



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF ELGEYO MARAKWET

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CIDP)

2013-2017



Nurturing Possibilities





REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF ELGEYO MARAKWET

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CIDP) 2013 - 2017

(THE POPULAR VERSION)

Nurturing Possibilities



This document is a summarized version of the first edition of Elgeyo Marakwet County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) published by the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet in 2013.



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COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A progressive county nurturing productive ventures and transformative services

Mission

To harness county potentials that enhance food security, capital investments and optimization of human capital in a stable, secure, equitable and sustainable environment.

FOREWORD

County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is one of the most significant outputs from Kenya's national development and governance framework under The Constitution of Kenya 2010.

Apart from being a development master plan for the county, the CIDP provides a framework for coordinated development, unified development planning, a basis for annual budget financing, platform for effective and efficient implementation of projects and programs, and the mechanism for measuring performance.

In compliance with the constitutional requirement for public involvement in policy formulation and development prioritization, that results in consensus participation of the people, good governance, integrity, transparency, accountability and sustainable development, the CIDP document preparation process was participatory. The CIDP therefore, contains findings and inputs from Wards, Sub-Counties, and County Professionals in Diaspora including those in major towns and cities and those outside the country.

The CIDP is based on nine sectors: Agriculture and Rural Development; Education; Health and Sanitation; Infrastructure; Energy and ICT; Environment, Water and Natural Resources; Tourism, Trade and Wildlife; Sports, Youth, Social Protection and Culture; Physical Planning, Urbanization and Housing; Governance, Justice, Law and Order and Public Administration. Each of the sectors captured priority development initiatives that are to be implemented in the next five years and which have the potential to transform the lives and empower residents for economic and social advancement.

The County Executive consisting of the Governor and the County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of



services to citizens as well as to conceptualize and implement policies and county legislation as envisaged in the CIDP. The County Assembly which is a legislative organ of the county, plays an oversight role on the Executive, and county public institutions in implementing the CIDP.

The CIDP has been prepared in the backdrop of the success of the Kenya Vision 2030 which was adopted in 2008 and whose main objective was to make Kenya a newly industrialized middle income country by providing high quality life for all its citizens by year 2030. The Kenya Vision 2030 is based on three pillars, namely: Economic Pillar, Social Pillar and Political Pillar and will be implemented through five-year successive Medium Term Plans (MTP). The First Kenya Vision 2030 Medium Term Plan (MTP 2008-2012) launched in June 2008 will be succeeded by the second (MTP 2013-2017). The county CIDP has been prepared so as to link to both the Kenya Vision 2030 and the MTP (2013-2017) as well as other international development initiatives such

as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The CIDP will be implemented through annual work-plans that will ensure equity in distribution of development initiatives as well as efficiency approaches that will guarantee value for money. The development strategies that have been adopted in the CIDP includes; Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and stakeholder networking and collaboration. In order to enable residents to easily track development progress as envisioned in the CIDP, we, as the county government has prepared a shorter version of the CIDP that we are calling the CIDP Popular Version. This Popular Version therefore summarizes the

targets, strategies and initiatives as contained in the CIDP.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Tolgos', with a large circular flourish at the beginning.

Eng. Alex Tolgos
Governor
Elgeyo Marakwet County

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Popular Version of the CIDP was prepared by the County Executive led by our Governor, H.E. Eng. Alex Tolgos. This is therefore to thank the Governor for his guidance and support in the preparation of this document which is based on the contents of the County's CIDP as approved by the County Assembly. The crucial role played by the County Assembly, led by the Hon. Speaker Albert Kochei, in the preparation, debate, and approval of the CIDP is also highly appreciated.

I also express my gratitude to everyone who made the preparation of this document a success. Allow me to acknowledge and appreciate the contribution of the County Executive Committee members; Mr. Stephen Biwott (Health Services), Yatic Kiprop Shadrach (Sports, Youth Affairs, Gender and Children), Dr Stella Kirui Rono (Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries), Thomas Ruttoh (Lands, Water, Environment and Natural Resources), Morris Rotich (Education and Technical Training), Eng. Simon Kiplagat (Roads, Public Works and Transport), Ann Kibosia (Tourism and Energy), Monicah Rotich (ICT, Administration and Public Service), Mr. John Ondego, County Secretary and all Heads of Departments for their valuable input.

In a special way, I would like acknowledge Mr. John Maritim, County Head of Economic Planning, for his dedication and focus in developing the framework and content for this document from the county's CIDP without losing it's intended objectives and strategies.

Finally, with much appreciation, the county extends its gratitude to the county residents



and stakeholders for their participation and contributions during the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) upon which this document is derived.

We also acknowledge Mr. Hardy of *'The 50 Treasures of Kenya'* for the county pictures used in this document.

God Bless You. God Bless our County.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'G. Lagat', enclosed within a circular scribble.

Dr. Gabriel Lagat
Deputy Governor
Elgeyo Marakwet County

CONTENTS

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION	iii
FOREWORD	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	vi
CONTENTS	vii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 How the CIDP was developed	1
1.2 County General Information	2
2. CIDP SECTOR PRIORITIES	4
2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector	4
2.1.1 Cash Crops Development	4
2.1.2 Productivity and Technology Enhancement	4
2.1.3 Kerio Valley Irrigated Farming Strategy	5
2.1.4 Fruits and Vegetable Farming	5
2.1.5 Fish Farming Promotion	6
2.1.6 Livestock Production Enhancement	6
2.1.7 Value Addition and Marketing	7
2.1.8 Value Chains Linkages	7
2.2 Education Sector	8
2.2.1 ECDE Strategy	8
2.2.2 Schools Infrastructural Enhancement	8
2.2.3 Vocational and Tertiary Training	9
2.2.4 Quality Enhancement	9
2.3 Health and Sanitation Sector	10
2.3.1 Health Facilities Improvement and Upgrading	10
2.3.2 Service Delivery Enhancement	11
2.3.3 Community Health Strategy	11
2.3.4 Drugs and Commodities Management Strategy	11
2.3.5 Cemetery and Mortuaries	12
2.4 Infrastructure, Energy and ICT Sector	12
2.4.1 Roads and Airstrips	12

2.4.2 Street Lighting	13
2.4.3 Energy Generation	13
2.4.4 Electricity Reticulation	13
2.4.5 Management Information Systems (MIS)	13
2.4.6 ICT in Public Institutions and Communities	14
2.5 Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector	14
2.5.1 Water Supply Infrastructure	14
2.5.2 Water Supply Management Systems	15
2.5.3 Waste Disposal Systems	15
2.5.4 Environmental Conservation Strategies	15
2.5.5 Natural Resources	17
2.6 Tourism, Trade and Wildlife Sector	17
2.6.1 Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve	18
2.6.2 Tourism Quality and Management	18
2.6.3 Tourism Marketing Strategies	19
2.6.4 Trade Promotion and Marketing	19
2.7 Sports, Youth, Social Protection and Culture Sector	20
2.7.1 Stadia Development	21
2.7.2 Sports Activities	21
2.7.3 Talent Development	22
2.7.4 Women, Special Groups and Youth Empowerment	22
2.7.5 Culture Promotion and Development	22
2.8 Physical Planning, Urbanization and Housing Sector	23
2.8.1 County Spatial Planning	23
2.8.2 Land Demarcation, Adjudication and Registration	24
2.8.3 Urbanization	24
2.8.4 Office space, Urban and Rural Housing Development	24
2.9 Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLOs) and Public Administration Sector	24
2.9.1 County and Sub-county Administration	25
2.9.2 County Legislations	25
2.9.3 Capacity Building for Development	25
2.9.4 Public Service Performance Management	26

2.9.5 Security and Peace Building	26
2.10 Cross Cutting Development Issues	27
2.10.1 Disaster Management	27
2.10.2 Unemployment	27
2.10.3 HIV/AIDS	27
2.10.4 Retrogressive Cultural Practices	28
2.10.5 County Cohesion and Integration	28
2.10.6 Ethics and Integrity	28
2.10.7 Performance Based Management and Budgeting	28
3. IMPLEMENTING THE CIDP	30
3.1 Implementation Context	30
3.2 Implementation Strategies	30
3.2.1 Public Private Partnership (PPP) Approach	30
3.2.2 Stakeholder Networking and Collaboration	30
3.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation	30
3.3 CIDP Implementation Framework	31
3.3.1 Implementation Structure	31
4. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY	32
4.1 Resource Requirements	32
4.2 Revenue Collection	32
4.3 External Resource Mobilization	32
4.4 Public Private Partnerships	32
4.5 Cooperatives Movement Financing	32

Location of Elgeyo Marakwet County



Prepared by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Cartography/GIS Section
Source: 2009 Kenya Population & Housing Census

This map is not an authority on delineation of boundaries

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 How the CIDP was developed

The Elgeyo Marakwet County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) provides general guidelines on the development process including; providing the analysis of county's resource potential, offering a basis for resource allocation, assigning roles and responsibilities to stakeholders, providing a yardstick against which performance can be evaluated, enhancing development coordination, ensuring timely project implementation, providing a data bank of project information that ensures informed decision making and facilitating effective community participation in development process.

Led by the County Governor and his deputy, the CIDP was prepared by a County Steering Committee constituting the County Executive Committee (CEC) members, government technical officers and consultants in close collaboration with various stakeholders which included government departments, Non Governmental Organization, civil society organizations, community groups and private sector representatives.

As provided in The Constitution, this document contains findings and inputs from Wards, Sub-Counties, and County Professionals in Diaspora including those in Eldoret Town and Nairobi City, and those outside the country. The data was successfully collected through organized meetings by the county government leadership and memoranda submissions via posts and email. The views of the county and nationally elected leaders were also captured in these meetings. Sector experts, heads of departments and professionals in different fields spent time going through the different sectors' development proposals from the consultative forums. The objective was to enhance local participation in project identification and formulation, planning, resource mobilization, evaluation, and implementation and monitoring, hence

laying down a foundation for the achievement of equitable development within the county.

The CIDP preparation process was launched by H.E, The Governor, Eng. Alex Tolgos on 17th July, 2013. At the launch, the Governor called for an all-inclusive and participatory preparation process. He also directed that the participatory process should adopt two approaches which included; a sector approach that would capture the technical feasibilities of development proposals and the community participatory approach which would capture needs-based proposals by community members. The Governor also proposed that the preparation consultative forums be held at three levels; Ward level, Sub-county level and those involving county professional groups based at the county and in the Diaspora.

