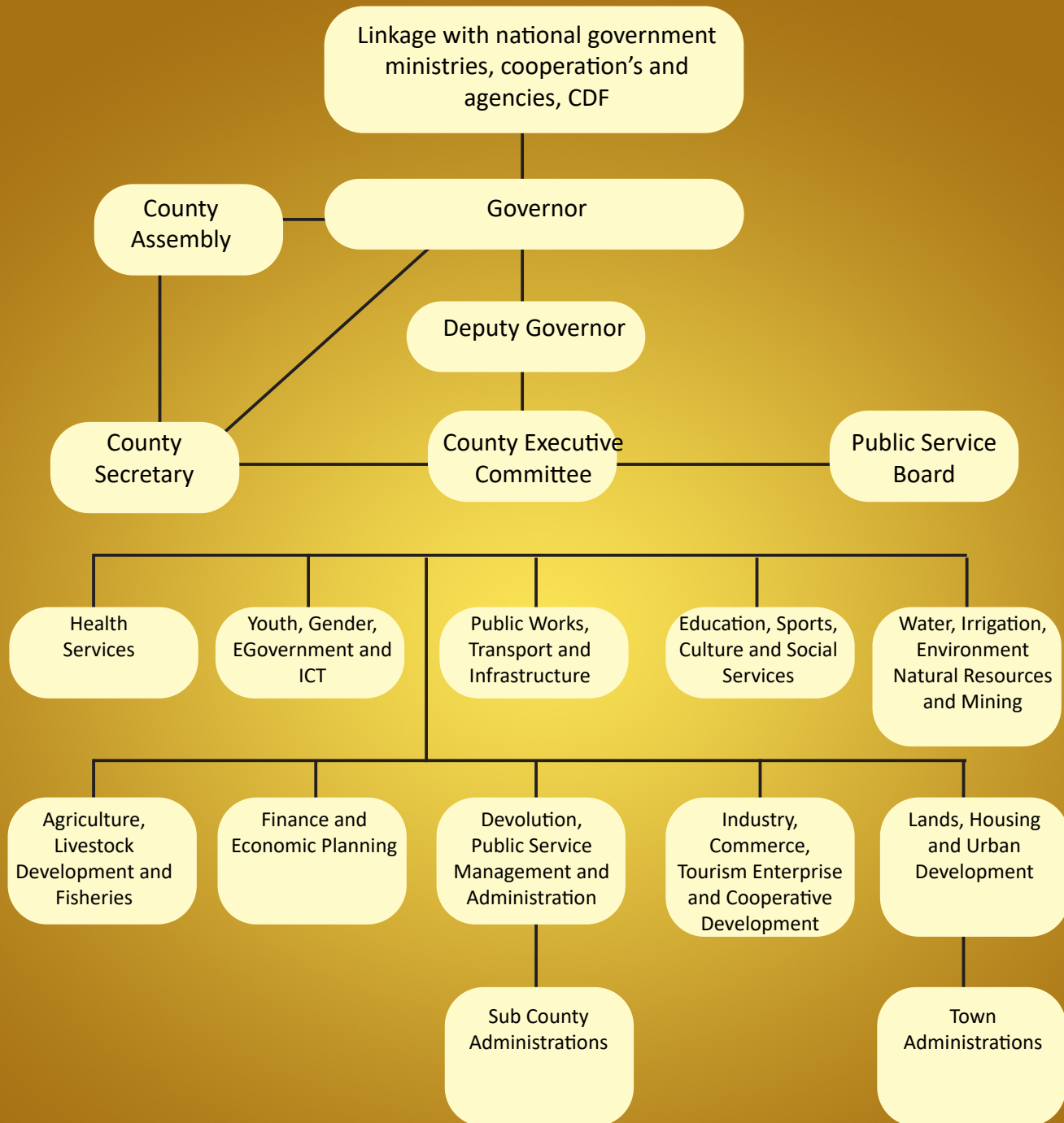
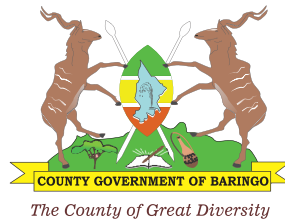
ty towards archiving a common goal of transformational development. Further at the County level, the CK 2010 article 177 and 179 provides for the two arms of the County Government namely the County Assembly and the County Executive. The County Government in collaboration with the National Government have further established mechanisms for multistakeholder collaboration and coordination with development partners, including United Nations Agencies, International and national non-govern-

mental organizations, donor communities, faith based organizations and the private sector for complementarity and synergy building during the implementation to ensure efficient and effective utilization of resources with the sole aim of delivering as one for the people of Baringo County. The following figure organization chart illustrating the institutional framework key for the implementation of the CIDP.



The Speaker, County Assembly of Baringo Hon. Vincent Kemboi (in robe) welcomes H.E Governor Benjamin Cheboi in the legislative premises for the Governor's address

County Government of Baringo - Organogram



County Government of Baringo Organogram

5.1.2 THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Article 179 of the CK 2010 vests the Executive authority of the County on the County Executive Committee which is made up of the County Governor, the Deputy Governor and County Executive Committee Members who are appointed by the Governor and approved by the County Assembly. The County Executive Committee Member is responsible for the following:

- i Implement County legislation;
- ii Implement, within the County, national legislation to the extent the legislation so requires;
- iii Manage and coordinate the functions of the County administration and its departments; and
- iv Perform any other functions conferred on it by the CK 2010 and national legislation.
- v The County Executive Committee may also prepare legislation for consideration by the County Assembly as well as providing full and regular reports on matters relating to the County.

5.1.2 THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY



Article 177 of the CK 2010 provides the composition of the County Assembly to include members each representing a Ward elected by voters registered in that ward, special seats for members representing special interests including those required to comply with the constitutional requirement on gender and

the Speaker of the County Assembly who shall be an ex-officio member. The County Assembly of Baringo has a total of 45 members-30 elected members representing each Ward and 15 special seat members. The County Assembly is headed by the Speaker. The County Assembly is constitutionally mandated to

carry out legislation, oversight and representation functions. It is also responsible for making approvals necessary for effective discharge of the County Executive functions. These include approval of appointments, policies, budgets, plans and other documents.

