

SAMBURU COUNTY



**THIRD COUNTY INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2023 - 2027**



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF SAMBURU

Accelerating Social Economic Transformation for an Inclusive and Resilient Economy

MISSION & VISION

MISSION



A County with high quality of life.

VISION



To provide quality and sustainable services to the residents of Samburu County equitably, efficiently and effectively, in a secure and productive environment for improved living standards.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES



- ✦ *Accountability and transparency*
- ✦ *Equity and fairness*
- ✦ *Innovativeness*
- ✦ *Integrity*
- ✦ *People-centered*
- ✦ *Professionalism*
- ✦ *Team spirit*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	II
LIST OF TABLES.....	VI
LIST OF FIGURES	IX
FOREWORD.....	X
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	XII
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XIII
PROCESS OF CIDP DEVELOPMENT	XIV
ACRONYMS	XVI
CHAPTER ONE:	1
1. COUNTY OVERVIEW	1
1.1 BACKGROUND	1
1.2 POSITION AND SIZE	1
1.3 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS	2
1.3.1 Physical and Topographic	2
1.3.2 Climatic Conditions	3
1.3.3 Ecological Conditions	3
1.4 ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS	4
1.4.1 Administrative Units	4
1.4.2 County Government Administrative wards by constituency	5
1.4.3 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)	5
1.5 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES	6
1.5.1 Population Size, Composition and Distribution	6
1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution	11
1.5.3 Population Projection by Special Age Groups	12
1.5.4 Population of Persons with Disabilities	13
1.6 DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND POTENTIAL	15
1.7 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX	16
CHAPTER TWO	17
2. REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP-2018-2022	17
2.1 ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY REVENUE SOURCES	17
2.2 COUNTY BUDGET EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS	21
2.3 SECTOR PROGRAMMES' PERFORMANCE REVIEW	26
2.3.1 The County Assembly	26
2.3.2 Special programmes	27

2.3.3 Finance Economic Planning and ICT	29
2.3.4 Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries	30
2.3.5 Water Environment Natural Resources and Energy	31
2.3.6 Education and Vocational training	33
2.3.7 Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation.....	34
2.3.8 Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	35
2.3.9 Roads, Transport and Public Works	35
2.3.10 Tourism, Trade, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives.	36
2.3.11 Culture, Social Services, Gender, Sports and Youth Affairs	38
2.4 CHALLENGES	39
2.5 EMERGING ISSUES.....	40
2.6 LESSONS LEARNT	40
2.7 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	42
CHAPTER THREE.....	52
3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	52
3.1 VISION OF THE COUNTY SPATIAL PLAN	52
3.2 GOAL OF THE COUNTY SPATIAL PLAN	52
3.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE COUNTY SPATIAL PLAN	53
3.4 PLAN PROPOSALS	53
3.4.1 Modernizing Agriculture and Livestock Production	53
3.4.2 Urbanization, Industrialization and Infrastructure Model	57
3.4.3 Diversifying Tourism	62
3.4.4 Managing Human Settlement	65
Proposed Levels of Human Settlements	65
3.4.5 Social Infrastructure and Services Provision Plan	68
3.4.6 County Competitiveness	76
CHAPTER FOUR	77
4. SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES	77
4.1 THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY	77
4.1.1 The County Assembly- Programmes, Priorities and Strategies	78
4.2 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR	81
Office of the Governor, County Affairs- Sector Priorities, Strategies and Flagship Projects	82
4.2.1 Special Programs – Sub-sector Priorities and Strategies	89
4.2.2 Cross-Sectoral Linkages	95
4.2.3 Cross-Sectoral Linkages	97
4.3 FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING AND ICT	98
4.3.1 Sector Programmes	99

4.4 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, VETERINARY SERVICES AND FISHERIES	101
4.4.1 Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects	104
4.4.2 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations	123
4.5 WATER, ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY	126
4.5.1 Sector Priorities, Strategies and Flagship Projects	128
4.5.2 Cross-Sectoral Linkages	135
4.6 EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING.	137
4.6.1 Sector Programmes	138
4.6.2 Cross-Sectoral Linkages	143
4.7 MEDICAL SERVICES, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION	145
4.7.1 Sector Priorities, Strategies and Flagship Projects	146
4.7.2 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations	165
4.8 LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	167
4.8.1 Sector Priorities, Strategies and Flagship Projects	169
4.8.2 Cross-Sectoral Linkages	175
4.9 ROADS, TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS	176
4.9.1 Sector Programmes	178
4.10 TOURISM, TRADE, ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATIVES	182
4.10.1 Tourism Sub-Sector Priorities and Strategies	184
4.10.2 Trade Sub-Sector Priorities and Strategies	200
4.10.3 Cooperatives Development Sub-Sector Priorities and Strategies	202
4.10.4 Flagship/Transformative Projects - Tourism	205
4.10.5 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations-Tourism	208
4.10.6 Flagship/Transformative Projects - Cooperative	209
4.10.7 Cross-sectoral Impacts-Cooperatives	211
4.10.8 Flagship/Transformative Projects - Trade	212
4.10.9 Cross-sectoral Impacts - Trade	214
4.11 CULTURE, SOCIAL SERVICES, GENDER, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS	215
4.11.1 Sector Priorities, Strategies and Flagship Projects	216
4.11.2 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations	227
CHAPTER FIVE	231
5. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK	231
5.1 OVERVIEW	231
5.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	231
5.3 CIDP IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK RESPONSIBILITIES	232
5.3.1 The County Government	232
5.3.2 County Development Stakeholders Forum (Private sectors, CSOs)	233

5.3.3 County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) 233

5.3.4 County Assembly and County Assembly Speaker 234

5.3.5 Development Partners 235

5.4 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK 235

5.4.1 Resource Requirements by Sector 235

5.4.2 Revenue Projections..... 239

5.5 ESTIMATED RESOURCE GAP 242

5.6 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES 242

5.7 ESTIMATED RESOURCE GAP 242

5.7.1 Measures to address resource gap 242

5.8 REVENUE RAISING 243

5.9 ASSET MANAGEMENT 244

CHAPTER SIX: 245

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK 245

6.1 OVERVIEW 245

6.2 COUNTY MONITORING AND EVALUATION STRUCTURE 245

6.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION CAPACITY 247

6.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION CAPACITY OUTCOME INDICATORS 247

6.4.1 The County Assembly 247

6.4.2 Public Service Management and Administration 248

6.4.3 Finance, Economic Planning and ICT 248

6.4.4 Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries 249

6.4.5 Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Energy 250

6.4.6 Education and Vocational Training. 251

6.4.7 Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation..... 252

6.4.8 Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development. 252

6.4.9 Roads, Transport and Public Works. 254

6.4.10 Tourism, Trade, Enterprise Development and Co-operatives. 262

6.5 DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND REPORTING 264

6.5.1 Data Analysis 265

6.5.2 Reporting and dissemination 265

6.6 DISSEMINATION, FEEDBACK MECHANISM, CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT AND LEARNING 265

ANNEX I: COUNTY FACTSHEET 267

ANNEX II: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS). 283

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: County Ecological Zones	3
Table 2: Area (KM2) by Sub-County	4
Table 3: County Government Administrative Wards	5
Table 4: Population Projections (by Sub-County and Sex)	8
Table 5: Population Projections by Age Cohort	9
Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Centre	10
Table 7: Population distribution and density by Sub-County	11
Table 8: Population Projections by Special Age Groups	12
Table 9: Population of Persons with Disabilities by Type, Sex and Age.....	13
Table 10: Demographic Dividend Potential	15
Table 11: Analysis of County Revenue Sources	18
Table 12: County Budget Expenditure Analysis Financial Year 2017-2018	21
Table 13: County Budget Expenditure Analysis Financial Year 2018-2019	22
Table 14: County Budget Expenditure Analysis Financial Year 2019-2020	23
Table 15: County Budget Expenditure Analysis Financial Year 2020-2021	24
Table 16: County Budget Expenditure Analysis Financial Year 2021-2022	25
Table 17: The County Assembly Sector Development issues	42
Table 18: Executive Office of the Governor Development issues	42
Table 19: Finance Economic planning and ICT Development issues	43
Table 20: Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries-Sector Development Issues	44
Table 21: Water Environment Natural Resources and Energy-Sector Development issues	45
Table 22: Education and Vocational training-Sector Development issues	46
Table 23: Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation-Sector Development issues	46
Table 24: Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development-Sector Development issues	47
Table 25: Tourism subsector- Development issues	48
Table 26: Cooperatives subsector- Development issues	49
Table 27: Trade subsector – Development issues	50
Table 28: Culture, Social Services, Gender, Sports and Youth Affairs-Sector Development	50
Table 29: The County Assembly Programmes, Priorities and Flagship Projects	79
Table 30: Sector Programmes- Executive office of the Governor (Public Service Management and Administration)	83
Table 31: Flagship Projects - Executive office of the Governor (Public Service Management and Administration)	86

Table 32: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations 87

Table 33: Cross-sectoral linkages and impacts 88

Table 34: Special Programs - Subsector Priorities and Strategies 91

Table 35: Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International 94

Table 36: Special Programs - Cross-Sectoral Linkages 95

Table 37: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations 97

Table 38: Cross-Sectoral Linkages 97

Table 39: Finance, Economic Planning and ICT Sector Priorities and Programmes 99

Table 40: Sector Priorities and Strategies 103

Table 41: Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary Services and Fisheries-Sector Priorities and Programmes 105

Table 42: Flagship Projects-Veterinary Services Sub-sector 110

Table 43: Flagship Projects-Veterinary Services Sub-sector 115

Table 44: Flagship Projects-Livestock Production Sub-sector 115

Table 45: Flagship Projects-Crops Sub-sector 117

Table 46: Flagship Projects-Fisheries Development Sub-sector 118

Table 47: Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary Services and Fisheries -Flagship Projects 121

Table 48: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations 123

Table 49: Cross-sectoral impacts 124

Table 50: Water, Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy Priorities and Strategies 128

Table 51: Flagship Projects 134

Table 52: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations 134

Table 53: Cross-sectoral impacts 135

Table 54: Education and Vocational Training- Sector Priorities, Programmes and Flagship Projects 138

Table 55: Flagship Projects 141

Table 56: Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Obligations 142

Table 57: Education and Vocational Training: Cross-Sectoral Linkages 143

Table 58: Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation- Preventive and Promotive Health Services -
Programmes 147

Table 59: Curative Health - Programmes 156

Table 60: General Administration Planning and Support Services - Programmes 159

Table 61: Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation: Cross-Sectoral Implementation
Considerations 165

Table 62: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development- Sector Priorities, Strategies and
Flagship Projects. 169

Table 63: Flagship Projects 173

Table 64: CIDP Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations 174

Table 65: Cross-sectoral impacts 175

Table 66: Roads, Transport and Public Works-Sector Priorities, Programmes and Flagship Projects	178
Table 67: Flagship Projects	180
Table 68: Cross-sectoral impacts	181
Table 69: Tourism Sub-Sector Priorities and Strategies	184
Table 70: Trade Sub-Sector Priorities and Strategies	200
Table 71: Cooperatives Development-Subsector Priorities and Strategies	202
Table 72: Flagship/ Transformative Projects: - Tourism	205
Table 73: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations	205
Table 74: Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations-Tourism	208
Table 75: Flagship/ Transformative Projects: – Cooperatives	209
Table 76: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations	210
Table 77: Cross-sectoral Impacts-Cooperatives.....	211
Table 78: Flagship/ Transformative Projects: - Trade	212
Table 79: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations	213
Table 80: Cross-sectoral Impacts - Trade	214
Table 81: Culture, Social Services, Gender, Youth Affairs and Sports- Priorities, Strategies and Flagship Projects	219
Table 82: Flagship Projects - Culture, Gender and Social Services	224
Table 83: Flagship Projects - Sports and Youth Affairs	224
Table 84: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations- Youth Affairs and Sports	225
Table 85: Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations	227
Table 86: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements	236
Table 87: Departmental Flagship Projects	237
Table 88: Revenue Projections	239
Table 89: Resource Gaps	242

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of the County in Kenya 1

Figure 2: Summary of Agro-Ecological Zones 2

Figure 3: County’s Administrative and Political Units 4

Figure 4: County Population Age Structure 7

Figure 5: Livestock and Agricultural Development..... 56

Figure 6: Urbanization and industrialization 60

Figure 7: Transport Facilities 61

Figure 8: Eco-Tourism and Conservation Model..... 64

Figure 9: Human Settlement Strategy 67

Figure 10: Primary Schools Proposals 69

Figure 11: Secondary Schools Proposals 70

Figure 12: Health Facilities Proposals 71

Figure 13: Security Strategy 73

Figure 14: Existing and Proposed Social Facilities..... 75

Figure 15: Monitoring and Evaluation Committee Structure 246

FOREWORD

That an inclusive and well-structured integrated planning framework provides an essential platform for the achievement of desired development goals cannot be overstated. Indeed, Article 220(2) (a) of the Constitution of Kenya, Public Finance Management Act, 2012, County Government Act, 2012, Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012 amongst other legislations, prescribe the integrated development planning structure which enhances linkage of policy, planning and budgeting in county governance processes.



However, the preparation and the subsequent implementation of the 2023-2027 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is not only about complying with the legal provisions on planning practices. The way the CIDP structures our county’s development aspirations into priorities, capacity requirements, milestones, indicators and responsibilities for the term of this plan is also of utmost importance.

This CIDP is referred to as the ‘third Generation’ CIDP, being the successor of the ‘Second Generation’ CIDP (2018-2022), whose implementation started in 2013 immediately after devolution was operationalized following the March 2013 General Elections. The second generation CIDP witnessed a fairly successful implementation -70%. It entrenched devolution with its various governance priorities and proposed structures, institutionalized best governance practices, while at the same time focusing on citizen priorities which included, road network improvement, livestock and camel’s improvement water access, health provision and enhanced agricultural returns through subsidy programs among other priorities.

Notwithstanding the achievements highlighted, a myriad of challenges was encountered during the implementation of the second generation CIDP. The critical challenges were covid-19 outbreak, limited financial capacity and an inadequate collaborative framework with other state-actors and non-state development actors, who had a bulk of roles, responsibilities and tasks on the priorities contained in the CIDP. This led to inadequate synergy and stakeholder engagements. The preparation of the third generation CIDP has taken into consideration lessons learned from challenges over that period, and the implementation process is expected to benefit as well.

One of the lessons learned was the importance of a consultative process which is representative in terms of professional expertise, regional and demographic considerations (gender, youth, elderly persons and People living with Disabilities).

This CIDP’s preparation adopted a broad-based consultative approach. The approach included the formation and operationalization of Sector Working Groups (SWGs), a delegate’s system for citizens’ engagements, county assembly members and county professionals’ forums.

SWGs are composed of County Government technical staff, National Government Agencies representatives, Non-state development actors and International Development Institutions. The objective of SWGs is to provide a platform for policy dialogue, negotiation and agreement of plans and undertakings amongst stakeholders at the sectoral level.

Therefore, it is imperative that this CIDP focuses on income enhancement programmes. Consequently, productive and economically driven interventions have been given priority while ensuring that the other priorities are not left behind because of our desire to achieve sector harmony which is key to a successful transformative agenda.

A sustained momentum, synergy and collaboration amongst all development stakeholders are paramount as we strive to meet our citizens' development desires. To realize this, the programmes contained in this CIDP have been aligned with Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans (MTP) IV, the Big Four Agenda, National Spatial Plan framework, Agenda 2063 of the African Union, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other national policies and international commitments.

The 2023-2027 CIDP will be implemented through annual rolling plans known as Annual Development Plans (ADPs). The first one covering the period 2023/24 Financial Year (FY) will provide a basis for County Performance Measurement Framework. The successful implementation of this CIDP and its annual ADPs is estimated to cost Ksh 39,759,848,367 billion, out of which Ksh 35,141,013,278 billion will be funded internally and Ksh 4,618,835,089 billion is expected to be mobilized from development partners over the next five years. This is pegged on vibrant and innovative resource mobilization strategies.

It is our utmost expectation, therefore, that the elaborate inclusive and participatory processes which anchored the successful preparation of this CIDP will guarantee ownership, which is key to achieving individual and collective commitments towards our county development.



H.E. LATI LELELIT

GOVERNOR - SAMBURU COUNTY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We owe a debt of gratitude to the individuals, institutions and entities whose zeal and zest in their various responsibilities led to the successful finalization of this County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) in an inclusive, collaborative and participatory manner. The County Government of Samburu therefore, would like to appreciate the role that all the stakeholders played in this important endeavor.



The development of this Plan adhered to the preparation process included in the guidelines as issued by the State department of Planning. In addition, lessons from the second generation CIDP (2018-2022) and a review of its achievements and challenges informed the appropriate approaches adopted by the County. I take this opportunity therefore, to thank the Ministry of National Treasury and Planning for their development of the CIDP preparation guidelines, which provided the framework containing appropriate CIDP content, structure and preparation roadmap.

I would also like to thank the various Development Partners and National Government Institutions under the auspices of the County Sector Working Groups (SWGs) for providing technical support and valuable inputs towards this exercise. These partners include; USAID NAWIRI, the Council of Governors, UNICEF, KNBS, WFP, FCDC, National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) and Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate of the Ministry of National Treasury and Planning. In addition, USAID Nawiri and UNICEF apart from their Technical support also supported the process financially. We are grateful.

Special appreciation goes to the core team comprising of County Executive Committee Members (CECMs), Chief Officers, Directors and other levels of staff representatives who were mandated to undertake the preparation process with the Governor, H.E Lati Lelelit and H.E. the Deputy Governor providing the overall leadership and guidance. On behalf of the County Executive, I would like to thank the Speaker of Samburu County Assembly and Members of the County Assembly without forgetting the staff of County Assembly for their participation and contribution during the preparation process. In addition, I wish to thank the technical officers who were involved in one way or another in the preparation of this plan.

Once again, We acknowledge the immense financial and technical support offered by USAID Nawiri from the inception to the printing of this important document, We therefore want to express our gratitude for the meaningful collaboration between Samburu County and USAID Nawiri. The organization's support has been instrumental in our progress toward the achieving of this distinct milestone and we are looking forward to continuing to work together for the betterment of our community.



HON. SILVANA KAPARO

CECM – FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING AND ICT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) are Plans prepared every five years as development master plans. They create a framework for planning, coordinated development, budgeting, effective and efficient project implementation and progress performance measurement. The Plan outlines the county situational analysis, linkages to other national and international plans, review of the achievements of the immediate previous Plan, prioritized sector programmes, implementation framework, resource mobilization strategies and monitoring and evaluation framework.

In compliance with constitutional requirements and other legal provisions such as; the Public Finance Management, Act 2012, County Government Act, 2012, Urban areas and Cities Act, 2012 amongst other legislation, the county has adopted the county integrated development framework in its governance processes. This framework calls for the periodic preparation of various planning documents; County Integrated Development Plan (CIDPs), Spatial Plans, Urban Areas and Cities Plan, Sectoral Plans and Annual Development Plans (ADPs).

In addition to guiding the achievement of the county development targets, the Plan creates a platform that promotes harmony and alignment of development targets with those of the Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans (MTP) IV, the Kenya Kwanza Plan, Governor's manifesto, National Spatial Plan framework, Africa Agenda 2063 of the African Union, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other national policies and international commitments.

County Governance Structure

The county government is composed of two arms: The Legislature and the Executive. The Legislature is composed of the Speaker, one elected member from each of the county's fifteen (15) Wards, nominated members representing special interest groups and staff led by the County Assembly Clerk. The Legislature's roles are; representation, oversight, and legislation. The role of the Executive arm is to implement laws, policies and plans relating to the county mandate, with the aim of achieving county development targets.

PROCESS OF CIDP DEVELOPMENT

The preparation of this Plan adhered to the contemporary planning process. This started with the adoption of guidelines issued by the Ministry of Planning and National Treasury. Secondly, the county issued the CIDP preparation circular giving instructions, timelines and deliverables to the relevant officers in the county. A CIDP preparation technical team was also established and tasked to sensitize other county technical staff on the preparation guidelines and their respective responsibilities.

Sensitization meetings were held for various groups of staff; County Executive Committee Members (CECMs), the County Assembly, Chief Officers, Directors and all Sub-County and Ward staffs.

CIDP Implementation Framework

Monitoring and Evaluation

For timely and effective tracking of CIDP programmes, this Plan has put in place a feedback mechanism that will regularly provide stakeholders with good quality and timely monitoring and evaluation information regarding implementation progress of development Programmes/Projects. Implementation and tracking of this CIDP will be done through the annual Development Plans (ADPs). Consequently, M and E reports and quarterly and annual progress reports will be produced using the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) to indicate status of implementation of all development programmes/projects, service delivery and budget performances of all sectors. The reports will be disseminated to the public and development stakeholders through public forums and relevant consultative and review platforms.

Organization of this CIDP Document

This Plan is organized into six chapters and Annexes. Chapter one provides information on administrative, geographic and social economic profile of the county. It forms a basis for an in-depth understanding of the county's outlook in terms of physical description, settlement patterns, and physiographic, topographic and natural conditions. It further describes the county's current situation in the major thematic areas and also details the county resource potential description whose contents informed the priorities and strategies adopted in this plan.

Chapter two outlines a summary of key achievements containing outputs, outcomes and baselines from the implementation of the CIDP 2018-2022, Challenges faced, and lessons learned during that Plan period have also been highlighted in this Chapter. The chapter analyses the county revenue levels in the last Plan period and how these revenues were expended for each sector.

Chapter three represents Spatial Development Framework. The chapter provides the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented. The chapter also indicates progress made in preparation of county spatial plan.

The information provided covers the thematic areas as outlined in the County Spatial Plans which are aligned to National Spatial Plan 2015–2045.

Chapter four details key county development priorities, strategies and programmes and projects as identified by the various county stakeholders during the CIDP consultative forums. It also gives sector missions, visions and subsector goals. Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues and cross-sector linkages are also discussed here.

Chapter five presents the implementation framework and organization chart with stakeholder roles, responsibilities and tasks is outlined. The chapter also discusses the required budget estimates per sector projected for implementing the prioritized programmes/projects identified in Chapter Four. Further, the chapter outlines strategies for raising the county financial capacity and technical capabilities to achieve intended targets.

Chapter six gives a brief description of how Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E) of outcome Indicators will be done per sector. The M and E framework is linked to County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) as guided by the county Monitoring and Evaluation Policy and the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. A Results Matrix contained in this chapter summarizes each programme's outcome, indicators and targets to allow implementers and decision-makers assess the progress of the various county development priorities during the Plan period.

ACRONYMS

ACTED:	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	CRA:	Commission of Revenue Allocation
AFC:	Agricultural Finance Corporation	CSO:	Civil Society Organization
AI:	Artificial Insemination	CSOs:	Civil Society Organizations
AMR:	Agriculture Market Research	CUG:	Chain Upgrading
AMREF:	African Medical Research Foundation	DCM:	Drought Cycle Management
ANC:	Ante-Natal Clinics	DCS:	Department of Culture Services
ARD:	Agriculture and Rural Development	DFIS.:	Fisheries Department
ART:	Anti-Retroviral Drugs	DIPC:	Livestock Dip Committee
ARV's:	Anti-Retroviral	DLP:	Department of Livestock Production
ASAL:	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands	DOA:	Department of Agriculture
ASDSP:	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme	DOT:	Department of Trade
AWF:	African Wildlife Foundation	DQA:	Data Quality Audit
AWP:	Annual Work Plans	DRM:	Disaster Risk Management
BQs:	Bills of Quantity	DRTB:	Drug Resistant Tuberculosis
CA:	County Assembly	DSS:	Department of Social Services
CA-PSB:	County Assembly – Public Service Board	DTW:	Department of Tourism and Wildlife
CAS:	County Assembly of Samburu	DVI:	Division Vaccine of Vaccine and Immunization.
CC:	Climate Change	EAC:	East Africa Community
CDF:	Constituency Development Fund	ECDE:	Early Childhood Development Education
CDPO:	County Development Planning Officer	ECDE:	Early Childhood Development Education
CDR:	Commodity Development Resources	EFA:	Education for All
CDSD:	Cooperative development services department	EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
CEC:	County Executive Committee	EIA:	Environment Impact Assessment
CEC:	County executive committee	EMR:	Electronic Medical Records
CFAs:	Community Forest Associations	EOC:	County Emergency Operation Center
CG:	County Government	EPWH:	Environmental Protection, Water and Housing
CGS:	County Government of Samburu	EU:	European Union
CHVs:	Community Health Volunteers	EVD:	Environment Department
CIDP:	County Integrated Development Plan	FCDC:	Frontier Counties Development Council
CLMC:	County Livestock Marketing Council	FGM:	Female Genital Mutilation
CLTS:	Community-Led Total Sanitation	FGM:	Female Genital Mutilation
CMDRR:	Community Managed Disaster Risk Management	FI:	Financial Institution
CPSB:	County Public Service Board	FP:	Family Planning
		FY:	Financial Year
		GBV:	Gender Based Violence

GJLOS:	Governance, Justice, Law and Order	LIMS:	Land Information Management System
GoK:	Government of Kenya	M and E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
HF:	Health Facilities	MAM:	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
HH:	Households	MCA:	Member of County Assembly
HINI:	High Impact Nutrition Interventions	MDA:	Mass Drug Administration
HTS:	HIV Testing Services	MDG:	Millennium Development Goals
ICPD25:	International Conference on Population and Development	MIKE:	Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants
ICT:	Information Communication Technology	MNCH:	Maternal Neonatal Child Health
IDPs:	Internally Displaced Persons	MoDA:	Ministry of Devolution and ASALs
IEBC:	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	MOE:	Ministry of Education
IFMIS:	Integrated Financial Management Systems	MOF:	Ministry of Finance
IMR:	Infant Mortality Rate	MOUs:	Memorandum of Understanding
IPM:	Integrated Pest Management	MOYS:	Ministry of Youth and Sports
KABS:	Kenya Agriculture Board Services	MRI:	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
KARLO:	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization	MSMEs:	Micro and Small Micro Enterprises
KATO:	Kenya Association of Tour Operators	MT:	Metric Tons
KDHS:	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey	MTP:	Medium Term Plan
KEMRI:	Kenya Medical Research Institute	NCDs:	Non-Communicable Diseases
KFS:	Kenya Forest Service	NDMA:	National Drought Management Authority
KICOSCA:	Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association	NEMA:	National Environmental Management Authority
KMI:	Kenya Meat Inspectors	NG:	National Government
KMTC:	Kenya Medical Training College	NGEC:	National Gender and Equality Commission
KNBS:	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	NGO:	Non-governmental Organization
KNCCI:	Kenya National Chamber Of Commerce And Industry	NIB:	National Irrigation Board
KNH:	Kenyatta National Hospital	NLC:	National Land Commission
KRCS:	Kenya Red Cross Society	NNMR:	Net Neo-Mortality Rate
KTB:	Kenya Tourism Board	NPS:	The National Police Service
KWS:	Kenya Wildlife Service	NRT:	Northern Rangeland Trust
L/STK:	Livestock	NRT:	Northern rangeland trust
LAPSET:	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia transport corridor	NWFPs:	Non-Wood Forest Products
		NWSB:	Northern Water Services Board
		ODF:	Open Free Defecation
		OVC:	Orphan and Vulnerable Children
		PACIDA:	Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance

PAIR:	Public Administration and International Relations
PCD:	Procurement Department
PHL:	Post-Harvest Losses
PLWDs:	People Living with Disabilities
PMTCT:	Prevention of Mother Child Transmission
PPCPs:	Public Private Community Partnerships
PPD:	Physical Planning Department
PWD:	Public Works Department
RBMS:	Result-Based Management System
RDTs:	Rapid Diagnostic Tests
RFID:	Research Foreign Investment Development
RIMs:	Registry Index Maps
SAIDIA:	Samburu Aid in Africa
SAM:	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SAWASCO:	Samburu Water Services Company
SBCC:	Social and Behavior Change Communication.
SCG:	Samburu County Government
SGBV:	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SID:	Society for International Development
SNR:	Samburu National Reserve
SPCR:	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation
SVD:	Survey Department
SWC:	Soil and Water Conservation
TB:	Tuberculosis
ToTs:	Training of Trainers
TSC:	Teachers Service Commission United Nations
UN:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
UNESCO:	Organization
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development USAID NAWIRI Project
VCT:	Voluntarily and counseling centre
VMGs:	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups
VTC:	Vocational Training Center
WASH:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WENE:	Water Environment Natural Resources and Energy
WFP:	World Food Programme
WFP:	World Food Programme
WRUA:	Water Resource Users Associations
WSAs:	Water Sector Agencies
WUAs:	Water Users Associations
YEDF:	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

CHAPTER ONE

1. COUNTY OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

This section provides County’s background information including inhabitants (dominant, marginalized, minority communities), location of its headquarters, major economic activities, membership of a regional economic bloc (s) and other inter/intra county relations.

1.2 Position and Size

Samburu County (0030’ – 2045’N and 36015’ – 38010’E) is within the northern parts of Great Rift Valley in Kenya (Figure 1). The County lies within ASAL region covering an area of 21,090 square kilometers, and is bordered by the following Counties Turkana (Northwest), Baringo (Southwest), Marsabit (Northeast), Isiolo (East) and Laikipia (South). The County is a member of North Rift Economic Block (NOREB) and the Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC). Eighty percent is pastoralists’ economic livelihoods.

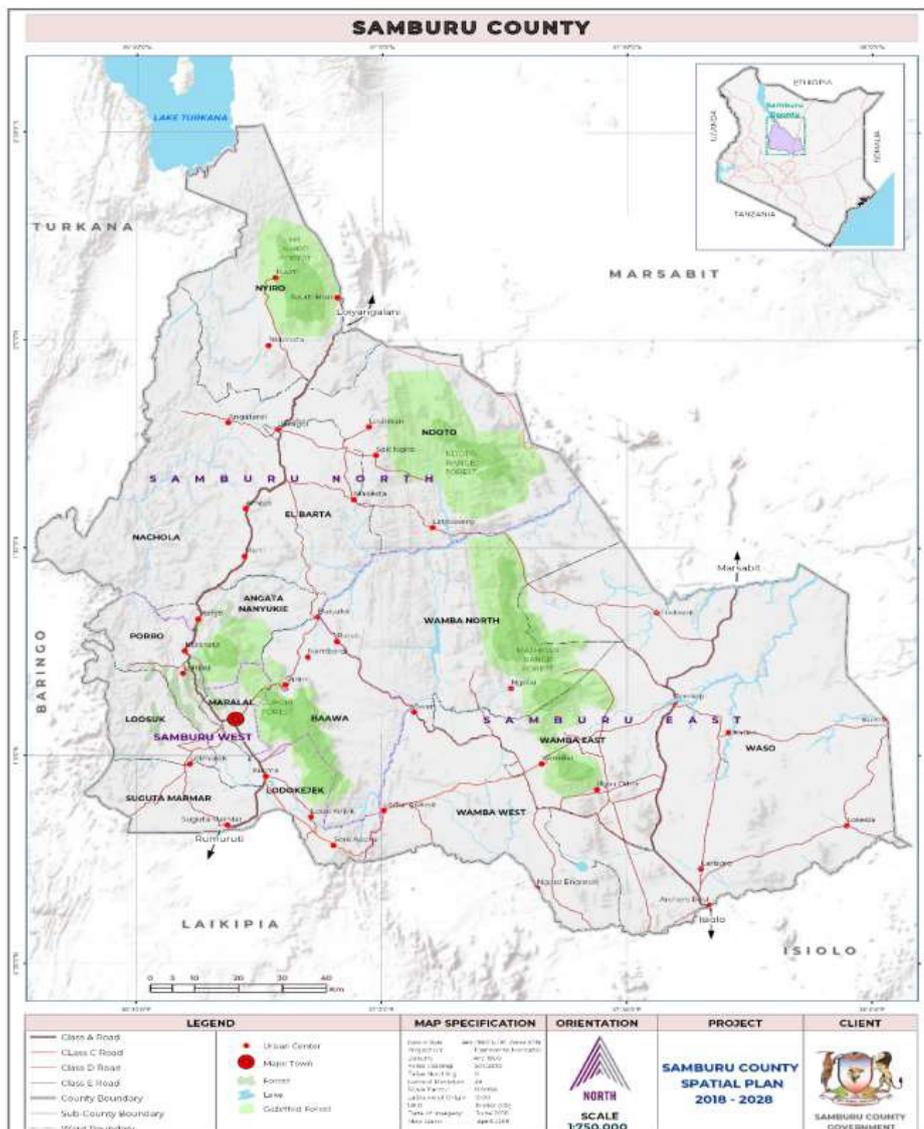


Figure 1: Location of the County in Kenya

1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1 Physical and Topographic

Altitude: The County falls on the northern interface between highlands and lowlands. To extreme west is Suguta Valley which is bounded on both sides by fault escarpments and floored by red clays, boulders and gravel fans. In the East of Suguta Valley, the County is characterized by repeated extensive high level plateaus which have been built by repeated floods of lava from the Rift valley. The highest parts of these plateaus are the Kirisia Hill, rising to 2000m above sea level.

In the North of Baragoi - Tuum and South –Horr axis, the area rises to Mount Nyiro tapers northwards and falls steeply southwards. South and west of Mount Nyiro are peneplains which have been eroded to plains of lower levels ranging from 1000-1,350 m above sea level. These are noticeable at Kawap and the area between Lodungokwe and Wamba continuing eastwards and southwards. These plains are covered by red soils and sands derived from the adjacent slopes by sheet erosion. East of the central plains are the Mathew Ranges and the Ndotu mountains forming discontinuous ranges tending towards north-south of the eastern side of the county. Apart from the Lorroki plateau and the mountain ranges of Nyiro and Mathews, the rest of the County is a continuous basin which slopes northwards to Lake Turkana and east of Mathew Ranges. The high altitude of the plateau and the mountain ranges has resulted in indigenous forests which are all gazetted and preserved for rain catchments.

Soils and Geology: In the western parts of the county, the soil is mostly Sandy loam soils. Kirisia area has sandy loam and sandy clay soils, which are lithosol (shallow stony soils) and cambisols. In the areas covered by lithosols water run-off is common and erosion quite prevalent. Just as Kiriasia, Lorroki has loam soils as the dominant one. These soils are mostly well-drained phaezems. However, some parts of it is covered by shallow lithosols, including the surrounding of Suguta Marmar where the risk of flooding is classified as medium. The lithic phase of the soils encourages run-off during periods of high precipitation. In the northern part of the County consisting of Baragoi and Nyiro areas, the predominant soil covers are bouldery cambisols and lithosol. The soils are particularly stony and rocky on the southern slopes of Mt Nyiro and Ndotu mountains. These soils are shallow and have a lithic (stony) phase, a characteristic that makes the soils prone to run off. On the eastern side that include Wamba and Waso areas, is significantly covered by weakly developed soils, mostly sandy and low in organic matter and in some places in Waso Division the soils are saline and sodic (mostly cambisols and solonetz).

Drainage Pattern: The physiography of the region influences the drainage pattern. The County fall in drainage areas number two (Kerio Valley) and number five (Ewaso Nyiro). Main water sources in the county constitute surface and ground water. The Ewaso Ng'iro River flows northwards about 30 km, then changes the direction to flow eastwards. After turning sharply east through the gap between the Mukogodo hills in the south and the Karissa hills in the north, the river flows through a 70m deep gorge for about 60 km in Barselinga. There are several seasonal riverbeds or "laggas" which during rainy seasons are filled with runoff water, making roads impassable and often leaving the area cut-off from the rest of the country.

1.3.2 Climatic Conditions

(temperature in degrees Celsius (min and max), rainfall patterns (min and max) and seasons (months of short and long rains), humidity etc)

1.3.3 Ecological Conditions

Ecological Zones: More than 75% of the land in Samburu County classified as ‘low-potential’ rangeland, receiving between (250 – 600 mm) of rain annually. Only 140,900 hectares (7 % of the land area) is medium-to-high-potential land that is suitable for agricultural production receiving (600-900 mm) of rain per year. Samburu County has diverse agro-ecological zones that include Upper Highland Zones (UH), Lower Highland Zones (LH), Upper Midlands Zones (UM), Lower Midland Zones (LM) and Inner Low Land Zones (IL).

Table 1: County Ecological zones

SNo.	ZONE	SIZE (HA)	POTENTIAL REMARKS
1.	Lower Highlands (LH 2-3)	1352.9 km ²	Wheat, Maize, beans, dairy cattle and sheep Pyrethrum can be grown
2.	Lower Highlands (LH 4-5)	1862.2km ²	Barley, maize, beans, Cattle sheep Coffee can be grown
3.	Upper midlands (UM 3-6)-	2218.5km ²	Maize, beans, cowpeas, green grams, cattle, sheep, goats Coffee and sunflower
4.	Lower midlands (LM 6-7)-	13736.0km ²	Sorghum, millet, cowpeas, green grams, beans, cattle, sheep, goats and camels Ranches
5.	Intermediate Lowlands (IL)	1956.9km ²	Nomadic zones

1.4 Administrative and Political Units

1.4.1 Administrative Units

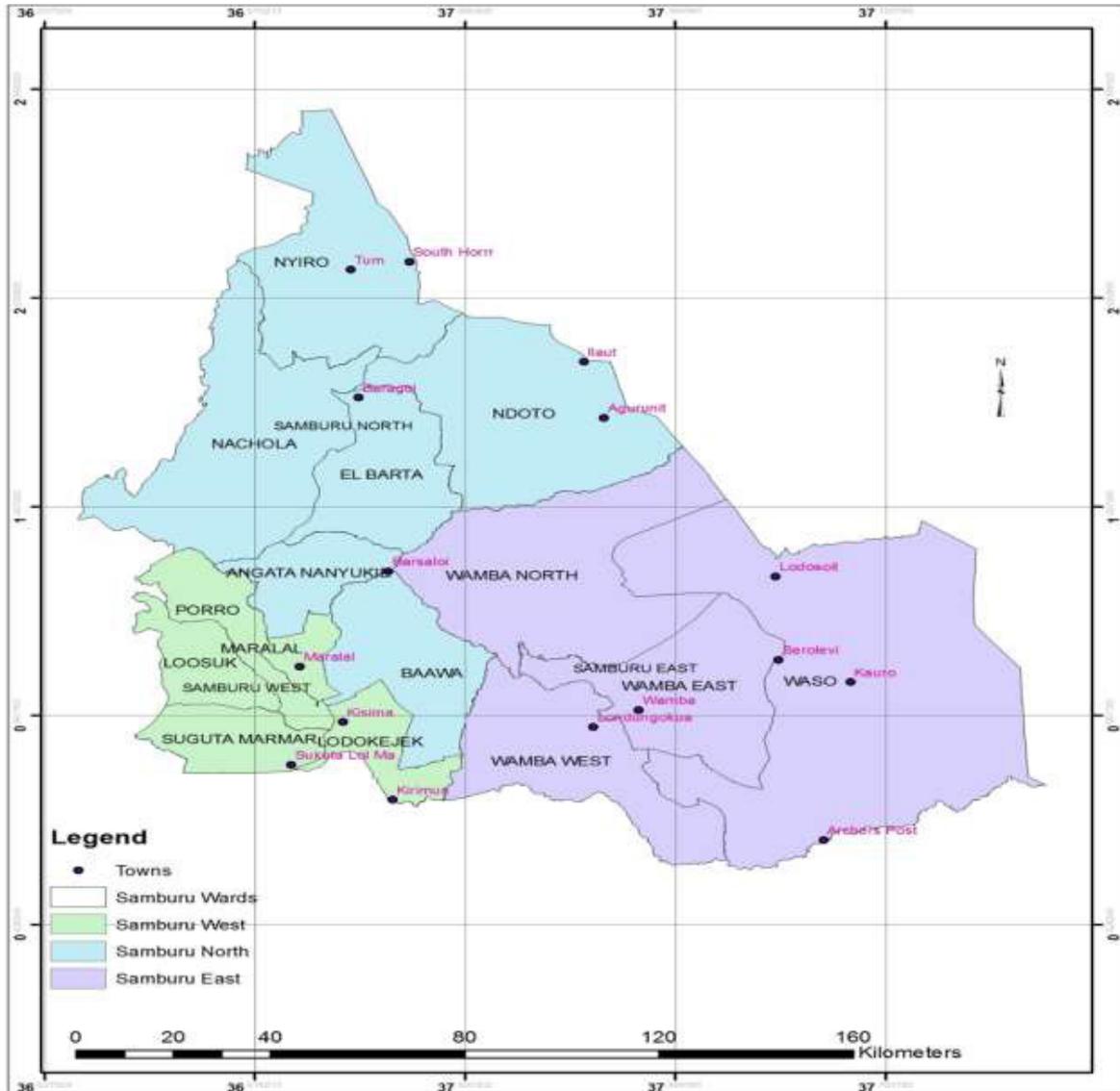


Figure 3: County's Administrative and Political Units

Table 2: Area (KM²) by Sub-County

Sub-County	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of sub-locations	Area (KM ²)
Samburu North	2	13	33	7,375
Samburu East	2	12	29	10,016
Samburu Central	3	14	46	3,699
Total	7	39	108	21,090

Source: KNBS 2022

The County has three sub-counties namely Samburu North, Samburu East and Samburu Central. Samburu central has an area of 3,699 KM2 with 46 sub-locations, 14 Locations and 3 Divisions. Samburu East has 29 Sub-locations, 12 Locations and 2 Divisions covering an area of 10,016 KM2. Samburu North is covers 33 Sub-locations, 13 Locations and 2-Divisions covering an area of 7,375 KM²

1.4.2 County Government Administrative wards by constituency

Table 3: County Government Administrative Wards

Sub-County	No. of Wards	No of Villages
Samburu North	6	46
Samburu East	4	29
Samburu Central	5	33

Source: County Government of Samburu 2022

1.4.3 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)

The table 3 show the distribution of electoral wards as they are distributed among the three constituencies with Samburu North having seven (7) wards, Samburu West constituency with five (5) wards and Samburu East has the least number of wards at four (4).

Table 3: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	County Assembly Wards	No. of Registered Voters (2022)
Samburu North	Ndoto	6,088
	Nyiro	5,799
	Elbarta	5,678
	Baawa	4,887
	Nachola	3,194
	Angata Nanyekie	4,204
Constituency Sub-total		29,850
Samburu East	Wamba North	5,254
	Wamba East	8,017
	Wamba West	6,816
	Waso	6,707
Constituency Sub-total		26,794
Samburu West	Maralal	17,580
	Porro	5,873
	Loosuk	5,280
	Suguta Marmar	7,199
	Lodokejek	7,458
Constituency Sub-total		43,390
Total		100,014

Source: IEBC 2022

Maralal ward had the highest number of registered voters at 17,580 while Nachola Ward had the lowest number of registered voters at 3,194 according to the latest IEBC data 2022. Samburu west constituency had the highest registered voters standing at 43,390 while Samburu East had the least at 26,794 voters. There is a need for the county to put resources in the Samburu central sub county such ECDs classes, water provision, road network in order to gather for high population growth.

1.5 Demographic Features

1.5.1 Population Size, Composition and Distribution

An understanding of demographic characteristics for Samburu County is important in the development planning process. Population features are key determinants of labour force, the degree of resource exploitation and allocation as well as utilization of social amenities facilities. The knowledge of these variables facilitates decisions to target the provision of essential services.

According to the 2019 Kenya National Population and Housing Census Report (KNPHCR), the population of Samburu County was 310,327. Given a population growth rate of 3.0 percent per annum, as opposed to the national growth rate of 2.0 percent, the County population is projected to increase to 370,547 by 2025 and to 393,113 by 2027. These changes represent 19.4% and 26.7% of the population rise between 2025 and 2027 respectively. This increase is significant and calls for commensurate expansion of basic amenities in the County. Furthermore, there is need to increase investment in economic activities in order to make the county self-reliant in food security and creation of employment opportunities.

Exponential Growth Formula

The exponential growth formula is used to express a function of exponential growth. To recall, exponential growth occurs when the growth rate of the value of a mathematical function is proportional to the function’s current value, resulting in its growth with time being an exponential function. In other words, when the growth of a function increases rapidly in relation to the increase in the total number, then it is exponential.

$$P(t) = P_0 e^{rt}$$

t = time (number of periods)

P (t) = the amount of some quantity at time t

P 0 = initial amount at time t = 0

r = the growth rate

e = Euler's number = 2.71828 (approx.)

County Population Age Structure

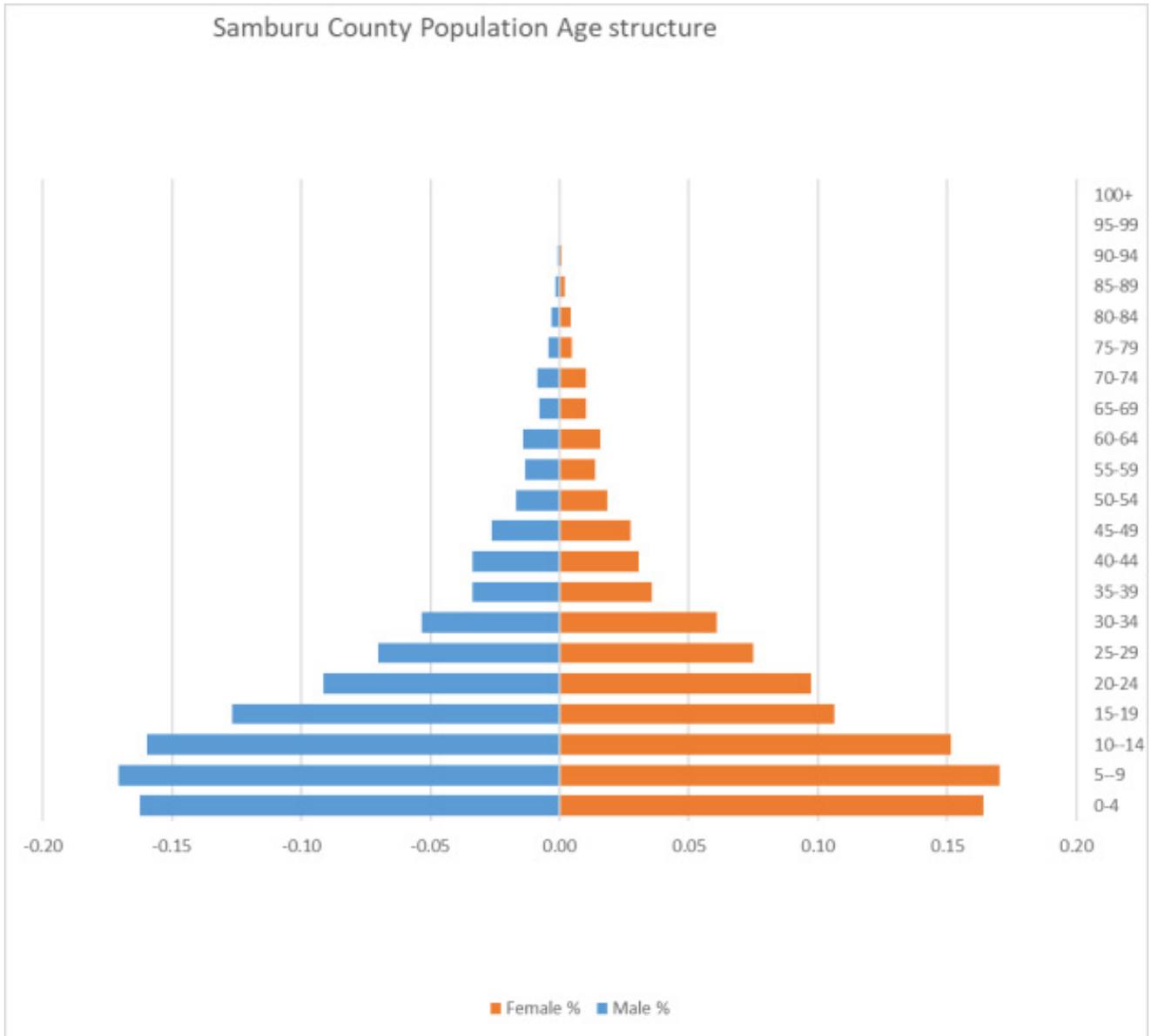


Figure 4: County Population Age Structure

Introduction;

Table four (4) represents population presented based on the sub-county and sex.

Table 4: Population Projections (by Sub-County and Sex)

Sub-County	KPHCR 2019					2022					2025					2027																						
	M	F	Inter sex	T	M	F	Inter sex	T	M	F	Inter sex	T	M	F	Inter sex	T	M	F	Inter sex	T																		
Samburu Central	83,633	81,307	2	164,942	91,388	88,846	2	180,237	99,862	97,085	2	196,949	105,944	102,997	3	208,944	34,930	32,457	4	67,391	38,169	35,467	4	73,640	41,708	38,755	5	80,468	44,248	41,116	5	85,369						
Samburu North	38,211	39,782	1	77,994	41,754	43,471	1	85,226	45,626	47,502	1	93,129	48,405	50,395	1	98,800	156,774	153,546	7	310,327	171,311	167,784	8	339,103	187,196	183,342	8	370,547	198,597	194,507	9	393,113						
Total																																						

Source: KNBS 2022

Where M is male, F is female and T is Total

The population of Samburu central sub-county is expected to increase from 180,237 in 2022 to 196,949 and 208,944 in 2025 and 2027 respectively, while in Samburu North sub-county the population is expected to increase from 73,640 (2022) to 80,468 and 85,369 in 2025 and 2027 respectively. The population in Samburu East sub-county is expected to increase from 85,226 (2022) to 93,129 and 98,800 in 2025 and 2027 respectively. Planning at the county level based on the above projections the increase in population envisaged in Samburu central sub-county calls for upscaling of investments in health, education, infrastructure, industry and MSMEs.

Table five (5) represents the county population based on the following age cohorts 0-4, 5-9, 10-14,15,19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85-89,90-94, 95-99, 100+ and Age-NS.

Table 5: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohorts	2019 Census			2022			2025			2027		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 - 4	25,461	25,220	50,681	27,822	27,559	55,380	30,402	30,114	60,516	32,253	31,948	64,201
5 -- 9	26,796	26,167	52,963	29,281	28,593	57,874	31,996	31,245	63,241	33,944	33,148	67,092
10 --14	25,063	23,280	48,343	27,387	25,439	52,826	29,927	27,798	57,724	31,749	29,490	61,239
15 - 19	19,865	16,313	36,178	21,707	17,826	39,533	23,720	19,479	43,198	25,164	20,665	45,829
20- 24	14,308	14,940	29,248	15,635	16,325	31,960	17,085	17,839	34,924	18,125	18,926	37,050
25 - 29	10,989	11,505	22,494	12,008	12,572	24,580	13,121	13,738	26,859	13,921	14,574	28,495
30- 34	8,384	9,313	17,697	9,161	10,177	19,338	10,011	11,120	21,131	10,621	11,797	22,418
35 - 39	5,302	5,466	10,768	5,794	5,973	11,766	6,331	6,527	12,858	6,716	6,924	13,641
40- 44	5,322	4,710	10,032	5,815	5,147	10,962	6,355	5,624	11,979	6,742	5,966	12,708
45- 49	4,110	4,214	8,324	4,491	4,605	9,096	4,908	5,032	9,939	5,206	5,338	10,545
50- 54	2,667	2,830	5,497	2,914	3,092	6,007	3,185	3,379	6,564	3,378	3,585	6,963
55 - 59	2,089	2,108	4,197	2,283	2,303	4,586	2,494	2,517	5,011	2,646	2,670	5,317
60- 64	2,194	2,425	4,619	2,397	2,650	5,047	2,620	2,896	5,515	2,779	3,072	5,851
65 - 69	1246	1547	2,793	1,362	1,690	3,052	1,488	1,847	3,335	1,578	1,960	3,538
70 - 74	1350	1560	2,910	1,475	1,705	3,180	1,612	1,863	3,475	1,710	1,976	3,686
75 - 79	688	748	1,436	752	817	1,569	822	893	1,715	872	948	1,819
80- 84	507	662	1,169	554	723	1,277	605	790	1,396	642	839	1,481
85- 89	229	303	532	250	331	581	273	362	635	290	384	674
90- 94	110	134	244	120	146	267	131	160	291	139	170	309
95 - 99	64	75	139	70	82	152	76	90	166	81	95	176
100+	29	25	54	32	27	59	35	30	64	37	32	68
AGE- NS	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3
	156,774	153,546	310,320	171,311	167,784	339,095	187,196	183,342	370,538	198,597	194,507	393,104

Source: KNBS 2022

The age cohort of 5-9 will record the highest increase of 5,366 and 9,218 in 2025 and 2027 respectively to reach levels of 63,241 and 67,092 in 2025 and 2027 respectively.

The age cohort of 0-4 will mark the 2nd highest increase in population according to the projections in table 4. The population in this age cohort will increase by 5,135 and 8,821 in 2025 and 2027 respectively to reach levels of 60,156 and 64,201 in years 2025 and 2027 respectively.

The age cohort of 10-14 will mark the 3rd highest increase in population according to the projections. The population in this age cohort will increase by 4,898 and 8,414 in 2025 and 2027 respectively to reach levels of 57,724 and 61,239 in years 2025 and 2027 respectively.

The above scenario calls for improved health care needs of the under-fives and the education requirements of the early childhood development needs of the children of Ages 4-6 years. The county should focus on adequate investments in health and education sectors.

Table six (6) represents the population of the County in its the five (5) urban centers. These are Maralal, Suguta-marmar, Wamba, Baragoi and Archers Post.

Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Centre

Urban Centre	KPHCR 2019			2022			2025			2027		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Maralal	15,831	15,519	31,350	17,299	16,958	34,257	18,903	18,530	37,434	20,054	19,659	39,713
Suguta Marmar	1,138	1,190	2,328	1,244	1,300	2,544	1,359	1,421	2,780	1,442	1,507	2,949
Wamba	2,290	2,290	4,580	2,502	2,502	5,005	2,734	2,734	5,469	2,901	2,901	5,802
Archer's Post	2,377	2,243	4,620	2,597	2,451	5,048	2,838	2,678	5,517	3,011	2,841	5,852
Baragoi	2,080	2,174	4,254	2,273	2,376	4,648	2,484	2,596	5,079	2,635	2,754	5,389
TOTAL	23,716	23,416	47,132	25,915	25,587	51,502	28,318	27,960	56,278	30,043	29,663	59,705

Source: KNBS 2022

Maralal urban centre is expected to grow at the fastest rate recording an increase of 3,177 and 5,456 persons in the years 2025 and 2027 respectively from a projection of 34,257 in year 2022 to a new population of 37,434 by the year 2027. Archers post urban centre will record the 2nd highest growth rate recording an increase of 468 and 804 persons in years 2025 and 2027 respectively from a projection of 4,620 in year 2022 to a new population of 5,852 by the year 2027.

Wamba and Baragoi urban centres will record increased populations of 464 and 431 in year 2025 respectively, while recording increases of 797 and 740 persons in year 2027 respectively. There is need for investment in urban planning including sewerage systems, water provision in our urban centres, markets improvements, green parks establishment, public transport investments, investments in health and education facilities and solid waste disposal system.

1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

Table seven (7) shows the county population as distributed in the three sub counties and the density per sub county based on the area of the respective sub county land areas in square kilometers.

Table 7: Population distribution and density by Sub-County

Sub-County	KPHCR 2019			2022			2025			2027		
	Area KM sq.	T	Density (km ²)	Area KM sq.	T	Density (km ²)	Area KM sq.	T	Density (km ²)	Area KM sq.	T	Density (km ²)
Samburu Central	3,699	164,942	45	3,699	180,237	49	3,699	196,949	53	3,699	208,944	56
Samburu North	7,375	67,391	9	7,375	73,640	10	7,375	80,468	11	7,375	85,369	12
Samburu East	10,016	77,994	8	10,016	85,226	9	10,016	93,129	9	10,016	98,800	10
Total	21,090	310,327		21,090	339,103		21,090	370,547		21,090	393,113	

Source: KNBS 2022

Samburu central had a projected highest density at forty-nine (49) persons per Km. Sq. while Samburu East had ten (10) persons per Sq. Km. The demand for social amenities in Samburu central will be highest since most persons are concentrated in the sub-county while the same will have the least demand in the other two sub-counties of Samburu East and Samburu North. Increased number of persons per square KM. might put pressure on the land and natural resources on the land hence instances of land degradation and effects of climate change. According to population density projections Samburu central sub-county will have 53 and 56 persons per Sq. KM in the years 2025 and 2027 respectively, while Samburu East will record 9 and 10 persons per Sq. Km in years 2025 and 2027 respectively.

1.5.3 Population Projection by Special Age Groups

Table 8 represents population of the county based on age groups of infant population, Under 5 Years, Pre-School, Primary School, Secondary School, Youth, Reproductive Age, Labour Force and Aged Population.

Table 8: Population Projections by Special Age Groups

Age Groups	KPHCR 2019			2022			2025			2027		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Infant Population (<1 Year)	4,527	4,386	8,913	4,947	4,793	9,739	5,405	5,237	10,643	5,735	5,556	11,291
Under 5 Years	25,461	25,220	50,681	27,822	27,559	55,380	30,402	30,114	60,516	32,253	31,948	64,201
Pre-School (3-5 Years)	17,366	16,973	34,339	18,976	18,547	37,523	20,736	20,267	41,003	21,999	21,501	43,500
Primary School (6-13 Years)	41,362	39,743	81,105	45,197	43,428	88,626	49,388	47,455	96,844	52,396	50,345	102,741
Secondary School (13-19 Years)	19,865	16,313	36,178	21,707	17,826	39,533	23,720	19,479	43,198	25,164	20,665	45,829
Youth (15-29 Years)	45,162	42,758	87,920	49,350	46,723	96,073	53,926	51,055	104,981	57,210	54,165	111,374
Reproductive Age (15-49 Years)	68,280	66,461	134,741	74,611	72,624	147,235	81,530	79,358	160,888	86,495	84,191	170,686
Labour Force (15-64 Years)	75,230	73,824	149,054	82,206	80,669	162,875	89,829	88,150	177,978	95,299	93,518	188,817
Aged Population (65+)	4,224	5,055	9,279	4,616	5,524	10,139	5,044	6,036	11,080	5,351	6,404	11,754

Source: KNBS 2022

The under-fives age cohort will increase from 55,380 in 2022 to 60,154 and 64,201 in years 2025 and 2027 respectively marking an increase of 5,135 and 8,821 in 2025 and 2027 respectively. Primary school (6-13 years) population is projected to increase from 88,626 in 2022 to 96,844 and 102,741 in years 2025 and 2027 respectively marking an increase of 8,218 and 14,116 in 2025 and 2027 respectively. The youth (15-29) years cohort is projected to increase from 96,073 in 2022 to 104,981 and 111,374 in years 2025 and 2027 respectively marking an increase of 8,909 and 15,302 in 2025 and 2027 respectively. The reproductive Age (15-49) years based on the projections above will increase from 147,235 in 2022 to 160,888 and 170,686 in years 2025 and 2027 respectively marking an increase of 13,653 and 23,451 in 2025 and 2027 respectively. The labour force (15-64 years) cohort is projected to increase from 162,875 in 2022 to 177,978 and 188,817 in years 2025 and 2027 respectively marking an increase of 15,103 and 25,942 in 2025 and 2027 respectively.

1.5.4 Population of Persons with Disabilities

The table represents persons living with disability by disability type, sex and sub-county of residence

Table 9: Population of Persons with Disabilities by Type, Sex and Age

SNO.	Sub - County and Type of Disability	Sex	Samburu Central	Samburu East	Samburu North	Total
1	Visual	M	248	184	79	511
		F	363	323	105	791
		T	611	507	184	1302
2	Hearing	M	236	128	52	416
		F	233	201	58	492
		T	469	329	110	908
3	Mobility	M	274	162	85	521
		F	269	212	94	575
		T	543	374	179	1096
4	Cognition	M	165	79	57	301
		F	147	109	55	311
		T	312	188	112	612
5	Self care	M	163	101	54	318
		F	172	122	68	362
		T	335	223	122	680
6	Communication	M	131	61	42	234
		F	93	78	43	214
		T	224	139	85	448
	Total		2,494	1,760	792	5,046

Source: Department of Social Services -2022

Disability Type	Age 5+			5-14			15-24			25-34			35-54			55+		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	259,655	131,319	128,331	101,303	51,858	49,444	65,455	34,184	31,268	40,187	19,372	20,815	34,620	17,401	17,218	18,090	8,504	9,586
Visual	1,302	511	791	90	46	44	90	38	52	70	28	42	159	72	87	893	327	566
Hearing	908	416	492	199	119	80	148	76	72	93	40	53	138	57	81	330	124	206
Mobility	1,096	521	575	155	93	62	96	57	39	88	44	44	177	97	80	580	230	350
Self-care	680	318	362	167	93	74	99	60	39	50	29	21	66	35	31	298	101	197
Cognition	612	301	311	103	57	46	95	62	33	88	45	43	95	53	42	231	84	147
Communicating	448	234	214	134	77	57	114	67	47	61	33	28	55	28	27	84	29	55

1.6 Demographic Dividend Potential

The demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic development that a country can attain by slowing down the pace of population growth while at the same time making strategic investments in the health, education, economic, and governance sectors. The accelerated economic growth that a county can experience as a result of declining fertility levels that occasion a reduction in the dependency levels and an increase in the proportion of the population in the working ages (15-64 years). With fewer dependents to support, those in the working ages will have more savings that can be invested for the economic growth of the county thereby improving the wellbeing of the county’s residents. However, the attainment of a demographic dividend is not automatic. As the fertility levels decline, the county needs to make simultaneous strategic investments in the health, education, economic and governance sectors. The aim of these investments is to ensure that as the county’s children and youth get older, they remain healthy, are able to access education and training opportunities, as they enter the labour force they get income and employment opportunities, they invest for their life in old age, and they participate fully in governance matters affecting the county.

Table 10 shows the key demographic indicators for Samburu County. According to 2019 census Samburu total population was 310,327. In 2025, the population was projected to be 370,958, people up from 339,095 people in 2022. This figure is projected to reach 370,958 and 393,104 people in 2025 and 2027 respectively assuming that the county fertility rate continue declining over the years to reach 2.1 children per woman by over the year 2050.

Table 10: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2019	2022	2025	2027
Population Size	310,327	339,095	370,958	393,104
Population below 15(%)	49.0	46.0	44.7	43.5
Population 15-64(%)	48.0	51.1	52.6	53.9
Population Above 65(%)	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6
Dependency Ratio	108	96	90	85
Fertility Rate	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4

Source: KNBS 2022.

By the end of the MTP IV period in 2027, the fertility is expected to decline to 4.4 from this average of 4.8 in 2019, before declining further to 4.4 in 2027. This is based on 2019 census results that showed a fertility rate of 4.8 children per woman. Given the decline in fertility, the proportion of children below the age 15 is expected to decline from 49 percent in 2019 to 43.7 percent in 2027. This will result in a corresponding increase in proportion of the population in working ages (15-64 years) from 48 percent to 53.9 percent over the same period, the proportion of the older persons above 64 years will remain almost unchanged at almost 3 percent.

The demographic window for Samburu County is expected to open from year 2046. This is based on assumption that fertility rate continues to decline over the years to reach 2.1 from year 2050. This is the period when the county can achieve maximum pace of economic growth as a result of the huge labour force relative to the dependent population. During this period, the proportion of children below age 15 will be below 30 percent while the proportion of older persons above 64 years will be less than 15 percent.

1.7 Human Development Index

The HDI measures human development based on the basic factors of a long and healthy life, the acquisition of knowledge, and a reasonable standard of living. These factors are measured using the following indicators:

- Life expectancy at birth;
The county for the last four years have invested heavily in various health facilities constructions and equipping with drugs and personnel.
- Adult literacy rate and the combined enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary levels;
and
- GDP per capita measured in purchasing power parity (PPP).

IGAs and SMEs awareness among the county residents have greatly improved. The HDI is not designed to assess progress in human development over the short term because two of its component indicators - adult literacy and life expectancy at birth - are not responsive to short-term policy changes.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP-2018-2022

This chapter provides a review on implementation of the previous CIDP 2018-22. It presents an analysis of county performance in terms of revenues, expenditures and key outcomes as well as the major challenges faced in the implementation of the plan.

2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Sources

This section should provide annual projected revenues versus actual receipts within the period under review.

Table 11: Analysis of County Revenue Sources

ITEMS	APPROVED 2017/18	ACTUALS 2017/18	APPROVED 2018/19	ACTUALS 2018/19	APPROVED 2019/20	ACTUALS 2019/20	APPROVED 2020/21	ACTUALS 2020/21	APPROVED 2021/22	ACTUALS 2021/22	APPROVED	ACTUALS
COUNTY GENERATED REVENUE												
Land Rates	27,846,000	10,898,901	29,000,000	18,075,529	15,750,000	13,694,690	15,000,000	7,605,075	36,000,000	7,083,810	123,596,000	57,358,005
Contribution in Lieu of Rates												-
Single Business Permits	20,169,240	22,023,124	20,000,000	12,928,850	20,000,000	7,394,150	16,000,000	12,953,900	13,200,000	6,269,450	89,369,240	61,569,474
Total Cess Receipts	35,255,220	10,407,845	20,000,000	12,068,649	21,000,000	9,011,288	13,000,000	11,446,225	11,760,000	10,946,520	101,015,220	53,880,527
Game Parks/Nature Reserves Fees	126,520,000	153,972,425	150,000,000	182,675,556	168,000,000	159,131,265	19,000,000	12,677,906	52,224,422	69,247,718	515,744,422	577,704,872
Markets and Slaughter House Fees	5,716,620	6,113,495	8,000,000	4,677,570	8,400,000	3,299,965	6,400,000	2,937,850	6,720,000	6,408,770	35,236,620	23,437,650
Vehicle Parking Receipts/Transport	3,344,796		1,436,628		3,508,458	1,258,300	3,583,882	816,680	4,200,000	1,946,200	16,073,763	4,021,180
Wheat Cess	792,792	219,845	700,000		735,000	154,074	300,000	54,575	280,000		2,807,792	428,494
Prospecting Licenses	198,198		275,000		288,750		303,188				1,065,136	
Tender Application Fees		392,000	552,145		579,751			138,000			1,131,896	530,000
Liquor License	8,719,400	3,657,000	4,000,000	6,285,300	6,200,000	1,109,500	3,410,000	2,574,750	6,000,000	455,000	28,329,400	14,081,550
Various Health Departments Fees	9,128,000	15,819,729	6,386,920	5,394,398	12,706,265	221,875		170,050	10,600,000	8,774,812	38,821,185	30,380,864
Agricultural Machinery Services	10,974,600	393,900	1,580,536	331,500	1,659,563	42,000			1,200,000		15,414,699	767,400
Approval of plans and supervision	2,570,000	788,000	1,000,000	1,406,790	1,050,000		1,102,500				5,722,500	2,194,790
Other Revenues					1,155,000	20,354,179	1,212,750	7,590,000	1,800,000	1,541,700	4,167,750	29,485,879
Proceeds from sale of Motor Vehicles			11,000,000		6,000,000				9,000,000		26,000,000	-
Insurance recoveries			1,100,000						3,500,000			-
Miscellaneous Revenue							11,000,000	11,413,816	780,000	537,000		11,950,816
SUB - TOTAL LOCAL SOURCES	251,234,866	224,686,264	255,031,228	243,844,143	267,032,787	215,671,286	90,312,319	70,378,827	157,264,422	113,210,980	1,004,495,622	867,791,500

World Bank Loan for transforming health systems for universal care project	66,786,231	7,507,125	97,143,610	38,590,020				36,441,141	29,873,032	5,601,594		205,972,576	75,970,177
Conditional Grant Leasing of Medical Equipment	95,744,681	95,744,681	200,000,000	200,000,000	131,914,894	131,914,894	132,021,277	132,021,277	132,021,277	153,297,872	153,297,872	712,978,724	712,978,724
Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP)			22,652,198	22,885,849	18,994,320	10,747,160	45,318,793	45,318,793	12,051,516	32,990,533	6,000,000	119,955,844	51,684,525
Urban Institutional Grant (KUSP)			41,200,000	41,200,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	71,869,989			141,200,000	163,069,989
Kenya Urban Support Programme (UDG and UIC)			50,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000				71,869,989	71,869,989	221,869,989	171,869,989
FAO Funds			8,766,690									8,766,690	
ELRP(Locust)										91,713,333	35,176,647	91,713,333	35,176,647
ELRP(Locust) b/f										68,785,000	68,785,000	68,785,000	68,785,000
Brought forward revenue	179,611,793	179,611,793	367,472,024	367,472,024	917,077,404	917,077,404	1,053,199,388	1,053,199,388	1,053,199,388	766,896,637	766,896,637	3,284,257,246	3,284,257,246
KDSP B/F TAKEN TO COVID 19 ACTIVITIES							30,000,000	30,000,000	25,000,000			30,000,000	25,000,000
COVID 19 Funds from National Government					27,402,000	27,402,000	27,402,000	27,402,000		27,402,000	27,402,000	82,206,000	54,804,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,832,646,332	4,596,367,408	5,874,899,429	5,659,934,936	6,968,608,32	6,314,491,873	6,790,657,924	6,467,980,961	7,377,540,024	7,117,260,474	31,827,972,032	30,156,035,652	

2.2 County Budget Expenditure Analysis

This section should provide an analysis of total budget allocation and total actual expenditure by sector.

Table 12: County Budget Expenditure Analysis Financial Year 2017-2018

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF SAMBURU							
DEPARTMENT	RECURRENT (Ksh.)	DEVELOPMENT (Ksh.)	TOTAL (Ksh.)	RECURRENT (Ksh.)	DEVELOPMENT (Ksh.)	TOTAL (Ksh.)	Absorption rate (%)
County Assembly	544,035,585	60,000,000	604,035,585	525,716,300	48,491,292	574,207,592	95
County Executive	477,585,311	35,998,775	513,584,086	462,188,076	15,436,510	477,624,586	93
Finance, Economic Planning and ICT	506,889,066	20,027,452	526,916,518	479,678,690	10,885,900	490,564,590	93
Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries	203,068,712	184,841,903	387,910,615	192,755,589	53,245,274	246,000,863	63
Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Energy	105,140,508	253,412,722	358,553,230	96,357,258	11,253,630	107,610,888	30
Education and Vocational Training	341,577,668	137,948,296	479,525,964	324,796,023	53,224,995	378,021,018	79
Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	771,248,412	183,935,391	955,183,803	713,012,916	39,375,088	752,388,004	79
Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	77,241,707	62,360,547	139,602,254	69,720,309	26,877,090	96,597,399	69
Roads, Transport and Public Works	110,766,659	354,210,440	464,977,099	136,504,704	254,109,576	390,614,280	84
Tourism, Trade, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives	157,272,731	136,297,915	293,570,646	139,208,643	76,051,739	215,260,382	73
Culture, Social Services, Gender, Sports and Youth Affairs	87,471,492	21,315,040	108,786,532	52,463,953	7,507,146	59,971,099	55
TOTAL	3,382,297,851	1,450,348,481	4,832,646,332	3,192,402,461	596,458,240	3,788,860,701	78

Table 13: County Budget Expenditure Analysis Financial Year 2018-2019

Sno	DEPARTMENT	BUDGET			ACTUALS			Absorption rate (%)	
		RECURRENT (Ksh.)	DEVELOPMENT (Ksh.)	TOTAL(Ksh)	RECURRENT (Ksh.)	DEVELOPMENT (Ksh.)	TOTAL (Ksh)		Variance
1	County Assembly	474,006,348	75,000,000	549,006,348	460,591,008	69,998,514	530,589,522	18,416,826	97
2	County Executive	432,246,552	12,902,656	445,149,208	405,653,887	12,594,496	418,248,383	26,900,825	94
3	Finance, Economic Planning and ICT	646,100,061	24,160,890	670,260,951	544,566,736	14,356,064	558,922,800	111,338,151	83
4	Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries	340,492,421	272,647,338	613,139,759	288,654,315	56,531,486	345,185,801	267,953,958	56
5	Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Energy	178,488,698	288,656,840	467,145,538	149,264,045	237,933,967	387,198,012	79,947,526	83
6	Education and Vocational Training	374,053,093	172,097,590	546,150,683	342,667,068	106,671,606	449,338,674	96,812,009	82
7	Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	909,505,890	342,110,718	1,251,616,608	859,372,153	275,854,704	1,135,226,857	116,389,751	91
8	Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	131,681,267	123,659,530	255,340,797	104,229,851	55,189,015	159,418,866	95,921,931	62
9	Roads, Transport and Public Works	118,730,204	416,739,114	535,469,318	81,894,018	246,407,446	328,301,464	207,167,854	61
10	Tourism, Trade, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives	194,943,952	169,550,820	364,494,772	169,679,298	128,351,241	298,030,539	66,464,233	82
11	Culture, Social Services, Gender, Sports and Youth Affairs	140,432,813	36,692,635	177,125,448	135,780,885	10,513,664	146,294,549	30,830,899	83
	TOTAL	3,940,681,298	1,934,218,131	5,874,899,429	3,542,353,264	1,214,402,203	4,756,755,467	1,118,143,962	81

STAFF COSTS	2,015,435,053
OPERATIONS and MAINTENANCE	1,925,246,246
DEVELOPMENT	1,934,218,131
Total	5,874,899,429

Table 14: County Budget Expenditure Analysis Financial Year 2019-2020

DEPARTMENT	BUDGET			ACTUALS			Absorption rate (%)	
	RECURRENT (Ksh.)	DEVELOPMENT (Ksh.)	TOTAL (Ksh)	RECURRENT (Ksh.)	DEVELOPMENT (Ksh.)	TOTAL (Ksh)		Variance
1. County Assembly	490,297,034	65,000,000	555,297,034	489,932,617	-	489,932,617	65,364,417	88
2. County Executive	480,573,894	12,000,000	492,573,894	416,968,394	-	416,968,394	75,605,500	85
3. Finance, Economic Planning and ICT	1,011,043,477	48,016,141	1,059,059,618	835,978,277	-	835,978,277	223,081,341	79
4. Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries	522,785,990	327,048,293	849,834,283	481,517,729	94,170,308	575,688,037	274,146,246	68
5. Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Energy	172,751,828	407,671,563	580,423,391	131,117,476	203,830,125	334,947,601	245,475,790	58
6. Education and Vocational Training	433,089,068	165,240,733	598,329,801	405,831,557	76,880,445	482,712,002	115,617,799	81
7. Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	1,030,654,343	337,913,541	1,368,567,884	934,466,532	61,858,270	996,324,802	372,243,082	73
8. Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	143,362,716	139,972,050	283,334,766	99,698,769	69,972,050	169,670,819	113,663,947	60
9. Roads, Transport and Public Works	98,084,780	534,204,303	632,289,082	66,680,328	349,629,556	416,309,884	215,979,198	66
10. Tourism, Trade, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives	183,916,448	162,889,211	346,805,659	152,268,905	91,059,560	243,328,465	103,477,194	70
11. Culture, Social Services, Gender, Sports and Youth Affairs	166,092,910	36,000,000	202,092,910	102,217,566	-	102,217,566	99,875,344	51
TOTAL	4,732,652,488	2,235,955,835	6,968,608,323	4,116,678,150	947,400,314	5,064,078,464	1,904,529,859	73

PERSONELL	2,164,570,573
OPERATIONS and MAINTENANCE	2,568,081,914
DEVELOPMENT	2,235,955,835
TOTAL	6,968,608,323

Table 15: County Budget Expenditure Analysis Financial Year 2020-2021

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF SAMBURU		BUDGET			ACTUALS			Variance	Absorption rate (%)
DEPARTMENT	RECURRENT (Ksh.)	DEVELOPMENT (Ksh.)	TOTAL (Ksh.)	RECURRENT (Ksh.)	DEVELOPMENT (Ksh.)	TOTAL (Ksh.)			
1. County Assembly	529,497,034	111,000,000	640,497,034	529,873,945	68,049,874	597,923,819	42,573,215	93	
2. County Executive	470,958,308	23,000,000	493,958,308	450,842,765	23,000,000	473,842,765	20,115,543	96	
3. Finance, Economic Planning and ICT	758,268,810	36,364,000	794,632,810	731,242,414	21,861,386	753,103,800	41,529,010	95	
4. Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries	411,791,245	373,959,873	785,751,118	341,016,054	197,006,040	538,022,094	247,729,024	68	
5. Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Energy	158,561,022	497,756,935	656,317,957	153,916,204	406,445,532	560,361,736	95,956,221	85	
6. Education and Vocational Training	419,325,328	155,981,331	575,306,659	388,709,207	128,159,820	516,869,027	58,437,632	90	
7. Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	1,052,253,941	474,461,402	1,526,715,343	975,052,755	186,172,406	1,161,225,161	365,490,182	76	
8. Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	106,605,490	83,981,760	190,587,250	93,664,879	33,981,760	127,646,639	62,940,611	67	
9. Roads, Transport and Public Works	72,432,169	513,514,845	585,947,014	66,286,249	381,517,116	447,803,365	138,143,649	76	
10. Tourism, Trade, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives	173,390,523	192,572,927	365,963,451	172,154,934	177,366,324	349,521,258	16,442,193	96	
11. Culture, Social Services, Gender, Sports and Youth Affairs	109,501,637	65,479,343	174,980,980	106,129,253	16,691,730	122,820,983	52,159,997	70	
TOTAL	4,262,585,508	2,528,072,416	6,790,657,924	4,008,888,659	1,640,251,988	5,649,140,647	1,141,517,277	83	

STAFF COST	2,284,939,101
OPERATIONS and MAINTENANCE	1,977,646,407
DEVELOPMENT	2,528,072,416
TOTAL	6,790,657,924

Table 16: County Budget Expenditure Analysis Financial Year 2021-2022

DEPARTMENT	BUDGET			ACTUALS			Absorption rate (%)
	RECURRENT (Ksh.)	DEVELOPMENT (Ksh.)	TOTAL (Ksh.)	RECURRENT (Ksh.)	DEVELOPMENT (Ksh.)	TOTAL (Ksh.)	
1. County Assembly	518,009,215	15 5,164,815	673,174,030	528,194,414	154,305,958	682,500,372	101
2. County Executive	478,253,456	43,000,000	521,253,456	458,854,731	38,828,132	497,682,863	95
3. Finance, Economic Planning and ICT	782,160,632	48,880,686	831,041,318	701,474,056	47,771,876	749,185,932	90
4. Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries	284,884,070	548,993,036	833,877,106	206,484,967	422,334,853	628,819,820	75
5. Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Energy	199,101,385	439,774,290	638,875,676	148,838,380	342,055,493	490,893,873	77
6. Education and Vocational Training	510,320,965	205,553,687	715,874,653	488,214,605	193,620,522	681,835,127	95
7. Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	1,215,250,490	543,390,244	1,758,640,734	1,173,294,224	335,644,889	1,508,939,113	86
8. Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	194,817,832	94,984,809	289,802,641	143,837,186	50,000,000	193,837,186	67
9. Roads, Transport and Public Works	112,642,368	367,069,081	479,711,448	81,759,827	326,257,856	408,017,683	85
10. Tourism, Trade, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives	204,581,947	214,415,230	418,997,177	142,040,834	199,835,550	341,876,364	82
11. Culture, Social Services, Gender, Sports and Youth Affairs	153,630,181	62,661,605	216,291,785	92,948,540	64,162,896	157,111,436	73
TOTAL	4,653,652,542	2,723,887,482	7,377,540,024	4,165,941,764	2,174,758,005	6,340,699,769	86

PERSONNEL	2,369,560,817	32%
OPERATIONS and MAINTENANCE	2,284,091,726	31%
DEVELOPMENT	2,723,887,482	37%
TOTAL	7,377,540,025	

2.3 Sector Programmes' Performance Review

2.3.1 The County Assembly



Programme: County Assembly Administration

Outcome: Provision of effective and efficient Legislations, Oversight and Representation functions for the people of Samburu County.

Sub-programme: County Assembly Administration

The county assembly targeted to train 76 members of staff over the plan period it managed to train 68 staff members representing 89% of the achievement of the target. The target was not attained 100% due to budgetary constraints. The assembly targeted to induct 28 members of the county assembly and all the MCAs and the county assembly speaker were inducted.

The assembly planned to construct the CA Speaker house and the building is currently 90% (2022) complete. Over the plan period the assembly also targeted construction of the CA ultramodern block which is 80% (2022) complete. The delay in completion of the block was occasioned by failure by the first contractor to complete the building so we re-advertisement was done.

Sub-programme: Legislative and Oversight

The County Assembly targeted to pass 40 bills over the plan but only managed to pass 16 bills representing 40% of the achievement this was occasioned by very few legislative proposals which were received in Assembly over the plan period.

Over the plan period the assembly planned to approve five (5) county budget and expenditure estimates and the target was met 100%. The Assembly did its best to pass County Budgets on time.

Over the plan period the assembly targeted to approve five (5) development plans (CIDP 2018-2022). The target was met 100% during the plan period. The County Assembly approved all the county development plans on time. The assembly planned to vet and approve nominees for appointment to county public offices. During the planning period all Chief Officers (COs) and County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) vetted by the County Assembly members.

Sub-programme: Representation

The assembly planned to hold 36 public participation forums for all the 16 bills passed, the ADPs, the CFSPs, and money bills approved. Over the plan period all the public participations were carried out translating to 100% achievement of the target set.

2.3.2 Special programmes



Programme Name: Special Programme

Outcome: Resilient communities to human induced hazards and climate change related shocks in Samburu County.

The sub-sector planned to supply emergency food to 150,000 persons over the plan period and ended up reaching out to 200,000 persons exceeding the target by 50,000 persons representing a 33% above the target. Provision of relief food by National government and development partners (KRCS and FH) led to surpassing of the target.

The sub-sector planned to supply 7,000 persons with Non-Food Items provided (Tents, Blankets, water tanks, cooking utensils and PPEs) over the plan period the target was surpassed since around 10,000 persons were supplied with non-food items reaching a target of 142%. The extra persons supplied with non-food items was made possible with assistance from development partners (FAO, KRCS).

The sub-sector planned hold 40 peace trainings over the plan period which would reduce of conflicts in scale and frequency by 50%. During the implementation period 60 peace trainings were held reducing conflicts in scale and frequency by 80%. The milestone by having more peace actors on board and the use of community structures to address conflicts in conflicts prone areas within and along the borders of our County.

The sub-sector planned to conduct 15 Inter/intra County Livestock seasonal migration routes and maps/Agreements but only had 10 Inter/intra County Livestock seasonal migration routes and maps/Agreements representing 67% of the set target. Competition for limited financial resources was the reason for the missed target.

The sub-sector planned to conduct 15 community Managed disaster risk reduction (CMDRR) and Trainings and at the end of the period they conducted 20 CMDRR achieving a target of 133% this was achieved through support from partners (ACTED, WFP, KRCS).

The sub-sector planned to develop one (1) disaster risk management policy and operationalize the county emergency operation center (EOC) over the plan period and achieved the two targets 100%. The targets were achieved through partners' support.

Preparation of the five (5) county multi hazard contingency plans and establishment of a disaster risk management standing fund were 100% achieved over the plan period. The targets were achieved through the assistance of the development partners.

Desert locust control was 100% achieved despite the subsector setting the control target at 98%. The achievement was made possible by funding from food and agriculture organization (FAO). The subsector planned to support 20,000 vulnerable households with cash transfers over the plan period. The target was surpassed as 39,190 households were supported with cash transfers representing overachievement of 196%. The achievement was aided by the support of development partners due to severe drought and other emerging disasters (WFP, NDMA, KRCS, PACIDA, USAID NAWIRI and ACTED).

The subsector planned to have 10 MOUs signed between the County Government/Development Partners and hold 30 coordination meetings between the County Government/Development Partners. Ten (10) MOUs were signed 100% achievement and 40 coordination meetings were held achieving a target of 133%.

2.3.3 Finance Economic Planning and ICT



During the review period, Own source revenue cumulatively increased to Ksh.809m from Kshs.724m against a target of Kshs. 900m, this increase was attributed to increased employment of revenue clerks, capacity building of revenue clerks and close monitoring of revenue collected. In addition, absorption rate improved from 70% to 81% against a target of 100% because of improvement of internal controls, early implementation of procurement plan, timely release of funds and close supervision of projects. The budget, and financial reports were prepared and submitted to the relevant authorities on time as per the PFM Act 2012. Annual procurement plans were done on time as per the PPOA Act 2015 In addition, internal auditing is a continuous process and was done in selected departments and submitted to the internal audit committee for consideration.

To enhance planning, monitoring and evaluation, the sector prepared the CIDP 2018-2022 End term evaluation report, the Annual progress reports, quarterly reports for both revenue and expenditure, Annual Development Plan, County Budget and Review Outlook Paper, County Fiscal Strategy Paper, Finance Act and the Annual Budget.

Further, to enhance access to ICT services, the sector operationalized the GIS, constructed 2 ICT centres in the Samburu West and East sub-counties, and offered general ICT support services across the county. In addition, the sector did LAN in county headquarters, 2 ICT centres and CCTV installation in the county headquarters.

During the period, the Special programmes sector Controlled 630 swarms of desert locusts and spraying over 94,500 Ha. Through partnership with development partners 4,900 vulnerable households received about Kshs 400 million cash transfer. This is in addition to 12171 receiving about Kshs 200 million cash per year. Supply of 495 metric tons of emergency relief food to 109,000 vulnerable households.

The sector also conducted 16 peace committees' meetings across the county reaching out to 1200 peace stakeholders. In addition, with the support of the Kenya Red cross society the sector established Ksh. 10 million worth county emergency operation Centre.

2.3.4 Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries



During the period under review, overall crop production for maize, beans, potatoes and green leafy vegetables was 158MT, 43.2 MT, 132MT and 33.75 MT, respectively. As a result, the productivity for maize, beans, potatoes and green leafy vegetables production increased from 8 bags to 22 bags, 8 bags to 12 bags, less than 1 tonne to 16 tonnes, and 3 tonnes per acre, respectively. This was attributed to improved agricultural mechanization services through the procurement of 29 tractors, which contributed to increased acreage (Ha) under crop production from 3,000 ha to 32,000 ha against a target of 28,500 ha representing 112%. Provision of certified seeds (100 MT maize, 40MT of beans), fertiliser subsidy (2000 tonnes), recruitment of 23 agricultural extension staff and promotion of climate-smart technologies, in partnership with development partners.

In livestock production, the production of milk, beef, mutton, chevon, camel meat, poultry meat, honey, eggs number, hides and skins pieces is estimated as 3597 MT, 4516 MT, 1466 MT, 1483 MT, 810 MT, 53 MT, 26 MT, 89, 20 MT and 67 respectively. This is compared with the 2017 production of milk, beef, mutton, chevon, eggs, poultry meat and honey estimated as 753 MT, 50MT, 210 MT, 340 MT, 300, 15MT and 100 MT.

The significant increase in beef, milk, chevon, mutton and egg production is as a result of the introduction of new breeds of 1562 Galla bucks, 2147 Somali camel, 10711 KARLO improved cockerels, 1500 KARLO improved hens 71 exotic dairy cattle, 3330 sheep rams, and 608 dairy goats availed for the ongoing local livestock breeds upgrading programme initiated in the county. Increased Honey production is attributed to the introduction of 2179 modern beehives, 100 honey harvesting kits and 60 honey processing kits and feeding and water drinking equipment supplied to poultry-keeping groups. Other interventions that indirectly contributed to high livestock production included the supply of 8,808 Kg of certified pasture seeds for increased livestock feeds production; increased employment of 8 new livestock production extension staff for efficient delivery of livestock extension services to the livestock farmers; enhanced veterinary service delivery interventions such as livestock pests and disease control and management practices that saw 1,409,070 livestock species vaccinated and treated; 7 cattle dips constructed for ticks control; establishment of a ten-year animal health strategy which undertook 65 diseases surveillance missions, and 90 new community disease reporters trained; controlled canine distemper and rabies through vaccination and spraying of 14,218 dogs and cats; provided extension education services to over 500 livestock keepers; 1 leather tannery was constructed and 18,591 assorted leather products sold and one slaughterhouse constructed. Other interventions included the formulation and development of new livestock policies and legislations for a conducive environment for advancing the livestock development agenda in the county. Such policy documents include the Samburu Livestock Development Policy 2015, Nomotio Livestock Improvement Centre Act 2022 and Samburu County Sales Yard Act 2018.

The fisheries production recorded 2,788 kgs of fish produced annually as result of 7,8571 tilapia fingerlings stocked in six Dams. Other interventions that contribute to high production of fish in the county include supply of 36 fishing nets and pond cover nets; 2,075 kgs of starter fish feed to pioneer small holder farmers and 10 youth and women groups. All these interventions aim to promote aquaculture as business. In addition, 20 fish ponds (Both Raised and Excavated) were constructed in partnership with WFP. Five (5) Fish cooking demonstrations were also conducted to promote fish utilization that will in term foster for better fish market.

2.3.5 Water Environment Natural Resources and Energy





During the review period, the proportion of households accessing clean water increased from 6,800 HHs to 11,480 HHs against a target of 13,600 HHs for urban population while those for rural population increased from increased from 4,200 HHs to 5,920 HHs against a target of 6,500 HHs. For rural populations, the walking distances to the nearest water points reduced from 12 kms to 8 kms against a target of 5 kms. This was attributed due to the following interventions: drilling and equipping of 213 boreholes against a target of 240; construction of 20 water pans and 15 dams/sand dams against a target of 30 and 20 respectively, desilting of eight (8) earth dams against a target of 10; five (5) rock catchments; laying of 115 km new pipeline against a target of 100 km; rehabilitation of 43 km water pipeline infrastructure against a target of 50 kms; and also supplied 140 water tanks (capacity of 10,000 Litre’s); supply of fast moving spares for strategic boreholes; and water trucking during severe droughts.

The county forest cover increased from 15.84% to 23.29%. This achievement was attributed to several community sensitizations and/or awareness campaigns; establishment of three (3) Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and six (6) Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs); support to six (6) community groups to set up tree nurseries; supply and planting of 100,000 tree seedlings to schools through school greening initiatives and during world international days’ celebrations.

Additionally, we were able to rehabilitate 300 Ha of land under invasive species and degraded areas from a target of 750 Ha.

This was achieved through construction of soil and water conservation structures; training of community groups on Participatory Rangelands Management (PRM), natural resource management, and pasture production as a business.

The sector was able to attain these achievements with the generous support of our partners who have contributed a lot in areas of water infrastructure development, rehabilitation of water points, restoration of degraded areas and capacity strengthening of various natural resource management institutions.

2.3.6 Education and Vocational training



During the review period, ECDE enrollment, transition and retention rates increased from 82 %, 86%, 90 % to 85%, 88 %, 95 % against a target of 88 %, 90% and 97% respectively In addition the Teacher to pupil ratio increased from 1:105 to 1:83 against a target of 1:25. This was attributed to the provision of ECDE Meals programme to all public centers, construction of 48 kitchens/stores, provision of 180 water tanks, Construction of 117 classrooms, provision of 137 sets of child friendly furniture's, and 78 sanitary blocks. Employment of 75 ECDE Teachers and provision of CBC New Curriculum Teaching and learning materials.

Vocational Training Centre enrollment increased from 172 to 444 students against a target of 500. The VTC completion rate increased from 35% to 45% against a target 50%. This was attributed to the provision of 3 sets of assorted tools and materials, construction of 1 workshop and recruitment of 2 additional instructors.

In addition, the county supported 56,669 needy students in secondary, tertiary colleges and universities with bursaries and scholarships.

2.3.7 Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation



During the review period, access and utilization of health services generally improved in Samburu County. Under curative and rehabilitative health services, specialized clinics increased from three to seven. The number of personnel recruited to offer specialized services increased from three to fourteen officers. HIV positive pregnant mothers receiving preventive ARV's to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV coverage increased from 90% to 95 % against a target of 100%. In addition, the average length of stay for medical patients reduced to 3 days from 5 days against the ideal of 2 days. Bed occupancy rate reduced from 70% to 51% across all inpatient facilities in the county. New outpatient visits increased from 69% to 89.8%.

Under preventive and promotive health services, there was an increase in the proportion of the population accessing basic health as indicated by the following indicators. Latrine coverage increased from 27% to 35% against a target of 50%. Skilled deliveries increased from 35% to 44.8% (target 60%). The proportion of focused ante-natal care visits (4 ANC visits) increased from 20.6% to 29%. Fully immunized children under one year increased from 53.1% to 58.5%. This improvement in access and utilization of health services is largely attributed to; increase in the number of public health facilities (increased from 72 to 100), increase in recruitment of health care workers (HCWs) from 543 to 789 across the various cadres and construction of three new outpatient blocks (Archers Sub County Hospital, Baragoi Sub County Hospital and Samburu County Referral Hospital (SCRH)) and operationalization of ICU, dialysis unit and oxygen plant in SCRH. Moreover, it is also due to an increase in coverage of community level services which was enabled by an increase of Community Health Units (CHUs) from 21% coverage to 95%.

2.3.8 Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development



During the review period, the sector established and operationalized one (1) GIS laboratory and acquired two (2) RTK machines to enhance and ease survey activities (spatial data picking, surveying and mapping). In addition, four (4) technical staff (Physical Planner, Surveyor, Land Officer and Valuer) were recruited. To enhance human settlement and secure land tenure, the sector developed twenty (20) Urban Development Plans, facilitated issuance of 12,000 title deeds and transited twenty-one (21) group ranches into community land. Further, to enhance development control, the sector conducted zoning in eight (8) neighborhoods and thirty (30) cadastral surveys.

2.3.9 Roads, Transport and Public Works



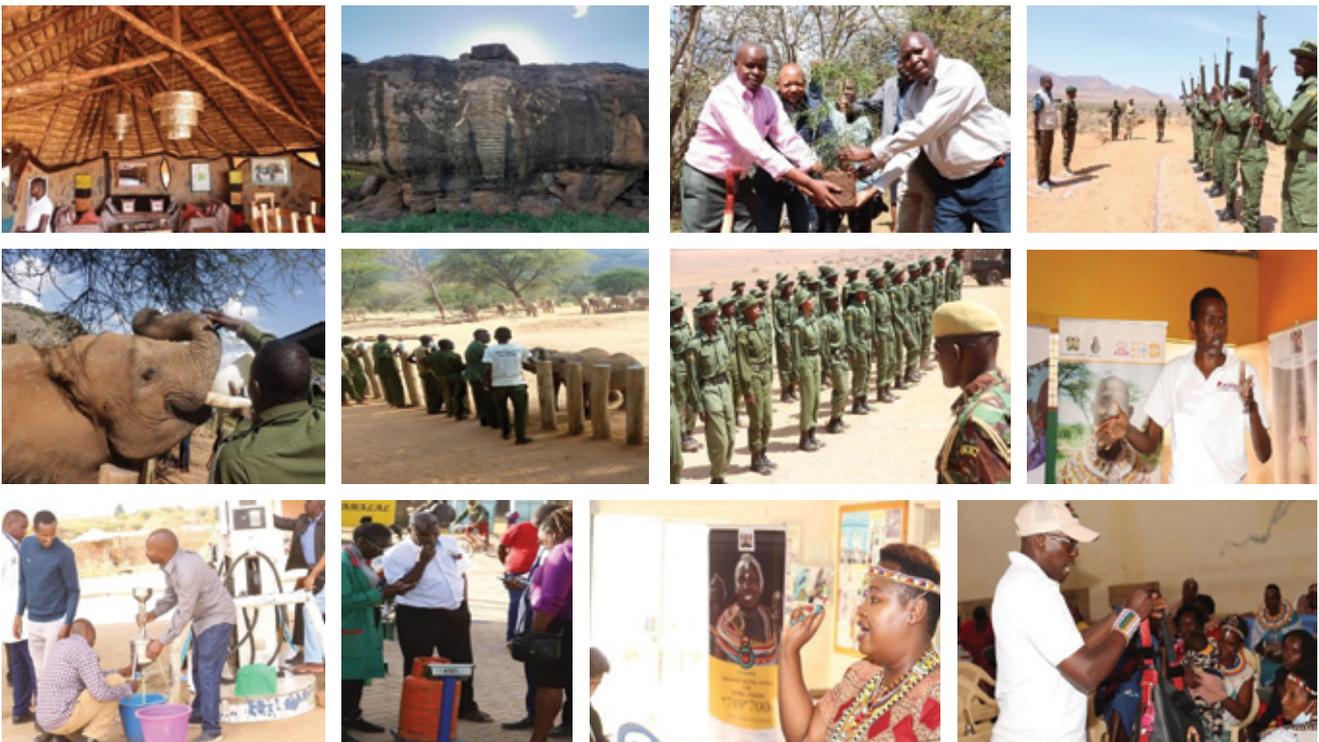
In the period under review, the roads rehabilitation and infrastructure subprogram constructed 1,050km of new roads against a target of 500km, this has improved access in the county and opened up the county for business. We have also constructed 5 footbridges against a target of 12, and 7 major bridges against a target of 3, this has improved access to urban centres and social amenities. We improved 380km of road against a target of 500km. This has made travelling more comfortable and has shortened the time to reach destinations and tremendously increased business opportunities.

In the period under review, the streetlight subprogram has constructed 8.4km of streetlight against a target of 18km and constructed 20 poles of floodlights. This has improved security in the towns and increased hours of doing business in the urban centres.

In the period under review, the public works subprogram has supported other departments in preparation of designs and bills of quantities of over 800 projects. They supported other county departments to supervise and inspect and prepare certificates of completion for their projects. This has gone a long way in ensuring smooth service delivery to Samburu county residents.

In the period under review, the firefighting subprogram conducted 20 trainings on fire mitigation to schools, hospitals and business owners dealing with fire prone items against a target of 25. This has gone a long way to improve fire mitigation awareness among the populace. We were not able to procure a fire engine against a target of planned 3, due to inadequate funding.

2.3.10 Tourism, Trade, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives.



During the period under review tourism revenue increased from Ksh. 500 million to Ksh. 654 million against a target of Ksh. 960 million. The increase was attributed to the enhanced marketing, through participation in 15 tourism trade/travel fairs and exhibitions against a target of 20 travel fairs, development of 4 new tourism product against a target of 7 tourism products. diversification of tourism products, and enhanced product promotion by erecting Three (3) billboards in strategic areas.

Tourist arrival increased from 30,000 to 40,000 against a target of 60,000, these was achieved through establishment of 7 new tourism products, development of 2 attraction sites, establishment of community 7 eco-lodges, establishment of 13 security camps to enhance security and safety of clients and wildlife.

Area under community wildlife conservation increased from 60,000 acres to 120,000 acres, this was attributed to establishment and support of 6 new community conservancies up from 9, enactment of Samburu county community conservancies fund Act 2019, disbursement of Ksh. 500 million funds through grants up from the Kshs. 400 million, strengthen conservancies institutional structure, leadership and governance, through training of 300 board and committee members were trained as planned.

Security and safety was enhanced, and there was a significance decrease in Insecurity incidences by 60%. This achievement was accredited to establishments of 13 community ranger's outpost, establishment of tourist police units in SNR, training and recruitment of 300 community scouts, community peace awareness meetings.

Community livelihoods were transformed through a sustainable community based conservation program, increased revenue from potential tourism product, improved infrastructure and hospitality, mitigation of climate change effects, creation of employment opportunities for youth, women and vulnerable groups in the society; and provision of alternative livelihoods to communities thus enhance natural resource conservation and sustainability.

The cooperatives Sub-sector sector planned to assist cooperatives to be compliant with legislation and best business practice. 66 cooperatives were targeted at the beginning of the period under review. The sector managed to achieve 77% of the target whereby 51 cooperatives became compliant. Some cooperatives are young and yet to be fully operational in order to be compliant.

Twelve Exhibitions and Trade fairs were attended by Cooperatives. Cooperatives were facilitated to exhibit products at EAC trade fairs, Sarit, Cultural, Devolution and ASAL conferences.

In order to increase efficiency and productivity, the sector planned to procure 500 beehives to support cooperatives. At the end of the planned period, the target had surpassed and 1,200 beehives were procured through stakeholder support from Kenya Water Tower Agency, World Vision Imara Project, and World Food Program.

The sector also planned to procure 1,000 packets of beads to support cooperatives. This target was surpassed whereby 1,200 packets of Beads were procured and distributed to 15 Beadwork Cooperative societies.

To increase milk production and value addition, the sector planned to procure and install 1 milk cooler. This target was 100% achieved, whereby Milk cooler was procured with support of National Government Agriculture Department and handed over for use by Samburu Dairy Farmers Cooperative.

The sector also planned to procure Milk ATMs. The target was achieved with Milk ATMs being procured with the support from EU through NDMA and NARIGP Project. At the end of the planned period all were installed and operational.

During the review period, the sector provided access to favorable shelter for 300 boda boda riders through construction of 13 Boda boda shades across the county. A total of 100 Business startups were established upon construction of 9 market stalls as well as renovations of old markets within the trading centers in all the sub counties.

To improve fair trade practices among traders, 1,000 weights were verified and 20 petrol pumps calibrated annually. In addition, a consumer protection bill was initiated and approved by cabinet awaiting submission to the county assembly.

Through the youth and women enterprise fund, 400 MSMEs (Micro small and medium enterprises) startups on various value chains such as honey, horticulture, cereals, poultry and beef were established following capacity building on entrepreneurships, business skills and voluntary saving and loaning methodologies as well as financial access inform of loans. Youths and women groups totaling to 493 groups were issued with loan capital amounting to Kshs 84,400,000 in total.

2.3.11 Culture, Social Services, Gender, Sports and Youth Affairs



During the review period, the sector sensitized 90 Stakeholders on preservation of culture and heritage; Distributed dignity kits to 216,580 girls in and out of school to promote menstrual hygiene and dignity; and trained 392 staff and 22 non-state actors on gender issues which resulted into formation 3 gender TWG (one in each sub county). In addition, the sector established a database for women groups and trained 3475 women on viable income generating activities.

Further, the sector provided psychosocial support to 501 street connected children which led 33 % family re-integration and re-enrolment in schools. A total of 179 PLWD were provided with assistive devices to enhance their mobility and quality of life. Eight public facilities were inspected on disability compliance of which 5 were issued with PWD compliance certificate.

To enhance sporting activities and recreation among the youth, Maralal stadia was rehabilitated and 11 playgrounds graded/constructed while 4,930 youth trained on in life and business skills.

2.4 CHALLENGES

1. Insecurity - incidences of insecurity in the county hampered implementation of projects as planned. It also led to resource-based conflicts among warring groups.
2. Human-wildlife conflict and incidences of poaching affected tourism activities.
3. Vastness of the county leading to inadequate physical infrastructure and low network coverage to support smooth implementation of programmes/projects during the plan period including uptake of digital services/products.
4. Skewed distribution of bed capacity and multiple License Regime affected the tourism sector performance during the plan period.
5. Prolonged drought and extremely poor rainfall decimated pasture and land degradation and water resources resulting in crop failure and loss of livestock.
6. High prevalence of crop and livestock pests and diseases;
7. Budgetary constraints, inadequate funding and cash flow problems affected timely implementation of programmes.
8. Inadequate regulatory framework to assist in implementation of various sectors programmes/projects. These included policies, Acts and regulations.
9. High poverty rate due to a high number of unemployed – That leads to banditry.
10. Harmful cultural practices-FGM, Teenage pregnancies and early marriages.
11. Inadequate human resource (technical personnel) hence delayed implementation of interventions.
12. Impacts of climate change such as droughts and floods leading to severe land degradation and the need for more resource allocation on water trucking missions to rural area.
13. Long distance to referral facilities/harsh terrain and inadequate infrastructure in most health facilities affected delivery of health care to the residents of the county in the plan period.

2.5 EMERGING ISSUES

1. Technologically Influenced Travel (Digital Marketing) and experiential tourism ie marketing approach that is centred on promoting visitor experiences that are unique to an area.
2. Multi-generational Travel and market segmentation models.
3. Digitization of services within the sectors will require funding to facilitate installation of new or upgrading the existing systems.
4. Ongoing land demarcation may reduce residence livestock business hence high chance to advocate for diversification of business.
5. Locust invasion in the country threatening the food security and livelihoods of the county population in a county already weakened by drought.
6. Covid-19 pandemic besides affecting the man-power in the sector, also disorientated revenue collection as livestock markets were closed, delayed project implementation and diversion of development funds towards fighting the pandemic.
7. Emerging livestock and crop diseases which are a threat to food security and lowering of productivity of livestock and crop varieties.
8. With the coronavirus disease (covid-19) pandemic continuing to spread and its impacts upon human health and the economy intensifying day-by-day, there is urgent need to treat waste management including medical, household and other infectious waste, as an urgent and essential public service in order to minimize possible secondary impacts upon public health and the environment.

2.6 LESSONS LEARNT

1. There is need to design and develop new, innovative and sustainable tourism products due to competition from similar destinations in Kenya.
2. Collaboration with national, regional agencies/governments on security, safety and natural resources management concerns.
3. Effective capacity building, education and awareness strategies are critical to successful biodiversity conservation and tourism developments.
4. Developing and marketing cultural narrative based on the county rich intangible cultural heritage and wildlife resources, scenic beauties will attract various types of tourist both international and at local level.
5. Enhancing healthy ecosystems which harbors wide range of wildlife species will offer the country a comparative advantage as a destination for tourists, academia and bio prospectors.
6. Effective legislative policy strategies and institution framework create clarity and certainty and attract investments in wildlife biodiversity which contribute to County development goals, conservation and livelihoods.

7. Establishment of a monitoring and evaluation team and continuous assessment of the implementation of the strategic objectives, activities and outcomes provide indications on effectiveness of the departmental plan.
8. Partnerships and collaboration between national, county government and communities is critical for the long term conservation and management of wildlife resources in the country, Communities play a critical role in increasing space for wildlife through creation of conservancies.
9. Prolonged drought greatly reduces pastoralist ability to utilize and repay loans effectively hence more caution should be taken in consideration while issuing loans pre drought seasons.
10. Many SMEs preferred individual loans and therefore joint development loans for individuals should be given due consideration.
11. Collaboration with partners' increases effectiveness and efficiency as they have greatly supported implementation of various department policies among them licensing and consumer protection bill with support from World Food Programme. There is a need to strengthen partnership with World Food Programme, USAID NAWIRI and other partners as well as Economic Blocks (FCDC and NOREB).
12. Financial literacy promotes financial sustainability among SMEs groups because through table banking skills most groups are able to successfully grow and maintain their business operation.
13. Collaboration with National Government, Development partners and other key stakeholders is key for development and service delivery in the county.
14. Timely and sufficient disbursement of projects funds is essential for the timely completion of projects. The national treasury should release project funds on a timely basis.
15. Develop Contingency Plans in advance to mitigate any emerging disasters.
16. Building partnerships and collaboration with National Government and development partners yields much results.
17. Public participation is critical in creating project ownership.
18. Implementing health Partners support is key in improving access and utilization of health services.
19. Disseminating the CIDP and other applicable laws/regulations would ease the planning and implementation of projects.
20. Establishing the real cost of the provision of health services would go a long way in ensuring adequate funding for the health sector.
21. Upsurge in number of NCDs cases e.g. cancer, hypertension, diabetes etc.

2.7 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Table 17: The County Assembly Sector Development issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
County Assembly Samburu.	Lack of proper Oversight on County Sectors.	-MCAs not taking time to go through the documents like CBIRR.	Lack of commitment by Members.	To have serious sensitization on importance of CBIRR scrutiny by development partners shipping in to facilitate.
	Difficulty in locating all county projects at a glance.	Lack of GIS in place.	Lack of funds to procure the system	World Food Agricultural Organization (FAO) donated the system to the County hence we only need operationalization of it by keying all development projects done and have ersonnel to operate the system.