Consequently, Ward and Sub-county levels consultative forums were held between 31st July 2013 and 8th August 2013. These forums covered twenty Wards and four Sub-counties whose representatives were carefully considered to include representations from all segments of the population including; farmers, professionals, Youth, People with disabilities, women, people living with HIV/AIDS, public officers, NGOs, CBOs, Regional bodies, educationists, elected leaders and other development actors in the county. The main objective of the consultative forums was to capture the development aspirations of the residents in a prioritized form and identify strategies and approaches to be adopted to address them.

From the consultative forums' findings, the CIDP preparation Steering Committee and the technical officers based at the county level carried out a synthesis to ascertain the viabilities and feasibilities of the proposals made and developed a draft. The draft was then presented at the County Validation Forum held on 23rd August, 2013, where representatives from across the county together with the elected

leaders made amendments and adopted it. The Final Draft of the CIDP was then presented to the County Assembly for possible approval as provided for by the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. The Draft was deliberated upon by the various Committees of the County Assembly and approved by the County Assembly with amendments on 2nd October, 2013. The approved CIDP was subsequently launched on 3rd October, 2013 at the County Headquarters.

1.2 County General Information

Elgeyo Marakwet County covers a total area of 3029.9 km². It borders West Pokot County to the North, Baringo County to the East, Trans Nzoia County to the Northwest and Uasin Gishu County to the West. The county is divided into three topographic zones namely: The Highlands, Kerio Valley and The Escarpment: all of them separated by the conspicuous Elgeyo Escarpment. The Highlands constitutes 49 percent of the county's area and is densely populated due to its endowment with fertile soils and reliable rainfall. The Escarpment and the Kerio Valley make up 11 percent and 40 percent respectively. There is a marked variation in amount of rainfall in the three zones; The Highlands receive between 1200mm and 1500mm per annum while The Escarpment and the Kerio Valley receives rainfall ranging between 1000mm to 1400mm per annum. In altitude, the Highland plateau rises from an

altitude of 2700 meters above sea level on the Metkei Ridges in the South to 3350 metres above sea level on the Cherangany Hills to the North.

Administratively, the county is divided into four sub-counties, namely: Marakwet East, Marakwet West, Keiyo South and Keiyo North each with several Divisions, Locations and Sub-locations. Politically, the county is divided into four constituencies: Marakwet East, Marakwet West, Keiyo South and Keiyo North and twenty Wards; six in both Marakwet West and Keiyo South and four in Marakwet East and Keiyo North.

The county's total population was 370,712 in 2009 (National Population and Housing Census). The 2012 population projection was 401,989. The inter-census population growth rate for the county is 2.7 percent per annum. Keiyo North has the highest population density of 148 persons per km² while Marakwet East has the lowest with 109 persons per km². Keiyo South and Marakwet West have 132 km² and 146 km² respectively.

On poverty levels, human development indicators show that the county has 57 percent of residents live below the poverty line compared to the national poverty level of 46 percent. The levels of poverty in the county are geographically distributed. At the Escarpment and The Kerio Valley, poverty levels are as high as 67 percent of the population while in the Highlands poverty levels average 47 percent.



Water resource if harnessed and conserved effectively can spur development

2. CIDP SECTOR PRIORITIES

2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

The county's economy and livelihood is driven by agriculture which is depended upon by over 76 percent of county's rural population. Crop farming, livestock production and fisheries whose optimum harnessing could lead to enhanced food security, employment creation, related sectors' development and natural resource conservation, are the sub-sectors under agriculture.

The county has two major agro-ecological zones, Highlands and Lowlands (Escarpment and Kerio Valley) each with varied agricultural potential. The Highlands is ideal for food and cash crop production. These crops include tea, pyrethrum, potatoes, passion fruits, vegetables (cabbages, kales, carrots, and peas), temperate fruits, Maize, wheat and beans. The Lowland is ideal for production of mangoes, coffee, tomatoes, pawpaw, groundnuts, passion fruits, watermelon, dry land cereals (millets, maize, pearl millet and sorghum) and legumes (beans, pigeon peas, green grams, cowpeas, soya beans and chickpeas).

The area under arable agricultural practice accounts for 2170.9 km² which constitute 71% area of the county. Agriculture sector employs over 90% of the county work force; is a source of household income and source of raw materials for agro based industries, assists in environmental conservation; and is a source of foreign exchange for the country, particularly cash crops produced in the county. However, the topography of the county is steep making the transportation of farm produce difficult and costly. Most farmers therefore fall prey to unscrupulous middlemen who take advantage of this situation to pay low prices for the farm produce due to insufficient value addition initiatives in the county.

The Highland zone of the county favors dairy farming, while the lowlands (Escarpment and Kerio Valley) favor pastoralism. Currently, annual

production of milk stands at 14.9 million litres. Other livestock species reared include goats and sheep mainly on small-scale basis by subsistence farmers. Bee-keeping is also practiced majorly along Kerio Valley and in forest zones.

The CIDP identifies several areas to be focused on during the Plan period. These priorities include; cash crops development, productivity and technology adoption, Kerio Valley irrigated farming strategy, fruits and vegetables enhancement, fish farming promotion and support, livestock production enhancement initiatives, value addition and marketing, and value chain linkages.

2.1.1 Cash Crops Development

The main cash crops grown in the county currently include; tea, pyrethrum, cotton and coffee. Cash crop acreage currently stands at 4003.74 Ha. Through strategies such as increasing the acreage under irrigation, revamping agricultural extension services, establishment of cash crops nurseries for easy access to planting material, subsidies on inputs and value addition promotion, the CIDP seeks to achieve the following targets;

- Increase by 100% the area under cash crops by 2017
- Provide 45 million cash crops seedlings by 2017
- Initiate 100 cash crops seedlings nurseries by 2017
- Facilitate research on suitable crops for each agricultural zone by 2014

2.1.2 Productivity and Technology Enhancement

Apart from promotions of improved seed varieties, disease and pest prevention measures, and adoption of modern agricultural technologies strategies, the CIDP has put in

place mechanisms to enhance productivity and efficiency in agricultural production. One of such mechanism is the mechanization of agricultural production with the following targets set to be achieved by 2017;

- Purchase tractors, harrows, planters, combined harvesters, irrigation equipment amongst other equipment for community hire
- Increase productivity by 30% of all agricultural ventures by 2017
- Reach 3,000 households annually by extension services and crop promotion
- Hold one county agricultural show annually from 2014
- Hold four agricultural exhibitions annually
- Establish four Farmers training demonstration sites
- Establish, network and sustain credit avenues for farmers
- Establish grain depots by 2017
- Upgrade Cheptebo and Chebara Farmers' Training Centers



Irrigated Farming at the county

2.1.3 Kerio Valley Irrigated Farming Strategy

Due to prolonged dry spells in Kerio Valley ecological zone of the county, irrigated farming though in small-scale has taken root with over 6,000 Ha of crops under irrigation as at 2012. Furrow irrigation approach managed by communities have been on-going over the years though maintaining and modernizing these systems has been identified as an area to focus on in the current CIDP. In appreciating the potential that irrigation offers in striving to achieve food security, the CIDP identified various initiatives that are desired to achieve the following targets;

- Increase the area under irrigation and irrigation schemes by 100% by 2017
- Design irrigation projects to accommodate for integrated farming activities that include other auxiliary activities such as fish farming
- Integrate irrigation activities in water related project activities such as electricity generation projects

2.1.4 Horticultural Development

Fruits mainly grown at the county for commercial purposes include; mango, watermelon, pawpaw, avocado and passion. Oranges and bananas are also grown but on a smaller scale and mainly for domestic consumption. Given the emergence of temperate fruits as an emerging crop in the county, its emphasis will be enhanced when advising farmers on the choice of fruits to grow.

Various vegetable types including traditional high value varieties are also grown within the county. However new technological methods such green housing has been focused in the CIDP strategies so as to improve productivity of vegetable production in the county. In this regard, the CIDP targets to achieve the following by the end of the Plan period;

- Establish four seed bulking and distribution centers by 2017 for suitable fruits and vegetables
- Increase horticulture production through greenhouse farming
- Construct 40 greenhouses by 2017 for demonstration and replication
- Facilitate fruits seedlings nurseries to grow and distribute 1 million fruit trees annually
- Research and promote appropriate varieties of mangoes, watermelons and pawpaw to maximize profits.

2.1.5 Fish Farming Promotion

Fish farming (aquaculture) using fish ponds is the main fishing activity in the county with the most prominently reared fish being Tilapia. However, the low fish production due to insufficient water bodies in the county, lack of quality fingerlings (seeds), poor fish nutrition, poor fish husbandry techniques and inadequate marketing of fish as a delicacy and income opportunity has hampered efforts to revamp fish farming in the county. Currently, there are 440 fish ponds and 2 shallow water reservoirs whose yields approximate 260 tons of fish annually worth Kshs. 70 million. The CIDP identified the following targets to be achieved by 2017;

- Establish 400 new fish ponds by 2017
- Establish 20 fish multiplication ponds by 2017
- Develop four fish feeds cottage industries by 2017
- Integrate fishing activities in all irrigation schemes and other water development initiatives

2.1.6 Livestock Production Enhancement

Dairy breeds, Zebu, Boran, Sahiwal cattle types, and Dorper and Galla goats are the main livestock

breeds with the majority being bred along the Kerio Valley and in the Highlands. Dairy farming plays an important role in the livelihoods of the communities in the county as a source of milk for home consumption and income generation. The majority of sheep bred in the county are Red Maasai though there is an increasing demand for the Dorpers and Wool sheep. Goat breeds reared at the county include; Galla, Kenya Alpine, Toggenburg and the small East African types. The potential for bee-keeping especially along the Kerio Valley characterized by rich vegetation of various acacia tree species known for production of high quality honey is immense. Poultry keeping entails rearing chicken under the free range system with minimum feed supplementation and moderate housing. However, some poultry farmers have adopted new technologies for rearing chicken using modern housing and feeding systems while others have acquired new breeds with superior production qualities such as the Kuchi chicken type.

