



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF ELGEYO MARAKWET

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CIDP)

2023-2027

**THEME:
CREATING OPPORTUNITIES &
NURTURING POTENTIALS**



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COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CIDP) 2023-2027

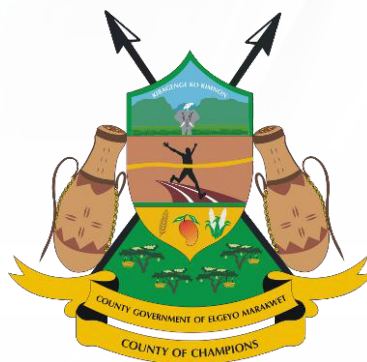
THEME:

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES AND NURTURING POTENTIALS

VOLUME I

County Integrated Development Plan
For
Elgeyo Marakwet County

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COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

Vision:

A progressive county championing citizen-centric development

Mission:

To transform livelihoods through empowerment, participation, innovative sustainable development, and enhanced climate resilience

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABT	Approved Building Technology
ACU	Aids Control Unit
ADP	Annual Development Plan
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AJS	Alternative Justice Systems
ANC	Antenatal care
ART	Antiretroviral Treatment
ASDSP	Agriculture Sector Development Support Program
CA	County Assembly
CBEF	County Budget and Economic Forum
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CG	County Government
CG	County Government
CHEMAWASCO	Cherangany Marakwet Water & Sanitation Company
CHVs	Community Health Volunteers
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease- 2019
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DP	Development Partners
DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigation
DHIS	District Health Information Systems
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EDA	Equitable Development Act
ESIA	Environmental Social Impact Assessment
EMC	Elgeyo Marakwet County
EMRs	Electronic Medical Record Systems
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBOs	Fixed Base Operators
FIF	Facility Improvement Fund
FY	Financial Year
GDC	Geothermal Development Company
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoK	Government of Kenya
GPS	Global Positioning System
HCW	Health Care Worker
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICRH	Iten County Referral Hospital
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICTA	Information and Communication Technology Authority

IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management System
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
ITN	Insecticide-treated nets
ITDP	Institute of Transportation and Development Policy
ITWASCO	Iten Tambach Water & Sewerage Company
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Program
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Authority
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KENPHIA	Kenya Population-based HIV Impact Assessment
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KETRACO	Kenya Electricity Transmission Company
KIP	Kenya Institute of Planners
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KM	Kilometer
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KSH	Kenyan Shilling
KSH	Kenya Shilling
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MEDS	Mission for Essential Drugs and Supplies
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSMEs	Micro Small and Medium sized Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NCD	Non-communicable diseases
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NITA	National Industrial Training Authority
NLC	National Land Commission
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OGP	Open Government Partnership
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PAI	Public Affairs Index
PBB	Programme Based Budget
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLWD	People Living with Disability

PNC	Postnatal care
POS	Point of Sale
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
RCMRD	Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development
REA	Rural Electrification Energy
RTK	Real-time Kinematics
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLDC	Sub-Locational Development Committee
SUED	Sustainable Urban Economic Development Program
TB	Tuberculosis
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TVETA	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority
UNDP	United Nations Development programme
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organization
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WRUA	Water Resources Users Association
WSP	Water Service Providers
WSTF	Water Sector Trust Fund
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

Adopt a Village Program: The "Adopt a Village" program is a community development initiative where a sponsor, such as a corporation, government agency, or non-profit organization, partners with a rural group of households or village to provide support in form of financial resources and/or technical expertise for development. The objective of the program is to improve the living standards of the targeted beneficiaries by addressing their basic needs and enhancing their quality of life.

Afya Bora Program: A county government initiative to ensure that facilities are adequately equipped and with sufficient drugs to provide the required services to county residents.

Barabara Bora Mashinani: A robust roads development and management system that ensures maximum output and requires cheaper and minimum maintenance. It involves optimal use of county machines and personnel as well as youth groups for maintenance.

Community health worker/volunteer: A frontline public health worker who is a trusted member or has an unusually close understanding of the community served.

Disaster: A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community/society to cope using its own resources

Disaster risk reduction: Systematic development and application of policies, strategies, and practices to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a

society, to prevention or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse impact of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.

Ecological Zone: A zone or area exhibiting broad but relatively homogenous natural vegetation formations and weather patterns.

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex combination of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and the non-living environment interacting as a functional unit. Humans are an integral part of ecosystems. Ecosystems vary in size; a temporary pond adjacent to a road and an ocean basin can both be ecosystems.

Ecosystem Services: Benefits that people obtain from ecosystems. These include food, water, regulating services (such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation and disease), supporting services (such as soil formation and nutrient cycling) and cultural services such as recreational, spiritual, and other non-material benefits.

Eco-tourism: Sustainable tourism that focuses on experiencing nature fostering environmental and cultural understanding, appreciation, and conservation.

Elderly Person: A person of the 65 years and above.

Edu Afya - Edu Afya is a comprehensive medical scheme for all public secondary students covering all students captured under the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) and registered with NHIF.

Enterprise Development Zone:

Geographic area that is set aside to encourage development and economic growth. This region is granted favourable tax rates, regulatory exemptions, or other incentives to encourage businesses to stay in the area or locate in it.

Environmental Impact Assessment: A systematic examination conducted to determine whether a programme, activity or project will have any adverse impacts on the environment.

Essential Services: Essential services refer to the services that are necessary for the functioning of a community or society, and that must be maintained even in difficult circumstances such as a crisis or emergency. They include healthcare, utilities, public safety, food, transportation, communication, banking, and finance.

Forest Cover: Refers to a gazetted area of land that is covered by forest, including both natural forests and artificially established forests such as tree plantations. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the total land area and is used as an indicator of the extent of forested areas.

Geographic Information System

(GIS): A system that creates, manages, analyses, and maps all types of data. GIS connects data to a map, integrating location data (where things are) with all types of descriptive information (what things are like there)

Gender Mainstreaming: Consistent integration of gender concerns into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans, programmes, activities, and projects, at all levels.

Gender responsiveness: Action taken to correct gender imbalances.

Green Energy: Is any energy type that is generated from natural resources, such as sunlight, wind, or water. It often comes from renewable energy sources.

Gross Margin Ratio: Gross margin ratio is a financial measure that compares gross revenues from sales of a product or service with the cost of making or delivering that product, known as the Cost of Goods Sold (COGS). It is also known as profit margin.

Gross Enrolment Rate: Is an enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. It indicates the general level of participation in each level of education.

Huduma Mashinani: Is a county government initiative aimed at taking government services closer to the residents at the sub county, ward, and village levels.

Incubation Hub: A facility which has enterprise and technology support services necessary to nurture micro small and medium enterprises. The main purpose of the incubator is to promote the commercialization of innovations, new business creation, open-up employment opportunities and development of a more highly skilled workforce especially in managing the transition to workplace or employment for TVET graduates.

Industrial Park: Is a zoned and planned area for the purpose of industrial development being a portion of an area separate from zones set aside for commercial, residential, and agricultural purposes.

Kangaroo Mother Care: This is a method of healthcare for preterm infants. It is a method which entails an infant being carried by the

mother in a way that ensures there is a skin-to-skin contact between the infant and the mother.

Kilimo Biashara: This is an agricultural venture which entails growing of high value crops for commercial purposes with targeted markets and consumer demands as the main objective and motivation.

Linda Mama Program: A public funded health scheme that will ensure that pregnant women and infants have access to quality and affordable health services.

Mama Packs: These are kits designed to help expectant mothers deliver with the basic provisions of skilled birth. The kit contains mother and baby care products to give the mother a hygienic start, such as slippers, towels, soaps, and basins among others.

Model Health Facility: This is a facility that serves as a demonstration or prototype for the design, organization, and operation of healthcare services. They may also serve as a source of inspiration and guidance for the development of other healthcare facilities.

Niche products: Items that fall under one category of tourism appealing to, and targeting smaller, specific groups of tourists such as wildlife, agricultural or sports tourists.

One Ward, One Cash Crop: This is an agricultural development initiative that aims to encourage and promote the cultivation of cash crops in rural areas. In this initiative each ward is encouraged to focus on growing a specific cash crop that is well-suited to its agro-climatic conditions and local market demand. The objective of this program is to boost farmers' incomes and increase the overall economic development of rural communities.

PEPEA Program: This is an initiative aimed at linking youths of Elgeyo Marakwet County with opportunities to study and work abroad.

Social Development: This is a targeted development objective which aims at improving the well-being of every individual in society so they can achieve their full potential.

Spatial Plan: This is a ten-year GIS-based depiction of a county's socio-economic development vision and program, including the distribution of people and activities, within the context of efficient, productive, and sustainable use of land and other county spaces.

Starter Pack Kit: This is a set of tools and equipment used on a specific field by a skilled worker in specific field to undertake an activity or transact business and/or offer services.

Tree Cover: Refers to the extent to which the land surface, gazetted or otherwise, is covered by trees. It can be expressed as a percentage of the total land area and is used as an indicator of forested areas and the amount of vegetation on the land. Tree cover is important for maintaining ecological balance, providing habitat for wildlife, and mitigating the impacts of climate change through carbon sequestration.

Urban Centre: An urban centre is a densely populated area within an area, typically characterised by high levels of commercial and residential development, as well as a mix of different land uses. Urban centres often serve as the economic and cultural heart of an area, with a concentration of businesses, shops, restaurants, and cultural institutions.

Urban infrastructure: Consists of water works for domestic use, sanitation, sewage systems, electricity and gas distribution, urban

transport, primary health services, and environmental regulation.

WEZESHA Program: This is a youth empowerment program focused on the

acquisition of technical and vocational skills and provision of business starter pack kits to ensure immediate engagement of a technical skills graduate after course completion.

FOREWORD

The third generation County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP III), the first under the new county administration, sets out programs, policies, strategies, and projects whose implementation will be underpinned on the new administration's theme of 'creating opportunities and nurturing potentials for all citizens. CIDP III aims to transform Elgeyo Marakwet into a progressive county championing citizen-oriented development status through empowerment, participation, innovative sustainable development, and enhanced climate resilience.

CIDP III conforms with the national planning framework and is thus aligned to our country's long-term development blueprint, Kenya Vision 2030, which aims to transform Kenya into an industrialized middle-income nation offering a high quality of life to all her citizens through implementation of successive five-year Medium-Term Plans (MTPs). To achieve the programs, policies, strategies, and projects outlined in this plan period, CIDP III has been aligned with Kenya Vision 2030 and its MTP IV (2023-2027), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), along with other national policies and international commitments. These goals and policies have a particular focus on implementing development interventions that are designed to enhance citizens' social welfare and economic empowerment, food security, productive capacity, literacy skills and inclusive governance for shared prosperity.

Since its inauguration in 2013, the county has made considerable progress; most notably in the improvement of roads accessibility through opening of new roads and upgrading of existing ones, enhanced participation of special interest groups in development and decision-making, improved access to healthcare and clean water, enhanced productive capacities, and improved governance models through openness, service delivery efficiency and responsiveness. During this Plan period, as with its predecessor (CIDP II), we will strive to build on the progress previously made while adopting new innovative development approaches, replicable governance models, and emerging global best practices, guided by relevant provisions in the Constitution of Kenya (COK) and related laws of Kenya and policies. This approach is expected to create more employment opportunities, raise the living standards, lengthen life expectancy of every resident, and reduce poverty levels from the current 43.6% of the population to match the national level of below or at least 36.1%.

Further, as a county, we will continue developing and upgrading roads, water, Information Communications and Technology (ICT), health and other necessary infrastructure as enablers for the achievement of the economic and social sectors' productive and empowerment objectives. Trade, industrialization, and cooperatives are regarded as the priority focus areas because of their catalytic ability to spur the achievement of the other sectors' development objectives which collectively is expected to increase our county's annual Gross County Product (GCP) from the current KSh. 84 billion to Ksh. 150 billion by the end of the Plan period. We plan to accelerate growth through value addition of various agricultural produce including potatoes, fruits, cereals, milk, and other food and cash crops through the establishment of special economic zones and cottage industries. These interventions will create jobs, improve household incomes, and increase the county's contribution to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the current 2% to 4% in five years.

The Plan is being drafted against the backdrop of various challenges and barriers that may impede on the achievement of the intended development objectives, particularly, the insecurity in the Kerio Valley region and the limited fiscal space that our county continues to operate in. In striving to mitigate these challenges, my administration will continue to lead in the initiation, application and sustaining peace targeted initiatives backed by the national government and other non-state actors. On the constrained fiscal space, my administration will adopt attractive policies to enhance private investments and Public Private Partnerships (PPP) while also creating mutual development interest with non-profit donor organizations including international development agencies. To achieve these collaborative strategies, we will formulate policies, enact appropriate laws, establish, and operationalize stakeholder institutions for joint decisions, partnerships, and forums.

I, therefore, call upon all residents to remain united and forge a united front as we all strive to achieve individual and collective commitments towards our county's development. Our county government on its part will work closely with the private sector and development partners to ensure we deliver on this Plan's targets.



H.E. WISLEY ROTICH
GOVERNOR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 2023-2027 CIDP (III) outlines the programs, policies, strategies, and projects to be undertaken by the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet, National Government institutions, non-state development partners and international development organizations in Elgeyo Marakwet County by 2027 in an integrated framework approach. It has been prepared in compliance with Article 220(2) (a) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Public Finance Management Act, 2012, County Government Act, 2012, and Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012 which prescribes for integrated development planning processes for enhanced linkage of policies, plans and budgets in county governance mechanisms. As such, the importance of an inclusive and well-structured integrated planning framework as a platform for the achievement of desired development goals cannot be understated.

The preparation of CIDP III adhered to the preparation processes, participatory and inclusive mechanisms as outlined in the guidelines issued by The National Treasury and Ministry of Planning. As such, the preparation of CIDP III was a collaborative effort between various County Government Departments and entities. We are grateful for their input which led to the formulation of a comprehensive and integrated document whose content is expected to transform our county's development status. We thank each county department for availing the necessary required technical level information. We are also grateful to our citizens and county professionals who provided invaluable inputs during the Wards CIDP III public forums and the professionals forums, respectively. Also, we thank our development partners including the National Government institutions, non-state development agencies, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) provided very important inputs during the respective Sector Working Groups (SWGs) forums held for CIDP III preparation process.

The Executive team consisting of the Cabinet members led by the Governor provided guidance and facilitated successful public hearings stage and whilst providing leadership to the core technical team consisting of technical officers drawn from all the County Government departments during the compilation, costing and feasibility analysis of received inputs. I therefore take this opportunity to thank H.E Governor Wisley Rotich, H.E Deputy Governor Prof. Grace Cheserek and all CECMs including Mr. Alphaeus K Tanui, Mr. Edwin Seroney, Mr. Edwin Kibor, Mr. Michael Kibiwott, Mr. Jason Lagat, Mr. Thomas Maiyo, Mrs. Emmy Kosgey, Mr. Robert Kangogo, Mrs. Purity Koima, Mrs Monica Rotich and Ag. Chairperson County Public Service Board Dr. Selly Kimosop. We reserve special gratitude to our CIDP III core technical preparation team (listed in Annex 3) led Mr. John Maritim, Director of Economic Planning and Budgets, for their tireless efforts in putting together a document of within acceptable timelines and ensuring all inputs have been captured in the standards required while adhering to the required participation and inclusivity principles.

Finally, on behalf of the County Executive, I would like to thank Elgeyo Marakwet County Assembly led by the Speaker, Hon. Philemon Kiplagat Sabulei, all Members of the County Assembly and technical officers for immense support and inputs during CIDP III preparation process. Lastly, we wish to convey our utmost appreciation for the true owners of this document; the stakeholders, whose participation in consultative meetings, public forums and the submission of memoranda has been instrumental in the preparation of this document. We look forward to the implementation phase and we hope that the same level of enthusiasm exhibited during the preparation phase shall be maintained for the betterment of our people. May God bless you all.

H.E PROF. GRACE CHESEREK
DEPUTY GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Elgeyo Marakwet County, having been established as one of the forty-seven counties when the current Constitution of Kenya (COK) was promulgated in 2010 and operationalised in March 2013, has realised considerable development progress. This progress was guided by the two County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), CIDP I (2013-2017) and CIDP II (2018-2022), which were implemented since the commencement of devolution and whose programs, projects, policies, and strategies have made substantial contributions to the delivery of devolution objectives. This progress has been equitable and impactful, as evidenced by the increase in life expectancy levels, reduction in poverty, and increase in Elgeyo Marakwet County's share of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). CIDP II expires in June 2023 and the county will commence the implementation of CIDP III which will guide the county's development for the next five years.

As with its two predecessors, CIDP III outlines the county's current development profile, linkages with national and international plans, a review of the accomplishments of previous plans, an analysis of development issues, prioritized sector programmes, prioritized flagship projects, implementation framework, resource mobilization strategies and a monitoring and evaluation framework. It is expected that this planning framework approach will create effective planning, coordinated development, budgeting, policy formulation, effective and efficient project implementation, and progress performance measurement, as mandated by the relevant legislations such as the Public Finance Management, Act 2012, County Government Act, 2012, Urban areas and Cities Act, 2012, among others.

CIDP III Preparation Process

The development of this plan was done through a consultative and inclusive process, in compliance with the contemporary planning practices and relevant legal provisions. This process took place between November 2022 and February 2023 and involved the participation of residents across all the twenty wards, local and international development practitioners, non-state development actors under the Sector Working Groups (SWGs) umbrella, county professionals, and Civil Society Organization (CSOs). Inputs from residents were collected from the lowest administrative level at the sub-locational level under the Sub-Locational Development Committees (SLDCs) whose members were elected by residents of each sub-location to guide sub locational planning, budgeting, and project management processes.

Synthesis of inputs received from all stakeholders, priorities contained in the Governor's manifesto and those of the Members of County Assembly (MCAs) were done guided by technical guidance by the various government departments and agencies. From the synthesis, the CIDP technical team identified and prioritized the county and sector visions and missions, as well as the development issues, desired outcomes and development programs, projects, policies, and projects.

Vision and Mission

Vision

A progressive county championing citizen-centric development

Mission

To transform livelihoods through empowerment, participation, innovative sustainable development, and enhanced climate resilience

Theme

Creating opportunities and nurturing potentials

CIDP III Priorities

The priority programs, projects, policies, and strategies for CIDP III have been organized into nine pillars.

i. An efficient and high-quality healthcare system

To guarantee efficient and high-quality healthcare systems, the county through the health sector seeks to ensure that by 2027, healthcare services are accessible, equitable and affordable to all county residents. This goal will be realized through specific interventions including the upgrading of one Level 4 health facility to Level 5 status, upgrading 7 current Level 3 hospitals to Level 4, upscaling of Community health programs, enrolling 40,000 Indigents on the NHIF Program, intensifying medical screening programs for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), and enhancing medical drugs volumes two-fold. These interventions are expected to reduce prevalence of underweight children from 13.9% to 10%, increase immunization coverage from 69.8% to 80%, reduce maternal deaths from 33 per 100,000 deliveries to 10, increase the population covered by a health insurance from the current 25% to 65%, and reduce HIV/AIDs prevalence

from 1.6/3.3, for males and females respectively to 0.5/1.1 by 2027.

ii. A modern roads and transport infrastructure

The county has set its sights on modernizing its roads and transportation infrastructure to enhance accessibility and facilitate the movement of people and goods. This will be accomplished through tarmacking of 625km of rural roads and 15km of urban roads, opening of 1,140km of new roads, grading and gravelling of 1,628km of roads, and construction of 10 bridges and 70 footbridges. By 2027, these strategies are expected to have improved the county's Rural Accessibility Index (RAI) from the current level of 85% to 95% and increase the proportion all-weather roads from 58% to 80%. This will have a significant impact on the county's economy in spurring trade and investment.

iii. A water secure community in habitable environment

The plan aims to improve access to clean and adequate water in a conserved and protected natural environment, ensuring our communities are water-secure and are living in a habitable environment. To achieve this, the county intends to construct 337 water intake structures, lay

1855Km water pipeline extensions, drill and equip 223 boreholes, construct 347 masonry water tanks, construction of 11 treatment plants, growing of 50,000,000 trees and construction of 2 multi-purpose water dams through funding by the national government. Successful implementation of these interventions is expected to increase the proportion of households having access to clean and adequate water from 37% to 52%, proportion of land under tree cover from 29.95% to 35%, proportion of water catchment areas protected and conserved from 30% to 70% and the proportion of solar powered water schemes 12% to 35%.

iv. Accelerated growth through human settlement and urban development.

The objective of CIDP III is to establish a secure land tenure system for residents, as this has been identified as a catalyst for accelerated growth of urban areas and agricultural investments. To achieve these aspirations, the county will establish a county land registry for community land inventory, registration and digitization, and preparation of county spatial plan. Regarding urban development and housing strategies, the county during the Plan period will strive to improve status of 10 urban areas by tarmacking over 8km of urban roads, upgrading 7 Informal urban settlements, construction of bus stages, walkways, recreational urban courts, beautification structures and trees, and outdoor advertisements media. Through the Sustainable Urban Economic Development Program (SUED), priority cross-sector flagship projects will be implemented within Iten Municipality. These projects are expected to spur the economic growth of the Municipality which is a gateway for investments for other sectors. Additionally, the county will target to put up over 2,000 affordable housing units.

v. Food security and wealth creation

To increase production for food security and household incomes, the county targets to modernize agriculture through innovations and commercialization of agricultural investments and value additions. This will be accomplished by supporting farmers to access technology, innovations, post-harvest storage and value addition facilities, establishment of model food security farms, promotion of adoption of cash crops farming and processing and increasing land under irrigated agriculture. In addition, to ensure that farmers are imparted with necessary and appropriate agricultural skills, the county will engage skilled interns to upscale the current extension services level. These interventions are projected to increase food productivity for all crops on average by 20% and increase the proportion of irrigable land from the current 1% to 5% and increase incomes gross margin ratio from 33% to 40%.

Also, during the Plan period, the county targets to achieve three outcomes in livestock development including, increasing livestock productivity, increasing household livestock incomes from livestock investments and reduced livestock disease prevalence. These three outcomes will be accomplished by supporting farmers to access livestock extension services, access to Artificial Insemination services, construction, and renovation of cattle dips, and building and renovation of slaughter slabs. These interventions are expected to increase the average milk productivity - litres per cow per day – from 1.7 litres currently to 3.0 litres, average honey productivity per hive (Kgs) from 8kg to 12kg, average egg productivity per bird per year from 70 to 100, incomes gross margin ratio from 54% to 65% and reduced livestock disease prevalence from 8 to 5 and reduced livestock mortality from 15% to 8% annually.

vi. Commercial empowerment for investments and industrialization

Through cooperatives, trade, tourism and industrialization, the county aims to have a robust, diversified, modern and competitive business enterprising environment. For trade and industry this will be accomplished through the establishment of the County Aggregated Industrial Parks, business enterprise development zones, revival of dormant mining industries, construction of modern wholesale and fresh produce markets, business incubation centers, holding of business trade fairs, and business loans fund, which aggregately are expected to increase annual new business enterprises from the current 10% to 25% while the survival rate of new businesses beyond one year is expected to rise from 66% to 80%. For cooperatives, priority is placed on acquisition and issuance of necessary and appropriate equipment for agricultural produce processing to compliant Cooperative Societies and facilitating the automation of Cooperatives operations through necessary capacity and governance support. These interventions are expected to increase the annual aggregate Cooperatives turnover from Kshs. 125m to 300m by 2027. In tourism, through CIDP III, the county will build and operationalize 1 ecolodge hotel in the Rimoi National Game Reserve, build the necessary roads, water and fence infrastructure, mapping and publishing of tourism niches and sites, and establishing picnics, camping sites, conservancies as well as stocking and re-stocking of wildlife species. When fully implemented, these strategies are expected to increase the number of tourists arrivals by 300% from the current 1,300 to about 4,000 tourists annually. This is projected to increase direct annual revenue from tourism by 250%.

vii. Quality, equitable and accessible education and training

During the Plan period, the county targets to enhance access to quality, relevant, and wholistic pre-primary education. To accomplish

this desire, several interventions have been identified. These include the construction and equipping of additional Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE) centers, provision of capitation grants for all ECDE pupils, digitization of learning modules, and establishing ECDE pupils school feeding program. These interventions are expected to increase the Net Enrollment Rates from the current level of 86% to 100% within the next five years, while also reducing the malnutrition cases of stunting, wasting and underweight. For the education and technical training component, the county seeks to improve the Vocational Training Colleges (VTCs) completion rates from 42% to 90% and commence the PEPEA Program which is expected to benefit 2,060 students by 2027 and increase in bursary beneficiaries from the current 5,462 to 30,900. These targets will be achieved by provision of capitation grants for VTC trainees, construction and equipping of more VTC workshops, construction of homecraft centers, development and operationalization of skills incubation units, establishment of water training institute and issuance of technical tools starter packs upon completion of training. In addition, in liaison with the national government, a university college will be established.

viii. Empowerment through sports, social welfare, and inclusion

In striving to improve sports participation and performance for residents during the Plan period, the county will seek to construct 4 sports stadia and 135Km of running tracks, establish 4 talent academies, upgrade 136 wards sports fields, upscale and sustain the Iten International Marathon and complete the Kamariny Stadium in liaison with the national government. These projects will improve the percentage of athletes accessing standard facilities from 19% to 30%. On social welfare, the county aims at improving the wellbeing of vulnerable and special interest

groups in the community, increasing youth, women, and People with Disabilities (PWDs) involvement in productive ventures, and improving cultural and heritage preservation. These targets are to be achieved by establishing youth talent centers, upscaling the number special interest groups beneficiaries of county government empowerment grants and programs, holding of regular cultural events, training of select special interest group members on life, social and economic skills, and establishing supplementary platforms for special interest groups to enhance their involvement in government decision making processes. These interventions are expected to increase the proportion of annual county budgets allocated to special interest groups from 1.12% to 3%, reduce Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) rate from 18% to 10%, and reduce Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) prevalence from 13% to 5% for females and 6% to 2% for males. Also, the proportion of business ventures owned by the special interest group is expected to rise from the current 23% to 40% while the proportion of youth out of school accessing Wezesha program is to increase from 33% to 43% with the share of county budget dedicated to the preservation and promotion of county cultural natural heritage rising from 0.1% to 1%.

ix. Transformative leadership through accountable governance

To ensure transparent, responsive, efficient and effective service delivery standards for accelerated, inclusive and sustainable development, the county will automate 50% of all service delivery processes through enhanced ICT connectivity and innovation hubs, holding of joint forums with all stakeholders including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and national government organs, inclusion of special interest groups in decision making processes, periodically publishing and dissemination of relevant information to citizens, and complying with relevant financial management processes, strengthening project management committees

at the local administrative units and enhancing communication and feedback mechanisms. Further, to enhance governance and productive activities in the Kerio valley area, the Plan seeks to promote peace in the region through peace building efforts and provision of alternate means of sustaining livelihoods. At the end the Plan period, these interventions are anticipated to increase the proportion of citizens with access to government information, reduce the perceived level of corruption or bribery from 25.8% to 1%, and improve the Public Affairs Index (PAI), which measures service delivery, from 64% to 90%.

Financing and Resource Mobilization

The financial capacity of delivering on the targets set in this Plan is estimated to be Ksh 107. 048B. Of this amount, Ksh 17.589B. is expected to be from the county annual budget as allocated from the annual equitable share by Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) and collections from the county own revenue sources. The remainder of the Ksh 89.459B, worth of programmes will be financed from resource mobilisation strategies targeting National Government Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations, Development Partners, other non-state development actors and the private sector.

CIDP Implementation Framework

The CIDP and its programmes will be implemented through Annual Development Plans (ADPs) which contain programmes, projects, strategies, timeframes, costs, responsible entities, inputs required, activities involved, outputs and collaborative considerations. To achieve this, an organizational structure showing the linkages between the various stakeholders and their expected roles, and responsibilities have been designed. This collaborative strategy approach will be realised through various forums including the County Stakeholders Development Forum (CODESF) expected to be established, the

existing Sector Working Groups (SWGs), County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF), Sub County Development Committee, Ward Development Committees and Sub-Locational Development Committees

Monitoring and Evaluation

For timely and effective tracking of CIDP programmes, projects and strategies, this Plan has put in place a feedback mechanism that will regularly provide stakeholders with high quality, timely monitoring, and evaluation information regarding implementation progress. The implementation and tracking of this CIDP will be done through the annual Development Plans (ADPs) whose Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) reports and quarterly and annual progress reports will be generated through the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) platform. The system will indicate the status of implementation of all development interventions, service delivery levels and budget performances of all sectors and sub-sectors. The reports will be disseminated to the members of the public and development stakeholders through public forums including the county's annual Accountability or Open forums and other relevant consultative and review platforms including the CSOs driven Governor's Roundtable Social Audits findings discussions.