Table 18: Executive Office of the Governor Development issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause	Constraint	Opportunities
Public Service Management and Administration	Low Access to public services	Inadequate office infrastructure	Limited land for county to construct offices	Samburu County Public Service Board
		Inadequate policy framework	Budgetary constraints	National guidelines and policies
		Inadequate human resource capacity	Limited human resources capacities	County secretary's office
		Weak access to information and public participation	Low level of infrastructure development	Devolved administrative units
		Weak disaster preparedness		National government structures Development partners

Table 19: Finance Economic planning and ICT Development issues

Development Issue	Cause	Constraint	Opportunities
Weak public Finance Management systems	<p>Low own source revenue</p> <p>Low absorption rate</p> <p>Inadequate risk management skills</p> <p>Weak internal control systems</p> <p>Weak asset management systems</p>	<p>Delay in exchequer releases</p> <p>Late approvals of appropriation bills</p>	<p>Automated Financial management systems e.g. IFMIS</p> <p>PFM oversight and regulatory entities e.g. EACC, ICPAK, OCoB, office of Auditor General etc.</p> <p>Existence of the Audit Committee;</p>
Economic Planning and monitoring and evaluation	<p>Weak linkage between plans and budgets</p> <p>Weak Monitoring and Evaluation systems</p> <p>Weak county statistics</p>	<p>Inadequate budget allocation</p> <p>Weak intergovernmental relations</p>	<p>CBEF M & E policy</p> <p>CIMES guidelines</p>
Access to ICT Services	<p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure and connectivity</p> <p>Inadequate human capacity</p>	<p>Inadequate Budget allocation</p>	<p>Development partners</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>Youth</p>

Table 20: Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries- Sector Development Issues

Development Issue	Cause	Constraint	Opportunities
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in temperature regimes • Changes in rainfall patterns, and • Extreme weather events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness about what causes climate change • Limited climate change interventions, • Low technology limits to improve disaster readiness and reduce the cost of disasters, • Lack of a County climate policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change awareness programmes for farmers • Develop a County climate policy
Use of outdated technology to carry out agricultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to access new technology • Inadequate information on new technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy levels • Inadequate extension staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer's capacity building programmes • Develop means of dissemination of information on new technologies
High prevalence of livestock and crop pests and diseases (i.e. Emerging and reemerging)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental change/ climate change- the effects of increasing temperature on pest population dynamics had led to the prediction of yield losses in maize and other cereal crops • Development of resistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a policy to address the new and re-emerging diseases/pests • Lack of policy on alternative pest control (locust) • Social, and psychological factors (new technologies always get resistance from the farmers), • Types of extension methods used, • Constraints of training and knowledge experienced by farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for research programmes on the emerging and reemerging diseases and pests • Development of new technologies to deal with diseases and pests • Supportive policy for alternative pests and diseases management is vital
Degrading soil fertility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited use of farm yard manure • Limited access to inorganic fertilizer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge Little income sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can exploit the abundant raw farm yard manure • The market demand for safe organic produce
Unreliable farm inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers rely on any traditional source of inputs Cost of inputs is very high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge Little income base Few stockists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of demonstrations • Promote development of input suppliers
Competing land uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal land Human-wildlife conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent drought 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private ownership in moderate agroecological zones
Access to market for farm produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructure Poor market linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little quantities produced • Limited economies of scalegroups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open up more land for crops • Formalize the common interest groups-cooperatives

Table 21: Water Environment Natural Resources and Energy-Sector Development issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Water, Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy Water and Environment	Inadequate access to clean and safe water and sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure • Climate change related hazards (droughts and floods)/Depletion of aquifer water levels • Weak water governance • Encroachment of water catchments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Inadequate technical capacity • Inadequate county policy and legal framework • Resource based conflicts • Vastness of the county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of development partners • New technologies on water resource development and management • National level policy, legal and institutional frameworks in place
	Environmental Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change related hazards (recurrent drought and flood flash) • Deforestation • Invasion of invasive plant species • Encroachment of fragile and/or critical natural ecosystems • Weak environmental governance • Weak solid waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Inadequate technical personnel and capacities (e.g. in areas of climate science and climate change) • Depletion of aquifer water levels • Resource based conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of development partners in the county supporting natural resource management initiatives • Existence of National and county specific policies and legal frameworks on Sustainable forest management, climate change and DRM • Appropriate technologies • Global and national funding towards climate change mitigation and adaptation mechanisms • Existence of NRM institutions (WRUAs, CFAs, and Grazing
	Inadequate exploitation of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low awareness on renewable energy and mining services • Limited availability or supply of some renewable energy sources e.g. briquettes • Inadequate market outlets / availability and access • Inadequate promotion and extension services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Inadequate technical capacity • Inadequate county policy, legal and institutional frameworks • Inadequate capacity of local communities to sustainably exploit resources • Inadequate knowledge on available markets • Resource based conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of development partners • Existence of National policy and legal frameworks on renewable energy • New and appropriate RE technologies and/or services • Global funding mechanisms towards climate change mitigation • Sufficient solar and wind

Table 22: Education and Vocational training-Sector Development issues.

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Early childhood Development.	Inadequate access to ECDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate ECDE Infrastructure. - Inadequate Teaching and Learning Materials. - inadequate access to food. - Inadequate technical capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Budget - Inadequate legal and ECDE Policies and guidelines. - Knowledge, attitude and practice on ECDE. - Inadequate support supervision. - insecurity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development partners. - Multi - sectorial coordination. - Peace and Security committee - National ECDE Policies and Guidelines. - County support to School Meals Programme. - CBC Framework in place.
Vocational Training Centers	Inadequate access to Vocational Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate VTC Infrastructure. - Inadequate technical capacity. - Inadequate teaching/Learning Tools and equipment's. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate budget - Lack of VTC Placement Policies for attachment. - Negative attitude. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development partners. - Sector working group. - Multi - sectorial coordination. - Strong political good will both in National and County Governments. - High demand for skilled personnel.

Table 23: Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation - Sector Development issue

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Health	Sustainability on service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge wage bill No feasibility and viability study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited funding – O and M and development. Supportive regulation and legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ring fencing of FIF funds Increase revenue collection streams – NHIF Leverage on partners Piloting before implementation Performance appraisals
	Sub-optimal absorption of budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Late release of funds Procurement hurdles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National treasury Timelines for implementation of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M and E Internal and External Audits COG mediations.
	End user needs prioritization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scanty consultations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opinions from a wider audience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public participation and dissemination.
	Donor dependency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor driven projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitments and TORs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exit strategy and hand overs reports

	Physical infrastructure development at expense of human capital	Political mileage	Push from the electorates	Health committee of the county assembly Health economics reports
	Ownership of projects and functionality.	Piecemeal involvement of beneficiaries from inception to commissioning	Water supply 3 phase power grid Sanitation infrastructure Workforce	Multi -sector collaboration Dissemination and information sharing Joint supervision with PMC
	Political interest/competition	Political demands	Consensus	Political good will. Lobbying Win - win for all

Table 24: Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development - Sector Development issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	Land use planning and management	Weak governance Weak land use planning and development control Inadequate technical surveying capacity	Limited budget. Inadequate legal framework (Regulations)	Partnership with National Government and development partners
	Inadequate access to affordable housing	Inadequate affordable housing infrastructure	Inadequate finances	Exploit joint ventures/public/private partnerships
	Urban development	Inadequate disaster management inadequate urban infrastructure and sanitation services Weak Urban centers administration structures	Ungazetted town/urban centers Inadequate of urban management policy	Partnerships between state and non -state actors

Roads, Transport and Public Works Sector Development Issues

Sub - sectors	Development issue	Causes	Constraint	Opportunities
Roads and transport	Inadequate Roads and transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inadequate road infrastructure ■ Poor street and settlements lighting ■ Inadequate transport infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inadequate funding ■ Insufficient technical staff. ■ Vastness of the county. ■ Difficult terrain ■ Inadequate policy framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Existence of development partners (AFD and EU). ■ Green climate financing. ■ Existence of agencies (KRB, KenHa, KURA and KeRRa).
Public works	Management of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Weak fire preparedness and response capacity. ■ Buildings none compliance to OSHA (occupational safety health administration) standards. ■ Adequate storm water management infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inadequate funding inadequate policy framework Insufficient technical staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of development partners (African fire Mission from Poland). Existence of government agencies like NCA, NEMA.

Tourism, Trade, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives-Sector Development issues

Table 25: Tourism subsector- Development issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Tourism and Marketing sub-sector	Insecurity	road banditry, inter-ethnic clashes, terrorism, upsurge of war in tourist source countries and proliferation of small arms in the Northern Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inadequate policies, legal and institutional frame work in security management ■ Inadequate support from the security actors ■ Inadequate skills and financial resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of political goodwill that support tourism and security initiatives. - Collaboration and partnership with security agencies for joint patrols
	Climate change	Drought, land degradation, loss of habitats, unpredictable water patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inadequate policies, legal and institutional frame work in the management of climate change effects ■ Inadequate skills and financial resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a climate change policy / bills / acts - Awareness creation on the Natural Resource Management

Poor Infrastructure	Poor road network, airstrips, low bed capacity, inadequate accommodations facilities	Inadequate skills in the development of tourism investments Inadequate financial resources to undertake major development projects i.e. roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Community conservancies - Political Goodwill and partnerships with development partners and agencies in realization of the capital projects
Multiple Licensing Regimes:	Liquor, business permit, catering levy, music copy right, NEMA, bed levy, and tourism levy	Numerous taxations regimes Uncoordinated Inter - Governmental Collaboration	Intergovernmental Coordination and Ministry of devolution
Emerging calamities	Covid 19, Terrorism, Travel advisories, economic recessions, oil price instability	Reduced revenues on tourism investment	Stimulus packages
Governance	Inadequate structures, lack of skills, registrations and regulations on proper land use	Poor governance in the management of conservancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of management plans Training of Board members Samburu County Conservancies fund acts and regulations Partnership with dev. Partners NRT

Table 26: Cooperatives subsector-Development issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Cooperatives Development	Low Uptake of Cooperative concept by the County population	Inadequate pre cooperative education/ awareness programs	Insufficient funds to carry out awareness programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with partners/Stakeholders Availability of Cooperative Officers to carry out pre cooperatives Education and facilitate the registration process.
	Compliance to cooperatives legislation	Inadequate training and supervision of Societies	Logistical Challenges	Partnerships with stakeholders, procurement of a vehicle/motorbikes for easy monitoring and supervision of Cooperatives.
	Slow growth of Cooperatives	Lack of seed Capital for startup of sustainable cooperatives	Lack of funds to operationalize County cooperatives revolving Fund	Operationalizing Revolving Fund, Partnerships with other stakeholders e.g. Banks and microfinance institutions to provide low interest loans

Table 27: Trade subsector – Development issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Trade and investment	High Loan Default rate among Youth and women Enterprise Fund Loanees	Poor performance and unstable businesses among the youths and women groups	Diminishing funding stream	Existence of willing partners to support women and youths owned Groups(USAID NAWIRI , WFP and Boma pro ject)
	Influx of counter feit and expired goods in the market	Inadequate trade regulation of activities Lack of market management committees	Inadequate county based policies to adequately protect consumers from unfair trade practices	Samburu county consumer protection policy is being developed courtesy of World Food Programme support
	Inadequate land to implement industrial park and Special Economic Zones activities in the county	No available land for industries and special economic zones	Limited public land in the county	Trading of acre of Land after will be possible after land demarcation and individual ownership
	Insufficient allocation prioritization of funds to projects within the sector. Trade sub sector gets 10% of the sector allocation	Low budg etary allocation	A prior amount allocated in the previous year's budgets dictates budgets allocation for the upcoming years.	Re alignment of the departments and sectors

Table 28: Culture, Social Services, Gender, Sports and Youth Affairs-Sector Development

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Gender, culture, social services Sports and Youth	Preservation of culture and heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of cultural center. - Unavailability of land to develop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of county culture policy - Rampant FGM - Inadequate ethnographic collections - Lack of culture policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of cultural leaders - Rich traditional culture - Partners willing to support
	Sexual and Gender Based Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hard economic times - Unemployment - Drugs and substance abuse - Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate rescue institutions for survivors - Lack of county gender policy - Patriarchal culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supportive partners - Gender policy in advanced stage - Available budget to create awareness

	Child abuse and neglect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hard economic times - Unemployment - Drugs and substance abuse - Children in conflict with law - Absentee parents - Media influence - Poverty - Child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of a rescue center for survivors - Lack of child protection units - Lack of rehabilitation centers - Lack of county child protection policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner support - Children rights enshrined in the constitution - Supportive community
	Youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of skills - In access to credit facilities - Poverty - Drugs and substance abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of a county youth policy for direction - Culture influence on some jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available loaning institutions. - Available vocational training center to upgrade on the skills. - Leverage on technology and being creative - Partners willing to assist in youth empowerment
	Inadequate sports infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land disputes - Limited financial resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate training facilities. - Inadequate skilled man power - Vandalism - Space constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of CBC in terms of talent nurturing in sports, creative and performing arts. - Partnership with the national government

CHAPTER THREE

3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya confers the role of county planning to the County Governments. Additionally, the County Government Act of 2012 requires each County Government to prepare a ten-year GIS-based County Spatial Plan (CSP) in respect of the entire area of jurisdiction of the county. The Samburu County Spatial Plan (CSP) is a blueprint to guide development activities in Samburu. The Plan gives a detailed spatial depiction of the county's territorial space, and highlights strengths and deficiencies in its existing spatial structure. Consequently, the plan suggests a strategy of intervention by which the various components of the existing spatial structure are integrated into a wholesome and overarching framework to achieve long-term sustainable development within the county. The purpose for the Samburu County Spatial Plan is to provide a clear strategic direction for the development of the County over the next 10 years but with the flexibility to respond to change. This county spatial plan identifies programs and projects on land development, designation of urban areas, delineation of sensitive areas that require conservation while integrating sectors such as natural resource and environmental characteristics, economy, human settlements, transport and infrastructure. The plan is a framework for organizing and distributing local populations and activities in a manner that achieves both national and county development objectives. The plan also aims to coordinate the implementation of sectoral projects and programs, especially to reduce the wastage of scarce resources and avoid the duplication of efforts.

The spatial plan has been prepared in recognition to the strengths, opportunities and challenges identified in the County. In addition, the strategies are geared towards responding to principles of overarching frameworks such as the Constitution of Kenya, the Kenya Vision 2030, the National Land Use Policy, and the National Spatial Development Perspective.

3.1 Vision of the County Spatial Plan

A well governed, secure and developed County with a diversified and vibrant economy that affords high quality life and services for her residents through sustainable use of her diverse natural and other resources.

3.2 Goal of the County Spatial Plan

The goal of the plan is to prepare a County Spatial Plan to cover the area of the entire Samburu County to guide development process for a period of ten years and facilitate the transformation of the lives of the citizens of the county through: interpreting national and regional policies, guiding use of land, integrating sectoral policies and providing policies on which to anchor lower level plans.

3.3 Objectives of the County Spatial Plan

- Providing an overall spatial framework for the county to guide development, Interpreting and localizing strategic national and regional policies and strategies.
- Developing a GIS-based land information system to guide land administration and management
- Guiding rural development and settlements.
- Providing a basis for efficient and effective delivery of infrastructure and services
- Identifying the vital natural resources within the county, analyzing their level of utilization and proposing innovative strategies to enhance their utilization and sustainable management.
- Identifying opportunities for job creation and employment
- Providing a framework for revitalizing industries, trade and commerce to spur economic development. Formulating strategies for improving transport and communication networks and linkages.
- Developing strategies to realize a system of urban centres for sustainable urban development.
- Identifying the region's environmental concerns and proposing protection and conservation measures.

3.4 PLAN PROPOSALS

3.4.1 Modernizing Agriculture and Livestock Production

The agriculture, livestock and rural development model is centred on the importance of livestock and crop production as well as water resources development. The Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy proposed by the County Spatial Plan model encourages farmers to intensify higher productive farm practices in a bid to shift from subsistence agriculture to agri-business.

Strategy 1: Promote Livestock Production and Marketing

Proposed Actions

- Prepare community grazing plans.
- Ensure proper rangeland management and planning.
- Research and empower the local community on pasture improvement management.
- Protect the existing livestock routes and provide necessary infrastructure along the routes.
- Promote animal health by reactivating and expanding dipping, breeding and clinical services including monitoring and control of animal diseases through group approach.
- Promote dairy goats as an emerging source of milk and other small stock activities such as poultry and bee-keeping.
- Support the development of milk as collection and cooling centers.
- Encourage the private sector and local authorities to establish small abattoirs and meat processing facilities.

- Rehabilitation by periodical distilling, compaction and construction of water dams.
- Promoting game ranches which can serve as tourist attraction centers.
- Promote value addition through processing.
- Disseminate relevant research information to empower the local community in better pasture improvement management systems;
- Expand cattle dips, breeding and clinical services to improve animal health;
- Construct facilities for milk collection, storage and processing;
- Drill boreholes and water pans for water supply for livestock;
- Build the capacity of livestock farmers in livestock production skills;
- Support separation of livestock and wildlife through cost-effective paddocking;
- Identify, map and maintain stock routes and wildlife corridors;
- Develop and maintain water points along stock routes;
- Create 60m wide road reserves to accommodate the stock routes along main transport routes;
- Secure existing holding grounds and make them disease free sites;
- Promote capacity building, Sensitize and design skills dissemination programme to empower communities in modern methods of bee-keeping;

Strategy 2: Improve Extension Delivery Systems

Proposed Actions

- Provide extension services to small livestock and crop holders.
- Establish produce and marketing societies for farmers and create strong linkages between these farmers' institutions and centres of excellence such as research institutions;
- Develop guidelines for private sector involvement in delivery of crop and livestock production extension services;

Strategy 3: Enhancing Food Security

Proposed Actions

- Promotion of agriculture activities within agricultural zones
- Discourage conversion of agricultural areas to urban use especially at Porro
- Expansion of storage facilities
- Diversification of agricultural produce
- Formulate guidelines for partnership with private firms to establish abattoirs and meat processing plants;
- Promote camel meat, milk and beef exports;
- Rehabilitate and maintain multipurpose dams
- Establish marketing cooperative societies and other relevant livestock farmers' organizations to empower local communities in livestock marketing;
- Sensitize community on environmental conservation;
- Rehabilitate, construct and maintain strategic rural access roads to major livestock areas an upgrade to all weather standard;
- Open community groups-owned industrial plants for processing honey and related products.

Strategy 4: Establish Social and Physical Infrastructure to Promote Rural Development

Proposed Actions

- Support and strengthen indigenous mechanisms for conflict resolution over resource use;
- Sensitize communities on benefits of peaceful co-existence;
- Promote planning for human settlements that promote livestock and crop production, value addition, and marketing;
- Build education, extension services and skills development of the pastoral communities to facilitate effective participation in production, value addition and marketing of their agricultural products;
- Construct community social centres and sporting facilities.

Strategy 5: Promote and Facilitate Value Addition and Marketing

Proposed Actions

- Promote value addition of crop products at farm levels
- Develop beef, mutton and camel meat processing infrastructure e.g. abattoirs;
- Establish research and development centres to promote value addition focusing on processing storage and packaging;
- Develop guidelines on partnerships-building between smallholder farmers and agribusiness firms;
- Support extension services and information dissemination to build the capacity for value addition.
- Establishment of agro-based industries e.g. fruit and food, milk, poultry, and hide (tanning)
- Promotion of access to credit facilities and financing
- Promotion of value addition e.g. establishment of meat processing centres in Maralal, Baragoi and Wamba

Livestock and Agricultural Development

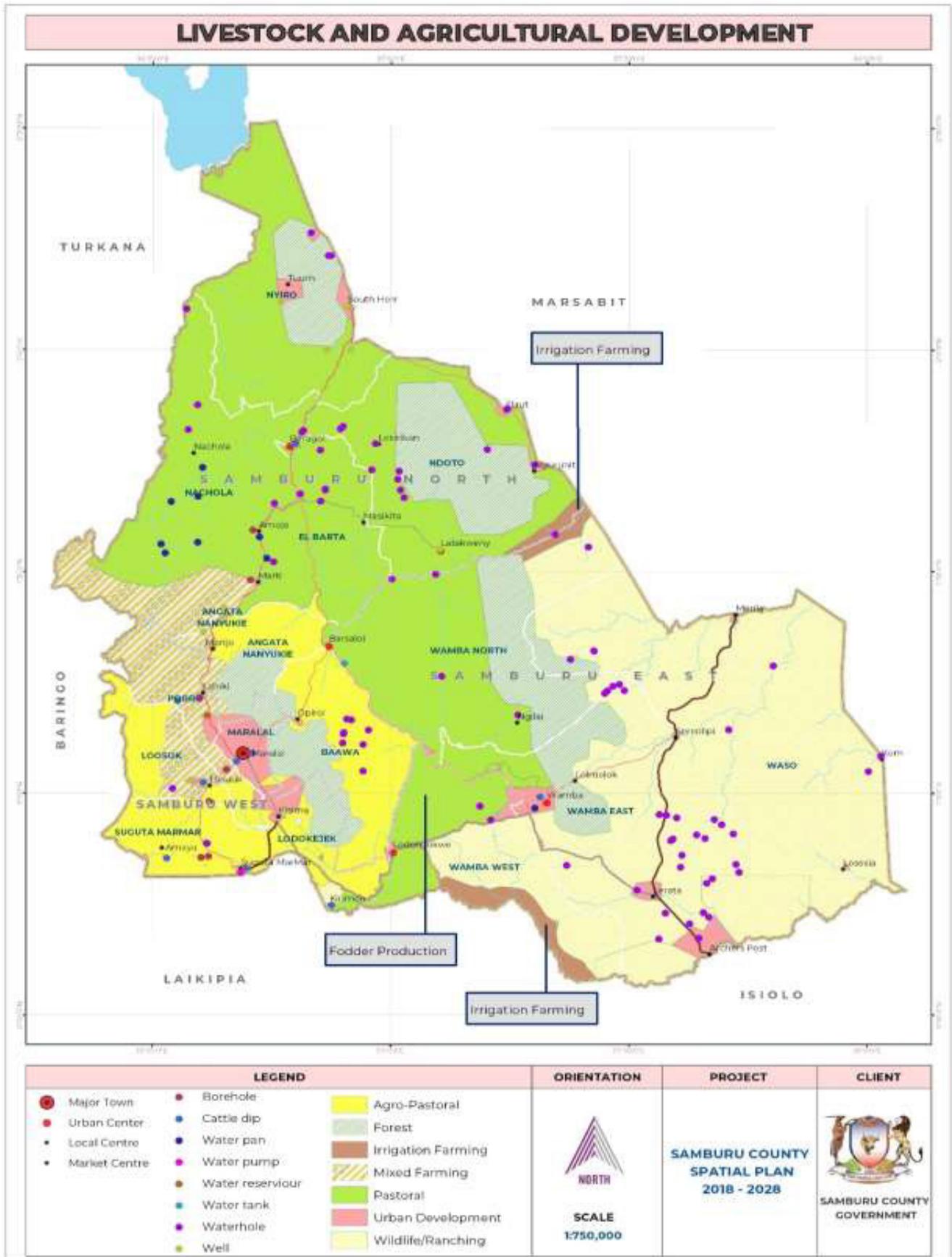


Figure 5: Livestock and Agricultural Development

3.4.2 Urbanization, Industrialization and Infrastructure Model

Strategy 1: Promote Development of Strategic Growth Centers

The County Spatial Plan proposes a number of strategic growth centers that need to be supported to form the hubs for county development. These will be the priority intervention or infrastructure investment and settlement areas by the Samburu County Government and the National government.

Proposed Actions

- Prepare Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plans for unplanned urban centres; Baragoi, Lerata, Lodungokwe, South Horr, Kirimon, Tuum, Barsaloi, Nachola, Morijo, Marti, Sereolipi, Latakweny, Masikita, Swari
- Design and implement programmes of investments in infrastructure, social and services in the identified growth centers.
- Implement a business investment support programmes for investors in the county in setting up slaughter houses, tanneries, and agro-based industries as well as in mining;
- Develop incentive packages to traders, investors tourism establishments in partnerships with county governments;
- Develop a system of all-weather roads that link municipality, urban centers, local centers and market centers with commercial and industrial installations and the rural hinterland.
- Identify strategic economic activities to be located in these centers using the competitive advantage principle
- Development of urban hierarchy ranking criteria (population and service). Maralal town is the capital county and a municipality. Wamba, Archers Post, Baraogi as urban centers. Suguta Marmar, Kisima, South Horr and Sereolipi are other strategic centres identified to spur economic growth.
- Locate government administrative and social service facilities and social facilities in selected and selected strategic market and service centers.

Strategy 2: Establishment of Urban Limits

Outward spread of urban growth needs to be managed appropriately for efficient use of land and economy in infrastructure provision.

Proposed Actions

- Prepare structure and zoning plans for the identified urban areas to guide development control
- Support development that is in accordance with an adopted staging strategy, which is developed through partnership arrangements.
- Limit urban development to areas zoned for urban.
- Intensify and densify the use of existing urban land through better use of existing infrastructure
- Use minimum density zoning to encourage efficient use of land and requiring development densities to achieve a certain level.
- Provide a time frame for development of allocated plots for the various users.
- Develop a focused public investment plan for the provision and timing of infrastructure.
- Promote compact mixed-use development.

Strategy 3: Industrialization, Value Chain and Value Addition

The county has industrial potential in livestock, honey, wheat and barley. This potential needs to be exploited to foster industrial development in the county.

Proposed Actions

- Launch sector-specific flagship projects in agro-processing, meat, leather, mining services and IT related sectors that build on our comparative advantages
- Develop small and medium enterprises (SMEs) by supporting rising stars and building capabilities with model factories.
- Create an enabling environment to accelerate industrial development through industrial parks/zones along infrastructure corridors, technical skills, supporting infrastructure and ease of doing business.
- Create an industrial development fund.

Create and develop appropriate institutions to promote industrialization

Proposed Actions

- Establish and designate industrial areas at Maralal, Wamba, Archer Post and Baragoi
- Establish Special economic zones at the proposed industrial site.
- Establish a strong SEZ policy providing attractive tax incentives.
- In addition to the above major investors, the industrial park is proposed to have the following components:
 - Agri-business incubation centers- Business incubation is a venture that seeks to grow upcoming business by providing mentorship, capital and technology where possible.
 - Establish demonstration farm- to teach farmers practices for improving value of their output for a wider market reach.
- Establishment of agro-based industries e.g. fruit and food, milk, poultry, hide (tanning). The following are proposed as value addition chains:
 - Maize milling at Poro, Loosuk and Poro
 - Completion of Nomotio modern Abattoir and include Meat processing
 - Potato demonstration and bulking centre Poro, Lokodojek and Loosuk
 - Cereal Storage facilities Poro, Loosuk and Kisima
 - Construction of coolers and milk processing plants at Maralal, Wamba, Baragoi, Ngilai, Archers Post and Suguta MarMar.
 - Establishment of Livestock Multiplication Centres at Baragoi and Wamba.
 - Establish of Aloe Vera processing plants at Wamba.
 - Milk processing, storage and marketing at Maralal.
 - Abattoir and tannery at Baragoi and Archest Post, Wamba, Sereolipi
 - Establish a camel meat and milk processing at Baragoi.
 - Establish water bottling at Waso Rongai and Lpartuk.
 - Upgrade honey processing at Maralal and establish others at Tuum, Ngilai and Archers Post.
 - Support beekeeping groups with modern beehives, harvesting kits, honey collection centers and honey refinery equipment in honey producing areas
 - Construction of a Mini-Abattoir at Baragoi, Wamba, Barsaloi and Swari

- Establish a leather city at Archers Post.
- Development of hospitality industry in Maralal and Archers Post.
- Leather development industry and tanneries at Maralal.
- Leather development trainings in Ngurunit, Wamba, Baragoi, South Horr, Lesirikan.
- Fruit industry to be established at South Horr
- Honey industry for honey processing and wax

Strategy 4: Enhance Trade and Commerce

Most business activities have a spatial skew favouring Maralal town and along major transport corridors.

Proposed Actions

- Expand small business development support through existing and identified programs.
- Improve key infrastructure in the selected service centers.
- Strengthen tertiary institutions to provide entrepreneurial training.
- Support expansion of small trade and business firms in strategic urban centers outside county headquarters;
- Establish tourism information collection/ dissemination points in the strategic trade and business centers; and
- Establish middle-level training centers for technical and crafts skills development.

Strategy 5: Foster Land Use and Transport Integration to Form an Urban Network

The strategy of Urban Network is intended to optimize land use and transport linkages between centers as well as the land use along the corridors linking the centers.

Proposed Actions

- Developing an integrated land use and transport network with activity and transport corridors as major elements in the movement of goods and people;
- Developing (non-industrial) activity centers at selected locations (Growth Centers) along activity corridors to support the development of the public transport network with strong centers at the ends of each corridor; and
- Encouraging mixed-use development in the proposed centers.

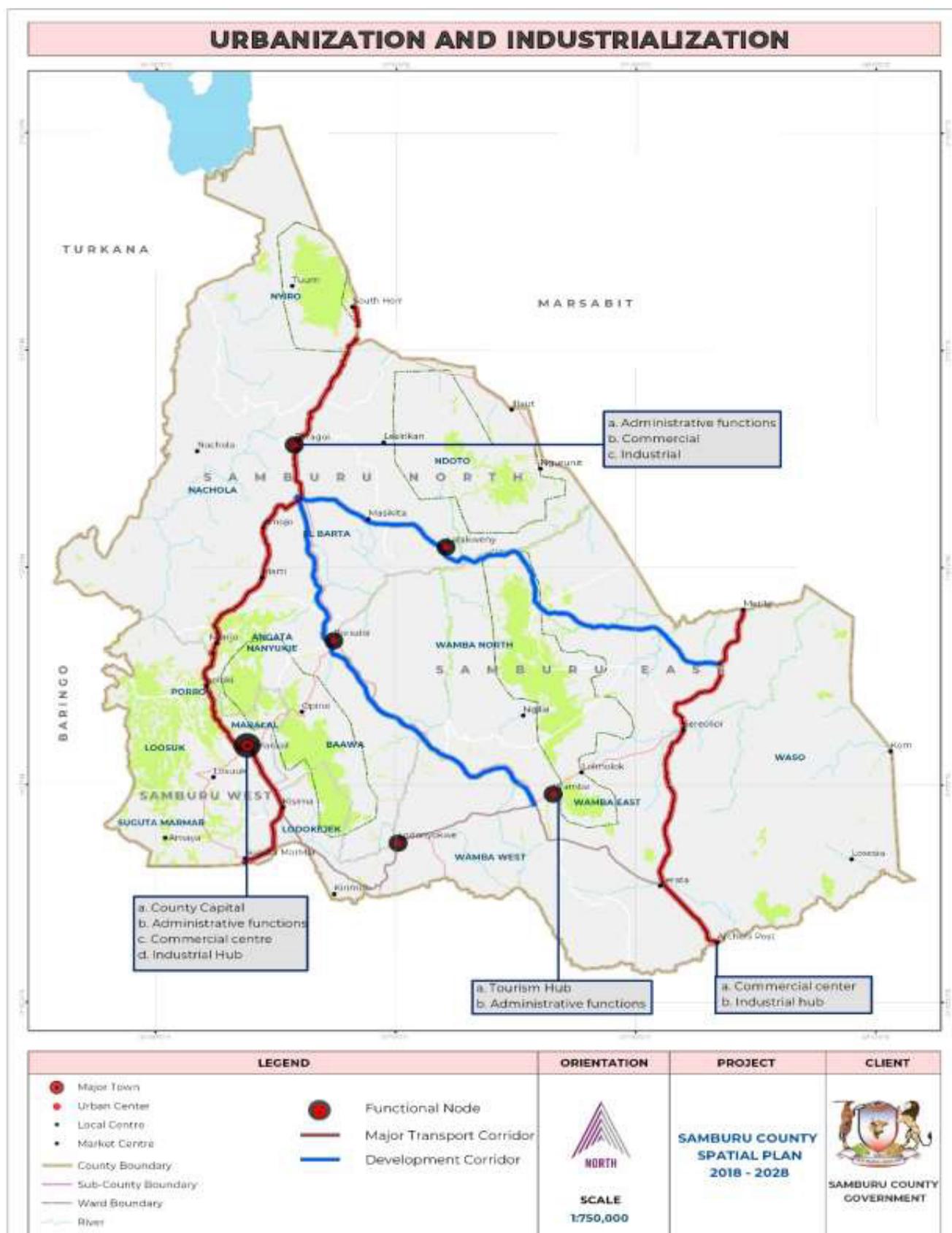


Figure 6: Urbanization and industrialization

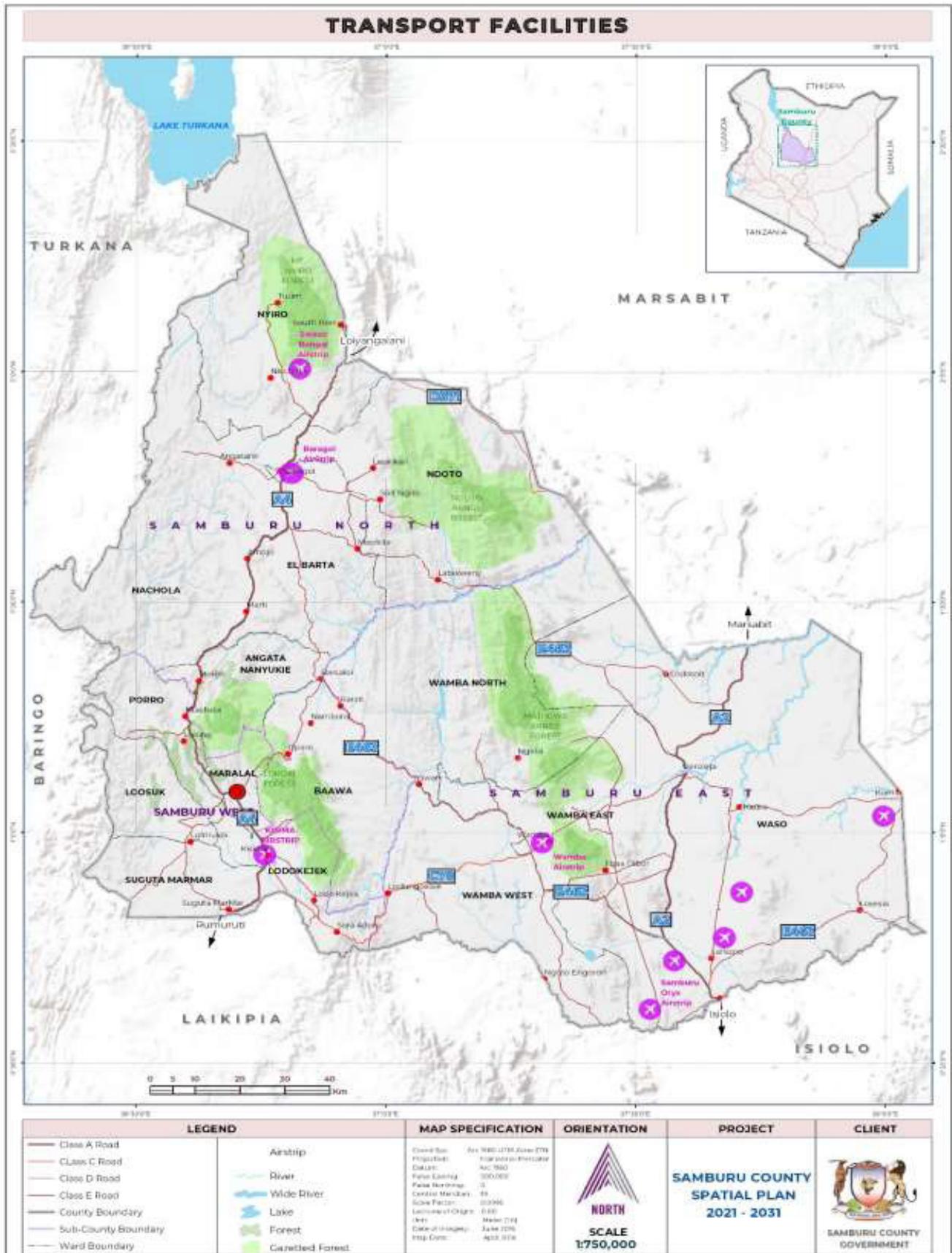


Figure 7: Transport Facilities

3.4.3 Diversifying Tourism

The plan envisaged that the tourism component of this model will contribute to employment creation, and generate incomes for the local and tax base in the medium and long-term. Achieving tourism development under this model rests on effective environmental conservation practices, to hedge potential threats to wildlife and degradation due to human habitat in highly fragile ecological resources of the county.

Strategy 1: Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Natural Resources

Proposed Actions

- Carry out afforestation and reforestation programs at Ndoto, Mathews Ranges, Nyiro and Lorroki forests.
- Protection of natural resources e.g. forests
- Construction of strategic dams for water storage.
- Promote use of renewable energy in the county such as solar usage
- Land reclamation on degraded areas especially along riparian reserves
- Encourage green competitiveness among the three sub-counties.
- Sensitization of the public on going green.

Strategy 2: Establishment of Tourism Zones

Proposed Actions

- Identification and mapping of tourist zones
- Create a single tourist circuit for Samburu county
- Upgrading of existing tourism facilities and creating additional facilities
- Upgrade Samburu National Game Reserve to a National Park.
- Diversification of tourism products to include conference tourism, mountain climbing, mountain hiking, motor racing and golfing.
- Establishment of annual tourism expos.
- Enabling environment for tourism investments

Strategy 3: Exploring New Tourist Attraction Sites and Areas

Proposed Actions

- Encourage cultural villages well distributed in the county.
- Promote eco-tourism as a tool for achieving rational utilization of environmental and cultural resources.
- Promote souvenirs and locally made products.
- Promote no-trace camping, retirement tourism, conference tourism.
- Introduction of cultural performance centres in different parts of the county to represent the local culture
- Develop a regional and local tourist circuits and link it with Mount Kenya and Central Rift tourist circuits;
- Promote no-trace camping, retirement tourism and conference tourism;
- Promote eco-tourism as a tool to rationalize a combined use of environmental and cultural resources;

Strategy 4: Involve Local Communities in Tourism Development

The local communities are the custodians of the natural assets supporting tourism industry at the grassroots thus involving them in the protection of these assets as well as sharing with them the benefits should be the norm.

Proposed Actions

- Implement a training programme to sensitize local communities on benefits of tourism industry;
- Convene forums for dialogue between local communities and hoteliers;
- Support local forming and capacity building of local dance troupes, tourist artefacts and handcrafts self-help enterprise groups.
- Undertake deliberate special programmes to train local people in tourism development projects in collaboration with the investors in the tourism industry.
- KTB to facilitate local communities' tourism projects and small and micro-enterprises in tourism to forge partnership and linkages with the dominant tour operators
- Support local groups and local initiatives such as dance troupes, drama and curving groups
- Ensure local community benefit from Tourism Fund.

Strategy 5: Coordinated Infrastructure Planning and Development

Proposed Actions

- Expand Kisima airstrip to airport to and up-grade existing airstrips
- Improve and maintain tourist circuits roads;
- Provide reliable water supply, electricity and sanitation facilities in the tourist attraction sites and facilities;
- Develop information and communication centres in strategic locations in the county;
- Implement transport master plan of the county; and
- Increase bed capacity of tourist hotels.

Strategy 6: Promote Natural Resource-Oriented Cultural Tourism

Proposed Actions

- Include courses/ topics on indigenous language, culture and traditional practices
- Document and lobby for the Gazettement of new historical sites, game reserves and cultural heritage sites;
- Develop community wildlife sanctuaries, cultural villages and centres and museum houses in strategic towns such as Suguta Marmar, Sourh Horr, Baragoi, Wamba
- Design appropriate vocational training courses and business development programs to market local artefacts and tourist products such as the beadwork, indigenous medicines and herbs, cultural dances and troupes and calabashes and gourds.

3.4.4 Managing Human Settlement

Human settlements are considered as focal points for commercial, industrial, administrative, infrastructure utilities and services required by the population. They perform three main functions which include; Economic, Service, and Residential functions.

Classified on the basis of size and function, human settlements can broadly be categorized into urban and rural. Urban settlements are majorly nodal in character and have secondary and tertiary activities and as such, the chief occupation of the people of urban areas is nonagricultural i.e. industry, trade and services. The major functions of urban areas are trade and commerce, transport and communication, mining and manufacturing, administration, cultural and recreational activities. They are characterized by high population density and these settlements are large in size. Rural settlements are chiefly concerned with primary activities such as agriculture, mining, fishing and forestry. Most of the people of rural settlement are engaged in agricultural work. The major function of rural settlement is agriculture and each settlement specializes in various activities. They are characterized by low population densities and the settlements are also small.

The importance of urban areas cannot be gainsaid as they have been branded as “engines of development” since they create an enabling business environment that encourages industrialization, commercialization, innovation, education, science and technology and all forms of desirable elements of development.

Proposed Levels of Human Settlements

The proposed restructured settlement system is designed to stimulate development of a hierarchy of urban centres in the region. The hierarchy of urban centres will evolve around proposed restructured human settlement organized around hierarchy of centers. Five levels (tiers) of restructured settlement systems are identified and proposed to align integration of county development. The five levels are:

Tier 1: Municipality

Maralal town is the designated municipality that will constitute a development hub, which will generate impetus for commercial and industrial development in the county. Currently, road connection between these Maralal town and others centres in the region, between the centres and their rural hinterlands is poor. The plan recommends Maralal town will lead in promotion of advanced high urban functions to sustain socio-economic development of the county.

Tier 2: Urban Centres

Sub county Headquarters will be the second-tier urban centres. The common factor between these centres is that they dominate economies and administrative services in their respective sub counties. Sub county urban centres will be connected with tarmac roads, to promote them as sub county economic hubs. Sub county urban centres towns include Archer’s Post, Wamba, Baragoi towns. This will be growth centres for the sub counties.

Tier 3: Rural Centre

Third tier centres will include Suguta Marmar, Barsaloi, South Horr, Lodongokwe, Ngurunit and Sereolipi. Vertical intensification of building development be encouraged in shopping centres across the county especially the ones where development has been decentralized.

Tier 4: Market Centres

These will be small rural towns which are major service outlets that provide essential goods and services which households need in areas with excessive transport costs and other accessibility constraints. Market centres will play a facilitating and enabling role as commercial, service and consumer goods outlets. Third tier centres will include Marti, Merille, Lerata, Barsaloi, Kisima, Poro, Loosuk, Latakweny, Nachola and Lolkuniani. All this centres will be highly linked to enhance accessibility and flow of goods and services.

Tier 5: Local Centres

These will also function as places where households will purchase consumer goods, access inputs for agricultural production (crops and livestock production) and places of business and social interaction. The majority of local centres will be planned to play a strong residential function, which will dominate over local production and trade/markets functions. Settlement planning and development management in local centres will focus on increasing the scope of choice in the lifestyles of nomadic pastoralists, by making semi-nomadism and sedentary and related social-economic consequences manageable by households.

Proposed Human Settlements Hierarchy

Tier	Urban Area	Centre	Strategies
1.	Municipality	Maralal	Promote high level urban functions as the capital urban centre of the county
2.	Urban Centres	Archers Post, Wamba, Baragoi	Decentralized urban functions Develop these centres to be centres of employment, service provision to serve rural hinterlands.
3.	Rural Centers	Suguta Marmar, Barsaloi, South Horr, Lodung'okwe, Ngurunit, Sereolipi, Poro, Lesirikan, Ngilai, Morijo, Opiroi	Promote development of the rural centres Promote proper linkages within the individual urban centres and among the urban centres
4.	Market Centres	Marti, Merille, Lerata, Barsaloi, Kisima, Loosuk, Latakweny, Nachola, Ngilai, Lolkunono	Promote development of the rural centres
5.	Local Centres	Kirimon, Ngurunit, Illaut, Tuum, Lpus, Lolmolog, Sirata - Oirobi, Loibor Nkare, Lakira, Swari, Lengusaka, Ngutuk Engiron, Lesirikan, Lonjorin, Parkati, Kom, Losesia, Masikita, Lotar, Tangar, Naturkan, Arsim, Loikumkum, Lkayo, Laresoro, Lolkuniyani, Arsim	Promote the provision of basic services within the rural areas Promote proper linkages within the individual urban centres and among the urban centres

Human Settlement Strategy

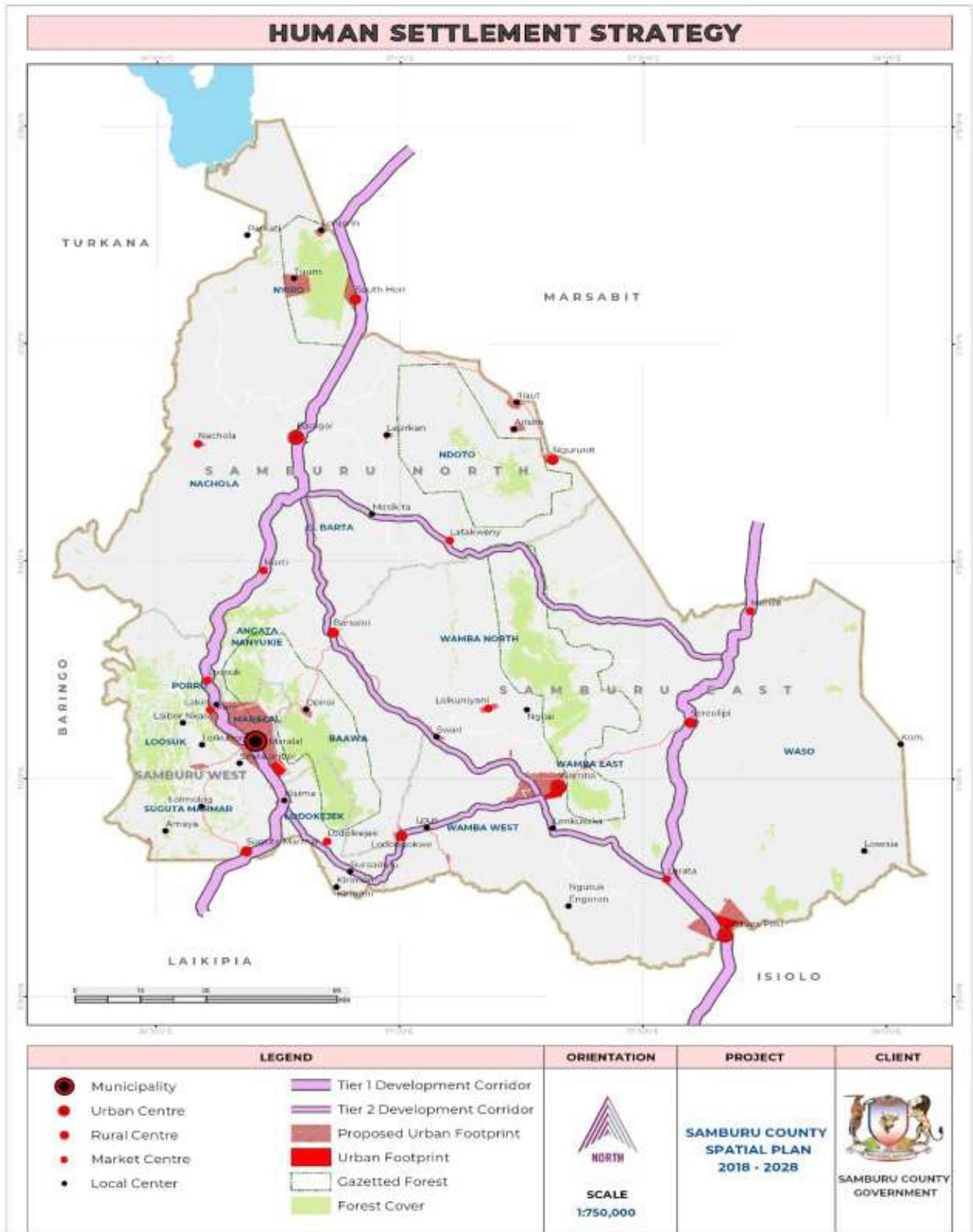


Figure 9: Human Settlement Strategy

3.4.5 Social Infrastructure and Services Provision Plan

The objective of this strategy is to improve access to basic social facilities and ensure that the social facilities are upgraded and provide them with requisite infrastructure so as to improve Samburu County's community well-being.

Education

Policies:

- Enhancing access to lower level education facilities (ECDE centres) across the county.
- Improving the capacity of the training institutions for both equipment and personnel.
- Enhance access to education facilities and school enrolment rates across the county.
- Institute measures to improve performance at all levels of school and ensure higher retention and transition rates.
- Enhancing access to tertiary and vocational training institutions for human skill development.
- Increase access and enrolment for persons with disability;
- Encourage public universities and colleges to set up campuses in the County;

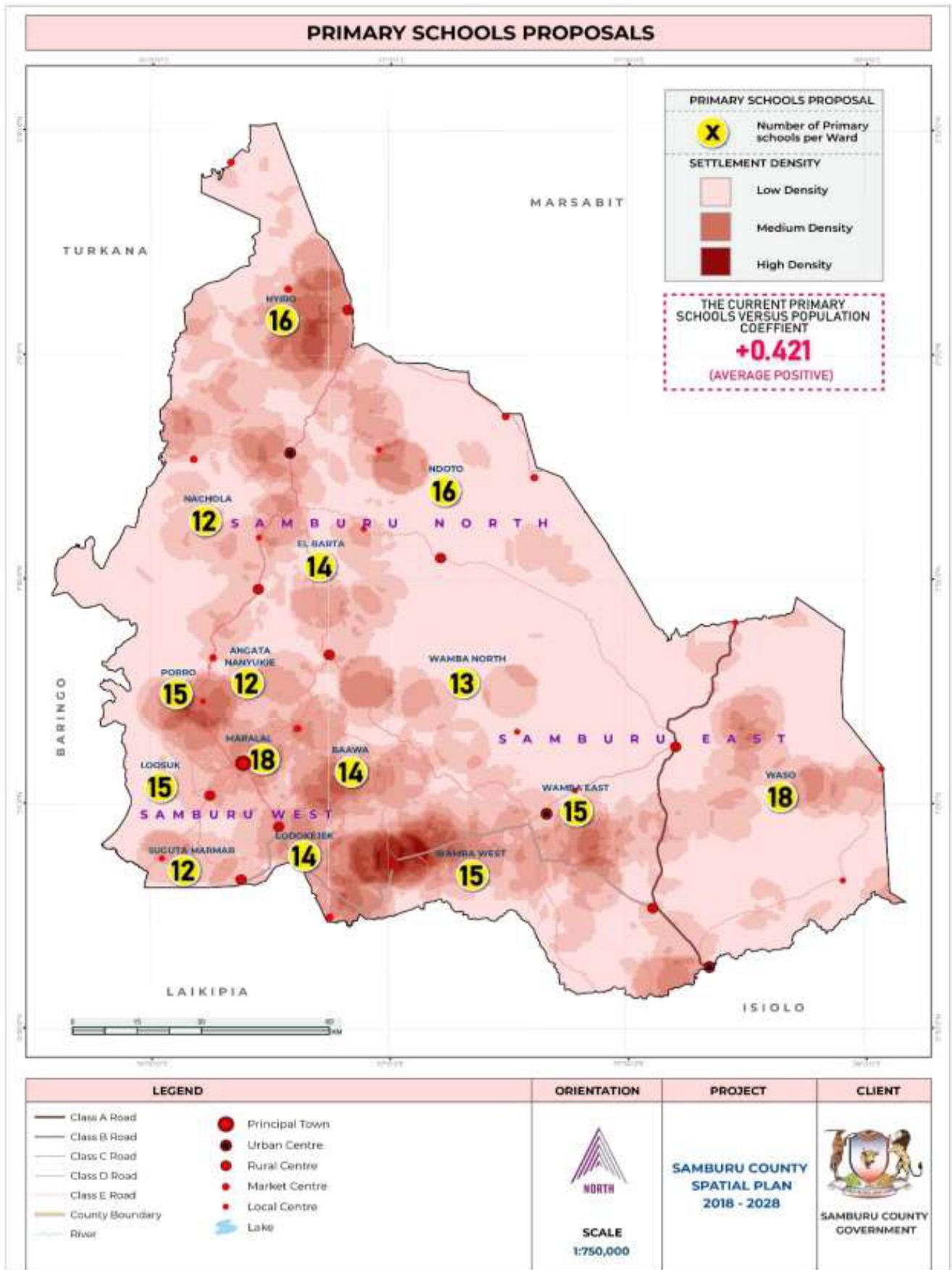


Figure 10: Primary Schools Proposals

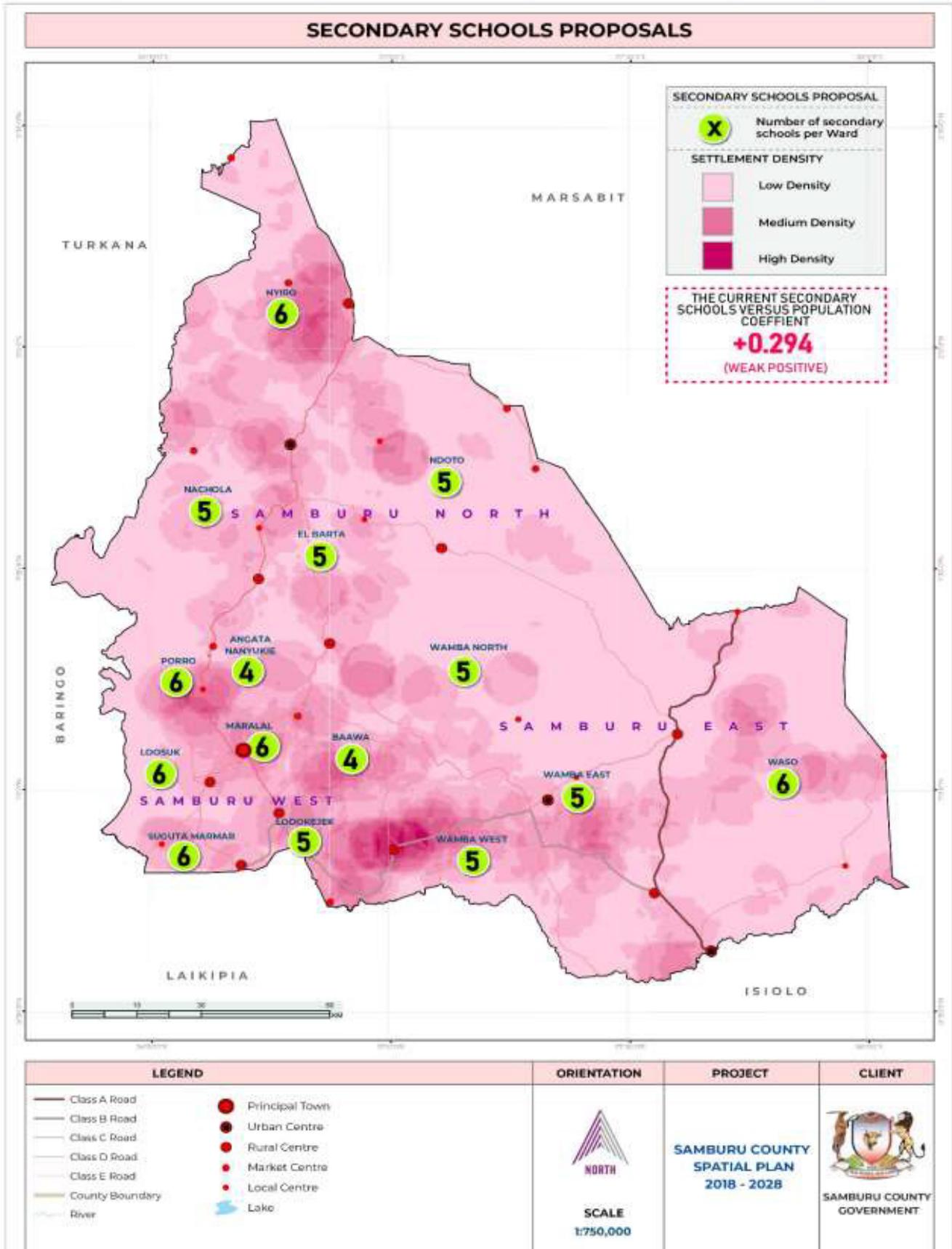


Figure 11: Secondary Schools Proposals

Health Facilities and Services

The County Spatial Plan envisages efficient and high-quality affordable health care by providing a robust health infrastructure.