In targeting to achieve optimal production within the livestock sub-sector, the CIDP has developed strategies desired to spur growth and investments in livestock. These strategies include;

- Achieve 100% vaccination and surveillance of pests and diseases in all areas and for all livestock and all livestock types
- Introduce high production quality livestock types and breeds
- Set up 20 Artificial Insemination (AI) station centers by 2017
- Establish 6 establish breeding centers for small stock improvement by 2017
- Achieve 100% livestock extension services by 2017
- Establish 20 livestock weighbridges by 2017
- Establish four livestock auction centers and 2 two livestock holding grounds by 2017
- Establish wool shearing shades by 2017

- Establish 1 livestock research and demonstration centre and 1 agricultural training college

2.1.7 Value Addition and Marketing

The importance of the industrialization and value addition on produce cannot be over-emphasized. Over the years there has been a demand for value addition to the farm produce in order for the farm produce to attract better prizes in the markets. Since the county's major economic activity is agricultural production, development of agro-based industries that would boost the residents' income from farming is vital. The need for value addition is not only confined to the agricultural production but also in other sectors such as tourism and mining whose products would fetch more returns in improved forms. Industrial investments in the county have been relatively low notwithstanding the increased farm production from irrigated farming that has created huge potentials for fruits and vegetable extraction industries in addition to opportunities of Abattoir industries along the Valley offered by the successful livestock activities at the county. In striving to achieve value addition demands in the county, the CIDP identifies various targets to be focused on during the Plan period. These targets include;

- Construct 2 potato processing and 2 cooling (refrigeration) plants
- Construct 10 milk cooling plants
- Construct 3 milk processing plants
- Construct 1 tomato processing plant
- Develop 2 mango processing plants
- Construct 1 passion fruits processing plant
- Establish 1 integrated fruit processing industry
- Construct 1 coffee milling plant
- Construct 1 ground nut milling plant
- Establish 4 Grain Stores

- Establish 1 sub ginnery for cotton processing
- Establish 1 tea factory
- Establish 1 pyrethrum drying facility
- Establish 1 abattoir
- Establish 1 fish processing industry



Livestock production at the county

2.1.8 Value Chains Linkages

The Value Chains processes and channels ranges from supply of quality planting material, production and management, farmer technical and management training, processing (value addition), marketing, rural access, input access, linkages with potential and existing private investors for processing and marketing . The county through the CIDP has put in place the following targets in striving to improve value chain linkages by 2017;

- Facilitating the doubling of the current capitalization by cooperative societies
- Encourage formation and revival of 15 cooperative societies by 2017
- Capacity building of all cooperative societies management so as to effectively deliver on their objectives and mandates

- Facilitate bulking of agricultural produce by cooperatives to achieve economies of scale thus enhancing prices bargaining power

2.2 Education Sector

The literacy level of the county stands at 48.5 percent for the age of three years and above with females having a literacy of 47.4 percent while that of males is 49.8 percent. On accessibility, the average distances to the nearest public primary and secondary schools are 1.1 km and 2.5 km respectively.

There are 434 ECD centres in the county with total enrolment of 31,110 and a teacher population of 868 employed by parents with poor ECDE infrastructure and lack of formally employed teachers being the main challenges that limits the quality of education.

There are 410 primary schools with 3,360 teachers with a pupil enrolment of 116,696. The challenges in primary schools are: insufficient infrastructure, inadequate quality, teacher balancing, sub-optimal transition rates from primary to secondary and very low transition to vocational institutions. There are 91 secondary schools with an enrolment of 25,162 students and a teacher population of 964. However, the low transition rates from secondary to universities and colleges have been very low thus leading to the under-utilization of post-secondary and vocational institutions which includes; 12 Youth Polytechnics, 1 TTC and 2 MTCs amongst others.

Amongst priorities identified to be focused on during the Plan period includes; ECDE strategy, schools infrastructural enhancement, vocational and tertiary training strategy and quality enhancement in educational institutions.

2.2.1 ECDE Strategy

There has been a very low investment on ECDE infrastructure and service provision in the county as has been in the whole country. Apart from a few classrooms constructed through CDF and the now defunct Local Authority Transfer Fund

(LATF), most ECDE centers' classrooms are not in desirable state. This situation is confounded by lack of motivation by the ECD teachers who are currently employed by School Management Committees (SMCs) on temporary basis. In addressing these challenges, the CIDP has set to achieve the following targets by 2017;

- Formally employ 800 ECDE teachers by 2015
- Build 200 modern ECDE classrooms by 2017
- Establish Board of Management (BOM) for each ECDE center to manage it independent of the host Primary schools
- ECDE strategies expected to improve KCPE results significantly by 2021



Investment in Children Welfare is vital for County Development

2.2.2 Schools Infrastructural Enhancement

Sub-optimal transition, enrollment rates, and national examinations performance rates, and a relatively high drop-out rates have been associated with inadequate infrastructural facilities in all educational facilities. The CIDP therefore has set various targets to be achieved by 2017 so as to address these deficits in infrastructure. These targets include;

- Complete schools' centres of excellence both in Primary and

Secondary schools started under Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP)

- Built 100 dormitories in primary schools by 2017
- Construct 90 standard science laboratories for effective science subjects teaching
- Construct infrastructural facilities that caters for Special Needs Education in 1 primary school
- Support 2 secondary schools, one for boys and the other for girls to construct infrastructural facilities that caters for Special Needs Education pupils who transit to secondary school
- Convert 10 public primary schools into public boarding primary schools by 2017
- Construct 200 classrooms for primary schools by 2017
- Construct 400 ablution blocks in educational institutions
- Establish and operationalize a County Integrated Bursary and Scholarship program
- Establish 1 ECD training college
- Address title deeds issues for public educational institutions
- Establish 1 model Day Secondary school
- Establish 4 Adult and Continuing Education (ACE) by 2017

2.2.3 Vocational and Tertiary Training

The low transition rates from secondary school to tertiary institutions have been identified as one of the causes of high unemployment rates and low skills knowledge in the county. With the focus presently on county industrialization and value addition of various county produce, there will be a very high demand for skilled labor to sustain these ventures. Therefore, in anticipation these

demands in industry and other sectors, the CIDP put in place targets to be achieved by 2017. These targets include;

- Upgrade Tambach Teachers Training College to a Public University status
- Construct 5 new Youth Polytechnic Colleges by 2017
- Establish 2 new Technical Training Institutes
- Establish 1 Integrated Technical Institute
- Expand all the existing Youth Polytechnics to accommodate more students and offer more appropriate courses
- Built 20 dormitories in vocational training institutions by 2017
- Construct 12 modern workshops vocational training institutions by 2017
- Brand (specialization) all Youth polytechnics to popularize them in order to attract both secondary and primary school leavers
- Equip Chebara youth polytechnic to cater for Special Needs Education students
- Develop and equip with ICT 4 Adult and Continuing Education (ACE) by 2017

2.2.4 Quality Enhancement

To ensure quality delivery of education and sustainability of good performance, quality management of resources in educational institutions is paramount. Therefore, through its CIDP, the county intends to undertake the following measures by 2017;

- Facilitate yearly capacity building programs for all Boards Of Management(BOM)

- All new ECD teachers shall undertake a refresher course before deployment
- Facilitate capacity building and guidance & counseling programs for all teachers in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions
- Joint county evaluation exams at Standard 6 and Form 2 shall be conducted yearly
- Analysis, tracking and intervention mechanisms to be instituted for examination results



Tambach Teachers Training College

2.3 Health and Sanitation Sector

The Life expectancy for residents of the county currently stands at 62.8 and 69.6 for males and females respectively. This indicates a relatively healthy population though emphasis should be placed on; providing adequate well-trained health workers, more health facilities, modern medical equipments, staff residential houses, enhanced immunization coverage, safe mothers' deliveries, disease prevention rather than treatment, efficient and reliable drugs supply and efficient service delivery.

Currently, there district hospitals, six sub-district hospitals, one mission hospital, 16 health centres, 79 dispensaries and 10 private clinics in the

county. The doctor to patient ratio at the county is 1:15,548 whereas that of nurse to patient is 1:2,241. The average distance to a health facility is 8 km. The 5 most prevalent diseases are: upper respiratory tract infection, clinical malaria, pneumonia, eye infection, skin infection, HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis in order of prevalence.

On immunization, over 60 percent of children below five years complete immunization. Infant mortality rate stands at 50 deaths per 1,000 live births from 77 while under-five mortality rate stands at 72 deaths per 1,000 live births. The prevalence of stunting and wasting in children below 5 years is 20 percent.

Though the current health indicators portray a relatively healthy county population, the CIDP identified various health sector initiatives that will further improve health service delivery while sustaining the replicable health practices already put in place. These health initiatives that the CIDP seeks to emphasize on include; improvement and upgrading of health facilities, service delivery enhancement, community health strategy, efficient drugs and commodities management strategy and cemetery and mortuaries.

2.3.1 Health Facilities Improvement and Upgrading

Health sector at the county currently faces challenges of HIV/AIDS, shortage of drugs, inadequate human resources and poor health infrastructure and equipments amongst other health related woes. The county will endeavour to reduce the distances to health facilities to achieve the accepted 5km distance for health care services to be accessible to all.