Organization of this CIDP Document

This Plan is organized into six chapters and Annexes. The first chapter provides information on administrative, geographic, and social economic profile of the county. It forms a basis for an in-depth understanding of the county's outlook in terms of physical description, settlement patterns, and physiographic, topographic, and natural conditions. technical capabilities to achieve intended targets.

Chapter two provides a review on implementation of the previous Plan (CIDP II) which ran from 2018-2022. It presents an analysis of the county performance in terms of revenues, expenditures, key outcomes as well as the major challenges faced in the implementation of the Plan as a basis for development analysis and natural resource assessment. Chapter three establishes the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented and details the progress made in the preparation of county spatial plans.

Chapter four of the document outlines the possible county potential growth areas and strategies on enhancing county competitiveness. This chapter details key county development priorities, strategies and programmes and projects as identified by the various county stakeholders during the CIDP consultative forums as well as in the development analysis detailed under chapter two. It also includes the mission and vision of each sector and the respective sub-sector goals. Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues and cross-sector linkages are also discussed here and how CIDP III is aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans (MTP IV), Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) and National Spatial Plan Framework amongst other national and international Plans.

Chapter five presents the implementation framework and organization chart with stakeholder roles, responsibilities, and tasks as well as the budget estimates for each sector required for implementing the prioritized programmes/projects identified under Chapter Four. The chapter also outlines strategies for raising the county financial capacity and

Chapter six gives a brief description of how Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of outcome Indicators will be done per sector. The M&E framework is linked to County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) as guided by the County Monitoring and Evaluation Policy and the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. A results matrix in this chapter summarises the outcomes, indicators, and targets for each programme allowing implementers and decision-makers to assess the progress of the various county development priorities during the plan period.

The Annexes lists ongoing, new, and stalled projects per sector including the name of each project, its description, objectives, targets, timeframes, and the relevant implementing agencies.

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY OVERVIEW

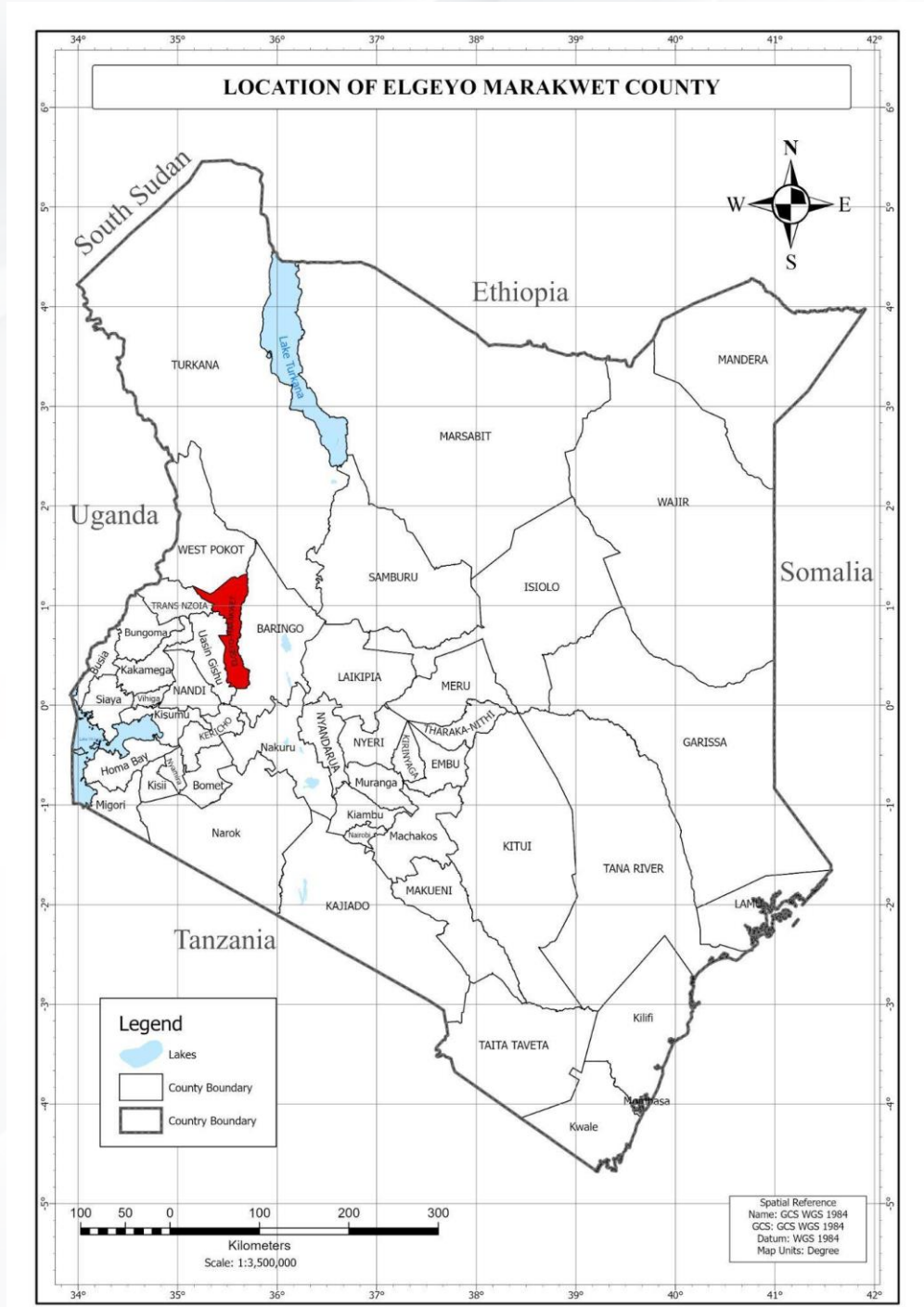
1.1 Background

Elgeyo Marakwet County is home to two main communities, the Keiyo and Marakwet, with minority groups such as the Sengwer and Cherangany also residing there. These communities live in specific areas determined by the different ecological zones that support their livelihoods. For example, the minority Sengwer reside in the Cherangany Hills, Embobut, and Kabolot forests, where they practice traditional ways of life. The county headquarters is Iten, which is known as the "Home of Champions" due to its reputation as a training ground for world-class athletes. The county's high altitude and favorable climate makes it an attractive destination for sports training. Agriculture is the mainstay of the country's economy, with over 80% of its population engaged in farming and related activities. Additionally, the county is known for

its unique tourism offerings, such as a national game reserve, paragliding, and an abundance of cultural experiences, which contribute to its economic growth.

1.2 Position and Size

Elgeyo Marakwet County spans an area of 3029.6km², making up 0.4% of Kenya's total landmass. The county is situated between latitude 0° 10' and 1° 20' North, and longitude 35° 10' to 35° 44' East. It is bordered by 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 has an elongated shape, located between the Uasin Gishu Plateau to the West and the Kerio River to the East. The Kerio River, which originates in the Southern highlands of the county, flows into Lake Turkana.

Figure 1: Location of Elgeyo Marakwet County within the map of Kenya

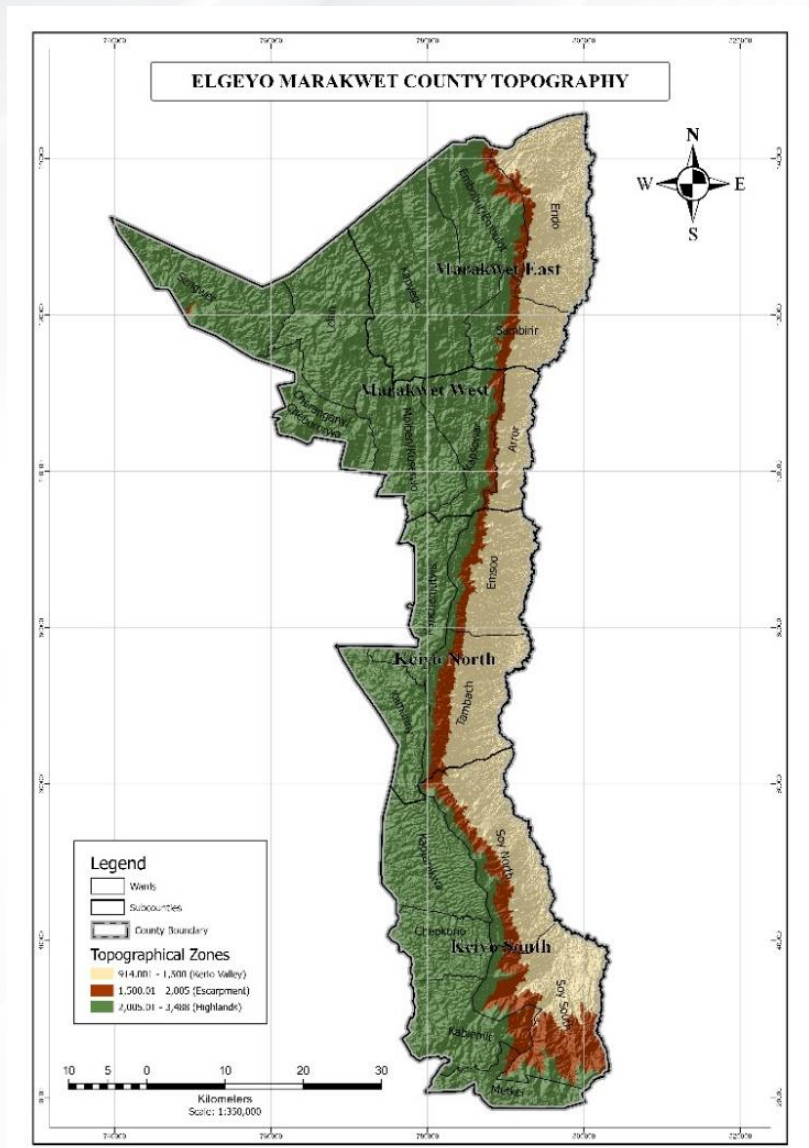
(Source: KNBS 2019)

1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Elgeyo Marakwet County has three distinct topographic zones, the Highlands, Lowlands (Valley), and Escarpment (Hanging Valley), which are separated by the Elgeyo Escarpment. Each of these zones has attracted a different pattern of settlement. The highlands, which make up 49% of the county's total land area, are heavily populated due to their fertile soil and reliable rainfall. In contrast, the Escarpment and Lowlands, which constitute 11% and 40% respectively, have low rainfall and are vulnerable to natural

disasters such as drought, rockfalls, and landslides. As a result of these harsh climatic conditions and high levels of insecurity, these areas have a high poverty rate and a sparse population.

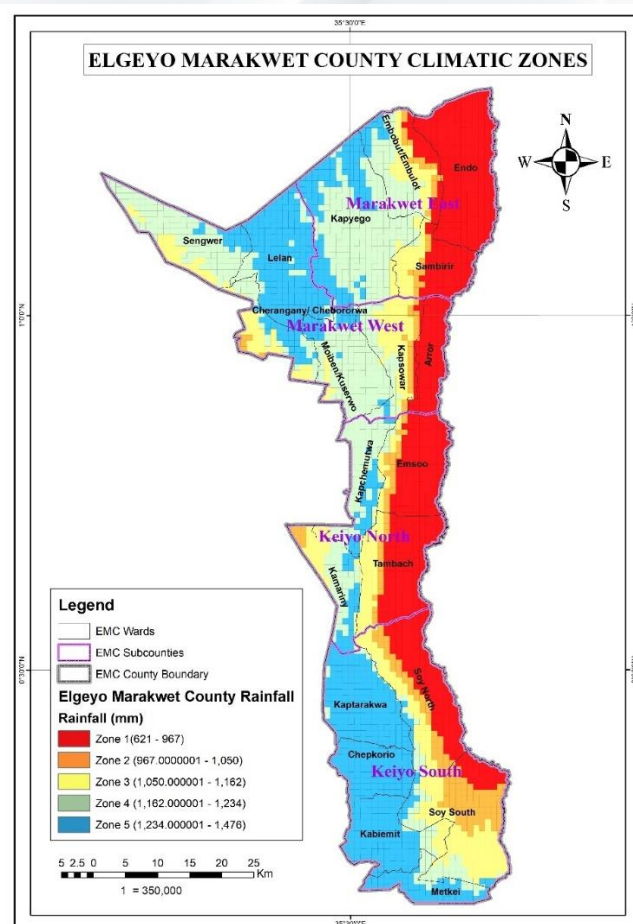
Figure 2: Topography of Elgeyo Marakwet County



1.3.2 Climatic Conditions

Elgeyo Marakwet County has a relatively cool climate with varying levels of rainfall across the county. This is due to the county's geomorphology and topography, which is characterized by three distinct agro-ecological zones, the Highlands to the west, the Escarpment (Hanging Valley), and the Lowlands (Valley) to the east. The altitude varies greatly within the county, from 900 m above sea level in the Valley to over 3000 m above sea level in the Highlands, resulting in significant differences in climatic conditions. The average maximum

temperature in the county ranges from 25°C to 28°C, while the average minimum temperature ranges from 18°C to 22°C. The average annual rainfall ranges from 700 mm in the semi-arid Valley to 1700 mm in the Keiyo and Marakwet Highlands (Cherangany Hills). The County shows a trend of decreasing rainfall from west to east, and it is the eastern lowlands of the county that have lower and less reliable rainfall, making it more susceptible to droughts and floods. The relative humidity in the county ranges from 53% to 69%, and the wind speed is around 8 knots (15 km per hour).

Figure 3: Climatic conditions of Elgeyo Marakwet County

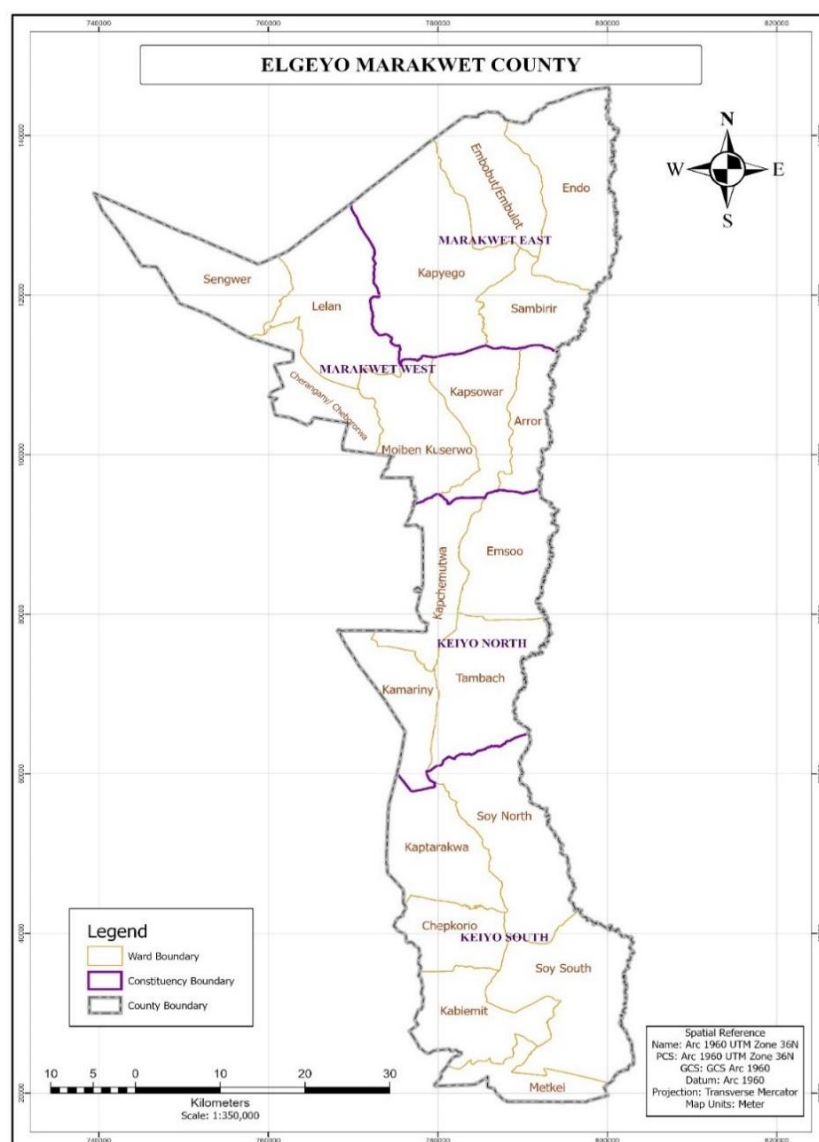
Source: Elgeyo Marakwet County Meteorological Department, Iten

1.3.3 Ecological Conditions

Elgeyo Marakwet County has three distinct ecological zones, the Highlands, the Escarpment, and the Valley. The Highlands, which constitute 49% of the county's total land area, are suitable to produce dairy cows, wool from sheep, potatoes, maize, wheat, and beans. In the Escarpment, which makes up 11% of the total land area, crops such as maize, millet, sorghum, and beans are grown despite the risk of soil

erosion, landslides, and rock falls. Meanwhile, in the semi-arid Valley, which covers 40% of the county's land area, farmers raise zebu cattle, poultry, goats, and sheep and grow crops such as fruits, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, and green grams. Most of the farmers in the county are smallholders, with an average of 1.36 ha of land, while large-scale farmers have an average of 17.3 ha of land. (GOK 2013).

1.4 Administrative and Political Units



(Source: KNBS 2019)

Figure 4: Elgeyo Marakwet County Administrative and Political Units

1.4.1 Administrative Units

The county is divided into four sub-counties, which are: Keiyo North, Keiyo South, Marakwet West, and Marakwet East. Each of these sub-counties is further divided into 20 wards, with 72 locations and 206 sub-locations. These administrative divisions are illustrated in Table 1 and Figure 5.

Table 1: Area (Km²) by Sub-County

Sub-County	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of sublocations	Area (Km ²)
Keiyo North	3	10	35	541.0
Keiyo South	3	18	58	899.7
Marakwet East	6	22	53	784.3
Marakwet West	5	22	60	804.6
Total	17	72	206	3029.6

(Source: KNBS 2019)

Marakwet East has the highest number of divisions, six (6) while Keiyo South and Keiyo north have the least, three (3) each. Marakwet West sub county has the highest number of sub locations at sixty (60) while Keiyo north has the lowest at thirty-five (35). Marakwet East and Marakwet West have the highest number of locations.

1.4.2 County Government Administrative wards by constituency

Table 2 shows the number of sub counties and respective county wards per sub county. The county has not established village units.

Table 2: County Government Administrative Wards

Sub County	Number of Wards
Keiyo North	4
Keiyo South	6
Marakwet East	4
Marakwet West	6
Total	20

(Source: KNBS 2019 and IEBC Reports)

The county has 20 wards which are distributed among the four sub counties as shown in table 2.

1.4.3 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)

Politically, the county is divided into four constituencies namely, Keiyo North, Keiyo South, Marakwet West and Marakwet East. It has twenty (20) electoral wards which are distributed among the four constituencies as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	County Assembly Wards
Keiyo North	Emsoo
	Tambach
	Kamariny
	Kapchemutwa
Total	4
Keiyo South	Kaptarakwa
	Kabiemit
	Chepkorio
	Metkei
	Soy south
	Soy North
Total	6
Marakwet West	Sengwer
	Lelan
	Cherangany/ Chebororwa
	Arror
	Kapsowar
	Moiben/Kuserwo
Total	6
Marakwet East	Kapyego
	Embobut/ Embolot
	Endo

Constituency	County Assembly Wards
	Sambirir
Total	4

(Source: KNBS 2019 and IEBC Reports)

Marakwet East and Keiyo North have four (4) electoral wards each while Marakwet West and Keiyo South have six (6) electoral wards each respectively. In addition, Marakwet East has a land area of 784.3Km² (25.9%), Keiyo North 541.0Km² (17.9%), Keiyo South 899.7Km² (29.7%) and Marakwet West 804.6Km² (26.6%).

1.5 Demographic Features

1.5.1 Population Size, Composition and Distribution

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

Sub County	Census (2019)				2022 (Projection)				Projection (2025)				Projection (2027)			
	M	F	I	T	M	F	I	T	M	F	I	T	M	F	I	T
Keiyo North	49,601	49,574	1	99,176	53,292	53,263	1	106,557	61,519	61,486	1	123,007	74,498	74,457	2	148,957
Keiyo South	60,919	59,827	4	120,750	65,453	64,279	4	129,736	75,557	74,203	5	149,765	91,497	89,857	6	181,359
Marakwet East	47,849	49,190	2	97,041	51,410	52,851	2	104,263	59,346	61,010	2	120,359	71,866	73,881	3	145,750
Marakwet West	68,948	68,560	5	137,513	74,079	73,662	5	147,747	85,515	85,034	6	170,556	103,556	102,973	8	206,537

Source: Information provided by CSO Elgeyo Marakwet, KNBS 2019

**Where M is male, F is female I, is Intersex and T is Total*

The sub-counties within Elgeyo Marakwet are evenly distributed by either gender. There is a greater population of males and females in Marakwet West (males; 68,948 females; 68,560) and Keiyo South (males; 60,919 females; 59,827) sub-counties compared to Keiyo North (males; 49,601 females; 49,574) and Marakwet East (males; 47,849 females; 49,190).

The inter-censal national population growth rate as at the 2019 population census is 2.3%: An increase from 38.6 million in 2009 to 47.6 million in 2019. The population census as per district administrative units in the 2009 census (Marakwet

and Keiyo) was 369,298 (KNBS, 2009) compared to 454,480 in the 2019 population census. This gives a population increase of 18.74% and an inter-censal population growth rate of 1.87%

The county's population growth rate during the period between censuses is lower than the national growth rate, but it is still substantial enough to increase pressure on the county's resources. The county government needs to prioritize planning in areas such as healthcare, employment, and food production to accommodate this growth.

Table 5: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	30,586	30,346	60,945	32,326	32,531	64,857	31,045	31,337	62,382	31,010	31,299	62,309
5-9	32,772	31,929	64,701	31,919	32,250	64,169	32,288	33,218	65,506	31,455	32,424	63,879
10-14	32,906	32,635	65,541	31,060	30,808	61,868	30,988	30,992	61,980	31,230	31,628	62,858

Age Cohort	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
15-19	28,140	27,112	55,252	28,780	28,650	57,430	30,416	29,991	60,407	30,369	30,111	60,480
20-24	21,407	21,459	42,866	25,339	25,494	50,833	27,283	26,957	54,240	28,357	27,825	56,182
25-29	16,283	16,669	32,952	20,717	21,437	42,154	23,385	23,638	47,023	24,652	24,581	49,233
30-34	13,918	15,030	28,948	16,044	16,444	32,488	18,156	18,890	37,046	19,865	20,277	40,142
35-39	10,791	9,851	20,642	12,716	12,961	25,677	13,955	13,780	27,735	15,301	15,296	30,597
40-44	9,336	8,865	18,201	10,385	10,641	21,026	11,138	11,501	22,639	11,917	12,010	23,927
45-49	8,304	8,070	16,374	8,668	8,784	17,452	9,009	9,091	18,100	9,468	9,607	19,075
50-54	5,084	5,279	10,363	6,238	6,340	12,578	7,436	7,530	14,966	7,634	7,706	15,340
55-59	5,075	5,291	10,366	4,614	4,727	9,341	4,598	4,772	9,370	5,282	5,457	10,739
60-64	3,997	4,085	8,082	3,642	3,818	7,460	3,703	3,991	7,694	3,694	4,017	7,711
65-69	3,329	3,302	6,631	2,850	3,095	5,945	2,673	3,112	5,758	2,708	3,203	5,911
70-74	2,415	2,847	5,262	2,565	2,884	5,449	1,982	2,554	4,536	1,912	2,563	4,475
75-79	1,322	1,729	3,051	1,751	2,125	3,876	1,726	2,477	4,203	1,508	2,302	3,810
80+	1,652	2,622	4,274	2,611	3,086	5,697	2,358	3,149	5,507	2,202	3,377	5,579

Source: KNBS 2019

The population between the ages of 0-34 years has the largest numbers in all categories and is therefore a priority focus for county development planning. The county government should direct resources towards addressing critical factors such

as healthcare, education, and job creation that impact this group. Additionally, the county government must also plan for its older population (65 - 80+ years) by ensuring adequate healthcare and welfare provisions.

Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Area

Urban Area	Census (2019)			2022 (Projection)			Projection (2025)			Projection (2027)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Iten	6,126	6,504	12,630	6,582	6,988	13,570	7,072	7,508	14,580	7,418	7,876	15,294
Kapsowar	2,295	2,412	4,709	2,466	2,591	5,057	2,649	2,784	5,434	2,779	2,921	5,700
Kapcherop	1,552	1,687	3,240	1,667	1,813	3,480	1,792	1,947	3,739	1,879	2,043	3,922
Chepkorio	817	859	1,676	878	923	1,801	943	992	1,935	989	1,040	2,030
Flax	2,206	2,107	4,313	2,370	2,264	4,634	2,547	2,432	4,979	2,671	2,551	5,223
Chebiemit	1,832	1,914	3,746	1,968	2,056	4,025	2,115	2,209	4,324	2,218	2,318	4,536
Cheptongei	1,002	1,030	2,032	1,077	1,107	2,183	1,157	1,189	2,346	1,213	1,247	2,461
Bugar	1,493	1,378	2,871	1,604	1,481	3,085	1,723	1,591	3,314	1,808	1,669	3,477
Kamwosor	1,405	1,284	2,689	1,510	1,380	2,889	1,622	1,482	3,104	1,701	1,555	3,256
Tot	1,049	1,078	2,127	1,127	1,158	2,285	1,211	1,244	2,455	1,270	1,305	2,576
Error	1,419	1,496	2,915	1,525	1,607	3,132	1,638	1,727	3,365	1,718	1,812	3,530

Source: KNBS 2019

The most populous urban center in the county is Iten, with a population of 12,630, while the least populous urban center is Chepkorio, with 1,676 people. Strategic urban planning is needed in the major towns of Iten, Kapsowar, Flax, Chebiemit, and Kapcherop. These five centers have the highest potential for employment and revenue generation, due to their well-developed planning

structures and attractiveness to potential investors and entrepreneurs. The county government is also focused on upgrading and integrating urban plans for emerging centers such as Cheptongei, Kamwosor, and Tot. Proper planning of these growing centers will improve access to county services for residents and increase revenue collection.

1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

Table 7: Population distribution and density by Sub-County

Sub-County	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)		2027 (Projection)	
	Area (KM ²)	Population	Density	Area (KM ²)	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Keiyo North	541.0	99,176	183	541.0	106,180	196	109,202	202	111,147	205
Keiyo South	899.7	120,750	134	899.7	129,921	144	134,710	150	137,405	153
Marakwet West	804.6	137,513	171	804.6	148,638	185	154,529	192	158,696	197
Marakwet East	784.3	97,041	124	784.3	103,831	132	110,678	141	114,999	147
Total	3029.6	454,480	612	3029.6	488,300	658	509,119	685	522,247	702

Source: KNBS 2019

Marakwet West and Keiyo North sub-counties have the highest population density, while Keiyo South and Marakwet East are the least densely populated sub-counties, respectively. Therefore, the county government should invest more resources to increase employment opportunities, as well as access to basic needs such as food, water, and education, particularly in these densely populated regions. It is worth noting that Marakwet West and Keiyo North have the greatest potential to generate revenue, given the strategic location of two of the county's largest urban centers, Iten and Kapsowar.

Focused planning is also necessary for the two least densely populated sub-counties. Keiyo South can benefit significantly from increased investment in agriculture, as it has great potential in that field. Insecurity in various parts of Marakwet East has negatively impacted the population of the sub-county and deterred potential investors, particularly in fruit farming. The county government should work with the national government to ensure sufficient security for the general population in Marakwet East.

1.5.3 Population Projection by Broad Age groups

Table 8: Population Projections by Broad Age Groups

Age Group	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Infant Population (<1 Year)	5,668	5,731	11,399	6,090	6,158	12,247	6,543	6,616	13,159	6,864	6,940	13,804
Under 5 Population	30,586	30,36	60,932	32,753	32,929	65,682	31,045	31,337	62,383	31,010	31,299	62,308
Pre-School (3-5 Years)	118,651	19,627	39,392	19,298	19,451	38,749	18,925	19,254	38,179	18,713	19,049	37,762
Primary School (6 – 13 Years)	59,473	57,573	117,050	50,308	50,371	100,679	50,548	51,253	101,801	50,095	51,136	101,231
Secondary School (13 – 19 Years)	24,589	23,850	48,439	23,271	23,172	46,444	24,470	24,233	48,703	24,502	24,453	48,955
Youth (15 – 29 Years)	65,830	65,270	131,100	74,836	75,581	150,417	81,084	80,586	161,670	83,378	82,517	165,895
Women of Reproductive Age (15 – 49 Years)	0	107,086	107,086	0	124,411	124,411	0	133,848	133,848	0	139,707	139,707
Economically Active Population (15 – 64 Years)	196,039	196,455	392,505	137,143	139,295	276,438	149,078	150,140	299,218	156,539	156,887	313,425
Aged (65+)	8,718	10,500	19,217	9,777	11,190	20,967	8,739	11,292	20,031	8,330	11,445	19,775

Source: KNBS 2019

The population of infants aged less than 1 year is 11,399, which is the most vulnerable group in terms of health. It is essential that the county government plans adequately for post-natal care and follows up on scheduled immunizations to reduce infant mortality rates.