Policies:

- Strengthen the existing facilities and health care providers to render enhanced services.
- Improving the quality of health service delivery to the highest standards.
- Promotion of partnerships with the private sector, NGOs and international partners in health care provision.
- Promote preventative healthcare provision.
- Promote training of medical personnel in the county.

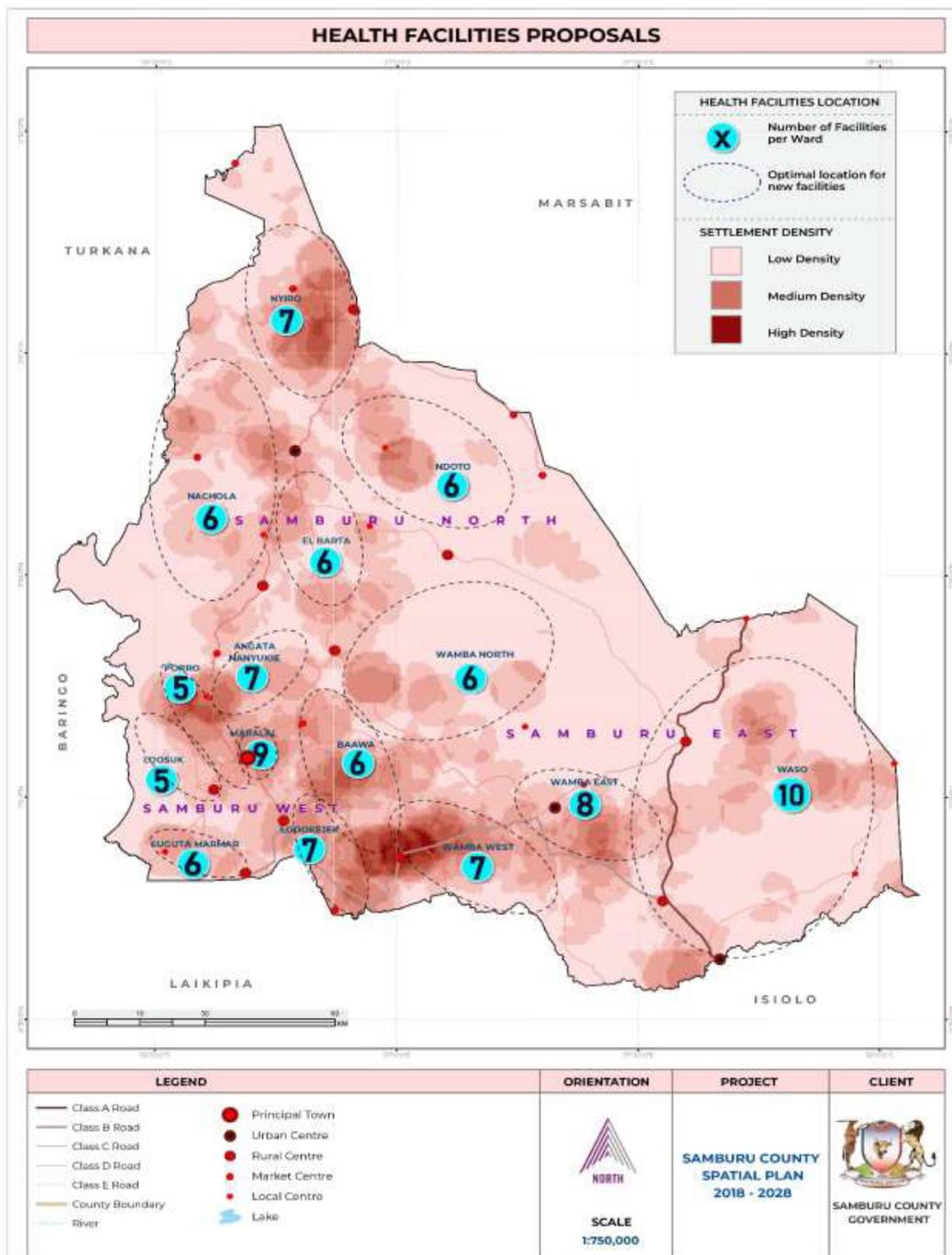


Figure 12: Health Facilities Proposals

Safety and Security

The County Spatial Plan proposes to upscale security within the county for socio-economic development.

Policies:

- Integrating different security docket to improve their efficiency in handling security matters.
- Institute collaborative measures between security agencies and the local communities.

Proposed Actions:

- Addition of KPR officers in identified areas.
- Establish local anti-conflict groups such as the local peace committees to facilitate better relations between communities.
- Establish Police posts near borders e.g., Amaiya, Kawap, Loosuk, Charda, Loonjorin and Losesia.
- Initiate community policing, community participation e.g. in volunteering information, use church to preach peace.
- Formation of peace forums within the community and the police (Improvement of Nyumba Kumi Initiative).
- Improve access roads and communication networks to access remote areas.
- Build some conservancies along hot spot areas.
- Adoption of ICT technology in the police department to enhance efficiency in crime detection and response.
- Police post in every ward
- Embrace Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism

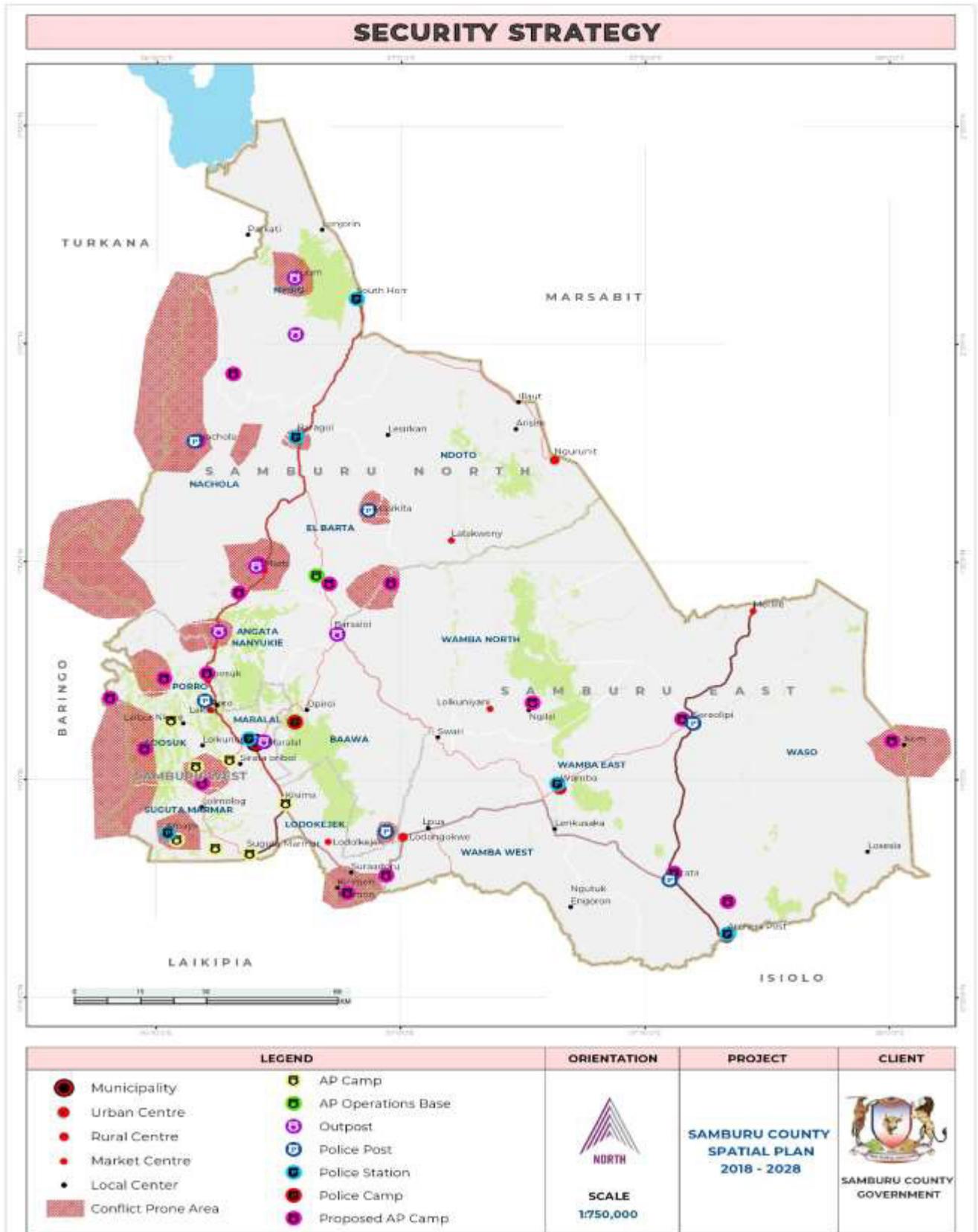


Figure 13: Security Strategy

Social Facilities and Safety

Proposed Actions:

- Proposals for Stadia Improvement and provision.
- The plan proposes rehabilitation of the existing facilities and establishment of new ones.
- Establish sports centers/sports academies in all the 15 wards.
- Establish modern community halls and community centre at Maralal, Archers Post, Baragoi, Suguta Marmar and Wamba.
- Establish social hall facilities at the ward levels and at areas prone to conflicts to enhance local community integration.
- Involve the local community in maintaining the social halls i.e. women groups and youth groups.
- Establish modern recreational parks and open spaces at all major urban centres and town.
- Establish a fully-fledged fire station at Maralal Town, Archers Post, Wamba and Baragoi.
- Provide a minimum land size of 1 acre establishing a fire station to include station, staff accommodation and drilling area.
- Encourage installation of firefighting equipment (fire extinguishers) in public places such as offices, schools, churches.

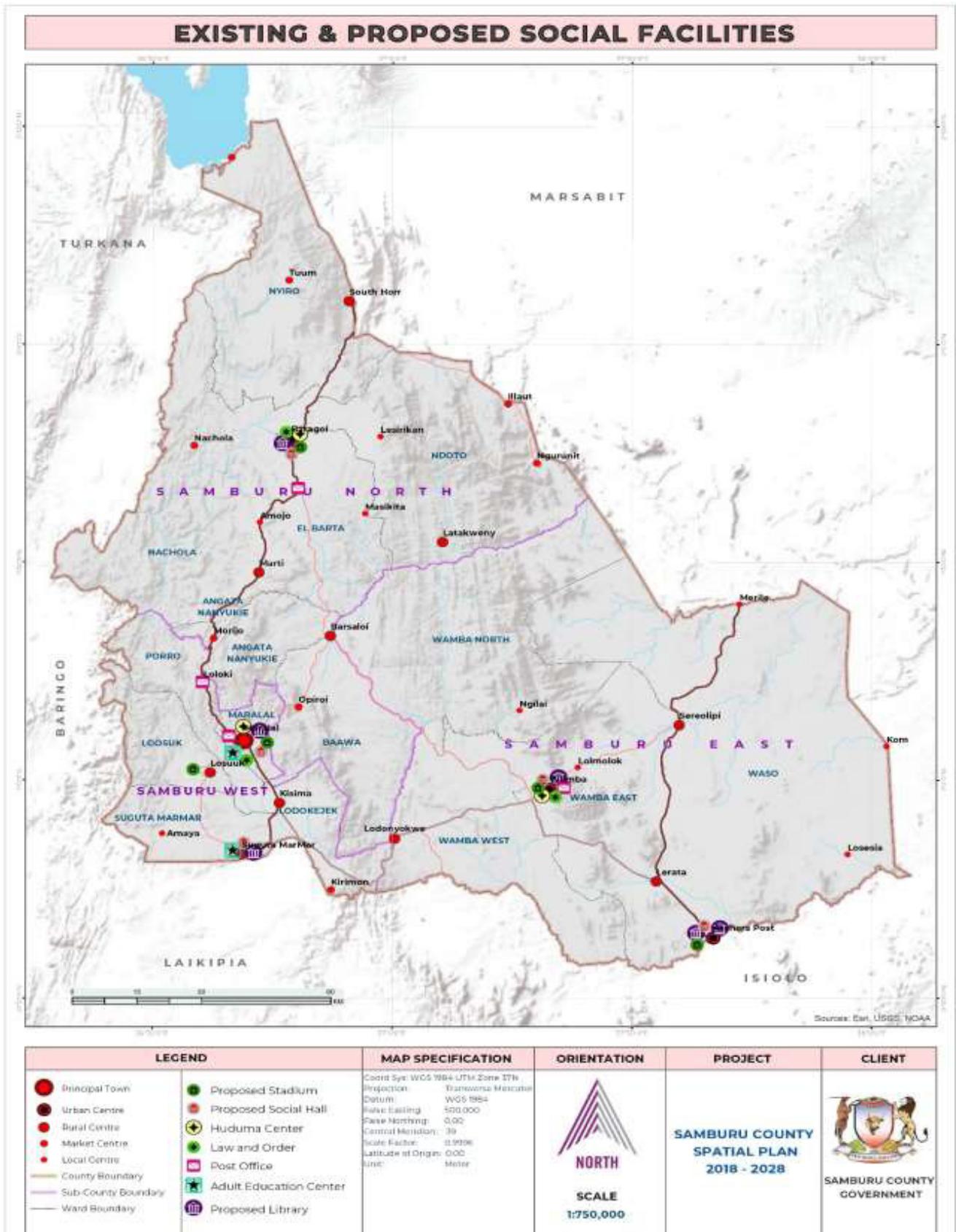


Figure 14: Existing and Proposed Social Facilities

3.4.6 County Competitiveness

The devolution setup presents a great opportunity for the county to exploit its resources to the full and improve its competitiveness in the country.

Samburu County has unique physiographic features that influence the County’s natural resources. The natural conditions experienced within the County favour a wide array of activities ranging from livestock keeping, to tourism and biodiversity conservation. The county’s environmental profile depicts rich and diverse ecologically sensitive natural resources that are being impacted by climate change and development.

There are 3 strengths that the county can leverage on:

- Strategic location the central-north parts of Kenya
 - Samburu Is strategically located in tourism rich northern frontier which can be used for economic benefits.
- Scenic physical features with huge touristic potential
 - These include unique landscapes, historical sites such Kenyatta House, gazetted forests, scenic uch as hills, presence of the big five and other endangered species of wildlife and finally to promote Samburu County as a unique destination with a triple package (culture, wildlife and natural features)
- Multi-ethnic diversity and diversity.
- The County has a rich culture diversity which attract visitors from the country and diaspora.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 The County Assembly

Sector composition: Chapter 11 of the constitution establishes county government consisting of a county assembly and a county Executive. The chapter further sets out the roles, functions and other matters relating to the membership and operations of the county assembly.

Samburu county assembly consists of 26 members (excluding Speaker who is in charge of political Arm), who include 15 elected ward representatives and 11 members of the county assembly nominated by political parties to represent special interests; including persons with disabilities, minorities and the youth.

The core mandate of the county assembly is Legislation, Oversight and Representation. To achieve this there is need to strengthen the capacity of members of the county assembly to make Quality laws, develop strong education and public awareness and also improve capacity for the staff through capacity Programs and also leveraging usage of ICT. Adequate funding is critical to achieve the aforementioned.

Other areas of focus for service delivery include: physical infrastructure development, financial resources management, strategic partnerships to service delivery, management of the natural resources of the county especially land, securing the precincts of the assembly and environs and the desire for good governance and social accountability by the county leadership.

Vision

A people centered Assembly with the best parliamentary practices

Mission

To enhance representation, legislation and oversight in achieving sustainable development for the people of Samburu county

Sector Goal(s)

To provide an effective and efficient Legislative, Representation and Oversight Roles to the People of Samburu.

4.1.1 The County Assembly- Programmes, Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Legislative role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote regulatory coherence ● Undertake legal research ● Develop law making policy ● Develop Bills ● Domesticate national applicable legislations ● Review sector operations and regulations ● Develop sectoral legislations ● Facilitate development of regulations
Oversight role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enable compliance ● Facilitate adoption of regulatory tools
Representation role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance Public Participation ● Establish Public Information and Monitoring System (PIMS) ● Enhance special interest groups mainstreaming
Planning and budgeting role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance prioritization of projects ● Interrogate government spending ● Undertake monitoring and evaluation of projects ● Enhance equitable distribution of resources ● Ensure compliance to Gender Responsive Budgeting principles
Administrative Role by County Assembly Top Management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity building to newly elected MCAS and over refresher courses/meeting to be able to undertake their roles more effectively and efficiently.

The County Assembly - Sector Programmes, Priorities and Flagship Projects

Sector Programmes

The section should provide sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period. This information should be presented in a tabular form.

Table 29: The County Assembly Programmes, Priorities and Flagship Projects

Sub Programme	Key output	Key performance indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
County Assembly Administration	Staff trained on performance appraisal	Number of staffs trained			10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Performance appraisals signed by staff	Number of staff that conduct performance appraisal	65		75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Role of staff enhanced in appraisal management	Number of staff trained.	65	1	75	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Recruitment of staff done	Number of staffs employed.	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Staff capacity built	Number of staff trained	26	21	32	21	17	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
	Day to day operations of the County Assembly sustained.	Cost of goods used and services offered in every year.		10		12		12		12		12		12		88
Subtotal SPI														156		
Legislative and Oversight	County laws enacted are operational	Number of Laws enacted	8	3	11	3	6	3	6	3	4	3	3	3	15	
	A sensitized County Assembly on the county planning documents	Number workshops held on planning documents	6	12	8	16	4	8	3	6	3	6	6	6	48	

	A county Assembly conversant with the cost implications of bills presented by county departments.			8	2.56	1	0.32	6	1.92	6	1.92	4	1.28	8
	Adequate capacity and knowledge created for members of the County Assembly.			6	15.86	8	21.14	6	15.86	4	10.57	4	10.57	74
Subtotal SP2														145
Representation	Capacity of Members of County Assembly built			9		7		6	4		4	4		46
	Sensitization workshops/seminars conducted			4	5	2	2.5	2	2.5	0	0	0	0	10
	County Assembly Standing Orders reviewed			0	0	0	0	3	1.2	2	0.8	0	0	2
	Hansard guide to conform with the Constitution and the Standing Orders updated			5	1.25	3	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Digitalized committee papers and records system operationalized.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public participation on all bills conducted.			6	7.75	5	6.46	5	6.46	4	5.17	4	5.17	31
	Subtotal SP3													
General administration	Enhanced Staff Performance. Improved Working Environment. Promotion of Assemblies Democracy.													
					460		465		470		475		480	2,350
Grand Total														2,707

4.2 County Executive

Sector composition:

- County and Sub County Administration Services
- Coordination and Administration of Human Resource Services
- Public communication and public participation
- Governors Press Service
- Protocol Services
- Legal Services
- Special Programmes
- Liaison Service
- Governor's Delivery unit

Vision

A transparent, accountable and people-centred administration

Mission:

To provide good governance through citizen engagement, institutional strengthening, coordination and human resource management.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The strategic objectives of this sector are:

1. To implement policies and programmes that provides efficient services to various county entities, bodies and members of the public.
2. To improve human resource productivity through employee empowerment, motivation and implementation of an effective employee appraisal and reward mechanism
3. To establish an efficient legal department that ensures appropriate legislation is put in place and minimize litigation.
4. To promote access to information and enhance management of county corporate affairs.
5. To provide enhance civic education, public participation and participatory development for effective citizen engagement
6. To provide a framework for coordination of the County Government and external actors
7. To promote partner relations, disaster risk management, peace and cohesion in the county.

Office of the Governor, County Affairs - Sector Priorities, Strategies and Flagship Projects

Sector Priorities	Strategies
<p>To improve access to public services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of office infrastructure at ward levels ● Strengthening and operationalization of service delivery policies and guidelines ● Strengthening human resource training capacity and performance management system ● Strengthen public participation and access to information ● Strengthen disaster risk management

Table 30: Sector Programmes- Executive office of the Governor (Public Service Management and Administration).

Sector Programmes

Programme: Access to public service		Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh.M)														Total Budget (Ksh.M)
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Links to SDG targets	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cost		
				Target	Cost											
Office infrastructure development	Sub-county and ward offices constructed and equipped	No. of sub-county and ward offices constructed and equipped	SDG 8.8	0	0	4	24	4	33	3	18	2	12	87		
Service delivery policies and guidelines	Service delivery policy and guidelines developed	No. of policies developed	SDG 17.14	0	0	4	16	4	16	0	0	0	0	32		
Human resource management and County Public Service Management	Staff training	Number of staff trained	SDG 6	0	0	600	15	600	15	600	15	600	15	60		
	Performance management	No. of staff appraised	SDG 6	0	0	600	2	600	2	600	2	600	2		8	
	Staff audit and payroll cleansing	Up to date record of employees and payroll data	SDG 6	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10		
	Setting up of a modern and digital staff registry	Centralized digital record system	SDG 9.b	1	1	2	2	2	2						5	
Operationalizing and maintenance of Human Resource Information System.	No. of staff records in the system	SDG 9.b	0	0	1	10							10			

Programme: Access to public service		Key Performance Indicators	Links to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)												Total Budget (Ksh. M)
Sub Programme	Key Output			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cost		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Strengthen public participation and access to information	Assessment of compliance on values and principles of public service	Number of stations visited and staff assessed.	SDG 16.6	40	3	45	3.5	50	4	50	4	50	4	5	19.5	
	Preparation of annual reports for submission to County Assembly.	Number of reports.	SDG 16.6	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	10	
	Staff Audit	Skills gap identified and corrected.	SDG 8.2	1	5										5	
	Recruitment costs	No. of adverts put.	SDG 8.2	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	2	2	0.5	2	2.5	
	Service Charter for CPSB	Service charter developed.	SDG 16.6	1	2										2	
	Establish Complaints and compliments desk	Complaints heard and resolved on time.	SDG 16.6	1	0.5										0.5	
	Media coverage to the county functions	No. of county functions covered	SDG1 6.10	96	4	96	4	96	4	96	4	96	4	4	20	
	Establishing an d equipping of a media center	No. of equipped media centers established	SDG16.10			1	10								10	
	Publications on the county programs, activities and investment opportunities	No. of publications made	SDG16.10	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	10	
	Production of five year achievement documentary	No. of documentaries produced	SDG16.10										1	6	6	

Programme: Access to public service		Programme Objective: To improve access to public service		Programme Outcome: Improved access to public service		Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)															Total Budget (Ksh. M)	
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Links to SDG targets	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost									
Disaster risk management	Conducting civic education and public participation fora	No. of fora held	SDG1 6.7	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	60		
	Provision of emergency relief food.	Number of vulnerable people targeted	SDG 2.1	150,000	75	150,000	75	150,000	75	150,000	75	150,000	75	150,000	75	150,000	75	150,000	75	375		
	Establishment of a disaster risk management standing Fund	Number Disaster management standing fund established	SDG 13.1	1	90	1	94	1	96	1	98	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	478		
	Hunger safety net Programs	No. Households supported in cash transfer	SDG 2.1	7,000	41.3	6,500	38.3	6,000	35.4	5,500	32.4	5,000	29.5	7,000	41.3	6,500	38.3	6,000	35.4	5,500	176.9	
	Inter and intra peace meetings and workshops	Number of Inter and intra peace meetings conducted	SDG 16.1	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	100		
	Establishment and equipping of County Emergency Operation Center (EOC)	Number of EOCs established	SDG 9.5	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	45		
	Development partners coordination	No. of MOUs signed	Number of MOUs signed	SDG 17.9	20	2	18	2.2	18	2.4	18	2.5	18	3	20	2	18	2.2	18	2.4	18	12.1
			Number of coordination meetings organized to strengthen sector working group	SDG 17.9	50	4	50	4.2	50	4.4	50	4.6	50	4.8	50	4	50	4.2	50	4.4	50	22

Table 31: Flagship Projects - County Executive

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Sub-county administrator's offices	Samburu central and Samburu north	To enhance service delivery	- budget preparation - preparation of BQs - tendering process	- Two sub-county administrator's office constructed	2023/2024 FY	40 million	County government	County government/office of the Governor
Construction of ward administrator's offices	- Samburu North - Samburu central Samburu east	Enhancing service delivery	- budget preparation - preparation of BQs - tendering process	14 ward administrators' offices constructed	2023/2026 FY	85 Million	County government	County government/office of the Governor
Construction of Village administrator's offices	- Samburu north - Samburu central - Samburu east	Enhancing service delivery	- budget preparation - preparation of BQs - tendering process	Samburu north - 46 Samburu east - 29 Samburu central - 33	2026/2027 FY	432 Million	County government	County government/office of the Governor

Table 32: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations- County Executive

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan MTP(4)	To be a leading sector in coordination, Management and Supervision of all county government Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and trainings. • Mobility/logistics • Motivation/rewards • Communication equipment
SDGs	(Relevant SDG Goals): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1 – End poverty level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee implementation of social protection programs. • Ensure the implementation of county government policies and plans • Ensure fair and equitable distribution of resource allocation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 2 – Reduce Hunger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate fair distribution of government resources. • Oversee good management of farm machinery and equipment's
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of the public on good health practices • Oversee the supervision of service providers Fully operationalized health facilities • Increasing patient to health personnel ratio
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGD-16.promote peaceful and sustainable society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with the national government, peacekeeping agencies and other peace actors to realize peaceful cohesion and coexistence amongst warring communities. • Capacity building and training. • Oversee the allocation of resources to emergency response team.
Agenda 2063	Goal 2: good infrastructure across the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee Road improvement programs • Create awareness on Electricity connectivity

Table 33: Cross-sectoral Linkages - County Executive

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Sub-County Administration	Tourism, Trade, enterprise development and cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination and overseeing implementation of departmental activities/programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human-wildlife conflict. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure wildlife corridors are not blocked - clear boundaries - Increase the number of personnel in the conservation areas. - Community sensitization - Grazing plans
	Water, Environment, natural resources and energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure Proper management of resources already put in place by the county e.g. water pipes. - Support environmental conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment pollution - displacement of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines - develop resettlement plan - community Sensitization
.....	Agriculture livestock and fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support on identification of beneficiaries in terms of provision of subsidies. - Sensitization on the value of improved livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land degradation - deforestation - over grazing environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - afforestation - destocking - Construction of gabions - encourage crop rotation and advocate for crop diversification - diversification of livelihoods
	Transport, roads and Public works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist in monitoring and reporting on project status. public participation - Connection to market centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pulling down of structures on road reserve - displacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate the establishment of parking bays along the roads reserves through advisory opinion - Develop a resettlement plan.
	Lands, physical planning, housing and urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - community sensitization on land matters - organizing and coordinating meetings/barazas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - relocation - Displacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resettlement - Titling
	Medical services, public health and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Sensitization on good health and hygiene practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improper waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensuring proper waste management and disposal.
	Culture, social services, Gender, sports and youth affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize and link youth in development of talents - Link youth to benefit from loans and grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high defaulter rate - lack of ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sensitize youth on value of revolving funds - educate/advocate and encourage ownership.
	Education and vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization on importance of vocational trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High dropout effect due to pastoralism and drought. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization Forums use of Local radio stations. - Training of Village councils and administrators on the

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate on the value of TVETS and other technical courses. - Mobilize and push for school enrollments - Sensitize on retention - Monitor on ECD Progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Underutilization of Vocational and technical training institutions by the locals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> importance of vocational and technical training institutes - equipping institutions to make it conducive for learning. - provision of bursaries to unprivileged students
	Finance, economic planning and ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination on policy formulation - Coordinate trainings on prudent financial management - - Assist in revenue collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mismanagement of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper planning and coordination of departmental activities.

4.2.1 County Executive - Sector Priorities, Strategies and Flagship Projects

Sector Goals/objectives

- a) Mapping of development partners - Who, what, where, when, how and development programmes budget
- b) Strengthen coordination and partnership between the County Government Departments and development partners for effective, efficient and timely programmes delivery
- c) Liaise with development partners resource mobilization teams to enhance the County resource basket for emergency response and support of sustainable livelihoods

Disaster Risk Management sub- sector objectives

- a) To reduce risk and potential damages posed by disasters through comprehensive Disaster Risk Management policies, strategies and programmes.
- b) To substantially reduce the disaster losses in lives and social, economic and environmental assets of communities.
- c) To establish an institutional framework and develop its technical capacities for leadership and coordination of DRM.
- d) To professionalize the DRM system and practice in the County.
- e) To establish a collaborative framework for resource mobilization for integrated DRM.
- f) To ensure effective integration of DRM, CCA and ecosystem management approaches into County development plans and programs across all sectors.
- g) To mainstream DRM practice in sectoral/departmental policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels.

Peace and cohesion sub sector objectives

- a) a) Promotion of intra and inter community peace and cohesion in the county
- b) b) To strengthen Actors peace and cohesion coordination in the county
- c) c) Strengthen community based conflict early warning and response mechanism
- d) d) Initiate conflict transformation programmes for sustainable peace building and conflict prevention

Emergency Relief Sub Sector Objectives

- a) Strengthen coordination among actors
- b) streamline targeting of beneficiaries for emergency relief food
- c) To act promptly to provide emergency relief food to needy populations during and after the time of distress, emergency/hazards to save lives and livelihoods
- d) To enhance food and nutrition security of food insecure households and nutritionally challenged populations
- e) To save community livelihoods assets through the provision of food, nutrition commodities and cash to save lives and livelihoods
- f) Build the capacity of the community relief structures/committees through training and logistics support

Sustainable Livelihoods sub sector Objectives

- a) Complete the social protection policy process- (review of the draft policy, establish the SP Act).
- b) Develop the strategy for community sustainable livelihoods alongside vision 2030, agenda 63 and Sendai DRM framework.
- c) Develop frameworks to 'build back better' livelihoods after disaster.

Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Peace and cohesion	Promote peaceful coexistence between communities who are living in Samburu county.
Emergency relief	To cushion vulnerable households from effects of hunger by provision of emergency relief food and cash transfers
Disaster management	Ensure timely response, preparedness, mitigation, rehabilitation, recovery on disaster managements
Partner relations and coordination	Strengthen partner's relation, liaison and coordination's within and outside Samburu county
Sustainable livelihoods	To improve the livelihood of Samburu County residents after natural and man-made hazards(Building back better)

	Preparation of County multi-hazard contingency plans	Number of multi-hazard contingency plans prepared	SDG 2,	3	3.1	3	3.4	3	3.6	3	3.8	3	4	17.9
	Early Warning and Response Mechanism	Number of early warning disseminated	SDG 11	40	1	40	1	40	1	20	1	40	1	5
	Purchase of four-wheel drive vehicle for each sub-county.	Number of four-wheel drive vehicle purchased	SDG 2	-		1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	28
	Development of County Disaster Strategy	Number of strategies developed	Sendai frame work	3	3	3	3	2	3.2	2	3.4	2	3.6	16.2
	Procurement of software for social protection.	Number of single registry purchased	SDGs 1,2 and 10	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Emergency Rescue Missions	Number of emergency Rescue Missions	SDGs 1,2 and 10	2	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	Formulation and review of Disaster risk reduction policy, act and regulation.	Number of policies reviewed	SDG 13	-		-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3
Partner Relations and Coordination	Hunger safety net Programs	No. Households supported in cash transfer	SDG 2 and 11	7,000	41.3	6,500	38.3	6,000	35.4	5,500	32.4	5,000	29.5	176.9
	Development partners coordination	No. of MOUs signed	SDG 17	20	2	18	2.2	18	2.4	18	2.5	18	3	12.1
Peace and Cohesion	Formulation of County peace policy	Number of coordination meetings organized to strengthen sector working group	SDG 17	50	4	50	4.2	50	4.4	50	4.6	50	4.8	22
	Capacity building on peace building.	Number of policies formulated	SDG 16			1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Inter and intra peace meetings and workshops	Number of trainings on peace building conducted .	SDG 16	15	15	15	15.2	15	15.4	15	15.6	15	15.8	77
	Annual inter county youth Festival for peace and Cohesion	Number of inter and intra peace meetings conducted	SDG 16	10	20	10	20	10	20	10.7	20	10	20	100
		Number of annual inter-county youth festival peace meeting	SDGs 11 and 16	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25

	Purchase of mobile collapsible Water tanks	Number of mobile collapsible tanks purchased	SDGs 1,6 and 11	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5
	Purchase of radio calls for peace cohesion and early warning and quick response	Number of Radio calls bought	SDGs 11 and 16	5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
	Construction of fortified cattle camps	Number of fortified camps constructed	SDGs 11 and 16	-	-	6	30	-	-	-	-	30
	Peace dialogues meetings between waring communities	Number of Peace dialogues conducted with key actors	SDGs 11 and 16	30	12	30	12	30	12	30	12	60
Sustainable livelihoods.	Provision of support to households that are affected by natural or man-made hazards or disasters.	Number of vulnerable HH supported	SDGs 1, 10, and 11	10,000	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
	Deputy Directors special programs recruited, Peace and cohesion recruited and Partner relations recruited.	Number of Deputy Director special programs recruited	SDGs 2 and 8	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Administration	Assistant Directors Partner relations, Disaster and Emergency relief and Special programs recruited.	Number of Assistant Directors Partner relations, Disaster and Emergency relief and Special programs recruited.	SDGs 2 and 8	-	-	3	4.5	-	-	-	-	4.5
	Special Program Officers recruited.	Number of Logistical Officers recruited	SDGs 2 and 8	-	-	2	1.5	-	-	-	-	1.5
	Three (3) Logistics officers recruited.	Number of Logistical Officers recruited	SDGs 2 and 8	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	2
	Three (3) Sub- county Field officers recruited.	Number of Field Officers recruited	SDGs 2 and 8	-	-	3	1.5	-	-	-	-	1.5
	Two (2) drivers recruited	Number of Drivers recruited	SDGs 2 and 8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	One (1) secretary recruited	Number of Secretaries recruited	SDGs 2 and 8	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
	Total			1,710.5								

Table 35: Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International-Special Programmes

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	A secure and cohesive society with greater opportunities for social and economic mobility and prosperity.	Resource mobilization through partner relations and coordination to build synergies
Sustainable Development Goals	SDG 1- No Poverty SDG 2 – zero hunger and	Provision of emergency relief food and cash transfers to vulnerable households.
	SDG 17 -Partnership for the goal	Human resource capital in targeting and selection of vulnerable households to be supported through safety-net programs
	SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing	Provision of safe and good quality feedstuffs.
	SDG 4-Quality education	Employment and training of ECDE Teachers. Construction of adequate infrastructure e.g. classrooms.
	SDG 6-Clean water and sanitation	Provision of collapsible mobile water tanks to livestock camps and families during dry period.
	SDG 3. Healthy and well - nourished citizens	Provision of emergency relief food and cash transfer to the vulnerable households
Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015	Zero carbon solution	Capacity build the staff on climate change sensitive programs in the county.

4.2.2 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 36: Special Programs - Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross - sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Drought Response through provision of relief	National Drought Management Authority.	Coordination of all matters related to drought risk management and establish mechanism with other sectors	Drought leads to loss of lives and livelihood and also to resource based conflicts.	Provision of early warnings to the public for preparation and put mitigation measures in place. Purchase of relief food and livestock feeds to prevent losses. Preparation of county contingency plan.
Water tracking to dry and drought stricken areas	Water Department	Collaboration with water department on provision of water tracking during drought.	Movement of people with their livestock in search of water and pasture which leads to resource based conflicts	Drilling of boreholes, construction of dams in areas where water is scarce and also provision and watering of mobile collapsible water tanks in dry areas for both livestock and domestic use.
Identification and distribution of emergency relief food	Department for public administration	Coordination and Identification of vulnerable households with village level and assist in distribution.	It will lead to loss of lives, conflicts including highway robberies	Provision of relief food to vulnerable households and cattle mobile camps to cushion them from the effects of drought.
Food safety that will be distributed to the vulnerable household	Department public health	In collaboration with the department to make sure the food is fit for human consumption	Leads to consumption of food that's unfit for human(contaminated foodstuffs)	
	World Food Programme.	Capacity building of county government officers on supply chain management, food tracking and food safety and transportation of relief food to the final distribution point.	consumption that may lead to loss of lives.	Strengthen coordination and partnership between the County Government Departments and development partners for effective, efficient and timely programmes delivery.

Safety-net programs i.e. cash transfers	WFP, PACIDA, CARITAS, ACTED, NDMA USAID USAID NAWIRI, WORLD VISION, KRCS among many other partners	Coordination on identification and selection of vulnerable households across the county.	Leads to high level of acute malnutrition, absolute poverty, hunger and loss of lives	Liaise with development partners resource mobilization teams to enhance the County resource basket for emergency response and support of sustainable livelihoods.
Peace and cohesion	National government, Department of Environment and natural resources, NRT, USAID USAID NAWIRI, CSI, FCDC, AMAYIA TRIANGLE, CARITAS, RANGER, IMPACT, VSF,ADS, among many others	Supporting of peace dialogues, peace building workshops and training of rangeland and peace committees	This leads to loss of lives and livelihoods	The department is working in collaboration with the partners to organize peace dialogues with waring groups across the county.
County government capacities strengthening	WFP, UNICEF, ACTED, MERCYCORPS Among others.	Capacity building of county staffs depending on the needs and gaps across county department	Leads to pore service delivery	Liaise with development partners resource mobilization teams to enhance the County resource for capacities strengthening across county departments.
Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction committees.	WFP, KRCS, ACTED, Among many others	Facilitation of CMDRR trainings.	It will leads to more losses that is caused by disasters.	Coordination and selection of training committees.

Table 37: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations-Special Programmes

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
SDGs	SDG 16: peace, justice and strong institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to information in the county Citizen participation Participatory development
Agenda 2063	Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory development and local governance.
Kenya Vision 2030	The political pillar-a democratic political system that is issue based , people-centred, result-oriented and accountable to the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> citizen service centers Public communication strategy Public participation and civic education policy

4.2.3 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 38: Cross-Sectoral Linkages-Special Programmes

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross - sector Impact		Measure to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Public participation and civic education	County Treasury	Conducting public participation of budget documents	Lack of public participation	Comply on conducting of public participation guidelines
	Public administration	Conducting public participation and civic education	Inadequate community involvement	Sub county administrators, ward administrators and village administrators play an integral part in conducting public participation and civic education. They link the county government to the communities
Communication	All departments	Internal and external communications	Breach of communication standards	Comply on official communication standards

4.3 Finance, Economic Planning and ICT

The sector is in charged with the mandate of coordinating fiscal responsibility as provided for in PFM Act 2012 and economic development in line with the country’s’ development blue print Vision 2030.

Sector composition:

It comprises of the following directorates; Internal audit, Economic Planning, Budget, Accounting, Supply Chain Management, Revenue sections and ICT.

Vision

A leading sector in public finance management, economic policy formulation and coordination of development

Mission:

To formulate sound economic policies, maximize revenue mobilization, ensure efficient allocation and accountability of public resources to achieve the most rapid and sustainable county economic growth and development.

Sector Goal(s):

The key strategic goals of the sector include:

- 1) Enhance revenue collection.
- 2) Ensure timely preparation and approval of the county budget.
- 3) Ensure compliance with the budget cycles timeliness and milestone.
- 4) Interlink planning budget expenditure management and control, accounting, auditing and reporting.
- 5) Carry out quarterly annual monitoring and evaluation exercise
- 6) To formulate appropriate policies and provide the necessary legal framework for the development of ICT and its optimal use in the County and Sub-counties
- 7) To ensure prudent financial management and internal controls for effective and efficient service delivery by all county government entities.
- 8) To ensure goods and services are procured in an efficient, cost-effective manner and promote fair competition.

Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Enhance Public Finance Management	a) Strengthen the management of own source revenue b) Strengthen the supply chain management c) Strengthen internal controls
Enhance Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation	a) Enhance staff capacity on integrated planning b) Strengthen monitoring and evaluation framework c) Establishment and operationalization of a statistical unit
Enhance access to ICT Services	a) Develop ICT infrastructure

4.3.1 Sector Programmes

Table 39: Finance, Economic Planning and ICT Sector Priorities and Programmes

Sub Programme		Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)	
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Own Source Revenue	Fully automated revenue collection system	No. of software installed	All SDGs	1	30	1	15	1	12	1	10	1	10	1	10	77
	Inform Citizens on revenue obligations	No. of citizens (rate payers)	All SDGs	400	1.2	400	1.3	400	1.4	400	1.4	400	1.4	400	1.4	6.7
Supply Chain Management	Suppliers Trained on IFMIS and procurement procedures	Number of Suppliers trained	All SDGs	50	2	50	2	60	2.5	70	3	80	3.5	13		
	Disposal of County Assets	Number of Assets disposed (Assorted)	All SDGs	50	2	40	1.5	30	1	30	1	30	1	6.5		
	Contract management enforced	No of contract enforced fully														
Strengthen internal controls	Internal Audit software purchased and operationalized	Software purchased and operationalized	All SDGs	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Risk management policy framework	Risk policy framework implemented		0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Sub-total												120,200,000				

Programme Name: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation																
Objective: To Improve Economic Planning																
Outcome: Prudent allocation of Resources																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Performance Indicators	Key	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)	
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Fiscal planning	Planning documents developed	No. of annual development Plans developed	No. of annual development Plans developed	All Sdgs	5	50	5	60	5	65	5	65	5	68	308	
	operationalization of M & E framework	Number of committees established	Number of committees established	All Sdgs	1	2	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0		10
	Electronic County Information Monitoring and Evaluation System (eCIMES) operationalized	No. of Electronic County Information Monitoring and Evaluation System (eCIMES) Operationalized	No. of Electronic County Information Monitoring and Evaluation System (eCIMES) Operationalized	All Sdgs	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
County Statistical framework	Electronic statistical database systems established and operationalized	No. of electronic statistical database systems installed and operationalized	No. of electronic statistical database systems installed and operationalized	All Sdgs	0	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	40	
Sub-total															363,000,000	

Programme Name: ICT Services															
Objective: To Improve Access to ICT Services															
Outcome: Utilization of ICT services															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Performance Indicators	Key	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Develop ICT Infrastructure	Infrastructure improved	No. of Software acquired	No. of Software acquired	9.b	3	15	1	15	1	18	1	19	1	22	89
		No. of Hardware acquired	No. of Hardware acquired	9.b	10	4	0	0	5	2	0	0	15	5	
Sub-total															103,000,000
General Administration	General administration support services provided	Number of internal functions supported by various sections of the department	Number of internal functions supported by various sections of the department	All Sdgs	10	300	12	300	13	300	15	300	17	300	1,500
Grand Total															2,378,200,000

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT, VETERINARY SERVICES AND FISHERIES

Development Priorities and Strategies Sector Name and Composition

The Agriculture Sector comprises of four (4) subsectors namely: Crops; Livestock; Veterinary and Fisheries. The sector has one (1) Nomotio livestock improvement Centre and one (1) Samburu Agricultural machinery services unit. The sector is identified as one of the key sectors in the county aimed at delivering the 10% economic growth rate under the Vision 2030. The Sector contributes about sixty percent (60%) to the County economy and therefore plays a major role towards poverty reduction and creation of employment opportunities. It also contributes to economic growth through forward and backward linkages with other sectors. The Sector is envisaged to play a significant role towards achievement of the targets set in the Vision 2030, the 4 Agenda, SDGs and Governors Manifesto 2023-2027.

i) Agriculture Sub-sector

The mandate of the sub-sector is to ensure sustainable development of Agriculture for food security, nutrition and economic development. This includes; county agricultural policy formulation and management; county food security initiatives; land and crop management; agricultural land resources inventory and management; regulation of farm inputs use; crop commodities value addition; agricultural farmer trainings; management of agricultural information and feedback systems; agricultural extension services and capacity building for agricultural staff.

ii) Livestock Sub-sector

Livestock production constitutes a very important component of the county economy. The subsector is a driving force for food security and sustainable development in the county. The sub-sector is mandated in the development of county livestock policy, county livestock legislations, livestock capacity building on best animal husbandry practices, various animal production enterprises, livestock and livestock product value chain projects, livestock marketing and rangeland management, livestock-related research and livestock extension services, establishment of livestock processing industries and investments.

iii) The veterinary sub-sector

The mandate of the subsector is to consistently implement animal health provisions of County and National veterinary policies, laws, regulations, procedures and guidelines; uphold the national disease control strategies in management of specific diseases; regularly conduct disease surveillance; control animal movement; organize and vaccinate animals as necessary; promptly respond to disease outbreaks and reported disease cases; collaborate with private animal health service providers to control animal diseases and promote animal health; raise awareness among animal owners on policies, laws, regulations, procedures and guidelines on animal health; prioritize extension services on animal health to animal owners; and collaborate with relevant county departments in matters of animal health including fish health, wildlife health and livestock-wildlife interactions

iv) Fisheries Subsector

The subsector is mandated to formulate fisheries policies and strategies; fisheries production and management; fisheries marketing; development of fishing ponds and associated infrastructure; staff and fish farmer's capacity building; fisheries extension services; promotion of fish farming as a sustainable business.

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be a food-secure and prosperous county

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Samburu County residents by promoting competitive crop, and livestock farming as a business through an enabling environment, effective support services and sustainable natural resource management.

Sector Goals/Objectives

The strategic objectives of the sector:

- i) Enhance livestock and agricultural productivity and output.
- ii) Enhance market access for livestock and agricultural products.
- iii) Enhance surveillance and control of Livestock and crop diseases and pests
- iv) Promote and support horticulture
- v) To enhance the participation of youth and women in agribusiness
- vi) Increase investment for value addition in livestock and agricultural produce and products.
- vii) Create enabling environment for livestock and agricultural development.
- viii) Enhance accessibility and affordability of inputs and credit to both livestock, crop and fisheries farmers
- ix) To enhance resilience of farmers to disasters through asset creations and climate smart agriculture.

Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 40: Sector Priorities and Strategies -Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services & Fisheries

Sector Priorities	Strategies
<p>Increase livestock production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen livestock and animal health policy and legal framework • Promote modern husbandry practices • Promote livestock breeds improvement programs • Improve control and management of livestock pests and diseases • Enhance access to quality and affordable livestock inputs • Enhance extension services • Promote value addition of livestock products • Enhance the availability of adequate pasture and feed • Promote rangeland rehabilitation and management • Promote alternative livestock production livelihoods • Increase market access for livestock and livestock products
<p>Increase crop production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to quality and affordable farm inputs • Strengthen Agricultural extension services • Promote modern agricultural technologies • Expand irrigated agriculture • Promote climate smart technologies, innovations management practices. • Enhance post-harvest management • Enhance market access and linkages • Increase access to financial services • Strengthen policy and legal framework
<p>Increase fish production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an enabling environment for fisheries development agenda • Promote fish farming practices through adoption of modern aquaculture technology and create awareness on fish consumption • Enhance access to quality and affordable fisheries inputs • Enhance extension services • Strengthen policy and legal framework • Enhance market access and linkages • Increase access to financial services

4.4.1 Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

Sector Programmes

In the period 2023-2027 the Sector has prioritized programmes and sub-programmes intended to facilitate attainment of food security and nutrition; income generation; employment and wealth creation; sustainable natural resource management and utilization; and the fisheries development for accelerating economic growth and socio-economic development and industrialization of the County. The Sector has three (3) Sub-Sectors with a total of five (5)

Programmes:

- Programme 1:** General Administration, Planning and Support Services
Objective: To provide efficient and effective support services
- Programme 2:** Livestock Resources Management and Development
Objective: To increase livestock production and productivity
- Programme 3:** Veterinary services
Objective: To enhance disease surveillance, prevention and control
- Programme 4:** Crop Development and management
Objective: To increase agricultural productivity and outputs for commercial purposes
- Programme 5:** Fisheries Development and Management
Objective: To promote and facilitate fish farming as a sustainable alternative livelihood for poverty reduction, food and nutrition security, and employment and wealth creation.