On medical infrastructure, equipments and status levels, the county in its CIDP has identified the following targets that the county will seek to realize by 2017 includes;

- Upgrade Iten District Hospital will be to a county referral Hospital status
- Upgrade and equip 6 sub county

hospitals to level 4 status

- Upgrade existing health facilities by establishing relevant infrastructure to make 20 model Health Centers by 2017
- Establish 20 new dispensaries accompanied by corresponding staff and equipment
- Equip all health facilities to correspond with their respective classifications

2.3.2 Service Delivery Enhancement

The doctor to patient ratio and nurse to patient are much below the internationally acceptable levels. In its mission to provide an integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all residents in a mechanism that is accessible, equitable and affordable, the county through its CIDP has initiated interventions that will improve the quality of life for its residents. These interventions and targets by 2017 includes;

- Ensure adequate staffing in health sector that so as to take the doctor to patient and nurse to patient ratios to the internationally acceptable levels by 2017
- Train and re-train all the health staff on relevant skills and emerging knowledge as meet the minimum required standards for health practice
- Recruit more health workers and progressively built their capacity to deliver quality health care services and meet the internationally acceptable health delivery ratios
- Complete, equip and construct additional infrastructure at Iten Medical Training College
- Construct medical staff residential houses within all health facilities so as to enable medical personnel to live within the proximity of health facilities thus

responding promptly to emergencies

- Establish 4 integrated medical supplies centers by 2017
- Acquire 10 vehicle Ambulances by 2014 that will be pooled by a cluster of health facilities
- Acquire 150 medical motorbikes by 2017

2.3.3 Community Health Strategy

The county's Health sector approach will mainly to ensure there is equity of resources and services delivery as provided for in the constitution's Article 43 (a) and (b) which gives every citizen a right to the highest attainable standard of health. During the CIDP Plan period, this equity will be addressed through community health strategy whose targets by 2017 includes;

- Empower communities to own and sustain their own health through organized community health structures
- Identify and train 5,000 community health workers by 2017
- Establish community health committees in every village in the county to be supported by community health extension workers
- Reduce prevalence of malaria, pneumonia, respiratory diseases and HIV/AIDS

2.3.4 Drugs and Commodities Management Strategy

KEMSA will continue to supply drugs and commodities based on a pull system as per order from respective health facilities on a quarterly basis. However, to ensure sustainability in drugs and commodities supplies, the county proposed through the CIDP to achieve targets as listed below;

- Facilitate timely and adequate supply of drugs and commodities to health facilities

- Ensure prompt orders and payments by that health facilities
- Ensure health facilities keep good storage and records of the supplies

2.3.5 Cemetery and Mortuaries

The county has no designated cemetery sites and the existing mortuaries have not been maintained to the desired levels. In the current CIDP these challenges have been proposed to addressed by striving to achieve the following targets by 2017;

- Engage community members to provide cemetery land despite their culture of burying their dead at home
- Sensitize communities on alternative interment of the dead
- Privatize the management of mortuaries where possible
- Equip existing mortuaries
- Purchase 4 cemetery sites by 2017

2.4 Infrastructure, Energy and ICT Sector

More than 80 percent of the county's income is from agro-based economic activities. This income status effectively requires a well-managed and reliable physical infrastructure that supports and sustains progressive and efficient output optimization. The county currently has a total road network of 1,579.4 km of which 152 km (9.6 percent) is Bitumen (tarmac), 996.2 km is gravel surface (63.1 percent) and 431.2 km is earth (27.3 percent). The county has 2 Airstrips; Tot and Chepsirei, though these airstrips have not been utilized optimally coupled with irregular maintenance.

Electricity coverage in the county averages 6% of households with the main source of energy for cooking being firewood thus exacerbating

the already existing environmental degradation. There is low electricity coverage and other renewable energy like hydro, solar, wind and biogas has been minimally tapped. On ICT, the required infrastructure is poorly developed with no single fiber cable linking the county other parts of the country.

Therefore in striving to improve the county physical infrastructure in roads, energy and ICT, the CIDP proposes several initiatives and strategies. These initiatives include; roads and Airstrips construction and improvement, public works quality assurance, street lighting, energy generation (hydro, solar, wind, biogas), electricity reticulation, management Information Systems (MIS) and ICT in public institutions and communities.

2.4.1 Roads and Airstrips

A good road network in all parts of the county is critical for development. Notwithstanding the relatively high cost of road constructions, the county through its five year CIDP has set the following targets to achieve accessibility of most parts of the county;

- Improve all the earth surface roads to gravel standards by 2017
- Construct 2 all-weather roads by 2017 (Kipsaos-Kocholwo-Kimwarer-Emsea-Tot-Marich Pass) and (Nyarukaptarakwa-Iten-Bugar-Kapsowar-Chesoi)
- Classify all unclassified roads by 2017
- Establish 16 footbridges by 2017
- Maintain 1,500 Km of existing roads annually
- Purchase 2 bailey bridges for emergency cases
- Built 100 bridges by 2017



Roads Infrastructure Development will spur growth in other Sectors

2.4.2 Street Lighting

Street lighting in urban areas is important in prolonging business hours and enhancing security. Street lights have been installed at Iten, Kapsowar, Tot, Cheptongei, Kapcherop and Chesoi urban centers. In this regard, during the CIDP Plan period, the following targets have been set;

- Install street lights in 16 streets in 8 urban centers by 2017
- Use renewable sources of energy such as solar installation for lighting systems in streets in urban areas
- Partner with private companies for arrangements for street lighting and advertisements

2.4.3 Energy Generation

The low levels of electricity connectivity in households, institutions and business establishments in the county and the expected high electricity demand arising from the proposed investments in value addition industries, calls for new approach to tap on the electricity generation potential that exist. The county is also embarking on generation of hydro, solar, wind and biogas

energy to increase energy generation. The country through its CIDP has laid down various strategies and targets that will be pursuit in five years. These strategies and targets include;

- Commit to the continued institutional reforms in the energy sector
- Facilitate for strong regulatory framework through appropriate legislations
- Encouraging private generators of power through favorable legislations and policy frameworks
- Generate electricity through 6 hydropower projects from Arror, Embobut, Embomon, Torok, Embolot and Talal Dam rivers
- Generate solar, wind and biogas energy in the Kerio valley areas and the escarpment.

2.4.4 Electricity Reticulation

Increased electricity coverage is expected to create a favorable environment and spur business. The county therefore has planned to connect and distribute electricity to most parts by 2017 as anchored in the county CIDP. The various targets if CIDP includes;

- Distribute electricity to all public institutions by 2017
- Purchase power transformers to be installed in every major trading center in the county by 2017
- Lobby for installation of power supply sub-stations at Kapsowar and Tot

2.4.5 Management Information Systems (MIS)

Inadequate modern Information Communication Technologies, poor Infrastructural development to support ICT, low adoption rate to new communication technologies are some of the

challenges facing the development of ICT at the county. However, through its CIDP, the county has set the following targets and strategies to be achieved by 2017 to ameliorate the challenges;

- Provide information that departments require to manage themselves efficiently and effectively
- Systems that will be used to analyze and facilitate strategic and operational activities
- Establish 20 ICT laboratories in public educational institutions by 2017
- Transform service provision through adoption of relevant service software management systems such as; IPPD, GPAY, IFMIS, GHRIS

2.4.6 ICT in Public Institutions and Communities

To have 50% of population that has access and use of modern technology by the year 2017, the county has set the following targets and strategies to be achieve by 2017. These targets and priorities are;

- Establish 20 ICT Laboratories in public educational institutions by 2017
- Installation of fibre optic at the county headquarters in Iten by 2017
- Encourage PPP to promote modern ICT
- Lobby for and partner with mobile networks coverage to reach all areas of the county.

2.5 Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector

The county is home to one of the five water towers in the country, namely; Cherangany hills. However, even with the county hosting this water tower, the proportion of the residents accessing

clean and safe drinking water is still below 10%. In addition to the water tower, the county is endowed with water resources in form of adequate water catchment areas and protected springs and rivers. There are 16 permanent rivers, 62 water pans and 18 dams. On average, residents have to walk for 2.5 km to the nearest water point.

On forests, the county has large forest cover of approximately 37.5%. This is above the required national requirement of 10% though if proper mechanisms are not put in place, current forest resources are facing danger of destruction due to excessive deforestation and encroachment for settlements. The forest ecosystem has more than 16 rivers supplying water to various parts of the county.

In addition to natural resource sites such as Kerio River, Elgeyo Escarpment, hills, Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve, deep river gorges and hot springs, the county is well endowed with minerals whose potential and investment interests has been ignited by the discovery of natural fossil oils (petroleum) in Turkana and other areas of same geological nature as that of the county.

So as to protect the environment and sustain the utilization and harnessing of the available natural resources in the county, the CIDP proposes a number of initiatives and strategies. These include: improvement of water supply infrastructure, water management systems and waste disposal systems. Others are environmental conservation strategies and other natural resources management and harnessing systems.

2.5.1 Water Supply Infrastructure

In pursuing to bring water access by residents to the levels acceptable nationally and internationally, the county through its CIDP proposes the following targets by the end of the Plan period;

- Develop Sabor – Iten water supply

project which will be the largest water investment project in the county using gravity means

- Sabor water project to benefit 10,000 Households by 2017
- Establish 41 community water projects in several areas
- Construct 5 water dams by 2017
- Establish integrated water projects in 17 sites spread all over the county
- Construct 10 water pans by 2017
- Construct 1 water analysis center at Iten for quality monitoring

2.5.2 Water Supply Management Systems

Registered Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) many of which are represented by community water project committees are managing the water supply projects currently. Water tariffs (fees) shall have to be levied for domestic water consumption. The proceeds will be for O&M (operations and maintenance) of the community water projects. The CIDP focuses on areas of clean and safe water supply managements whose targets for 2017 have been set as below:

- Build management capacities for all WRUAs.
- Ensure gender equity in all WRUAs' management structures.
- Put in place mechanisms for conflict resolution.
- Raise revenues from user-pay approaches including tariffs and royalties by 2015.

2.5.3 Waste Disposal Systems

The major waste disposal/sanitation facilities in the county are pit latrines with coverage of 75

percent. Most urban areas are in dire need of fully fledged sewerage treatment systems so as to cope with rapid expansions due to urbanization and so as to prevent hygiene related diseases. The CIDP identified on the following targets to be focused on by 2017:

- Develop 4 sewerage and treatment systems by 2017.
- Put in place WASH strategies that will enable the county achieve 100% latrine coverage by 2017.
- Develop legal frameworks for use of septic tanks in human waste disposal systems.

2.5.4 Environmental Conservation Strategies

Serious environmental degradation challenges which include charcoal burning, human encroachment on gazetted forests, very steep slopes and poor land use system are some of the factors leading to environmental degradation in the county. High population pressure in the escarpment has resulted in farming on very steep sloppy areas causing massive soil erosion and fatal landslides. Over-exploitation of forests through wanton harvesting of plantations, uncontrolled grazing as the number of livestock in the forests exceeds the carrying capacity are main causes of environmental degradation. In addressing these causes and thus conserving the environment, the CIDP has proposed the following targets to be achieved by 2017:

- Protection of all water catchment areas.
- Disseminate of appropriate land-use practices through extension services.
- Fully enforce the various Acts and Laws that protects the environment by 2017.
- Reforestation of open gazetted public and community forest areas.
- Protection of all wetlands.



Torok Falls as a tourism feature and a potential power generation source

2.5.5 Natural Resources

The county is endowed with various natural resources which includes; forests, wildlife and minerals.