The population of children under 5 years of age is 60,932, and this is expected to increase in the coming years. The county government must take proactive steps to ensure access to food and healthcare for this group, as this will lay the foundation for their education.

The county government is responsible for ensuring that early childhood development (ECD) teachers have the necessary resources to perform their duties, including adequate and timely remuneration. Additionally, the population of primary school and secondary school students within the county, numbering 117,050 and 48,439 respectively, is a significant proportion of the population, and the county government is expected to collaborate with the national

government's department of education to ensure that education is uninterrupted and accessible.

The county government must also plan for the progression of education and access to employment for the youth population (15-29 years). Additionally, the county government plays a critical role in ensuring that women of reproductive age (15-49 years) receive proper prenatal and postnatal care, providing and raising awareness about proper family planning methods.

The economically active population, which is a crucial subgroup of the population numbering 392,250, is essential for revenue generation. The county government needs to plan and make sure they have access to employment opportunities, basic needs, and affordable healthcare.

Lastly, the population of seniors aged 65 and above is 19,217, and the county government must provide proper healthcare and work with the national government to ensure access to welfare initiatives for this non-working-age population.

1.5.4 Population of Persons with Disability

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

Type	0 - 14			15 – 24			25 – 34			35 - 54			55+		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Hearing	567	538	1,105	72	49	121	47	38	85	75	50	125	177	255	432
Speech	500	370	870	85	56	141	52	36	88	59	35	94	48	49	117
Visual	746	856	1,602	83	76	159	39	42	81	95	125	220	363	493	856
Mental	526	607	1,133	78	75	153	54	51	105	92	89	181	140	234	374
Physical	1,086	1,153	2,239	89	76	165	56	66	122	182	179	361	535	779	1213
Selfcare	592	571	1,163	73	58	131	50	37	87	81	43	124	176	239	455

Source: KNBS 2019

There is a high incidence of people with disabilities among age groups between 0-14 and above 55 years. This requires planning to ensure that the education of minors with disabilities below 14

years is well taken care of. The proportion of the disabled population within the working-age groups between 15-55 should also be considered when considering employment opportunities. The inclusion of this group is important for economic

productivity as well as taxes contributed by this group. Planning for the proportion of the disabled population above 55 years is crucial as they may put strain on the social welfare systems. The different disability groups should be empowered by providing necessary equipment and support to

enable them to live as normal a life as possible and contribute to economic development as much as possible. In particular, the county government should focus on the group with physical disability which is the most prevalent.

1.5.5 Demographic Dividend Potential

The population projection for 2022 is 488,300, with a fertility rate of 3.5%. The proportion of the population below 15 years is 42% and is expected to decrease to 36.2% by the end of the next plan period. This age group is heavily dependent on the population between 15 and 65 years, which

makes up 53% of the population. This means that the county government should invest in programs that create sustainable livelihoods for the working population, so they can support the dependent group.

Table 10: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population size	454,468	495,239	502,179	509,119	515,682	522,245
Population below (15)	42.1%	38.5%	37.9%	37.3%	36.7%	36.2%
Population (15-64)	53.7%	57.4%	58.1%	58.8%	59.4%	60.8%
Fertility Rate	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4

Source: NCPD

The county has a significant demographic dividend potential, with a high proportion of the working-age population (between 15-64 years) at 53.7% according to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Additionally, the population below 15 years is 42.1%, while the population above 65 years is 4.2% of the entire county population as per the 2019 census. The working-

age population is projected to increase even further by 2025 and 2027. The current dependency ratio is relatively low at 21.1 and is expected to decrease with declining fertility rates. This trend presents a significant potential for economic gains with an increasing proportion of the working-age population and a decreasing non-working-age population.

1.6 Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) estimate for Kenya in 2017 was 0.60. Of the 47 counties in Kenya, 20 (43%) have HDI estimates above the national average, while 27 (57%) have measures lower than the national average, indicating a disparity in human development within the country. Counties located in Arid and Semi-Arid

lands tend to have low HDI values. Kenya's HDI is lower than the global average but higher than that of Sub-Saharan Africa. Elgeyo Marakwet County's HDI is 0.53, which is lower than the national HDI of 0.60. This can be partly attributed to the ecological zones of the county, with the Kerio Valley region having a high poverty index.

CHAPTER TWO: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP PERIOD



Figure 5. Road Opening

2.0 Overview

This chapter evaluates the implementation of the prior CIDP 2018-2022. It offers an analysis of the county's performance in terms of revenue, expenditure, and key

outcomes, as well as the significant challenges encountered during the plan's implementation. The chapter also highlights emerging issues and lessons learnt, which will inform the current CIDP.

2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Sources

This section provides annual projected revenues versus actual receipts within the period under review. The information is presented in table 11 below.

Table 11: Analysis of County Revenue Sources

Type of Revenue	Projected						Actual					
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Total	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Total
Own source Revenue	130,000,000	144,000,000	144,000,000	166,100,000	246,239,212	310,100,000	141,609,140	131,965,115	141,267,030	158,660,200	-	573,501,485
CRA Equitable share	3,768,000,000	3,782,000,000	3,861,300,000	4,606,532,480	4,606,532,480	20,624,364,960	3,768,000,000	3,529,228,200	3,861,300,000	4,238,009,884	-	15,396,538,084
Lease of Medical Equipment	200,000,000	131,914,894	-	-	-	331,914,894	-	-	-	-	-	-
Support to Abolishment of User Fees in H/C & Dispensaries	8,788,919	8,788,919	8,788,919	-	-	26,366,757	8,788,919	8,788,919	8,788,919	-	-	26,366,757
Road Maintenance Levy Fuel (RMLF)	99,208,158	109,605,563	115,085,841	-	-	323,899,562	99,208,159	109,605,564	115,085,840	-	-	323,899,563
Conditional Grant (National Government Covid-19 Emergency Response)	-	-	57,212,000	-	-	57,212,000	-	-	57,212,000	-	-	57,212,000
World Bank - Dev. Of Youth Polytechnics	41,800,000	30,228,298	27,904,894	-	-	99,933,192	31,559,000	30,228,298	27,904,894	-	-	89,692,192
DANIDA COVID-19 Support	-	-	4,200,000	-	-	4,200,000	-	-	4,200,000	-	-	4,200,000
DANIDA - Universal Health Care	12,150,000	-	10,980,000	8,555,250	8,137,400	39,822,650	12,150,000	11,250,000	10,980,000	4,277,625	-	38,657,625
Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP)	89,802,100	107,908,872	89,802,100	-	-	287,513,072	131,002,100	73,029,946	49,600,541	36,633,382	-	290,265,969
World Bank – Transforming Health Systems	50,000,000	60,081,486	33,340,400	37,021,153	-	180,443,039	22,067,993	33,891,972	31,892,642	-	-	87,852,607

Type of Revenue	Projected						Actual					
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Total	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Total
World Bank- Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP II)	-	-	-	-	8,324,295	8,324,295	-	-			-	-
World Bank- Emergency Locust Response Project	-	-	-	-	75,879,000	75,879,000	-	-		17,626,781	-	17,626,781
Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP)	117,000,000	140,590,677	280,000,045	350,000,000	85,593,752	973,184,474	31,698,328	104,150,751	252,644,795	158,523,596	-	547,017,470
Sweden- Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP)	-		12,921,815	23,843,630	14,162,596	50,928,041	7,066,361	16,277,269	10,422,624	11,920,195	-	45,686,449
EU WATER			69,163,856			69,163,856	-				-	-
Kenya Devolution support Programme (KDSP)	38,552,919	46,326,333	45,000,000	18,695,683		148,574,935	-	30,000,000	45,000,000	184,795,683	-	259,795,683
IDA (World Bank) Credit-Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Program (FLoCCA)	-	-	-	-	11,000,000	11,000,000	-	-			-	-
Equalization fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sources (Specify) Nutrition International (NI)				10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000		-	-	5,000,000	7,500,000	12,500,000
Total	4,425,302,096	4,417,445,042	4,759,699,870	5,220,748,196	4,819,629,523	23,642,824,727	4,253,150,000	4,078,416,034	4,616,299,285	4,815,447,346	7,500,000	17,770,812,665

Source; Elgeyo Marakwet County Treasury

2.2 County Budget Expenditure Analysis

The absorption rates for the period were relatively low since the implementation of 2022/23 FY had not elapsed. The 2022/23 FY also includes projects and programmes rolled over from previous financial years.

Table 11: County Expenditure Analysis

Sector	Sub-Sector/Department	Total Budget Allocation (Ksh in millions)	Total Actual Expenditure (Ksh in millions)	Variance	Absorption Rate (%)
Infrastructure	Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works	2,865,677,321	1,808,172,328	1,057,504,993	63%
Health, Water and Sanitation	Health and Sanitation	9,681,293,213	6,662,610,916	3,018,682,297	69%
	Water, Environment and Climate Management Lands, and Change	2,556,218,701	1,405,004,358	1,151,214,343	55%
Productive and Economic	Agriculture and Irrigation	2,811,564,902	1,309,911,233	1,501,653,669	47%
	Livestock Production, Fisheries and Cooperatives Development	961,311,520	657,310,463	304,001,057	68%
	Trade, Tourism, Culture, Industry and Wildlife	304,097,485	220,869,682	83,227,803	73%
Social Protection and Empowerment	Education and Technical Training	2,529,138,127	1,604,792,601	924,345,526	63%
	Sports, Youth Affairs, ICT and Social services	748,520,890	451,091,874	297,429,016	60%
Public Administration and Governance	Public Service Management and County Administration	933,870,137	550,183,879	383,686,258	59%
	Office of the Governor and Executive Administration	836,094,673	638,770,208	197,324,465	76%
	Finance and Economic Planning	1,309,608,522	890,219,247	419,389,275	68%
	County Public Service Board	246,366,049	186,544,443	59,821,606	76%
	County Assembly	2,949,735,338	2,283,950,908	665,784,430	77%
Total		28,733,496,878	18,669,432,140	10,064,064,738	65%

*Remarks: Expenditure excludes the 5th year (2022/23 FY) Source: Elgeyo Marakwet County Treasury

2.3 Sector Programmes' Performance Review

This section provides key achievements by sector.

2.3.1 Health and Sanitation Sub-Sector



Figure 6. Oxygen Plant at Iten County Referral Hospital

In the plan period the proportion of skilled Deliveries conducted in health facilities increased from 52.4% to 98% against a set target of 67%. This can be attributed to the continuous enrolment of mothers into the Linda Mama program, the roll out of Respective Maternity Care and an increase in the number of health facilities offering Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmONC) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care services (CEmONC) from 25 to 79. Additionally, the Linda Mama program which offers free ANC, delivery and PNC services has greatly improved the demand for maternal and neonatal health care services. Community health interventions have also contributed to the improved maternal health indicators. This has been accomplished through the provision of incentives to 1,750 CHVs who identify pregnant

women and refer them to the facility for ANC services and/or deliveries.

The percentage of pregnant women who completed four or more ANC visits increased from 24% to 28% against a target of 40%. This has been attributed to incentives provided to mothers such as mama packs and mother to mother support groups that are intended to motivate mothers to complete the required ANC visits. However, the set target was not met because of late initiation to ANC making it impossible for them to complete the 4 visits. The department has planned to improve primary care to ensure that mothers begin attending ANC from the moment they miss their first period, more incentives will be allocated to ensure mothers meeting the requirements are recognized and rewarded.

Contraceptive prevalence rate among women of reproductive age in the County stands at 59% which is above the set target of 52% for the period in review for modern FP. This is also higher than the national average of 56.9%. The county also leads in the use of traditional FP across the country which stands at 15.3%. Currently all facilities offer family planning services. Preference for use of traditional medicine is a major hindrance in the uptake of modern FP and cultural beliefs and stigma relating to FP relating it to encouraging promiscuity.

The prevalence of low birth weight among newborns measured at birth in the county increased from 7.6% in 2017 to 9.7% in 2022 against a set target of reducing it to 3%. This could be attributed to improved reporting rate by the facilities, due to availability of reporting tools at the lowest level of health care. However, there could be other factors resulting in the reported increase in low birth weight, for example poor nutrition of the mother before and during pregnancy, teenage pregnancies, diseases like malaria and anemia among others. The county also prioritized low-cost high impact interventions such as baby-friendly hospital initiative, baby-friendly community initiative, kangaroo care and sensitization on nutrition during and after pregnancy.

The percentage of children fully immunized at the age of 1 year increased slightly from 69% to 70% against a set target of 80%. This was partly attributed to a decline in the coverage for both indicators in 2017 due to the pro-longed industrial action by health workers that lasted for close to 5 months, in 2020 hospital visits also be reduced because of the COVID-19 Pandemic. To counteract this, the county with assistance from the national immunization program conducted a rapid results initiative (RRI) in 2018 and 2021 with the purpose of reaching the children who had not been immunized during the period.

The prevalence of HIV remained the same at 2.5% between 2017 and 2022 (KENPHIA, 2018 and NASCOP). Measures to slow the spread of COVID-19, along with the added pressures on health systems because of reduction of budgetary allocation to implementing partners disrupted HIV services. Coverage of HIV testing for Men and Women stood at 65.6% and 88.4% respectively. Higher rates for women are because of mandatory testing conducted during ANC visits. Condom use for prevention of HIV and other STIs also stood low at 49.9% as stigma related to condom use is still prevalent among communities especially along the escarpment and valley (KDHS, 2022).

TB incidence (per 100,000 population) increased from 82 to 112, while the treatment success rate increased from 70% to 82% against a set target of 100%. The program had previously experienced an improvement in both indicators, but a decline was reported in 2018 largely due to challenges including breakdown of Gene-Xpert machines, shortages of cartridges and healthcare workers strikes. Besides the health system challenges, low TB awareness, stigma and poor health-seeking behavior remain an obstacle for TB detection. The reduction in treatment success rates has been partly attributed to; loss to follow up due migration of TB clients, drug and substance abuse resulting in high defaulter rates. At the community level, the CHVs have been playing a critical role in linking the patients and contacts with the health facility where a token is provided in contact tracing of TB cases.

During this period malaria cases reduced from 13,470 in 2018 to 7,323 in 2022 (DHIS 2022). The malaria positivity rate stood at 15% with ITN ownership averaging 25.3%. Change in climate over the years, inadequate control of mosquito breeding, poor health-seeking behavior, misconceptions around use of ITNs are some of the factors that have contributed to the rise of confirmed malaria cases. Areas along the valley

considered endemic regions are not considered under the national malaria program, hence they do not benefit from the requisite prevention and control measures.

The risk for developing non-communicable diseases such as cancers, cardiovascular disease, mental illness, kidney disease, diabetes mellitus among others in the county is still high, with the number of patients coming for dialysis increasing by over 700% between 2021 and 2022. The most common cancers in women are breast, cervical and esophageal with incidence rates of 25.6%, 19.7%, 6.1% respectively, while in men, prostate cancer, esophageal, and colorectal with incidence rates of 21.9%, 8.7% and 8.3% of all cancers, respectively. Diabetes mellitus incidence stands at 3.3%, hypertension being 25% with less than 4% being on treatment. However, less than 10% of the population have been screened for NCDs and over 70 % of the cases are detected at an advanced stage leading to high rates of mortality. Close to 50% of mortalities within the county are because of NCDs (Kenya national NCD strategic plan 2022-2026). The increase in diagnosis has partly been due to scaling up of community awareness, screening, and linkage efforts, enhanced diagnostic capacity, and improved reporting that has been realized by capacity building of service providers on the screening and management of these conditions. The number of newly diagnosed cases is further expected to rise with implementation of measures aimed at further increasing awareness of NCDs and follow up screening.

Latrine coverage increased from 87.4% to 96.5% against a target of 95%. However open defecation stands at 37% with most households without improved sanitary facilities. This has contributed to the spread of infectious disease vectors and has increased the risk of outbreaks of waterborne and vaccine preventable diseases. Notably the Cholera, Typhoid and Hepatitis B

Outbreaks. Unstable soils along the valley and the escarpment consisting of stones is blamed for difficulty in digging pit latrines in those areas.

The County's stunting rate reduced to 22% from 29.9% against the set target of 20% which is higher than the national rate of 18%. The stunting rates in the hanging and the lower valley are highest at 40% (ENRICH Survey, 2021). Wasting stands at 9.2% and children who are underweight at 21%. This is attributed to poor maternal nutrition during pregnancy and at postpartum, mothers not practicing exclusive breastfeeding, early introduction of complementary feeds at 2-3 months and poor dietary diversity. Children 0-5 (<6 months) months who were exclusively breastfed increased from 30% to 63% surpassing the target of 40%. This is mainly due to interventions at the facility and community where sensitization on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding within the first six months has been emphasized.

There was an increase in the number of functional community units from 32 to 78 against a target of 52. This has been achieved by strengthening community health strategies at the county and sub-county levels which have been aligned to the national strategies ensuring a common goal in Primary Health Care (PHC) aspirations. Development partners have played a key role in increasing the number of functional units through training and support in the establishment. This has been demonstrated by the communities' participation in developing annual work plans and being involved in forums that allow engagement with the health department.

During the period of review, there were tremendous strides made with eye services with the construction of an eye unit within ICRH, the number of new patients seen for eye conditions increased from 1,097 to 1,791. However, certain critical services such as screening of diabetic

patients is still very low at 1.2% up from 0.15%. Coverage of dental services is still low with only ICRH and AIC Kapsowar Mission offering comprehensive dental services.

Adolescents and youth (aged between 10 and 24 years) represent one third of the population in the county. However, the availability of comprehensive adolescent services within the county is currently a big challenge with no facility offering comprehensive youth friendly services. The teenage pregnancies rate (15 - 19 years) stood at 12.1% as compared to the national average of 14.9% (KDHS 2022). This is attributed to early sexual debut and low levels of action being taken against sexual and gender-based violence. This was further exacerbated by the prolonged closure of schools during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The doctor to patient ratio in the county currently stands at 0.8:10,000 as compared to 2017 which was 0.7:10,000 which is way below WHO recommendation of 10:10,000. Nurse to patient ratio stands at 9.1:10,000 as compared to 8.3:10,000 in 2017 which is below the WHO recommendation of 83:10,000. This marks a significant improvement attributed to the recruitment of an additional 254 health care personnel under the Universal Health Care program during this period.

The proportion of public expenditure allocated to health reflects the priority given to the health sector. In 2017, 42% of total equitable allocation was spent on health. The average expenditure decreased to 37% in 2022 owing to attrition of staff leading to a reduction in personnel emoluments and shifting community developmental priorities.

Challenges

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Frequent Stock out of commodities	• Increase allocation to health products and technologies. • Regular monitoring and reporting of stock levels to identify when stockouts are likely to occur and allow for timely replenishment of supplies. • Improved supply chain management i.e., forecasting, inventory management, and logistics to ensure that supplies are delivered to health facilities in a timely and efficient manner. • Working closely with suppliers i.e., KEMSA, MEDS and other private companies can help to ensure that supplies are delivered on time and that any issues that arise can be quickly addressed. • Having a stock buffer can help to ensure that supplies are available even if there are delays in delivery. • Involving community members in the monitoring and reporting of stock levels can help to identify stock outs more quickly and hold the health facilities accountable. • Involving Health management teams in regular monitoring and supply chain management can help to identify and address problems that may be contributing to stockouts. • Implementing transparency and accountability measures such as regular reporting and audits can help to ensure that resources are being used effectively and efficiently and can help identify any issues that may be contributing to stockouts.
Topography (Escarpment and valley)	• Building transportation infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and public transportation to reach remote areas. • Developing mobile health clinics that can travel to remote communities. • Partnering with local boda-boda operators to provide transportation assistance to individuals in need i.e., pregnant mothers due for delivery at night. • Offering telemedicine services to provide remote access to healthcare services. • Training CHVs to provide basic healthcare services in remote areas.

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
	• Building health facilities in strategic locations to serve as hubs for surrounding communities. • Creating an emergency medical service (EMS) system to provide rapid transportation to health facilities in case of emergencies. • Encouraging the use of bicycles or other non-motorized forms of transportation to access health facilities.
Cultural barriers	• Cultural sensitivity training for healthcare providers • Community engagement and outreach to build trust and understanding between healthcare providers and members of the community. • Providing translation and interpretation services can help ensure that patients and providers are able to communicate effectively. • Tailoring healthcare services to local cultures by providing services in a way that respects local customs and beliefs and offering culturally appropriate treatments and medications. • Involving respected community leaders in healthcare delivery can help to build trust and understanding between healthcare providers and members of the community and can also help to address cultural barriers. • Use of Community Health volunteers to bridge the gap between healthcare providers and the community, by acting as a liaison between the two groups and helping to address cultural barriers.
Facilities not fully equipped to offer comprehensive health care services	• Conducting regular facility assessments to identify equipment and supply needs. • Investing in new equipment and technology for health facilities. • Training health workers on how to properly use and maintain equipment. • Building partnerships with private organizations and donors to provide equipment and supplies. • Implementing a system for regular maintenance and repair of equipment. • Creating a system for sharing equipment and resources among facilities. • Developing a system for telemedicine to provide remote access to specialized services. • Creating a budget line for equipment maintenance and replacement in the facility's annual budget. • Identify and equip model health facilities in every ward.
Limited diagnostic capacities in most health centres	• Establishing a diagnostic laboratory network that provides diagnostic services to other health centres. • Providing training for health workers on how to use diagnostic equipment and interpret test results. • Investing in new diagnostic equipment and technology for health centres. • Building partnerships with private diagnostic centres to provide services to patients in underserved areas. • Creating a system for remote diagnostics, such as telemedicine, to allow specialists to provide diagnoses remotely. • Implementing quality control measures to ensure accurate diagnostic results. • Encouraging the use of point-of-care testing, which allows for diagnoses to be made at the point of care (e.g., in a health centre) • Developing a system for the transportation of diagnostic samples from remote health centres to central laboratories i.e., TB/HIV samples • Promoting the use of mobile diagnostic units that can travel to remote or underserved areas.
Religious beliefs interfere with administration and use of Family Planning services	• Providing sensitivity training for health workers on different religious beliefs and practices related to family planning. • Developing culturally appropriate family planning education and counselling materials for different religious groups. • Engaging with religious leaders and community members to understand and address specific concerns and beliefs related to family planning.

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
	• Encouraging the use of traditional healers in conjunction with modern family planning methods, where appropriate. • Ensuring that all family planning services provided are voluntary and respectful of patient autonomy and choice. • Incorporating religious leaders and spiritual support in the healthcare team to provide holistic care and address any spiritual or moral issues related to family planning.
Over reliance on donor funds for implementation of key programs	• Developing a long-term financial plan to increase domestic funding for health services. • Diversifying sources of funding to reduce dependence on a single donor i.e., enhance FIF collections. • Building capacity for fundraising within the country to increase domestic funding. • Implementing cost-saving measures and improving efficiency in health service delivery to reduce costs. • Increasing investment in health promotion and disease prevention activities to reduce healthcare costs in the long run. • Developing long-term partnerships with donors rather than short-term project-based funding • Building a sustainable healthcare system that is not solely reliant on external funding but also on local resources and efforts
High levels of stigma surrounding certain conditions such as HIV/AIDS	• Providing education and awareness programs to reduce misconceptions and misinformation about the condition. • Encouraging the participation of PLHIVs with the condition in educational and awareness programs • Providing support groups and counselling for affected individuals and their families to reduce isolation and provide emotional support. • Enforcing laws and policies to protect the rights of people living with the condition and to prevent discrimination. • Partnering with CSOs and CBOs to mobilize communities and to promote acceptance and understanding of the condition. • Training health care workers to provide non-judgmental and respectful care for people living with the condition.
Delayed diagnosis of disease conditions (NCDs)	• Providing education and awareness programs to increase knowledge about risk factors and symptoms of NCDs. • Implementing screening programs for NCDs to detect cases early through use of CHVs. • Increasing access to primary care services to ensure that people have access to regular health check-ups and screenings. • Building referral systems to connect patients with specialized care for NCDs. • Investing in new diagnostic technology to improve the accuracy and speed of diagnosis. • Training health care workers on the latest diagnostic techniques and guidelines for NCDs. • Encouraging patients to seek medical attention early when they experience symptoms.
High levels of open defecation in some areas	• Building toilets and latrines • Education and awareness campaigns on the importance of the health risks associated with open defecation. • Implement Community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach. • Initiate behaviour changes communication (BCC) programs • Offering subsidies for toilet construction or providing financial incentives for households that use toilets. • Sanitation marketing by promoting toilets and latrines as a desirable product. • Sanitation financing to make toilets accessible to low-income families, financing options can be provided, such as microfinance loans or community-managed savings and loan schemes.

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
High incidence and prevalence of preventable conditions	• Vaccination programs which are a cost-effective way to prevent the spread of preventable diseases. • Health education and awareness campaigns • Ensuring that people have access to primary care services, such as regular check-ups and screenings, can help detect and prevent preventable conditions. • Enhancing Community-based interventions through implementation of Community Health Strategy • Improving access to healthy food options and promoting physical activity can reduce the risk of preventable conditions such as obesity and diabetes. • Enhancing Environmental health interventions which includes reducing exposure to environmental toxins and pollutants. • Conduct targeted interventions for populations at high risk for preventable conditions, such as pregnant women or people living with HIV.
Low NHIF coverage	• Ensure the NHIF accreditation of all County Health facilities. • Increasing awareness and education about the benefits of NHIF coverage • Offering financial incentives or subsidies to encourage enrolment. • Simplifying the enrolment process and reducing barriers to access • Expanding the types of healthcare services covered by NHIF. • Increasing the number of NHIF enrolment centres and agents through digital registration of mothers under Linda Mama • Providing targeted outreach and enrolment efforts for marginalized populations

Emerging Issues

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
COVID-19 pandemic	• Increasing testing and contact tracing. • Providing education and information on preventing spread of the virus • Expanding access to personal protective equipment and medical supplies • Enhancing the capacity of healthcare systems to handle a surge in cases. • Scaling up vaccination efforts • Promoting physical distancing in public spaces and workplaces when necessary • Encouraging frequent handwashing and good hygiene practices
Decline in donor funding	• Develop and implement a comprehensive funding strategy that includes diversifying sources of funding. • Increase efforts to mobilize domestic resources for health, such as FIF, Linda Mama Claims, Edu-Afya • Prioritize health initiatives and programs that demonstrate cost-effectiveness and impact. • Increase transparency and accountability in the use of funds to demonstrate the value of investments in health. • Invest in technology and innovation to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of healthcare delivery. • Prioritize programs and interventions that have a strong evidence base and are likely to attract donor funding.
Data privacy and security	• Implementing robust data encryption algorithms to protect sensitive information particularly for EMRs.