Table 41: Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary Services and Fisheries-Sector Priorities and Programmes

Sector: Agriculture Program: Livestock production Objective: To increase livestock production Outcome: Increased livestock production		Linkageto SDG Targets	Key Performance Indicators	Output	Planned Total Indicative Budget (KShs.M)											
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 4		Total	
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Livestock and animal health policy and legal framework	County Animal Health Strategy finalized	1.b	Approved Animal health strategy	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	Review Samburu County Livestock Development Policy 2015	1.b	Samburu County Livestock Development Policy reviewed	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	County Animal Health Policy Developed	1.b	Approved Animal health policy	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
	County Animal Health Bill developed	1.b	Animal health Bill	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	
	County Animal Welfare Bill developed	1.b	Animal Welfare Act Bill	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	20	
Modern animal production systems/Clim ate-smart livestock technologies	feedlot system established in Nomotio farm		A feedlot established	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	50	
	Kenya Livestock insurance programme adopted		Number of households/livestock covered	5,000	5	5,000	5	5,000	5	5,000	5	5,000	5	5,000	25	

Livestock breeds improvement	Somali Camel breeds supplied	Number of Somali breeds supplied and distributed	1.1; 2.3	250	29.5	250	27.5	250	123.5	250	22.5	250	22.5	225.5	
	Sahiwal Bulls supplied	Number of Sahiwal Bulls supplied and distributed	1.1; 2.3	200	30	200	40	200	38	200	38	200	28	120	
	Dorper rams supplied	Number of Dorper rams availed	1.1; 2.3	300	13	300	11	300	11	300	11	300	11	55.5	
	Galla Goats availed	Number of goats availed	1.1; 2.3	300	10	300	8	300	8	300	8	300	8	40.5	
	Dairy breed cattle supplied	Number of dairy cattle distributed	1.1; 2.3	100	21.5	100	23.5	100	21.5	100	21.5	100	21.5	109.5	
	Support Nomotio Livestock Improvement Centre	Amount of Grant allocated	1.1; 2.3	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	1	10	1	50	
	Three AI Units established	Number of AI Units established	1.1; 2.3	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	6
		Purchase of 1 car for AI activities	1.1; 2.3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	4
	70 % of livestock and canidae are vaccinated and treated annually against notifiable diseases	Number of livestock vaccinated - beneficiary lists	1.1; 1.2; 2.4	1,166,900	50	1,166,900	50	50	1,166,900	50	1,166,900	50	1,166,900	50	250
		Number of metallic crushes constructed	1.1; 1.2; 2.4	40	60	40	60	60	40	60	40	60	40	60	300
Number of animals receiving treatments		1.1; 1.2; 2.4	158,500	3.17	158,500	3.17	3.17	158,500	0	158,500	3.17	158,500	3.17	12.68	
Number of disease search and surveillances achieved		1.1; 1.2; 2.4	12	3.6	12	3.6	3.6	12	12	3.6	3.6	12	3.6	18	
Disease surveillance and reporting	Number of laboratories constructed and equipped	1.1; 1.2; 2.4	0	0	1	6	6	1	6	1	6	0	0	18	

<p>Veterinary Public Health</p>	Capacity building of 3 laboratory technicians	1.2 4.4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	Training of staff and Community Disease Reporters on KABS	2.a 4.4	96	144	96	144	96	144	96	144	96	144	96	144	96	144	96	144	96	144	7.2
	Purchase of digital phones and Motivation for KABS reporting by CDRs	1.1 2.a	96	1,44	96	144	96	144	96	144	96	144	96	144	96	144	96	144	96	144	7.2
	Annual submission to Safaricom CUG reporting platform and number of reports generated	1.2	13	0.02	13	0.02	13	0.02	13	0.02	13	0.02	13	0.02	13	0.02	13	0.02	13	0.02	0.1
	Livestock Identification and traceability technology – branding and RFID	2.4	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	100
	Establishment of County One Health Unit/ZDU	1.1	1	100	1	65	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	165
	Training of staff on OH, zoonoses and AMR	1.2 4.4	0	0	25	2.5	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	5
	Cattle dips constructed and reconstituted	2.4	6	36.5	6	36.5	6	36.5	6	36.5	6	36.5	6	36.5	6	36.5	6	36.5	6	36.5	182.5
	Purchase of trypanocidal drugs and repellents - list of beneficiaries	1.1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
	Completion and equipping of an export abattoir	3.b 9.1 17.11	1	23	1	10	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	133
	Construction or rehabilitation of slaughter houses	3.b 9.1 17.11	3	16	2	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	64
	Purchase of veterinary and public health equipment	3.b 9.1 17.11	1	1.6	0	0	1	1.6	0	0	1	1.6	0	0	1	1.6	0	0	1	1.6	4.8

	Training of meat inspectors	Meat inspectors attend certificate course at KMI	3.b 9.1 17.11 4.4	0	0	2	0.28	2	0.28	2	2	0.28	2	0.28	1.12	
Leather development industry	Processing of raw leather to blue leather and support to leather cottage industries	Hides and skins dealers trained on leather craft- participants list	8.2 4.4	160	2	160	2	160	2	160	2	2	160	2	10	
		Exposure tour to lead persons from leather dealers – List of participants	8.2 4.4	0	0	50	1.15	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	1.15	2.3
		Construction and equipping of two tanneries	8.2 4.4	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	1	1	20	1	20	40
Livestock extension service	Livestock extension officers recruited/employed	Number of extension staff employed	2a	0	0	4	19.2	4	19.2	5	4	24	4	19.2	62.4	
	Livestock technical staff trained (refresher courses)	Number of staff trained	2a	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	3	1.5	3	1.5	6	
Value addition	Livestock climate-smart technologies initiated/introduced	Types of technologies introduced and demonstrated	2a; 13.1	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	10	
	Camel milk processing plant established	Number of Camel Milk processing plants established and operational	1.1; 2.3	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	
	Honey processing cooperative capacity enhanced	Number of cooperatives supported	1.1; 2.3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
	Milk processing cooperative capacity enhanced	Number of cooperatives supported	1.1; 2.3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Pasture and fodder development	Certified pasture and fodder seeds/materials distributed	Number of MT of certified seeds distributed	1.1; 2.3	3,000	3	3,000	3	3,000	3	3,000	3	3,000	3	3,000	15	
	Pasture and fodder production and conservation equipment provided	Number of equipment provided	1.1; 2.3	0	0	3	30	4	40	4	4	40	4	40	150	

	Storage facilities constructed and in use mega feed reserve stores	Number of storage facilities constructed and in use	1.1; 2.3	0	0	1	30	1	30	1	30	0	30	0	30	60
Rangeland rehabilitation and management	Degraded rangeland reseeded	Number of Acres of degraded rangeland rehabilitated	1.1; 2.3	2,000	2	2,000	2	2,000	2	2,000	2	2,000	2	2,000	2	10
	Land invaded by invasive plants reclaimed	Number of hectares of invasive plants reclaimed	1.1; 2.3	0	0	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	8
Alternative livestock production livelihoods	Beekkeeping groups supported with Modern Beehives and equipment	Number of modern beehives distributed	1.1; 2.3	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	12.5
		Number of honey harvesting kits supplied	1.1; 2.3	150	1.8	150	1.8	150	1.8	150	1.8	150	1.8	150	1.8	9
		Number of honey processing kits supplied	1.1; 2.3	150	12	150	12	150	12	150	12	150	12	150	12	60
Livestock market access for livestock and livestock products	Poultry farmers supported with improved cockerels and equipment	Number of improved KARLO Cockerels provided	1.1; 2.3	600	0.6	600	0.6	600	0.6	600	0.6	600	0.6	600	0.6	3
		Number of poultry equipment (Feeders) provided	1.1; 2.3	1,200	0.24	1200	0.24	1200	0.24	1200	0.24	1200	0.24	1200	0.24	1.2
Livestock market access for livestock and livestock products	Modern livestock sale yards established	Number of poultry equipment (Drinkers) provided	1.1; 2.3	1,200	0.24	1200	0.24	1200	0.24	1200	0.24	1200	0.24	1200	0.24	1.2
		Number of livestock sale yards established	ZC	2	14	2	14	2	14	2	14	2	14	2	14	70
		Livestock marketing Associations formed	ZC	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
	Livestock markets linked to National Livestock Market Information System	Number of markets linked to the National Livestock Market Information System	ZC	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15

<p>Program: Fisheries production Objective: To increase fish production Outcome: Increased fish production</p>														
Fisheries policy and legal framework	Samburu County Fisheries policy 2023 developed	1.b	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	6
	Samburu County Fisheries Strategic Plan 2023-2027 developed	1.b	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
Extension services	Eight Fisheries officers recruited		0	0	2	9.6	2	2	9.6	2	9.6	2	9.6	38.4
	Fingerlings procured and distributed	2.3	5,000	0.25	5,000	0.25	5,000	5,000	0.25	5,000	0.25	5,000	0.25	1.25
Fish production and management/practices	Fish ponds constructed(provision of pond liners)	2.3	5	10	5	10	5	5	10	5	10	5	10	50
	Fish feeds distributed	2.3	100	0.62	100	0.62	100	100	0.62	100	0.62	100	0.62	3.1
	Fish nets distributed	2.3	10	1.25	10	1.25	10	10	1.25	10	1.25	10	1.25	6.25
	Fish bulking unit established(Hatchery)	2.3	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Fish market access	Aquaponics demos established	2.3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
	Cool boxes procured	2.3	20	0.02	20	0.02	20	20	0.02	20	0.02	20	0.02	0.1
	Cold-refrigerated truck procured	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	12

Programme P1: Agricultural crop production

Objective: To increase crop production

Outcome: Increased crop production

		110	27.5	110	27.5	110	27.5	90	22.5	90	22.5	150.0
Farm inputs	Tonnes of seeds distributed											
	Tonnes of subsidized fertilizer distributed	120	15.6	120	15.6	120	15.6	120	15.6	120	15.6	78.0
	No. of farmers accessing subsidized inputs	6000	5.0	6000	5.0	6000	5.0	6000	5.0	6000	5.0	25.0
Agricultural Extension	No. of agriculture extension officers recruited	0	0	6	3.6	4	2.4	0	0	0	0	6.0
	No. of agriculture extension trainings undertaken	150	20.0	130	20.0	120	10.0	100	10.0	100	10.0	70.0
	Farmer training Centre established	0	0	1	150.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200.0
	No. of farmers reached	500	10.0	500	10.0	500	1.00	500	10.0	500	10.0	50.0
Modern farming technologies	No. of heavy agricultural machinery maintained	5	25.0	20	25.0	10	20.0	10	20.0	5	10	100.0
	No. of survey equipment	0	0	5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
	No. of conservation agriculture equipment purchased	2	1.0	8	3.2	10	4.0	8	3.2	5	2.0	13.4
Irrigated agriculture	No. of farmers sensitized on modern farming techniques	500	10	400	10	400	10	400	10	300	10	50.0
	No. of irrigation schemes established	1	15.0	2	30.0	2	30.0	0	0	0	0	75.0
	No. of irrigation schemes rehabilitated	0	0	2	8.0	2	8.0	1	4.0	0	0	20.0

Climate smart agriculture	No. of irrigation technologies adopted	1	20	4	20	5	20	10	5	10	0	10	80.0	
		100	20	200	10	200	10	200	10	100	5	100	55.0	
	Climate smart technologies adopted.	No. of farmers trained	200	4.0	100	4.0	100	4.0	150	3.0	100	100	2.0	17.0
		No. of CSA technologies promoted	10	20	5	20	5	20	10	15	5	100	10	85
	Pest and disease management techniques promoted.	No. of farmers trained	100	1.0	100	1.0	200	1.01	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	5.0
		No. of farmers adopting IPM practices	100	2.0	100	2.0	200	2.0	100	2.0	100	100	1.0	9.0
	Soil and water conservation (SWC) practices promoted	No. of kits procured and distributed	15	5.0	15	5.0	15	5.0	10	2.5	10	10	2.5	20.0
		No. of farmers reached	100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	100	100	0.5	2.5
		No. of SWC techniques adopted	50	15	50	15	50	15	50	15	30	30	10	70.0
		Number of Acres rehabilitated.	5	20	5	20	2	10	10	10	0	0	0	60.0
Crop production diversified	No. of farmers trained	200	10.0	200	5.0	100	2.0	200	2.0	100	100	1.0	20.0	
	Varieties of crop adopted	50	20	30	20	3	2.0	3	2.0	2	2	2.0	10.0	
	No. of new enterprises promoted	2	20	3	20	3	20	3	20	2	2	10	90.0	
Post-harvest Loss (PHL) management	No. of farmers trained	100	5.0	200	5.0	200	5.0	100	3.0	100	100	2.0	20.0	
	No. of PHL technologies adopted	4	20	4	20	2	20	2	20	0	0	0	80.0	
	No. of public-Private partnerships on PHL	2	1.0	2	1.0	2	1.0	2	0.5	2	2	0.5	4.0	
		SGD 6.4												
		SGD 6.4												
		SGD 2.4, 2a,6.4, 8.2												
		SGD 2.5												

County Flagship Projects-Agriculture, Livestock Production, Veterinary Services and Fisheries

The sector is targeting several flagship projects as presented per sub-sector in **Tables 3 to 6** below.

Table 42. Flagship Projects-Veterinary Services Sub-sector

The first priority flagship will be the completion of the Nomotio Abattoir and the operationalization of the facility by end of 2022/23 financial year. However, other critical components of the facility will continue to be developed in the following years as the facility grows in its capacity and function. The second project is on pest and vector control in livestock that targets to use a public private partnership model to manage and earn revenue from cattle dips. Youth and women Groups will be encouraged to run these facilities in their localities and charge for dipping services that will be cultivated back to the facility for sustainability and revenue shared between the County and youth/women group.

Environmentally, this project aims at eradicating use of tree branches and thorns to make makeshift spray pens all over the County. Moreover, spillage of hazardous spray chemicals into the environment will be controlled by use of soak away pits.

Table 43: Flagship Projects-Veterinary Services Sub-sector

Project Name(location)	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Green Economy considerations	Time Frame	Beneficiaries (No.)	Estimated cost	Source of Funds	Implementing Agencies
1) Establishment of cattle dips Countywide	Pest and vector Control	Construction and operationalization of 90 cattle dips	Residues from acaricides used in spray pens finding their way to environment (streams) will be eradicated reducing risks associated with acaricide ingestion in drinking water, Trees will not be cut anymore to make spray pen fences.	5 years	6,600 HHs	540,000,000	Partners, County	County Government of Samburu, Funding Partner
2) Completion of Nomotio Abattoir in Maralal	Meat value addition	Completion of 1 export abattoir; Landscaping, staff canteen, Offloading ramp, Blood tank/soak-away pit, stunning box, Isolation pen	Solar energy will be utilized to run the facility to supplement Mains electricity and generator use	3 Years	4300 HHs	121,000,000	EU, SCG	MoDA, County Government of Samburu
		Purchase of 2 refrigerated trucks Construction of masonry wall, Emergency slaughter room, Mosque Processing of value added products; equipping export abattoir, Cold rooms, Generator and PPEs						

Table 44: Flagship Projects-Livestock Production Sub-sector

Project Name(location)	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Green Economy considerations	Time Frame	Beneficiaries (No.)	Estimated cost	Source of Funds	Implementing Agencies
1) Camel project and establishment of a Camel Milk processing plant in the county	To increase camel production for increased food security and nutrition	Facilitate the development of a Community-Based Camel Breeding programme	Develop climate smart camel breeding programme	Year 1	NA	2 million	CGS	CGS
		Conduct training workshops on the adoption of the Camel breeding programme by the Camel farmers	Training modules on the basics of climate science, the impacts of climate change and the linkages to camel production and food security; Climate change adaptation and resilience measures identified - Best Camel management practices and innovations outlined	Annually for 5 years	30,000 HH	3 million	CGS, Development partners	CGS

Project Name(location)	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Green Economy considerations	Time Frame	Beneficiaries (No.)	Estimated cost	Source of Funds	Implementing Agencies
		Provide Somali breed camels for community breeding programme	Provide improved camel breeds	Annually	15,000 HH	112.5 million	CGS	CGS
		Facilitate formation of a Camel Milk Dairy Cooperative	NA	Year 1	30,000 HH	2 million	CGS, Development partners	CGS
		Proposal developed and a Feasibility study on the establishment of a Micro-Camel Milk Processing plant	Develop a climate-friendly feasibility study	Year 2	NA	4 million	SCG	CGS
		Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment on the establishment of the camel milk plant	Propose a climate-friendly Environmental Implementation plan	Year 2	NA	2 million	SGC, Development partners	CGS
		Facilitate the Establishment of a Mini Camel Milk processing plant in the County	Use of solar energy to run the machinery and lighting	Year 3	30,000 HH	100 million	CGS	CGS
2) Establishment of an Animal Feeds processing plant in the County	To ensure increased production and availability of quality conventional animal feeds in the county	Formulate County Animal Feeds Policy 2023	Formulate climate-friendly policy statements	Years 1 and 2	Livestock farmers	5 million	CGS and Development Partners	CGS
		Facilitate the development of feasibility and EIA studies for the establishment of an Animal Feeds Processing Plant in the County	The study should recommend climate-friendly measures	Year 2	Livestock farmers and stakeholders	5 million	SCG and development partners	CGS
		Establishment of the animal feeds processing plant	Embrace the use of solar energy in the processing operations of the plant	Year 3	Livestock farmers, feed transporters and distributors	50 million	CGS and Development partners	CGS

Table 45: Flagship Projects-Crops Sub-sector

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
1) Mechanization program	County-Wide	To promote the adoption of modern, appropriate, cost effective and environmentally safe mechanization technologies for crop production.	<p>1. Enhanced effective and efficient institutional framework for development of agricultural mechanization.</p> <p>2. Review of the existing Agriculture Machinery Service policy for efficiency and effective mechanization in the county.</p> <p>3. Refocus extension and technology repackaging for enhanced adoption by stakeholders in agricultural mechanization.</p> <p>4. Promote climate smart agricultural mechanization measures to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change, topographic factors and land policy adjustments.</p>	<p>Institutional framework enhanced.</p> <p>AMS policy reviewed and operationalized.</p> <p>A robust extension system in place.</p> <p>New and appropriate technologies adopted.</p>	2022 2027	250,000,000	CGS, CoK, and Public Private Community Partnerships (PPCPs)	CGS
2) Irrigation	Start 7 small irrigation schemes; - Tuum, - Kibartare, - South - horr, - Nkare Narok,	To promote sustainable development and use of water resources for crops.	<p>1. Provide mechanism for investing in irrigation</p> <p>add irrigation infrastructure including water</p>	<p>Feasibility study done</p> <p>Increased production and productivity</p>	2022 2027	300,000,000	CGS PPCPs	CGS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
3) Crop Insurance	-Ngilai Wamba, -Naisunyei. -Lkishaki lodokejek. feasibility studies carried out and open 500 Ha of land under irrigation	To provide for insurance for crop enterprises.	harvesting and conservation.	4 Irrigation schemes established.	2022 2027	100,000,000	LISTEN USAID NAWIRI GoK CGS GoK PPCPs.	CGS
			2. To increase production and productivity in the face of climate change challenges.					
			3. Promote integrated water resource management for crop production.					
		Strive to develop specific insurance packages in collaboration with the private sector to mitigate risk in crop enterprises.	A crop insurance policy established. Farmers enlisted.					

Table 46. Flagship Projects-Fisheries Development Sub-sector

Project Name(location)	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Green Economy considerations	Time Frame	Beneficiaries (No.)	Estimated cost	Source of Funds	Implementing Agencies
1) Establishment of Hatchery and auxiliary structures	To increase fish production and productivity through provision of quality seeds (Fingerlings), dissemination of modern aquaculture technologies and preservation methods.	Drilling and equipping of a borehole		Year 1	3000	6,000,000	CGS and development partners	CGS
		Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment on the establishment Hatchery and auxiliary structures	Propose a climate-friendly Environmental Implementation plan	Year 1	NA	2,000,000	CGS and development partners	CGS
		Construction of water storage tanks	Encourage the construction of climate smart structures	Year 1	NA	2,000,000	CGS and development partners	CGS

Project Name(location)	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Green Economy considerations	Time Frame	Beneficiaries (No.)	Estimated cost	Source of Funds	Implementing Agencies
		Fencing of 6Hectares for the facility		Year 1	NA	10,000,000	CGS and development partners	CGS
		Construction of nursery and production ponds - 15ponds	Use of environmental friendly technologies	Year 2	2000	4,000,000	CGS and development partners	CGS
		Construction of feeds and other equipment stores	Embrace the use of solar energy in the processing operations of the plant	Year 3	1000	4,000,000	CGS and development partners	CGS
		Construction of administration block	Embrace the use of solar energy in the processing operations of the plant	Year 3	50	5,000,000	CGS and development partners	CGS
		Construction and equipping of 1 modern Hatchery	Use of environmental friendly technologies	Year 4	24000	8,000,000	CGS and development partners	CGS
		Construction of 1 modern Kiln	Use of environmental friendly technologies	Year 5	10000	3,000,000	CGS and development partners	CGS
Total Budget Estimate						44,000,000		

County Flagship Projects - Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary Services and Fisheries

The subsector is targeting two flagship projects in this Medium-Term Plan. Establishment of Nomotio abattoir, an export abattoir, is on process of completion and is targeted for completion and operationalization by end of 2022/23 financial year. However, other critical components of the facility will continue to be developed in the following years as the facility grows in its capacity and function. The second project is on pest and vector control in livestock that targets to use a public private partnership model to manage and earn revenue from cattle dips. Youth and women Groups will be encouraged to run these facilities in their localities and charge for dipping services that will be cultivated back to the facility for sustainability and revenue shared between the County and youth/women group. Environmentally, this project aims at eradicating use of tree branches and thorns to make makeshift spray pens all over the County. Moreover, spillage of hazardous spray chemicals into the environment will be controlled by use of soak away pits.

Table 47: Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary Services and Fisheries – Flagship Projects

Project Name(location)	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Green Economy considerations	Time Frame	Beneficiaries (No.)	Estimated cost	Source of Funds	Implementing Agencies
Establishment of cattle dips Countywide	Pest and vector Control	Construction and operationalization of 90 cattle dips	Residues from acaricides used in spray pens finding their way to environment (streams) will be eradicated reducing risks associated with acaricide ingestion in drinking water. Trees will not be cut anymore to make spray pen fences.	5 years	6,600 HHs	540,000,000	Partners, County	County Government of Samburu, Funding Partner
		Completion of 1 export abattoir; Landscaping, staff canteen, Offloading rump, Blood tank/soak- away pit, stunning box, Isolation pen	Solar energy will be utilized to run the facility to supplement Mains electricity and generator use	3 Years	4300 HHs	121,000,000	EU, CGS	MoDA, County Government of Samburu
Completion of Nomotio Abattoir in Maralal	Meat value addition	Completion of 1 export abattoir; Landscaping, staff canteen, Offloading rump, Blood tank/soak- away pit, stunning box, Isolation pen						
		Purchase of 2 refrigerated trucks						
		Construction of masonry wall, Emergency slaughter room, Mosque						
		Processing of value added products; equipping export abattoir, Cold rooms, Generator and PPEs						

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Mechanization program	County-Wide	To promote the adoption of modern, appropriate, cost effective and environmentally safe mechanization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced effective and efficient institutional framework for development of agricultural mechanization. Review of the existing Agriculture Machinery Service policy for efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional framework enhanced. AMS policy reviewed and 	2022 - 2027	250,000,000	CGS, GoK, and Public Private Community Partnerships (PPCPs)	CGS

				<p>operationalized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A robust extension system in place. New and appropriate technologies adopted. 	<p>and effective mechanization in the county.</p> <p>3. Refocus extension and technology repackaging for enhanced adoption by stakeholders in agricultural mechanization.</p> <p>4. Promote climate smart agricultural mechanization measures to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change, topographic factors and land policy adjustments.</p>	<p>technologies for crop production.</p>	<p>Irrigation</p> <p>Start 7 small irrigation schemes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tuum, - Kibartare, - South - horr, - Nkare Narok, - Ngilai Wamba, - Naisunyei. - Lkishaki lodokejek. <p>feasibility studies carried out and open 500 Ha of land under irrigation</p>	<p>CGS PPCPs LISTEN USAID NAWIRI GoK</p>	<p>SCG</p>		
		<p>300,000,00 0</p>	<p>2022 - 2027</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility study done Increased production and productivity 4 Irrigation schemes established. 	<p>1. Provide mechanism for investing in irrigation and irrigation infrastructure including water harvesting and conservation.</p> <p>2. To increase production and productivity in the face of climate change challenges.</p> <p>3. Promote integrated water resource management for crop production.</p>	<p>To promote sustainable development and use of water resources for crops.</p>	<p>County wide</p>	<p>CGS GoK PPCPs.</p>	<p>CGS</p>		
<p>CROP INSURANCE</p>		<p>100,000,000</p>	<p>2022 - 2027</p>	<p>A crop insurance policy established. Farmers enlisted.</p>	<p>Strive to develop specific insurance packages in collaboration with the private sector to mitigate risk in crop enterprises.</p>	<p>To provide for insurance for crop enterprises.</p>					

CIDP Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

This section indicate how the CIDP is linked to Kenya Vision 2030 with the CIDP. Highlight briefly how the county is contributing towards achieving the aspirations/goals of Kenya Vision 2030 or the stated other policies/plans as shown in the Table 18.

Table 48: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations -Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services & Fisheries

Strategy/Plan/Policy	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ MTPs	Nomotio abattoir Cattle dips	121,000,000 84,000,000
SDGs	SDG 1 – No Poverty chain SDG 2 – Zero Hunger SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing; SDG 5 - Gender Equality SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy SDG 9 – Industry Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 13 – Climate Action	Employment creation in the meat and leather value Increased milk and meat outputs arising from good animal health Control of zoonotic diseases Youth and Women groups involvement use of solar energy source in abattoirs Construction of Nomotio abattoir and Tanneries Use of green energy, tree planting at project sites

4.4.2 Cross Sectoral Linkages

The cross-sectoral impacts in this sector cuts across Public Works Department, Environment and Water Department, Public Works Department, Public Health and, Trade and Cooperatives.

Table 49: Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme Name	Sector(s)	Cross - sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
i) Veterinary Services; Construction projects	Public works department	Enhance supervision of structures built	Environmental degradation	Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment and mitigate against adversities Trainings and capacity building
ii) Veterinary services; Disease control and surveillance	Public Health	Control of zoonoses	Transmission of zoonotic diseases from/to livestock to/from human beings through consumption, contact and use of livestock products	Vaccination and treatment of livestock against diseases and disease causing vectors
iii) Veterinary services; Meat hygiene	Public Health	Food safety	Transmission of zoonotic diseases from meat and meat by-products to humans	Maintain enough meat inspector levels in all slaughter facilities
iv) Veterinary Services; Hides and Skins	Trade and Cooperatives	Job creation	Lack of employment opportunities and loss of leather quality	Financing cooperative groups willing to undertake leathercraft industry
v) Veterinary services; Pest Control	Environment	Proper disposal of acaricides waste	Poisoning of water reservoirs and aquatic life	EIAs, Maintenance of dip disposal pits
vi) Fisheries Development and Management	Environment/NEMA	Construction of the fish ponds, fish bulking unit and offices	Environment destruction, accidents (drowning) and social impact	EIA and Social Audit assessments
vii) Livestock Resources Development and Management	Environment/NEMA	Construction works at Nomotio LIC	Environment destruction	EIA and Social Audit assessments
viii) Livestock Resources Development and Management	Environment/NEMA	Construction of a Mini - Abattoir, Construction of eight (8) new livestock sale yards, Establish 3 Main Milk Cooling plants, Construction of 3 Mega Hay/Feeds Reserve Stores	Environment destruction and social impact	EIA and Social Audit assessments

Programme Name	Sector(s)	Cross - sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
x) Land and crop management	Public works department	Enhance supervision of structures built	Environmental degradation	Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment and mitigate against adversities Trainings and capacity building
xi) Land and crop management	Environment and water department	Promote production under soil and water conservation structures	Water pollution from use of pesticides	Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment and mitigate against adversities Trainings and capacity building
xii) Food security initiatives	Environment and water department	Promote production under irrigation	Water pollution from use of pesticides	Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment and mitigate against adversities Trainings and capacity building
xiii) Food security initiatives	Public works department	Enhance supervision of structures built	Environmental degradation	Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment and mitigate against adversities Trainings and capacity building
xiv) Food security initiatives	Co-operatives department	Enhance farmer associations development	Minimum	Trainings and capacity building
xv) Construction of offices and farm structures	Public works	Public works structures, plans etc.	Environment and social impact	EIA and Social Audit assessments

4.5 Water, Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy

Sector Composition:

The sector comprises of Two (2) Sub-sectors

- Water and Sanitation services; whose roles are water policy and strategy formulation, water infrastructure development, sanitation services, sub-sector coordination, guidance and governance
- Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy; whose role is environmental planning and management; natural resources management; promotion of clean/green energy; and protection of wetlands and climate change affairs.

Vision

Provision of adequate and wholesome water services in a clean, safe, healthy and sustainably managed environment

Mission:

To protect, conserve, manage and improve access to adequate and safe water and other natural resources for a sustainable socio-economic development.

Sector Goals/Objectives:

In order to achieve the above mission, the following goals/objectives will guide the sector:

1. Create an enabling environment for good governance in water, environment and natural resource management,
2. Strengthen institutional framework for efficient utilization of resources and effective service delivery,
3. Increase sustainable access to adequate and safe water and reduce distances to communal water points,
4. Improve solid and liquid waste management and reduce environmental pollution
5. Protect, conserve and manage the environment sustainably
6. Enhance climate change resilience and low emission development pathway
7. Enhance the dissemination of weather and climate information for early warning, planning and decision making
8. Promote sustainable mining activities and adoption of clean and/or renewable energy technologies

Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
<p>Increase access to adequate and safe water and sanitation services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen policy and legal frameworks ii. Enhance water governance iii. Enhance development of water and sanitation infrastructure iv. Strengthen operations and maintenance of water infrastructure
<p>Enhance Environmental Conservation and Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen policy, legal and institutional frameworks ii. Enhance proper solid waste management iii. Enhance Sustainable Forest Management and catchment protection iv. Enhance climate change adaptation and mitigation v. Promote sustainable rangelands management
<p>Enhance Sustainable Exploitation of Natural Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources ii. Promote adoption of clean energy technologies

4.5.1 Sector Priorities, Strategies and Flagship Projects

Table 50: Water, Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy Priorities and Strategies

Sub Programme		Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. In Millions)												Total Budget (KSh.M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Policy and Legal frameworks	County water policy developed.	No. of Policy document approved	6.4	1	14											14	
	County water Act and regulations developed	No. of legislations approved	6.4	1	10											10	
	Water Master Plan developed	No. of water master plans developed	6.4	1	25	1	25	2	50							100	
Water Governance	Samburu Water and Sanitation governance structures supported	No. of water governance structures supported	6b	1	150	1	150	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	200	770	
	Rural water governance structures established	No. of water governance structures established	6b	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	75	
Water Infrastructure and Sanitation development	Water supply schemes and Sanitation Planned and Designed (EIA, Hydrogeological surveys)	No. of Water supply schemes and sanitation planned and designed	6.5	15	5.5	2	7.5	2	7.5	2	7.5	2	7.5	2	7.5	31.5	
	New water pipeline Extension constructed	Length (kms) of water pipe lines constructed	6.1	30	57	30	57	30	57	30	57	30	57	30	57	285	
	Boreholes drilled and equipped	No. of Boreholes drilled and equipped	6.1	15	142.5	15	142.5	15	150	10	100	10	100	10	100	635	

	Satellite monitoring gadgets installed	No. of boreholes installed with remote sensors	6.4	15	3.75	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	23.75
	Earth dams constructed	No. of earth dams constructed	6.1	3	75	3	75	3	75	3	75	5	125	425
	New water pans constructed	No. of new water pans constructed	6.1	5	42.5	5	42.5	5	42.5	5	42.5	5	42.5	212.5
	Dams/ water pans desilted	No. of pans/dams desilted	6.1	6	42	6	42	6	42	6	42	8	56	224
	Sand dams constructed	No. of sand dams constructed	6.1	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	7	35	135
	Springs/wells protected	No. of springs/Wells protected	6.6	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	15
	storage tanks Constructed	No. of storage tanks Constructed	6.1	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	75
	Maralal water treatment works completed	% of treatment works completed	6.3			50%	25	50%	25					50
	Existing water supply pipe lines repaired	Length (Km) of existing water supply pipeline repaired	6.1		5		5		5		5		5	25
	Earth moving machine for earth pan excavation procured	No. of Earth moving machine for earth pan excavation procured,	6.1					1	40					40
	Rotary Drilling Rig procured	No. of Rotary drilling rig	6.1							1	70			70
	Water Bowser Purchase	No. of Water Bowser procured.	6.1		1	14				1	14			28
	Water Trucking to hard hit water scarce areas,	Volume (m ³) of water trucked	6.1	100,000m ³	5	25								
	Fast moving spares for strategic boreholes Supplied	No. of boreholes supplied with fast moving spares	6.4		12.15		10.73		10.75		10.75		10.75	35
	Emergency water storages Tanks supplied	No. of Emergency water storage tanks supplied	6.1			10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5			4.5
SP2: Operations, maintenance and emergency services														

Programme 2: Environmental Conservation and Management													
Objective: To plan, develop and conserve all environmental resources for sustainable development.													
OUTCOME: Sustainably managed environment													
Strengthen policy, legal and institutional frameworks	Environmental management institutions established	No. of institutions operational	1	2.8	1	2	1	2.5	2	3.4	1	2.5	13.2
	Environmental laws and plans developed	No. of environmental laws and plans developed	1	3	1	5	1	6					14
Solid waste management	Stakeholders and local communities sensitized on responsible waste management	No. of stakeholder forums conducted on responsible waste management	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	3	2.4	3	2.4	9.3
	Material Recovery (waste management) sites constructed	No. of material recovery sites operationalized			1	10	1	10.5	1	12	1	12	44.5
	Solid waste collection trucks procured	No. of solid waste collection trucks procured			1	12.5			1	15	1	15	42.5
	Waste collection spectacles procured	No. of waste collection spectacles procured			50	7.5	100	15	100	15			37.5
Sustainable Forest Management and catchment protection	Capacity of catchment management institutions developed	No. of catchment management institutions established	3	4.5	3	7	6	8	6	8	7	9.5	37
	Catchment resource management plans developed	No. of resource management plans developed	3	4.5	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	16.5
	Non-Wood Forest Products promoted	No. and type of NWFPs promoted	3	1.5	3	2.5	3	2.8	3	2.8	3	4.8	14.4
	County forest cover increased	No. of tree seedlings raised and leading to increased tree cover	20,000	3.5	20,000	3.5	25,000	4.5	30,000	5.5	30,000	5.5	22.5
Degraded catchment areas restored	Hectares of degraded catchment areas rehabilitated and managed	15.3		100	10	200	20	300	30	500	50	110	

Programme Name: Natural Resources Services													
Objective: Promote sustainable mining activities and adoption of clean and/or renewable energy technologies													
Outcome: Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources strengthened													
Sustainable exploitation of minerals and other extractives	Minerals, mineral products and oil potentials in the county profiled and mapped	12.1.2						50%	25	50%	25	50	
	An enabling environment to sustainably exploit and manage minerals, mineral resources and other extractives strengthened	SDG 9, 12					1	1	5.5	1		11	
		SDG 9, 12	2	1	3	1.5	3	1.5	1.5	3	1.5	3	7
		SDG 9, 12			2	1	2	1	1	1.3	2	1.3	4.6
		SDG 9, 12	1	1.75	1	1.75	1	1.75	1	1.75	1	2.5	9.5
	An enabling environment for promotion and adoption of clean and/or green energy	7.1.2					1	1	15				15
		7.1.2					1	1	10	20	1		30
		7.1.2	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	7.5
		7.1.2											
	Green/Renewable Energy Development and Management	Clean and/or green energy efficient technologies adopted and strengthened through partners e.g. establishing Min-grid sites	7.1.2	300	5	500	8	700	11	1000	18	200	40
	No. of energy efficient enterprises set-up by entrepreneurs	7.a.1	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	7.5
	No. of households adopting green entrepreneurship and sustainable livelihood practices	7.1.2			200	1.5	300	1.5	300	1.5	300	2	6.5
	Public-Private Partnership initiatives on clean energy solutions/projects promoted	7.2.1				1	2	3	2	3	2	3	10.5
Grand Total											4,674,180,000		

Flagship Projects

The section summarizes all known county flagship projects for implementation by both levels of Government and Development Partners in the county.

Table 51: Flagship Projects - Water, Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Two Medium Dams along Rig Rig Drainage channels	Wamba North (Rig Rig Area)	Increase Water availability For human Populations	Site Identification, Survey, Excavation, auxiliaries construction and fencing	Increase water availability and reduce distances to Water points	5 years	500,000,000	G.O.K County WSAs	W.E.N. E
Material recovery site and Sewerage Treatment Plant for Maralal Town	Maralal Town	To enhance proper waste management and treatment	Land Acquisition, Treatment plant Designs and construction	Sewerage system developed	5 years.	1,200,000,000	G.O.K County WSAs	W.E.N. E
TOTAL FOR FLAG SHIP PROJECTS						1,700,000,000		
DEPARTMENTAL GRAND TOTAL								

Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

Table 52: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations-Water, Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	(By sector goal where possible) Water sector- Water falling under the Social pillar is an enabler to achieving the Economic and Macro pillar of the Kenya vision 2030. Environment, climate change, Natural resource and energy sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water resources - efficient management and conservation of water resources Climate change response strategies Noise and pollution control - contributing to safe and healthy living conditions Biodiversity, habitats and cultural heritage - conserved for current and future generations Waste management - enhanced value creation through optimized material flows and waste management.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	(Relevant SDG Goals): e.g., SDG 1: No poverty SDG 2 – Zero Hunger (specific targets)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of water storage structures e.g. Earth Dams and Pans which are used to promote micro irrigation farms for food crop production.
	SDG 3 – Good Health and Well – Being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully operationalized water utilities thus ensuring the targeted project beneficiaries access adequate and safe water for both human and domestic use. Controlling air and noise pollution contributes to safe and healthy living conditions
	SDG 6 – Clean water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring an Increase of per capita wholesome water availability, accessibility and sustainably managed

	SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring access and adoption to clean, affordable, reliable and modern energy
	SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring full and productive employment and decent work for all
	SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring compliance to environmental policies so as to make towns and human settlements inclusive, safe and resilient sustainable
	ADG 13: Climate Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of county climate change legal and institutional framework to enhance implementation of both adaptation and mitigation actions to combat climate change
	SDG 15: Life on land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection, restoration and promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and sustainably managing forests and rangelands to combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss.
	SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Natural Resource Management Institutions that promote peace and inclusive societies for sustainable development.
	SDG 17 – Partnership for the Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By establishing and strengthening collaboration and cross sector linkages with development partners and other key stakeholders

4.5.2 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section provides the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts.

- **Harnessing cross-sector synergies:** Indicate what considerations will be made in respect to harnessing cross-sector synergies arising from possible programme impacts.
- **Mitigating adverse cross-sector impacts:** State the mitigation measures that may be adopted to avoid or manage potential adverse cross-sector impacts.

The cross-sectoral impacts and the mitigation measures is presented in the format indicated in Table 20.

Table 53: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations–Water, Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Water and sanitation services	Agriculture	Construction of water structures	Drought, Environmental Degradation	Rain water harvesting Environmental conservation
	Special programs	Drought and emergency response	Drought Conflict Loss of livelihood	Water trucking, construction of water storage structures
	Medical services, Public Health and Sanitation	Sanitation services	Lack of sanitation facilities e.g. liquid and solid material recovery sites Environment pollution	Construction of basic sanitation facilities

	Lands and physical planning	Designation of liquid and solid material recovery sites	Unplanned centers and markets	Planning and design of markets and centers
	Social services	Registration of water institutions (WUAs, CFA, WRUA)		Formation, registration and operationalization of WUAs
Environment, climate change, Natural Resources and energy	Agriculture	Climate change response Sustainable land management Tree cover increase: agroforestry	Prolonged Drought Land degradation	Climate smart agriculture Sustainable land management Reseeding
	Special programs	Climate change response Disaster risk reduction	Resource based conflicts Prolonged drought	Drought and emergency response Policies: DRR Policy, Rangelands Management and Grazing policy
	Tourism, trade, enterprise development and cooperatives	Rangeland management Invasive species control	Land degradation	Rangeland management
	NEMA	Climate change response Environmental conservation and management EMCA compliance (CEC) Control of air and noise pollutions	Air and noise pollution Environmental degradation	Compliance and enforcement of NEMA guidelines
	KFS	Sustainable forest management and governance	Deforestation Illegal settlements in the forest	Protection and restoration efforts Policy and legal frameworks Participatory forest managements

4.6 Education and Vocational Training.

Sector composition:

- Early childhood Development and education Programs-Provision of quality ECDE services.
- Vocational training- improvement of youth Skills development and empowerment.

Vision

A highly educated and empowered community contributing effectively to children and youth development.

Mission:

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

Sector Goal(s):

- Provision of quality Early Childhood Development Education services, youth training, skill development and empowerment.
- To provide access, retention, completion rates and equity to Early Childhood Development.
- To increase access to quality skill development programs among the youth.

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To improve access to ECDE.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve ECDE infrastructure. 2. Enhance staff capacity building. 3. Provide Teaching and learning materials. 4. Strengthen of partnerships and linkages 5. Enhance County feeding program. 6. Develop ECDE Policies and Guidelines.
To improve access to Vocational Training.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve VTC Infrastructure. 2. Enhance capacity building of instructors. 3. Provide equipment, tools and machineries. 4. Strengthen partnerships and linkages. 5. Develop VTC policies and placement guidelines.

4.6.1 Sector Programmes

Table 54: Education and Vocational Training- Sector Priorities, Programmes and Flagship Projects

Programme Name: ECDE		Key Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)
Sub Programme 1	ECDE				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Construction of 150 ECDE Classrooms	Number of classrooms constructed.	SDG NO 4 SDG NO 7 SDG NO 9 SDG NO 17	30	36	30	36	30	36	30	36	30	36	180
		Construction of 250 two door pit latrines.	Number of two door pit latrines constructed.	SDG 4,6,17	50	30	50	30	50	30	50	30	50	30	150
		Construction of 150 offices and stores	Number of offices and stores constructed.	SDG 4,9,17	30	47.4	30	47.4	30	47.4	30	47.4	30	47.4	237
		Construction of 150 kitchens	Number of kitchens constructed.	SDG 4,6,9,17	30	20.8	30	20.8	30	20.8	30	20.8	30	20.8	83.2
		Procurement of ICT equipment.	Number of laptops and Printers procured.	SDG 4	20 laptops 5 printers	3.5									3.5
		Procurement of 270 sets of furniture(chairs and tables)	Number of sets procured and number of ECDE Centers provided with furniture.	SDG 3,4,5	54	8.4	54	8.4	54	8.4	54	8.4	54	8.4	42
		Procurement of 225 outdoor fixed play games materials.	Number of ECDE Centers fixed with outdoor games play materials.	SDG 4,5,17	45	4.9	45	4.9	45	4.9	45	4.9	45	4.9	24.5
		County feeding program for ECDE Children	Number of ECDE Children fed.	SDG 2,3,4,17	42000	108	43000	108	45000	108	46000	108	46000	108	540

Procure and supply of CBC teaching/learning materials	Number of schools provided with CBC teaching /learning materials.	SDG 4,9,	546	5	546	5	546	5	546	5	546	5	546	5	25
Procurement and provision of 300 water harvesting tanks	Number of centers supplied with water harvesting tanks.	SDG 3,4,6	60	6.9	60	6.9	60	6.9	60	6.9	60	6.9	60	6.9	35.5
Procurement and provision of administrative records to all ECDE centers.	Number of ECDE Centres provided with administrative records.	SDG 4	546	1.8	546	1.8	546	1.8	546	1.8	546	1.8	546	1.8	9
Bursaries disbursement for needy students	Number of needy students provided with bursaries	SDG 4,9,10	8309	110	8400	115	8500	120	8700	130	9000	150	9000	150	625
Recruitment of 150 ECDE Teachers	Number of ECDE Teachers recruited.	SDG 1,2,4,5,8	30	2.16	30	2.16	30	2.16	30	2.16	30	2.16	30	2.16	324
Procurement of 2 motor vehicles.	Number of motor vehicles procured.	SDG 4,16	1	7.5	1	7.5									15
Procurement of 16 motor bikes	Number of motor bikes procured.	SDG 4,16	4	2	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	8
Scheme of service for 545 ECDE Teachers.	Number of ECDE Teachers placed in the right job group.	SDG 1,2,4,5,8	545	200											200
Equipping 3 sub county offices with furniture.	Number of sub county offices equipped with furniture.	SDG 4,8,10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Establishment of 15 ECDE Ward Offices.	A number of ECDE ward offices constructed.	SDG 4,8,10	3	3.6	3	3.6	3	3.6	3	3.6	3	3.6	3	3.6	18
Monitoring and evaluation of ECDE Centers	A number of ECDE Centres assessed.	SDG 4,8,16,17	200	6	200	6	200	6	200	6	200	6	200	6	30
Promotion of 20 staff	A number of staff promoted	SDG 4,5,8	10	2.18	10	2									4.18
Procurement of 25000 Digital literacy gadgets.	A number of ICT appliances procured.	SDG 4,9,			10000	6	5000	3	5000	3	5000	3	5000	3	15
Training ECDE Teachers on Competency Based Curriculum.	Number of Teachers trained on CBC.	SDG 4,8	545	3	545	3	545	3	545	3	545	3	545	3	15
TAYARI early literacy programme	Number of ECDE centers covered.	SDG 4,9			20000	12									12
TOTALS				610.14		330.96		409.46		418.46		438.46		2598.88	

Sub Programme 2		Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Vocational training	Purchase 5 sets of assorted tools and materials	Number of assorted tools and materials procured.	SDG 4,9	1 set	3							1	3	6	
	Construction of training workshop at Maralal Vocational training centre.	A number of training workshop constructed.	SDG 4,9	1	5									5	
	Recruitment of 8 youth polytechnic instructors	A number of instructors recruited.	SDG 4,9	4	3	4	3							6	
	Establishment of production unit workshops	A number of production workshops established.	SDG 4,9	1	5									5	
	Procurement of production unit materials.	A number of production unit materials procured.	SDG 4,9	1	3									3	
	Construction of sanitary block at Maralal Baragoi and Wamba.	A number of sanitary blocks constructed	SDG 3, 6,,9,12			3	3							3,	
	Procurement of kitchen utensils	A number of kitchen utensils procured	SDG 4,6			1	1.5							1.5	
	Construction of Dining Hall at Maralal vocational training centre and furnishing.	A number of dining hall constructed and furnished.	SDG 4,6					1	4.5					4.5	
	Construction of fence at MVTC	Number of fences constructed	SDG 3,4	1	2									2	
	Procurement of furniture sets for Maralal multi-purpose Hall	A number of workshop machines procured	SDG4			1000	4							4	
Recruitment of 8 support staff at MVTC	A number of support staff recruited	SDG 4	4	2			4	2					4		
Promotion of staff	A number of staff promoted.	SDG 48			10	2							2		

Table 56: Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Obligations -Education and Vocational Training

National Development Agenda/Regional/ International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	To ensure inclusive and equitable quality education that promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all learners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization (both capital and human) • Strengthening partnership and linkages.
SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1 – No Poverty (specific targets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of skills development in vocational training centres.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 2 – Zero Hunger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School feeding intervention targeting ECDE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing etc. (Please refer to: https://sdgs.un.org/goals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate water and Sanitation facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 4-Quality education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and training of ECDE Teachers. • Construction of adequate infrastructure e.g. classrooms.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 6-Clean water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of water tanks and construction of pit latrines.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG9-Industry,innovation and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT Courses in the vocational training centre. • Skilled oriented courses at VTC.
Agenda 2063	Goal 2: Well educated citizens and skilled revolution underpinned by science and technology innovation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of vocational training Centre. • Provision of opportunities for early learning.
	Goal 3. Healthy and well-nourished citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of feeding program to ECDE Learners. • Provision of vitamin A and deworming.
Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015	Zero carbon solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting in ECDE Centers.
EAC Vision 2050;	Quality and access to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Government is committed to providing access to quality education in all ECDE Centers through Improved infrastructure and human resource.
ICPD25 Kenya Commitments;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attainment of Basic Universal education. - Entrepreneurship and skill training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening ECDE enrolment, access and completion rate from pp2 to Grade 1 • Establishment of Vocational training to offer entrepreneurship courses for skill development.
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030	Global target D: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among the health and educational facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhere to engineers recommendations on infrastructure construction to avoid disasters.

4.6.2 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 57: Education and Vocational Training: Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Early Childhood development and Education programmes	Ministry of Education	Provision of quality assurance and standard in all ECDE centers through capacity building of officers and teachers	ECDE services like child friendly schools have not been realized fully.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - County Education board and Education stakeholders meeting should be held on quarterly basis to plan for education matters in the County as provided in Basic Education Act 2013 and National policy on pre-primary education 2017. - Strengthening Quality and assurance standards.
	Health Department	Partnering in growth monitoring programs such as provision of Vitamin A supplementation deworming and capacity building on growth monitoring program and WASH.	Poor health have impacted negatively on child growth and development that leads to poor learning.	There should be proper coordination of implementation of growth monitoring programs, WASH and Nutrition
	Water Department	Collaboration with water services department on provision of piped water and water tracking during drought.	Most schools do not have access to clean water	ECDE department will collaborate with water services department in provision of cleanwater. Provide water-harvesting tanks to ECDE centers, which lack access to clean water.
	Department of lands	Most ECDE centers have not been registered since they have not been surveyed and demarcated	Schools land encroachment	The ECDE department should collaborate with Department of Lands in surveying and mapping of ECDE centers.
	World Food Programme.	Capacity building of ECDE officers on supply chain management, food tracking and food safety, Completion of School meals guideline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of knowledge on Stock Visibility Solutions during school feeding monitoring. - Inadequate resource mobilization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff capacity building. - Strengthening partnership and linkages. - implementation of schools' meals guideline. - implementation of stock visibility solution
	Samburu Children Programme/ Child Fund Kenya	Provision of infrastructure. Provision of Health Nutrition and Care to designated ECDE centers. Capacity building of ECDE teachers of designated ECDE centers.	Not all ECDE Centers are child friendly hence service delivery is impeded.	The NGO should increase its area of operation to cover the whole county. There should be proper coordination of programmes
	Teachers service commission	Registration and regulate teaching service	Teachers have not been registered with TSC.	TSC should speed up registration of teachers in the County.

	World Vision	Provision of health, nutrition and care service to ECDE centers Capacity buildteachers and field officers	Poor health and nutrition among the children has hindered learning.	The World Vision should increase number of ECDE centersto be funded
	Feed the Child	Provision of health Nutrition and care service at Waso Ward.	Poor health and nutrition among the children has hindered learning.	The CBO should increase the number of ECDE centers to be funded.
	UNICEF	Support for finalization of ECD policy.	Lack of ECDE policyhas hindered smooth implementation of ECDE Program.	The ECD policy to be enacted Strengthening coordination and implementation of programs
	USAID NAWIRI	Capacity building	Sector goals not achieved.	Coordination and implementation of programmes
Vocational Training	National Industrial Training Authority	Prepare examinations and certification of examination being sat by vocational training students. Capacity building of instructors on vocational training content. Provision of training content syllabus and course books.	Lack of Instructors training on CBET.	More training and benchmarking to be undertaken in order to provide quality vocational training services.
	Public Works	Approval of construction plans. Inspection of buildings	Lack of coordination of multi -sectorial on implementation of vocational training programs.	More collaboration to be undertaken on regular basis.
	Samburu Water and Sanitation Company	Provide attachment to student trainees.	Lack of adequate attachment services for trainees.	More students to be accommodated by Samburu waterand sanitation company on attachment purpose.
	Ministry of Education State Department vocational and Technical training	Capacity building of manager and instructors -Provision of Subsidized grants.	Knowledge based experience acquired by instructors Delay and inadequate subsidized grants.	More instructors should be capacity built. -Timely grants disbursement. -Adequate grants
	County Department of Finance Economic Planning and ICT	Budget formulation Capacity building Planning Project monitoring and evaluation.	Poor implementation of projects Poor prioritization of programmes/projects	Proper coordination of multi - sectoral agencies
	USAID NAWIRI	Capacity building	High unemployment levels among the youths.	Increased skilled labour Increased levels of income at household level.
	UDADA - PRIDE FOUNDATION	Provision of training materials, tools and equipment	Inadequate training services.	Adequate training and skill development.
	UNESCO	Policy formulation and development.	Poor implementation of programmes/ projects	Adequate resource mobilization.
	WFP	Capacity development.	Poor implementation of programmes/ projects	Adequate training and skill development.

4.7 Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation

VISION

A County free from preventable diseases and ill health

MISSION:

To provide effective leadership and participate in the provision of quality health care services which are equitable, responsive, accessible, and accountable to the people of Samburu County.

MANDATE

To promote health services, create an enabling environment, regulate, and set standards and policy for health delivery in the county.

Strategic goals/objectives.

- i) Accelerate reduction of the burden of Communicable conditions.
- ii) Halt, and reverse rising burden of non-communicable conditions.
- iii) Reduce the burden of violence and injuries.
- iv) Improve access to, and quality of person centered essential Health services.
- v) Minimize the exposure to Health risk factors
- vi) Strengthen collaboration with other related sectors.

Programme	SUB- PROGRAMME	Objective
General Administration Planning and Support Services	1. Human Resource Management and Support Services.	To enact and implement policies that relates to resource planning and strengthening health care systems
	2. Health Policy, Planning and Financing.	
	3. Health Standards and Quality Assurance Services	
	4. Health Infrastructure development.	
	5. Monitoring and Evaluation, Research and Development	
Preventive and Promotive Health Services	1. Environmental and Health Promotion.	To reduce burden of disease through social and environmental interventions which benefit and protect individual health and quality of life by addressing and preventing the root cause of ill health.
	2. Communicable Diseases Control	
	3. Non-Communicable Disease Prevention and Control	
	4. Maternal Health Services	
	5. Nutrition	
Curative Health Services	1. County Referral and Sub County Hospitals	To provide essential quality health Services that is affordable, equitable, accessible and responsive to client needs.
	2. Free primary healthcare	

Sub-sectors and their mandates

Schedule 4 of the Constitution assigns the County Government the following functionV

- a) County health facilities and pharmacies;
- b) Ambulance services;
- c) Promotion of primary health care;
- d) Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public;
- e) Cemeteries, funeral parlor and crematoria; and
- f) Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.

4.7.1 Sector Priorities, Strategies and Flagship Projects

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve access to preventive and promotive health services	1. Strengthen Community health (level 1) interventions
	2. Scale up non communicable disease control
	3. Strengthen Reproductive, neonatal, child, adolescents and maternal health services
	4. Strengthen nutrition services
	5. Strengthen Environmental health, water and sanitation interventions.
	6. Scale up immunization services
	7. Strengthen disease surveillance and control
	8. Scale up HIV intervention and control
	9. Scale up TB control and prevention
	10. Scale up malaria control interventions
	11. Scale up neglected tropical disease control
	12. Scale up school health interventions
Improve access to curative and rehabilitative services	1. Increase access to primary health care services
	2. Improve hospital level services
Improved access to general administration planning and support services	1. Strengthen human resource management and support staff services
	2. Improve health infrastructure
	3. Improve health supply chain (medicines and medical and other supplies)
	4. Strengthen procurement and maintenance of medical and other equipment
	5. Strengthen management and coordination of health services
	6. Strengthen health sector planning budgeting monitoring and evaluation

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES, KEY OUTPUTS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR 2023 – 2027

Program name: Preventive and Promotive Health Services.