2.5.5.1 Forestry

Indigenous and exotic forests are the main forest types in the county occupying a total area of 93,692.48Ha. There are 16 gazetted forests in the county. The CIDP has adopted the following strategies to be achieved by 2017;

- Through afforestation, 1 million trees to be planted annually
- Fully enforce of the various Acts and Laws that protect forests from illegal logging
- Lobby for resettlement of all squatters from forests by 2017

2.5.5.2 Wildlife

The CIDP put in place the following measures to ensure that the desired objectives regarding wildlife animals are achieved by 2017;

- Lobby for full fencing of Kerio Valley (Rimoi) National Game Reserve
- Sensitized communities on economic importance of ecosystems
- Employment of more game wardens to strengthen security
- Full restocking of wild animals to be done by 2017
- Reduce human wildlife conflicts

2.5.5.3 Mining

Regarding mining, the CIDP adopted the following strategies;

- Identify all minerals which may be in existence in the county and maybe of economic value
- Give equal prominence to all the potential minerals during prospecting exercises
- Undertake minerals feasibility studies to determine the availability and quantities

- Address issues of royalties by mining investors at the county

2.6 Tourism, Trade and Wildlife Sector

The scenic Escarpments and the beautiful Kerio Valley being viewed at the highest points across the county are the main tourist attractions. The Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve located at the centre of Kerio Valley is another huge tourism potential within the county. The ideal climatic condition and the altitude of the highlands within the county offer an opportunity for sports tourism especially given that local and international athletes train at Iten, Kapsait and Kapcherop areas which are in close proximity to the tourism sites. Iten urban center also offers an ideal environment for paragliding sports. There are also other touristic sites like caves, animal migration corridors (birds and elephants), hot springs, indigenous furrows, and cultural artifacts among others.

Tourism infrastructure at the county constitute of four standard class tourist hotels in the county situated at Iten, Chesongoch, Cheptebo and Kaptagat with a combined bed capacity of 100 and two Airstrips at Tot and Chepsirei.

Trade ventures have considerably grown over the years mainly because of the county's proximity to Eldoret town. However, traders have been limited in their aspirations to maximize on this advantage because of their lack of substantial capital. Fresh produce markets and Jua kali shades have in past been constructed to foster trade.

The county is endowed with various wild animals like elephants, baboons, antelopes, birds and snakes. There is need, however, for Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve and forests to be completely secured to prevent and control human settlements so as to preserve the eco-system and reduce human-wildlife conflict. The community should also be sensitized on the economic importance of the ecosystem so that they may be able to protect and conserve the existing wildlife. Employment of more game wardens to strengthen security in all the Game Reserves should be prioritized to ensure that the wild animals are protected. In addition, KWS should

be approached to add more wild animals to the Rimoi Game Reserve as a strategy to increase its tourist potential. Community awareness raising on importance of wildlife will also be enhanced with a focus on promoting the development of wildlife sanctuaries and conservancies.

The CIDP adopted various priority areas in this sector. These priorities include; Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve, Niche tourism, Sports tourism, Tourism quality and management strategies, Tourism marketing strategies, Trade promotion and marketing strategies.

2.6.1 Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve

The Game Reserve is located at the centre of Kerio Valley and is a huge tourism potential. The county government through its CIDP has planned to operationalize the reserve through achievements of several targets and goals which include;

- Enhance and perpetuate the Reserve's wildlife resources to ensure a high level of satisfaction for residents and visitors
- Establish water and salt leak points for the wild animals
- Erect Game Reserve gates, view-points (watch towers), establish signage at strategic locations, and complete fencing of the Reserve
- Open Reserve for tourism by 2014
- Target 10,000 visitors to the Reserve annually
- Establish eco-lodges and camp/picnic sites

2.6.2 Tourism Quality and Management

The CIDP identifies several types of tourism as potential areas that can propel the development of other sectors in the county. These tourism types

include; ecotourism, conference tourism, sports tourism, entertainment and recreational sites. Some of the targets identified as key drivers for the achievement of CIDP tourism objectives include;

- Provide and sustain diverse and quality tourism products unique to the county that enhances visitor experience and enriches residents' quality of life
- Maintain and improve transportation access, infrastructure and services to facilitate travel to, from and within tourism sites
- Facilitate interaction among all tourism industry stakeholders that improves the lines of communication and enhances greater understanding of roles, values and concerns
- Map out nature trails in the natural forests of Cherangany Hills and along the Escarpment and culture centres within the county
- Advocate and provide incentives for development of more tourists hotels and conferencing facilities in the County.
- Integrate sports tourism with the other types of tourism at the county
- Utilize sports as a major marketing tool for tourism
- Upgrade and develop new tourism related hospitality facilities and invite investors to invest in tour and travel agencies in the County.
- Establish tourist class hotels and camping/picnic sites in Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve, Chebara Dam, Kamariny Stadium, and Tot amongst other tourism potential sites
- Establish a County Cable car infrastructure to link tourism sites and be a tourist attraction by itself

2.6.3 Tourism Marketing Strategies

In a strategy to make the county as a destination of choice in tourism, the CIDP has set several initiatives and targets that will ensure optimal marketing is undertaken by 2017. These initiatives and targets include;

- Intensive marketing locally, regionally and internationally by establishing and updating website, media highlighting, establishment of tourist information centres and utilization of promotional activities such as a tourism week and Miss tourism competitions
- Brand of the niche tourism product unique to the county
- Form and sustain tourist circuits in liaison with other counties within the region and outside
- Harmonize marketing strategies with those of other key tourist stakeholders such as Kenya Tourism Board (KTB), Kenya Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC), Kenya Association of Tour Operators (KATO) among others.



Cheploch Gorge as a nature-based tourism site

2.6.4 Trade Promotion and Marketing

A large proportion of county residents have had limited capacity to engage in trade and commerce due to poorly developed physical infrastructure, poorly established Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) opportunities, poorly organized business groups, poor marketing strategies, inadequate value addition opportunities and insufficient access to financial support. These challenges have contributed to limited stimulation of trade and commerce in the county. However, the county through its CIDP has identified the following initiatives to reinvigorate trade and commerce by 2017;

- Capacity build communities on entrepreneur trade ventures
- Establishment of trade fairs and exhibitions.
- Establishment and development of investment clubs/forums and informed market strategies.
- Enhance to promote trade and entrepreneurship initiatives among different traders
- Lobby and facilitate financial institutions development for credit access and trainings
- Document and disseminate trade information
- Enhance investment partnerships and export promotion
- Establish and develop 4 industrial parks by 2017
- Establish and develop 6 Establishment of trading markets by 2017
- Establish and develop 16 fresh produce markets

2.7 Sports, Youth, Social Protection and Culture Sector

One of the key roles of the county is to ensure that its labor force is productive. To achieve this, the county must build capacities and put in place mechanisms that guarantee the participation of all segments of the population in development. A large proportion of population in the county consists mainly of the youth whose role in development cannot be underestimated. In pursuit of gender equality and involving both gender in development, building capacity on women is paramount. People With Disabilities (PWDs) and children also play a vital role in achieving collective development whose benefits are evenly distributed.

The county faces serious socio-cultural challenges associated with drunkenness, illiteracy and discriminative cultural practices coupled with high levels of unemployment, insufficient technical skills for the youth notwithstanding the availability of tertiary and vocational institutions, erosion of family structures and values, HIV/AIDS, unplanned families, high number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) and high number of child-headed households.

There are several self-help, women and youth groups across the county. These include faith-based and community-based organizations that have initiated several development initiatives for their groups' benefit and that of the entire community in the areas they operate. There are a total of 4925 registered groups in the county out of which 2296 are women groups while 2029 are youth groups. Some of these groups have been able to access loans from the various government programs in the past though more such initiatives need to be initiated so as to benefit more groups.

However, even with the various challenges, the county is rich in cultural resources such as cultural sites and traditional culture of the people whose potential have not been fully harnessed for economic benefits. The county is endowed

with numerous artifacts, symbols and songs that need to be preserved through establishment of cultural centres and culture events to show-case its culture. It is projected that culture can be one of the county's tourism components that can open up the county to tourism and enabling it to earn revenue.

In sports, the county is home to many of Kenya's and the world's greatest athletes, thanks to its high altitude terrain and sporting talents. It has brought honor and pride to Kenya and will continue to do so into the foreseeable future owing to the large number of events, medals and trophies that have been won.

The county's CIDP has identified several initiatives in this sector that will ensure that capacities of the residents are nurtured in all human aspects including participation in development, culture preservation, special interest groups' consideration and sports talents enhancement. The initiatives intended to be focused on during the Plan period includes; Sports Stadia development, sports activities enhancements, talents development and mentorship programs, women, special needs groups and youth empowerment, and culture promotion and development.



Athletics is the famous sports activity at the county

2.7.1 Stadia Development

Success in sports in the county has been made possible by the existence of several high altitude training camps. However, there is need for expansion of existing training facilities and development of new ones to accommodate the high demand both from the county and from world over.

2.7.1.1 Kamariny stadium

In identifying Kamariny Stadium as an important sports facility, the county through its CIDP has laid several initiatives to develop the stadium. These initiatives and targets to be achieved by 2017 includes;

- Expanding and developing related infrastructure at the stadium to meet international standards by 2017
- Facilitating the development of international class hotel and residential camp within proximity of Kamariny Stadium through Public Private Partnerships (PPP).

2.7.1.2 Other Stadia

Apart from Kamariny Stadium, the CIDP has identified other stadia to be established and developed to identify, nature and develop talent towards enhancing sports and harnessing on the growing interest and investments in sports related ventures, The targets aimed to be achieved by 2017 in this regard includes;

- Establish and develop 4 stadia
- Upgrade 20 existing sports field (1 per Ward) to international standards

2.7.2 Sports Activities

Apart from athletics for which the county is famed, the county government through its CIDP

will ensure all other suitable sports activities are nurtured and developed through the following strategies;

- Nurture infrastructure related to soccer, netball, rugby, handball, archery, volleyball, and indoor games such as pool, chess towards maximising on talents diversity amongst the county residents.
- Establish and develop paragliding sites given the emergence of paragliding as a popular sport given the terrain of the county.
- Establish and develop 1 sports academy by 2017
- Initiate 1 annual international marathon event by 2014



Paragliding Sports at the county

2.7.3 Talent Development

The county through its CIDP will promote talent development by 2017 through;

- Supporting 2 talent centres at Kapcherop boys secondary and Mokwo girls
- Establishing 2 new talent centers by 2017
- Partnering with prominent athletes towards establishing mentorship programs for the upcoming athletes.
- Institute mechanisms to ensure education and sports talents are integrated to promote sports and educational training concurrently.