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
	• Conducting regular security audits and penetration testing to identify and address any vulnerabilities. • Providing training and education to employees on data privacy and security best practices. • Implementing access controls and authentication measures to ensure only authorized individuals can access sensitive information. • Regularly monitoring and tracking access to sensitive information to detect and prevent unauthorized access. • Establishing strict data retention and disposal policies to minimize the amount of sensitive information that is stored. • Complying with all relevant laws and regulations related to data privacy and security, such as the Kenya Data Protection Act.
Burden of mental health disorders	• Increasing the availability of mental health services and resources in the community, such as counselling and therapy services, support groups, and crisis hotlines. • Providing training and education to healthcare providers on how to recognize and treat mental health disorders. • Raising awareness about mental health disorders and reducing the stigma associated with seeking treatment. • Improving access to psychiatric care, including medication and other treatments. • Implementing early intervention and prevention programs to address mental health disorders before they become severe.
Drug and alcohol abuse	• Increasing access to addiction treatment and rehabilitation services, such as counselling, therapy, and detox programs. • Providing education and awareness campaigns to raise awareness about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse and the importance of seeking help. • Implementing prevention programs, such as education and life skills training, to reduce the risk of drug and alcohol abuse. • Increasing access to alternative forms of recreation and activities, such as sports and arts, to provide positive alternatives to drug and alcohol use. • Developing community-based support systems, such as peer support groups, to help individuals in recovery maintain sobriety.
Telemedicine and other digital health technologies	• Acquire reliable internet and mobile phone coverage in rural facilities. • Training healthcare providers on the use of telemedicine and digital health tools • Partnering with organizations and companies experienced in implementing telemedicine and digital health solutions. • Developing and implementing secure systems for the storage and sharing of patient health information • Collaborating with local technology companies and startups to develop and adapt telemedicine and digital health solutions to local needs and context.
Impact of climate change on human health	• Developing and implementing early warning systems for extreme weather events such as floods and droughts • Promoting public health education and awareness on the health impacts of climate change • Investing in infrastructure that can withstand the effects of climate change, such as building resilient health facilities. • Developing and implementing disaster risk management plans for health facilities and communities • Encouraging the use of clean energy sources and reducing dependence on fossil fuels in health facilities

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
	- Building and strengthening the capacity of healthcare providers to respond to the health impacts of climate change. - Collaborating with other sectors such as environmental, agricultural, and urban development to address the root causes of climate change.
Aging of population	- Developing and implementing policies and programs to support healthy aging and improve the quality of life for older adults. - Increasing access to healthcare services and social support for older adults - Promoting healthy lifestyle choices, such as regular physical activity and healthy eating, to prevent chronic diseases and disability. - Encouraging the development of age-friendly communities and infrastructure, such as accessible transportation and housing - Investing in programs to support family caregivers and provide respite care. - Providing training and resources for healthcare providers to address the unique needs of older adults. - Encouraging the participation of older adults in community activities and programs to help them stay engaged and connected to their communities. - Encouraging the development of retirement homes and other forms of senior housing to provide appropriate care and support for older adults.
Antimicrobial resistance	- Developing and implementing county action plans to combat antimicrobial resistance. - Strengthening surveillance systems to track and monitor antimicrobial resistance patterns and trends. Appointment of a focal point. - Promoting the appropriate use of antimicrobials in human and animal health through education and awareness campaigns - Encouraging the development and use of rapid diagnostic tests to reduce unnecessary antimicrobial use. - Strengthening infection prevention and control measures in health facilities - Regulating the sale and distribution of antimicrobials in chemists to reduce the risk of misuse and overuse

Lessons Learnt

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Community engagement is key	- Training and deploying of CHVs to build trust and increase engagement, as they can provide information and services in a culturally sensitive and appropriate way. - Health education and awareness, Health fairs and events, Community meetings and focus groups. - Establishing community advisory committees - Using digital platforms such as social media, mobile health, and messaging apps can help to reach and engage with community members in a cost-effective and efficient way.
Strong leadership and governance are essential	- Establishing clear roles and responsibilities for different levels of government and stakeholders - Developing and implementing systems for monitoring and evaluating the performance of health programs - Implementing measures to increase transparency and accountability. - Encouraging a culture of continuous improvement by encouraging learning, experimentation, and adaptation

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Partnerships are important	• Encourage co-creation of health programs with community members, where they are involved in the design, implementation, and evaluation of the program which can increase their sense of ownership and responsibility for the program. • Developing clear agreements and protocols through signing of MOUs • Creating effective communication channels i.e., WhatsApp groups and teleconferencing • Encouraging mutual learning and sharing of best practices • Facilitating joint planning and implementation and building capacity among partners through training and technical assistance
Data and monitoring systems are crucial in decision making	• Developing a culture of data use and evidence-based decision making • Building capacity among health workers and other stakeholders to collect, manage, and use data. • Establishing standard data collection and management protocols • Investing in technology, such as electronic health records, m-health, and data analytics • Developing mechanisms for sharing and disseminating data • Developing data visualization and reporting tools can help to make data more accessible and understandable to a wide range of stakeholders. • Developing data quality assurance procedures can help to ensure that data are accurate and reliable. • Building partnerships with data and research organizations can help to access additional data and expertise to support the development of data and monitoring systems. • Conducting regular data audits and evaluations can help to identify any issues with data quality. • Encouraging data use and feedback mechanisms can help to ensure that data are used effectively to inform program design and implementation, and to make necessary adjustments.
Adaptability and flexibility are necessary	• Encourage ongoing learning and professional development opportunities for healthcare workers. • Implement a culture of continuous improvement and experimentation. • Implement flexible scheduling and telehealth options for patients and staff. • Develop contingency plans for unexpected events and crises. • Encourage healthcare workers to take on new roles and responsibilities.
Cultural sensitivity	• Ensure that all healthcare materials and information are available in multiple language i.e., English, Swahili, and Kalenjin • Provide cultural and linguistic interpreters for patients who need them. • Promote cultural humility among healthcare workers, encouraging them to set aside their own biases and assumptions to understand and serve patients more effectively. • Encourage healthcare workers to become familiar with and sensitive to the cultural beliefs and practices of the patients they serve and to recognize and respect the role that culture plays in shaping patient behaviour, attitudes, and beliefs.
Building resilience	• Encourage self-care and stress management techniques for healthcare workers. • Provide access to counselling and mental health support services. • Promote a healthy work-life balance for healthcare workers. • Foster a culture of recognition and appreciation for the work of healthcare workers. • Implement a comprehensive employee assistance program that includes access to counselling, stress management resources, and other support services.
Health systems strengthening is needed	• Increase the capacity and capability of healthcare workers through training and professional development opportunities. • Enhance the use of technology in healthcare delivery to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
	• Increase investment in healthcare infrastructure and equipment to improve the overall quality of care. • Increase funding for research and development in healthcare to improve the effectiveness of treatments and services. • Promote the use of data and analytics to inform decision-making and measure the impact of healthcare interventions. • Increase the involvement of community-based organizations and healthcare workers in the design and implementation of healthcare policies and programs.

2.3.2 Water, Lands, Environment and Climate Change Management Sub- Sector



Figure 7. Chelut Water Intake

In the plan period, the sub-sector targeted to increase the proportion of households with access to clean and potable water from 33% to 40%. At the end of the plan period the sub-sector achieved 37.07%, notwithstanding the construction of additional 115 water intakes and 291 storage tanks, drilling of 45 more boreholes, laying of an additional 688 Km of water pipeline and protection of 21.4. hectares of wetlands and water catchment areas. This reduction has been

attributed to untimely project execution, community conflict in water resource sharing and land issues, price dynamics, low volume flows of water as well as dry boreholes.

At the beginning of the plan period, the sub-sector targeted to reduce the climate change impacts by increasing forest cover from 37.04% to 40.6%. However, at the end of the plan period, the forest cover had reduced to 29.95%. This

reduction was caused by technological advancement therefore enhancement of measurement standards for tree and forest cover which shifted from measuring land under cover to actual tree counting. The negative effect of the measurement standard coupled with incidences of deforestation, forest encroachment, charcoal burning, soil erosion, forest fires and illegal logging would have been hugely adverse had it not been for the various interventions undertaken during the plan period. These interventions included establishing 47 tree nursery beds, growing 537,411 assorted exotic tree seedlings and the introduction of 10,077 bamboos and other environmentally friendly trees.

In 2018, the proportion of landowners with title deeds was 52%. At the end of the plan period the proportion was 72.5% against a target of 55%. The achievement is attributed to the adjudication of 18 sections of land which represented 90% of the intended land adjudication level within the plan period.

At the beginning of the plan period, the sub-sector targeted to enhance the business environment within urban areas by implementing relevant roads, drainage, sewerage, and other related infrastructure. In

striving to achieve these 10 urban centers had been targeted for the Land Use Planning process through preparation of urban spatial plans during the plan period of which 6 were able to be achieved. For Iten Municipality and Kapsowar town, construction of 2.1 km walkways and 4.2 km storm water drainages, 95 Cabro Parking lots, construction, and rehabilitation of 1 arboretum area and one disaster management centre, construction of 6 curio shops. These achievements have created a vibrant business environment, lengthened business hours and disaster preparedness status which have in turn led to the increase in local revenue, improved urban security and beautification. Construction of phased to ensure preparedness and response.

At the beginning of the plan period the sub-sector targeted to increase the proportion of urban households connected to sewerage services from 0.8% to 3.0%. To achieve this the sub-sector targeted to increase the number of towns with adequate Solid waste management systems from 3 to 10 towns, however, were unable to achieve this but were able to acquire one garbage compactor truck that will be used to facilitate garbage collection in Iten Municipality and other urban areas.

Challenges

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Low water coverage	- Construction of new water intakes, storage tanks, water troughs, gravity main distribution lines and rehabilitating existing structures - Drilling of more boreholes and rehabilitating existing ones - Construction of Dams and Water pans - Roof water catchments through installation of gutters and plastic tanks in institutions.
Most water intakes are inside government gazette forest land	Signing a Memorandum of Understanding with Kenya Forestry Service
Difficult in acquisition conflict on way leaves Community conflict over lands issues for water project construction	Community engagement throughout the project cycle.
Lack of water treatment plants/kits/chemicals for water quality checks	Include treatment plants/systems in all designs of water projects.

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Lack of water bowsers for water distribution during emergencies	Engage partners for purchase of the water bowsers.
Low yields/ dry Bore Holes	- Mapping of underground water resources using remote sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS). - Conducting in depth hydrogeological survey.
Lack of drilling equipment for ground water development makes such developments very expensive.	Purchase rigs to supplement costs for Borehole projects.
Weak linkages between County & National Government	Strengthen inter-governmental relationships and enhance coordination mechanisms.
Price dynamics in the market particularly for construction materials	Undertake market survey, price projections and execution of projects within the stipulated time.
Lack of County Emergency Fund	Set aside contingency funds to address emergencies.
High capital investment i.e., in construction of sewerage plant	Create synergy and strengthen partnership i.e., Public Private Partnerships (PPP).
Lack of requisite equipment for project designs e.g., surveying equipment (terameter, total station, flow meters, GPS, dipper), GIS lab and data collection equipment	- Establishment of well-equipped GIS Lab - Acquisition of the requisite gadgets. - Capacity Building of the technical staff
Inadequate environmental conservation	- Enforce Elgeyo Marakwet Tree Growing Policy 2020 and other existing laws and policies. - Compliance with statutory obligations through enforcement of EMCA 1999 laws - Increase tree and forest cover through agroforestry (growing of assorted tree seedlings, and dryland forestry. - Restoration of water towers in Cherangany and Kaptagat forests - Establish greening programs in private farms and institutions. - Controlling air and noise pollution - Enhance Agricultural extension services. - Establish alternative livelihoods. - Tree seedling production through establishment of model tree nurseries in all wards - Conservation and protection of water catchment areas and wetlands through growing of endemic and other indigenous trees. - Rehabilitation of Kerio escarpment through establishment and demarcation of spencer lines, protection for natural regeneration and tree growing. - Public engagement on environmental conservation - Carry out advocacy meetings with the citizens on environmental conservation
Climate change management measures	- Enforce the Elgeyo Marakwet County Climate Change Act 2021 and Elgeyo Marakwet Charcoal burning Act 2017 - Mainstream climate change issues to build resilience. - Increasing sinks for greenhouse gases (tree growing, roadside tree growing, farm forestry, school greening programs and dryland forests) - Conservation and protection of Wetlands and water catchment areas to increase carbon sinks.

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
	- Adoption of green energy technologies i.e., installation of solar and biogas systems to fulfil Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to climate change. - Reduction of floods through construction of dams, roof catchment and water pans. - Awareness creation through Project signages. - Public engagement on climate change mitigation and adaptation. - Carry out advocacy meetings with the citizens on climate change issues.
Insecurity along the Kerio Valley	- Holding regular peace building initiatives through relevant departments and stakeholders. - Having for inter-county/cross border joint programs. - Strengthen regional blocs e.g., North Rift Economic Bloc (NOREB)
Unreliable County Data Management and reporting system	Need for automated and robust County data management and reporting systems.
Inadequate Urban infrastructure and public utilities i.e., Sewerage system, urban roads, streetlights, bus-park, drainage, sanitary landfill, walkways, disaster management machinery etc.	- Review of the Elgeyo Marakwet County Equitable Development Act, 2015 to allow allocation of resources for urban infrastructure. - Construction and establishment of adequate urban infrastructure such as walkways, streetlights, urban roads, storm water drainage, modern bus stage, adequate parking spaces, modern open-air markets, material recovery center with a sanitary landfill. - Establishment of Cemeteries and crematorium - Improved linkages with development partners.
Undigitized County land records	- Preparation of an inventory of county public land. - Digitization of county public land.
Encroachment/ Illegal acquisition of public land	- Surveying and demarcation of all county's public land - Fencing of County public land - Titling of County Public land - Repossession of grabbed public land
Uncontrolled development	- Enhancement of Development Control Committee to carry out surveillance. - Regularization of unapproved structures - Enforcement and Compliance to existing laws and policies - Processing of compliance for all sub-division scheme plans - Preparation of master plans for public institutions i.e., schools, hospitals,
Inadequate policy framework.	Development of County Policy frameworks on lands and urban development i.e., Municipal by Laws, subdivision policy, Development Control Policy, among others
Lack of a county Spatial plan	- Development of County Spatial Plan for ease of development - Improve linkages with development partners to support the development of the County Spatial Plan.
Lack of requisite Land Surveying and Physical planning infrastructure and equipment e.g., GIS Lab, Surveying equipment (GNSS & RTK Equipment, total station, Handheld GPS, surveying drone), Plotters and large format scanners and printers, high resolution satellite and data collection equipment	- Establishment of a well-equipped GIS Lab - Acquisition of the requisite geospatial data collection equipment (GNSS equipment, handheld GPS receivers, Drones/UAV - Training of the technical staff
Unregistered Community land	- Preparation of inventory for community land - Adjudication of community land - Registration of community land
Lack of appropriate land ownership documents in urban areas	Preparation and approval of Physical and land use Development Plans for Urban areas.

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
	• Cadastral Surveying, Verification, registration, and documentation of Centre plots. • Regularization of land tenure
Inadequate land for public utilities	• Acquisition of land for County public utilities and land banking • Compensation of land
Inadequate affordable housing	• Identification and facilitation of suitable land for Affordable Housing Projects • Enhanced linkages with development partners to support affordable housing.
Inadequate solid and liquid waste management mechanisms	• Acquisition of land for solid and liquid waste management facilities • Conducting feasibility studies on sewerage systems • Establishment of a material recovery center with a sanitary landfill • Construction of transfer stations • Acquisition of litter bins • Acquisition of skip containers and skip loaders. • Construction of sewerage treatment plants • Construction of a waste segregation station. • Carry out routine environmental clean ups. • Acquisition of safety gears.
Over subdivision of agricultural land and commercial land	• -Development of Subdivision and zoning policy
Lack of Physical and Land Use Planning Institutions	• Establishment of Physical and Land Use Planning Institution i.e., County Physical and Land Use Planning Liaison Committee and County Physical and Land Use Planning Consultative Forum • Establishment County based Ardhi House
Uncontrolled Noise pollution	• Establishment of a noise monitoring station • Acquisition of noise monitoring equipment
Inadequate Urban recreational facilities i.e., green spaces	• Establishment of urban green spaces
Inadequate disaster management mechanisms on fire preparedness.	• Establishment of a disaster management unit • Operationalization of the disaster management centre. • Acquisition of fire engine trucks.
Lack of Urban Management Institutions	• Establishment of urban management institutions

Emerging Issues

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Covid-19 pandemic caused delays in project execution	• Disaster preparedness as guided by the relevant department.
Landslides and floods in some areas that caused massive destruction of water infrastructure	• Set aside contingency funds to assist during emergencies.
Solarization of pumping scheme as part of climate change mitigation measure	• Shift from the use of fossil fuels to green energy in pumping schemes.
Emergence of informal settlements within urban areas	• Development of informal settlement upgrading and prevention strategy • Development of urban infrastructure within informal settlements.

Lessons Learned

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Public involvement in the entire project cycle minimized complaints	Empowering project management team to carry out sensitization in the entire project cycle
Ward committees contributed towards enhancement of transparency and accountability in ward projects though there were no clear cut between ward development committee and project management committee in their mandate areas.	Work closely with Sub Location development Committees in the entire project implementation cycle.
Digitization of land records	- Preparation of an inventory of county public land. - Establishment of GIS Lab and equipping with requisite equipment - Acquisition of County Registry Index Maps and F/R Maps - Establishment of a County Based Ardhi House - Partner with relevant authorities on land digitization e.g., FAO

2.3.3 Roads, Transport and Public Works Sub-Sector



Figure 8. New road across the escarpment

For the period under review, the priority for the roads sub sector was design, survey, and construction of road

infrastructure with a view of increasing the total network especially to inaccessible areas. The main target of the sector was increasing

the total road network to 3,025 KM, for the plan period, the total road network increased from 2,060.6 KM to 3,207 KM surpassing the target by 182 KM; this is largely attributed to the opening of additional 755 KM of new feeder roads.

The length of the all-weather road network increased from 1,496.2 KM to 1,885 KM representing a 26% increase. This increase is because of the upgrade of an additional 149 KM to bitumen standards and the graveling of 1,418 KM of roads to motorable status. The rural access index has increased from 68% to 85% owing to the concerted investments in

road infrastructure; This means that more than 85% of the households are within 2 KM of a road network as envisioned by the SDG goal 9 of Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.

Under energy, the electricity coverage increased from 30.38% to 41.23% following connection of an additional 10,749 HHs to electricity. The significant increase is attributed to the last mile connectivity project funded by the national government. Streetlighting within the trading centres also increased from 60% to 85%, contributing to more trading hours and a more secure business environment.

Challenges

List	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Lack of axle load testing sites	Establish testing sites along the main roads (KeNHA)
Limited funding	Resource mobilization
High cost of construction	Source alternative appropriate building materials
Disaster occurrences	Establish a disaster response team fully equipped and trained
Encroachment of road reserves	develop roads policy and enact a law for implementation
Inadequate resources (technical staff, equipment & building materials)	Employ & train qualified staff, acquire new appropriate equipment and plant, adopt new emerging technologies for building.
Insecurity along the valley	creating buffer zones and opening of more access roads develop a master plan for the entire Kerio valley
Lack of research centres (ABT)	Establish appropriate building technologies centre and material testing laboratory
Inadequate road furniture	Acquire and install requisite road furniture
basic data bank on infrastructure	collect, collate, and store data on all infrastructural assets.

Emerging Issues

List	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
natural calamities	Incorporating climate response to road infrastructure
Road failure (overloading, vandalism etc.)	Engage all development partners to enforce.

List	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
non-motorized traffic	incorporate in the design all partisan parties and enforce traffic control measures
project reconnaissance	Carry out reconnaissance prior to implementation carry out Annual Roads Inventory and Condition Surveys (ARICS)
roads data	develop road register. develop spatial maps.
maintenance	All developed infrastructure must be put under maintenance immediately
climate resilient designs	incorporate the requisite measures on all developments
Need for synergy among stakeholders	Engage all stakeholders.

2.3.4 Education and Technical Training Sub-Sector



Figure 9. Upgrading of Iten VTC

During the period under review, the sub-sector aspired to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 of ensuring inclusivity and equitable quality education and promotion of lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Under Pre-primary education, the department increased the number of disability-compliant classrooms constructed during the planned period from 180 to 385 against a target of 410. The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) moved from 74.6% to 108.96% against a target of 95% while

Net Enrolment Rate (NER) rose from 68.42% to 85.51% against a target of 90%. in the referenced period. The pre-primary teacher learner ratio was reduced from 44:1 to 36:1 during the period surpassing the set target of 38:1. This was achieved through the recruitment of an additional 164 ECDE teachers. However, ECDE enrolment dropped from 34,150 to 31,158 in the planned period due to phasing out of the 3-year-olds; Day Care, from pre-primary school going age.

The Vocational Education and Training increased the number of workshops from 4 to 12 against a target of 24 workshops. This is due to grants and capitation from the Ministry of Education Science and Technology. Despite this achievement, Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) recorded a drop in enrolment from 1422

in 2018 to 1171 in 2022 after the Capitation grants were stopped thereby increasing the training fees levied on the trainees. So did the emergency of the covid 19 pandemic. Otherwise, the completion rate stood at 42.27% in 2022 at the backdrop of a target set at 70%.

Access to post primary education has been a challenge to many of the county youth. Responsibly, the county government disbursed Ksh 30,041986 to 3952 deserving beneficiaries in 2017/2018 financial year. This rose exponentially in 2022 to Ksh 51,261024 for 5,462 eligible beneficiaries.

Otherwise, TVETA has adequately carried out quality assurance and standards assessment and support in all the 13 Vocational Training Centres in the county.

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
High learner: classroom ratio	Provide adequate infrastructure (play materials, additional classrooms)
Inadequate policy framework establishing ECD centres and a minimum level of funding of pre-primary education and vocational Training Centres	Carry out needs assessment
	Formulate Capitation policy, ECDE establishment guidelines
Weak inter-sectoral coordination necessary to marshal interventions from relevant sectors	Promote partnerships and strengthening Sector Working Groups
Gender disparities in implementation and access to ECDE and VTC	Targeted community sensitization on the importance of participation of both genders in ECDE and VTC education and training
Low linkages with the industry and labour market	Enhance linkages with relevant industry players and labour market. Signing of MOUs with key industry players
Low VTC enrollment	Introduce capitation grants in VTCs. Branding of VTCs as centres of excellence for specific trades
Low adoption of digital learning	- Roll out digital learning programs. - Build model ECDE centres per ward. - Training of ECDE teachers and VTC instructors on the uptake digital training and learning
Unaffordable post primary education and training	- Provide support through. - Bursary - Education Loans - scholarships (local and international-PEPEA)

Emerging Issues

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Overall Implementation of Competency based curriculum	Improve on management / administration of CBC
Phasing out of 3-year-olds in Pre-primary education	Establishment of daycare centres to cater for the 3-year-olds.
Covid-19 Pandemic	Enhance mitigation measures. Implementation of digital learning approaches
Inadequate Food security	Implement School feeding program/school gardens
Falling levels of school attendance among schools situated along the Kerio Valley and the border lines.	Linkages with relevant government Ministries; Ministry of interior and coordination and other non - governmental organizations in restoring peace

Lessons Learnt

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Community engagement, sensitization and awareness is key for effective implementation of education programs	Develop citizen engagement framework
Capacity gap in curriculum delivery	Training and capacity building to facilitate effective curriculum delivery. Provision of capitation grants promote access to quality education.
Timely data collection is essential for objective decision making	Timely collect and update gender disaggregated data for objective decision making
Adequate and safe educational infrastructure promotes nondiscrimination in access to quality education	Develop disability friendly infrastructure and learning materials
School feeding program attract and retain learners in school system	Implement school feeding program.
Digital learning is efficient and effective in education system	Implement digital learning in both ECDE and VTC centres

2.3.5 Sports, Youth Affairs and Social services Sub-Sector



Figure 10. Embracing Local Culture

In 2018, the proportion of athletes accessing standard sports, recreation, and training facilities, with the aim of enhancing talent development, stood at 5%. At the end of the plan period the rate was 19.2% against a target of 40%. The achievement is attributed to the upgrading of 38 ward fields to standard fields, extension, and maintenance of 9 km training lanes and two training routes of 40Km, organizing 123 thematic events on sport scouting and talent development (tournaments, leagues, meets and championships) as well as provision of 2,605 assorted sports equipment.

During the plan period, the prevalence rate of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) declined from 30% in 2015 to 18.4% in 2022 against a 10% target. This can be attributed to anti-FGM sensitization campaigns rolled out across the county. On the other hand, Sexual Gender Based

Violence (SGBV) among women in the county is 13.1% which is slightly higher than that of men which stands at 6.1% as of 2022. This can be associated with the patriarchal nature of most communities in the county.

At the beginning of the plan period only 5% of viable business enterprises were owned by women, youth, and People with Disabilities (PWDs) and were engaged in bidding for construction and supplies for projects and services with the county. At the end of the plan period the sub-sector was able to increase participation of the special interest groups in businesses to 23%, surpassing the target of 15%. This was achieved by supporting 186 youth groups, 268 women groups and 38 PLWDs groups with Income Generating Activities (IGAs), rehabilitating 2,223 former alcohol brewers and empowering them by establishing alternative

IGAs. This achievement can also be ascribed to training of 3,840 youth with technical and vocational skills.

In 2018, the elderly and vulnerable under universal health cover was 15%. A target of 35%

was set to be achieved by the end of the planned period, however the cover stood at 30.1 % in 2022. This can be attributed to increased ward allocation to universal health cover because of improved public awareness and sensitization.

Challenges

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Inadequate space set aside for development of standard fields	Pre-feasibility studies and mapping of all fields for development
Difficult terrain for the proposed sites thus increasing the cost of implementation	Undertake pre assessment of proposed sites to allocate sufficient resources
Skewed socio-economic priorities	Capacity builds the Sub Locational development committees (SLDCs) and WDCs for equitable distribution and prioritization of programmes. Involvement of youth women and PWDs in development
Low sustainability of empowerment projects	Actualize capacity building and required infrastructure prior to execution of empowerment programmes/ projects
Inadequate policy and legal framework	Implement the Youth Women and PLWDs Revolving Fund Act
Inadequate gender disaggregated data and tools	Prioritize collection of disaggregated data for decision making
Weak intergovernmental linkages and stakeholder collaboration	Enhance intergovernmental relation/ partnership- multi-sectoral approach and social inclusion
Retrogressive Cultural practices	Promotion of progressive cultural practices

Emerging Issues

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Cultural erosion (e.g., Commercialization of Traditional/ herbal medicine, emergence of LGBTQ etc)	Preservation of cultural practices and knowledge
Increasing Teenage Pregnancies	Enhance In of school mentorship programs and out of schools' social life skills training
COVID 19 pandemic	Enhance mitigation and empowerment programmes
Sport medicine, Sports Nutrition, and injury management	Adoption of modern sports practices
Doping menace	Enhance and promote Anti- Doping awareness campaigns
Effects of Climate change	Incorporate climate resilient practices during the implementation of all programmes/ Projects
Limited number of women in Leadership and Governance	Promotion and implementation of gender mainstreaming strategies.

Lessons Learnt

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Community involvement promotes ownership and goodwill in implementation of programmes	Develop public engagement frameworks
Monitoring and Evaluation is a key component in ensuring value for money is realized.	Undertake frequent inspections on projects and strengthen county M&E unit
Partnership approach is key for effective and efficient implementation of programmes and projects in the Sector;	Source for more development partners
Involvement of men and boys in gender issues is essential for realization of gender equality	Develop guidelines which provide for men and boys participation in gender issues and women empowerment.

2.3.7 Livestock Production, Fisheries and Cooperative Development Sub-Sector



Figure 11. Improved chicken varieties

During the period under review, the sub sector targeted to increase livestock productivity from 25% to 40%. At the end of the plan period, the sub sector managed to increase livestock productivity by 8% to 33%. This was because of the supply of 2,140 heifers

to farmers, insemination of 15,425 resulting in 7,925 calves being born. In addition, the number of dopers and improved indigenous chicks supplied to farmers increased from 100 to 300 and 12,000 to 50,000 respectively. Supply and installation of 17 milk coolers with a handling

capacity of 68,000 litres per day. Moreover, an increase in the number of farmers trained from 6,250 to 20,000 and provision of grants worth Kshs. 288 million to 530 farmer groups through Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP) and Kenya Climate Agriculture Programme (KCSAP) in the planned period contributed immensely.

In 2018, Disease prevalence rate was 15%. At the end of the plan period the rate stood at 8% against a target of 5%. This achievement can be attributed to increased number of animals vaccinated from 30,000 to 200,000 annually through support from Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and National government, increased number of dips constructed from 78 to

100 and increased litres of acaricides supplied to dips from 1,500 to 9,500 per year.

To promote cooperatives development, the sub sector targeted to increase the number of active cooperative societies from 32 to 200. At the end of the plan period, the number of active cooperative societies stood at 121. In addition, the number of cooperatives audited in the plan period increased to 220 against a target of 190. This success is attributed to capacity development of the management and members of cooperatives societies which increased share capital and turnover for the cooperative societies in the last audit of accounts to Kshs. 456 million and Kshs. 125 million respectively.