5.1.3 THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Article 189 of the CK 2010 on relation between the National and County Government provides that Government at either level shall:-

- a) Perform its functions, and exercise its powers, in a manner that respects the functional and institutional integrity of the Government at the other level, and respects constitutional status and institutions of government at the other level and, in the case of County Government, within the County level;
- b) Assist, support, and consult and, as appropriate, implement the legislation of the other level of Government; and
- c) Liaise with Government at the other level for the purpose of exchanging information, coordinating policies and administration and enhancing capacity

The CK 2010 envisages cooperation of governments at the two levels and within County level in the performance of functions and exercise of powers and may set up joint committees or authorities. Whereas the organization and operational arrangement of the National Government is the responsibility of His Excellency the President, the National Government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) at the County level have a duty to ensure the required consultation and cooperation is achieved in the implementation of the CIDP as well as in normal administration and operation of Government functions. Table 13 below provides summary responsibilities of all relevant institutions in the implementation of the CIDP.

Figure 10: Institutional Arrangement

S/No.	Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
1	County Executive Committee	Develop implementation framework
2	County Assembly	The CA has an overall oversight on all development programme. They also provide legislative and other forms of representation on behalf of the citizenry towards delivery of activities and outputs.
3	County Government Departments	Factor in annual budgets for sector programme Factor in sector budgets for monitoring & implementation for programme. They are responsible for the implementation of the programme.
4	County Planning Unit	Mobilization of Public resources Management of the County Public procurement & disposal. Public investments management policy Public investments oversight. Preparation of budget & Management of the County Government Resources. Economic Policy analysis & Management Promotion of Economic & Finance Governance.
5	Office of the County Commissioner	Provide liaison, collaboration and partnership between the National Government and the County Coordination of National Government functions and delivery of services Coordinate security management Facilitate conflict management and peace building Coordinate disaster management and emergency response Facilitate participation of the people in national Government policy formulation and articulation
6	National Planning Office at the County	Supports the Counties with guidelines on Policy Formulation. Provides strategic long term goals and objectives that act as development blue print for Counties.
7	Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the County	Provide overarching National policy framework and service delivery standards for devolved functions. Provide technical assistance and support the development of County Government Capacity. Through intergovernmental Sectoral programme, enable effective coordination cooperation & Collaborations by both National & County Government.
8	Development Partners	They offer budgetary support to programme/projects and technical assistance
9	Civil Society Organizations	Provide civic education to the Public, they also monitor government policies and actions and hold government accountable.
10	Private Sector	Creates jobs, provide goods, services and works, which stimulates economic growth. They act as a key revenue contributor They complement the Government in resource gaps.
11.	National Senate	Legislates functions of Parliament by considering debating and approving bills concerning Counties. It exercises oversight over National revenue allocated to Counties. It determines the basis for allocation of National Revenue among counties taking in the consideration of the CRA recommendations.
12.	National Assembly	Enacts the Legislation for the allocation of National Revenue between the levels of Governments It enacts attendant laws at Policy level for sectors. E.g. PFM Act 2012.

5.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Framework

5.3.1 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

The projected resource requirement for the implementation of the CIDP based on the proposed programmes and flagship projects is KSh175.518 Billion. Table 52 below presents the projected financial resource requirement by each sector over the next five years. The section also includes the percentage of the total financial requirement for each sector.

Table 34: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements

S/No.	Sector/Department Name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Billion)					Total	% of total budget requirements
		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28		
1	Energy, Infrastructure and Information Communications and Technology	2,181.500	2,448.500	2,497.000	2,534.500	2,545.500	12,207.000	8%
2	General Economics and Commercial Affairs	120.640	261.820	280.980	210.090	2,337.960	3,211.490	2%
3	Health Services	2,031.424	1,931.351	1,932.378	1,681.582	1,958.744	9,535.479	6%
4	Environmental Protection, Water & Natural Resources	812.340	1,415.940	1,370.140	1,174.890	1,166.590	5,939.900	4%
5	Social, Protection, Culture and Recreation	740.200	783.300	726.400	744.600	696.600	3,691.100	2%
6	Education Services	1,125.600	1,223.200	1,210.700	1,170.700	1,200.700	5,930.900	4%
7	Agriculture Rural and Urban Development (ARUD)	1,302.900	976.400	822.100	632.100	512.600	4,246.100	3%
8	Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations (PAIR)	4,451.985	4,698.215	4,523.915	4,363.835	4,363.205	22,401.155	14%
	Sub Total	12,766.589	13,738.726	13,363.613	12,512.297	14,781.899	67,163.124	42%
	Flagship	18,390.0	18,390.0	18,390.0	18,390.0	18,390.0	91,950	58%
	Total	31,156.59	32,128.73	31,753.61	30,902.30	33,171.90	159,113	100%

5.3.2: REVENUE PROJECTIONS

The revenue projections during the five-year implementation period are projected to be Kshs 111.713 Billion. Table 52 below breaks down the projected revenues by source.

Table 35: Revenue Projections

Type of Revenue	Base year 2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
		Kshs (Million)	Kshs (Million)	Kshs (Million)	Kshs (Million)	Kshs (Million)	Kshs (Million)
a) Equitable share	6,369	6,450	6,536	6,966	7,454	7,975	35,381
b) Conditional grants (GOK)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Conditional Grants (Development Partners)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Conditional allocations from loans and grants (GoK)	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Conditional allocations from loans and grants (Development Partners)	317	333	350	368	386	405	1,842
g) Own Source Revenue	312	328	345	362	380	399	1,813
h) Public Private Partnership (PPP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Other sources-KeRRA	366	384	404	424	445	467	2,124
j) Other sources -NG-CDF	868	911	957	1,005	1,055	1,108	5,036
k) Other sources-Equalization Fund	410	431	452	475	499	524	2,380
l) Other sources-National Govt. Flagship Project	-	12,440	12,440	12,440	12,440	12,440	62,200
m) Other sources-National Social Protection Support	515	515	541	568	596	626	2,846
n) Other sources-NDEF	200	210	221	232	243	255	1,160
n) Other sources-Climate change mitigation partnership fund		200	200	200	200	200	1,000
Total	9,469	22,203	22,445	23,038	23,697	24,399	115,782

5.3.3 ESTIMATED RESOURCE GAP

This section provides estimated resource gap during the implementation of the CIDP.