2.7.4 Women, Special Groups and Youth Empowerment

In its strive to ensure sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all residents, the county has put in place strategies to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive plans targeted at coordinating developments for sustained and balanced advancement and empowerment of vulnerable and special interests groups in the county. Through its CIDP therefore, the county has proposed the following targets to be achieved by 2017;

- Undertake youth and women sensitization and awareness programs on their role and responsibilities in county development.
- Capacity build youth and women on entrepreneurship and investment opportunities
- Encourage and facilitate youth to form investment groups for easy access to development funds from relevant institutions and programs

- Facilitate equal opportunities for special needs groups in education, employment, representation and business
- Provide priority consideration to special needs groups in bursaries allocations and other cash transfers
- Develop and maintain a database of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs)
- Develop and maintain a database of People With Disabilities (PWDs)
- Establish 2 integrated secondary schools to enable Special Needs Education students access education
- Establish 4 special schools for the physically challenged
- Construct a institution of rehabilitation of alcohol and drug addicts

2.7.5 Culture Promotion and Development

The county's rich culture includes numerous artifacts, symbols and songs amongst other that needs to be celebrated and preserved. The CIDP has put in place the following initiatives to be targeted in the next five years;

- Establishment and development of 6 cultural centers and 1 annual cultural events to showcase the county culture
- Strive to nurture the county communities' cultures by creating visitor experiences, activities and marketing programs that are respectful and accurate
- Support county programs and cultural practitioners, craftsmen, musicians and other artists to preserve and perpetuate the communities' culture where appropriate



Culture preservation and documentations informs appropriate development

2.8 Physical Planning, Urbanization and Housing Sector

Spatial (Physical) planning determines the quality of human settlements and related developments in the county. This is due to its input on spatial planning of natural resources and zoning of county for specific activities like economic development, settlements, natural resources (rivers, minerals, oils,), basic infrastructure e.g. roads, and tourist sites (hot springs, game reserves, caves, hills etc) and cultural sites.

Urban and rural areas in the county are facing problems related to poor infrastructure, poverty, environmental degradation and inadequate waste disposal systems. All these have a direct impact on the well being of the society and the spatial and economic planners of today are duty-bound together with other stakeholders to provide solutions to spur development by addressing sprawling unplanned spatial growth. These therefore calls for wide capacity building and participation owing to the key role spatial planning in urban development, land adjudication, investment promotion, security of land tenure and conflict resolution, protection of natural resources

and quality design and construction of housing and all spatial developments in the county.

Key challenges affecting the housing sub-sector include lack of infrastructural facilities for both offices and residences to ensure efficient and timely quality services. The County Executive and Assembly have insufficient office space. The Governor also has no official residence. Additionally, most of the public officers in the county and sub-county headquarters reside outside their stations due to insufficient residential houses owned by the government or private investors. One of the biggest challenges though, regards putting up housing units that will facilitate the security and health staff in the county to be able to offer adequate security and reliable healthcare respectively.

During the CIDP plan period, the following priorities will be focused on:

- County spatial planning.
- Urban areas land use Plans.
- Land demarcation, adjudication and registration
- Urban and rural housing development.

2.8.1 County Spatial Planning

The county has a huge resource potential yet to be tapped due to lack of extensive spatial land-use mapping, planning and zoning Plans. In addition, many of the urban plans are either in draft form or due for updating. The CIDP has however targeted initiatives that will enable the county to have a structured resource harnessing plan. These initiatives include;

- Equipping relevant offices with latest instruments and softwares that will enable them to ably engage in preparation of Spatial Plans within the county.
- Develop a 10-year county Spatial Plan by 2015.

- Develop Urban and Rural Land-Use Plans for all urban and rural areas by 2015.

2.8.2 Land Demarcation, Adjudication and Registration

The proportion of land owners with title deeds in the county is 52.5 percent. Land adjudication is on-going albeit on a very slow pace due to legislative processes that are mandatory in addition to a large part of land in the county being communally owned. However, the CIDP has proposed the following targets to be achieved by 2017:

- Fast track processing of title deeds to achieve 85% land owners having title deeds by 2017.
- Adjudicate 50% of all sections of land by 2017 assuming limited conflicts by communities affected.

2.8.3 Urbanization

The county has eight urban centres (shopping centres with a population of between 2,000 and 10,000 people) which include: Iten, Kapsowar, Kapcherop, Flax, Chebiemit, Cheptongei, Bugar, and Chepkorio. Other smaller shopping centres in the county are Arror, Chesongoch, Tot, Tambach, Chesoi, Chebara, Kamwosor and Flourspar. The total number of people living in urban and peri-urban areas is 24% of the total population while those living in rural areas constitute 76%. Twinning or Sister City initiatives have been identified in the CIDP as one among strategies for promoting and developing urban areas. Twinning or Sister Cities initiative is a strategy that links urban centres with model urban cities in other countries so as to attract investments and replicate best management and investment practices. Already, the county has managed to Twin Iten Town with Irvin City in the USA.

Street lighting and beautification in urban areas is important in prolonging business hours and enhancing security. Street lights have been installed at Iten, Kapsowar, Tot, Cheptongei, Kapcherop and Chesoi urban centers.

In this regard, the CIDP has set the following targets for the Plan period;

- Install street lights in 16 streets in 8 urban centers by 2017
- Use renewable sources of energy such as solar installation for street lighting in urban area streets
- Partner with private companies for arrangements for street lighting and advertisements
- Beautify all major urban centers by 2017
- Initiate and sustain Twinning/Sister Cities programs for 2 urban centers by 2017.

2.8.4 Office space, Urban and Rural Housing Development

The county has a deficit in residential housing units. The government pool housing units and the government Institutional houses have deficits of 504 and 711 respectively. The targets that the county has set during the Plan period include;

- Facilitating the development of 200 residential housing units by 2017
- Design Public Private Partnership programs that will foster investments in housing in urban centers

2.9 Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLOs) and Public Administration Sector

To avoid disruption of peoples' livelihoods and development initiatives, mechanisms for peace, justice, law, order, and fairness should

be developed, enhanced and sustained so as to provide for enabling environment upon which investments attraction, effective harnessing of available resources and expansion of job opportunities can be nurtured and sustained. GJLOs further ensures that the available resources are utilized efficiently and effectively for the benefit of the target communities while also instituting mechanisms which the different development actors in the county can work in a coordinated manner to minimize development duplication while ensuring community participation and ownership of projects.

This being the pioneer county government, GJLOs also addresses covers of governance, legislations, devolution, and the structural developments to sit the new county administrative and governance offices. Amongst the priorities to be focused by the CIDP in this Plan period in this sector includes; county legislations, capacity building for development, public service performance management, county governance infrastructure and security and peace building.

2.9.1 County and Sub-county Administration

The county is divided into four sub-counties and twenty wards to be administered by directors at the county level, sub county administrators and ward administrators and village administrators in county government and county commissioner, deputy county commissioner, assistant commissioner, chiefs and assistant chiefs in national government respectively. To enable proper delivery of services the CIDP has planned for the following targets by 2017;

- Construct a mini county head quarters to host county executive committee and chief officers by 2014.
- Lobby and advocate the national government for the development of the county offices

- Construct 2 Sub-county and 20 Ward offices.
- Design an administrative structure that will enhanced harmonized development initiatives amongst all development actors in the county.

2.9.2 County Legislations

The county has developed a structure to be used to formulate relevant policies and legislations for the various sector initiatives to ease the implementation of proposals contained in the CIDP. The targets to be achieved by 2017 in this regard includes;

- Develop a legislative framework to review existing policies as they appear in the national government departments with a view to domesticating them to the county
- Generate new legislations through the county assembly as and when required to address changes arising from transition to county governance
- Develop strategies that will enhance liaisons with relevant institutions such as the Kenya Law Reforms Commission.

2.9.3 Capacity Building for Development

In order for the county Government to achieve and sustain its development goals and move towards it vision, it has to develop various capacities. In this regard, the CIDP has designed initiatives and targets to be addressed by 2017. These initiatives and targets includes;

- Enhancement of communities' capacity to manage viable and sustainable projects especially those in agriculture and small-scale enterprises.
- Undertake community self-reliance initiatives that are sustainable

- Encourage and support development activities and capacity building for development actors such as NGOs
- Train and equip development stakeholder groups to offer leadership to enable the county to take advantage of opportunities within the county, in the north rift, in the country and internationally.

2.9.4 Public Service Performance Management

The CIDP's vision is 'policy-driven and service-focused government Institutions'. The goal for the county government therefore is to enact and operationalize necessary policy, legal and institutional framework needed to strengthen county governance structure and administration and service delivery. The CIDP's specific strategies will involve:

- Strengthening rules and processes around the policy cycle
- Deepening use of citizen and service charters as accountability tools
- Strengthening economic governance for better macroeconomic management; and
- Inculcating a performance culture in the county public service

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

2.9.5 Security and Peace Building

The county has witnessed several insecurity incidences in the past. Cattle rustling, illicit brews, proliferation of illegal fire arms, land disputes, general theft and burglary need sustainable solutions less they threaten development

initiatives proposed to be undertaken by the county under its CIDP. The CIDP therefore proposes several initiatives and targets that will increase security and enhance peace building. These initiatives and targets include;

- Setting up of a County Policing Authority to be chaired by the governor and whose membership will comprise community representatives, and the national government's security officers
- Designing collaborative networks with the national security agents to fight insecurity
- Through the County Policing Authority, identify security needy areas and resource mobilization strategies
- Liaise with the national government on mopping of illegal fire arms through voluntary disarmament programme
- Endeavour to allocate resources to enhance the national government's security initiatives
- Put in place mechanisms that ensures security officers' offices and residential house units
- Establish and support Peace Secretariats to manage and sustain peace building dialogues and activities to be initiated within the Plan period



Every Agricultural activity must be accompanied by environmental conservation measures

2.10 Cross Cutting Development Issues

The CIDP takes cognizance of issues that are likely to affect the implementation of the development proposals as captured in the CIDP. These issues are classified as cross-cutting because their effects or lack of it impacts on all the sectors of the economy. Thus, an in-depth analysis of these cross-cutting issues and how they will be addressed during the Plan period is necessary. These cross-cutting issues include; disaster management, unemployment, HIV/AIDS, retrogressive cultural practices, county cohesion and integration, ethics and integrity and performance based models.