Challenges

Challenge	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Low budget allocations for prioritized projects	Prioritize and implement projects with high impact
No mechanisms for policy enforcement.	Develop mechanisms for policy enforcement
Weak coordination and consultation structures among stakeholders.	A stakeholder approach to actions and processes develops unity, cohesiveness and synergy among value chain actors and promoters
Insecurity along Kerio valley hindered project implementation and Livestock vaccination	Promote peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms
Low adoption of modern farming technologies.	Enhance technical skills capacity of value chain actors
Covid 19 delayed implementation of projects	Mainstream public health awareness
Inadequate funding for extension.	Enhance budget allocation to extension services
Delay in disbursement of funds	Strengthen intergovernmental relations
Inadequate awareness on KEBS standards of livestock products and structures	Strengthen farmers and extension officers' capacity through collaborations with relevant institutions to provide
Limited access of products to formal markets	Promote market linkages for livestock products
Degraded land especially in the semi-arid areas	Promote proper management of grazing
Low adoptions of Technologies, Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPs)	Promote adoption of TIMPs which are gender sensitive and resilient to climate change effects
Weak Project Monitoring & Evaluation and general project management cycle	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation unit

Challenge	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Low livestock productivity	Promote pasture and fodder production and management, promote adoption of high-quality livestock breeds, operationalize dips and enhance livestock vaccination campaigns
Low promotion of profitable livestock enterprise	Promote value addition of livestock products through support of cooperative societies and Public Private Partnership (PPP) linkages

Emerging Issues

List	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Covid 19 pandemic	Mainstream public health awareness
Insecurity along Kerio Valley	Strengthen intergovernmental linkages to foster insecurity and Promote peacebuilding and conflict resolution mechanisms
Climate change	Promote breeds and pasture and fodder that is resilient and adaptive to climate change effects

Lessons Learnt

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Integration of all stakeholders enhances	Seek collaboration and partnership among stakeholders
Adoption of Technology Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPs) promotes climate change	Promote farmers' capacity building and awareness creation on Modern farming innovations on climate smart agriculture
Domestication of national laws and policies enhances effectiveness and efficiency	Review of existing policies and regulations to address emerging issues
Prioritization and allocation of high impact projects enhances food security and economic growth	Ensure adequate and timely resource allocation to priority projects/programmes

2.3.6 Agriculture and Irrigation Sub-Sector



Figure 12. Potato multiplication

In the plan period, the sub-sector targeted to increase average crop productivity from 166 to 275 tonnes per hectare. At the end of the period, average crop productivity increased to 252 tonnes per hectare. This translated to an increase in average household earnings from Kshs. 1.1 million to Kshs. 1.4 million per hectare and decline in average food insecurity from 20% to 15% of households in the county. These achievements are attributed to various interventions facilitated by the County and National Government, Development Partners, and the Private Sector Actors. These include supply of 567.8 tons of certified seeds, supply of 992,335 fruit/tree seedlings, supply of assorted farm tools and equipment, construction of 17 agro stores and building capacity of 28,659 farmers).

To address increasing drought prevalence, the Sub-Sector targeted to increase land under

Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) and World Vision, who facilitated supply of soil conservation fruit & tree seedlings and training of farmers across the county.

agricultural irrigation from 6,960 hectares to 12,600 hectares. At the end of the period, land under agricultural irrigation rose to 8,166 hectares. This is credited to maintenance and modernization of 22 existing irrigation infrastructures, development of 8 new irrigation projects and fencing of 20 food security farms in Kerio Valley.

The sub-sector was also targeted to increase the number of farms under sustainable land management to 1,610. At the end of the period, 3,644 farms were laid with various soil conservation structures and a similar number of farmers trained on soil conservation practices, which contributed to reduced incidences of soil erosion and landslides, and reclamation of degraded areas. This was achieved through support from Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP), Kenya Climate

Challenges

Challenge	Proposal to address listed issues
Land degradation and declining soil fertility	Promote sustainable land use practices
Low productivity and commercialization at farm level	Enhance farmers' access to modern agricultural technologies, innovations, and management practices
Weak research-extension-farmer linkages	Strengthen mechanisms for collaboration and partnership with research institutions
Low capital base and limited access to financial services	Enhance financial literacy level of farmers and linkages with financial service providers
Inadequate entrepreneurial skills	Enhance entrepreneurial skills capacity of farmers
Limited access to high value markets	Enhance capacity of farmers on aggregation and collective marketing
Fragmented and weak farmer organizations	Mobilize and strengthen capacity of farmer groups to form viable organizations
Weak coordination and consultation structures among stakeholders	Foster functional coordination and consultation mechanisms for stakeholders
Weak policies and inadequate enforcement mechanisms	Review the existing policies and introduce new ones to address emerging issues
Lack of information management system	Establish agricultural information management system
Low budget allocations that are spread thinly to many micro projects	Prioritize and implement projects with high impact
Lack of guidelines on identification of beneficiaries	Develop guidelines on identification and role of beneficiaries

Emerging Issues

Issue	Proposal to address listed issues
Effects of climate change	Promote adoption of environmental resilient and climate smart agriculture
Covid19 pandemic	Mainstream public health awareness
Desert locust invasion	Mainstream mitigation and adaptation strategies
Skewed prioritization of physical projects compared to software	Public sensitization balanced prioritization of software interventions
Insecurity along Kerio Valley	Promote peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms
Human-livestock-wildlife conflicts	Public sensitization on mutual co-existence livestock and wildlife

Lessons Learnt

List	Proposal to address listed issues
Complementing hardware with skills capacity building of beneficiaries enhances project success rate	Public sensitization on balancing resource allocation to both hardware and software
Positive engagement with political leaders builds goodwill and synergy that helps to unlock some of the local barriers affecting project implementation	Create and/or strengthen structures for consultation between the two arms of government
A stakeholder approach to actions and processes develops unity, cohesiveness and synergy among value chain actors and promoters	Strengthen structures for consultation and collaboration among sector stakeholders
Timely resource allocation and disbursement significantly influences programme/ project delivery	Enhance institutional efficiency and effectiveness in resource disbursement and implementation of projects
Supporting beneficiaries with free materials without any contribution from beneficiaries results in low levels of ownership	Change the approach from “free” to “cost sharing” where beneficiaries meet a proportion of the cost

2.3.8 Trade, Tourism, Culture, Industry and Wildlife Sub-Sector



Figure 13. Rimoi Game reserve tourist attraction

In the plan period, the sub-sector targeted to increase annual tourists' visits from 5,000 to 8,000 with the aim of increasing direct earnings from the visits from Kshs. 5m to 20m annually. At the end of the plan period, the sub-sector managed to increase tourism visitors from 5,000 to 6,750 annually which led to an increase in direct monetary benefits to the county. These

achievements were realized through; construction of 1 picnic, 1 camping site, 1 waterpoint for wildlife; drilling and equipping 1 borehole; gravelling of 70 Km of Rimoi National reserve access roads; and completion of 1 snake park and establishment of 2 museums.

Also, the sub-sector achieved the following: development of 2 tourism niche products, holding 2 tourism marketing events, carrying out 17 cultural events and developing a county sustainable tourism strategic plan. Rimoi National Reserve is home to the largest herd of elephants and bird species in the region. Other types of wildlife were restocked to the reserve including giraffes, antelopes, zebras, warthogs, waterbucks, and impalas. It is worth noting that a larger percentage of the benefits from the tourism interventions during the planned period are indirect but can be observed through the increase in the number of organized tour guides and tour operating firms. Further, there was an increase in the number of hotels from 18 to 22

and construction of 5 curio shops during the planned period.

In its bid to enhance trade and enterprise development, the sub-sector at the beginning of the plan period had targeted to empower traders and provide conducive environment for business. These achievements are attributed to the sub-sector conducting 2 entrepreneur trainings/capacity building initiatives for MSMEs, construction of 63 lockable shops for small-scale traders and construction of 3 modern toilets at public market centres. To develop informal business industry, the sub-sector equipped 3 Constituency Industrial Development Centres, locally called juakali workshops.

Challenges

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Encroachment of the attraction sites	• Mapping and conservation of the attraction sites • Fencing of the sites • Preservation and conservation of culture and heritage sites • Development and review of policy on tourism and cultural heritage • Development of strategic plans
Human wildlife conflict	• Extension of national reserve fence. • Sensitize communities against encroachment along wildlife corridors. • Increase water points for wildlife and community living within the conservation area.
Environmental degradation	• Removal of invasive species at the Reserve • Growing trees at attraction sites • Growing of grass at the Reserve • Construct gabions • Harvest / harness surface water run-off • Community sensitization on good farming practices.
Culture erosion	• Promotion of culture through events and festivals • Sensitization against retrogressive cultural practices and beliefs • Low personal esteem among the communities.
Limited adoption of technology	• Encourage innovation and support of cottage industries. • Enhance research and development of informal sector. • Training and increasing exposure of informal sector artisans. • Establish and equip juakali shades. • Training and capacity building to the members of the community on the new technology.
Inadequate entrepreneurial skills	• Conduct training needs assessment. • Establish training and capacity building programs

Emerging issues

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
Covid-19 pandemic that led to closure of markets	Adherence to covid-19 protocols e.g., wearing face masks in all public amenities.
Climate change that led to animal migration	Adopt green technology. Conservation of wetlands and water catchment areas Controlling and preventing factors causing soil erosions
Rising insecurity in Kerio valley	Ensure more synergy in working with national government security. Strengthen intergovernmental relationships

Lessons learnt

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in CIDP III
There is a need to involve the community to get ownership of projects and sustainability of programs.	The community should be sensitized and capacity building on various fields
Monitoring and Evaluation is a key component in ensuring value for money is realized.	There is therefore a need to do frequent inspections on projects and strengthen M&E units. Actualize and empower the M&E unit.
Untapped green energy opportunities	There is need to invest in renewable energy in the Kerio valley (Rimoi) for use in lighting, cooking, and water pumping (solar energy)
Reliability of Online/digital marketing	Encourage farmers to enroll into online/digital marketing to avoid disruption of selling in case of lockdowns during pandemic outbreaks. Encourage cooperative societies to conduct online marketing.

2.3.9 Administration and Governance Sector

The sector's focus areas during the Plan period included openness, transparency, accountability, prudent management of public resources, effective and efficient service delivery, inclusive decision-making, and participation of all interest groups in governance processes.

On openness, transparency and accountability, the sector had targeted to enhance citizens access to information from 40% to 80%, improve budget transparency from 60% to 100%, publish 100% of procurement process and the eventual award outcomes. At the end of the plan period

the access to information index was 70%. While the level of budget transparency on publishing of procurement decisions; the county managed to publish 50% from the initial 30%. These successes were attributed to the publishing of 40,000 county news bulletins and uploading of all key policy documents from 5 to 12 in the county website which led to 71% of budget transparency index as per by Budget Transparency Index report by the International Budget Partnership (IBP) which undertook an independent survey and ranked the county as the most transparent in 2019 and 2020 and second runners up in 2021. The adoption of an

open contraction portal in 2021 made it possible for citizens to access procurement decisions and undertake oversight as a basis of holding the county government accountable on its decisions.

On prudent management of public resources, the sector at the beginning of the plan had targeted to reduce the value of audit queries from 1.5% of county budget to 0.5%, increase of the rate of fiscal responsibility (funds absorption) from 50% to 95%, increase proportion of local revenue collection against annual set targets from 61% to 100%, and reduce annual pending bills to 0%. At the end of the Plan period, the sector achievements included the reduction of the value of audit queries to 43.5% (FY 2019/20) from 49.87% (FY 2018/19) as per the Office of the Auditor General reports. An achievement which helped maintain the county's audit opinion at the qualified level. Funds absorption went up from 50% in 2018 to 65% in 2022 while the local revenue collected reached 59.62% as a percentage of set targets while pending bills level went down to 1,128,995,678. These successes were attributed to timely processing of eligible payment of goods, works and services. The procurement directorate also carried out sensitization of contractors and suppliers to improve their capacity on end-to-end procurement and to execute their works within the contract periods.

Projects completion rate for budgeted projects within a fiscal year increased from 47% in 2018 to 62% in 2022. This achievement was made possible by developing 1 project management policy, operationalization of 20 ward Development Committees, establishment of 210 Sub-locational Development Committees, constituting and training of 100% of Project Management Committees.

Feedback mechanism is key in reforming the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery approaches. To enhance monitoring of delivery of services therefore, the sector at the beginning

of the plan period targeted to automate medical drugs management, revenue management and projects monitoring and evaluation, and establish 1 complaints management committee and 2 complaints capturing platforms. Out of these targets, the county managed to automate 20% of targeted revenue streams and established and operationalized 1 complaints committee and 2 complaints capture platforms.

On inclusive decision-making processes and citizens participation, the sector had targeted to ensure that over 30% of special interest groups (women, Youth and PWDs) are represented at public participation forums for budgets and projects management. At the end of the plan period, the average attendance to public participation forums increased from an average of 100 people per sitting in 2018 to 400 in 2022 in absolute numbers. These achievements are attributed to many interventions undertaken during the plan period. These interventions include, development of public participation and civic education guidelines, holding of over 25 forums per ward for budgets, plans and projects management, holding of 4 round table meetings between the Governor and combined Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for social audits of county development interventions.

To ensure that citizen decisions during planning and budget processes are need-based, the sector established 1 data desk unit, created a statistics link in the county website dubbed 'open county' and undertook a mini-census for 4 wards as a pilot to generate data for important indicators not collected in previous Censuses and/or surveys by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) yet are important for county planning and decision processes.

In seeking to enhance participation of special interest groups' access to business opportunities and thus empower them, the sector had sought to award 30% of public procurement contractors and suppliers at the beginning of the plan. At the

end of the plan the special interest groups Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) stood at 31%. This success is attributed to the full adoption of end-to-end procurement process under the IFMIS platform which ensured

stringent vetting of procuring companies to ensure that the owners qualify as an AGPO group and opening 1 procurement liaison and guidance office at Iten Huduma Center.

Challenges

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in the CIDP III
Weak inter-governmental coordination framework	Develop a policy to facilitate partnership and coordination between county and national governments
Lack of/uncoordinated project monitoring and evaluation framework	County Executive to approve and operationalize the county M&E policy
Poor customer complaints handling procedures	Develop and operationalize the public complaints policy and grievance redress mechanism
Lack of up-to-date county statistical database	Undertake ward-based baseline survey to update the ward profiles and facts sheets
Delay of project implementations due to insecurity along Kerio Valley.	Coordinate with the national government to ensure provision of security over the project cycle.
Inadequate funds to support flagship programs and activities.	Enhance resource mobilization and establish an autonomous department to source funds meant for projects. Amend Equitable Development Act (EDA) to provide allocation for flagship programs and projects

Emerging Issues

Issue	Proposals to address listed issues in the CIDP III
Unclear roles between SLDCs/ PMCs and WDCs.	Develop a SLDC/WDC policy to review roles and operationalize all development committees
Increasing wage bill has led to reduction in budgetary allocation for capital projects	Carry out staff rationalization,
Incomplete digitization of all County services.	To automate all county services to improve service delivery

Lessons Learnt

List	Proposals to address listed issues in the CIDP III
Proper coordination and collaboration among intergovernmental agencies, CSOs, CBOs, Development partners in service delivery is critical to the successful implementation of projects and programs	Hold round table meetings with development partners, CSOs and CBOs to enhance collaborations, avoid duplications
Data development and management is key in evidence-based development.	Carry out county statistical survey to prepare database and facts sheets for all departments
Human resources capacity constraints can be addressed through effective and efficient management and rationalization	

2.7 Natural Resource Assessment

Table 12: Natural Resource Assessment

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sub-Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization. Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Rivers (Aror, Embobot, Embolot, Moiben, Chepkaitit, Kerio, Kessup, Kimwarer, Embomon)	Agriculture and irrigation Tourism and wildlife Livestock and fisheries Water, land, and Environment	Underutilized usage for domestic, irrigation and wildlife Reduced water quantity and quality	Can support increased agricultural production through irrigation, fish farming and livestock, electricity	Weak enforcement of water conservation Encroachment and pollution of water catchment areas Wasteful methods of irrigation Insecurity along the Kerio valley	-Legal and policy enforcement -Catchment conservation and protection Modernization of farm practices Partnership frameworks and linkages
Water towers (Cherangany and, Kaptagat)	Water Tourism Agriculture Irrigation Health & sanitation	-Excessive degradation -Forest encroachment -Deforestation	-Source of many rivers -Reduced cost of irrigation using gravity flow	-Inadequate policy and legal framework -Weak enforcement of environmental laws	-Enforcement and compliance with existing laws and policies. -Improve on policy and legal framework
Land	All Sectors	-Haphazard Development -Irregular subdivision on agricultural land -Encroachment of environmental fragile ecosystem -Encroachment of public Land -Majority of highland regions have appropriate security of land tenure, while regions within the escarpment have moderate security of land tenure	-Fertile soils in the lowland areas can be well utilized through irrigation. -Security of land tenure through adjudication and allocation of title deeds. -Registration of Community land along the Kerio Valley.	-Inadequate rainfall -Inadequate public land for public utilities -Lack of a County land use and zoning policy -Lack of Communal land ownership in parts of the county -Encroachment and illegal acquisition of public land.	-Fast track land adjudication -Development of zoning and subdivision policy -Development control policy -Prosecution of offenders in terms of encroachment

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sub-Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization. Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Rimoi National Reserve	Tourism Wildlife Environment Lands	-High potential areas are well utilized due to secure land tenure, but in low potential areas are underutilized. ● Poor infrastructure and lack of amenities ● There is environmental degradation, specifically soil erosion and the presence of gullies.	● Has great potential to attract tourists through improvement of the infrastructure. ● Presence of wildlife and biodiversity also has the potential of attracting more tourists	● Human wildlife conflict ● Insecurity in Kerio Valley ● Poor road network ● Invasive plant species	● Holding Community sensitization meetings to aid in ownership of projects and programmes geared towards development of the Reserve. ● Actualizing sustainable tourism strategic plan. ● Updating the existing Rimoi management plan.
Tourist attraction sites; waterfalls, escarpments, gorges, caves, Hills, hot springs, hikes	Tourism Environment Lands	Poor road network to the sites has made them inaccessible hence their potentials have not been maximized	Infrastructural development and marketing through events will attract tourists hence lead to an increase in utilizing the sites.	Most attraction sites have not been mapped.	● Protection and conservation of the attraction sites. ● Mapping the attraction sites ● Generating management plans and policies
Minerals (Fluorite), Marble...	Industry Trade Lands Environment	The mining company closed.	Existing infrastructure Existence mineral reserves Existence of political goodwill	Existing land compensation issues	Initiating Public Private Partnership
Groundwater	Water, Livestock Education Health, Agriculture,	Surface water highly exploited but ground water requires more exploitation for optimal utilization	Can support more food production through irrigation	Inadequate funds	Water conservation measures i.e., metering, water harvesting and modern irrigation technology. -Solarization of boreholes. -Protection of catchment areas, riverbanks

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sub-Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization. Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Forests (Embobut, Kiptaber, Kipkunar, Kapchemutwa, Kaptagat, Kessup, Kapchemutwa, Embobut Forest Blocks)	Water Tourism Agriculture Livestock	Over-exploitation (logging and charcoal burning) Low utilization of tourism opportunities	Herbal medicine Apiculture Eco-tourism (Conservancies and nature trails)	Forest fires Encroachment by communities	-Operationalization of Elgeyo Marakwet Tree growing and management policy 2020 -Partnership frameworks and Linkages
Hills and Escarpment	Tourism, Agriculture, water	-Underutilized -Subjected to degradation -Farming beyond allowable gradient	-Topographical natures favours paragliding and tourism -Establishment of forest cover	-Environmental degradation -Encroachment -Landslide/rock fall	-Marking and developing plans for escarpment in Spencer lines -Terracing and agro forestry -Resettlement within the escarpment -Establishment of ecosystem management plans
Building materials (Sand....)	Water, Environment, Finance	Large deposits available	Carry out EIA on sand harvesting sites. Establishing sand harvesting sites	lack of regulatory framework	-Mapping sand harvesting zones within the county -Establishment of sand harvesting policy
Wind energy	Tourism Trade Water & Environment Agriculture Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development	Not yet utilized, but there is high potential along the hanging valley	Utilization in the Households and agro-processing industries -Utilization of wind power in generation of electricity through establishment of a wind power generation plant.	Lack of policy framework. Inadequate funding Lack of survey and baseline data	User charges Technological upgrade Partnerships
Solar energy	Tourism Trade	Not yet utilized, but there is high potential along Kerio valley	-Fencing/Lighting Rimoi game reserve.	-Lack of policy framework.	-User charges. Technological upgrade

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sub-Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization. Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
	Water & Environment Agriculture Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development		-Utilization in the irrigation schemes to pump water, dry produce and processing -Utilization in installation of solar powered streetlights for urban centers	-Inadequate funding -Lack of survey and baseline data	-Partnerships Frameworks
High Altitude areas	Sports Youth Affairs, Children Culture and Social services Cooperatives, Trade, Industrialization, Tourism and Wildlife	Minimally Utilized	Establishment and registration of training camps, establishment and development of training routes and trails Establishment of paragliders take-off and landing areas	Inadequate policy and legal framework.	

2.8 Development Issues

Table 13: Development Issues

Sector: Health

Sub sector: Health Services

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Poor access to healthcare and medical facilities	- Stigma and bias - Distance to facility - Topography (Escarpment and valley) - High incidence and prevalence of preventable conditions - Over reliance on donor funds for implementation of key programs - Religious beliefs interfere with administration and use of Family Planning services. - Limited diagnostic capacities in most health centres - Facilities not fully equipped to offer comprehensive health care services. - Burden of mental health disorders - Limited education and awareness about health and wellness	- Limited resources and funding - Inadequate trained healthcare professionals - Inadequate infrastructure and technology - Bureaucratic and administrative barriers	- Investment in healthcare infrastructure and technology - Implementation of education and awareness campaigns - Partnerships and collaborations - Use of technology -Community-based healthcare i.e., CHVs
Poor quality of health services	- Frequent Stock out of commodities - inaccurate diagnosis -medication errors, -inappropriate or unnecessary treatment, -inadequate or unsafe clinical facilities or practices - providers who lack adequate training - Lack of involvement of stakeholders such as health personnel and users - Antimicrobial resistance - COVID-19 pandemic - Decline in donor funding. - data privacy and security	- inadequate resources and staff - Limited infrastructure and technology - Limited training and education opportunities - Political and social resistance to change. - Inadequate regulations and oversight - Limited patient-centred care - Limited sanitation and hygiene	- Investment in healthcare infrastructure and technology - Education and training programs for healthcare professionals to improve knowledge and skills. - Enforcing regulations and oversight - Digital health systems (DHIS) - Partner support base and framework
Emerging Disease pandemics	- Changes in the environment, such as deforestation, urbanization, and climate change - Human behaviour, such as changes in land use and population growth - Urbanization has led to increased travel and trade.	- Limited knowledge and understanding of new and emerging diseases. - Limited resources and funding can make it difficult to respond to outbreaks and pandemics.	- Investment in research and surveillance to allow for early detection and response to outbreaks and pandemics. - Investment in healthcare infrastructure and technology

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
	- Changes in agriculture, such as the intensive farming of animals - Overuse and misuse of antimicrobial drugs can lead to the emergence of antibiotic-resistant strains of bacteria. - Increased interactions between humans and animals have increased the risk of zoonotic diseases. - Lack of surveillance systems in place to detect and track new diseases. - Climate change can affect the spread of disease by altering temperature, precipitation, and the distribution of vectors.	- Limited infrastructure and technology such as for diagnostic tests, treatment, and communication. - Limited healthcare workforce - Inadequate regulations and oversight - Limited data and information systems - Bureaucratic and administrative barriers - Lack of collaboration between implementing agencies	- Implementation of education and training programs - Partnerships and collaborations
Poor Emergency and disaster preparedness	- Poor communication and coordination between organizations and agencies - Lack of clear policies and procedures - Lack of risk assessment and planning - Lack of community and stakeholders' engagement and participation - Social and economic inequality - Environmental degradation - Poor maintenance of infrastructure	-Limited financial resources -Limited human resources and expertise - Limited access to technology and equipment - inadequate infrastructure and facilities - Limited access to information and data - Limited political will and support - Limited community awareness and participation - Limited coordination and collaboration among stakeholders - Inability to anticipate and respond to emerging threats. -Inability to sustain preparedness efforts over time	- Existing laws and policies on early warning systems and risk-reduction strategies - healthcare professionals and first responder's base - Collaboration framework - Community Volunteer base - Technology and media channels
Low utilization of health services	- high out-of-pocket costs - lack of insurance cover -transport and geographical access - lack of knowledge or awareness about services - Previous negative experiences with the healthcare system. - Limited hours of operation or long wait times for appointments. - Stigma or discrimination, particularly for marginalized communities. -Personal or societal beliefs that prioritize self-treatment or traditional healing practices over professional medical care.	- Access constraints - Informational constraints - Cultural constraints - Structural constraints - Socio-economic constraints, such as poverty or low income. - Social constraints, such as stigma or discrimination - Political constraints, such as lack of government funding or policies that limited access to healthcare services.	- expanding insurance coverage or implementing cost-sharing reduction programs. - increasing transportation options or building healthcare facilities in underserved areas. - increasing public awareness and education about available services. - providing language and cultural competency training for healthcare providers and staff. - increasing capacity and reducing wait times for appointments.

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
			• implementing policies and programs that address poverty and income inequality. • reducing stigma and discrimination and promoting inclusivity in healthcare. • increasing government funding for healthcare and implementing policies that promote access to services.

Sector: Productive and Economic

Sub sector: Agriculture and Irrigation

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Low productivity and commercialization of crop value chains	• Low farmer skills capacity	• Inadequate access to extension services	• Availability of extension service providers
	• Drought prevalence	• Inadequate irrigation infrastructure and use of outdated irrigation technologies	• Unexploited irrigation potential and availability of modern irrigation technologies
	• Low adoption of agricultural technologies and practices	• Limited access to improved technologies and practices	• Availability of modern agricultural technologies and practices
Environmental degradation	• Poor agricultural practices	• Inadequate farmer knowledge and skills on climate smart agriculture technologies and practices	• Availability of climate smart agriculture technologies and practices

Sub-Sector: Livestock, Veterinary, Fisheries and Cooperative development

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Low livestock productivity	Low adoption of Technical Innovations and Management Practices (TIMP)s	Inadequate technical know how	Availability of partnerships and collaborations
	Low quality livestock breeds	Dominance of local breeds	Availability of high-quality breeds
	Inadequate livestock feeds	Inadequate capacity of farmers	Availability of extension service providers
	High prevalence of livestock pests and diseases	Inadequate funding	Availability of Public Private Partnership
		Poor enforcement of regulation on use of antimicrobials	Enforcement of regulations on antimicrobials
Slow growth of cooperatives	Poor management/ leadership	Inadequate management and leadership skills	Availability of extension service providers
	Low capital base	Low membership	Unexploited membership catchment areas
		Inadequate funding	Availability of Public Private Partnerships
	Low technology adoption	Inadequate access to technology transfer	Availability of new technologies
		Inability to use available technology	Training of management/ Leadership and members

Sub-Sector: Tourism. Trade, Wildlife, Culture, and Industry

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Inaccessibility of affordable credit by MSMEs	- High cost and interest rates on credit/loans - Lack of information on the institutions that offer affordable credit facilities.	- Non-existence of county enterprise fund - Lack of capacity and resources to negotiate trade agreements.	Existence of financial institutions
Low tourist numbers	Inaccessibility to and within tourism sites	- Poor road networks - Environmental degradation due to gully and soil erosion	- Existence of large parcels of land, with vegetation, along Kerio Valley - Conducive climatic conditions and terrain that suits tourism niches such as eco and wildlife tourism
	- Poaching of rare wild animals such as elephants - Encroachment of tourism sites and game reserves	- Human animal conflicts - Absence of policy framework on tourism - Weak enforcement of legal measures	Existence of associations, committees, and forums for tourism management in the community.
	Underutilized cultural sites.	- Lack of awareness on the presence of tourism and cultural sites - Poor visibility of county cultural heritage and tourist attraction sites due to unavailability of signages at strategic points	- Presence of cultural heritage days - Marketing the sites by stakeholders.