Table 36: Resource Gaps

FY	Requirement (Ksh. bln)	Estimated Revenue (Ksh. bln)	Variance (Ksh. bln)
2023/24	31.1565895	22.203	(8.95)
2024/25	32.1287262	22.445	(9.68)
2025/26	31.7536128	23.038	(8.72)
2026/27	30.9022968	23.697	(7.21)
2027/28	33.1718988	24.399	(8.77)
Total	159.113	115.782	(43.33)

5.3.4 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

This section identifies the feasible resource mobilization and management strategies to address the resource gap. The section also includes capital financing strategies, operational financing strategies and other strategies that will enhance cost effectiveness.

5.3.4.1 Addressing the Resource Gaps

The resource requirement for implementation of this plan is Kshs 159,113 Billion against projected budget estimates of Kshs 115.782 Billion, creating a resource gap of Kshs 43.33Billion. The below section provides internal and external measures that the County will undertake to address the resource gaps.

5.3.4.1.1 Internal Resource Mobilization

The internal resource mobilization strategy will focus on enhancing the county's own source revenue and also strengthening efficient utilization of the available resources as elaborated below;

- i Policy and legal framework for revenue collection: The County Government will review its policies to significantly reduce the time and cost of doing business, create an enabling environment, thus improving the overall business operations. It intends also to employ sound financial management and reporting. Key interventions will entail: Training staff on financial management regulations/policies & Debt Management Policy.
- ii Map all revenue potential areas: Carry out a revenue potency study to help profile all sources of revenue, their potential, collection mechanism as well as the recommendation of new sources of Revenue that have not been tapped.
- iii Grow and diversify County revenues; Key interventions: Through strengthening revenue collection especially on major contributors such as property rates, single business permits, parking and Agriculture cess within the County.
- iv Strengthen automation in all point of revenue collection; this includes going cashless at all collection points.
- v Revenue Clinics; to sensitize tax payers on the importance of self-compliance

5.3.4.1.2 External Resource Mobilization

The County will develop Programme that seeks to identify alternative sources of funding for project implementation. Some of these include government grant funding, partnerships with international agencies and entering into partnerships with the private sector on key projects and programme.

To ensure that this is achieved in a well-coordinated manner the County has set up a directorate that will handle all matters of Resource Mobilization and Partnership & Linkages, this directorate will support the overall County external resource acquisition, partnership and Linkages management strategy and lead the development and realization of the resource mobilization strategy in the County in close collaboration with the County leadership.

5.3.5 Asset Management

Over the past the County has in compliance with section 149(1) of the PFMA 2012, maintained and regularly update a fixed asset register and asset inventory. The County has also developed an asset register of all nationally devolved unit's assets. Over the next five years that County will continue to strengthen regular update of both fixed asset and the asset inventory by automating the process through investing in an asset

management software. The County will also embark on valuation of national devolved unit's assets and transfer of ownership to County Government. The County department shall also formulate asset disposal policy and procedure that in in line with Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2015 to facilitate the disposal of redundant assets like vehicles, electronic gadgets and other equipment's.



5.3.6 Risk Management

This section provides the key anticipated risks that may hinder the implementation of the CIDP, potential risk implications and proposed mitigation measures to enhance sustainable development. The risk mitigation measures for the 3rd generation CIDP is provided in table below.

Table 37: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation Measures
Financial	Local revenue collection pilferages	Low revenue collection	Medium	Enhancement of local revenue generation. Enhance Performance management Compliance with the legal frame works. Automation of county revenue collection
	Payroll frauds	Increase in compensation costs	Medium	Conduct regular payroll cleansing. Strengthen payroll administration and control measures. Ensure password management
Technological	Cyber security Risk	Breach of valuable information	High	Investment in cyber security risk management
				Investment in internal private network Provision of reputable anti-virus
Climate	Drought	Loss of livestock and reduced crop productivity due to poor precipitation	High	Climate smart agriculture practices Investment in irrigation infrastructure
	Floods	Displacement of population from ancestral home, destruction of infrastructure, destruction of land under cropping and pastures	High	Investment in mega dams to store large volumes of water coming from upstream. Enhancing awareness creation and early warning system for floods, Ensuring our infrastructural projects are climate proofed
	Resource based conflict	Displacement of population from ancestral home		Continuous peace meetings. Conflict resolution mechanisms in place
Organizational	Missing Technical Capacities	Construction Poor quality projects, time lost due to design and site changes.	High	Recruitments of critical positions (technical officers) required per programme and Succession Management strategies i.e. mentorship programmes to be put in place at all times, (KPIs for all senior officers).
				Consider In-built budgeting to gather for costs related to the technical capacities requirements i.e. costs of Supervision and M & E. to the development cost

County Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of key activities	Key Output (s)	Time frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE AND INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR								
Kisanana-Wasesge-Mukutani- Tangelbei-Nasorot Road	Mogotio, Baringo South & Tiati East sub counties	To enhance intra county relations & enhance economic growth	Upgrading to bitumen standards	Road constructed	5 Years	4,500,000,000	National Government	KeRRA
Timboroa (C637) – Arama – Moringwo – Poror – Kiptuno – Sirwa- Tenges Road	Baringo Central and Eldama Ravine	To enhance intra county relations and enhance economic growth	Upgrading to bitumen standards	Road constructed	5 Years	3,000,000,000	National Government	KeRRA
Oinobmoi- Kapkelelwa- Kapkayo- Tenges & Kapkayo- Kipsaos Roads: Contract RWC – 602	Baringo Central Sub County	To increase efficiency in Road Transport	Upgrading to Bitumen Standard and Maintenance of 75km of Roads	Road constructed	5 Years Ongoing	3,000,000,000	National Government	KeRRA
Kamukunji – Kisanana – Kipkitur Mugurin- Lake Bogoria/Kipkitur- Mogotio (D160/C577) and Loop Roads. Contract NO. RWC 609	Mogotio Sub County	To increase efficiency in Road Transport	Upgrading to Bitumen Standard and Maintenance of 78km of Roads	Increased business activities	5 Years Ongoing	3,700,000,000	National Government	KeRRA
Kasoyo-Riwa- Seretunin-Talai-Kasisit- Kipcherere – Kampi Samaki Roads Contract RWC – 613.	Baringo North Baringo Central Constituencies	To increase efficiency in Road Transport	Upgrading to Bitumen Standard and Maintenance of 81km of Roads	Road constructed	5 Years Ongoing	3,000,000,000	National Government	KeRRA
Kabartonjo- (Up) Kipsaraman- Kinyach-Arror Road (Kipsaraman-Kinyach Section) (C660) Contract No. RWC-182	Baringo North and Tiati Constituencies	To increase efficiency in Road Transport	Upgrading to Bitumen Standard and Maintenance of 52km of Roads	Road constructed	5 Years Ongoing	2,000,000,000	National Government	KeRRA
Marigat – Muchongoi- Karandi, Ol Ngarua- Muhotetu- Jnct C77 & Muhotetu-Sipili	Baringo South Constituency	To increase efficiency in Road Transport	Upgrading to Bitumen Standard and Maintenance of 100km of Roads	Road constructed	3 Years Ongoing	5,500,000,000	National Government	KeRRA
Eldama Ravine- Seguton- Timboroa (C637) Road	Eldama Ravine Constituency	To increase efficiency in Road Transport	Improvement to Bitumen Standard and Maintenance of 25km	Increased business activities	3 years	1,600,000,000	National Government	KeRRA
Loruk – Kadogoi – Tangelbei – Churo – Mugie (C688)	Tiati Constituency	To increase efficiency in Road Transport	Improvement to Bitumen Standard and Maintenance of 96km	Increased business activities	3 Years	4,900,000,000	National Government	KeRRA
Barwessa – Kinyach – Kolowa – Kamusino (C592)	Baringo North and Tiati Constituencies	To increase efficiency in Road Transport	Improvement to Bitumen Standard and Maintenance of 100km		5 Years	5,000,000,000	National Government	KeRRA
Business innovation & Incubation centre (think Centre)	Kabarnet Elias ICT Centre	To develop county Business innovation and Incubation centre (think	Topo survey, Construction of a 4-storey building, Establishment of a data centre, Installation of Connectivity works (LAN, WAN, and reliable internet), Equipping of (ICT labs, ICT assembly plant, Conference rooms, Data & Business, centre, Offices and the coffee centre	Topo survey plan done, 4-Storey building constructed, An Assembly plant established, Coffee center established, Innovation Hub Business process outsourcing centre established	5 Years	200,000,000	County Government & partners	E-government & ICT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR								
Rehabilitation & restoration of Lake Kamnarok watershed (ecosystem)	Barwessa	To restore the ecological functions of the Lake Kamnarok Ecosystem	Soil & water conservation structures including desiltation, Management of invasive species (hyacinth), Implementation of the task force report on L. Kamnarok including development of Lake Kamnarok Ecosystem management plan, Promotion of SLM practices in the upstream, sensitization of the community on degradation management.	Hectares of lake restored, Task report recommendations implemented, Area of catchment conserved, Community sensitized on degradation management	5 Years	300,000,000	BCG, KWS, GOK, Partners	Department of Environment & Natural Resources, KWS, KFS

County Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of key activities	Key Output (s)	Time frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Restoration, conservation & protection of degraded catchment areas	Kiplombe, Kipngochoch, Ol Arabal, Koitegan, Narasha (Torongo) & Morop Tarambas)	Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including hill tops, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers & lakes	Sites assessment, develop site management plans (SMPs), implementation of SMPs including formation & registration of CFAs, WRUAs, trainings,	SMP developed & implemented, CFAs, WRUAs formed, registered & trained	5 Years	200,000,000	BCG, KFS, NT, KWT, WTF UNDP (SGP) SHA, ICRAF, RECONCILE, WWF, FAO	Department Environment & Natural Resources
Invasive species management (restoration of 24,500 hectares of land covered with Prosopis, & other key priority invasive species	Lake Baringo & Bogoria landscape, Churo-Amaya, Tangulbei, Mukutani, Ilchamus, Mochongoi & Emining, Loyamorok Mogotio, Rikwo, Tenges, Kisanana	To Restore and increase land production & productivity	Feasibility studies, Land Rehabilitation management strategies, community capacity building protection, plus promotion of SLM practices, Invasive management strategies, community capacity building protection, plus promotion of SLM practices	Feasibility Study undertaken, Land restored, Management strategies developed & implemented, Trainings conducted	5 Years	500,000,000	BCG, KEFRI, Learning & Research Institutions, KFS, NT, UNDP (SGP), SHA, ICRAF, RECONCILE, WWF, FAO	Department of Environment & Natural Resources
Soil and water conservation along Kerio Valley Belt & Lake Baringo- Bogoria Landscape	Kerio Valley Belt, Lake Baringo-Bogoria landscape	To rehabilitate & restore degraded lands	Feasibility studies, Land Rehabilitation management strategies, community capacity building protection, plus promotion of SLM practices	Feasibility Study done, Kerio Valley Belt & Lake Baringo-Bogoria landscape restored, Rehabilitation & Management strategies developed & implemented, Trainings conducted	5 Years	800,000,000	BCG, KEFRI, Learning & Research Institutions, KFS, NT, UNDP (SGP), SHA, ICRAF, RECONCILE, WWF, FAO, WWF, FAO	Department of Environment & Natural Resources
Promote Ecosystem Based Approach (EbA) to climate change actions	County wide	To promote sustainable biodiversity and ecosystem services to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change & low carbon growth	Afforestation and reforestation, establishment of dryland woodlots, urban green parks, SLM practices investment & carbon credit marketing	EbA approaches promoted	5 Years	2,000,000,000	BCG, GCF, UNDP, SGP, FAO, GEF, NT, Government Agencies, GIZ, ICRAF, KCCWG, RECONCILE, UNESCO MAB, WWF	Department of environment, Natural Resources & Climate Change
Development & promotion of Geological Parks (Geoparks)	County wide	To drive landscape-scale conservation of geo-diversity & biodiversity	Inventorying , mapping, development of policy & laws on geo parks, Research, development of specific geo sites management plans,	Geo-parks developed & promoted	5 Years	200,000,000	BCG, NT, National Museums, UNESCO-KNATCOM	Dept of environment, Natural Resources & mining
Kirandich Dam	Kabarnet	To increase water access for domestic, livestock and industrial use	Pipeline Extensions, tanks, intake improvements and construction of sewerage systems, solarisation	Pipeline extensions , storage facilities and sewerage systems done	3 Years	3,000,000,000	BCG and partners	CRWWDA
Oke Dam	Kapropita/ Kabarnet	Increase access for water for domestic, livestock and irrigation	Feasibility, survey and construction of Mega dam	Feasibility study report, Survey and design plan, Dam constructed	5 Years	4,500,000,000	National Government and development partners	
Chemususu Dam	Eldama Ravine	To increase water access for domestic, livestock and industrial use	Pipeline Extensions, tanks, intake improvements	Pipe extensions & storage facilities done	3 Years	2,000,000,000	BCG, and partners nor	CRWWDA
Amaya water supply project	Churo Amaya	To increase water access for domestic, livestock and irrigation	Construction, Pipeline Extensions, tanks, intake improvements	Mega dam constructed	5 Years	12,000,000,000	National government	CRWWDA
Barpello Gorge Dam	Kolowa	Increase access to water for human, livestock and irrigation	Feasibility, Survey, design and construction	Multi-purpose done constructed	5 Years	250,000,000	BCG/ development partners	BCG
Apuketin Gorge Dam	Kolowa	Increase access to water for human, livestock and irrigation	Feasibility, Survey, design and construction	Multi-purpose done constructed	5 Years	250,000,000	BCG/ development partners	BCG

County Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of key activities	Key Output (s)	Time frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Ketiborok Dam	Barwessa	To increase water access for domestic, livestock and industrial use	Construct Multi-purpose Dam	Multi-purpose done constructed	5 Years	600,000,000	BCG/ Dev. Partners	BGC
Kimiren Dam	Barwessa & Bartabwa	To increase water access for domestic, livestock and irrigation	Construct Multi-purpose small constructed	Multi-purpose small constructed	5 Years	200,000,000	BCG/ Dev. Partners	BGC
Wanchar	Tenges	To increase water access for domestic, livestock and industrial use	Intake rehab. Pipeline Extensions, storage Tanks	Intake rehabilitated, Pipeline Extensions done, Storage Tanks constructed	5 Years	250,000,000	BCG/ Dev. Partners	BGC
Chepirochpogh Gorge Dam	Ribkwo	To increase water access for domestic, livestock and irrigation	Survey, design and construction	Multi-purpose dam constructed	5 Years	200,000,000	BCG/ Dev. Partners	BGC
Kositei Gorge Dam	Ribkwo	To increase water access for domestic, livestock and irrigation	Survey, design and construction	Multi-purpose dam constructed	5 Years	200,000,000	BCG/ Dev. Partners	BGC
Mukur Gorge Dam	Ribkwo	To increase water access for domestic, livestock and irrigation	Survey, design and construction	Multi-purpose dam constructed	5 Years	200,000,000	BCG/ Dev. Partners	BGC
Nakiriwo Gorge Dam	Ribkwo	To increase water access for domestic, livestock and irrigation	Survey, design and construction	Multi-purpose dam constructed	5 Years	100,000,000	BCG/ Dev. Partners	BGC
Radat (Mega) Dam	Mogotio	To increase Water access for Human, irrigation, commercial & Institutions	Survey, design and construction	Multipurpose Dam constructed	5 Years	3,000,000,000	National Government, BCG, Development partners	National irrigation Authority
Sosurwo (Medium Dam)	Marigat	Multipurpose Dam – Domestic & Irrigation	Survey, Design and Construction works	Increased Water for Human, irrigation, commercial & Institutions	5 Years	300,000,000	BCG	BCG
Perkerra Irrigation Scheme	Marigat	To increase Water access for Human, irrigation, commercial & Institutions	Rehabilitation and upgrading	Increased Water for Human, irrigation, commercial & Institutions	5 Years	300,000,000	BCG	BCG
Ketiborok (Large) Dam	Barwessa	Increased Water for Human, irrigation, commercial & Institutions	Construction works	Multi-purpose dam constructed	5 Years	500,000,000	BCG & partners	BCG
Lokuruka Dam	Loyamorok	Increase access for water for domestic, livestock and irrigation	Feasibility, survey and construction of Mega dam	Feasibility done Survey and design plan Dam constructed	5 Years	300,000,000	BCG & partners	BCG
Tangulbei Dam	Tangulbei	Increase access for water for domestic, livestock and irrigation	Feasibility, survey and construction of Mega dam	Feasibility done Survey and design plan, Dam constructed	5 Years	500,000,000	BCG & partners	BCG
Solsol Dam	Saimo-soi	Increased Water for Human, irrigation, commercial & Institutions	Feasibility, Survey, design and construct	Increased Water for Human, irrigation, commercial & Institutions	5 Years	200,000,000	BCG & partners	Department of water
Kipunder Multi-purpose dam	Kabarnet	Increase access for water for domestic, livestock and irrigation	Feasibility, survey and construction of Mega dam	Feasibility study report, Survey and design plan, Dam constructed	5 Years	500,000,000	National Government	National Irrigation Authority

County Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of key activities	Key Output (s)	Time frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Eldama Ravine Sewerage project	Eldama Ravine	Improved sanitation	Feasibility, survey and construction of the sewerage project	Feasibility study report Survey and design plan, waste water sewerage plant constructed and operationalized	5 Years	2,000,000,000	National Government, BCG & Development partners	CRWWDA
Bergei water supply project	Saimo Kipsaraman	Increase access for water for domestic, livestock and irrigation	Feasibility, survey and construction of Mega dam	Feasibility study report, Survey and design plan and Dam constructed	5 Years	9,600,000,000	National Government and development partners	CRWWDA
Yatyanin Dam	Saimo-soi	Increased Water for Human, irrigation, commercial & Institutions	Feasibility, Survey & design and construction of the dam	Feasibility study report, Survey & design plan and dam constructed	5 Years	200,000,000	BCG & partners	Department of water
Natan Irrigation scheme	Silale	To enhance food security	Feasibility studies, Piping water from Lake Baringo for farming, Fencing of land	Feasibility report, Pipeline extensions, land fenced	5 Years	200,000,000	National Government	BCG
Komolion Irrigation scheme	Tangulbei	To enhance food security	Feasibility studies, Piping water from Lake Baringo for farming, Fencing of land	Feasibility report, Pipeline extensions, land fenced	5 Years	200,000,000	National Government	BCG
Construction of sewerage system and treatment works	Kabarnet	To improve sanitation	Compensation, Fencing, ESIA and Construction	Sewerage system and treatment works done	2 Years	600,000,000	BCG and Development partners	CRVWWDA
Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development sector								
Maoi Export Abattoir	Marigat ward- Maoi	Enhance market access for livestock and livestock products	Completion and upgrading for operationalization	Abattoir completed and operationalized	3 Years	500,000,000	BCG & development partners/ private sector	BCG
Milk processing plant	Eldama Ravine-	Enhance market access for milk	Completion and equipping for operationalization	Milk processing plant	3 Years	500,000,000	BCG & development partners/ private sector	BCG & BAMSCOS
Expansion of aquaculture	County wide	Enhance fish production	Construction, rehabilitation of fish ponds, supply of inputs and completion of pelletizing plant, installation of cages, construction of hatchery and cold facility	Fish ponds constructed, rehabilitated, Inputs supplied, Pelletizing plant completed, Hatchery and cold facility constructed	3 Years	600,000,000	BCG & development partners/ private sector	BCG
Preparation of valuation rolls for urban areas	Mogotio, Marigat, Kabartonjo, Chemolingot	To improve revenue collection	Public participation, Data collection, Gazettement, Preparation of valuation roll	Active valuation in place	5 Years	750,000,000	BCG, Development Partners	Department of Lands Housing & Urban development, Ministry of lands & physical planning (Ardhi House)
Construction of news housing units in the sub-county headquarters & relocation of existing housing units in Kabarnet town (AHP)	Each sub-County headquarter	To improve access to affordable housing to residents	Construction of affordable housing units	Affordable housing units constructed	5 Years	800,000,000	BCG, State Department of Housing & Urban Development, Development Partners	Department of Lands Housing and Urban development
Construction of Eldama Ravine fully fledged fire station, construction of perimeter wall, Purchase of Fire engine and ambulance and its accessories	Eldama ravine town	Disaster risk management control	Construction of fully fledged fire station, purchase of fire engine and an ambulance	Fire station constructed and equipped, fire engine purchased & an ambulance procured	1 Year	550,000,000	County government of Baringo and partners	Eldama Ravine Town
Tarmacking of new roads, maintenance, Cabro paving and drainage works in Eldama ravine town	Eldama ravine town	To ease accessibility and safety	Construction of new tarmac road, cabros and drainage works in Eldama ravine town	New tarmac road constructed and maintained; walkways paved & drainage works done	4 Years	300,000,000	Development partners and Baringo county Government	Eldama Ravine Town

County Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of key activities	Key Output (s)	Time frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Construction of modern storey wholesale and retail market, cooling facilities and social amenities in Eldama ravine town	Eldama ravine town	To Improve efficiency in food distribution	Construction of modern market facility	Modern market facility constructed	2 Years	200,000,000	Development partners and Baringo county Government	Eldama Ravine Town
EDUCATION								
Vocational Incubator	County HQ	To apprentice VTC graduates	Construction of VTCs, equipping and employing of instructors	VTCs constructed and equipped and instructors employed	5 Years	300,000,000	BCG/ Development partners	Dept of Education
School Feeding Programme	County HQ	To improve enrolment and retention of learners	Support ECD pupils with highly nutrition food and supplements	ECD centres supported with food for the pupils	5 Years	500,000,000	Development Partners/BCG	Dept of Education
Baringo University established	No. of university established					1,000,000,000	National Government/ BCG	Dept of Education
GENERAL ECONOMICS AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS								
Fruits processing plant (mangoes, banana, watermelon, pawpaw, tomatoes)	Baringo South, Baringo Central	Carryout value addition for wealth creation	Construction of the factory, value addition and equipping with machinery	Factory constructed and equipped	5 Years	300,000,000	BCG /Partners	Department of trade, cooperatives and industrialization
Hides and skins Tannery	Mogotio	Carryout value addition for wealth creation and job creation	Completion of tannery, value addition, equipping and infrastructure development	Tannery completed and equipped	3 Years	300,000,000	BCG /Partners	Department of trade, cooperatives and industrialization
Cable Car	Baringo County	To increase efficiency in transport and promote tourism	Feasibility, Survey & design and construction of the project	Cable car operational	5 Years	500,000,000	BCG /Partners	Tourism
HEALTH SERVICES								
BCRH Level 5 Hospital	Baringo County Referral Hospital	Improve and diversify services offered	Establishment of an Accident &Emergency department, burns unit, a pathology lab, mental health unit, Operationalize a 12 ICU&HDU bed unit, Installation of MRI and EEG, a modern Incinerator, Equipping of an Oncology Unit, Construction of a Logistics store for HPTs, Purchase of support utility Vehicles, Establishment of an orthopedic technology unit, an ENT unit with audiology and vestibular depts., Installation and automation of health service delivery and solar lighting, Maintenance and installations of borehole and Equipping of the surgical block	A&E dept established, Operational ICU & HDU, MRI & EEG installed, Oncology unit equipped, Logistics store constructed and equipped, Burns unit established, Modern incinerator installed, Utility vehicles purchase, Orthopedic technology unit established, ENT unit established, Health Service delivery automate, Solar lighting installed, Pathology lab established, Mental health unit established, Maintained borehole, Surgical block equipped.	5 Years	500,000,000	BCG/National Govt/ Partners	BCG
Eldama Ravine Level 5 hospital	Eldama Ravine Sub County Hospital	Improvement and Diversification of services offered	Equipping of the laundry unit, Establishment of an Orthopaedic unit, Establishment of a Renal unit with 4 beds, Installation and automation of health service delivery, Purchase and Installation of a CT scan, Establishment of an Accident & Emergency department, Construction and equipping of a surgical block, Installation of solar lighting, Installation of pavements and parking bays	Laundry unit equipped, Orthopedic unit & Renal unit established, Health service automation delivery installed, CT scan purchased & installed, A & E dept established, Surgical block constructed and equipped, Solar light installed, Pavements and parking bays installed	5 Years	500,000,000	BCG/National Govt/Partners	BCG

County Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of key activities	Key Output (s)	Time frame	Estimated Cost (Ksh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Establish a model Health center in every ward	County Wide	To improve access to care	Equip the model HCs	30 Health Centers in each ward	5 Years	300,000,000	BCG/Partners	BCG
SOCIAL PROTECTION CULTURE AND RECREATION								
Eldama Ravine stadium	Eldama Ravine	To promote talent identification and enhancement	Construction of perimeter wall, the main stadium structure, football pitch and track, 15,000 spectator terraces and VIP Dias, ablutions, parking areas, drainage, walkways and lighting, shopping mall, restaurant, swimming pool and conference facility.	Sports complex constructed and equipped	5 Years	250,000,000	BCG, National Government	BCG
Kabarnet stadium	Baringo Central	To promote talent identification and enhancement	Construction of perimeter wall, the main stadium structure, football pitch and track, 15,000 spectator terraces and VIP Dias, ablutions, parking areas, drainage, walkways and lighting, shopping mall, restaurant, swimming pool and conference facility.	Sports complex constructed and equipped	5 Years	250,000,000	BCG, National Government and development partners	BCG
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, GOVERNANCE AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS								
County Head Quarter Administration Block	Kabarnet	To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery	Advertise, Award & Construction	Administration block constructed and equipped	3 Years	500,000,000	BCG	BCG
				SUB TOTAL		91,950,000,000		



The Hippos of Lake Baringo

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING



6.0. OVERVIEW

This chapter presents the outline on how the plan will be monitored and evaluated during and after its implementation. The M&E processes, methods, and tools will be guided by Section 232 of the Constitution and all the legal provisions that provide for M&E, County M&E Policy in line with the National M&E Policy, CIMES Guidelines, Kenya Norms, and Standards for M&E and Kenya Evaluation Guidelines. The chapter highlights the M&E structure; data collection, analysis, reporting, and learning; M&E outcome indicators tracking; and dissemination and feedback mechanism.

6.1 COUNTY MONITORING AND EVALUATION STRUCTURE

The County Government of Baringo has established the necessary structures to support the M&E process for implementing the plan. The County M&E structure consists of the County Assembly Committee responsible for Finance, Planning, and Economic Affairs, the County M&E Committee (CoMEC), County M&E Directorate, M&E Technical Oversight Committee, Sector M&E Committees, Sub-County M&E Committees, and the Ward M&E Committees.

The M&E Directorate will be headed by the County Director of M&E and

supported by two senior M&E officers, departmental/ sector Focal persons and M&E committees. The Directorate is responsible for providing strategic guidance, vision, and management for the successful monitoring and evaluation of all county programs/plans/projects and ensuring the strategic and functional integration of all M&E activities and active collaboration with other stakeholders. The Directorate oversees all M&E activities, provides technical direction, and support, and ensures the accurate reporting of results for County programs/plans/projects activities.

The County Assembly Committee responsible for Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs is responsible for receiving county M&E reports, reviewing, and presenting them to the County Assembly for approval and authorizing the governor to present the report at the summit.

The CoMEC is charged with ensuring that the County has the quality information needed to make decisions and lead and direct county M&E initiatives and oversees overall county compliance and results of projects implementation

and service delivery within the CIDP and ADP.

The M&E Technical Oversight Committee is responsible for identifying, commissioning, and managing evaluations, reviewing the M&E reports, presenting M&E reports to CoMEC, capacity building for M&E, setting the strategic direction for CIMES, approving M&E Directorate's work plan and advising M&E Directorate on actions to be taken on various M&E issues, approving indicator reports for use by CoMEC, and endorsing M&E Di-

rectorate's reports to be presented to CoMEC.

The Sector M&E Committees (SMEC) is responsible for producing sector M&E reports, developing sector indicators, undertaking sector evaluations, and presenting sector M&E reports to the TOC.

SCoMEC is charged with producing Sub-County M&E reports, presenting M&E reports to the TOC, and developing M&E indicators.



6.2 M&E CAPACITY

The County has existing M&E structure which has the necessary human capacity for M&E, including the two senior M&E Officers, and departmental/sector M&E Focal Persons. The County government has also taken steps to undertake M&E capacity-building for staff and the various M&E committees to ensure that people have a variety of skills and knowledge to run each step of the M&E system.