2.10.1 Disaster Management

Drought, landslides, floods and lightening are some climatic and man-made disasters that have been witnessed in some parts of the county in the recent past. The unpredictability of the weather patterns have made it difficult to contain the impacts of these disasters especially at the Kerio Valley and parts of the Escarpment which have already been made vulnerable by unplanned human settlements and environmentally destructive human economic activities.

However, through the CIDP, the county has initiated mechanisms and targets to be addressed by 2017. These initiatives and targets include;

- Discouraging human settlements and resettling households living in disaster prone areas
- Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategies in development planning and implementations
- Establishment of a County Disaster Management Committee to coordinate prevention, mitigation and management of disasters.

2.10.2 Unemployment

The unemployment level amongst the labor force in the county is currently more than 25 percent which could be attributable to the aridity of most parts of the county and lack of diversification of economic activities. Therefore, in addition to the strategies that will be adopted in all sectors which will spur the county and thus creating employment, the CIDP proposes the following initiatives to be targeted by 2017 to address unemployment;

- Provide sufficient information on the available employment opportunities through relevant dissemination channels
- Develop and update inventory of youth, their qualifications and potential career advancement opportunities

2.10.3 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS Pandemic is not only a health problem but also a development challenge as it has economic, social and cultural implications. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate at the county is currently 3.8 percent. The pandemic's impact has been felt across all age groups in the county especially the 15-49 age group, which forms the economically active and productive segment of the population. The CIDP therefore proposes the following initiatives and targets to be addressed by 2017;

- Develop initiatives that will lead to reduction of prevalence to below 2.5% by 2017
- Establish an all-inclusive County HIV/AIDS Committee to harmonize HIV/AIDS targeted initiatives
- Support People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) organized groups to undertake economic activities
- Mainstream HIV/AIDS activities in all development planning and implementations in the county

2.10.4 Retrogressive Cultural Practices

Some of the retrogressive cultural practices in the county include Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Early Marriages, cattle rustling and traditional illicit brewing. In its strive to address these practices the county through its CIDP has initiated the following mechanisms;

- Conduct sensitizations to create awareness on the negative effects of these practices on county development
- Legislate new laws and enforce existing relevant laws designed to curb these practices
- Initiate and support alternative rites of passage to alleviate FGM
- Strengthen existing institutions seeking to prevent and mitigate the negative effects of these practices

2.10.5 County Cohesion and Integration

The county is made up predominantly of two sub-tribes; marakwet and keiyo. The harmonious relationship that the two have had since time immemorial is attributed to the close links they had when they both constituted one district until being split into two districts in 1994. Although the communities have had mechanisms to equally and equitably share available resources amongst themselves, the CIDP proposes the following initiatives to sustain the relationship;

- Promote equal development, prioritization and participation based on the peoples' needs
- Facilitate interaction, participation and involvement of all residents in all matters cultural, social and economic
- Initiate mechanisms that ensures people respect other people's rights, freedom and properties

2.10.6 Ethics and Integrity

These are the acceptable work behaviour towards commitment and dedication to work, loyalty and

the attitudes in delivering work expectations. The CIDP therefore proposes approaches that enhance the achievement of its targets by;

- Encouraging residents to demand for quality service from the county government as the service provider and duty bearer
- Demanding the required services to be provided and accessed in accordance with chapter 6 of the Constitution and other ethical directives
- Inculcate in public service approach; commitment to work, loyalty, dedication, discipline, positive attitude, honesty and transparency, respect to the people served and servant leadership

2.10.7 Performance Based Management and Budgeting

Performance Management (PM) is an approach by which the county government will align its resources, systems and employees to strategically to achieve the desired objectives and priorities. On the other hand, Performance Based Budgeting is a process that relates resources to proposed and actual results in an efficient, effective, economical and transparent manner.

These performance approaches will enable the proposed developments in the CIDP to be achieved promptly and within the set budgets and standards. To ensure this objective is met, the CIDP has set the following targets to be focused on before 2017;

- Facilitate workers to link personal goals with county goals to increase productivity
- Link policy, planning and budgeting all the development initiatives to strengthen focus on results and impacts rather than processes.



Water resources within the county can be harnessed for irrigation and power generation

3. IMPLEMENTING THE CIDP

3.1 Implementation Context

The CIDP preparation and implementation comes with a setting and context which differs significantly from that of the previous development strategies and Plans. The constitution of Kenya, 2010 created a devolved structure of governance with specified functions distinct from those of the national government.

Though the CIDP is an integrated development master plan encompassing the county's development aspirations regardless of responsibilities, an implementation structure together with implementation strategies have been instituted so as to deliver on the targets by the end of the Plan period. Mechanisms have been put in place to ensure that there is balanced development across all regions of the county while also focusing on all the sectors in the economy so as to avoid skewed developments in terms of regions and sectors.

The CIDP will be implemented using annual work-plans whose preparations and reviews will reflect amongst other things equitable distribution between regions and sectors. These annual work-plans will contain timeframes, amounts to be utilized for the projects, responsible entities, inputs required, activities involved, output, outcome and impact indicators and collaborating partners if any.

The CIDP adopted several implementation approaches and strategies that will be designed in such a way that the desired impacts are achieved efficiently, effectively and economically. These strategies include; Public Private Partnership (PPP), stakeholder networking and collaboration and Monitoring and Evaluation approach.

3.2 Implementation Strategies

3.2.1 Public Private Partnership (PPP) Approach

The CIDP puts emphasis on mechanisms that encourages Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

in development strategies adopted. The Public Private Partnerships approach will ensure faster development, replication of best development practices and increasing the network base that will spur development even further.

3.2.2 Stakeholder Networking and Collaboration

The county will continue solicit and sustain support from donors and development partners to fill the resources gap in the CIDP projected budget. This will be achieved through;

- Developing strategic networking and collaborations based on the needs and policy direction of the county as per the CIDP
- Pursuing emerging models for collaborative development such as the Twinning and Sister Cities programs

3.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is an essential component in the CIDP's planning and implementation process. This concept vital in measuring the achievements met in relation to set targets at start of implementation period. The county government will therefore institute mechanisms to continuously monitor and evaluate the Plan to determine the extent to which the established targets have been achieved quarterly, annually, and mid-term during the implementation period. The CIDP implementation framework gives details on how CIDP will be implemented, summarizing each sector's strategies and objectives, activities to be undertaken and key objectively verifiable indicators (OVI) and observable measurable indicators to be measured.

Implementation actions plans shall be developed from the implementation matrix and the specific details of the projects will be identified from the

3.3 CIDP Implementation Framework

Forums and Committees at the all levels including; County Economic and Budget Forum, County Sectoral Committees, County Consultative Development Forum (CCDF), Sub-county Consultative Development Forum (ScCDF), Ward Development Committee and Village Development Committee.

3.3.1 Implementation Structure



4. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

4.1 Resource Requirements

The Resource Mobilization Strategy supports the implementation of projects and programs in the execution of the county mandates and the achievement of its objectives. It is based on estimated resource requirements for proposed projects in the county's CIDP from 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 Financial Years. The level of funding required to implement the development proposals during this period is estimated at Kshs. 38 billion and given that funding from the central government through the Commission of Revenue Allocation (CRA) is inadequate, coupled with low levels of revenue collections at the county, the county government will need to seek out new donors to meet funding deficits in the Plan.

4.2 Revenue Collection

Regarding local revenue collection strategies, the CIDP proposes;

- Information Technology based systems that ensures compliances and eradicates corrupt practices in local revenue collection
- Partnerships with financial institutions on revenue collection and remittances to maximize on revenue collection
- Workers trainings on revenue handling and collection strategies

4.3 External Resource Mobilization

A broadened donor base is essential if the county government is to meet its mandate and deliver on the proposed development interventions. The CIDP therefore proposes the following strategies to enhance resource mobilization;

- Enhancing partnerships and fund raising avenues to be justified by measuring indicators on progress and best governance practices
- Increase number of new development actors and seek a greater proportion of its required resources from new sources

- Increase the volume and the proportion of financial contributions from development cooperation and multilateral funding windows for donors as well as in-kind contributions

4.4 Public Private Partnerships

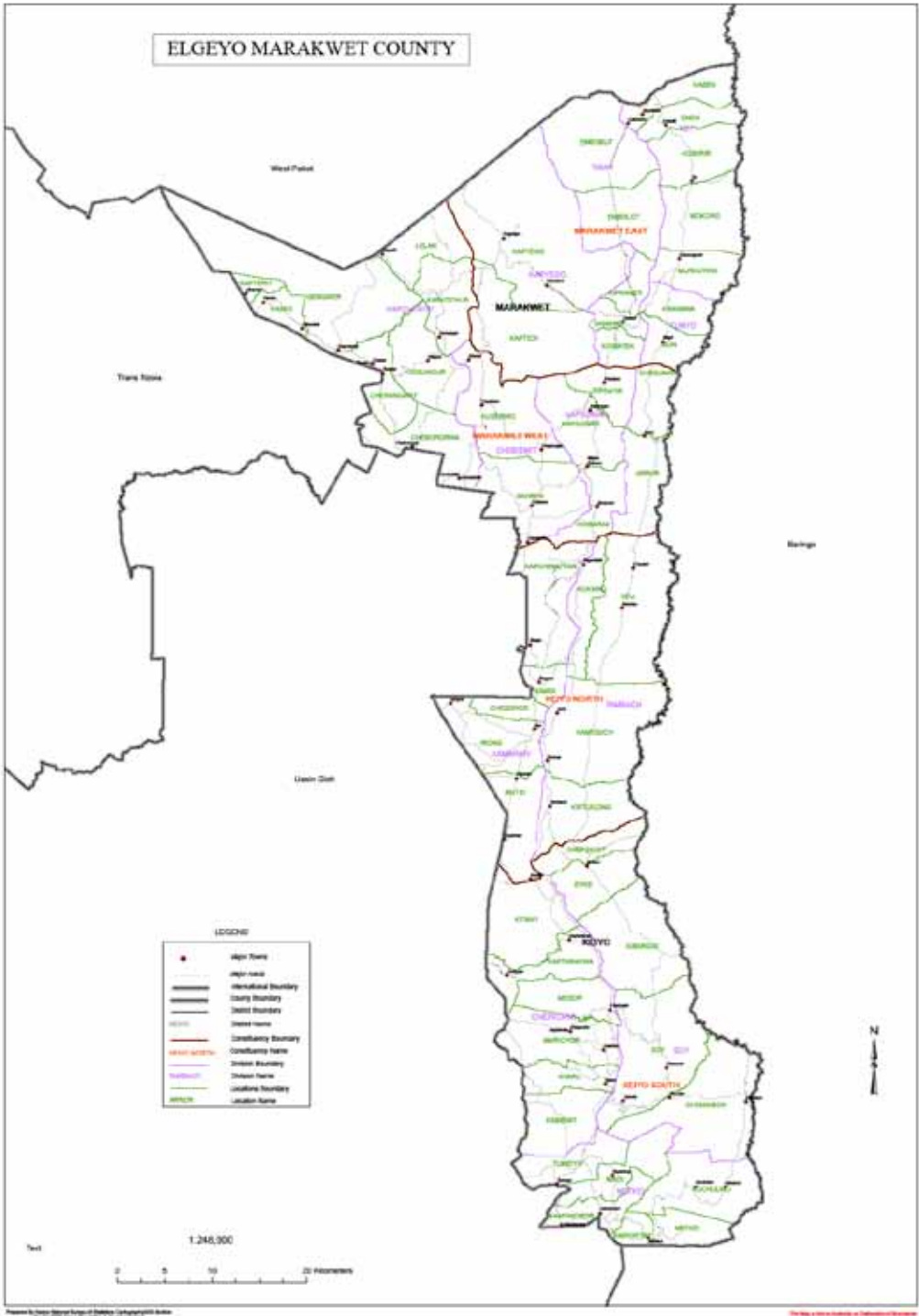
The CIDP targets 50% of its financial requirements by 2017 to be met under the PPP strategy including corporate sponsorships in form of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) and scholarships will also be encouraged and sustained. The role of the county government in this regard will be to provide the required infrastructure and services which includes; roads, energy, legislations and water amongst others.