Sub-Sector: Water, Lands, Environment and Climate change Management

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Low access to water services	- Low infrastructural development - Incomplete water projects - Low Households connectivity	- Inadequate funding - Low staffing levels	- Availability of water sources - Development partners & donors - Political good will

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
	- Poor and unreliable water harvesting practices. - unsustainability of completed projects (poor operation and maintenance) - Unmapped water resources - Low flow regimes during dry periods - Degraded wetlands	insecurity and community wrangles over water resource sharing.	- Technical staff capacity - Water Service Providers
Water pollution	- Unplanned human settlements - Poor sanitation facilities - Eutrophication - Open dumpsites - Deforestation	- Inadequate funds - No designated disposal sites. - Lack of county spatial plan - Weak law enforcement and noncompliance	- Political good will - Development partners - Environmental policies and laws - Relatively high tree cover (29.95%)
Long bureaucratic process in Wayleave acquisition	- Stringent laws on gazetted forest lands - Individual protests	- Lack of incentives to landowners - Lack of planning	- Political good will - Community engagement
Climate Change impacts	- Greenhouse gas emissions i.e., CO2 through charcoal burning and Methane through overstocking. - Deforestation/Logging - Encroachment to wetlands which acts as carbon sinks. - Emissions from decomposing waste	- Poor law enforcement and noncompliance - Low staffing levels - High poverty levels - Ignorance on climate change issues - Inadequate funding	- Global emerging issue - Development partners (World Bank through FLoLoCA) - Political good will - Availability of green energy i.e. (solar energy in the valley) - Existing legal framework (Elgeyo Marakwet County Climate Change Act, 2021, Elgeyo Marakwet County Tree Growing Policy, 2022, Elgeyo Marakwet County Charcoal Act, 2017)
Environmental degradation	- Poor farming practices - Low adoption of Agroforestry and dryland forestry - Encroachment to environmental sensitive areas i.e., wetlands, catchments, and escarpments - undesignated sanitary site/material recovery centre	- weak enforcement of EMCA 1999 laws - low funding levels - non-demarcated lands - Low staffing levels	- Availability of Legal frameworks - Development Partners/donor support

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Raw water supply	- No water treatment facilities - Expensive water treatment chemicals	- Inadequate funding - Not prioritized by the community during project identification	Development Partners/donor support
Unavailability of land for public utilities	- Grabbing/Encroachment of public land - Prolonged legal process - Community conflicts - Competition for land	- Insecure land tenure - Inadequate budgetary allocation for acquisition of land - Lack of sub-division policy - Lack of a community land inventory	- Land availability - National legal and institutional framework for acquisition of private land to the public. -Development partners support on digitization - Availability of community land
Encroachment of public land	- Undermarked boundaries of public land - Inadequate surveillance	- Inadequate budgetary allocation for surveying and beaconing - Unfenced public land	- Fencing of Public land - Financial resource mapping
Unregistered Community Land	Lack of inventory for registration of community land	- Inadequate sensitization of community - Inter-Clan conflicts	- Community sensitization programs - Alternative Conflict/Dispute resolution systems/ mechanism
Uncontrolled Development	- Lack of development control policy -Inadequate surveillance	Inadequate budget for operations of development control committee	- Partnership support - Technical capacity
Emergence of informal settlements	Lack of appropriate land ownership documents in urban areas	Inadequate funds for operation of development control committee	- Informal settlement upgradation - Land tenure security - Policy enforcement
Inadequate urban infrastructure	Inadequate urban institutions	Inadequate finances for urban infrastructure	- Partnership framework enhancement - Adequate budgetary allocation - Urban areas classification

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Undigitized land records	Lack of requisite infrastructure/equipment for digitization of land records	Lack of budgetary allocation for establishment of requisite infrastructure for digitization of land records.	- Availability of partners to support in establishment of the infrastructure. - Financial support for establishment of requisite infrastructure for digitization of land records.

Sector: Social

Sub-Sector: Education and Technical Training

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Low retention in ECDEs	Lack of school feeding program	- Inadequate resources - Inadequate ECDE teachers	Implementation of school feeding program
Low retention and Transition in VTCs	- Lack of capitation - Lack of industry linkage - Negative attitude towards Vocational Training and Education	- Inadequate tools and equipment for VTC trainees - Inadequate instructors - Increased learner tool/equipment ratio	- Review teaching models - Establish and sustain bursary/scholarship/capitation schemes. - Conduct tracer studies. - Establish industry linkages. - Develop skills data bank
Low access to quality education	- Inadequate learning infrastructure - Inadequate quality assurance assessment - Inadequate curriculum support - Low teaching capacity	- Inadequate funding - Inadequate quality assurance officers	- Construct adequate learning infrastructure. - Digitization of learning - Enhance curriculum review services. - Recruitment of additional teachers and trainers

Sub-Sector: Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture, Children and Social Services

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
High Unemployment and underemployment	Inadequate technical and entrepreneurial skills, Limited access to opportunities for	Costly and inaccessible financial services /institutions, limited	Explore County Government programmes i.e., wezesha vijana with self-employment Start up kits.

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
	employment and advancement, economic marginalization/ discrimination	access to resources i.e., Land and/or capital	- National and county governments empowerment programmes and scholarships - TVET Capital grants - government credits/loans (Hustlers Fund) SACCOs
High prevalence of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV)	- Drug and Substance abuse - Retrogressive cultural beliefs - Discriminatory societal norms	- Inadequate awareness on effects of drug addiction - Accessibility to cheap illegal drugs and alcohol	Opportunities for partnerships with National government and non-state actors
Social delinquency and deviance/ Culture erosion	Idleness/ Less productive engagement, Alcoholism and drug abuse, low self-esteem, lack of creativity, loss of morals, mob mentality, peer pressure, Increased youth involvement in gambling, cyber-crime, abuse of social media	- Low-income levels - Inadequate sensitization and opportunities for economic development modernization, globalization	- Availability of Youth Talent Centres, and/or Youth Empowerment Centres - Rehabilitation centres - partnership with regulatory agencies
Rising number of School Dropouts	Poverty, Child marriages, teenage pregnancies, low-income levels	- Inadequate Knowledge on social life skills - Inadequate access to necessities - Easy availability of drugs and alcohol	Partnership with NGOs, FBOs, development partners and CSOs
Under-valued women contribution to the economy.	- Gender discrimination - Unbalanced gender roles, low capacity, illiteracy	Patriarch society, unstructured legal protections, uneven access to education	- Implementation of AGPO - Implementation of Two-Thirds Gender Rule.
Child negligence	Limited Knowledge on Children Rights, drug and alcohol abuse, Disability, mental health disorders	weak child supportive structures	Implementation of Children Act
Doping menace	- Pressure to win performance enhancement. - Financial incentives	Inadequate awareness among athletes	- Enactment of the Anti-Doping Act, 2016 - Availability of funds and institutions promoting Anti-Doping campaigns

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
	Inadequate education about the risks and consequences of using performance enhancement drugs		
Low Access to sports standard facilities	Inadequate sports Facilities	High construction costs due to uneven terrain	- Availability of land for expansion - Existing framework for Partnership with relevant agencies (Sports Kenya) and Development partners for funding
Unstructured sports talent development programmes	- Inadequate sports equipment - Untrained technical and officiating staff - Corruption, nepotism, and ethnicity	lack of sports diversification (over reliance on athletics) inadequate awareness and limited support for athletes	- Availability of unexploited different types of sports - Partnerships with Federations, Kenya academy of sports

Sector: Administration and Governance

Sub-sector: Public Service

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Values and Principles not fully institutionalized in the public service	- Lack of framework for performance management - Lack of rewards and sanctions mechanisms	Unstructured performance management system	- Institute and automate performance management systems in public service. - Initiate rewards and sanctions for staff
Low representation of special interest groups in decision making forums	- Lack of guidelines to facilitate participation of special interest groups. - Discriminative cultural practices which prevent full participation of special interest groups	Public participation forums venues lack disability friendly infrastructure	- Initiate roundtable forums between youth, women and PWDs and county leadership. - Collaborate with National Council of PWDs through County disability coordinator to develop guidelines to facilitate participation of PWDs
Poor work environment for employees and residential places for county leadership	Inadequate office space at county headquarters, sub-counties, and wards	- Inadequate public land - Inadequate funds to construct offices and staff quarters	- Lobby for resource allocation for construction of County headquarters and staff residence - Acquire more public land. - Digitisation of government services

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Low public trust in county procurement processes	- Inadequate access by citizens of procurement decisions - Delay in projects implementation beyond stipulated timelines - Cases of projects not done to required standards. - Limited procurement opportunities for special interest groups	Low awareness of procurement steps and processes	- Existence of Open Contracting approach and portal - Implementation of Procurement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) - Built the working capacity of SLDC and WDC to ensure projects meet required standards. - Fully implement the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities policy
Insecurity along the Kerio Valley	- Inter-clan conflicts due to unclear land boundaries - Banditry and cattle rustling - Competition for natural resources	Poor intergovernmental relations	- Strengthen inter-community peace liaison committees in the affected communities. - Initiate alternative sources of livelihoods for residents.
Inadequate county resources for development allocation	- Low own source revenue collection because of lack of assets valuation rolls for informed setting of targets. - Increasing wage bill - Inadequate resource mobilization strategies	- Leakages in OSR collection - National government County Revenue Allocation (CRA) formula	- Update the assets valuation roll. - Domesticate National Public Private Partnership framework to County level
Inefficient and ineffective service delivery processes	- Service delivery points not fully automated - Staff have not been signed to performance contracts.	- Lack of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) - Lack of Performance Management policy	Update the SOPs to meet current needs.
Inadequate data as basis for decision making	- Lack of an open data framework for inventory and dissemination of vital data for decision-making - Absence of key indicators in previous Censuses and surveys by KNBS	Lack of a Statistics Policy	- Update the Open Governance Data portal. - Establish an open data framework.

Sector: Infrastructure**Sub-sector: Roads, Public Works, and Transport**

Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**
Inaccessibility & poor connectivity	- Inadequate road infrastructure - Poorly maintained roads - Encroachment of road reserves. - Lack of proper physical planning - Inadequate plant, motor vehicles and equipment - Disaster Occurrence	- inadequate funding - Lack of beaconing - Lack of funds for compensation and land acquisition - Lack of roads maintenance policy - Extreme weather pattern - Steep topography leading to higher cost per unit roads developments and maintenance. - Lack of disaster preparedness	- Allocate maintenance costs. - Adopt new road construction technologies. - Repossession of road reserves - Establish mechanical and transport fund for acquisition & maintenance of equipment. - Develop bailey bridges. - Operationalize emergency fund. - Incorporate emergencies in design.
Poor traffic control / urban congestion	- Limited spaces and lack of proper planning. - Inappropriate axle loads	- Improper urban transport management. - Lack of axle load testing sites	- Spatial and physical planning - Establish axle load testing sites

CHAPTER THREE: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



Figure 14. Sorghum potential

3.0 Overview

This chapter provides the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented. The chapter also indicates progress made in preparation of county spatial plans.

3.1 Identifying Resource Potential Growth Areas

The county is endowed with huge natural resource potential. These resources include minerals such as fluorspar, the Cherangany Hills Ecosystem; the home to one of the Country's water tower ecosystems can support both agricultural and hydropower generation. The tourism niche of sports tourism as well as cultural activities. The water ecosystem

consists of rivers; Embobut, Aror, Moiben Kimwarer and Kerio. Of these rivers, Embobut, Aror, Kimwarer has the potential for both hydro and irrigated agriculture through development of dams. Rivers having the capacity to gather sand, such the Kerio River and the Moiben River, will improve county revenue streams through sand harvesting. Kamwosor stone harvesting is also a potential resource for enhancing revenue collection.

The county's agro-ecological zones are ideal for both crop and livestock production activities. The Highlands, which constitute about 49% of the total land area, is suitable for cash crop production, horticulture, dairy farming, and subsistence farming. The escarpment that covers about 11 % of county land area is good for livestock farming, cereal

crops, horticulture, and cash crops. The remaining 40% of the land area covered by the Kerio Valley is suitable for irrigated agriculture and livestock production. There is huge

untapped potential for agro-processing and value addition of various value chain produce. However, there is untapped potential for wind energy, particularly along the escarpment.

Table 14: Identifying Resource Potential Growth Areas

Resource	Potential Areas
Agriculture	The county is known for its high potential in crop production, particularly in the production of potatoes, mango, green grams, cotton, pyrethrum, coffee, tea and maize.
Livestock	The county has favorable climatic conditions for rearing livestock production especially dairy, beef, sheep, goats, poultry, and beekeeping.
Minerals	The county is known to have deposits of minerals such as gold, limestone, and soda ash, making tourism a potential area.
Tourism	The county is home to several tourist attractions, including the Kerio Valley, which is known for its scenic beauty and outdoor activities.
Hydroelectric Power	The county has the potential to generate hydroelectric power from the Kerio River.
Water resources	The county has several rivers, including the Kerio River and the Aror River, which can be used for irrigation, fish farming and domestic uses.
Forest cover	The county has ample forest cover, ideal for forestry, honey production, and eco-tourism.

3.2 Enhancing County Competitiveness

To ensure that county-level development is in line with the overall national development goals, it is important to align county development plans with the national development agenda outlined in Vision 2030 and the national spatial plan. This includes investing in infrastructure development that is in line with the national spatial plan, such as building and upgrading roads, bridges, public transportation, and other infrastructure to support economic development and improve connectivity. Additionally, promoting economic diversification and development of key sectors identified in Vision 2030 and the national spatial plan, such as manufacturing, agriculture, services, and tourism, is crucial for sustained growth.

It is also important to build a skilled and educated workforce to support the development of these key sectors, this can be achieved by investing in education and training programs to ensure that the local workforce has the skills needed to support the development of these sectors. Strong partnerships between the county government, private sector, and community organizations can also play a vital role in supporting economic development by creating a favorable business climate, providing resources and support for new businesses, and promoting the county as a great place to live, work, and visit.

Creating a sustainable and inclusive economy is also crucial, which can be achieved by promoting environmental stewardship and supporting minority- and women-owned businesses and minority communities. Good

governance and transparency are also important for creating a stable investment climate and attracting foreign investment. Additionally, building affordable housing and good quality of life can attract and retain talented workers and promote population growth.

Promoting the county as a great place to live, work, and visit through tourism and marketing efforts, as well as creating a welcoming and inclusive community for visitors and investors, can also help to diversify the local economy and population. Incentives and a favorable business climate can also be used to attract and retain businesses. Furthermore, encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship by providing resources and support for new businesses, and focusing on sustainability and environmental stewardship can attract businesses in green industries.

The county has been branded the world athletics powerhouse, locally referred to as The Home of Champions. Recently Iten, which is Elgeyo Marakwet county headquarters, was awarded the World Athletics Heritage Plaques for its contribution to the development of the sport of track & field and out-of-stadia athletics. This global athletics statute will be harnessed to anchor appropriate intervention to promote sports development and spur growth in sports tourism for sustainable economic development.

Elgeyo Marakwet county enhances its competitiveness through the ideal altitude coupled with geostrophic wind which is standard for athletes training and paragliding. In the county, Paragliding attracts many foreign visitors and currently it's gaining lots of popularity in the county. To enhance sports-tourism for employment creation the county will partner with Recreational Aviation Association of Kenya (RAAK) to enhance safety, improve take-off and landing sites across the

county and to promote the sport in general to pilots within the county and also in Kenya.

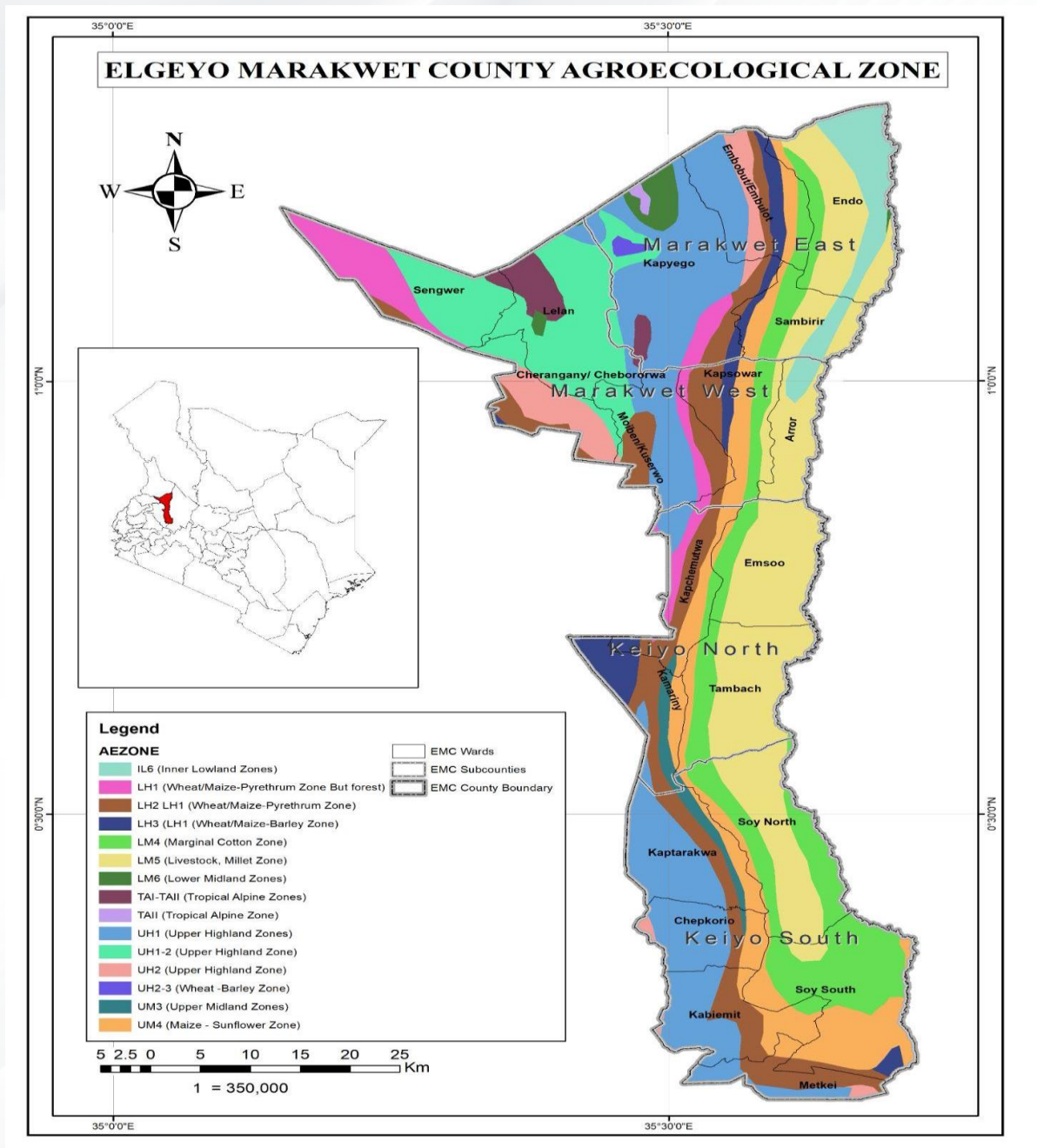
3.3 Modernizing agriculture

Agriculture is the economic thriving of the county accounting for about 69% of Gross County Product (GCP) and providing livelihoods to over 90% of households in the county. The objective of this plan is to increase productivity and commercialization of crop, livestock, and fish value chains; improve capacity and utilization of irrigation infrastructure; improve livestock breeds and disease surveillance and control; integrate environmental resilient, climate smart agriculture and gender inclusivity in value chain development; and promote strategic partnerships and stakeholder collaborations.

Continuous reduction of arable land, low agricultural production and productivity, poor markets, high post-harvest losses, high prevalence of diseases and pests, low value addition, reliance on rainfed agriculture; and inadequate credit for agricultural investments have been identified as the main challenges to agricultural development. However, the agricultural sub sector, has major potential and opportunities in the form of agro ecological zones (Highlands, Escarpment, and the valley) that accord the county an opportunity to diversify agriculture, irrigation potential, fishing potential, apiculture, agricultural technology and innovation adoption and extension services provision.

To achieve this, agricultural development strategy leverages on investing in infrastructure that links production markets; enhancing value addition through agro-processing, optimizing irrigation potential; enhancing delivery of extension services; and promoting access and adoption of new modern methods of production and technologies and innovations.

Figure 15: Elgeyo Marakwet County Agro-ecological Zones



3.4 Diversifying Tourism

Tourism in the county is based on an array of natural assets namely, wildlife in Rimoi National reserve, Torok waterfall, Cheploch gorge, Iten Viewpoint: Teren Rapids River ridge, Cherangany Hills, Kipkunur, Koisungur and Kipteber Hills, Kiplachoch caves, Highland Forests, Tingwa

hills hiking, Kureswo Hot spring and Marakwet irrigation furrows. In addition, sports tourism has been on an upward trend characterized by high altitude and escarpment which offers unique opportunities for athletics, recreation sports, cycling, zip lining, hiking, paragliding, motorsport, and roller skating. However, inadequate infrastructure is the main

challenge that hinders growth of these tourism niches.

To optimize tourism potential, the sub sector aims at improving accessibility of scenic natural attraction sites through upgrading of road networks and development of county tourism circuit; establishing county museum to enhance preservation of cultural artifacts; improving Rimoi National reserve

infrastructure and restocking of wild animals; enhancing marketing strategies; encouraging private investors to offer accommodation and hospitality services; establishing an animal captive facility at Rimoi National Reserve and enforcing environmental laws and policies to foster environmental conservation and protection. Also, there is a need to develop management and strategic plans for attraction sites.

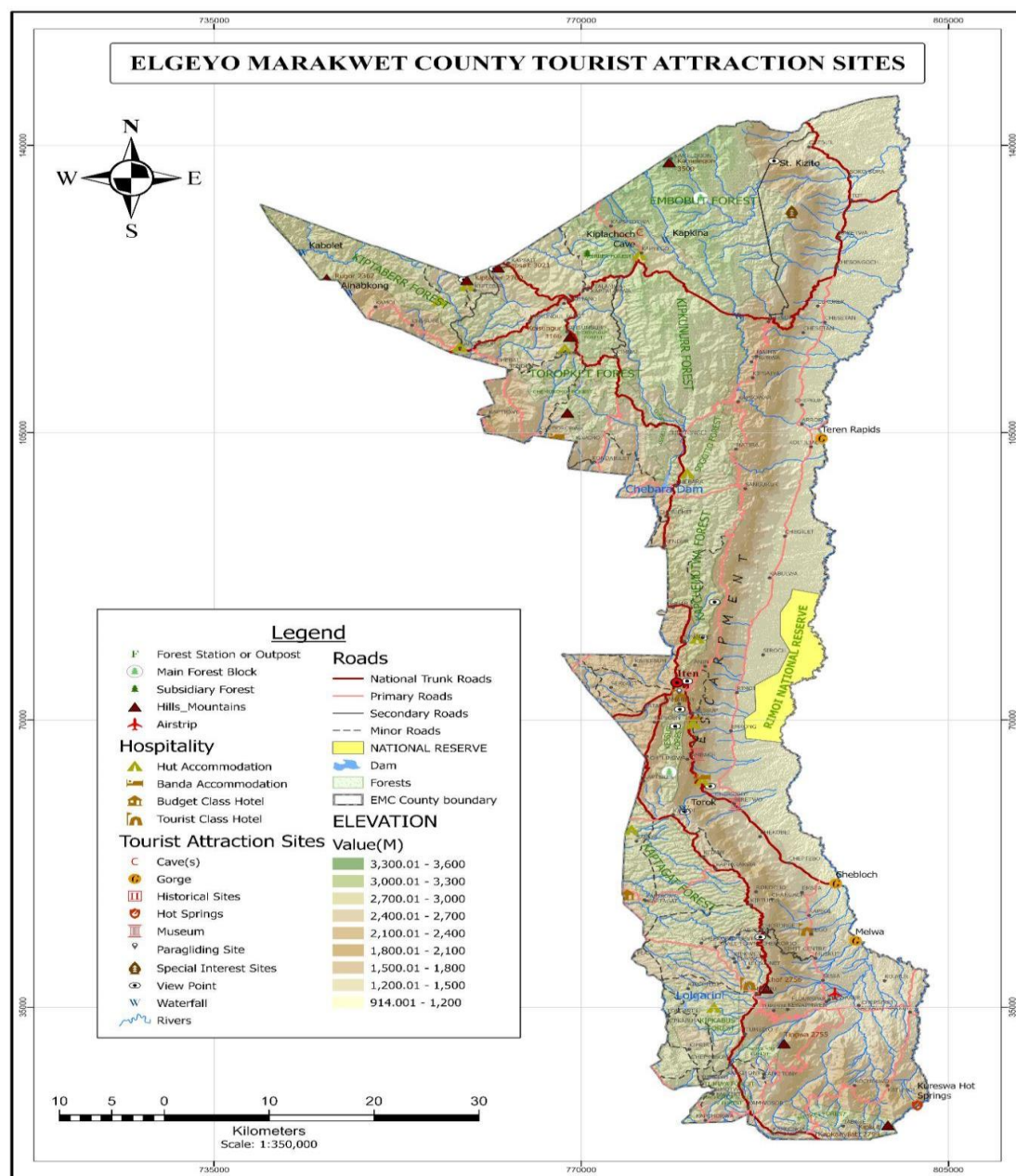


Figure 16: Map of Elgeyo Marakwet Tourist Attraction Sites

3.5 Managing human settlement.

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development's Agenda 21, addresses how urban settlements are to be managed in the future since urban centres are the fastest growing type of human settlements. The county is committed to developing land use plans that balance the needs of the population, the natural environment, and economic development. This approach will help to ensure that human settlements are in appropriate areas and that the use of land is sustainable. One key aspect of this is zoning land for different uses, such as residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural. This will be achieved through a combination of zoning laws, regulations, and land-use plans that will be developed in consultation with local communities. This will help to guide the development of human settlements and minimize conflicts between different land uses.

Building codes and regulations will also be enforced to ensure that new constructions are safe, sustainable, and conform to the land use plan. This will ensure that new buildings and developments are safe and sustainable. The county will also prioritize providing affordable housing options to ensure that all members of the community have access to safe and adequate housing. This will be achieved through various means such as government-funded housing projects, incentives for private developers to build affordable housing, and programs to assist low-income families in purchasing or renting housing. This is important for ensuring a high quality of life for residents.

The county has 1 municipality, Iten Municipality, which was granted municipal status in 2019. Other major urban areas within

the county are Kapsowar, Kapcherop, Kamwosor and Flax. The population in these urban centers is generally high which has been affected by rural-urban migration. Upcoming urban areas such as Tambach, Tot, Chebiemit, Arror, Emsea and HZ will be developed and supported to promote balanced regional development and spur growth in other parts of the county. Rural growth centers will be rationalized and supported to act as central places and settlements clustered to free the rich agricultural land for irrigation in areas such as Arror and Endo. Human settlements play a key role in the provision of public amenities such as clean and fresh water, energy, mobility, sewerage, and waste handling mechanisms.

To support the growth of human settlements, the county will also focus on developing infrastructure such as roads, water and sanitation facilities, and electricity. This will improve the quality of life for residents and make the settlements more livable. The county will also involve local communities in the planning and development of human settlements as it will ensure that their needs and priorities are considered. This will help to create more livable and sustainable settlements. Regular monitoring and evaluation of human settlements will also help to identify areas where additional measures are needed and to adjust as necessary. Finally, the county will encourage sustainable practices such as rainwater harvesting, use of clean energy, waste management and recycling to ensure that human settlements are environmentally friendly and sustainable.

Another consideration in management of human settlements and promoting development is through Land use planning and regularization of land tenure. In this CIDP the preparation of the Elgeyo Marakwet County Spatial has been prioritized alongside the

preparation of Local Physical and Land use Development Plans for other urban areas. The preparation of these plans is aimed at providing socio-economic development vision

and program, including the distribution of people and activities, within the context of efficient, productive, and sustainable use of land and other county spaces.