Objective: To reduce burden of disease through social and environmental interventions which benefit and protect individual health and quality of life by addressing and preventing the root cause of ill health

Outcome: Reduction on environmental health risk factors and conditions in Samburu County

Table 58: Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation- Preventive and Promotive Health Services -Programmes

		PLANNED TARGETS															
		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget					
Delivery Unit	Key Output (KO)	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Linkages to SDG Targets	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Budget		
Community health (level 1) interventions	Community health units established	No. of functional community health units Established	3	120	7,200,000	120	7,200,000	120	7,200,000	120	7,200,000	120	7,200,000	120	7,200,000	36,000,000	
	Community health volunteers supported	No of community health Volunteers supported by the county government	1 and 3	1,500	54,000,000	1,600	57,600,000	1,600	57,600,000	1,600	57,600,000	1,600	57,600,000	1,600	57,600,000	284,400,000	
		No. of population reached with health and nutrition messages	3	304,304	2,500,000	313,129	2,500,000	322,210	2,500,000	331,554	2,500,000	341,169	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	12,500,000	
		Hygiene promotion events done	No of SBCC events conducted	3	60	4,500,000	80	6,000,000	100	7,500,000	100	7,500,000	100	7,500,000	100	7,500,000	23,550,000
			No of international and national commemorations observed	3	10	2,500,000	10	2,500,000	10	2,500,000	10	2,500,000	10	2,500,000	10	2,500,000	12,500,000
SUB TOTAL													368,950,000				

non communicable disease control	Information on NCDs forums	No of forums on NCDs conducted	3	500	1,250,000	600	1,500,000	700	1,750,000	800	2,000,000	1000	2,500,000	9,000,000	
	Capacity of health workers on mental health and trauma done	Number of health workers trained on management of trauma and injuries	3	40	1,500,000	40	1,500,000	40	1,500,000	40	1,500,000	40	1,500,000	1,500,000	7,500,000
		Number of health workers/CHAs/CHVs trained on Mental diseases and its management	3	1500	3,750,000	1600	4,000,000	1600	4,000,000	1600	4,000,000	1600	4,000,000	4,000,000	23,750,000
	NCD focused outreaches conducted/ mass screening done	Number of NCDs focused outreaches conducted	3	45	2,250,000	60	3,000,000	60	3,000,000	60	3,000,000	60	3,000,000	3,000,000	14,250,000
	Health workers trained on NCDs management	Number of health workers trained on management of NCDs	3	30	1,500,000	40	2,000,000	40	2,000,000	40	2,000,000	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	9,500,000
SUB TOTAL													64,000,000		
Immunization services	Increase population under 1 year protected from immunizable condition	% of fully immunized children under one year in the county	3	70%	10,000,000	75%	10,000,000	80%	10,000,000	82%	10,000,000	85%	10,000,000	50,000,000	
	Increased capacity of the sub-county to offer immunization	Number of DVI stores constructed in 5 sub county hospitals	3	1	2,500,000	1	2,500,000	1	2,500,000	1	2,500,000	1	2,500,000	12,500,000	

	Improved access to clinical nutrition	No of patient with nutrition related non communicable diseases treated	3	15,000	10,000,000	20,000	12,500,000	25,000	15,000,000	30,000	17,500,500	35,000	20,000,000	75,000,000
	SUB TOTAL													
	Improved Antenatal clinic attendance	% Of pregnant women attending at least four ANC visits	3	60	2,000,000	70	2,500,000	80	2,500,000	90	2,500,000	100	2,500,000	12,000,000
	Improved essential medicines and equipment in the health facilities	% of health facilities with essential medicines and equipment's	3	100	8,811,000	100	8,899,100	100	8,988,120	100	9,078,000	100	9,168,780	44,945,000
Reproductive, neonatal, child, adolescents and maternal health services	Improve uptake of skilled delivery	% of deliveries conducted by skilled health workers	3	4682	5,000,000	5565	5,000,000	5732	5,000,000	5904	5,000,000	6081	5,000,000	25,000,000
	Improved uptake of skilled delivery	% of CHVs trained on CMNH	3	50	3,030,000	75%	3,060,300	100%	3,090,900	100%	3,121,800	100%	3,153,030	15,456,000
	Improved access to CS and blood transfusion services	% of facilities providing BEOC	3	50%	7,023,270	60%	7,093,510	70%	7,164,440	85%	7,236,090	100%	7,308,450	35,825,760
	Improved access to CS and blood transfusion services	No. of facilities which Offer emergencies in pregnancy	3	2	12,000,000	3	12,000,000	4	12,000,000	5	12,000,000	6	12,000,000	60,000,000
	Increased uptake of family planning services	% of women of reproductive age receiving family planning commodities	3	61%	8,811,000	71%	8,899,100	75%	8,988,100	79%	9,078,000	80%	9,168,780	44,945,000
		No of health workers trained on MNCH and FP Refresher courses	3	50	8,044,845	100	8,125,294	150	8,206,546	200	8,288,612	250	8,371,498	41,036,795

			3	60	3,210,000	70	3,210,000	80	3,210,000	90	3,210,000	100	3,210,000	16,050,000
		% of health facilities offering youth friendly services	3	60	3,210,000	70	3,210,000	80	3,210,000	90	3,210,000	100	3,210,000	16,050,000
		% of adolescents accessing reproductive health services	3	20	3,500,000	40	3,500,000	50	3,500,000	60	3,500,000	80	3,500,000	17,500,000
SUB TOTAL														
														312,758,555
Strengthen Environmental health, water and sanitation interventions.	Improved access to safe sanitation at community level through CLTS approach	No of villages triggered/re-energized, ODF claimed and Certified as ODF	3.6	100	15,000,000	100	15,000,000	100	15,000,000	100	15,000,000	100	15,000,000	75,000,000
	Hygiene and sanitation days commemorated	No of hygiene and sanitization days commemorated	3.6	4	1,000,000	4	1,000,000	4	1,000,000	4	1,000,000	4	1,000,000	5,000,000
	Strengthen WASH coordination	No of WASH coordination meetings held	3.6	3	900,000	3	900,000	3	900,000	3	900,000	3	900,000	4,500,000
	Increased community awareness on water related diseases	No of community sensitization meetings held in 15 wards	3	15	4,500,000	15	4,500,000	15	4,500,000	15	4,500,000	15	4,500,000	22,500,000
	Establish public health emergency operation centres at 3 sub counties	No of timely cases investigated and responded	3	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	3	2,000,000	3	2,000,000	19,000,000
	Increase in number of fumigation machines procured	No. of fumigation machines procured	3	300	1,250,000	4	1,250,000	4	1,250,000	4	1,250,000	4	1,250,000	6,250,000

	Improved health worker sensitization on management of HIV/AIDS	3	85%	2,989,500	90%	3,029,395	95%	3,069,685	100%	3,110,385	100%	3,151,490	15,350,455
	% of health workers trained on management of HIV/AIDS clients	3	50%	3,000,000	60%	3,000,000	70%	3,000,000	90%	3,000,000	90%	3,000,000	15,000,000
HIV interventi on and control	Improved testing and counseling services in the county	3	5	2,000,000	10	2,500,000	15	3,000,000	20	3,500,000	30	4,000,000	15,000,000
	No of Health facilities offering HTS services	3	20	5,000,000	30	5,050,000	40	5,100,500	50	5,151,500	60	5,203,000	25,505,000
	Number community units offering HTS services	3	100%	5,000,000	100%	5,000,000	100%	5,000,000	100%	5,000,000	100%	5,000,000	25,000,000
	% HIV+ pregnant mothers receiving preventive ARV's fitto reduce risk of mother to child transmission (PMTCT)	3											
SUB TOTAL													80,855,455
TB control and prevention	Improved TB treatment	3	87	3,000,000	90	3,000,000	90	3,000,000	90	3,000,000	95	3,000,000	15,000,000
	Reduced number of TB defaulters	3	20	2,500,000	50	2,500,000	100	2,500,000	150	2,500,000	200	2,500,000	12,500,000
	Sensitization of health workers on DRTB and new regimens	3	60	2,500,000	60	2,500,000	60	2,500,000	60	2,500,000	60	2,500,000	12,500,000
	Sensitization of CHVs on defaulter/cont act tracing and reporting	3	500	2,500,000	500	2,500,000	500	2,500,000	500	2,500,000	500	2,500,000	12,500,000
SUB TOTAL													52,500,000

malaria control interventions	Improved malaria diagnosis in the county	3	80	5,000,000	90	5,000,000	95	5,000,000	99	5,000,000	100	5,000,000	25,000,000
	Improved malaria case management in the health facilities	3	50	7,500,000	60	7,500,000	70	7,500,000	80	7,500,000	90	7,500,000	37,500,000
	Reduced case fatality due to malaria	3	10	2,000,000	10	2,000,000	10	2,000,000	10	2,000,000	10	2,000,000	10,000,000
	SUB TOTAL												72,500,000
neglected tropical disease control	Population aware of the commonly neglected tropical diseases common in Samburu county	3	20	2,500,000	30	2,500,000	40	2,500,000	50	2,500,000	60	2,500,000	12,500,000
	No of patients with jiggers treated in the community	3	500	2,500,000	500	2,500,000	400	2,500,000	300	2,500,000	150	2,500,000	12,500,000
	no of people screened for Hydatid disease in Samburu	3	500	1,500,000	500	1,500,000	500	1,500,000	500	1,500,000	500	1,500,000	7,500,000
	Population aware of Risk factors to health	3	95%	2,500,000	100%	2,500,000	100%	2,500,000	100%	2,500,000	100%	2,500,000	12,500,000
SUB TOTAL													45,000,000
Scale up school health interventions	Increase no. of schools with functional sanitary facilities	3	200	5,000,000	250	6,000,000	300	7,500,000	350	8,500,000	400	10,000,000	37,000,000

Increase number of schools with functional school health clubs	No of schools with functional health clubs	3	80	7,500,000	90	7,500,000	110	7,500,000	120	7,500,000	150	7,500,000	37,500,000
Increase number of schools(for girls) with menstrual hygiene programmes	No of schools (for girls) with menstrual hygiene programmes	3,5	10	2,500,000	20	2,500,000	30	2,500,000	40	2,500,000	50	2,500,000	12,500,000
Increase number of schools implementing home grown school meals Programme	Number of schools implementing home grown school meals Programme	2,3	50	2,500,000	100	2,500,000	150	2,500,000	200	2,500,000	250	2,500,000	12,500,000
Increase number of schools implementing Comprehensive school health package	No. of schools implementing Comprehensive school health package	3	50	2,500,000	100	2,500,000	150	2,500,000	200	2,500,000	250	2,500,000	12,500,000
SUB TOTAL												112,000,000	
GRAND TOTAL												2,072,616,160	

Programme Two: Curative Health

Objective: To provide essential quality health Services that is affordable, equitable, accessible and responsive to client needs.
Outcome: Improved quality health Services that is affordable, equitable, accessible and responsive to client needs in Samburu County

Sub Programme: County Referral

Table 59: Curative Health - Programmes

Programme Two: Curative Health		PLANNED TARGETS												Total Budget	
Delivery Unit	Key Output (KO)	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Linkages to SDG Targets	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Increase access to hospital level services.	Mother child complex constructed	Number of Mother child complexes Completed	3	50%	50,000,000	50%	50,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000,000
	Inpatient blocks constructed	Number of inpatient blocks constructed	3	1	40,000,000	1	40,000,000	1	40,000,000	1	40,000,000	0	0	0	160,000,000
	Mental health units constructed	Number of mental health units constructed	3	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	0	0	0	20,000,000
	Outpatient blocks constructed	Number of outpatient blocks constructed	3	1	20,000,000	1	20,000,000	1	20,000,000	1	20,000,000	0	0	0	80,000,000
	MRI unit constructed	Number of MRI units constructed	3	0	0	50%	10,000,000	50%	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000,000
	Isolation wards constructed	Number of isolation wards constructed	3	0	0	0	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	4,000,000	12,000,000
Blood bank constructed	Number of blood banks constructed	3	50%	10,000,000	50%	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000,000	

Cancer center constructed	3	0	0	10,000,000	25%	5,000,000	25%	5,000,000	0	0	20,000,000
Laboratories fully equipped	3	1	4,000,000	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	20,000,000
Desaliniser machine procured	3	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	1	3,000,000	1	3,000,000	1	3,000,000	15,000,000
Operation theatres constructed	3	1	4,000,000	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	8,000,000
Radiology blocks constructed	3	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	1	20,000,000	1	20,000,000	0	0	60,000,000
Commodity warehouses constructed	3	0	0	0	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	15,000,000
Kitchens constructed	3	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	1	3,000,000	1	3,000,000	0	0	12,000,000
EMR system set up	3	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	25,000,000
Accident and emergency department constructed	3	1	4,000,000	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	1	4,000,000	20,000,000
Maternity units constructed	3	0	0	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	20,000,000
Generators procured	3	2	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000,000
Sub total											637,000,000

	Number of primary care health facilities fenced	3	10	25,000,000	10	25,000,000	10	25,000,000	10	25,000,000	10	25,000,000	125,000,000
	Facilities with ablation blocks	3	10	10,000,000	10	10,000,000	10	10,000,000	10	10,000,000	10	10,000,000	50,000,000
	Twin staff houses constructed	3	10	20,000,000	10	20,000,000	10	20,000,000	10	20,000,000	10	20,000,000	100,000,000
	Maternity units constructed	3	4	20,000,000	4	20,000,000	4	20,000,000	4	20,000,000	4	20,000,000	100,000,000
	Wards constructed	3	4	20,000,000	4	20,000,000	4	20,000,000	4	20,000,000	4	20,000,000	100,000,000
	Laboratories constructed	3	4	8,000,000	4	8,000,000	4	8,000,000	4	8,000,000	4	8,000,000	40,000,000
	New facilities constructed	3	3	30,000,000	3	30,000,000	3	30,000,000	3	30,000,000	3	30,000,000	150,000,000
	Health facilities equipped and furnished to standards	3	10	15,000,000	10	15,000,000	10	15,000,000	10	15,000,000	10	15,000,000	75,000,000
	SUB - TOTAL											740,000,000	
	TOTAL											1,377,000,000	
Increase access to primary care services													

PROGRAMME THREE: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Objective: To enact and implement policies that relates to resource planning and strengthening health care system

Outcome: Improved Planning and strengthened health care systems

Table 60: General Administration Planning and Support Services - Programmes

SUB- PROGRAMME	Key Output (KO)	Key Performance Indicators(KPIs)	Linkages to SDG Targets	PLANNED TARGETS											
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Human Resource Management and Support Services	Salary payment on time	No of health workers paid their salaries	3	900,000,000	950	909,000,000	1000	918,090,000	1050	927,270,900	1200	936,543,609.00	4,590,904,509		
	Trained health managers	No. of health workers in charge of various departments trained	3	6,396,311	45	6,460,274.56	60	6,524,877	70	6,590,126.08	80	6,656,027.34	32,627,616		
	Health workers recruited	Number of health workers recruited	3	36,000,000.00	60	36,360,000	60	36,723,600	60	37,090,836	60	37,461,744.36	183,636,180		
	Staff correctly designated	No of health officers designated	3	5,813,677.14	50	5,871,814	50	5,930,532	50	5,989,837.37	50	6,049,736	29,655,596		
Strengthen Health sector Planning,	Staff promoted	Number of health staff promoted	3	7,200,000	250	7,272,000	350	7,344,720	400	7,418,167.20	400	7,492,349	36,727,236		
	Health workers with updated technical knowledge	No of health workers trained on technical modules	3	5,490,695	50	5,545,602	50	5,601,058	50	5,657,068.63	50	5,713,639	28,008,063		
	Specialized health workforce	No of health workers trained in specified specialities	3	5,167,713	3	5,219,390	3	5,271,584	3	5,324,299.88	3	5,377,543	26,360,530		
		% Increase in revenue collection in	3	4,000,000.00		4,040,000		4,080,400		4,121,204		4,162,416	20,404,020		

budgeting, monitoring and evaluation.	Revenue collected from various points	3	100	203,443,940	100	205,478,379	100	207,533,163	100	209,608,495	100	211,704,580	0
	Amount of revenue collected from liquor licensing	3	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	500,000
			100	750,000.00	100	757,500	100	765,075	100	772,726	100	780,453	0
	Amount of revenue collected from food hygiene licensing	3	100	200,000.00	100	202,000	100	204,020	100	206,060	100	208,121	1,020,201
			100	1,500,000	100	1,515,000	100	1,530,150	100	1,545,451.50	100	1,560,906.02	0
	Amount of revenue collected from approval of building plans (Ksh)	3	100	50,000	100	50,500.00	100	51,005	100	51,515.05	100	52,030.20	255,050
			100	300,000	100	303,000.00	100	306,030	100	309,090.30	100	312,181.20	1,530,302
	allocated funds properly utilized		90	1700000	100	1,717,000	100	1,734,170	100	1,751,511.70	100	1,769,026.82	8,671,709
	Compliance with set budget		90	2300000	100	2,323,000	100	2,346,230	100	2,369,692.30	100	2,393,389.22	11,732,312
	Development Index		30		30		35				35		0
	Cost reduction /Savings		15		20		25				25		11,000,000
	Establishment of policies procedures and controls		2	4800000	2	4,848,000	2	4,896,480	2	4,945,444.80	2	4,994,899.25	24,484,824
	Completion of Comprehensive County health strategic plan		1	5,000,000		0		0				0	5,000,000
	Comprehensive Annual health work plan(CAWP)		1	2500000	1	2,525,000	1	2,550,250	1	2,575,752.50	1	2,601,510.03	12,752,513
	Health facilities with functional Health Centre Committee		90	9,000,000	95	9,090,000	100	9,090,000	120	9,090,000	125	9,090,000	45,360,000

budgeting, monitoring and evaluation.	Revenue collected from various points	3	100	203,443,940	100	205,478,379	100	207,533,163	100	209,608,495	100	211,704,580	0
	Amount of revenue collected from liquor licensing	3	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	100	100,000	500,000
			100	750,000.00	100	757,500	100	765,075	100	772,726	100	780,453	0
	Amount of revenue collected from food hygiene licensing	3	100	200,000.00	100	202,000	100	204,020	100	206,060	100	208,121	1,020,201
			100	1,500,000	100	1,515,000	100	1,530,150	100	1,545,451.50	100	1,560,906.02	0
	Amount of revenue collected from approval of building plans (Ksh)	3	100	50,000	100	50,500.00	100	51,005	100	51,515.05	100	52,030.20	255,050
			100	300,000	100	303,000.00	100	306,030	100	309,090.30	100	312,181.20	1,530,302
	allocated funds properly utilized		90	1700000	100	1,717,000	100	1,734,170	100	1,751,511.70	100	1,769,026.82	8,671,709
	Compliance with set budget		90	2300000	100	2,323,000	100	2,346,230	100	2,369,692.30	100	2,393,389.22	11,732,312
	Development Index		30		30		35		35		35		0
	Cost reduction /Savings		15		20		25		25		25		11,000,000
	Establishment of policies procedures and controls		2	4800000	2	4,848,000	2	4,896,480	2	4,945,444.80	2	4,994,899.25	24,484,824
	Completion of Comprehensive County health strategic plan		1	5,000,000		0		0		0			5,000,000
Comprehensive Annual health work plan(CAWP)		1	2500000	1	2,525,000	1	2,550,250	1	2,575,752.50	1	2,601,510.03	12,752,513	
Health facilities with functional Health Centre Committee		90	9,000,000	95	9,090,000	100	9,090,000	120	9,090,000	125	9,090,000	45,360,000	

Strengthen management and coordination of health services	Improved intersectional collaborations	No. Of stakeholders meetings held annually	3	4	3,080,403	4	3,111,207	4	3,142,319	4	3,173,742	4	3,205,480	15,713,151
	Improved quality of data for decision making	Number of quarterly review meetings	3	4	1,848,242	4	1,866,724	4	1,885,391	4	1,904,245	4	1,923,288	9,427,890
	Enhanced evidence based interventions in health	Number of operation researches done	3	3	2,156,282	6	2,177,845	9	2,199,623	12	2,221,620	15	2,243,836	10,999,206
	Improve Quality and reliable data for decision making in health sector	No. of DQA (Data Quality Audit) done	3	15	1,848,242	20	1,866,724	25	1,885,391	30	1,904,245	35	1,923,288	9,427,890
	Customer satisfaction (surveys)/ exit interviews undertaken	Number of exit interviews conducted	3	5	1,848,242	10	1,866,724	10	1,885,391	10	1,904,245	10	1,923,288	9,427,890
	Developed Service Delivery Chart	% of facilities with Service Delivery Charters	3	100	2,002,262	100	2,022,285	100	2,042,507	100	2,062,933	100	2,083,562	10,213,549
	Enhanced coordination of technical working group.	No of technical working group meetings held per quarter	3	24	2,618,343	24	2,644,526	24	2,670,971	24	2,697,681	24	2,724,658	13,356,179
	Improve effective flow of patients seeking health services	Number of facilities with customers desks	3	10	3,000,000	10	3,030,000	10	3,060,300	10	3,090,903		3,121,812	15,303,015
	Capacity building of medical Social workers	Number of social medical workers trained	3	14	2,000,000		0	16	2,000,000		0	18	2,000,000	6,000,000

4.7.2 Cross Sectoral Linkages

Table 61: Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation: Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Programme Name	Sector	Cross sector impact		Measures to harness or Mitigate the Synergies/ Adverse impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Public health	Water	Participate in water stakeholders forum	Increased water borne diseases	Ensure close working relationship with the water sector
Department of health	Special programmes	Participate in contingency planning	Increased	Ensure cordial working relationship to come up with contingency plans.
Public health	Public works	Collaborate with other sectors to ensure that new houses built meet minimum required standards	Sub-standard building not meeting the minimum requirements	Close supervision of ongoing projects /constructions in the county will reduce sub - standard structures
Public health	Environment	Construct storm water drains/ channels in towns and urban centers	Health risks like malaria and other injuries	Offer technical support during the construction of water drainage systems.
		Construct sewerage system in all the urban centers	Outbreak of communicable diseases such as cholera	Offer technical support during the construction of sewerage system.
health	Civil Registration	Strengthen formal birth and death registration	Missed opportunities for health intervention	Close collaboration with civil registration and social services.
health	Social services	Identify the special population for support		
nutrition	Agriculture	Food and nutrition security-	Food insecurity and increased chronic malnutrition	Increase the number households with kitchen gardens

Flagship /County Transformative Projects.

The department of health services intends to undertake the above projects in the next five years. These projects are aimed at improving the burden of referring patients and building human resource capacity in the county and beyond.

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Construction and operationalization of Kenya Medical training center	Maralal	To build health technical Capacity in the county	Construction and operationalization of Medical training center in Maralal Ward with support from KMTC.	To provide quality medical education and training	5 years	400,000,000	Samburu County Government/National Government	Samburu County Government
Upgrading sub - county hospitals (Suguta Sub County Hospital, Baragoi Sub County, Wamba Sub County) and high volume facilities to offer more services	Wamba Baragoi Archers Suguta Kisima	Reduce the burden of referring patients to county referral hospital	Upgrading sub - county hospitals (Suguta Sub County Hospital, Baragoi Sub County, Wamba Sub County) and high volume facilities to offer more services	Improved access to quality healthcare	5 years.	600,000,000	Samburu County Government.	Samburu County Government
Total						1,000,000,000		

4.8 Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development

Sector composition:

- Early childhood Development and education Programs-Provision of quality ECDE services.
- Vocational training- improvement of youth Skills development and empowerment.

Vision

To be the best sector in the county in optimizing efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.

Mission:

To facilitate improvement of the livelihood of people of Samburu through efficient land administration, equitable access, secure tenure and sustainable management of land resource Sector Goal(s): Ensure accessibility, equity and sustainable management of land resource for socio-economic development.

Sector composition:

The sector comprises of six sub sectors.

- a) a) Administration and support services
- b) b) Physical and land use planning
- c) c) Surveying and mapping
- d) d) Land administration and valuation services
- e) e) Housing
- f) f) Urban Development and management

Core Mandates

- i. i. Physical and Land Use planning
- ii. ii. Land Transaction
- iii. iii. Surveying and Mapping
- iv. iv. Boundaries and fencing
- v. v. Urban centers management
- vi. vi. County housing development and management services
- vii. vii. Support Land Adjudication and Settlement
- viii. viii. Trustee of unregistered land and preparation of unregistered community land inventory
- ix. ix. Community land use planning
- x. x. County spatial planning
- xi. xi. Valuation for rating purposes
- xii. xii. Land Administration

Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To enhance Land use, planning and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen governance (Development of Valuation roll and County Landed Assets Register) • Strengthen land use planning and development control • Enhance technical surveying capacity
Enhance access to affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop affordable housing infrastructure (Informal settlement schemes upgrading through alternative building technologies) • Develop public and county staff housing schemes
Enhance urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance disaster preparedness and response (Establishment of an operational fire station /Enforcing installation of firefighting equipment in public and private premises) • Management of public spaces (develop and maintain open and green spaces) • Enhance urban infrastructure and sanitation services (establishment of Town administration structures/ Developing waste management policy/ Construction of public utilities and social amenities) • Strengthen urban centers administration (Conferment of appropriate classification status of urban areas as per the law/Establishment of managements boards/committees) • Development controls

4.8.1 Sector Priorities, Strategies and Flagship Projects

Table 62: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development - Sector Priorities, Strategies and Flagship Projects.

Programme Name: Land use, planning and management Objective: To enhance land use, planning and management Outcome: enhanced land use, planning and management														
Land governance	Boundary Disputes on Community Land	11.3					1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
	Community Land Adjudicated	11.3				1	3	1	3				6	
	landed based assets Inventory prepared	11.3				1	10						10	
land use planning and development control	No. of towns assets inventories prepared		2	4	5	4	3	3					11	
	Local physical Development Plan developed	11.3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	5	1	5	25
	Land use plans for registered community lands developed	11.3	-	-	1	5	1	5	1	1	5	1	5	20
	Zoning ordinance for urban Centres developed	11.3	-	-			1	2	1	2	1	2	6	
	Land Information Management System (SP2) Operationalization of LIMS	11.3	1	40									40	
technical capacity	Technical personnel recruited	11.3	8	7	8	8	3	9	2	10	6	11	45	
	Land Survey and Mapping (SP3) Geodetic Control established	11.3	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	30	
	Cadastral Survey conducted	11.3	1	25	1	10	1	15	1	20	1	20	90	
	General Boundary Survey conducted	11.3			1	10	1	10					20	

Programme Name: Affordable housing														
Objective: To enhance access to affordable housing														
Outcome: Enhanced access to affordable housing														
Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Affordable Housing Infrastructure	Develop affordable housing infrastructure	No of houses constructed	11.1	-	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	120
	Increase in adoption of appropriate building technology	No of affordable housing constructed	11.1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	5
	County Government Staff Housing	No of houses constructed	11.1	-	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	120
	Provide site for affordable housing programme	No of Ha, of land provided	11.1	2ha	1	3ha	1	4ha	1	5ha	1	2ha	1	5

Programme Name: Urban development		Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)															Total Budget (KSh.M)
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Target	Cost	Total	
				Target	Cost												
disaster preparedness and response	Establishment and equipping of a fire station	Number of fire stations constructed	11B	1	60			1	70	1	80					210	
	Acquisition of a fire and rescue engine	Number of firefighting and rescue engines Procured	11B	1	70			1	70							140	
	Acquisition of an ambulance	No. of ambulances procured	11B					1	15	1	15					30	
	recruitment and Training on firefighting personnel	Number of staff recruited	11B	4	3	7	5	7	5	7	5	7					18
	Acquisition of land for waste disposal	Number of trainings				1	3	1	5	1	6						14
urban infrastructure and sanitation services	Acquisition of land for waste disposal	Ownership documents (title deed)	11,6			1	20			1	20					40	
	Waste management policy	Policy document	11,6	1	5											5	
	Construction of lavatories	No. of lavatories constructed	6.2			1	3	1	3	1	3					9	
	Provision of segregated garbage collection points and bins	No of litter bins provided	11,6	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	12.5	
	Fencing cemetery	Fenced cemeteries	11.3							10						10	
	Construction of markets	Number of markets constructed	9.3	1	10			3	50							60	
	Road paving within municipality	No of Kms paved	9.1 and 11.2	-	-	1	20	1	20	1	20					60	

Urban centers administration	Construction of recreational parks	1 NO. Completed recreation parks	11.7	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
	Construction of bus park	1 NO. Completed modern bus park.	11.7						1	100							100	
	Construction of storm water drainage system	No of Km of storm water drains constructed	6.2	0.5	50	0.5	50	50	0.5	50	0.5	50	50	0.5	50		200	
	Construction of Non-motorized walkway	No of km of Non -motorized walkway	11.2			10	50										50	
	Town landscaping and beautification	Sq Ms of space landscaped and beautified	11.7	0.1	5	0.1	5	5	0.1	5	0.1	5	5	0.1	5	0.1	5	25
	Construction of parking spaces	No of parking spaces constructed	11.2	100	50									100	50			100
	Construction of advertising spaces	No of advertising spaces provided	12.8	1	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	15
	Installation of streetlights	No. km of streetlights installed	9.1							0.8	7							7
	Installation of flood lights	No of Installed flood lights [High mast]	9.1	2	5	2	5	5	2	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	25
	Administration of other Urban centers	Number of Town Administration structures in place, No of urban Infrastructure provided	11.3	1	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	12
	TOTAL																	1,721,000,000

Flagship /County Transformative Projects.

Table 63: Flagship Projects -Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Establishment of public spaces (bus park, fire station)	Maralal	Improve mobility and accessibility/ Fire secured towns and buildings	Construction of modern bus park/ construction of fire station	1 bus station with trader's shops/ equipped fire station	FY 2023 24	210,000,000	County Government	Maralal Municipality
Establishment and operationalization of LIMS	Maralal Headquarters	Improve access to information/Improve quality of existing information	Purchase and operationalization of land information management system	Operational Land Information Management System	5 yrs.	50,000,000	SCG, EU - FAO, USAID NAWIRI,	County Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development.
Digital Land Governance	County Wide	Enhance food security through land governance	Digitizing and digitalization of land. Land Use Planning. Land Registration. Policy systems and governance. Alternative Justice System (AJS)	Digital files. Land use Plans. Title Deeds, RIMS Service charter Strategic Plan. Land Use Policy	5 years	20,000,000	EU-FAO	County Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development. Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development. National Land Commission
Construction of affordable houses	Maralal, Archers Post, Baragoi	Improve access to housing Improve quality of life	Construction of affordable housing units.	200 housing units constructed per site	5 years	600,000,000	National Government	Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development. County Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development.
Construction of Markets	Maralal Loosuk, Archers Post Baragoi	Improve socio-economic growth of the county. Provide space for trading.	Construction of a modern market	Modern markets constructed	5 years	230,000,000	National Government	Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development. County Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development.

Table 64: CIDP Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations - Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	(By sector goal where possible) Land use planning - Secured tenure, sustainable development and resilient human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban development plans Land use plans for community land Preparation of zoning plans Zoning regulation and development controls standards
SDGs	SDG 11 – sustainable cities and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prudent management and utilization of available space Well planned settlements
	SDG 1 – No poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict subdivision of agricultural land into uneconomical sizes
	SDG 13- Climate action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% of the privately-owned land should be reserved for planting trees
National Spatial Plan	Anchor the County Spatial Plan to the National Spatial Plan	Leverage on the County competitive advantage. Identify potential growth areas. Diversify tourism.
Agenda 2063	Goal 1: Cities and other settlements are hubs of cultural and economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use Planning in urban areas and community land
	Goal 2: Have world class infrastructure that crisscrosses the continent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of all major roads
Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015	Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% of the privately -owned land should be reserved for planting trees
EAC Vision 2050	Increased partnership between the public and private sectors for economic transformation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Descent housing through informal settlement upgrading
ICPD25 Kenya Commitments	Contribute to providing the general population with access to training and information on gender equality and women's empowerment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restriction of the sale and transfer of matrimonial property by a man without the spousal consent
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030	It aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Georeferencing of all general boundary maps Carrying out cadastral survey for town plots Encouraging alternatives disputes resolution mechanism

4.8.2 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

The cross-sectoral impacts and the mitigation measures is presented in the format indicated in Table 20.

Table 65: Cross-Sectoral Linkages - Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Mapping of Roads	Roads and Public works	Opening of mapped roads	Pulling down of illegal structures on the road reserve	Accurately surveying of road reserves in collaboration with the sector responsible for roads
Plans approvals	Public health, Public works, NEMA	Approving development applications	Delayed project implementation by developers	Joint approval sessions/online Plan approval
Setting out surveying	All sectors	Transferring Architectural design to implementation site	Poor project implementation	Consult professional surveyor before implementing major construction project
Cadastral surveying	All sectors	Surveying of all lands identified as public.	Displacement of occupants settled in public land	Timely surveying of public land in collaboration with respective sectors
Community Land Use Plans	Agriculture and Livestock	Joint preparation of grazing and land use plans	Delayed preparation and implementation of the plans	Joint Plan preparation

4.9 Roads, Transport and Public Works

Sector composition:

The department comprises of two directorates namely: transport, roads and public works.

Transport and roads directorate

The main roles of this directorate are:

1. Assisting the client departments to identify defects in their vehicles and estimation of cost of repair.
2. Inspect vehicles of client departments after repair to ascertain that all repair works has been done as per defect form.
3. Carrying out annual roads inventory and condition survey to identify maintenance needs of roads.
4. Construction of new access roads, bridges and other road structures.
5. Installation of streetlights and floodlights in urban centres.
6. Construction of car and bus parks in urban centres.

Public works directorate

The main roles of this directorate are:

1. Assisting the client departments in identifying and cost estimation of construction based projects.
2. Assisting client departments in design and development of bills of quantities and tender documents.
3. Supervision, inspection and certification of construction projects.
4. Fire training awareness in schools and other public institutions.
5. Fire preparedness levels certification in public and private buildings.
6. Mitigating fire breaks in public and private structures/spaces.
7. Storm water management in the built environment.

OUR VISION

A leading institution in providing enabling and cost effective movement of Samburu county residents and construction and maintenance of buildings and other public Works in the county.

OUR MISSION:

To promote and Improve livelihoods and delivery of essential services for Samburu county residents through sufficient and quality transport network and facilitate construction and maintenance of buildings in the county and other public works for sustainable social and economic development.

Sector Goal(s):

- a) To improve road network in the county.
- b) To develop a sound transport management system.
- c) Increase hours of doing business and enhance security in settlement areas.
- d) To develop and operationalize an effective construction management system for buildings and other public works.

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To enhance management of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen fire emergency response ii. Strengthen Design, Supervision and inspection of building construction works. iii. Enhance storm water management in towns and urban centres
Roads and Public Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construction and Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges. ii. Streetlight/floodlight installation and maintenance. iii. Public Road Transport And Parking

4.9.1 Sector Programmes

Table 66: Roads, Transport and Public Works -Sector Priorities, Programmes and Flagship Projects

Programme Name: Public works														
Objective: To enhance management of buildings														
Outcome: enhanced management of buildings														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Firefighting services	Members of the public and institutions trained on fire awareness.	No. of trainings conducted.	SDG 6/9	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	7.5
	Fire engines procured	No. of fire engines procured		1	80	1	85	1	90	-	-	-	-	255
Design supervision and inspection of public buildings	Public buildings designs approved	No. of public buildings with approved designs	SDG 6/9	205	20	230	23	250	26	280	30	290	33	132
Storm water management	storm water drainage constructed.	No. of storm water drainages constructed	SDG 9	3	30	3	35	3	40	4	45	4	50	200
Sub-total													594,500,000	

Programme Name: P2 Roads and Public Infrastructure Development														
Objective: To improve road and transport network.														
Outcome: Improved road and transport network..														
Sub - Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost(m)	Target	Cost(m)	Target	Cost(m)	Target	Cost (M)	Target	Cost(m)	
Construction And Rehabilitation of Roads And Bridges	Opening of new roads		SDG 9	100	60	100	60	100	60	100	60	100	60	300
	Gravelling of roads		SDG 9	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	500
	Grading of roads		SDG 9	200	30	200	30	200	30	200	30	200	30	150
	Construction of drifts		SDG 9	150	3.5	150	3.5	150	3.5	150	3.5	150	3.5	17.5
	Construction of culverts		SDG 9	50	1.5	50	1.5	50	1.5	50	1.5	50	1.5	7.5
	Installation of gabion boxes		SDG 9	300	6	300	6	300	6	300	6	300	6	30
	Tarmacking of roads		SDG 9	3	150	3	150	3	150	3	150	3	150	750
	Construction of foot bridges		SDG 9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25
	Construction of major bridges		SDG 9	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	125
	Construction of concrete slabs		SDG 9	300	7	300	7	300	7	300	7	300	7	35
Streetlight Management	Street lights installed		SDG 9	3	70	3	70	3	70	3	70	3	70	50
	No. of floodlight installed		SDG 9	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	50
Public Road Transport Infrastructure	Car and bus parks constructed.		SDG 9	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	40	200
	earth moving equipment purchased		SDG 9	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	500
	Mechanical Workshop constructed		SDG 9	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	40	200
Sub - total											2,940,000,000			
Grand Total											3,534,500,000			

Table 67: Flagship Projects-Roads, Transport and Public Works

The section summarizes all known county flagship projects for implementation by both levels of Government and Development Partners in the county. The information should be presented in Table 18.

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Seiya Bridge								
Fire stations	i. Baragoi ii. Wamba iii. Archers Post		i. Construction of 3 fire stations ii. Establish a reliable water source for the fire engines iii. Procurement of 3 fire engines iv. Employment of fire department officers v. Fire awareness programs to the public		23-28 23-28	120,000,000 20,000,000 240,000,000 20,000,000	CGS, NG and Development Partners	Department of Roads Transport and Public Works

Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	(By sector goal where possible) Public works - , to be an innovative, commercially oriented, and modern agriculture and livestock sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value addition to agricultural produce Adoption of modern technology into agricultural practices
SDGs	(Relevant SDG Goals); e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 1 – No Poverty (specific targets) SDG 2 – Zero Hunger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of social protection floors e.g., cash transfers to elderly Smart agriculture Supporting small scale irrigation School feeding intervention targeting ECDE
	SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing etc. (Please refer to: https://sdgs.un.org/goals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully operationalized health facilities Increasing patient to health personnel ratio
Agenda 2063	Goal 10: World class infrastructure crisscrosses Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road improvement

Cross-sectoral impacts

Table 68: Cross-Sectoral Linkages -Roads, Transport and Public Works

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Road's infrastructure	Trade	Connection to market centres	Pulling down of structures on road reserve	Establishment of market centres and parking bays along the roads; Develop a resettlement plan.
	Environment	Connection to dumpsites	Environment pollution	Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines
	Health	Connection to health centres		
	Education	Connection to schools		
	Water	Connection to water points		
	Tourism	Connection to tourism sites		
	Culture, gender and social services	Connection to stadia, social halls and other recreational facilities.		
	Finance	Processing of payments		
	Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey of new roads in demarcated areas. Help in dispute resolution when road reserve is encroached. 		
	Office of governor	Help in dispute resolution when road reserve is encroached.		
	County assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connection to ward offices. Approval of budget by county assembly 		

4.10 Tourism, Trade, Enterprise Development and Cooperatives

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A transformed community livelihood through entrepreneurship and sustainable tourism management”.

Mission:

“To develop policies and programs geared towards building community capacity in fostering socio economic development through business ventures and tourism management. ”

Goals

The main aims for the sector are the promotion and development of investment and industry, cooperatives development, domestic and international trade, regional integration and tourism.

The goals are to achieve:

- i.** Sustainable Industrial and entrepreneurship development
- ii.** A competitive, vibrant, inclusive and sustainable cooperative movement
- iii.** Sustainable Growth and development of Trade
- iv.** A Vibrant and sustainable Tourism industry

1.3.2. Strategic Objectives

The sector focuses on the following strategic objectives to achieve its goals:

- i.** Promote growth in tourism, trade and cooperatives both locally and internationally through product value addition, marketing, access to markets and diversification of business ventures.
- ii.** Develop and support growth of tourism and community participation through ecotourism activities within the county, and to increase earnings from domestic and foreign tourism;
- iii.** Promote economic empowerment of the residents of the county through sustainable cooperative societies and enterprise development
- iv.** Protect consumers from unfair trade practices and reduction of consumer complains
- v.** To undertake policy, legal and institutional reforms for the development of the sector
- vi.** To promote research and development (R and D) and adoption of innovation and technology
- vii.** To promote local and foreign direct investments, value addition, product diversification, and Standardization and productivity improvement
- viii.** To enhance the business environment and to promote micro, small and medium enterprises;
- ix.** To mobilize savings and investment resources for national development, to improve governance and accountability in the cooperative movement, develop and diversify tourism products and source markets

Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities and Strategies: Tourism, Trade and Cooperatives Sub-sector

Priorities.	Strategies
<p>To promote tourism development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened and enhance tourism marketing and promotion • Enhance the establishment of high quality products and exceptional tourist experience • Improve access and quality of infrastructure to potential tourism sites and interconnected circuit • Strengthen governance of community conservancies and increase partners support to conservancies
<p>Promote Trade and industrial development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen business skills and capacity development for entrepreneurs • Promote and profile investment opportunities for industrial development • Strengthen youth and women fund and initiate Biashara fund loan scheme for individual traders. • Strengthen access markets through facilitation of wholesalers to deliver goods to inaccessible markets. • Consolidate and customize consumer protection policies and capacity build trade officer to resolve unfair trade practices
<p>Promote Cooperatives development and growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote members training on management and governance of cooperatives • Promote registration of new viable cooperatives and revival of dormant Cooperatives • Promote training on value addition, product development and diversification • Enhance cooperative monitoring and supervision

4.10.1 Tourism Sub-Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 69: Tourism Sub-Sector Priorities and Strategies

Programme 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services														
Objective: To provide efficient and effective support services														
Outcome: Increased efficient and effective service delivery														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
SP1: Administration Planning and Support Services	Formulation of policies	No. of Policies enacted	SDG 13	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	0	0	12
			SDG 14											
			SDG 16											
			SDG 17											
	Establishment of Research Unit	No. of Research Officers employed	SDG 13	0	0	3	2	3	2.5	3	2.5	3	2.5	6.5
			SDG 14											
			SDG 16											
			SDG 17											
	Recruitment of additional staff for SNR (Game rangers 20)	No. of Game Rangers recruited	SDG 1	0	0	1	8	1	7	0	0	1	8	15
			SDG 2											
			SDG 3											
			SDG 4	20	4	20	4.5	20	4.8	20	5.5	20	5.5	25
			SDG 8											
			SDG 14											
Sub-total														1,843,00,000

Programme 2: Tourism Development, Promotion and Marketing														
Objective: Develop products for marketing and promotion and improve competitive position of county as preferred tourist destination														
Outcome: Enhance awareness on Tourist based products and services														
Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
SP. 2 Tourism Promotion and Marketing	Increase in tourist arrivals	No. of International trade fairs attended (WTM, ITB, IDABA)	SDG 1 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 10	1	5	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	65
				4	4	7	7	8	8	7	8	8	8	36
	Increased in International tourist arrival	No. of International tourist arrival.	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 10	10,000		20,000		30,000		40,000		50,000		
	Domestic bed nights	No. of bed nights occupied by Kenyans.	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 10	20,000		25,000		35,000		45,000		55,000		
	Tourism revenues	Amount of tourism revenues (KShs. Millions)	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 10	210		250		300		350		400		

Diversified Tourism Product	No. of product diversified	SDG 9 SDG 10	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	2	4	15
Growth in market share in the non - traditional markets	Increase in % of the market share in the non-traditional markets	SDG 9 SDG 10	20%	10	30%	15	40%	10	45%	15	50%	15	50%	15	65
Enhanced product promotion	No. of billboards erected in strategic areas	SDG 8 SDG 9	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	5	5	5	5	10	20
Development and Implementation of County Tourism strategy.	% implementation	SDG 9 SDG 17	20%	3	30%	2	20%	3	10%	2	0	2	0	0	10
Community-Based Tourism projects supported	No. of community enterprises supported	SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 10	2	5	3	10	4	20	2	10	3	10	3	15	60
Active Tourism portal	No. of visits to the portal	SDG 9 SDG 17	20,000	1	30,000	1	25,000	2	30,000	1	30,000	1	30,000	1	6
Developing a website for online marketing of tourism products	% of completion	SDG 4 SDG 8	0	0	50%	1,5	50%	1.5							3
Organized local events to promote tourism	Number of local events organized	SDG 8 SDG 17	0	0	2	10	3	20	4	30	4	30	4	30	90
Cultural festivals held	No. of cultural festivals held	SDG 17	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	11
Home -stay operators sensitized	No. of Home -stay operators sensitized	SDG 4	0	0	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10
Conference Tourism promoted	No. of Conference tourism events- International	SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 17	0	0	1	20	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	No. of participants/arrivals	SDG 8 SDG 17	0	0	300	10	400	20	500	30	600	40	600	40	100

SP 2 Programme 2: Tourism infrastructure development														
Objective: To improve access and quality of infrastructure														
Outcome: Increased efficient and effective service delivery														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Tourism Infrastructure Development	Establishment of tourist facilities	No. of community eco - lodges developed	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 10	2	40	2	50	3	50					140
		No. of campsites developed	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	15	0	0	45
	Establishment of ranger camps	No. of rangers camps completed	SDG 8	2	40	2	10	2	10	0	0	0	0	60
		% Decrease in Insecurity incidences	SDG 16	30%			40%			50%			50%	
Renovation of Staff quarters	No. of staff quarters renovated	SDG 8 SDG 14	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	6	1	7	28	
Improvements of Airstrips	No. of Airstrip renovated	SDG 9	0	0	0	0	1	150	0	0	0	0	150	

Sub Programme		Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)		
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Tourism Training and Capacity		No. of ranger training conducted		SDG 4 SDG 8	2	3	3	5	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	19	
					2	4	3	6	4	10	3	7	33				
		Capacity building of Game rangers		SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 16	1	1.5	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	13.5
					30	4	30	4	30	4	30	4	30	4	30	4	20
Capacity development of the Tourist Police Unit to enhance wildlife safety and security at SNR		No. of game rangers trained		SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 16	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	15		
					10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	15		
Creating of awareness on conservation matters (Countywide)		No. of awareness meetings held		SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 16	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	15		
					10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	15		

Programme 1: Tourism Training and Capacity building

Objective: To promote skills development and improve access to training opportunities

Outcome: Increased efficient and effective service delivery

Sub-Programme 4: Research and Monitoring															
Objective:															
Outcome:															
Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative						Budget (KSh. M)			Total Budget (KSh.M)		
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Monitoring of wildlife species in the game reserve and conservancies	No. of reports generated	SDG4 SDG 8 SDG 9	0	0	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	0	15
	Consultative forums to exchange data with other research partners	No. of forums held	SDG4 SDG 8 SDG 9	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	11

P 2: Programme : Support of Community Conservancies Program														
Objective: To enhance the establishment and support of community conservancies														
Outcome: Improved livelihood and conservation of natural resources														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh.M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Good Governance	Well Governed community conservancies	No. of pre-AGM awareness meetings held	SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 9	8	3.2	8	3.2	8	4	8	4	0	0	14.4
		No. of AGMs held for the newly established conservancies	SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 9	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	5	0	0	17
		No. of Quarterly board and committee meetings held in all conservancies	SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 9	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2	10
		No. of Regional inter-conservancy meetings held	SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 9	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	20
		No. of training capacity development sessions delivered to boards and committees	SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 16 SDG 17	2	5	3	7	3	8	3	8	3	8	36
	Strengthened Conservancies Institutional Structure Leadership and Governance	No. of boards and committees trained on leadership and management	SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 16 SDG 17	204	3	204	4	204	4	204	4	204	4	23

		No. of board members supported in learning and exposure tours	SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 16 SDG 17	200	5	200	5	200	6	200	6	200	6	200	6	28
	Review of Conservancy Constitutions, MoUs and Update registration	No. of review Conservancy Constitutions, MoUs, and update legal registrations	SDG 7 SDG 8 SDG 12 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 16 SDG 17	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	20
	Development of Conservancy Management and development plans	No. of Conservancy Management and Community Development Plans developed	SDG 7 SDG 8 SDG 12 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 16 SDG 17	3	9	3	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
	Strengthened Community and Stakeholder Engagements	No. of Conservancy stakeholder awareness events held	SDG 7 SDG 8 SDG 12 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 16 SDG 17	10	5	5	2	5	2	5	3	5	2	5	3	15

Recruitment of new managers	No. of Community conservancy Managers recruited.	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 4 SDG 8	3	3	5	4.2	5	4.5	5	4.7	5	4.8	22.2
	Community scouts trained	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 4 SDG 8	300	10	300	10	300	10	300	10	300	10	50
	Transition of Community conservancies to Community Land Tenure	SDG 7 SDG 8 SDG 12 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 16 SDG 17	3	1	4	2	4	2	3	1	0	0	6
	Enhanced Engagement with County assemblies and National Government	SDG 7 SDG 8 SDG 12 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 16 SDG 17	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	2	12	2	7
	Strengthened Joint work planning and fund raising	SDG 7 SDG 8 SDG 12 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 16 SDG 17	0	0	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	8

	Ongoing maintenance of infrastructure to support scout deployments in remote location	No of rangers/ scouts outpost equipped	SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 17	1	1.5	2	2	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	6.5
	Resource mobilization to build and maintain a sustainable, effective and dynamic conservancies that is designed and resourced to enable direct support to community conservancies, maximizing opportunities for them to become self-sustaining.	No. of MOUs and collaborative conservation partnerships established	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 17	6		6	6	6		6		6		
	Build collaborative conservation partnerships	No of Partnership established	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 17	1		2	2	5		5		6		
Sustainability	Joint fundraising strategy with defined objectives is collaboratively developed	No. of Joint fundraising undertaken	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 17	0		3	3	3		3		3		
	Diversify current donor base and stewardship of existing donors through increased grants capacity and tools	No. of grant personnel trained and recruited	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 17	0	0	3	3	3	3.6	3	3.6	3	3.6	14.4
	Increased funding support to Conservancies from County and National Government Increased efficiencies of operation across NRT and Conservancies	Amount of grants disbursed to conservancies	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 17	0	0	50	50	50		50		50		

4.10.2 Trade Sub-Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 70: Trade Sub-Sector Priorities and Strategies

Programme: Trade development and promotion														
Objective: To enhance Trade and industrial development														
Outcome: Enhanced trade and industrial development														
Sub-Programme	Output	Key performance indicators	Linkage to SDG	Planned target and indicative budget in (ksh in M)										Total budget Ksh.M
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	cost	target	cost	target	cost	target	cost	target	cost	
Enterprises development	Youths and women groups trained on village savings and loans	Number of youths and women groups trained on VSL methodology	SDG2, 3and8	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	20
	Youth and women led enterprises business skills mentorship	No of youths and women led enterprises startups	SDG2, 3and8	0	0	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	20
	Business to business support services facilitated	No of business to business support services supported	SDG2, 3and8	0	0	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	8
	Exhibition conferences supported	No of exhibitions conference supported	SDG2, 3and8	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	8
Industrial development	Business information Centre established	No of business centers supported	SDG2 and 3	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Trade licensing bill enacted	No of licensing bill enacted	SDG 2 and3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Special economic zones and industrial parks feasibility conducted	No of feasibilities supported	SDG 9	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sub-total													543,000,000	

4.10.3 Cooperatives Development-Subsector Priorities and Strategies

Table 71: Cooperatives Development-Subsector Priorities and Strategies

Program Name: General Administration, Planning and Support Services															
Objective: To provide efficient and effective support services															
Outcome: Increased efficient and effective service delivery															
Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Administration, Planning and support services	One operational vehicle for smooth operations and effective service delivery	One vehicle procured and operational at the county headquarters		0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	3 motorbikes for sub county offices procure	Improved mobility and service delivery		0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Strengthened policy and legislative framework for growth of Cooperatives	No. of policies, and bills enacted. - Cooperatives Strategic Plan, - Cooperatives Development Policy, - Code of conduct for Cooperatives Developed		1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
	Motivated staff to enhance quality service delivery	No. of staff trained		0	0	3	0.75	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	0	1.75
		No. of staff promoted		0	0	3	1	3	1.2	6	2.7	6	3	7.9	
Sub-total													264,150,000		
Grand-total													2,650,450,000		

Program Name: Cooperatives Development and Management		Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)														Total Budget (KSh.M)
Objective: Promotion of viable and self-sustainable Cooperatives																
Outcome: Productive and well managed Cooperatives																
Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Target	Cost	
				Target	Cost											
Capacity Building of Cooperative Societies	Registration of New Viable Cooperatives	Number of new Cooperatives registered	SDG 1, 8,10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25
	Revived dormant Cooperatives	Number of dormant Cooperatives revived	SDG 1, 2, 8, 10	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	22
	Enhanced good governance within the cooperatives movement	Number of publicity materials and prudential guidelines developed on good corporate practices in the Cooperatives Movement	SDG 8,16,11	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Enhanced general public awareness about values and benefits of cooperatives	Number of cooperative awareness meetings and publicity campaigns held.	SDG 8,4	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	15
Promotion of Value addition, product development and diversification	Informed and Productive membership	Number of Radio Talk shows held	SDG 8,4	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	2.5
	Improved Cooperatives Management	Number of members trainings held and quality of decisions made at annual general meetings	SDG 8,4	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	50
	Increased efficiency and Productivity	Number of Cooperatives Le aders Trained	SDG 8,4	236	3	272	4	312	4.5	352	5.0	388	5.5	424	6.0	22
		Number of Packets of Beads Procured and distributed to Beadwork Cooperatives	SDG, 8,9,10,11 ,1,2	1200	3	0	0	1200	3.5	0	0	900	2.5	0	0	9
		Number of Loom beading materials procured and distributed to Beadwork Cooperatives	SDG, 8,9,10,11 ,1,2	0	0	300	1	0	0	300	1	0	0	300	1	3

Monitoring and supervision of Cooperatives	Enhanced productivity and competitiveness in the Ushanga and Beekeeping Cooperatives for market access	Number of Darice Bead spinning Machines Procured and distributed to Ushanga Cooperatives	SDG, 8,9,10,11,1,2	120	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
		Number of assorted beading kits procured and distributed to beadwork Cooperatives	SDG, 8,9	0	0	150	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Number of Ushanga Producti on shades constructed	SDG, 8,9	0	0	2	6	2	6	2	6	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	12
		No. of Ushanga Cooperatives Trained in Value addition and quality production	SDG, 4,8	15	6	15	6	15	6	15	6	6	15	6	15	6	15	6	15	6	15	30
		No. of cooperatives facilitated to attend Trade fairs/exhibitions	SDG, 8,	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	10
		No. of study/Exposure tours attended	SDG 8	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	15
		Marketing website developed for Ushanga and Beekeeping products	SDG 8,9	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
		Cooperative database and network Information system developed.	SDG 4, 8, 9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
		Cooperatives Manual and standardized accounting procedures developed	SDG 4, 8, 9	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Number of Cooperative Audits completed and registered.	SDG 8	59	1	65	1	70	1	70	1	75	1	80	1	80	1	80	1	80	1	5
		Number of annual General meetings held	SDG 8	59	0.5	68	0.5	70	0.5	75	0.5	80	0.5	80	0.5	80	0.5	80	0.5	80	0.5	2.5

Flagship / County Transformative Projects

4.10.4 Flagship/ Transformative Projects: - Tourism

Table 72: Flagship/ Transformative Projects: - Tourism

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Community eco-lodges in all Conservancies	Ndoto, Kirisia, Nyiro, Baragoi and Ltungai	To increase revenue from tourism in conservancies	-Increased revenue -Improved livelihoods -development of new tourist circuits	No. of eco-lodges constructed	5years	-Samburu County government - NRT - State Department of Tourism and Wildlife	400,000,000

Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

Table 73: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

National/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030	<p>Economic and Macro Pillar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Based Tourism Initiatives; Destination Marketing Programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of community wildlife conservation programmes; Marketing of Samburu National Reserve and destination Samburu in general as a tourist destination.
Sustainable Development Goals	<p>SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of rangers Training of community conservancies Boards of Management and managers Training of Peace committees
	<p>SDG 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of touristic homestays, eco-lodges, camps in community conservancies.