In addition, the County has allocated resources such as a dedicated vehicle to support monitoring activities and purchased laptops and associated accessories to provide the physical equipment required for M&E. The County endeavors to allocate the appropriate amount of funds to facilitate

M&E processes, with the M&E officers providing a costed M&E Work plan to ensure that all M&E interventions are well funded.

To further strengthen the County M&E capacity, the M&E Officers will regularly assess the M&E capacity and devise strategies to address emerging gaps, leveraging on ongoing national government and partner-led M&E capacity building initiatives, existing partnerships, and collaborations for M&E, and mobilizing more resources for the various M&E initiatives.

6.3 DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

County M&E Directorate, in collaboration with the other M&E Committees, will define and develop the main methods and tools that will be used for data collection, archiving, analysis, and reporting arrangements in line with the National M&E Norms and Standards. The County M&E Directorate will coordinate the development of a CIDP Indicator Handbook that will guide the Monitoring & Evaluation of the CIDP III. The handbook will be accompanied by the data management plan to help coordinate the M&E functions and organize the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information needed for effective CIDP implementation. The data management plan will define the data collection tools for the indicators, the data collection methods, and the data processing and analysis methods. The M&E Directorate will prioritize continuous training and adoption of technology in the data management processes to make them simpler, faster, more reliable, and more transparent.

The County will utilize primary and secondary methods to collect quantitative and qualitative data. The data



collection tools will be developed by the M&E Directorate in collaboration with development partners and departments tailored to meet the needs of each department/sector. They will include questionnaires, structured, semi-structured, and unstructured interviews, focus group discussions, photography and observation, among others. The M&E Directorate will undertake capacity building on data quality issues to ensure that the data collected meets the required quality standards. The data collected will be analyzed and reports generated to help inform decision-making.

Regarding reporting, the County shall develop the County Annual Progress Report (CAPR) based on the guidelines developed by the Monitoring and

Evaluation Directorate. The CAPR will provide the overall status of the CIDP implementation on an annual basis. Subsequently, this will inform the preparation of the consequent Annual Development Plan (ADP) and annual budget preparation process. Further, the County will prepare the Quarterly M&E progress reports that will feed into the CAPR, mid-term reports to be prepared at the third year of CIDP implementation, and End Term Reports to be prepared at the end of CIDP implementation period and other ad hoc reports.

Through the e-CIMES, the county will analyze the progress towards the achievement of the policies, projects, and programmes outlined in the CIDP III. Analysis of CIMES results will demonstrate whether the resources spent on implementing CIDP investment programmes are leading to the intended outcomes, impacts, and benefits for the residents of Baringo.

The County will also produce other reports like the Public Expenditure Report (PER), Projects Implementation Status Reports, and Evaluation Reports.

6.4 DISSEMINATION, FEEDBACK MECHANISM, CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT AND LEARNING

The County will establish a robust feedback mechanism that entails a plan that will define the target stakeholder or audience, the information needs of the various stakeholders/audiences, the communication methods, and the timing/frequency of the dissemination.

The reports will be disseminated to the public through State of County Address, oral presentations in stakeholder meetings, written reports, fact sheets, press releases, social media platforms, county websites, devolution conferences, peer-to-peer events, and live events.

Regarding learning from the M&E initiatives and reports, the information generated from M&E will be useful for decision-makers, policymakers, and the wider county audience as it will provide facts and evidence, that when accepted and internalized, provide knowledge products for promoting learning. Hence, the County will incorporate learning into the overall programme implementation by using the information disseminated from the M&E processes and making it available for potential users to become applied knowledge.

The county will utilize critical reflection sessions, after-action reviews, and peer-to-peer learning, among others, as strategies for learning to improve the overall county performance and quality of results of ongoing and future programs, strategies, and interventions



6.5 EVALUATION PLAN

This section identifies the key policies/programmes/projects for evaluation during or after the plan period. Evaluation will be critical for the county policies/programmes/projects to determine the relevance, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. The evaluations will include rapid evaluations, impact evaluations, CIDP midterm/end-term Reviews, or any other type of evaluation.

Evaluation Plan

Policy/ Programme/ Project	Evaluation Title (specify the type)	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Findings	Commissioning Agency/ Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget (Kshs.)	Source of Funding
CIDP	Midterm Review of the Third-Generation CIDP	Improved implementation of the CIDP	Improve implementation of CIDP.	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2026	Sept 2026	10 million	CG/ Donor
CIDP	End-term of the Third-Generation CIDP	Improved decision-making approaches for the implementation of future plans	Inform decision-making for future implementation of Policies and programs	CECM Finance and Economic planning	April 2027	Sept 2027	4 million	CG/ Donor
Agriculture and Irrigation	Impact evaluation of livestock breeds upgrading programme	Increased livestock production and productivity reduced poverty level.	Increase livestock production and reduce poverty level	CECM Agriculture and irrigation	April 2025	July 2025	2 million	CG/GoK/ Donor

The M&E Directorate will develop comprehensive evaluation plans for each planned evaluation to support the evaluation planning and will cover components like the purpose of the

evaluation, evaluation questions, evaluation criteria, timetable, and work plan, collecting data for an evaluation, data collection methods to answer evaluation questions, data collection

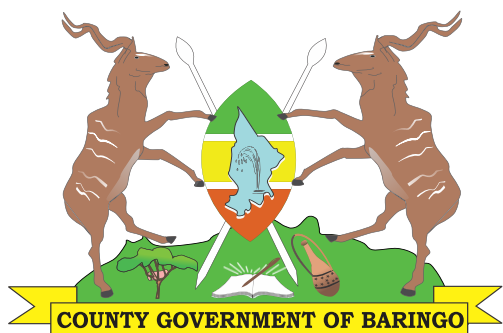
tools and activities, data analysis, and reporting evaluation findings. Table 27 below provides a summary of the Evaluation plan for the intended evaluations.





OUR PARTNERS





The County of Great Diversity

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