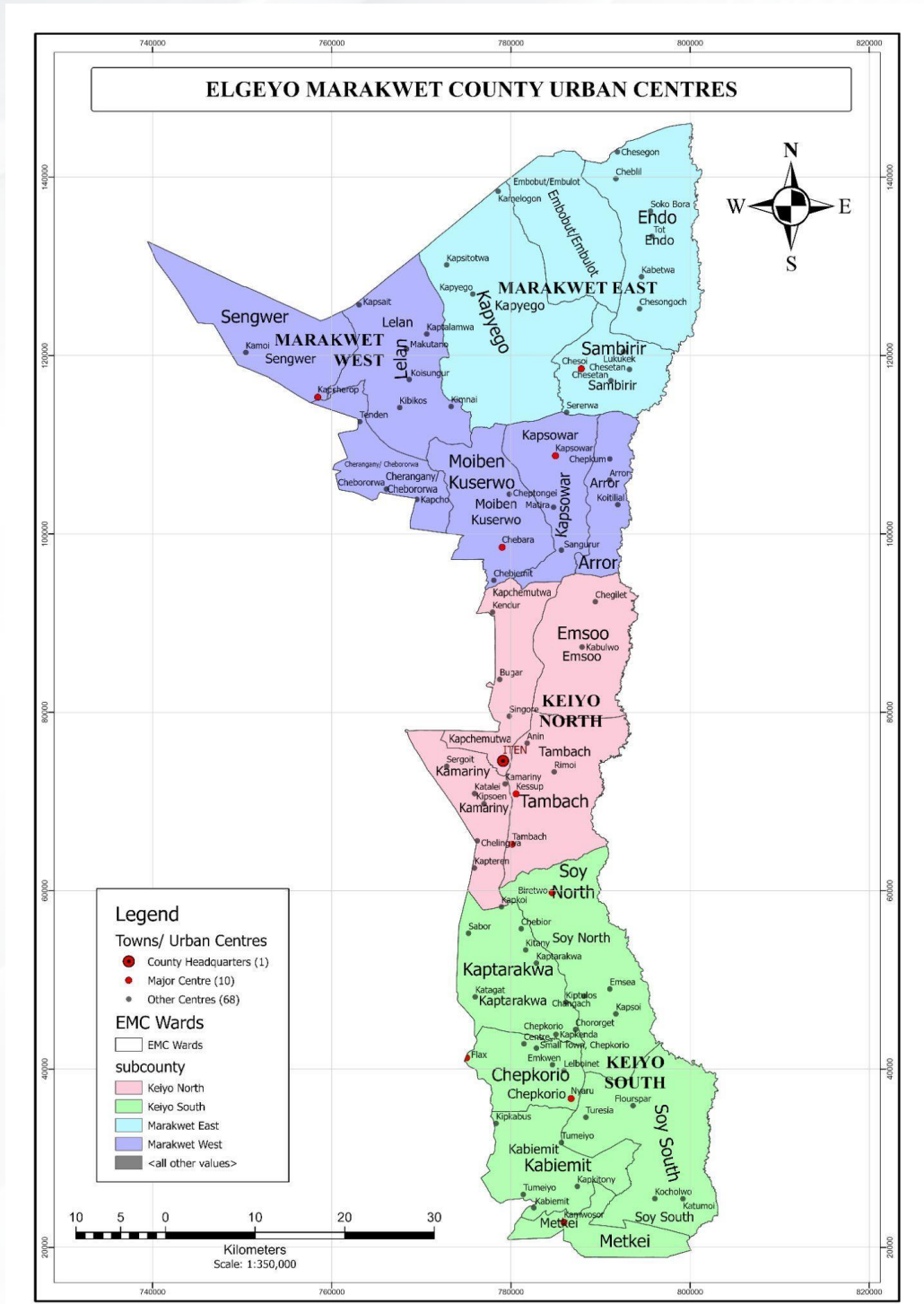


Figure 17: Map of Elgeyo Marakwet Urban Centres

3.6 Conserving the natural environment.

As stipulated in the Kenya Constitution 2010, Article 42 that every person has the right to a clean and healthy environment, which includes the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures. To achieve this the county government will strive to enforce and ensure compliance of the existing legal frameworks geared towards protection of the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations. This will be done through establishment of relevant environmental management systems and conducting environmental social impact assessment and environmental audit before undertaking any development projects to identify potential negative impacts on the natural environment and mitigate them.

The county will eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment including deforestation, illegal logging, charcoal burning, farming on fragile zones and forest encroachment. All environmentally sensitive areas will be protected in a sustainable manner through annual tree growing programs (exotic trees, endemic trees, and indigenous trees i.e., bamboos) on wetlands/catchment areas, forest ecosystems, and rehabilitation of escarpment. Further, regular monitoring and evaluation of conservation efforts will be carried out to identify areas where additional

measures are needed and to adjust accordingly. Regular involvement of community members and relevant stakeholders in the management of natural resources will be key to ensure that resources are used in a sustainable way and that the benefits are shared equitably.

To ensure security of land tenure, the county will develop a County Spatial Plan which will aid in controlling land uses, locate all the county's environmentally fragile space and prioritize protection and conservation of the environmentally sensitive areas. Sustainable land use practices such as agroforestry and conservation agriculture will be focused on how to reduce the pressure on the natural environment while still supporting the livelihoods of local communities. Continuous advocacy and awareness programs on the importance of the natural environment will help to change attitudes and behaviors of the communities towards the environment.

To curb climate change impacts, the county will ensure fulfillment of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to climate change through adoption of green energy technologies i.e. (biogas and solar systems installation), Increasing sinks for greenhouse gas through tree growing, roadside tree growing, farm forestry by woodlot establishment in private farms, school greening programs, promotion of dryland forests and protection of wetlands and water catchment areas.

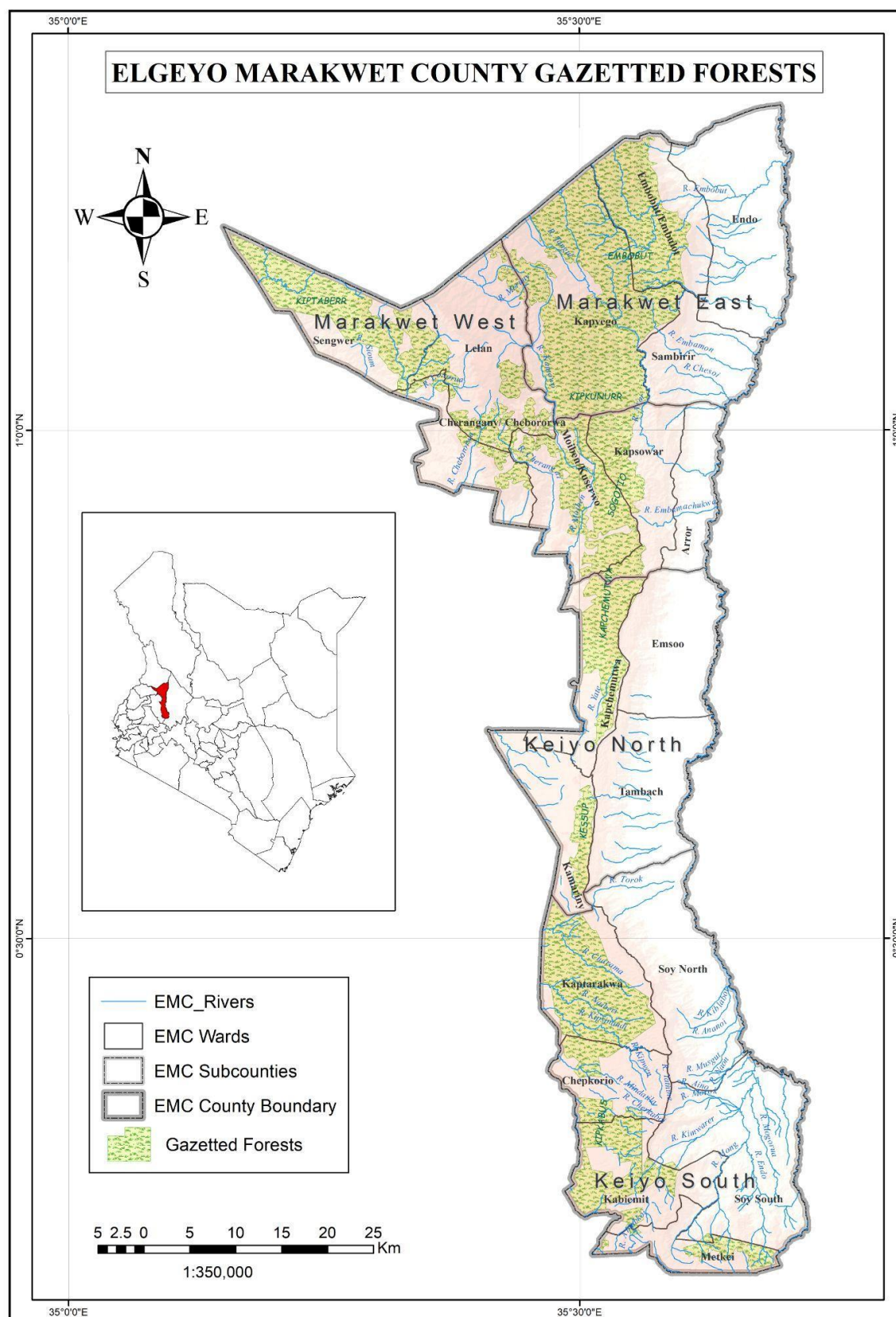


Figure 18: Map of Elgeyo Marakwet County Gazetted Forests.

3.7 Transportation Network

An effective transportation network is essential for the improvement of a county's economy. Transport is an enabler in all key sectors of the economy through the flow of goods, services, and human capital, it also links urban areas spurring urbanization. Unfortunately, the transport network is highly inadequate for the county's mobility needs and competitiveness. This CIDP acknowledges the importance of an integrated transport network in actualizing the development strategies. As at 2022, the county had a total road network of 3,207 KM; 348 KM Bitumen 1,540.5 KM gravel surface, and 1,319.1 KM earth surface. The significant increase in total road length improved the county's road density from 0.58 to 1.06 KM/KM², at the same time improvement of roads to motorable status improved the county's rural accessibility index from 68% to 85%; this means that more than 85 % of the households are within 2 KM of a road network which is in line with the SDG goal 9.1 (Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all)

The county is naturally divided into three topographical areas with different economic potential namely:

- The agriculturally rich highlands- This area produces dairy milk, potatoes, horticultural produce, forest products and cash crops such as tea.
- The hanging valley- This area hosts Paragliding tourism and honey harvesting and has potential for tropical crops like Coffee and Macadamia.
- The Kerio valley- This area has a high potential for irrigation agriculture (Kabonon-Kapkamak, Kipchukuku and Tot-Kolowa irrigation schemes), Mango, honey production, Fluorspar mining and hosts Rimoi national game reserve.

The realization of an adequate spatial transport network that interconnects above potential areas to markets is of great importance to ensure economic activities in those areas are fully tapped to improve the livelihoods of the people and economic base of the county. Roads within irrigated agricultural areas need to be in all-weather status to enable farmers transport farm inputs and always produce in the year. Roads connecting scenic sites and within Rimoi national game reserve also need to be all weather to allow tourists access all conveniently throughout the year.

Challenges facing transportation networks in the county include inadequate funding, yet the sector requires heavy capital investment for the development of effective transportation systems; difficult terrain connecting the three-topographical zones and frequent landslides during the rainy season that render most roads impassable. To enhance transportation network, the county government will; increase funding for road construction and maintenance; construct new roads; expand and maintain existing roads; liaise with other government organizations including KeNHA, KeRRA, KURA, KRB, KFS, development partners and private investors to contribute towards road infrastructure development; the county government will also construct non-motorized transport facilities, improve drainage along the roads and allocate funds for emergency redress mechanisms.



3.8 Providing appropriate infrastructure.

3.8.1 Health

To improve access to health care for residents of the county, it is important to focus on upgrading existing health facilities, such as hospitals, health centers and dispensaries as this will also improve their functionality and capacity. Improving transportation infrastructure, such as building new roads and bridges, will also help to improve access to health care facilities for residents of the county.

The county will therefore develop healthcare facility infrastructure within the County that supports timely, competent, and effective health care delivery systems with appropriate health care diagnostics and treatment, medical drug distribution, and access to care for county residents. This will be achieved through refurbishment and upgrading of county health care facilities which also includes health technology. This will improve out-patient health care delivery systems focusing on specific deficient facility components. The improvements encompass primary and specialty care clinics, health screening rooms, medical drug distribution rooms, pharmacies, laboratories, and medical support spaces such as health records.

Investing in technology is another important aspect of improving the quality of health care provided in the county. This will include providing access to modern medical equipment and technology, such as diagnostic tools and telemedicine systems. Providing training and education for health care workers to improve their skills and knowledge, as well as providing health education to the community, will also play a crucial role in improving the overall quality of health care.

Developing and implementing a comprehensive county health plan that will guide health infrastructure development in the county is a key step. Encouraging and facilitating public-private partnerships, building, and strengthening local government institutions to effectively manage health infrastructure development in the county and implementing e-health systems in the county to improve access to health services and data management will also be important steps.

Additionally, ensuring that households are enrolled in the national health insurance scheme will help to make health services more affordable to the residents. This can help to ensure that all residents have access to quality health care, regardless of their financial circumstances.

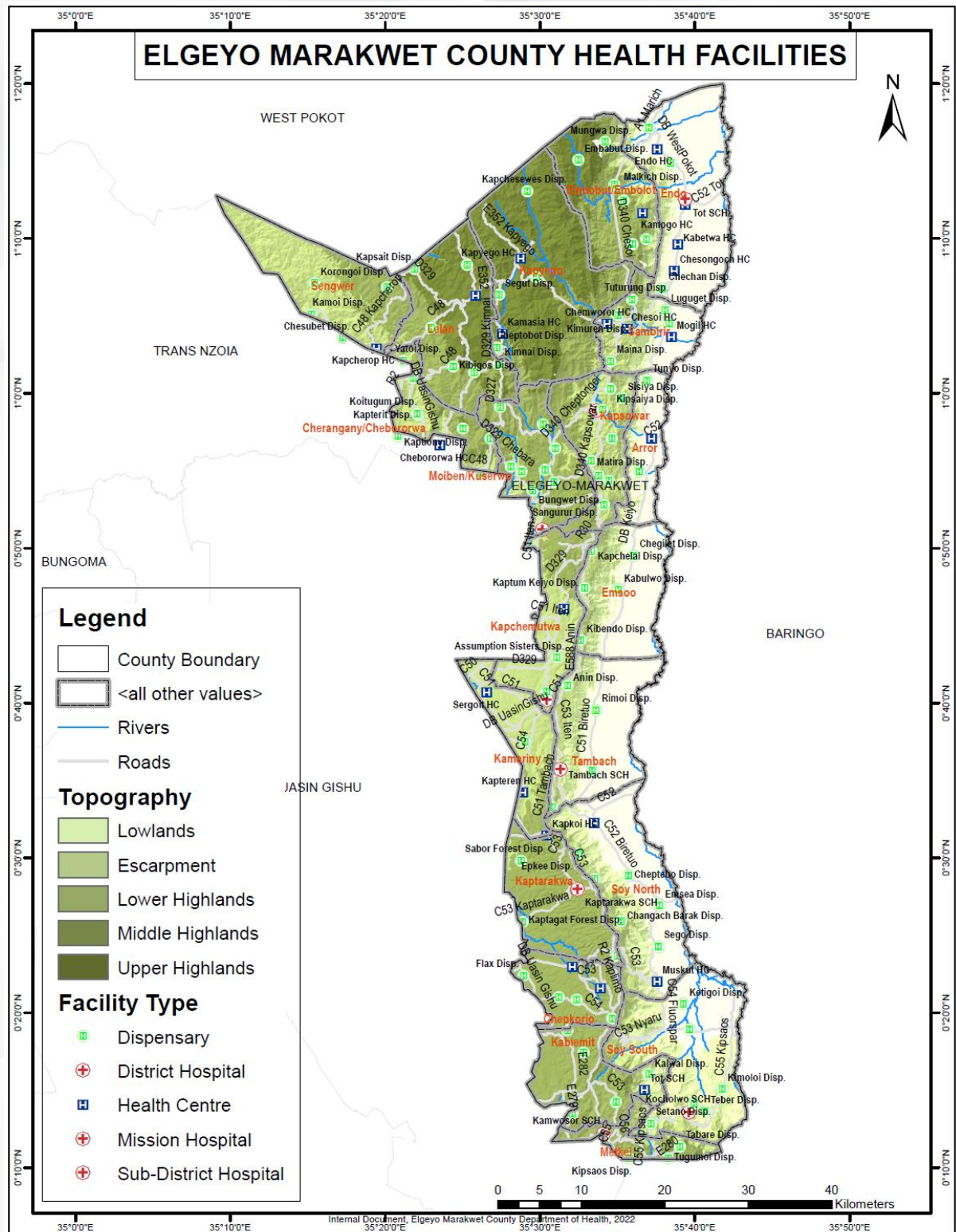


Figure 20: Distribution of county health facilities

3.8.2 Education

To achieve a globally competitive quality education and training, there needs to be improved access to quality,

affordable and relevant education. Education infrastructure enhances a conducive learning environment necessary for acquisition of knowledge, skills, and competencies. During

the planned period the county shall continue to build new and upgrade existing infrastructure in both Pre-primary and Vocational training centres (VTCs) in order to meet the required Classroom to learner ratio, provide adequate educational/learning materials, digitize learning at both pre-primary and VTCs, continuous training and retraining of instructors and teachers at both levels to improve the quality of education provided and also recruit more instructors and teachers to bridge the learner to instructor/teacher ratio.

Furthermore, the county intends to strengthen institutional visits for quality assurance and support services and engage stakeholders in all matters education at all levels of the devolved education sectors. The County will also provide a school feeding program at pre-primary jointly with other development partners to enhance school retention and provide capitation grants for ECDE and VTCs. The County in the plan period will also provide for Scholarships to impart knowledge and skills to the youth as a way of promoting access to education at post-secondary levels. This will be achieved through the “PEPEA Program’ whose main objective is to link youth to affordable and quality education and training opportunities abroad.

3.8.3 Water

To achieve a universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all as stipulated in Sustainable development Goal (SDG) 6, the county government will build new water intakes, dams, water pans and boreholes to increase access to clean water and upgrade existing water sources to improve their functionality and capacity. It will also invest in water distribution infrastructure by building new water pipelines, tanks, and water troughs to transport and store water, making it accessible to more residents. Rainwater harvesting and water conservation strategies

to optimize the use of the available water resources will be promoted. The county will build water treatment plants to purify water from new or existing sources to ensure safe consumption. To increase the storage volume of a dam and remove accumulated organic material and nutrients, the county will desilt dams periodically.

Water service providers i.e., Iten-Tambach Water Supply Company (ITWASCO) and Cherangany-Marakwet Water Supply Company (CHEMAWASCO) will Implement water metering and billing systems to ensure the sustainability of the water infrastructure. The county will also encourage Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and strengthen local government institutions to effectively manage water infrastructure development in the county. Further, a community-based approach will be applied by involving local communities in the initial survey, decision making, project designs and project implementation as well as monitoring and surveillance of drinking-water supplies, maintenance, and sustainability through the established reporting mechanisms.

In the plan period the county will champion environmental management and climate change resilience. This will be done through establishment of model tree nurseries and growing of environmentally friendly trees per ward, community advocacy and greening programs in private farms and institutions, conserving and protection of water catchment areas by growing of endemic and indigenous trees i.e. bamboos, restoration of water towers in Cherangany and Kaptagat forests, promotion of green energy technologies, to control floods dams’ construction will be enhanced, enhancing agricultural extension services and alternative livelihood, and strengthening linkages and partnership collaboration on environmental and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

3.8.4 Urban Infrastructure

SDG 11 aims to create inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements. To achieve this, the county will enhance urban infrastructure by constructing new roads, sidewalks, public transportation systems, and other infrastructure to enhance connectivity and accessibility within urban centers. Additionally, upgrading existing infrastructure will improve its functionality and capacity. To promote sustainable development, the county will implement green infrastructure solutions such as walkways, green roofs, and rainwater harvesting systems to make urban centers more environmentally friendly. Developing public spaces and recreational areas will also enhance the livability of urban centers. To guide urban infrastructure development, the county will develop and implement a comprehensive urban plan.

Development of zoning and building codes will ensure that urban development is well-planned, safe, and consistent with the overall vision for urban centers. The county will also focus on developing and implementing sewerage systems and waste management facilities to improve sanitation in human settlements in urban areas. The county will also build and strengthen local institutions to effectively manage urban infrastructure development and encourage and facilitate public-private partnerships. Mixed-use development and compact development will be encouraged to reduce urban sprawl and improve land use efficiency as well as cater for recreational areas such as people's parks. Investing in technology, such as providing access to high-speed internet and smart city technologies, will also improve the quality of life in the county's urban centers. The county will establish cemeteries by considering factors such as location, capacity, and accessibility.

Proper infrastructure for solid waste management is crucial for ensuring the health and safety of a community. To provide appropriate infrastructure for solid waste management, the county will conduct a waste assessment to determine the types and quantities of waste being generated. Based on the results of the waste assessment, a solid waste management plan will be developed outlining the goals and strategies for managing waste in the county. This plan will consider recycling and composting, landfill capacity, and transportation infrastructure. To implement the plan, the necessary equipment, and facilities such as garbage trucks, transfer stations, and landfills will be acquired. Additionally, recycling and composting programs should be implemented to reduce the amount of waste that needs to be disposed of and promote sustainable practices.

Public education and community engagement programs will also be established to inform residents about proper waste disposal and encourage participation in recycling and composting programs. Regular monitoring and evaluation of the solid waste management infrastructure will be done to identify areas for improvement and ensure compliance with regulations. Collaboration with neighboring counties, state agencies and private companies will also be engaged to implement and maintain a comprehensive solid waste management system. It is also important to consider the environmental and social impact of waste management infrastructure and consult with local communities to ensure that the infrastructure proposed is socially and culturally appropriate.

To provide appropriate infrastructure for liquid waste management in a county is crucial for maintaining the health and safety of the community. A liquid waste management plan will be developed outlining the goals and strategies for managing liquid waste in the

county. This plan will consider factors such as treatment options, discharge regulations, and transportation infrastructure. To implement the plan, the necessary equipment, and facilities such as sewer systems, pump stations, and treatment plants will be invested in. Furthermore, appropriate treatment methods will be implemented to ensure that liquid waste meets discharge regulations and is safe to be released into the environment. Public education and community engagement programs will be established to inform residents about proper disposal of liquid waste.

3.8.5 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT is identified as an enabler or foundation for socio economic transformation. The Kenya Vision 2030 recognizes the role of Science, Technology, and Innovation in the modern economy in which new knowledge plays a central role in boosting wealth creation, social welfare, and international competitiveness. This will be done through economic and institutional regime that utilizes existing knowledge; creation of new knowledge and entrepreneurship; educated and skilled population; dynamic information and communication infrastructure that facilitate processing and dissemination; and effective innovation system and research.

Government ICT is vital for the delivery of efficient, cost-effective public services, which are responsive to the needs of citizens and businesses. The County government will build new ICT centres in all major centres in all wards to improve connectivity and accessibility within the county. The government will also endeavor to upgrade existing ICT infrastructure in Kapcherop, Chepkorio and Kapsowar ICT centers. In addition, with the support from the ICT Authority, the

government will provide high-speed internet access to residents in major centers, marketplaces, government offices, learning institutions and businesses in the county. This will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government and business operations.

The ICT strategic plan 2023-2027 will be developed to guide all aspects of ICT in the county. These will include ICT infrastructure development and enhancement of existing infrastructure, review of existing ICT policy and providing guidelines on capacity building for ICT personnel and citizens.

Due to limited public resources, there will be a need to partner with private players in the ICT field in areas of infrastructural development, broadband enhancement, and service provision.

E-governance and e-commerce are key areas that foster collaboration between the government and the citizens, through the business community interacting with the government by using e-governance tools. Also, to enable seamless interaction between various government entities.

Providing ICT training and education to improve the skills and knowledge of the local workforce. There will be a deliberate plan to ensure digital skills training is conducted. The public will be provided with vital digital skills to enhance their capacities, whereas professional skills to be conducted on ICT personnel to improve and update their skills.

ICT is a new area of focus in providing employment to the youth, therefore through the county ICT innovation hubs, youth will be equipped with requisite skills to enable them to compete in the global market. Online account providers like UPWORK and GURU link highly skilled ICT experts to the market to provide their services in areas like software development among other ICT projects.

3.8.6 Energy

Energy is one of three macroeconomic factors on which the three pillars of Vision 2030 are anchored. Kenya has an abundant potential for energy production. The main types of energy in Kenya are hydroelectric power, wind, geothermal, and solar energy. Distribution of energy potential by sources is identified by rivers, hot springs, wind fields, coal fields, crude oil, biomass, solar, and biogas which have varying potentials. The county has a potential for wind power energy generation through proper utilization of the strong winds along the escarpment.

Electricity coverage and access is still low within Elgeyo Marakwet County with some regions using other alternative sources such as paraffin lamps, candles, solar lamps and diesel-powered generators for lighting and energy. Access to electrical energy can be increased through enhancement of the rural electrification-last mile connectivity project.

Pre-feasibility studies on renewable energy sources need to be conducted within the county to ascertain the renewable energy potential for the county and promote its optimum use. Solar energy can be harnessed along the Kerio Valley, while wind energy along the highlands and escarpment, hydroelectric energy in river falls along the escarpment and geothermal energy in hot springs areas such as Kureswo. Potential sources for hydroelectric power generation are Arror and Kimwarer Dam, whose construction may spur the production of electricity and boost agriculture through irrigation.

Provision of adequate and effective street lighting is also key in improving visibility, promoting security in urban areas, and increasing the quality of life by artificially extending the hours in which it is lit so that

economic activities can continue to take place during the night. In the county fire services have not been established, to be able to adequately avert occurrences of fire within the county inclusive of forest fires there is a need to operationalize and adequately equip a fire services unit.

3.8.7 Sports

Professional sports and leisure recreation are very significant both socially and economically. Physical activities contribute to forming a healthier society. Skills and abilities developed by sport promote people's well-being and directly improve their physical, mental, and psychological hence improved quality of life. Major sporting events help to accelerate the development and infrastructure of the county through development of roads, improvement of telecommunications and modernizing public services. It will also attract private investors which offer services thus enhancing sports tourism.

Elgeyo Marakwet County is rich in sports, especially athletics. It aspires to identify and develop talents through construction of accessible, safe, sustainable, and environmentally friendly standard fields and organizing thematic events. It strives to complete and operationalize Kamariny stadium to international levels with a Museum, the Wall of Fame, the World Athletics Heritage Plaque and High-Performance Training Centre (HPTC). It also focuses on construction of the Iten Municipal Multi-Sports Complex and upgrading all ward fields to standard levels. The County has immense, diverse, and distinct cultural heritage which will be harnessed through development adequate Community museums, Community library and establishment of Cultural centers to ensure that the rich cultural heritage is sustainably preserved and promoted.

To foster the potential talents, creativity, innovation among the youths to spur community resilient practices the county will construct and equip youth talents Centers and social halls to identify and improve creative, visual and performance talents. Furthermore, establishment of user friendly SGBV rescue Centers will ensure that the victims of SGBV are safely protected, and rights enhanced.

3.8.8 Industrialization

EMC borrows part of its development agenda from Kenya Vision 2030, the national economic blueprint, and other agenda such as the Kenya Kwanza government's Bottom-up approach. The Kenya Vision 2030 was launched as a vehicle for accelerating the transformation of our country into a rapidly industrializing middle-income nation by the year 2030. Vision proposes intensified application of Science, Technology, and Innovation to raise productivity and efficiency levels across all sectors. It recognizes the critical role played by research and development (R&D) in accelerating economic development in the entire newly industrializing countries of the world. In the following suit, EMC will devote more resources to research, technical capabilities of the workforce, and in raising the quality of training in technical and vocational institutions.

The county is endowed with natural resources. Notably are fluorite deposits in Kimwarer. Mining of fluorite in Kimwarer by Fluorspar Company had stalled but concerted efforts to revive the mining have been put by the county government to ensure revival of the industry. Another prospect is oil and multinational companies have in the recent past conducted several surveys and feasibility tests in Kerio Valley for oil prospecting. Scanty gold deposits are available along river Aror and Embobut. Kerio Valley Development Authority has been

mining Marble stones in Aror area along the Valley. The full potential of mineral resources requires further exploration and research.

The upcoming construction industry is backed by availability of adequate raw materials. Kerio Valley provides opportunities for sand harvesting along river Kerio, it being a major source of county revenue too. Most of the county's southern region has great quarrying potential for beautiful building stones, specifically the areas of Kipsaos, Kamwosor and Kimwarer, stone crushing quarries are being constructed in Rokocho. In highlands, large deposits of Murram are found in the areas of Sergoit, Kimnai and their adjacent areas. Also, Sergoit is a source of terrazzo which is used in the construction of floors.

The county is home to indigenous communities who are rich in culture and tradition. This is a huge potential for tourism by encouraging the communities to establish cottage industries that manufacture traditional artefacts and regalia to be subsequently sold to tourists.

Another sector is Agriculture. The county is endowed with agricultural products such as milk, mangoes, tomatoes, and potatoes. To realize value for money and more own-source-revenue, post-harvesting management of the products should be enhanced by constructing coolers and processing plants. These agro-processing industries will go a long way in promoting these value chains and helping farmers earn more income. Also from Livestock, wool and leather are produced in the highland areas of Lelan and Kapyego. The tanning industry can be established within the county to maximize production.

Table 15: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas.