	<p>SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</p> <p>SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.</p> <p>SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p> <p>Goal 4 – Transformed economies</p> <p>Goal 7 – Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p> <p>Goal 12 – Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place.</p> <p>Goal 13 – Peace Security and Stability is preserved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of climate change mitigation measures into strategies, policies and plans. • Habitat and wildlife protection and management. • Establishment of inter-tribal management committees and ranger teams in community wildlife conservancies. • Promotion of tourism ventures development for wealth creation in community wildlife conservancies. • Promotion of non-consumptive utilization of wildlife by communities; • Development of livestock grazing plans in Community Wildlife conservancies. • Democratic constitution of Community Wildlife Conservancies management boards. • Security patrols and surveillance by Community Wildlife Conservancy rangers.
Agenda 2063	<p>Objective 5 – Promote the participatory approach with economic development and community livelihoods through sustainable use of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>Objective 6 – Reduce, prevent and eliminate the economic, security and stability impact of wildlife crime;</p> <p>Objective 7 – Increase capacity, information, advocacy and public awareness</p> <p>Article 6 – General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use</p> <p>Article 8 – In-situ conservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for community led wildlife conservation and tourism development programmes. • Technical support for community and County rangers in combating wildlife crimes and attendant spin off crimes. • Development of a community conservation education center in Samburu National Reserve; • Training of community conservancies management boards; • Promotion of community sensitization on wildlife conservation. • Development of Samburu National Reserve and Community Wildlife Conservancies management plans; • Management of Samburu National Reserve
African Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild fauna and Flora in Africa.		
Convention on Biological Diversity		

	<p>Article 9 – Ex-situ conservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for Community Wildlife Conservancies and community wildlife sanctuaries
<p>Kenya Wildlife Strategy 2030</p>	<p>Goal 1: Space for Wildlife- Habitats and Ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and Improve Habitat and Ecosystem Integrity to reduce biodiversity loss, protect ecosystem function, enhance connectivity, and increase resilience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to communities for creation of Community Wildlife Conservancies
	<p>Goal 2 - Species Conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance Species Conservation and Management to ensure healthier, more resilient wildlife communities and populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-situ and ex-situ conservation and management of wildlife species in Samburu National Reserve and community wildlife conservancies respectively
	<p>Goal 3 - Participation and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the awareness and appreciation of wildlife, and motivate support and action by all Kenyans, to enhance Conservation through participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for continuous community awareness and sensitization programmes through community wildlife conservancies
	<p>Goal 4 - Access and Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide incentives for access and sustainable use of wildlife resources, while ensuring equitable sharing of benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of wildlife based tourism development in community wildlife conservancies; • SNR revenue sharing with adjacent community wildlife conservancies.
	<p>Goal 5 - Research and Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase knowledge and information access and use to support evidence based decision-making and adaptive management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support for wildlife research and monitoring in Samburu National Reserve and community wildlife conservancies.
	<p>Goal 6 - Capacity and Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of individuals, institutions, communities, and networks, including equipment and technology, to meet current and emerging challenges in wildlife conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of rangers; • Training and exposure of community wildlife conservancies boards of management
	<p>Goal 7 - Governance and Sustainable Finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an effective governance structure and sustainable financing framework to support conservation actions, and improve accountability and transparency on conservation financing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of wildlife based tourism ventures for revenue generation by communities; • Support for financial management training for community wildlife conservancies finance committees.

4.10.5 Cross Sectoral Linkages

Table 74: Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations - Tourism

Programme Name	Sector	Cross sector impact		Measures to harness or Mitigate the Synergies, Adverse impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Tourism Promotion and marketing	KTB, NRT, Ministry of tourism, AWF, KATO, Department of Sports, Culture and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - linkages with international clients, - Booking of clients - Funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate funding - insecurity, terrorism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism Marketing Policy - recruitment of additional rangers - training of specialized ranger units
Training and capacity building	NRT, KWS, AWF, KSG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - specialized trainings - Funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Looking for funding from other partners
Tourism Infrastructure development	County Public works, KWS, County Treasury, NEMA, KFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mapping and opening of roads - quantity surveying - advisory services - funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encroach wildlife habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - carrying out EIA/EA of the projects before implementation
Support of community conservancies	KWS, NPS, Communities, NRT, AWF, Milgis Trust, Special Programs department, Lands and Physical planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of scouts - Provision of security equipment and police reservists - Provide land for conservation - Training of committees and communities on conservation - Funding - Providing food supplements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insecurity - low conservation awareness levels - vastness of the areas - Human-wildlife conflicts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating more awareness on conservation and sustainability - compensation schemes - Enacting legislation for community conservation
Support of programs within Samburu National reserve	County Treasury, AWF, KWS, County Public works and Transport, Save, the elephants, Ewaso Lions, NRT, Grevys Zebra Trust,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding - Advisory - Trainings on specialized wildlife programs - mapping and opening of roads - quantity surveying - research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - invasion by livestock herders - encroachment by local communities - banditry - droughts - terrorism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - peace building meetings - enhancing security

4.10.6 Flagship/ Transformative Projects: – Cooperatives

The section should summarize all known county flagship projects for implementation by both levels of Government and Development Partners in the county. The information should be presented in Table

Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Table 75: Flagship/ Transformative Projects: – Cooperatives

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Establishment of Cooperatives Development Fund	Countywide	To establish a revolving fund to provide seed capital to Cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of fund regulations and fund loaning policy - Sensitization of cooperative leaders on the fund - Recruitment of board members - Capacity Building of the boards - Identification of needy Cooperatives - Signing of Agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong Cooperative societies with good capital base. - Access to cheap working capital 	5 years	100,000,000	County Government, National government	County Government

Table 76: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations-Cooperatives

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	Training of artisans- Training of beadwork Cooperatives on value addition and quality production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value addition of beadwork Products • Adoption of modern bead making equipment to speed up production •
SSD SDGs	SDG 1: No Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of cooperatives for economic growth • Training on value addition and quality production • Creation of market linkages
	SDG 2 : Zero Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building of Cooperatives • Training on value add ition and quality production
	SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering cooperative members to have sustainable live hoods
	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of Ushanga cooperatives on value addition and quality production
	SDG 11: Sustainable citiesand communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of cooperatives • Training on Value addition
Agenda 2063	Goal 4: Transformed economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of cooperatives for economic growth • Training on value addition and quality production • Creation of market linkages. • Establishment of Cooperatives Development Fund
	Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building trainings for Cooperative leaders • Monitoring and supervision of cooperatives • Development of Co operatives data and network management system.

4.10.7 Cross Sectoral Linkages

Table 77: Cross Sectoral Linkages -Cooperatives

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Capacity Building of Cooperative Societies	Department Agriculture, KCB Foundation Ushanga Kenya Initiative, NDMA, ASDSP, NARIG-P, USAID-KUZA,	Training of Cooperatives on technical aspects, sensitization and formation of cooperatives, Training on value addition and quality production, development of business plans, provision of low interest loans etc.	Lack of a clear framework on the training of Societies. Proper coordination lacking on the trainings component Lack of proper Coordination on the training and formation of cooperatives, non-cooperation among stakeholders. Inadequate funding, Non-compliance of Cooperatives to the laid down regulations.	Proper coordination mechanisms among stakeholders to be put in place, New registrations to be done through the department of Cooperatives, Supervision, Monitoring and enforcement of Cooperatives regulations.
Promotion of value addition, product Development and diversification	Department of Agriculture, Ushanga Kenya Initiative, NARIG-P, NDMA	Training on value addition and quality production, Provision of materials and equipment to enhance value addition	Inadequate funding, Lack of proper coordination, duplication of effort	Sharing of plans to avoid duplication of activities, putting in place proper coordination mechanisms.
Monitoring and supervision of cooperatives	M and E, Department of Agriculture, NDMA, WFP, County treasury Audits section, KCB Foundation, Financial institutions	Auditing of Cooperatives, Enforcement of regulations	Non-compliance to record keeping standards, Inactive cooperatives,	Periodic monitoring, Enforcement of Cooperatives regulations, provision of standardized record keeping materials.

4.10.8 Flagship/ Transformative Projects: - Trade

Table 78: Flagship/ Transformative Projects: - Trade

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
1. Establishment of industrial parks	The three sub-counties	To establish industries/factories, create value addition for products and employment opportunities	Carry out feasibility study for industrial parks Enact a policy and legislation to establish industries Establishment of SEZ Master Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify Land for SEZ and industrial parks Enact a policy and legislation to establish industries Increased productivity and employment creation 	2022 -2027	100,000,000	Samburu county government	Department of Trade
2. Joints loan board Establishment	County wide	To promote, develop and empower MSMEs	MSMEs will access funds to start and expand their businesses	No. MSMEs benefited from the fund	2022 -2027	20,000,000	Samburu County government	Department of Trade

Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

Table 79: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic pillar aspire to promote wholesale and retail business to facilitate Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> capacity building and training of SMEs on businesses skills, table banking and VSLA. Offering finances to Traders as soft loans Establishments of markets stalls for conducive working environment to traders. protection of consumers from unfair Trade practices through verification of weighing machines Establish special economic zones for industries
SDGs	(Relevant SDG Goals): e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth (specific targets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of joint loan board scheme and youth fund. calibration and verification of weighing machines collection of revenue establishment of industrial parks issuance of licenses and permits to business
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 9 – industry, innovation and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> construction of jua kali sheds establishment of market stalls Exhibition in Trade fairs
Agenda 2063	Goal 2: World class infrastructure crisscrosses Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New markets stalls constructions existing markets rehabilitated Jua kali sheds constructions Boda boda sheds constructions
	Goal 6: Blue/Ocean economy for accelerated economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable exploitation of resources in the oceans, rivers and lakes Conservation of water bodies

4.10.9 Cross Sectoral Linkages

Table 80: Cross-sectoral Impacts - Trade

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
1. Promotion of industrial parks Zones and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land and survey municipality community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of the land for industrial parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of communities Environment pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization of communities on the importance of industrial parks. purchase of land with a fee provide land for compensation corporate social responsibility
2. Trade development services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USAID- USAID USAID NAWIRI BOMA County Assembly public works Public Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding (seed fund) capacity building and training Enactment of legislations Approval for construction Hygiene and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inadequate funds lack of formal standardize training manuals delay in passing laws Delay of approvals Poor hygiene standard in markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishment of Samburu county youth and women Enterprise development fund. Introduction of standard training manuals timely preparation of draft bills involvement of public health department in inspecting trade premises
3. Weights and measures services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue dept. Business community Enforcement agencies Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> collection of revenue collaboration for inspection and verification of weighing machine prosecution of rogue traders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refusal of traders to pay revenue refusal of traders to bring equipment's for inspection lack of trained weights and measures officers to execute court procedures for rogue traders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> take legal actions to those refusing to pay taxes. use law enforcement officers Enroll county recruited staff to weights and measures training school.

4.11 Culture, Social Services, Gender, Youth Affairs and Sports

Sector composition:

- **General administration and planning services**

The department is mandated to co-ordinate and facilitate all the support services to ensure effective and efficient service delivery

- **Gender and Culture**

The mandate of the sub-sector is to ensure that there is equality and equity among female and male genders by championing for the rights of women and girl child through capacity building. It also advocates for effective and efficient policy development for the same. Secondly, it ensures the perpetuation and preservation of culture and heritage through observation and documentation of cultural days of significance

- **Social Services**

The mandate of the sub sector is to regulate and control alcoholic drinks through development of policies and bills. In addition, it mainstreams disability through provision of assistive devices and capacity building programs for PWD"s empowerment.

- **Youth Affairs and Sports**

The mandate of the sub sector is to plan, formulate, review youth and sports policies and to develop sports at all levels. It is also charged with the responsibility of developing of sporting facilities, mobilizing the local communities to participate in sports, develop and nurture talent, market sport as an industry and empower the youths with relevant skills and knowledge to enhance their capacity to engage in meaningful activities to improve their livelihood

Vision

To be the leading department in provision of efficient, effective and sustainable social cultural and sports services for improved livelihoods".

Mission:

To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustainable social cultural, sports and youth empowerment in the county.

- To harness, manage, develop, regulate and build adequate capacity in the sports industry.
- To develop and nurture sports talent.
- Develop, maintain and manage sports facilities
- To promote gender equality and empowerment of women and youth.
- Promote access to services
- Promote inclusion, gender relations, positive culture and social norms
- Promote Women Social, Economic and political Empowerment
- Reduce discrimination: based on clan, economic status, gender, disability and other factors

- Promote cultural heritage both as a service of identity and livelihoods through material culture.
- To harness, develop, preserve and promote positive and diverse culture and heritage and creative arts industry
- Mainstream responsible drinking behavior in the county through enhancement of national and county policies regulating liquors brands and operation times.
- Advocating initiatives on disability and gender mainstreaming in the county
- To provide enabling policies, legal and institutional framework

Sector Priorities and Strategies

Gender, Culture, Social Services and sports

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve preservation of culture and heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop infrastructure/facilities • Enhance human resource capacity • Strengthen policy and legal framework.
Reduce prevalence of Sexual and Gender Based Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance protection services for survivors of GBV • Undertake community dialogues to address harmful cultural practices
Improve access to child protection services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance protection services for children at risk • undertake community dialogues to address harmful cultural practices • sensitize children, youth and communities on effects of drugs and substance abuse
Reduce high youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address retrogressive cultural practices (moranism) • Enhance vocational skills training opportunities • Link youth to credit services
Inadequate sports development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve sports infrastructure • Strengthen coordination of sports activities

Gender															
Social amenities in place	No of social amenities established	10.2	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	50
Advocacy resources allocated.	Amount of budget allocated	3	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	7.5
Advocacy resources allocated.	Amount of budget allocated	3	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	7.5
Accessibility strengthened	percentage of accessibility strengthened	3	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	7.5
Coordination, networking and mainstreaming of VMGs.	Number of coordination meetings	10.2	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	7.5
policy and regulations on VMGs in place	policy and regulation in place	10.2	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-Community trainings on social behavior change and human rights.	No of persons trained	5.2	300	1	300	1	340	1.2	340	1.2	340	1.2	360	1.4	5.8
-Safe spaces for survivors of SGBV in place	No of safe spaces in place	5.2 5.3	1	10	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-County gender policy operationalized.	Policy operational	5.2 5.3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Communities increased knowledge on SGBV.	No of persons trained	5.2 5.3	1500	3	1500	3	1500	3	1500	3	1500	3	1500	3	15
County GBV policy in place.	Policy in place	5.2 5.3	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
County Anti FGM Act in place	Number of Anti FGM Act in place	5.3	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Community engaged and spearhead dialogues on Gender inequality, inclusion and social norms	No of persons trained	5.2 10.2	900	1.8	900	1.8	900	1.8	900	1.5	900	1.5	900	1.5	8.4
Community increased knowledge on IGAs, women empowerment programs, Women leadership and governance	No of community trainings carried out.	5.2 5.3	1500	3.6	1500	3.6	1500	3.6	1500	3.6	1500	3.6	1500	3.6	18

	women empowerment kitty.	Kitty in place	5.2 5.3	1	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	25
	Staff and stakeholders trained on preservation of culture	No of trainings done.	11.4	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	6
Culture	cultural sites and monuments identified and documented	No cultural sites and monuments identified.	11.4	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	6
	cultural artifacts collected and documented	No of documentation sessions.	11.4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Cultural information Centre constructed	Cultural information Centre constructed	11.4	-	-	1	30	-	35	-	35	-	35	-	-	-	-	100
	Development of a county culture and heritage policy as well as develop regulation on patenting.	Policy in place	11.4	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	camel derby cultural event conducted	No of cultural activities conducted	11.4	-	-	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	6
	KICOSCA cultural event conducted	No of events done	11.4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
	Total																	400.70m

Programme Name: Sports development													
Objective: To promote, showcase, nurture and develop sports talents													
Outcome: Improved youth livelihoods by using their talents to earn a living													
Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)						Total Budget (KSh. M)*			
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Sports development, training and competition	Sports personnel of various disciplines trained on current coaching and officiating techniques	Number of sports personnel trained	SDG 1, 5,8	90	2	90	2	90	2	90	2.5	90	2.5
	Sports Leagues established in the county to promote talent nurturing and identification	Number of teams promoted to the lower region league	SDG 1, 3,5,8,16	1	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	6
	County team participated in the lower regional league	Number of teams promoted to Division 2 league	SDG 1, 3,5,8,16	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
	Assorted sports equipment procured for various teams	Number of teams issued with the sports equipment	SDG 1, 3,5,8	200	3	220	3.5	230	4	240	4	4	250
	County staff participated in the Kenya Inter-Counties Sports Association (KICOSCA) games.	No of sports disciplines participated	SDG 3, 5,16	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7
	County staff participated in the East Africa Local Authorities Sports Association (EALASCA) Games	Number of staff scouted to represent the country	SDG 3,5,8,16	7	2	8	2	9	2	10	2	10	2
	Youths clubs participate in the Kenya Youth Inter-Counties Sports Association (KYISA) games	Number of players scouted to join premier league clubs	SDG 1 3,5,8,16	10	4	12	5	15	5	20	4	20	4

Persons With Disability (PWD) selected to participate in various sports events	SDG 1, 3,5,8,16	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
Various sports men and women who have excelled in sports awarded	SDG 5,8,16	20	1	20	1	20	1	30	1.5	30	1.5	30	1.5	6
Various athletes scouted and selected to represent our county in the regional, national and international events	SDG 1, 3,5,8,16	30	2.5	40	2.5	40	3	40	3	40	3	40	3	14
Various athletes scouted and selected to represent our county in the regional, national and international events	SDG 1, 3,5,8,16	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	14
Establishment of Maralal 10km road race with the aim of bringing together warriors of various tribes for promoting peaceful co-existence	SDG 1, 3,5,8,16	1	1	1	1	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	6.5
Various sports disciplines participate in the Governor's Cup event to strengthen social integration and peace among the youths	SDG 1, 3,5,8,16	1000	6	1000	6	1000	6	1000	6	1000	6	1000	6	30
Maralal International camel derby held to promote sports tourism	SDG 1, 5,8,16	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	20
Young talents (under 14 years) identified, nurtured and developed in various sports disciplines	SDG 1, 3,5,8,16	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	10

Youth Affairs	Youth groups trained on entrepreneurship, income generating activities, lending and loaning skills	No. of youth groups trained	SDG 1, 4,5,8	15	3	20	3	20	3	20	3	20	3	
	Improved youths livelihoods through showcasing their talents	No. of talent shows and exhibitions held	SDG 1, 5,8	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	
	Boda boda riders equipped with road safety skills	No. of boda boda riders trained on road safety	SDG 1, 4,5,8	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	
	Development of sports and youth policies	No. of policies developed	SDG 1, 4,5,8	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	
	Commemoration of international youth days of significance	No. of international youth days of significance commemorated	SDG 5,8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Training of youth on the effects of drugs and substance abuse	No. of youth trained	SDG 1, 4,5,8	500	2	500	2	500	3	500	3	500	3	
	Creative hubs established for youths engaged in music, dance and the arts.	No. of creative hubs established in the wards (in existing social halls).	SDG 1, 4,5,8	2		2		2		2		2		
	Total													319.5

Programme Name: Development and management of sports facilities														
Objective: To improve on the sports infrastructure in the county														
Outcome: Increased mass sport participation, talent identification and development														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Development and management of sports facilities	Rehabilitation and upgrading of Kenyatta stadium Maralal to host county, regional and national events	% completion	SDG 1, 3,5,8,9, 16	20	100	30	150	20	100	20	100	10	50	500
	Rehabilitation of Baragoi, Wamba and Archers Stadia	No. of stadia upgraded and rehabilitated	SDG 1, 3,5,8,9, 16			1	7	1	10	1	10	1	10	27
	Completion and equipping of the high altitude sports center Lesidai	% completion				100%	10							10
	Grading and fencing of playgrounds	No. of play grounds graded and fenced	SDG 1, 3,5,8,9, 16	2	3	3	4.5	3	3	3	4.5	3	4.5	21
Total														558

Programme Name: General administration planning services														
Objective: To provide effective and efficient service to both the public and other county entities														
Outcome: Increased efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery														
Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh.M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
General administration planning	Output 1 One Stadium manager recruited	Stadium manager recruited	SDG 1,8							1	1.2		1.2	
	Output 2 Two Sports officers recruited	Number of sports officers recruited	SDG 1,8		1.8								1.8	
	Output 3 Three Security officers recruited	Number of security officers recruited	SDG 1,8		0.36								0.36	
	Output 4 One driver recruited	Number of drivers recruited	SDG 1,8	1	0.48								0.48	
	Output 5 Staff promotions	Number of staff promoted	SDG 1,8	7	0.6								0.6	
Total													4.44	
Total for sports and Youth Affairs													874750	
Grand total for the sector													1,282.64	

Flagship Projects - Culture, Gender and Social Services

Table 82: Flagship Projects - Culture, Gender and Social Services

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
County Cultural Information Centre.	Kisima	Promote, Protect, Preserve and propagate tangible culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocate budget - Carry out a feasibility study - Stakeholders engagement. - Development of the facility. - allocation of human resource - Equipping of the facility. - operationalization of the facility. 	Improved tangible culture.	3 years	100,000,000	SCG Partners	Department of culture ,gender and social services

Flagship Projects - Sports and Youth Affairs

Table 83: Flagship Projects - Sports and Youth Affairs

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Kenyatta stadium	Maralal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote mass sports participation. - To promote sports talent identification and development talents. - Spur economic growth brought by sports tourism while hosting of various county, regional and national events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topographical survey and boundary establishment • Site preparation, excavation and leveling • Drainage works and plumbing • Repair of perimeter fence and barriers • Construction of terraces, VIP area, offices, changing rooms, physiotherapy/first aid room, conference hall, toilets, roofing, gymnasium • Electrical works • Landscaping works • Painting and decoration • Planting grass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improved talent identification, nurturing and development. -Improved revenue generation from gate fees and event hiring. 	5yrs	500,000,000	SCG GOK	Youth Affairs and sports

CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Development Frameworks

Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

Youth Affairs and Sports

Table 84: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations-Youth Affairs and Sports

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	Professionalization of sports through introduction of professional coaches Building and upgrading of sports facilities Training of the youth on entrepreneurial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of coaches, referees and other sports personnel • Rehabilitation and upgrading of sports facilities • Capacity building of youth groups • Building of social amenities • Capacity building of women on IGAs
SDGs	(Relevant SDG Goals): e.g., • SDG 1 – End poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation through sports talents • Improved livelihoods through building capacities of communities to be resilient.
	• SDG 3 – Good Health and Well being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and communication through sports events to impact on increased knowledge and behaviour change for healthy lifestyles. • Building communities wellbeing and good health through advocacy on GBV, regulation of alcohol and drug abuse, HIV, family planning.
	SDG 4 – Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivate children and youth attend school. • Providing lifelong learning and alternative education for children who cannot attend school. • Increased enrollment and retention of both of girls in school
	SDG 5 – promote gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering women and girls through sports • Advocacy on gender equality through sports. • support women in leadership
	SDG 8 – Sustainable economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation through sports talents • Capacity build community on alternative sources of livelihood like VSLAs, SILK, table banking and saving for transformations.
	SDG 8 – Resilient infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and upgrading of sports facilities • Development of social amenities
	SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports activities to promote peace and cohesion. • Women and in peace building

Agenda 2063	Goal 1: High standards of living, quality of life and wellbeing for all citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports as source of livelihood • Improved livelihoods through capacity building. • Support women to develop kitchen gardens through small IGAs. • Advocate for HIV effects and stigma mainstreaming
	Goal 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting healthy lifestyle that enhance well being • Family planning • Healthy food
	Goal 14: A stable and peaceful Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports for peace • Support women in peace building. • Capacity build young generation to venture into businesses.
	Goal 18: Engaged and empowered youth and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth empowerment programs • Advocate for effect of drugs and substance use. • Capacity build youth to do businesses.
Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015;	Goal :strengthen the global response to climate change by keeping the global temperature rise this century to below 2 degrees Celsius	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of sports to create awareness on climate change • Encourage groups to plant trees. • Training of water management committees
EAC Vision 2050	EAC - Culture and Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the East Africa Local Authorities Sports and Cultural Association(EALASCA) games • Sports for peace • Advocate for documentation of both tangible and intangible culture. • Capacity to build a community on traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expression • Advocate for conservation protection of culture.
ICPD25 Kenya Commitments	Commitment 11 Improve employability and life skillsof youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of the youth on various skills • Create and capacity build the young Morans on business opportunities and linkages.
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030.	Reduction of disaster risk and loses and loses in life, livelihood and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of sports for advocacy on reduction disaster risk and losses. • Capacity build community on disaster mitigation measures especially the existing and organized groups.

4.11.2 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Table 85: Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Gender Section	Gender sector working group	Bring all the gender issues actors together for mutual cooperation.		Promote coordination of all partners doing issues to do gender in Samburu
	World Vision	-Training/ community dialogues on FGM, children rights and other forms of GBV Savings for transformation - Scholarships and support for survivors of GBV	Poverty	Support education programs amongst the schools in Samburu east and north.
	Caritas Maralal	Train the community to livelihood development	Poverty alleviation	
	USAID NAWIRI/ Mercy Corps	Acute malnutrition Gender	Poverty reduction through sensitization	
	Social development office	Cash transfer and registration	Poverty reduction through cash transfer	Assist in groups registrations
	Finland collateral program	Train the community to abstain from harmful cultural dialogues through community dialogue's.	Poverty alleviation	
	Kenya police	Handle cases and record data.		Establishment of gender desk centers in all the sub-counties
	Health department	Treatment and data recording		
	Children services department	Keep and record data.		Establish children records registers
	Interior and coordination	Ensure laws and order are followed		Establishment of gender desk centers in all the sub-counties
	Judiciary	Ensure justice		Establish justice mechanisms
	DPP	Direct the police to investigate any information of a criminal nature	End crimes	Ensure law is followed.
	World food program	Working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.	End poverty	Support groups through livelihood establishment.

	Compassion International	Sponsorship programs	Ending poverty through support of education	Establish education centers and sponsorship programs.
	Samburu girls foundation	Rescue children from harmful cultural practices.	End girl child marriage and FGM.	Establish rescue centers
	Child Fund	Sponsorship programs		
	Agriculture department	Food production through training	Alleviate poverty	Increase productivity and production
	Anti FGM Board	uphold the dignity and empowerment of girls and women in Kenya through the coordination of initiatives, awareness creation, and advocacy against FGM	Eradicate harmful cultural practices.	Promote educational activities.
	NGEC	Ensure A society free from gender inequality and all forms of discrimination		promote gender equality and freedom from all forms of discrimination in Kenya
	Faith-based organizations	Offer spiritual nourishments, community supports programs	Alleviate poverty	Establish social amenities and programs that's supports community livelihood.
Culture section	National museums of Kenya	It carries out heritage research, and has expertise in subjects ranging from paleontology, ethnography and biodiversity research and conservation.	Document cultural heritage	Establishment of museums in all counties.
	UNESCO	work to strengthen the intellectual and moral solidarity of humankind by uses education, science, culture, communication and information to foster mutual understanding and respect	Maintain heritage	Maintain heritage through trainings.
	KWS	Conservation of both wild animals and plants.	Maintain and protect wildlife both flora and fauna	
	KFS	Conservation of forest and water towers		Establishing of camps and protection of extinct trees
	State department for culture and arts	Establish policies and bills		
	State department for tourism	Ensure The existence of a robust legal, policy, planning and organizational		Establishment and protection of tourism sites

		framework to coordinate and facilitate tourism development and growth in partnership with the private sector;		
	IMPACT	Training community on IGAs through indigenous culture		Establish cultural homes and protect herbal plants.
	State department for interior and coordination	Ensure law and order is strictly followed.		
	Anti FGM board	uphold the dignity and empowerment of girls and women in Kenya through the coordination of initiatives, awareness creation, and advocacy against FGM		Eradicate harmful cultural practices.
Social Services Section. Sports and Youth Affairs	World food program	Working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience through cash transfers, women groups training, kitchen gardens training.	Poverty alleviation	Establishment and supports of policies and regulation.
	Interior and coordination	Ensure law and order is followed		
	Social Development			
	World Vision	Training/ community dialogues on FGM, children rights and other forms of GBV ---Savings for transformation - Scholarships and support for survivors of GBV	Poverty	Support education programs amongst the schools in Samburu east and north.
	Child fund	Enroll children for sponsorship		
	Trade and cooperatives Department	Registration of cooperatives		Establish trading sheds.
	National Council for people living with disabilities.	Register disables through cash transfers		
	Ministry of Education	Talent and skill development	Inadequate skill development	Introduction of CBC which aims at promoting talents on young children
	Ministry of public works	Approval and supervision of construction works	Sub-standard works	Joint planning and implementation of programs

Ministry of health	Conducting training on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse and reproductive health	Drug and substance abuse and early marriages	Joint planning and implementation of programs
Lands	Boundary establishment and development of plans	Land encroachment	Joint planning and implementation of programs
Finance	Facilitate the sectors programs	Untimely conduction of programs	Ensure timely disbursement of funds which will ensure that programs are done on time.
NEMA	Conducting Environmental Impact Assessment(EIA)	Environmental pollution	Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines
Trade	Training of youth groups on entrepreneurship and jobcreation. Offering youth groups with loans	Youth unemployment	Joint planning and implementation of programs
National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA)	Training and certification of boda boda riders	Road accidents	Comply with the road safety rules
Agriculture	Training of the youth on agri-business	Environmental degradation with highly polluting activities and intensive water use	Joint planning and implementation of programs
Roads	Access to sports facilities	Environmental pollution and safety of residents	Ensure that all sports facilities are accessible to the public
NACADA	Carryout public education on alcohol and drug abuse	Increased drugs and substance abuse	Carryout joint public education on alcohol and drug abuse
Social Development	Registration of youth and women groups	Unclear and uncoordinated groups	Joint planning and implementation of programs
Police	Maintenance of law and order	Lawlessness	Joint planning and implementation of programs
Judiciary	Administration of justice according to the law	Lack of respect to rule of law	Settlement of sports related disputes
Ministry of Youth Affairs	Policy direction on youth development	Lack of direction on youth development	Joint planning and implementation of programs
County Assembly	Approval of budgets, enacting and debating bills	Inadequate legal framework	Timely passage of budgets and bills

CHAPTER FIVE

5. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Overview

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

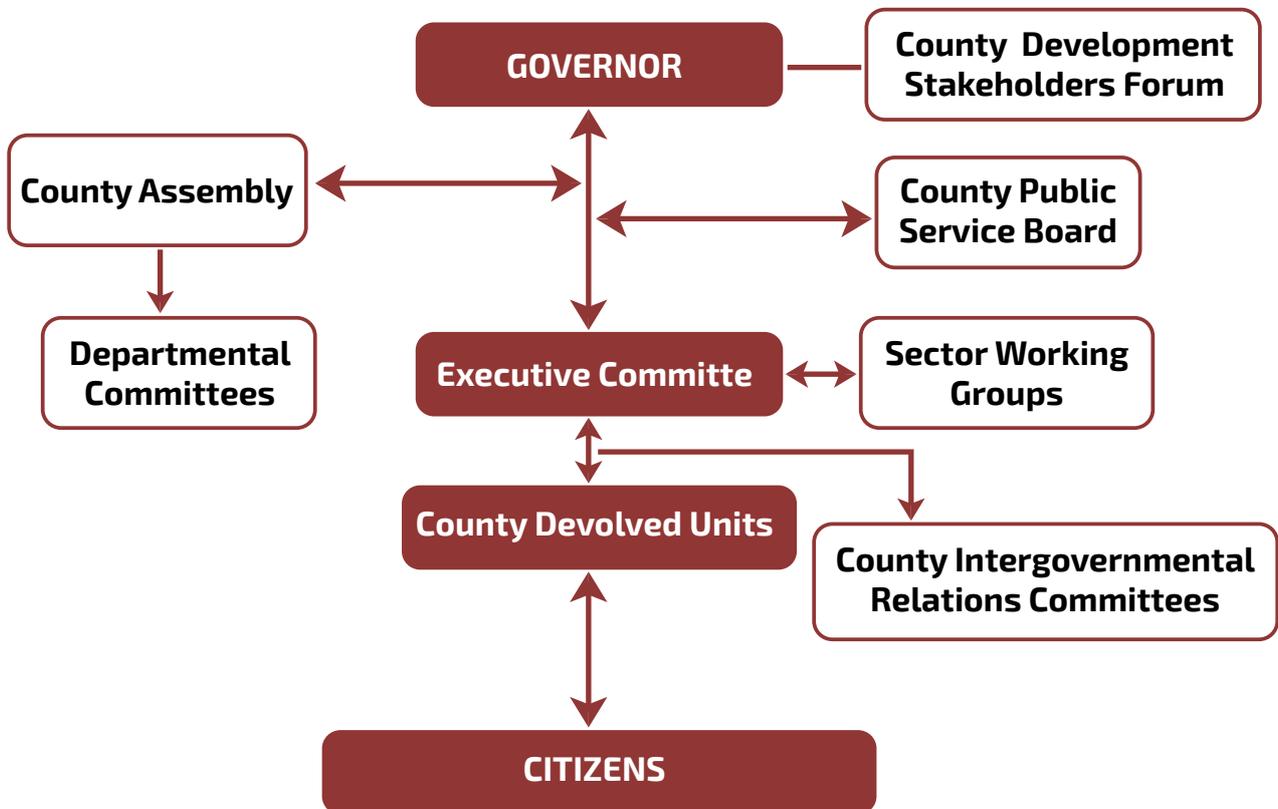
5.2 Institutional framework

This section describes the institutional framework and the roles of major players in the implementation of the plan. It also provides the county’s organogram (Organizational Structure) that shows the linkages with other stakeholders such as the National Government, the Civil Society, and Development Partners among other stakeholders.

CIDP Implementation Framework

The CIDP implementation framework is depicted by figure 3.

Figure 3: CIDP Implementation Framework



5.3 CIDP Implementation Framework Responsibilities

5.3.1 The County Government

In relation to the County Integrated Development Plan, there are several roles that the Governor will administer as envisaged in the County Government Act and other legislation.

These roles will include;

- Recognizing the rights and aspirations of the people of the county towards self-governance and to this end promote understanding and unity among the residents of the county. The numerous consultative forums that were held in the process of developing this plan justify the recognition of the people's rights and aspirations.
- Exploring and identifying the existing and potential county resources that can be exploited for social and economic gains. This role, in relation to the plan, will be accomplished through the Ward and Sub-county consultative forums that were conducted across the county whose aim was to identify existing and potential county resources.
- Submitting the county plans and policies to the county assembly for deliberation and possible approval; in this case the County Integrated Development Plan.
- The Governor also supervises, manages and implements the County Financial budget efficiently to ensure that all funds allocated for development projects in the plan are properly utilized and accounted for.
- The governor has the mandate to assign to every member of CEC responsibility to ensure discharge of any function within the county and the provision of related services to the people as captured in the plan.
- Submit to the County Assembly an annual report on the implementation status of the County Integrated Development Plan.
- Ensure proper implementation of both county and national legislation and promote efficient administrative linkages between county government and national government that ensures projects and programmes in the plan are implemented efficiently and effectively.
- The Governor as the chairman of the County Executive (Cabinet) will guide for possible approval policy proposals discussions that will be tabled by the respective County Executive Committee members as the leaders of the various departments at the county. These policy proposals should be based on recommendations from the plan.
- The Governor will also manage the Sub-County Administrators who will be co-chairs at the Sub County Development Committees.
- The Governor will also chair the County Economic and Budget Forum whose responsibility will be to guide the county on adoption of development strategies and approving the annual budget as submitted by the CEC in charge of Finance before submission to the County Assembly

5.3.2 County Development Stakeholders Forum (Private sectors, CSOs)

- Brings together all development partners for coordinated development approaches
- Synergizes interventions by all development partners
- Ensures full participation of non-state actors at CIDP implementation stage
- Discusses development recommendations from the various sector working groups

Sector Working Groups (SWGs)

- To provide forums for policy dialogue, negotiation and agreement of plans and undertakings amongst stakeholders at the sectoral level
- Integration of all stakeholder's views thus creating synergy for optimal utilization of resources
- To create complementary service delivery amongst stakeholders to avoid overlaps and duplications
- To create a collective experience and expertise
- To undertake periodic analysis to determine achievements and constraints in achieving development targets
- To identify programmes and projects for periodic implementation
- To identify policy, legal and Institutional reforms required for successful implementation of development plans
- To review programmes and projects to be considered for annual funding
- To prepare implementation matrix with programme/projects, timelines and stakeholders
- To develop a results framework for monitoring and implementation of plans, programmes/ Projects
- To mainstream SDGs, and other cross-cutting issues into sectoral programmes
- To identify programmes and projects to be funded under Private Public Partnership (PPP)
- To identify potential sectoral partners and projects to be funded jointly
- To identify risks which may impact achievements of the sector targets and propose mitigation measures

5.3.3 County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF)

The PFM Act 2012 requires every county to create CBEF. The purpose of the Forum is to provide a means for consultation by the County Government on-Preparation of county plans, the County Fiscal Strategy Paper and the Budget Review and Outlook Paper for the county; and Matters relating to budgeting, the economy and financial management at the county level.

5.3.4 The County Assembly

- a. Receive and approve the County Integrated Development Plan among other plans and policies
- b. Approve the borrowing by the county government in accordance with Article 212 of the
- c. Constitution
- d. Approve the budget and expenditure of the county government in accordance with Article 207 of the Constitution, and the legislation contemplated in Article 220(2) of the
- e. Constitution, guided by Articles 201 and 203 of the Constitution.
While respecting the principle of separation of powers, the county assembly may exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organ on
- f. the implementation of the plan.
County Assembly Speaker organizes and determines business to be conducted in the house including those regarding CIDP approval and implementation.
- g. County Assembly Speaker Receives bills, motions and questions and prepares an order paper for house business including those relating to CIDP.

County Assembly Departmental Committees

- a. Providing a linkage between the county assembly, the county executive and the electorate on public service delivery as contained in the plan.
- b. Play an oversight role in the implementation of the approved and budgeted projects drawn from the plan.
- c. Appropriating funds for expenditure in the county based on CIDP as a county planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly.

County Planning, County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

Under Public Financial Management Act 2012 Article 104 (1), the county government is mandated to monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government. This gives the provision for the establishment of a County Monitoring and Evaluation System, CIMES. The county has developed a draft M and E Policy to coordinate and strengthen the monitoring and evaluation systems in the county, support Evidence-based monitoring and evaluation and provide a consistent approach to the monitoring and evaluation of the CIDP Programmes and Projects. The M and E Policy provides for the establishment of a County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC)

The committee will also be responsible for developing appropriate indicators for measuring the success of the plan, oversight and policy guidance, review and endorsement of county M and E work plans and other guiding documents, mobilization of M and E resources for M and E work at the county, dissemination and communication of M and E findings/reports to stakeholders. At the national level, the Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation at the Ministry of Planning designed an M and E framework named the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) that will address the weaknesses that have been identified while undertaking development initiatives in the county.

County Public Service Board

The County Public Service Board's role will be critical in performance management measurement processes in the implementation of the plan. A well trained and motivated human resource base will be vital in the implementation and sustaining the development initiatives contained in the plan.

5.3.5 Development Partners

These development partners include Open Government Partnerships (OGP), World Bank, Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Regional Development Authorities (RDAs).

The sub-topic "Community Organizations/Non-State Actors" in Chapter 1 also gives a list of all Development Partners according to the sectors they support.

Their role in the implementation of the plan will include; being members of the Sector Working Groups (SWG), collaborate and partner with the county government in the proposed development intervention within the plan.

5.4 Resource Mobilization and Management Framework

This section provides the projected resource requirements by sector, revenue projections, estimated resource gap and measures of addressing the gaps.

5.4.1 Resource Requirements by Sector

This section indicate the projected financial resources required for each sector during the plan period. The section also includes the percentage of the total budget for each sector. This information is presented as in Table 82.

Table 86: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements

S No.	Sector/Department Name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)					FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total	% of total budget requirements
		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28							
1.	The County Assembly	531,400,000	536,400,000	541,400,000	546,400,000	551,400,000	2,707,000,000				2,707,000,000	6.84%	
2.	Office of the Governor, Deputy Governor, County Secretary and County Public Service Board	428,000,000	484,000,000	429,800,000	375,000,000	351,200,000	2,068,000,000				2,068,000,000	5.22%	
3.	Finance, Economic Planning and ICT	461,200,000	484,800,000	471,900,000	474,400,000	485,900,000	2,378,200,000				2,378,200,000	6.01%	
4.	Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries	1,141,210,000	1,379,640,000	1,357,530,000	1,139,690,000	915,940,000	5,934,010,000				5,934,010,000	14.98%	
5.	Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Energy	578,650,000	1,028,880,000	1,036,000,000	1,089,900,000	940,750,000	4,674,180,000				4,674,180,000	11.80%	
6.	Education and Vocational Training	637,140,000	344,460,000	423,466,000	424,460,000	441,460,000	2,270,986,000				2,270,986,000	5.73%	
7.	Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	2,096,702,005	2,131,904,758	2,062,485,277	2,083,124,050	2,005,166,277	10,379,382,367				10,379,382,367	26.21%	
8.	Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	357,000,000	310,000,000	546,000,000	380,000,000	128,000,000	1,721,000,000				1,721,000,000	4.35%	
9.	Roads, Transport and Public Works	719,500,000	732,500,000	745,500,000	664,500,000	672,500,000	3,534,500,000				3,534,500,000	8.93%	
10.	Tourism, Trade, Enterprise Development and Co-operatives	375,900,000	530,050,000	603,700,000	562,600,000	578,200,000	2,650,450,000				2,650,450,000	6.69%	
11.	Culture, Social Services, Gender, Sports and Youth Affairs	225,380,000	342,960,000	266,000,000	264,700,000	183,600,000	1,282,640,000				1,282,640,000	3.24%	
	Total	7,552,082,005	8,305,594,758	8,483,781,277	8,004,774,050	7,254,116,277	39,600,348,367				39,600,348,367		

Flagship Projects

Table 87: Departmental Flagship Projects

S/No.	Sector/Department Name	Project Description	FY 2023/24 - 2028/29	Total	% of total budget requirements
1.	Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	Construction and operationalization of Kenya Medical trainingcenter	400,000,000	1,000,000,000	13
		Upgrading sub-county hospitals (Suguta Sub County Hospital, Baragoi Sub County, Wamba Sub County) and high volume facilities to offer more services	600,000,000		
2.	Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries	Establishment of cattle dips Countywide	540,000,000	1,640,500,000	22
		Completion of Nomotio Abattoir in Maralal	121,000,000		
		Mechanization program	250,000,000		
		Irrigation	300,000,000		
		Crop insurance	100,000,000		
		Establishment of Hatchery and auxiliary structures	44,000,000		
		Camel project and establishment of a Camel Milk processing plant in the county	225,500,000		
3.	Roads, Transport and Public Works	Establishment of an Animal Feeds processing plant in the County	60,000,000	400,000,000	5
		Fire stations (Three sub-county Offices)	400,000,000		
4.	Tourism, Trade, Enterprise Development and Co-operatives	Establishment of industrial parks	100,000,000	620,000,000	8
		Establishment of Joints loan board	20,000,000		
		Establishment of Cooperatives Development Fund	100,000,000		
		Community eco-lodges in all Conservancies	400,000,000		

5.	Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Energy	Two Medium Dams along Rig Rig Drainage channels	500,000,000	1,700,000,000	23
		Material recovery site and Sewerage Treatment Plant for Maralal Town	1,200,000,000		
6.	Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	Establishment of public spaces (bus park, fire station)	210,000,000	1,110,000,000	15
		Establishment and operationalization of LIMS	50,000,000		
		Digital Land Governance	20,000,000		
		Construction of affordable houses	600,000,000		
		Construction of Markets	230,000,000		
7.	Education and Vocational Training	Construction of vocational training centres at each sub county headquarter	400,000,000	400,000,000	5
8.	Culture, Social Services, Gender, Sports and Youth Affairs	Upgrading of the Kenyatta Stadium	500,000,000	600,000,000	8
		Establishment of a County Cultural Information Centre	100,000,000		
Total				6,620,500,000	100

Source: Sectors

**1 -2% of the total CIDP budget should be allocated to County Climate Change Fund to enhance county resilience and mitigation to climate change (Climate Change Act, 2016)*

5.4.2 Revenue Projections

This section indicates the various sources of revenue in the County as in Table 88.

Table 88: Revenue Projections

SAMBURU COUNTY GOVERNMENT REVENUE ESTIMATES

	ITEMS	Approved 2022/23	Projection 2023/24	Projection 2024/25	Projection 2026/26	Projection 2026/27	Projection 2027/28	TOTAL
	COUNTY GENERATED REVENUE							
1130104	Land Rates	50,000,000	36,800,000	52,000,000	54,600,000	57,330,000	60,196,500	260,926,500
1420328	Single Business Permits	15,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	17,850,000	18,742,500	19,679,625	89,272,125
1110104	Total Cess Receipts	12,000,000	12,312,000	12,476,000	13,099,800	13,754,790	14,442,530	66,085,120
1420327	Game Parks/Nature Reserves Fees	120,000,000	125,983,800	136,524,000	143,350,200	150,517,710	158,043,596	714,419,306
1420405	Markets and Slaughter House Fees	10,000,000	11,000,000	12,000,000	12,600,000	13,230,000	13,891,500	62,721,500
1420404	Vehicle Parking Receipts/Transport	5,040,000	5,326,000	4,455,780	4,678,569	4,960,000	5,208,000	24,628,349
1110104	Wheat Cess	280,000	288,400	297,000	311,850	360,000	378,000	1,635,250
1420601	Hospital Charges	16,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	18,900,000	19,845,000	20,837,250	94,582,250
1140501	Liquor License	6,000,000	6,180,000	6,365,400	6,683,670	7,018,000	7,368,900	33,615,970

Various Health Departments Fees	600,000	624,000	636,540	660,000	693,000	727,650	3,341,190
Agricultural Machinery Services	1,615,000	1,693,400	1,774,200	1,862,911	1,960,000	2,058,000	9,348,511
Approval of plans and supervision	1,215,500	1,251,900	1,289,500	1,380,000	1,449,000	1,521,450	6,891,850
Hawker	1,800,000	1,854,000	1,909,600	2,100,000	2,520,000	2,646,000	11,029,600
Miscellaneous Revenue	780,000	803,400	827,500	900,000	945,000	992,250	4,468,150
Advertisement		2,400,000	2,520,000	2,646,000	2,778,300	2,917,215	13,261,515
Environment and conservancy		16,510,500	16,510,500	18,161,550	21,793,860	22,883,553	95,859,963
SUB-TOTAL LOCAL SOURCES	240,330,500	256,027,400	284,586,020	299,784,550	317,897,160	333,792,018	1,492,087,148
SUMMARY							
Revenue from Local Sources	240,330,500	256,027,400	284,586,020	299,784,550	317,897,160	333,792,018	1,492,087,148
Revenue transfer from national government	5,371,346,037	5,594,312,489	5,693,122,000	5,800,000,000	5,895,000,000	6,059,000,000	29,041,434,489
Conditional Grant-Compensation for User Fee Foregone	5,235,578						
Aggregated Industrial Parks Programme		100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	500,000,000
Conditional Grant-Leasing of Medical Equipment	110,638,298	124,723,404	110,638,298	110,638,298	110,638,298	110,638,298	567,276,596
DANIDA (Health support funds)	9,738,200	8,431,500	7,432,300	3,716,150	3,716,150	3,716,150	27,012,250
World bank loan for National agricultural and rural inclusive growth project	212,277,520	150,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	710,000,000

Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP)	11,088,307	2,793,523	2,793,523	2,793,523	2,793,523	2,793,523	2,793,523	13,967,615
ELRP(Locust)	51,588,750	200,970,152	200,970,152	200,970,152	200,970,152	200,970,152	200,970,152	1,004,850,760
Mineral Royalties		905,740	905,740	905,740	905,740	905,740	905,740	4,528,700
De- Risking and Value Enhancement (DRIVE) -livestock		207,839,480	207,839,480	207,839,480	207,839,480	207,839,480	207,839,480	1,039,197,400
Fertilizer subsidy		12,431,664	12,431,664	12,431,664	12,431,664	12,431,664	12,431,664	62,158,320
Finance Locally led Climate Action Program(FLLoCA)	125,000,000	11,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	491,000,000
Kenya Livestock Commercialization Project (KELCLOP)		37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	187,500,000
Balance brought forward CRF	60,000,000	718,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	918,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,152,869,358	7,424,935,352	6,918,219,177	7,086,579,557	7,199,692,167	7,329,587,025	7,379,587,025	36,059,013,278

Net Amount

6,092,869,358

6,706,935,352

6,918,219,177

7,036,579,557

7,149,692,167

7,329,587,025

35,141,013,278

5.5 Estimated Resource Gap

This section highlights the County resource gap in terms of the estimated resource needs against the projected revenues as in Table 89.

Table 89: Resource Gaps

FY	Requirement (Ksh. Mn)	Estimated (Ksh. Mn) Revenue	Variance (Ksh. Mn)
2023/24	7,552,082,005.00	6,706,935,352.00	845,146,653.00
2024/25	8,305,594,758.00	6,918,219,177.00	1,387,375,581.00
2025/26	8,483,781,277.00	7,036,579,557.00	1,447,201,720.00
2026/27	8,004,774,050.00	7,149,692,167.00	855,081.883.00
2027/28	7,413,616,277.00	7,329,587,025.00	84,029,252.00
Total	39,759,848,367.00	35,141,013,278.00	4,618,835,089.00

5.6 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

Resource mobilization is a coordinated process of identifying programmatic areas within the county’s approved programme for which voluntary contributions (funds and in-kind contributions) are needed, initiating and maintaining appropriate contacts with the relevant development partners, and planning, carrying out and managing resource mobilization activities, needed for the resource mobilization efforts, all with the aim of closing the funding gap by means of building new and enhancing existing relationships with development partners. The resources required to deliver on the 2023-2027 CIDP Programme priorities is Ksh 39.7B while estimated revenue amounts to Kshs 35.1B The county is therefore committed to becoming more innovative in finding and justifying additional sources of funds to deliver the plan.

5.7 Measures to address resource gap

The implementation resource requirements for the period is-;

5.7.1 Measures to address resource gap

The county has identified the following strategies to help address the resource gap. This will be through the following measures;

Corporate Social Responsibility

The county will seek to increase the level of private investment into public goods. This will be through the development of a legal and policy framework for private sector development partners' engagement which will provide an avenue of mobilizing resources from the private sector. It is expected that private sector and corporate entities investments of approximately Kshs 500 million

- NOREB) to help in the implementation of strategies that would have a positive impact on the region. Such blocs will facilitate mobilization of resources from the neighboring Counties. The blocs would also help address common challenges that affect the region and those that would require the efforts of all the affected counties. Such challenges will include livestock diseases, drought and epidemics, water management, infrastructure among others.

Donor Support Broadening: The county will aim to increase the volume and the proportion of financial contributions from development cooperation and multilateral funding windows for donors. This will be done in two ways; increasing the number of development partners doing work in the county and/or putting in place mechanisms to encourage the existing development partners to increase the volume of their support. The county shall also undertake comprehensive donor mapping with a view to understanding the core areas of focus for development partners and charting engagement frameworks. A county development forum will be established to create synergy and eliminate duplication of development projects. Plans and budgets on which donors can base funding decisions will be formulated. This will give confidence to donors that activities for which the county requests financial support have been subjected to thorough review and prioritization and that their contributions are managed efficiently. The focus will be that at least 10% of the total annual programmes will be implemented directly by the relevant development partner, 25% of the total annual programmes costs requirements will be from new development partners and 25% additional funding from existing development partners.

- **Property taxes:** The property rate has the highest potential for own revenue given the size of the county, number of planned urban areas and number of plots. The County Government will invest to review a valuation roll which will guide the collection of property rate based on clear and transparent system.

- In addition, the government will apply cost-cutting and waste reduction strategies aimed at increasing resources for development by ensuring adherence to the 30:70 ratio of development to recurrent as set out in the PFMA, 2012. In addition, the county will strengthen the procurement and audit systems by continuously building the capacities of officers involved in the procurement of goods and services and audit processes

5.8 Revenue Raising

The county will explore new and innovative financing methods in which private sector investment can be attracted through a mutually agreed arrangement. Since neither the public sector nor the private sector can meet the financial requirements in isolation, the PPPs model presents a logical, viable and necessary option for the government and the private sector to work together. It is hoped that public private partnerships will deliver efficiency gains and enhanced impact of the investments.

Key sources of funding will include:

- **County Government Equitable share:** This will be the main source of revenue for financing both recurrent and development expenditure. It is the equitable share of the revenue raised nationally that is allocated to county governments.
- **Equalization fund:** This fund is allocated to specific counties to improve the basic infrastructure services in those areas and regions categorized as marginalized. It finances basic services including water, roads, health facilities and electricity to marginalized areas to the extent necessary to bring the quality of those services in those areas to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the nation. This will fund a significant proportion of the identified priority projects.
- **Internal Revenue and Investments:** This includes all monies derived by or on behalf of the county government from levies, rates, fees, charges or any other source. The county will expand its revenue base by weeding out corruption, adopting electronic payment and monitoring systems for charges, rates and fees for its services. It will also explore investments in housing, tourism, mining, agriculture and livestock subsectors. The county will also boost road infrastructure, provide an enabling business environment to improve trade and economic integration as an indirect means of boosting revenue generation for the county. The county will also promote private investments by providing an enabling and thriving environment. This will accelerate socio-economic development and boost revenue generation.
- **Development Partners and Donor Support:** This will comprise voluntary contributions/ grants to finance the priority projects and programmes and will be provided by governments, UN Agencies, Multi-Donor Trust Funds, Inter-Governmental Organizations, International Financial Institutions and private donors, including private sector entities and foundations. The county will support respective sectors to develop proposals with the aim of securing development support from donors.
- **Public-Private Partnerships (PPP):** This will provide for involvement of the private sector in the financing, construction, development, operation, or maintenance of capital-intensive infrastructure or development projects of the government through concessions and other contractual arrangements. Of interest will be the Build and Transfer (BoT) model where the county will build infrastructural projects and transfer the running of the institutions to other interested parties but within agreed principles and agreements.