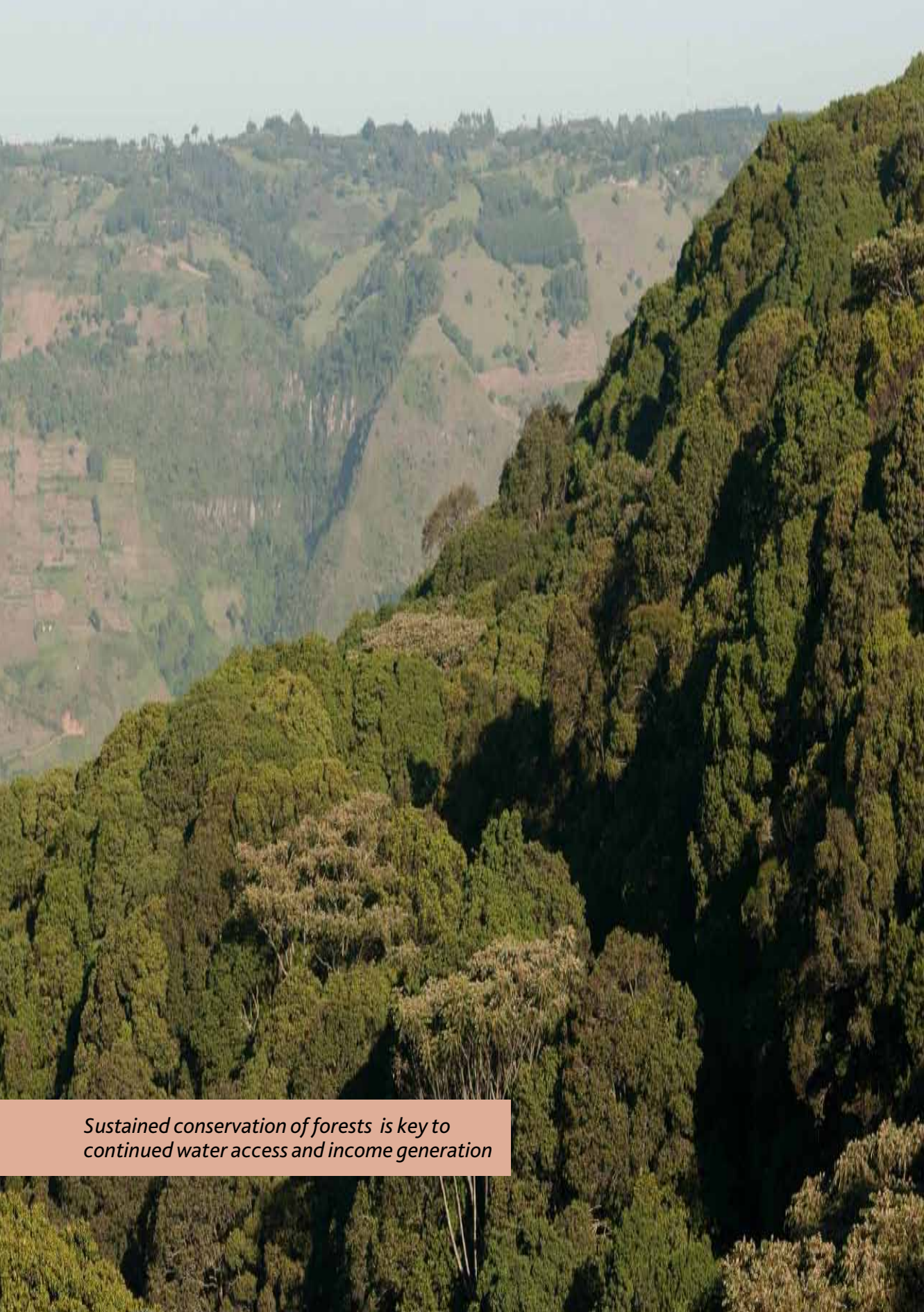
4.5 Cooperatives Movement Financing

The county has a total of 130 cooperative societies with a total membership of 24,450. These societies mainly deal in dairy farming, coffee, pyrethrum, tea, real estate and those for SACCOs. The share capital for these societies is approximately Kshs 276,000,555 while the turn-over and deposits are Kshs 276,170,331 and Kshs 1,707,006,447 respectively. The importance of the Cooperatives in financing the development proposals in the CIDP cannot be under estimated. In this regard the CIDP has set targets to enhance this potential source of financing. These strategies include;

- Building the capacity of the cooperatives societies' management committees on financial and management skills
- Guaranteeing cooperatives within the financial borrowing framework to undertake capital investments
- Facilitating value addition initiatives through establishment of small scale industries driven by cooperatives
- Exposure trainings and tours for replicable technology and management transfers from other counties and countries to enhance capital formation and turnover

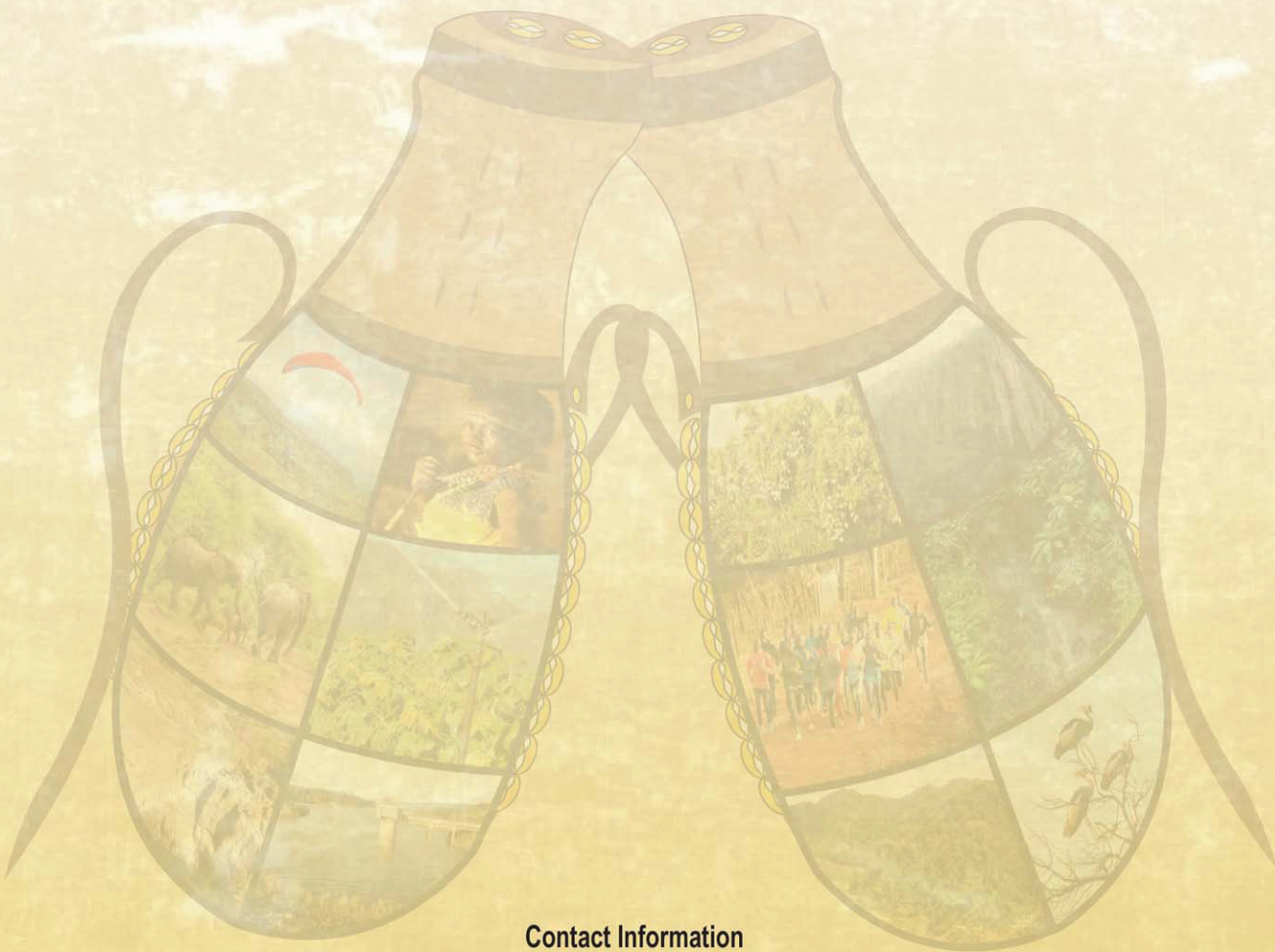
Elgeyo Marakwet County Administrative/Political Units





Sustained conservation of forests is key to continued water access and income generation





Contact Information

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