5.9 Asset Management

The county will put in strategies to strengthen and comply with this law. A system of asset management and reporting will be acquired which will assist in reporting on all assets and liabilities inherited from the defunct local authority and the newly acquired ones. Valuation roll will be done to ascertain the value of land and buildings demarcated already within the county. This value shall be used to get more revenues. Lands and buildings that belong to the county will be updated in the asset register. The county shall comply with the Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2015 in its procurement and disposal of goods and services.

CHAPTER SIX

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Overview

This chapter seeks to outline the Monitoring and Evaluation institutional arrangements that will track and report on CIDP implementation progress. The section describes county monitoring and evaluation structure, data collection analysis, reporting and information sharing.

6.2 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

Monitoring and review process will be done at both the operational and the strategic levels. At the strategic level, the monitoring process will be in line with monitoring support towards the strategic objectives of the plan. On the other hand, the operational monitoring will focus on monitoring progress towards the strategic priorities for respective sectors. Strategic monitoring will be done at the midterm and end term of the planning period. The midterm review will coincide with the formal articulation of the strategic objectives of the plan. Hence, it will focus on: reviewing progress made and identifying challenges and strategies for acceleration, and incorporating any realignment of the strategic priorities within the plan.

The county will operationalize County Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES), which will define the development initiatives and projects to be monitored and evaluated, the activities needed for monitoring and evaluation to be successfully implemented, and the roles and responsibilities of the different players in the monitoring and evaluation exercise. The scope of the CMES will entail: data collection, indicator development, research and results analysis, documentation and dissemination for advocacy and sensitization, project monitoring and evaluation, and capacity development and policy coordination. This will be further defined in the County Monitoring and Evaluation Policy which will set up committees that will make the CMES operational and will include: County M and E Committee (CoMEC), County Technical M and E Committee, Sector Based M and E Committees, Sub-County M and E Committees (SCoMEC), Ward M and E Sub Committees. These committees will be in operation upon the approval of the M and E policy. The structure of the M and E committees is illustrated in Figure 15.

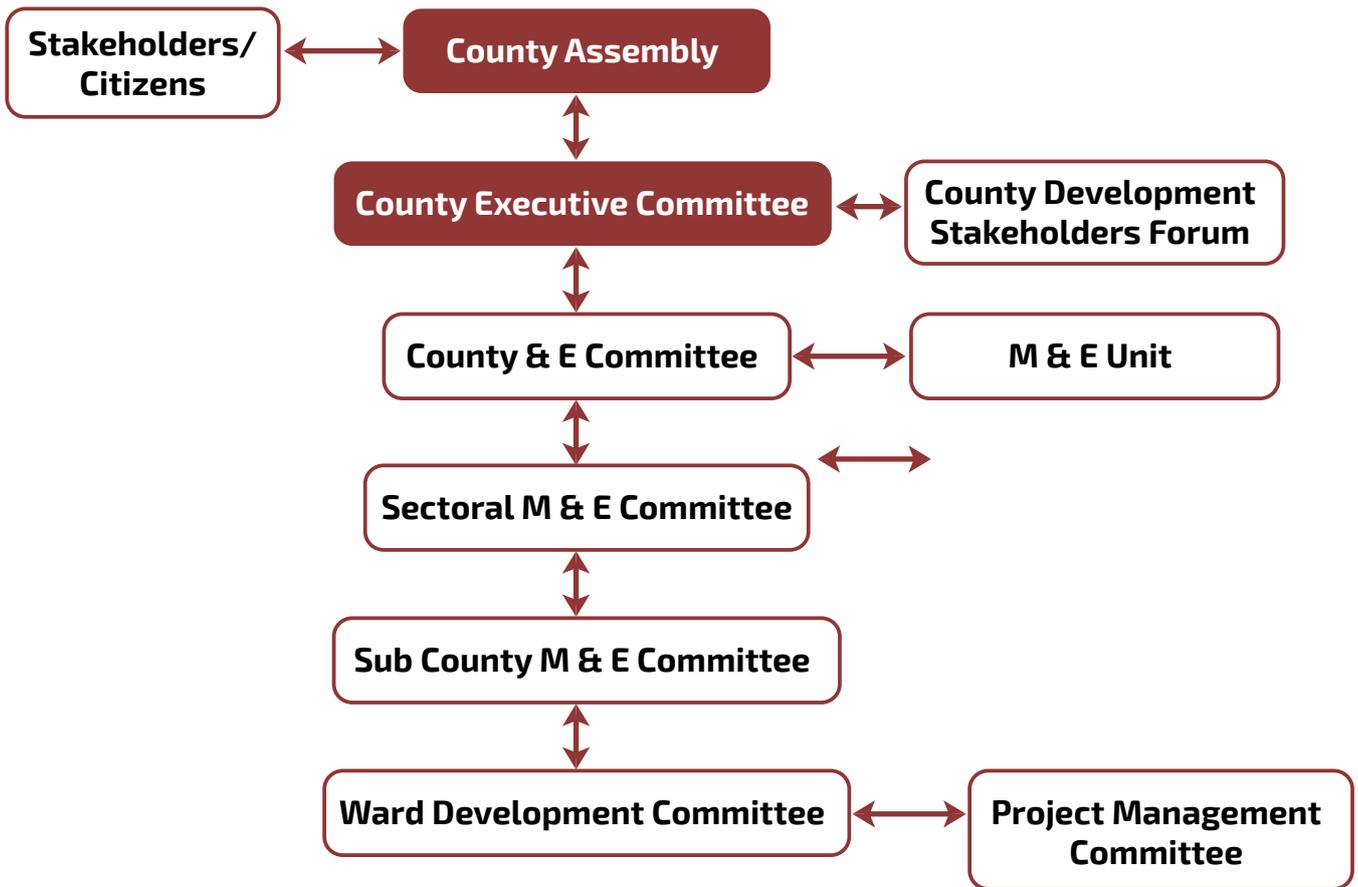


Figure 15: Monitoring and Evaluation Committee Structure

6.3 Monitoring & Evaluation Capacity

Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E) technical staff in the county M and E Unit have limited capacity overall. Capacity needs to be strengthened in sector M and E plan development, conducting evaluations and surveys, developing survey protocols, routine monitoring, and database management, ensuring data quality including Data Quality Audits (DQAs), data analysis, operationalization of the e-CIMES, and approval the County M and E policy.

All officers in charge of Sub-Counties and lower administrative units will be responsible for the projects being implemented in their areas. It is expected that the Sub-County and Ward Administrators will assist in monitoring the project implementation under their jurisdiction. The unit will also continue encouraging the local communities’ participation in the project’s monitoring to promote acceptance and ownership of programmes/projects undertaken.

6.4 Monitoring & Evaluation Capacity outcome indicators

6.4.1 The County Assembly

Program me	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline*		Mid-term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
County assembly administration	Highly Motivated, Efficient and Competent Workforce.	Number of staffs trained	65	2022	70	75	Training committee CAS
		Number of staff that conduct performance appraisal	65	2022	70	75	Human resource office
		Number of staffs trained	0	2022	70	75	Human resource office
		Number of staffs employed.	75	2022	80	88	Human resource office
		Number of staff trained	65	2022	80	88	Training committee-CAS
		Cost of goods used and services offered in a every year.	148,678,300	2022	152,785,000	165,350,500	Budget office
Legislation and Oversight	Appropriate County Budget.	Number of bills enacted	8	2022	11	20	County Assembly legal office
		Number workshops held on planning documents	6	2022	18	26	Clerk assistants office
		Number of Bills analyzed	8	2022	11	20	Budget office
		Number of tours organized	3	2022	7	13	Clerk assistants office
Representation	Laws/Bills enacted.	All Members of County Assembly well inducted	27	2022	-	-	Clerk assistants office
		Members to be conversant with the Standing orders	27	2022	27	-	Clerk assistants office

		Number of County Assembly Standing Orders reviewed	0	2022	20	0	Clerk assistants office
		Number of Hansard guides	0	2022	40	60	Hansard department
		Number or committee papers and records in the system	0	2022	20	40	Clerk assistants office
		Number of bills passed	8	2022	11	20	Clerk assistants office

6.4.2 Public Service Management and Administration

Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline		Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Sector: Public Service Management and Administration							
Public Service Management and Administration	Improved public service delivery	Customer satisfaction index(%)	40	2022 - 2023	70	100	Directorate of human resource
		Employee satisfaction index (%)	30	2022 - 2023	60	100	Directorate of human resource
		No. of compliments from public and employees	25	2022 - 2023	65	100	Directorate of human resource

6.4.3 Finance, Economic Planning and ICT

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator(s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Public Finance Management	improved public financial management	No. of revenue software installed	0	2022	1	1	Department of Finance, Economic Planning and ICT
	Inform Citizens on revenue obligations	No. of citizens (rate payers)	400	2022	1200	2400	
	Suppliers Trained on IFMIS and procurement procedures	Number of Suppliers trained	50	2022	180	310	
	Disposal of County Assets	Number of Assets disposed (Assorted)					
	Contract management enforced	No of contract enforced fully	All	2022	All	All	
	Internal Audit software	Software purchased and operationalized	0	2022	1	1	

	purchased and operationalized					
	Risk management policy framework	Risk policy framework implemented	0	2022	1	1
	Planning documents developed	No. of annual development Plans developed	5	2022	13	26
	operationalization of M and E framework	Number of committees established	1	2022	3	5
	Electronic County Information Monitoring and Evaluation System (eCIMES) operationalized	No. of Electronic County Information Monitoring and Evaluation System (eCIMES) Operationalized	1	2022	1	1
	Electronic statistical database systems established and operationalized	No. of electronic statistical database systems installed and operationalized	0	2022	1	1
	Infrastructure improved	No. of Software acquired	3	2022	4	4
		No. of Hardware acquired	10	2022	15	15

6.4.4 Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator(s)	Baseline*		Mid-Term Target	End-Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Year	Value			
Livestock production	Increased livestock production	No. of MT of livestock products produced annually					Department Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries
		• Beef	2022	3597	7194	14388	
		• Dairy (milk)	2022	4516	9032	18064	
		• Chevon	2022	1483	2966	5932	
		• Mutton	2022	1467	2934	5868	
		• Honey	2022	76	152	304	

		• Eggs (trays)	2022	88,000	176000	352000	
		• Hides	2022	19	38	76	
		• Skin (pcs)	2022	66,791	133582	267164	
Crop production	Increased crop production	No. of MT of crops products produced annually					
		• Maize	2022	1,500	12,150	24,300	Department Agriculture, Livestock Development, Veterinary Services and Fisheries
		• Wheat	2022	297	1,485	2,970	
		• Beans	2022	270	900	1,800	
		• Potatoes	2022	180	1,750	3,500	
		• Cowpeas	2022	108	90	180	
		• Kales	2022	140n	3,500	7,000	
		• Cabbages	2022	24	400	800	
• Tomatoes	2022	3.375	45	90			
Fish production	Increased fish production	• Fish (Tonnes)	2022	2.788	3.903	5.464	

6.4.5 Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Energy

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline*		Mid-term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Water and Sanitation Infrastructure development programme	Increased access to Safe drinking water	Proportion of HH accessing safe drinking water	26%	2022	38%	50%	Directorate of Water
		Number of boreholes repaired and providing safe water					Directorate of Water
Environmental Conservation and Management Programme	Increased population of county citizens sensitized on environmental conservation and management	No. of policy, legal and institutional frameworks in place to properly manage the environment	2	2022	4	6	Directorate of Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy
	Integrated rangelands and watershed landscapes are restored, sustainably managed and are enhancing pastoral economy and providing other multiple benefits	Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management	400,00 OHA	2022	750,000 HA	1,200,000 HA	Directorate of Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy
	Increased forest cover in the county Catchment protection and restoration	Percentage (%) increase of the forest cover in the county.	23.29%	2022	24.5%	26%	Directorate of Environment, Climate Change Natural Resources and Energy

		No. of Natural Resource Management institutions strengthened to support forest and catchment protection	6	2022	9	12	Directorate of Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy
	Climate change adaptation and response	No. of climate change governance institutions strengthened and actively involved in climate change planning and response	0	2022	7	15	Directorate of Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy
Sustainable Exploitation of Natural Resources	Increased investments on sustainable exploitation of mineral resources and other extractives	No. of Public private partnerships created on sustainable mineral exploitation	2	2022	5	10	Directorate of Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy
	Increased access and adoption to clean energy technologies	Proportion of HH accessing and adopting clean energy technologies	2%	2022	3%	6%	Directorate of Environment, Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy

6.4.6 Education and Vocational Training.

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline*		Mid-term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Early Childhood Development Education	Enhanced management of ECDE Services.	No. of ECDE Classrooms constructed	346	2022	75	150	Department of Education and Vocational Training.
Vocational Training Centre.	Vocational Training Centre.	No of workshops constructed	7	2022	5	7	Department of Education and Vocational Training.

6.4.7 Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation.

Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicators	Baseline		Midterm target	End-term target	Reporting responsibility
			value	year			
Preventive and promotive health services	Increase access to preventive and promotive health services	No of functional community units	78	2022	120	135	Department of Health services
		% age of 4 th Antenatal care coverage	29%	2022	60%	80%	
		% age of children under one year fully immunized	58.5%	2022	75%	90%	
		% age of children under five years with stunting growth	31.7%	2022	25%	15%	
		No of functional Primary health care networks	2	2022	6	8	
Curative and Rehabilitation services	Increase access to Curative and rehabilitative services	No. of fully functional sub county hospitals	2	2022	5	8	
		Number of fully equipped laboratories	1	2022	3	5	
		No. of EMR installed	0	2022	5	10	
General administration and Planning	Improved Planning and strengthened health care systems	Number of bills and policies developed	2	2022	5	8	
		% reporting rates from all health facilities	90%	2022	100%	100%	

6.4.8 Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development.

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline*		Mid-Term Target	End-Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Land use, planning and management	- Valuation rolls - Fairness in property tax charges	- Increased revenue collection from landed assets thus support OSR	0	2022	50	100	Directorate of land valuation
	- Approved town and land use plan for land survey/allocation and development control - Sector plans and thematic maps	- No. of town plans prepared - No. of public lands and land for allocation - Organization of the town and aesthetics	15	2022	45	60	Directorate of physical and land use planning
	- Geodetic controls on the ground and report - Ease of undertaking survey	- No. of cadastral surveys undertaken/size and resulting parcels	10	2022	50	100	Directorate of land surveying and mapping

	-Security of tenure -Registered group ranches/community lands	-Form CLA 1 -Declaration of the sections -Establishment of adjudication team -Preliminary boundary plans/maps -Adjudication area list -Registry Index Maps -Titles for the resulting parcels	25	2022	50	100	Directorate of land surveying and mapping/ Adjudication
	-Established county spatial data infrastructure with geospatial database including land information system -Ease of access to geospatial information system on a one stop basis	Ability to remotely/ access services online Decision Support System and reporting Project monitoring	10	2022	40	70	Directorate of land surveying and mapping/ Directorate of Land Administration
Affordable housing	Widespread adoption of low cost alternative construction approached	-No. of youth groups trained -No. of interlocking block machines acquired -No. of research and demonstration site (ABT) constructed -No. of houses constructed using alternative low cost housing approaches	5	2022	10	30	Directorate of housing and estate management
	Establishment of affordable housing schemes	-Sites for affordable housing acquired -No. of houses constructed	0	2022	5	10	Directorate of housing and estate management
	Improved dwelling conditions of informal settlements	-No. of tenure secured -No. of low cost housing constructed -% of improved sanitation	0	2022	5	10	Directorate of housing and estate management
Urban development	Ability to withstand and or recover from disaster through reduced deaths and damages	-No. of fire station constructed and fully equipped -No. of fire engines acquired -No. of firefighters and rescue recruited and trained -No. of climate change resilient urban areas -No. of hydrants, real installed in strategic locations and public buildings	0	2022	20	40	Directorate of urban development/ municipal board/town management committee

	Garbage free urban areas	-Site for waste management in Maralal acquired -No. of Waste transporting trucks -No. of waste segregation bins and temporary collection points -No. of Back hoe loaders -No. of industrial large scale incinerators acquired -No. of waste management sites constructed -Waste collection plan and frequency -No. of drains and rivers unclogged	15	2022	45	60	Directorate of urban development/ municipal board/town management committee
--	--------------------------	--	----	------	----	----	---

6.4.9 Roads, Transport and Public Works.

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline*		Mid- term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Public works	Enhanced management of buildings	No. of safe houses constructed	500	2022	1100	1500	Department of Roads, Transport and public works
Roads and Public Infrastructure Development	Improved road and transport network..	Km of new roads constructed	1000	2022	1300	1500	Department of Roads, Transport and public works
		Km of improved roads	400	2022	550	650	Department of Roads, Transport and public works

6.4.7 Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation.

(A) Tourism-Sub-sector

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator(s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Increased efficient and effective service delivery	No. of Policies enacted	2	2022	2	2	Department of Tourism
		No. of Research Officers employed	1	2022	6	6	Department of Tourism
		No. of operation vehicles procured	2	2022	2	1	Department of Tourism
		No. of Game Rangers recruited	80	2022	20	0	Department of Tourism
Tourism Development, Promotion and Marketing	Enhance awareness on Tourist based products and services	No. of International trade fairs attended (WTM, ITB, IDABA)	1	2022	6	7	Department of Tourism
		No. of local travel fairs attended (MKTE, SARIT EXPO, STTE)	4	2022	16	16	Department of Tourism
		No. of International tourist arrival.	10,000	2022	45,000	105,000	Department of Tourism
		No. of bed nights occupied by Kenyans.	20,000	2022	62,000	117,000	Department of Tourism
		Amount of tourism revenues (KShs. Millions)	210	2022	612	900	Department of Tourism
		No. of product diversified	3	2022	8	7	Department of Tourism
		Increase in % of the market share in the non-traditional markets	20%	2022	70%	115%	Department of Tourism
		No. of billboards erected in strategic areas	3	2022	2	8	Department of Tourism
		% implementation of County Tourism strategy.	0	2022	60%	40%	Department of Tourism
		No. of community enterprises supports	6	2022	7	7	Department of Tourism
		No. of visits to the portal	0	2022	62,000	72,000	Department of Tourism

		% of completion of a website for online marketing of tourism products	0	2022	50%	50%	Department of Tourism
		Number of local events organized	1	2022	5	8	Department of Tourism
		No. of cultural festivals held	0	2022	2	2	Department of Tourism
		No. of Home-stay operators sensitized	10	2022	20	20	Department of Tourism
		No. of Conference tourism events - International	0	2022	1	1	Department of Tourism
Tourism infrastructure development	Increased efficient and effective service delivery	No. of community eco - lodges developed	4	2022	4	3	Department of Tourism
		No. of campsites developed	3	2022	5	3	Department of Tourism
		No. of rangers camps completed	6	2022	5	1	Department of Tourism
		% Decrease in Insecurity incidences	40%	2022	40%	60%	Department of Tourism
		No. of staff quarters renovated	2	2022	3	2	Department of Tourism
		No. of Airstrip renovated	0	2022	1	0	Department of Tourism
		No. of Conference facilities completed	0	2022	1	1	Department of Tourism
		% of completion of fencing of Maralal Wildlife Sanctuary	0%	2022	50%	50%	Department of Tourism
		% of completion beaconing and gazettelement of boundaries Tourism sites and facilities	20%	2022	40%	60%	Department of Tourism
		% of completion Improvement of Signage in Potential Tourism site	10%	2022	100%	0%	Department of Tourism
		% of completion for an establishment of a Tourism Information Centre at SNR	20%	2022	60%	40%	Department of Tourism
		No of Sanitary facilities developed	3	2022	6	4	Department of Tourism
		No. of cultural home stays constructed.	0	2022	4	2	Department of Tourism
		No. of education centres constructed	1	2022	1	0	Department of Tourism

Tourism Training and Capacity building	Increased efficient and effective service delivery	No. of ranger training conducted	2	2022	7	5	Department of Tourism
		No. of conservancy board trainings conducted	4	2022	7	8	Department of Tourism
		No of Personnel management training conducted	2	2022	4	5	Department of Tourism
		No. of game rangers trained	30	2022	75	75	Department of Tourism
		No. of awareness meetings held	10	2022	25	25	Department of Tourism
Support of Community Conservancies Program	Improved livelihood and conservation of natural resources, and enhanced good governance and secure peace	No. of pre-AGM awareness meetings held	8	2022	20	12	Department of Tourism
		No. of AGMs held for the newly established conservancies	6	2022	15	12	Department of Tourism
		No. of Quarterly board and committee meetings held in all conservancies	24	2022	60	60	Department of Tourism
		No. of Regional inter-conservancy meetings held	3	2022	8	7	Department of Tourism
		No. of training capacity development sessions delivered to boards and committees	3	2022	7	7	Department of Tourism
		No. of boards and committees trained on leadership and management	204	2022	510	510	Department of Tourism
		No. of board members supported in learning and exposure tours	200	2022	500	500	Department of Tourism
		No. of review Conservancy Constitutions, MoUs, and update legal registrations	3	2022	8	8	Department of Tourism
		No. of Conservancy Management and Community Development Plans developed	3	2022	7	0	Department of Tourism
		No. of Conservancy	10	2022	17	13	Department of

		stakeholder awareness events held					Tourism
		No. of Conservancy - community engagement events held	6	2022	15	15	Department of Tourism
		No. of County Conservancy Associations established, supported and strengthened	0	2022	2	2	Department of Tourism
		No. of conservancy progress reporting and community consultation meetings held	0	2022	9	15	Department of Tourism
		No. of conservancy staff Management and performance trainings undertaken,	2	2022	7	8	Department of Tourism
		No. of conservancy financial audits and annual statements reviewed with management and Board	6	2022	15	15	Department of Tourism
		No. of Conservancy staff meetings supported and level of KPIs and performance reviews undertaken	3	2022	8	8	Department of Tourism
		No. of new conservancies established/ level of support	6	2022	15	15	Department of Tourism
		No. of new conservancy boards elected and legal entities registered	54	2022	135	135	Department of Tourism
		No. of Community conservancy Managers recruited.	3	2022	12	13	Department of Tourism
		No. of community scouts trained	100	2022	750	750	Department of Tourism
		No. of community conservancies supported to transit from GR to CL	3	2022	9	5	Department of Tourism
		No. of CAs and National Government officials participated in conservancy exposure and learning events	12	2022	30	30	Department of Tourism
		No. of Conservancy annual plans integrated into County CIDPs, County MoUs.	3	2022	8	8	Department of Tourism
		No. of Community	3	2022	7	0	Department of

		conservancies registered					Tourism
		No. of policies, bills and Acts enacted	1	2022	4	3	Department of Tourism
		Amount (Ksh millions) of capital grants allocated for the development of existing conservancies	9	2022	23	23	Department of Tourism
		No. of Peace ambassadors trained	30	2022	90	60	Department of Tourism
		No. of Peace ambassador progress reviews held per annum	4	2022	10	10	Department of Tourism
		No. of Peace ambassadors trained in conflict resolution and peace building skills	30	2022	75	75	Department of Tourism
		No. of Peace committee training sessions delivered exposure and learning tours conducted	3	2022	8	8	Department of Tourism
		No. of Peace Manual published.	0	2022	1	1	Department of Tourism
		No. of Community members trained as trainers	15	2022	35	30	Department of Tourism
		No. of women trained in peace building skills	30	2022	60	40	Department of Tourism
		No. of Sports for peace events held in all conservancies, focusing on youth	0	2022	6	6	Department of Tourism
		% of stolen livestock recovered.	20%	2022	60%	40%	Department of Tourism
		level of incidents of road banditry and tourist attacks					
		% of conservancy scouts that received SSOP refresher training	20%	2022	50%	50%	Department of Tourism
		No. of Scouts supplied with uniform, kit and equipment	265	2022	663	663	Department of Tourism
		No. of conservancies supplied with communication accessories. kit and equipment	6	2022	15	15	Department of Tourism
		No. of rangers Outpost constructed	4	2022	6	0	Department of Tourism
		No of rangers/ scouts outpost equipped	2	2022	4	2	Department of Tourism

		No. of MOUs and collaborative conservation partnerships established	6	2022	15	15	Department of Tourism
		No of Partnership established	1	2022	6	11	Department of Tourism
		No. of Joint fundraising undertaken	0	2022	6	6	Department of Tourism
		No. of grant personnel trained and recruited	0	2022	6	6	Department of Tourism
		Amount of grants disbursed to conservancies	0	2022	50	50	Department of Tourism

(B) Trade Sub-sector

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline*		Mid-term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Trade and industrial development	Enhanced Enterprises development	New business startups	100	2022	100	200	Trade and Enterprise development Sub - Sector.
		No of VSL groups keeping proper business records	150	2022	148	296	Trade and Enterprise development Sub - Sector.
		No of MSMEs supported with business incubation services	0	2022	100	200	Trade and Enterprise development Sub - Sector.
	Enhanced Markets infrastructure	No of MSMEs under improved market infrastructure	675	2022	100	200	Trade and Enterprise development Sub - Sector.
		No of local MSMEs business skills enhanced	400	2022	400	800	Trade and Enterprise development Sub - Sector.
		No of boda boda riders operating under improved sheds	300	2022	300	600	Trade and Enterprise development Sub - Sector.
	Enhanced Industrial development	No of Industrial parks established	0	2022	2	2	Trade and Enterprise development Sub - Sector.
		No of industrial parks legislations enacted	0	2022	1	1	Trade and Enterprise development Sub - Sector.

	Enhanced MSMEs affordable credit and services	MSMEs affordable savings and credit facilities	1	2022	1	2	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
		MSMEs who are confident in their business management skills	400	2022	100	200	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
		MSMEs with low loans default rate	200	2022	200	400	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
	Improved Consumer protection and fair trade practices	No of weighing scales verified	1000	2022	1000	2000	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
		No of petrol pumps calibrated	20	2022	30	30	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.

(C) Cooperatives Development

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline*		Mid-term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Trade and industrial development	Enhanced Enterprises development	New business startups	100	2022	100	200	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
		No of VSL groups keeping proper business records	150	2022	148	296	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
		No of MSMEs supported with business incubation services	0	2022	100	200	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
	Enhanced Markets infrastructure	No of MSMEs under improved market infrastructure	675	2022	100	200	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
		No of local MSMEs business skills enhanced	400	2022	400	800	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
		No of boda boda riders operating under improved sheds	300	2022	300	600	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
		No of Industrial parks established	0	2022	2	2	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.

	Enhanced Industrial development	No of industrial parks legislations enacted	0	2022	1	1	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
	Enhanced MSMEs affordable credit and services	MSMEs affordable savings and credit facilities	1	2022	1	2	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
		MSMEs who are confident in their business management skills	400	2022	100	200	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
		MSMEs with low loans default rate	200	2022	200	400	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
	Improved Consumer protection and fair trade practices	No of weighing scales verified	1000	2022	1000	2000	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.
		No of petrol pumps calibrated	20	2022	30	30	Trade and Enterprise development Sub-Sector.

6.4.10. Culture, Social Services, Gender, Youth Affairs and Sports

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline*		Mid-term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Conservation of culture and heritage.	Community increased knowledge on IGAs, women empowerment programs, Women leadership and governance	No of capacity buildings programs done	95%	2022	50%	50%	Department of Gender, Culture and Social Services
	cultural sites and monuments identified	No of cultural sites and monuments identified	20%	2022	50%	50%	Department of Gender, Culture and Social Services
	Cultural information Centre constructed	One (1) cultural information Centre constructed	0	2022	50%	50%	Department of Gender, Culture and Social Services
Development and promotion of culture.	cultural artifacts collected and documented	No of cultural artifacts collected and documented	0	2022	100%	0	Department of Gender, Culture and Social Services
Social welfare and gender.	Advocacy resources allocated	Amount of resources allocated for advocacy	0	2022	50%	50%	Department of Gender, Culture and Social Services

	policy and regulation on VMGs in place	No of policy and regulation in place	0	2022	100%	0	Department of Gender, Culture and Social Services
	women empowerment kitty in place	No of beneficiaries supported through the women empowerment kitty.	0	2022	100%	0	Department of Gender, Culture and Social Services
Liquor licensing regulations.	Increased revenue. -Increased compliance	No of liquor premises complied	0	2022	50%	50%	Department of Gender, Culture and Social Services
	-Decrease in illegal brewers -Decrease in alcohol, drugs and substance abuse	-Percentage of illegal of illegal brewers reduced.	30%	2022	50%	50%	Department of Gender, Culture and Social Services
Development and management of sports facilities.	S						
Sports development, training and competition.	Cultural heritage upheld during KICOSCA games	- No of participation sessions held.	100%	2022	50%	50%	Department of Gender, Culture and Social Services

6.5 Data collection, Analysis, and Reporting

All sectors in the county will be involved in the process of strategic monitoring, including partners. Each level of service delivery will carry out its own monitoring and evaluation. Operational monitoring will be carried out monthly, quarterly and annually. It will focus on monitoring progress against interventions and activities set out in respective sub-sector annual operational plans. Indicators will be utilized to measure progress against set targets. The indicators will be used in two ways:

Sector-wide indicators: The set of indicators each sector will use to inform on progress at the strategic level. Collection and monitoring of progress will be the responsibility of the sector.

- Programme indicators: Indicators that the respective programme areas will use to inform on progress towards programme objectives. The number will depend on the
- Specific programme areas. Monitoring of progress will be the responsibility of the respective programme area.

The county departments will strive to do quarterly and annual surveys on key areas on county statistical information both qualitative and quantitative, disability surveys, customer satisfaction surveys and surveys on alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm. It will also carry out actual field visits on project implementation and progress. The county monitoring and evaluation committee will then compile the primary data and analyse following the established M and E Plan. The M and E committee will prepare quarterly reports and share with the County Executive for discussion and submission to the county assembly for approval. Thereafter the report will be availed to the various stakeholders and the public as provided for in the existing legal framework.

Data collection

Common data architecture will be established to ensure coordinated data collection. The county M and E unit will carry the mandate of establishing and overseeing the common data architecture. The respective sectors will identify sector indicators for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of county targets. The common data architecture will provide the data sources for these indicators as defined in the county indicator handbook. Data collection will be done through scientific measurements for primary data using: mobile mappers, total station, tapes to arrive at the location, elevations, geographical coordinates, length, area, the volume of quantities. Surveys will be done quarterly to form a database of inventory, i.e. annual road inventory conditional survey, AWP sampling materials such as sand, aggregates, steel for testing.

6.5.1 Data Analysis

- Use of Reference manuals such as R2000 and Road design manuals.
- Generation of drawings for structures/cross sections/ elevations.
- Analyzing test results versus standard specifications.

6.5.2 Reporting and dissemination

The county recognizes that different data is used by different actors for their decision-making processes and investment decisions. For this, data needs to be translated into information that is relevant for decision-making. Data will be packaged and disseminated in formats that are determined by the needs of the stakeholders.

County and sub-county monitoring and evaluation committees shall prepare their M and E quarterly and annual reports. These sectoral based reports shall include amalgamated reports from the County and National Government Departments and other stakeholders within the sector and will be submitted to the County Executive Committee. The County M and E Policy will facilitate vertical (from the village, ward, sub-county to county levels) and horizontal (between and among state and non-state actors) reporting / engagements. A county central repository for M and E information will be established in consultation with all stakeholders. This will provide a single platform for accessing reports and studies done on policies, programmes and projects implemented in the county.

Horizontal reporting within the County shall involve heads of departments and non-state actors. These officers shall present quarterly reports on programmes and projects under implementation to CoMEC. Non-State actors who include Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector Organizations, Foundations, Faith-Based and Community based organizations shall report through their respective sectors. The Sub-County M and E reports shall be forwarded for consolidation into county reports. Consequently, the consolidated county reports will be shared with stakeholders. CoMEC will advise on actions to be taken, including evaluations of projects and programmes to ascertain if they are meeting their intended objectives. State and non-state actors within the will be required to submit timely and accurate progress reports of policies, programmes and projects in line with approved reporting standards, formats and frequency.

6.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning

Communication is considered key in the operationalization of CMES. There will be sharing of information from the County Executive Committee to the respective sectors/departments, CSOs, development partners, community, sub-county and county level.

Information to be shared will include monitoring and evaluation reports, policy reports (surveys,) and data. The county will develop a clear and effective communication strategy for dissemination of evaluation reports. The M and E unit at the county level will translate data and information according to the target audience and utilize various communication channels, e.g. county websites, bulletins, newsletters, booklets, etc. to disseminate the information to all the stakeholders.

Citizen engagement is a two-way interaction between citizens and governments that give citizens a stake in decision-making with the objective of improving the intermediate and final development outcomes of the defined programs or projects contained within the plan. Citizen engagement underlines both the right and the corresponding responsibility of citizens to expect and ensure that government acts in the best interests of the people. Integrating citizen engagement in delivery of services is an attempt to establish systems that ensure that citizens have a greater voice, are downwardly accountable, and responds to their needs.

The County Governments Act, 2012 stipulates that governments should facilitate the establishment of structures for citizen participation (engagement) in the conduct of the activities of the county assembly as required under Article 196 of the Constitution. This includes promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services in the county through strategies such as the evaluation of the performance of the county government and public sharing of performance progress reports. In this regard, citizen engagement fits perfectly within the mandate of both Acts. Therefore, mainstreaming citizen engagement in the delivery of services will contribute to the county's goal to enhance citizen participation.

Annex I: County Factsheet

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
County Area:			
Total area (Km ²)		21,022 Km ²	582,646 Km ²
Non-arable land (Km ²)		19,522.2 Km ²	306,346 Km ²
Arable land (Km ²)		1500 Km ²	276,300
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)		328,000 Ha	5.2 million Ha
Size of non-gazetted forests (Ha)		20,000 Ha	
Approximate forest cover (%)		23.29%	8.83%
Water mass (Km ²)			11,230
No. of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected			
Total urban areas (Km ²)		158.8 Km ²	7,526 Km ²
No. of quarry sites rehabilitated		2	
No. of climate change adaptation projects/programmes		6	
TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE			
Lowest altitude (metres)		500 Metres a.s.l	0
Highest (metres)		2500 Metres a.s.l	5,199
Temperature range:	High °C	31.6°C	
	Low °C	22°C	
Rainfall	High (mm)	48	
	Low (mm)	10	
Average relative humidity (%)		76	
Wind speed (Kilometres per hour/knots)		16.933	
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES			
Total population		338,968	48,817,537
Total Male population		167,719	24,213,892
Total Female population		171,249	24,603,645
Total intersex Population		7	1,524
Sex ratio (Male: Female)			98.1
Projected Population	Mid of plan period (2025)	366,958	53,330,978
	End of plan period (2027)	388,114	55,123,051
Infant population (<1 year)	Female	4518	552,528
	Male	4802	552,508

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
	Inter-sex	-	38
	Total	9320	1,105,074
Population under five	Female	25,296	2,986,769
	Male	27011	3,006,344
	Inter-sex	-	154
	Total	52,307	5,993,267
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female	16,370	1,860,075
	Male	16,394	1,885,132
	Inter-sex	-	94
	Total	32,764	3,745,301
Primary school age group (6-13) years	Female	24,922	5,022,287
	Male	27,144	5,087,183
	Inter-sex	-	267
	Total	52,066	10,109,737
Secondary school age group (14 - 17) years	Female	18,368	2,243,017
	Male	18,669	2,340,379
	Inter-sex	37,037	131
	Total	37,037	4,583,527
School Going Population as per CBC Curriculum			
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female	16,370	1,860,075
	Male	16,394	1,885,132
	Inter-sex	32,764	94
	Total	32,764	3,745,301
Junior Secondary School age group (13 - 15) years	Female	12,817	1,801,473
	Male	14,815	1,859,899
	Inter-sex	-	102
	Total	27,632	3,661,474
Senior Secondary School age group (16 - 18) years	Female	9,812	1,527,206
	Male	12,279	1,591,302
	Inter-sex	-	82

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
	Total	22,091	3,118,590
Youthful population (15-29) years	Female	44,041	6,949,079
	Male	47,913	6,638,497
	Inter-sex	-	510
	Total	91,954	13,588,086
Reproductive age (15 - 49) years		142,948	
Labour force (15 -65) years	Female	69,971	13,761,922
	Male	78,015	13,388,243
	Inter-sex	-	969
	Total	143969	27,151,134
Aged population (65+)	Female	4246	1,044,070
	Male	4361	826,373
	Inter-sex	-	50
	Total	8607	1,870,493
Population aged below 15 years		138,201	18,541,942
Eligible Voting Population	Samburu West	43,390	
	Samburu East	26,794	
	Samburu North	29830	
	Total (county)	100,014	
No. of Urban (Market) Centres with population >2,000		5	308
Urban population(By Urban Centre)			
Maralal	Female	16,464	
	Male	16,455	
	Intersex	-	
	Total	32,919	
Archers Post	Female	2380	
	Male	2522	
	Intersex	-	
	Total	4,901	
Wamba	Female	2429	

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
	Male	2430	
	Intersex	-	
	Total	4859	
Baragoi	Female	2306	
	Male	2207	
	Intersex	-	
	Total	4513	
Suguta Marmar	Female	1281	
	Male	1207	
	Intersex	-	
	Total	2488	
Rural population	Female	138,051	16,535,832
	Male	141,157	16,195,923
	Total	279,208	32,732,596
Population Density (persons per km2) by Sub-county	Samburu Central	45	
	Samburu East	8	
	Samburu North	9	
Total number of households		85,765	12,143,913
Average household size		4.7	3.9
Female headed households (%)			38.2
Child headed households (%)			0.5
Children with special needs	Male		69,660
	Female		60,028
	Intersex		
	Total		129,688
Children in labour (No)	Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Total		
Number of PWDs	Visual	1,302	333,520
	Hearing	908	153,361
	Mobility	1,096	385,416
	Self-care	680	139,928
	Cognition	612	212,797
	Communicating	448	111,355

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs) (No.)			
Number of street persons (No.)		278	20,101
Orphanages (No.)		0	
Rescue centres (No.)		2	
Gender Protection Units (No.)		2	
Children Homes		7	
Correction/rehabilitation facilities (No.)		1	
POVERTY INDICATORS			
Absolute poverty (%)		75.8	36.1
Rural poor (%)			
Food poverty (%)		60.1	32
Contribution to National Poverty (%)			
HEALTH			
Five most common diseases (in order of prevalence)		Respiratoryinfection	
		Ear Infections/ Conditions	
		Pneumonia	
		Diarrhea	
		Eye Infections	
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000		34	32
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)/1000		11	21
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000)		472	342
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)/1000		31	11
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)/1000		50	9
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000		102	41
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)		31.7	18
Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)		21.8	5
Prevalence of underweight (Weight for Age)		35.7	10
Life expectancy	Women	62.5	65.06
	Men	67.7	60.37
Health Facilities (No.)			
	By Sub-county		

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Hospitals	Samburu Central	2	
	Samburu East	3	
	Samburu North	1	
Health Centres	Samburu Central	10	
	Samburu East	8	
	Samburu North	10	
Dispensaries	Samburu Central	32	
	Samburu East	19	
	Samburu North	14	
Private Clinics	Samburu Central	24	
	Samburu East	7	
	Samburu North	3	
Nursing Homes	Samburu Central	0	
	Samburu East	0	
	Samburu North	0	
Maternity Bed capacity	Samburu Central	88	
	Samburu East	40	
	Samburu North	36	
Youth friendly centres	Samburu Central	0	
	Samburu East	0	
	Samburu North	0	
Health Facility Bed Capacity	Samburu Central	268	
	Samburu East	350	
	Samburu North	126	
ICU Beds	Samburu Central	10	
	Samburu East	0	
	Samburu North	0	
Doctor/patient ratio	Samburu Central	1/9431	
	Samburu East	1/21183	
	Samburu North	1/73769	
Nurse/patient ratio	Samburu Central	1/1211	
	Samburu East	1/1130	
	Samburu North	1/995	
Clinical Officers	Samburu Central	20	
	Samburu East	14	
	Samburu North	13	

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Laboratory Technicians	Samburu Central	18	
	Samburu East	9	
	Samburu North	8	
HIV prevalence (%)		1.9	4
Patients on ARVs (No.)		2300	
Average Distance to Health facility (km)		25	
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)		93	98
Health Facility Deliveries (%)		57	89
Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men (No.)		-	
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) (%)		25	57
Immunization coverage (%)		66	80
CHVs (No.)		1600	
Crude Birth rate		26.6/1000	
Crude death rate		9.3/1000	
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK and FISHERIES			
Crop Farming			
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)		1	
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)		25	
Main Crops Produced			
Food crops (list) Maize, beans, cowpeas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, green grams, black-beans, kales, cabbages, traditional vegetables			
Cash crops (list) Wheat, pyrethrum			
Total acreage under food crops (acres)		29,000	
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)		2,500	
Main storage facilities (Maize cribs, store and warehouses)			
Extension officer to 1farmer ratio			
Livestock Farming			
Number of livestock	Dairy Cattle	8,076	5,017,991
	Beef Cattle	305,736	16,182,356
	Goats	826,119	33,681,565
	Sheep	651,787	23,636,053
	Camel	54,063	4,427,881
	Donkey	30770	1,393,628

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
	Poultry	97,669	48,267,387
	Others		
Number of Ranches			
Extension officer famer ratio		1:1,588	
Irrigation Infrastructure		10	
Irrigation schemes	Small(<5 Acres)	3	
	Large(>5 Acres)		
Type of Livestock, Population and Value			
Dairy cattle	Quantity(Total Population)	8,076	5,017,991
	Value(Kshs.)	646,080,000	
Beefcattle	Quantity(Total Population)	305,736	16,182,356
	Value(Kshs.)	18,344,1	
Goat	Quantity(Total Population)	826,119	33,681,565
	Value(Kshs.)	4,956,714,000	
Sheep	Quantity(Total Population)	651,787	23,636,053
	Value(Kshs.)	6,517,870,000	
Camel	Quantity(Total Population)	54,063	4,427,881
	Value(Kshs.)	3,784,410,000	
Donkeys	Quantity(Total Population)	30,770	1,393,628
	Value(Kshs.)	184,620,000	
Indigenous Chicken	Quantity(Total Population)	97,669	48,267,387
	Value(Kshs.)	48,834,500	
Livestock Products and Their Value(Annual)			
Milk	Quantity(kg.)	3,597,858	4,640,864,38
	Value(Kshs.)	215,871,480	236,744,350,282
Beef	Quantity(Kgs)	4,516,537	250,606,504
	Value(Kshs.)	1,806,614,800	115,145,083,586
Mutton	Quantity(Kgs)	1,466.520	50,842,168
	Value(Kshs.)	733,260,000	26,306,931,738

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Chicken meat	Quantity (Kgs)	1,483,332	73,062,610
	Value (Kshs.)	741,666,000	39,562,794,217
Honey	Quantity (Kg.)	810,945	39,129,448
	Value (Kshs.)	389,253,600	16,637,939,045
Hides	Quantity (kg.)	53,598	161,683
	Value (Kshs.)	21,439,200	56,610,200
Eggs	Quantity (Trays)	76,823	17,265,068
	Value (Kshs.)	53,776,100	13,528,939,434
Skin	Quantity (No)	66,791	2,864,197
	Value (Kshs.)	3,339,550	143,177,949
FISHERIES			
Fish traders (No.)	Population	10	
Fish farm families (No.)	Numbers	25	
Fish ponds (No.)	Numbers	25	
Fish Tanks (No.)	Numbers	0	
Area of fish ponds (m ²)	Area	473 Meters Square	
Main species of fish catch (list with tonnage)	Oreochromis niloticus	2.924 Tonnes	
	clarias	4.413 Tonnes	
Fishing nets (No.)	Numbers	16	
OIL AND OTHER MINERAL RESOURCES			
Mineral and Oil potential (explain) <i>(The county has potential for a number of minerals such as manganese, chromite, copper, fluorspar, vermiculite, gypsum for cement production, and precious stones such as sapphire, ruby and garnets. There is also potential for oil in Nyiro ward of Samburu North, which transcends Block 10 BB)</i>			
Ongoing mining and extraction activities Include; <i>quarrying at small scale for building stones, ballast and hardcore; sand harvesting; manganese and chromite mining in Samburu East and North respectively. Prospecting is also being carried out on precious stones and other minerals.</i>			
FORESTRY			
No. of gazetted forests		4	
No. of non gazetted forests		6	
No. of community forests		6	
Main forest products include <i>Timber, Fuel wood, poles and Non-Timber forest products such as medicines, fruits, honey, gums and resins.</i>			

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Forestry products' value chain development (honey processing is happening at small scale level where several honey collection centres have been set and also one (1) honey refinery in place undertaking honey refining, packaging and marketing).			
Incidences of environmental threats: The county has been experiencing incidents of environmental threats such as loss of biodiversity, prolonged drought, flashfloods, forest fires, forest deforestation and/or encroachment, sheet and gully erosion leading to loss of soil)			
No. of people engaged in forestry			
Seedling production	Forest Nurseries (No. of seedlings)	4 Forest Nurseries raising approximately 450,000 seedlings annually	
	Private Nurseries (No. of seedlings)	10 Nurseries raising approximately 155,000 seedlings annually	
Quantity of timber produced(m ³)		None – timber harvesting moratorium has been in place and no licensed saw millers in the county.	
EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
Pre - Primary School			
No. of ECD centres		568	46,671
No. of ECD teachers		530	68,599
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:82	1:42
Total Enrolment	Girls	21,000	1423018
	Boys	22,846	1422247
Average years of attendance (years)		2	
Primary Schools			
Number of primary schools		207	32,596
Number of teachers		1361	287,532
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:41	1:36
Total enrolment	Boys	55,161	5,245,300
	Girls		5,041,700
Dropout rate %			5.3
Enrolment rate %			99.6
Retention rate %			81.9

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Proportion of community nearest to public primary school	0 – 1Km		
	1.1 – 4.9Km		
	5Km and more		
Special Needs Schools			
Number of Special Needs Schools		1	
No. of Integrated Schools		1	
Number of teachers		4	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:56	71.1
Total enrolment	Boys	124	
	Girls	102	
Dropout rate %		0	
Enrolment rate %			
Retention rate %		100	
Secondary Schools			
Number of secondary schools		56	10,487
Number of teachers		561	
Teacher/student ratio		1:20	
Total enrolment	Boys	6,216	1,822,700
	Girls	4,972 *	1,869,300
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %			71.19
Retention rate %			103.3
Proportion of community nearest to public secondary school	0 – 1Km		
	1.1 – 4.9Km		
	5Km and more		
Vocational Training Centres	No.	2	
	Enrolment	444	
	Attendance		
Tertiary Education (accredited public and private)	No. of TVETS	1	2396
	No. of universities	0	74
	Enrolment (desegregate by sex)		
	Attendance		
Adult Literacy	Number of adult literacy centres	55	
	Enrolment	2365	

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
	Attendance	1538	
Literacy rate (%)	Male		
	Female		
	Total		
Ability to read	Can read (%)		
	Cannot read (%)		
Ability to write	Can write (%)		
	Cannot write (%)		
Ability to read and write	Can read and write (%)		
	Cannot read and write (%)		
Percentage of schools with access to:	Electricity	95%	97%
	Internet	95%	97%
	Computers	-	-
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE			
Hotels by category (No.)	Five star	4	
	Four star	3	
	Three star	4	
	Two star	2	
	One star	3	
	Unclassified	8	
Hotel bed capacity by category (No.)	Five star	252	
	Four star	40	
	Three star	202	
	Two star	56	
	One star	20*	
	Unclassified	120	
Animal Types ((No.) Samburu -Laik	Elephants	7347 LSI	36,280
	Buffalo	4499 LSI	1,603
	Lion	150* LSI	2,589
	Rhino	486 LSMM	1739
	Giraffe	4531 LSMM	33880
Number of Wildlife Conservation Areas (No.)	Game parks	0	
	Reserves	1	
	Conservancies	14	
	Game ranches	0	

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Number of tourists visiting attraction sites, annually (No.)	Domestic	3284 SNR	
	Foreign	3695 SNR	
Museums (list)		1	
Heritage and Cultural sites (No.)		9	
Social amenities			
Talent Academies (No.)		0	
Sports stadia (No.)		4	
Libraries /information documentation centres (No.)		0	
Social halls/Recreation Centres (No)		8	
Public Parks (No)		1	
FINANCIAL SERVICES			
Number of co-operative societies			
Active cooperative societies (No.)		59	
Dormant cooperatives societies (No.)		22	
Collapsed Cooperatives (No.)		15	
Total Registered Membership (No.)		18,512	
Commercial banks (No.)		4	
Micro-finance Institutions (No.)		6	
Mobile money agents (No.)		10	
Village Savings and Loan Associations (No.)		500	
Community Organizations/Non - State Actors			
Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)	NGOs	25	4190
	CBOs	49	
	FBOs		
	special interest groups.		
BLUE ECONOMY			
<i>Insert major indicators on blue economy</i>			
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT			
Volume of solid waste generated: Daily/Annual		120/43,200 Municipality	
Volume of solid waste collected and Disposed: Daily/Annual		30/7,200 Tones municipality	
Proportion of waste recycled		None	
No. of Material Recovery Facilities		3	

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
WATER AND SANITATION			
Households with access to piped water (No.)		4880	2,914,410
Households with access to portable water (No.)		250	337,204
Permanent rivers (No.)		1	
Shallow wells (No.)		49	
Protected springs (No.)		9	
Un-protected springs (No.)		-	
Dams (No.)/Water pan (No.)		78	
Boreholes (No.)		185	
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)	Piped into dwelling	2.2	10.1
	Piped	5.2	14.1
	Rain/harvested	1.5	3.9
	Borehole	16.8	9.9
	Protected well	4.5	7
	Protected spring	1.5	7.1
	Unprotected well	13.7	2.6
	Unprotected spring	2.4	2.4
	Stream	37	16.8
	Water Vendor	3.3	8.5
	Dam/lake	8.4	3.3
	Pond	2.2	1.6
	Public tap/Standpipe	6.1	9.9
Water supply schemes (No.)			
Average distance to nearest water point (km)			
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water(Percent)	0	8.9	24
	1-29	50.4	63.4
	30+	40.7	11.6
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established		6	
Households with latrines	Flush toilet	978	1,168,173
	VIP Latrine	2939	1,433,119
	Uncovered Pit Latrine	2938	1,132,044
	Bucket	0	96,344
	Bush/Open	45,897	891,183

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (percent):	Collected by local Authority	3.2	16
	Collected by Private firm	0.4	22.5
	Garbage pit	4	32.9
	Burning	49.6	50.2
	Public garbage heap	4.8	
	Farm Garden	10.5	
	Neighbourhood Community group	0.1	17
ENERGY			
Households with electricity connection (No.)		329	6,069,680
% of trading centres connected with electricity		100	-
HHs distribution by main cooking fuel	Electricity	329	108,387
	Gas (LPG)	1610	2,878,281
	Biogas	263	60,215
	Solar	197	24,086
	Paraffin	200	939,355
	Firewood	51,074	6,635,702
	Charcoal	14,762	1,396,990
HHs distribution by main lighting fuel	Electricity	10,354	6,069,680
	Gas (LPG)	210	24,086
	Biogas	0.0	0
	Solar	9305	2,324,302
	Paraffin	2518	794,839
	Tin lamp	3849	1,156,130
	Fuel wood	25,398	337,204
HOUSING			
Type of Housing	Permanent (%)		46.4
	Semi-permanent (%)		53.6
Roofing material	Iron Sheets (%)	33	80.3
	Grass thatched (%)	23	5.1
	Tiles (%)	0.0	1
Housing wall	Bricks (%)	1.7	10.2
	Mason stones (%)	8.2	
	Mud (%)	55	27.5
Floor type	Cement (%)	20	43.7
	Earthen (%)	77	30

Information Category		County Statistics(as at 2022)	National Average Statistics
	Ceramic tiles (%)	2.6	10.3
INFRASTRUCTURE			
Road Length			
	Bitumen surface (km)	140km	
	Gravel surface (km)	993km	
	Earth surface (km)	2883km	
	Railway line (km)	0	
	Railway stations (No.)	0	
	Major bus parks (No.)	20 poles	
	Lorry parks (No.)	50 km	
	Operational Airports (No.)	0	
	Operational Airstrips (No.)	14	
Telecommunication			
	Private couriers (No.)	6	
	Post Offices (No.)	4	
TRADE AND INDUSTRY			
	Trading centres (with >2000 population) (No.)	5	
	Registered retail traders (No.)	1039	
	Registered wholesale traders (No.)	37	
	Jua kali Associations (No.)	0	
	Major industries (No.)	0	
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (No.)	0	
	Flood lights (No.)	35	
	street lights (KMs)	41.5	
	No of Market Stalls	0	
Disaster Management			
	Fire engines (No)	0	
	Fire stations (No)	0	
	Fire fighters (No)	6	
	Ambulance (No)	12	

Annex II: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Number	Goal
Goal 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
Goal 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Goal 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries.
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
Goal 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
Goal 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Partners who Supported Development of CIDP 2023-2027





SAMBURU COUNTY THIRD COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023 - 2027

CONTACTS

P.O BOX 3 - 20600 MARALAL

Email: info@samburu.go.ke

Web: www.samburu.go.ke

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF SAMBURU

Accelerating Social Economic Transformation for an Inclusive and Resilient Economy