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
Identifying resource potential growth areas	Mapping and automation of revenue potential and streams	- Development of an automated revenue collection system - Updating of valuation roll - Mineral mapping and exploitation - Small and medium enterprise development - Sustainable use and exploitation of natural resources	County Wide	- County Government - MDAs - Development Partners
	Weak partnership and collaboration framework	Lobby and synergize partnerships and collaborations framework	County Wide	- Office of the Governor - MDAs
	Lack of county spatial plan	Develop County Spatial Plan	Towns, County	Lands and Physical Planning
Enhancing County Competitiveness	Poor infrastructure for transportation, communication, and energy	Investing in infrastructure by Improving transportation, communication, and energy infrastructure	County wide	Lands and Physical Planning
	Low Entrepreneurial and small business development	Encouraging entrepreneurship and small business development as a major driver of economic growth and job creation.	Countywide	Tourism and Trade
	Low skilled workforce	Investing in education and training programs can help to develop a skilled workforce that is attractive to businesses.	Countywide	Tourism and Trade
	Limited focus on Innovation and research and development	Encouraging innovation and R&D can help to attract high-tech industries and create new jobs.	County wide	Tourism and Trade
	Limited partnerships and collaboration	Building partnerships with other businesses, organizations, and government entities	Countywide	Finance and economic planning
	Hostile business environment makes it harder for businesses to start and operate in the county.	Creating a business-friendly environment by Streamlining regulations and reducing red tape to make it easier for businesses to start and operate in the county.	Countywide	Tourism and Trade

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	Agriculturally based economy	Identifying and targeting specific sectors for growth, such as renewable energy, advanced manufacturing, or IT, to drive economic development	Countywide	Tourism and Trade
Modernizing agriculture	The county has three (3) ecological zones (highlands, escarpment, and the valley) which offer unique potential for agriculture. In addition, the county is bestowed with fertile arable land, natural sources of water (rivers and streams) for irrigation, and water catchment areas which contribute immensely to crop and livestock production and productivity.	- Development of land development strategy to safeguard high potential agricultural land by setting the urban growth limits, divert urbanization from the high potential areas, and regulate the subdivision of this land. - Development of a zoning plan for crops and livestock production - Development of cash crop framework/ policy - Domestication of national agricultural and Irrigation laws and policies	County wide	Lands
Diversifying Tourism	The county is endowed with unique natural tourist attraction sites for both local and international tourism. The county is also conducive for sports and adventure tourism.	- Identification, mapping, gazettelement and conservation of tourist attraction sites - Improvement of tourism infrastructure in the attraction sites - Development of strategic and Management plans for attraction sites - Development of sports tourism framework/policy	- County Wide - County wide - County wide - County wide - County wide - County wide - County wide	- Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Irrigation - Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Irrigation - Cooperatives, Trade, Industry, Tourism and Wildlife - Cooperatives, Trade, Industry, Tourism and Wildlife - Cooperatives, Trade, Industry, Tourism and Wildlife - Cooperatives, Trade, Industry, Tourism and Wildlife - Sports, Youth affairs, Culture, Children and Social Services
Managing human settlement	The county currently is facing uncontrolled development, emergence of informal settlement and irregular subdivision of agricultural land.	- Formulation of county development control policy, subdivision, and zoning policies. - Development of county spatial plan - Upgrading of informal settlements - Planning of urban areas	- County - Cheptongei, Kapcherop, Kapteren, Kimwa Flax, Biretwo, - Urban areas	Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
Conserving the natural environment	• Encroachment of water catchment areas and wetlands • The county is experiencing adverse environmental degradation effects i.e., illegal logging/deforestation, Charcoal burning, Overgrazing, Farming on beyond maximum allowable gradient, Forest fires. • and Encroachment on riparian reserves • Climate change impacts i.e., drought, floods, and mudslides	• Enforcement of existing laws and regulation on charcoal and logging, a charcoal burning act 2017. • Mapping and protection of catchment areas. • Growing of indigenous trees i.e., bamboo on riparian reserves • Enforcement of the Agricultural Act on maximum allowable gradient. • Collaboration with relevant stakeholders on Climate resilient programs is currently on course. • Creation of awareness on climate change adaptation and mitigation	• Hill Tops, • Farmlands • Escarpments, along riparian reserves,	• World Bank-FLOCCA • World -Vision-Kenya, • WWF, • KFS, • NEMA, • WRA, • WRUA, • FAO, • Kenya Meteorological Department, -Department of Environment, WSTF, • Lands and public Administration, - Kenya GCF • ELDOWAS • UNDP
Integrating transportation network	• The county is moderately accessible with a road density of 1.06 KM/KM2 and 85 % rural accessibility index.	• The county government seeks to improve the rural accessibility index from 85 to 90 % through opening more road networks in areas with low road density and improving the percentage of all-weather roads.	• department of roads and all road agencies	
Providing appropriate infrastructure	ICT • Existing ICT infrastructure in the county; fibre is available in Iten town, (Keiyo North) and chepkorio (Keiyo south) 3G/4G mobile networks. Health • Inadequate requisite infrastructure for comprehensive basic health care	• Extension of fibre to marakwet East and West sub-counties 3G/4G/5G mobile networks	• Kapcherop, Kapsowar, chebororwa, Chepkorio, Chesoi	• National Government, mobile telephony service providers, county government
	• Scale up of Community Health High Impact Interventions • Improve Access to Referral Systems • Upgrade existing health facilities.	• Countywide	• County/National government, and development partners	

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	- Shortage of essential medicines and medical supplies - Inadequate emergency transportation - Lack or inadequacy of a rapid referral system. - Low coverage of health insurance - Rise of cancer; hypertension, heart diseases and diabetes. - Rise in road traffic accidents causing injuries and death. - Micronutrient deficiency disorders for children and under-fives;	- Carry out quantification of medical supplies. - Enrol residents to NHIF. - Screening for non-communicable diseases - Provision of rapid evacuation ambulances from accident scenes - Rehabilitate malnourished children		
	Energy - Electricity coverage and access is still low. - Hydroelectric dams (Arror and Kimwarer) are at initial stages of implementation. - Fire services are not established.	- Prefeasibility studies on renewable energy sources - Provision of Effective Street lighting for urban centers. - Increase access to electrical energy. - through reticulation - Operationalize firefighting services within the county.	- Solar energy along the Kerio Valley. - Wind Energy along the highland's escarpment - Hydro electric energy in river falls along the escarpment. - Geothermal energy in hot springs areas i.e., Kureswo	- County government - KPLC - KETRACO - REA - GDC - KVDA

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	Sports - Low Access to standard sports facility - Inadequate Cultural Preservation and promotion facilities - Lack Rescue Centre - Inadequate Youth Creative and Innovation Centres	- Completion of all sports stadiums - Upgrading Wards Fields to standard level - Establishment of Sports academy and sports talent centres - Demarcation and maintenance of training routes, lanes, and trails - Establishment of County Museums - Establishment of Cultural Centres - Establishment of Community Library - Construction of SGBV Rescue Centres - Construction of Social Halls/ Youth Talent Centres	Across the Wards	- County government - National government agencies - Development partners
	Education and Technical Training - Inadequate infrastructure in learning institution - High learners to teachers' ratio. - Unaffordable cost of post primary education and training	- Construction of adequate classrooms, workshops, and dormitories - Provision of digital learning equipment - Recruitment of additional ECD teachers, instructors, and quality assurance officers - provide adequate bursary, loan and scholarships-PEPEA support to needy students. - provision of VTC capitation	Across all wards	- County government - National government Ministries - Nongovernmental agencies; - World vision - other development partners
	Water supplies - Low yields/ dry Bore Holes - Lack of requisite equipment for project designs e.g., surveying equipment (terametre, total station, flow meters, GPS, dipper), GIS lab and data collection equipment	- Mapping of underground water resources using remote sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS). - Construction of new water supplies and rehabilitating existing water projects - Protection of water catchment areas - Promote water conservation through metering. - Spring protection	Countywide	County government, WSTF, Rift Valley Water Service Board, Lake Victoria Water Service Board, NEMA, WRA, NCCK, World Vision Kenya, WSTF, Kenya Red Cross

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	- Low level of water coverage - Conflict over water resources - Diminishing water sources - Water pollution - High cost of operations and maintenance of equipment. - Lack of appropriate technology on maintenance of water supplies.	- Construction of water pans/dams - Construction of storage tanks, water troughs and intakes - Pipeline distribution - Construction of treatment plants - Promoting roof harvesting at institutional and household level - Training of project management committee - Establishing sewerage systems in urban areas. - Alternative cost-effective sources of energy in water supply - Periodic dam desilting to increase the storage volume of a dam		- Society, WRUA, NDMA, - WASREB - National Government, - National water corporation and other development partners
	Urban Infrastructure - Lack of appropriate solid and liquid waste management mechanisms i.e., designated solid waste sanitary landfill and sewerage system. - Inadequate urban infrastructural facilities such as walkways, streetlights, urban roads, - No trained personnel.	- Construction of solid waste material recovery center with a sanitary landfill, recycling plant and incinerator. - Construction of a sewerage treatment plant - Purchase of land for dumpsites - Purchase of garbage trucks. - Capacity building staff on integrated solid waste management - Construction of adequate urban infrastructure i.e., walkways, urban roads - Developing public spaces and recreational areas. - Developing and implementing comprehensive urban land use development plans.	Urban centres	- Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development. - Department of Roads, Transportation and Public works. - Department of water, environment, and climate change, CBOS, NGOs, National government, and line department
Industrialization	- Some agro-processing industries are already working, such as milk coolers. - The tomato processing plant is at an advanced stage and is expected to	Develop policy to help manage the industries and entire sector	Lowlands and Highlands.	Co-operatives, Trade, Industrialization, Tourism and Wildlife

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	start operations within the 3rd generation CIDP period. • Feasibility studies for establishing mango processing plant and potato coolers are ongoing			

CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

4.0 Overview

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

4.1 Health Sector



Figure 21. New Ambulances to enhance Emergency Services

4.1.1 Sector Introduction

The sector is responsible for promoting and protecting the health of residents within the county. This includes a wide range of activities, such as monitoring and responding to outbreaks of infectious diseases, construction, and maintenance of health care facilities, providing public health education and outreach, and coordinating with other organizations to address public health issues. The goal of the sector is to improve the overall health and well-being of the community.

4.1.2 Sector Composition

The sector comprises: Preventive, Promotive and Curative health services.

4.1.3 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

An efficient and high-quality health care system for all county residents

Sector Mission

To provide quality healthcare services that are accessible, equitable and affordable to all county residents.

4.1.4 Sector Goals

- Expand and increase the reach of initiatives to improve access to quality health services in the county.
- Upgrade the county health infrastructure and improve geographical access.
- Strengthen health workforce and increase capacity to provide quality health services.

- Ensure sufficiency of health products and equipment and strengthen information management.
- Improve community participation, reduce social cultural barriers, and mitigate health risks.
- Improve county effectiveness and efficiency by strengthening health leadership and partnerships.

4.1.5 Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 16: Health Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Provide appropriate infrastructure and health technology	• Infrastructure gap analysis to identify the optimal location for new facilities. • Upgrading and equipping of primary care centers • Construction of specialized units in county hospitals • Automation through installation of Hospital Management Information Systems • Identifying and upgrading of Model Health Facilities through the “Afya Bora program”
Reduce maternal and infant mortality rates	• Focus on the continuum of care through pregnancy. • Increasing and maintaining the mother and baby friendly status of health facilities • Improving staff skills and integrated management of childhood illnesses. • Improving immunization coverage, reducing malnutrition and its attendant risks and improving developmental screening • Increase antenatal care coverage and improve links to HIV and ART care. • Improving access to surgical delivery and improving staff skills in the essential steps in the management of obstetric emergencies (EOC). • Improve access to standard and emergency family planning. • Improve cervical screening coverage. • Promote breast-feeding and proper nutrition for infants and young children
Prevention, detection, and effective management of chronic diseases including HIV and TB	• Targeted case-finding for chronic diseases of lifestyle based on a risk profile. • Contact tracing for household contacts for TB. • Focus on missed opportunities in the health services to detect and treat diabetes, hypertension, HIV and TB.
Control the spread of infectious diseases and increase access to vaccines and preventive measures	• Conduct surveillance and early detection of communicable diseases. • Provide vaccinations and immunizations. • Implement infection control measures in healthcare facilities. • Promote personal hygiene and sanitation. • Provide treatment and care for individuals with communicable diseases
Reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases and increase access to screening and early detection	• Promote healthy lifestyles and behaviors. • Provide screenings and early detection for chronic diseases. • Provide treatment and management for individuals with chronic diseases. • Implement policies and regulations to reduce risk factors for chronic diseases
Provide timely and effective emergency and trauma care	• Establish emergency medical services and trauma care. • Train healthcare workers in emergency and trauma care • Ensure access to emergency care services in remote areas. • Improve response time by ambulances to emergencies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Promote mental health and well-being and increase access to mental health services	• Provide mental health services and support. • Promote mental health awareness and reduce stigma. • Provide mental health education for healthcare workers and the public. • Build capacity of county hospitals to manage behaviorally disturbed patients. • Targeted screening for common mental disorders
Promote healthy behaviors and lifestyles and prevent the occurrence of diseases	• Provide health education and promote healthy behaviors. • Implement policies and regulations to promote healthy environments. • Conduct research to better understand and prevent diseases. • Conduct campaigns to improve the sanitation and hygiene status of the community
Ensure access to quality healthcare services for all individuals and reduce healthcare disparities	• Implementation of National Quality Standards • Establishment of processes to inspect and assess health facilities for compliance with standards. • Establishment of a county compliance unit through Joint Health Inspectors • Increasing the capacity for quality assurance (QA) • Development of quality improvement plans to address the gaps identified during assessments. • Provide affordable and accessible healthcare services -Implement health insurance programs. • Ensure that healthcare services are culturally appropriate and sensitive. • Put up signages in all county health facilities. • Improving waiting times and the patient experience while waiting • Improving the staff working environment, providing better support and supervision, and staff wellness • Use of information and data in quality improvement cycles • Roll-out of adverse incident reporting system • Establish systems to measure waiting times. • Improving coverage of client satisfaction surveys. • Increasing complaints / compliments reporting coverage
Enhancing Health care financing	• Develop and implement a long-term comprehensive financial plan and funding strategy. • Diversifying sources of funding to reduce dependence on a single donor by increasing efforts to mobilize domestic resources for health, such as FIF, Linda Mama Claims, Edu-Afya • Implementing cost-saving measures and improving efficiency in health service delivery to reduce costs. • Prioritize programs and interventions that have a strong evidence base and are likely to attract donor funding and demonstrate cost-effectiveness and impact.

4.1.6 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Table 17: Health mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues

Climate Change		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
• Increase in malnutrition cases because of increasing temperatures leading to reduced harvests and loss of livestock	• Developing early warning systems for heat waves and natural disasters • Implementing crop diversification	• Encouraging active transportation and reducing dependence on fossil • Promoting clean energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions • Supporting policies to reduce air pollution. • Fostering research and development of
• Air pollution leading to reduced air quality	• Increasing access to air-conditioning and cooling centers	

Increased frequency and severity of natural disasters	- Improving emergency response plans for natural disasters - Building resilience in healthcare infrastructure	- new technologies to address climate change and its impacts on health. - Farmer training on resilient crops and diversification - Growing more trees
Gender & vulnerable groups		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Unequal access to healthcare services	Implementing policies and programs to ensure equal access to healthcare for all, regardless of gender	- Promoting gender equity and inclusion in healthcare policies and programs - Addressing structural inequalities and societal attitudes that limit access to healthcare for certain groups. - Addressing the root causes of gender-based violence - Increasing representation of women in leadership roles in healthcare.
Gender-based violence	- Providing training for healthcare providers on gender-based violence and its impacts on health - Provision of a directory with contacts of all players in Gender based violence to ensure all cases are reported and appropriate action taken	
Limited access to information and resources related to reproductive and sexual health	Providing education and resources on reproductive and sexual health	
Socio-economic and cultural barriers to accessing healthcare	Developing gender-sensitive healthcare services	
Inadequate representation of women in leadership positions in healthcare.	Encouraging the participation of women in leadership roles in healthcare.	
Disaster Risk Reduction		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Damage or loss of healthcare facilities and equipment	Strengthening healthcare facilities to make them more resilient to disasters	Developing and enforcing building codes and standards for healthcare facilities
Disruption of healthcare services and supply chains	Ensuring continuity of essential healthcare services during and after a disaster	Conducting vulnerability assessments to identify potential risks and impacts
Injury or death of healthcare workers	Conducting regular drills and exercises to test plans and readiness	Implementing early warning systems to alert healthcare workers and communities of potential disasters.
Spread of disease and infection	Developing emergency preparedness and response plans	Developing and implementing regulations for the storage and handling of hazardous materials
Psychological trauma for affected individuals and communities	Providing training and resources to healthcare workers on disaster response	Promoting health education and awareness to help individuals and communities reduce their risk of injury or illness during a disaster.
Covid-19 Pandemic		

Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Disruption of operations and services	Implementing flexible working arrangements	Implementing measures to protect employee health and safety, such as social distancing, mask-wearing, and hand hygiene
Reduced productivity and employee morale	Providing training and resources for employees to work remotely	Developing and implementing protocols for responding to positive cases among employees.
Strain on healthcare systems and Increased healthcare costs	Developing continuity of operations plans to ensure essential services can still be provided	- Encouraging and facilitating testing and contact tracing. - Implementing and promoting preventative measures, such as vaccinations, to reduce the risk of transmission
Remote work and digitalization of services	- Implementing remote work policies and strategies - Enhancing the digitization of services and communication.	- Regularly communicating updates and guidance to employees - Regularly monitoring and assessing the situation and adjusting measures as needed
HIV/AIDS		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Decrease in productivity due to illness or death of employees	Implementing flexible working arrangements to accommodate employees with HIV/AIDS	Developing and implementing a comprehensive HIV/AIDS policy
Increased healthcare costs	Encouraging testing and early diagnosis to ensure prompt treatment.	- Encouraging regular voluntary HIV testing and counselling to detect HIV early and provide prompt treatment. - Providing access to testing, counselling, and other preventive services
Loss of skilled and experienced personnel	Developing and implementing policies and programs to support affected employees	Encouraging the use of personal protective equipment and safe work practices
Stigma and discrimination towards affected individuals	Providing access to counselling and other support services for affected employees	Addressing discrimination and stigmatization of affected individuals
Reduced morale and motivation among employees	Providing education and training to employees on HIV/AIDS and how to prevent transmission	Providing education and awareness-raising on HIV/AIDS to employees

4.1.7 Programmes

This section provides Sub-sector programmes and flagship projects to be implemented within the planned period as presented below.

Table 18: Health Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Preventive and Promotive Health														
Objective: To improve health status of the individual, family, and community by rendering facility-based county health services to the population														
Outcome: Improved health status														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (KSh.M) *
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Community and Environmental Health	Motorbikes procured	No. of motorbikes procured	SDG 3.8	20	6	25	0.75	25	7.5	18	5.4	5	1.5	21.2
	Functional community units established	No. of functional units established	SDG 3.8	60	5	65	10	70	15	75	20	80	25	75
	CHVs Incentivized	No. CHVs incentivized	SDG 3.8	700	16.8	750	18	800	19.2	850	20.4	900	21.6	96
	CHV Kits Procured	No. of CHV kits procured	SDG 3.8	700	42	750	3	800	3	850	3	900	3	54
	Indigents enrolled to NHIF	No. indigents enrolled to NHIF	SDG 3.8	40,000	180	40,000	180	40,000	180	40,000	180	40,000	180	900
	Community to facility referrals	No. of community to facility referrals	SDG 3.9	6,977	2	7,077	2.5	7,177	3	7,277	3.5	7,377	4	15
	Trees grown in health facilities	No. of trees grown in health facilities	SDG 13	10,000	1.2	10,000	1.2	10,000	1.2	10,000	1.2	10,000	1.2	6
	children screened for malnutrition	No. of children screened for malnutrition	SDG 2.2.2	6,000	15	6,000	15	6,000	15	6,000	15	6,000	15	75
	adults screened for NCDs	No. of adults screened for NCDs	SDG 3.6	15,000	30	15,000	30	15,000	30	15,000	30	15,000	30	150
	New facilities constructed	No. of new facilities constructed	SDG 3.8	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	100
facilities pending completion	No. of facilities pending completion	SDG 3.8	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	25	

Programme Name: Preventive and Promotive Health													
Objective: To improve health status of the individual, family, and community by rendering facility-based county health services to the population													
Outcome: Improved health status													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
	facilities fenced	No. of facilities fenced	SDG 3.8	8	1	7	3.3	7	2	6	3.8	4	6
	health facilities with automated services and operations	No. of health facilities with automated services and operations	SDG 3.8	20	7	20	7	20	7	20	7	17	7
	laboratories constructed	No. of laboratories constructed	SDG 3.8	10	30	20	63.5	10	30	10	30	0	0
	Electricity connected	No. of facilities connected with electricity	SDG 3.8	10	4	10	3.6	10	3.2	2	0.6	-	0
	facilities equipped	No. of facilities equipped	SDG 3.8	20	60	20	60	20	60	20	60	20	60
	Gates constructed	No. of gates constructed	SDG 3.8	4	1.4	5	1.9	3	1.5	2	1	3	0.8
	Pharmacies constructed	No. of pharmacies constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	1	1.5	0	0	1	1.5	0	0
	Radiology unit constructed	No. of radiology units constructed	SDG 3.8	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15
	Wards Constructed	No. of wards constructed	SDG 3.8	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
	KEPI Fridges	No. of fridges purchased	SDG 3.8	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.3
	Kitchen unit constructed	No. of kitchen units constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Purchased	Acres of land purchased	SDG 3.8	6	10	6	7.4	6	7.6	6	24	4	8
	Drainage system installed	Length of drainage systems installed	SDG 3.8	6	7.5	6	9.5	6	6	6	7	8	11
												Total Budget (KSh.M) *	
												16.1	
												35	
												153.5	
												11.4	
												300	
												6.6	
												3	
												75	
												25	
												1.5	
												3	
												57	
												41	

Programme Name: Preventive and Promotive Health														
Objective: To improve health status of the individual, family, and community by rendering facility-based county health services to the population														
Outcome: Improved health status														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (KSh.M) *
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Maternity units	No. of maternity units constructed	SDG 3.8	7	21	7	21	7	26	9	21	7	22	111
	Mortuaries constructed	No. of Mortuaries constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	5
	OPD units constructed	No. of OPD units constructed	SDG 3.8	10	44	16	40	15	34	12	38	12	51	207
	water tanks installed	No. of water tanks installed	SDG 3.8	12	2.8	13	3.6	12	4	12	5	14	3.4	18.8
	Public health centers constructed	No. of public health centers constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	6
	Facilities Renovated	No. of facilities renovated	SDG 3.8	6	6	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	32
	mama packs purchased	No. of mama packs purchased	SDG 3.8	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	50
	outreaches conducted	No. of outreaches conducted	SDG 3.8	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	50
	toilets constructed	No. of toilets constructed	SDG 3.8	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	35
	burning chambers constructed	No. of burning chambers constructed	SDG 3.8	10	8	14	11.2	14	11.2	10	8	10	8	46.4
	Stores constructed	No. of stores constructed	SDG 3.8	2	2.4	2	2.4	2	2.4	1	1.2	0	0	8.4
	Facilities Tiled	No. of facilities tiled	SDG 3.8	1	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	1
	waiting bays constructed	No. of waiting bays constructed	SDG 3.8	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
	Staff houses constructed	No. of staff houses constructed	SDG 3.8	10	10	20	20	12	12	15	15	0	0	57

Programme Name: Health Services													
Objective: To promote, maintain, and improve the health and well-being of individuals, families, and communities													
Outcome: Improved overall health and well-being of individuals, families, and communities													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Year 5	Total (KSh.M) *
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8		
Health Services	Expenditure on HPTs	Amount of expenditure on HPTs	SDG 3.8	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	500
	facilities equipped	No. of facilities equipped	SDG 3.8	7	35	7	35	7	35	7	35	7	175
	Administration units constructed	No. of Administration units constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Casualties established	No. of casualties established	SDG 3.8	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	50
	Dental units constructed	No. of Dental units constructed	SDG 3.8	2	8	2	7	1	5	1	5	0	25
	Facilities fences	No. of facilities fenced	SDG 3.8	3	0.6	2	2	3	1.2	1	3	3	8.8
	Labs constructed	No. of laboratory units constructed	SDG 3.8	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	25
	Facilities connected to solar power	No. of facilities connected to solar power	SDG 3.8	3	1.6	2	0	3.3	2	1	2	3.3	5.6
	Facilities Equipped	No. of facilities equipped	SDG 3.8	7	21	7	21	7	21	7	21	7	105
	Eye units constructed	No. of eye units constructed	SDG 3.8	1	3	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	13
	facility Gates constructed	No. of Gates constructed	SDG 3.8	3	1.3	3	1.5	3	1.1	3	1.1	0	5
	reporting tools purchased	No. of reporting tools purchased	SDG 3.8	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	50
	Pharmacy constructed	No. of pharmacies constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	Facilities Automated	No. of facilities automated	SDG 3.8	2	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	60

Programme Name: Health Services															
Objective: To promote, maintain, and improve the health and well-being of individuals, families, and communities															
Outcome: Improved overall health and well-being of individuals, families, and communities															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)											
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total (KSh.M) *	Budget
	Radiology units constructed	No. of radiology units constructed	SDG 3.8	3	8	4	24	4	22	3	18	0	0	72	
	Inpatient Wards constructed	No. of inpatient wards constructed	SDG 3.8	5	23	10	45	5	22	5	23	0	0	113	
	Kitchen units constructed	No. of Kitchen units constructed	SDG 3.8	2	4	2	4	0	0	2	4	2	4	16	
	Land extension	No. of facilities that extended Land	SDG 3.8	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	4	17	
	Laundry unit constructed	No. of Laundry units constructed	SDG 3.8	1	1	0	0	1	1.5	0	0	0	0	2.5	
	Septic tank constructed	No. of septic tanks constructed	SDG 3.8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	3	6	22	
	Maternity units constructed	No. of Maternity units constructed	SDG 3.8	2	10	2	10	1	5	2	9	2	8	42	
	Mental Health unit	No. of Mental Health units constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	1	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	
	Mortuary units constructed	No. of Mortuaries constructed	SDG 3.8	2	15	3	19	3	14	2	11	2	12	71	
	OPD block constructed	No. of OPD blocks constructed	SDG 3.8	2	6	2	6	3	15	3	14	2	9	50	
	Facilities Piped water connected	No. of facilities connected to Piped water	SDG 3.8	3	1	4	2	3	1	4	2	3	0.9	6.9	
	Public health center	No. of public health centers constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	

Programme Name: Health Services														
Objective: To promote, maintain, and improve the health and well-being of individuals, families, and communities														
Outcome: Improved overall health and well-being of individuals, families, and communities														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total (KSh.M) *	Budget				
	Radiography units constructed	No. of Radiography units constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	4		
	Facility Renovated	No. of facilities Renovated	SDG 3.8	2	7	5	10	2	7	4	9	1	2	35
	Toilets Constructed	No. of Toilets constructed	SDG 3.8	2	1.6	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	3	1.8	7
	Burning Chamber Constructed	No. of burning chambers constructed	SDG 3.8	3	6	4	6	4	3	3	5	3	5	25
	Storage units constructed	No. of storage units constructed	SDG 3.8	1	2	4	8	1	2	1	2	0	0	14
	Theatre Constructed	No. of Theatres constructed	SDG 3.8	1	5	1	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	14
	Facility Tiled	No. of facilities Tiled	SDG 3.8	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Waiting Bay constructed	No. of Waiting bays constructed	SDG 3.8	1	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	7
	Walkways constructed	No. of Walkways constructed	SDG 3.8	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	9
	Staff house constructed	No. of Staff houses constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	8	39	8	36	5	22	0	0	97
	TB Contacts traced	No. of TB Contacts traced	SDG 3.3	114	5	116	5	118	5	120	5	122	5	25
	Persons tested for HIV	No. of Persons tested for HIV	SDG 3.3	98	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	25

Programme Name: Health Services												
Objective: To promote, maintain, and improve the health and well-being of individuals, families, and communities												
Outcome: Improved overall health and well-being of individuals, families, and communities												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total (KSh.M) *	Budget		
Health Services	Car park constructed	No. of car parks constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	20
	Blood bank unit established	No. of Blood bank units established	SDG 3.8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Modern Lab constructed	No. of modern labs constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	20
	Solar Panel Installed	No. of solar panels installed	SDG 3.8	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	15
	Records Department constructed	No. of records units constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	20
	Rehabilitation centre constructed	No. of rehabilitation centres established	SDG 3.8	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	50
	sewer line constructed	Length of sewer line constructed	SDG 3.8	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	medical engineering unit constructed	No. of medical engineering units constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	20
	Mental Health constructed	No. of Mental Health units constructed	SDG 3.8	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Public health centre constructed	No. of public health centres constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	50
Incinerator constructed	No. of incinerators constructed	SDG 3.8	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
Staff houses constructed	No. of Staff houses constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	10	30	10	30	10	20	60	150
Administration block constructed	No. of Administration block constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	15

Programme Name: Health Services														
Objective: To promote, maintain, and improve the health and well-being of individuals, families, and communities														
Outcome: Improved overall health and well-being of individuals, families, and communities														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (KSh.M) *
	Amenity wing constructed	Amenity wing constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Casualty constructed	Casualty constructed	SDG 3.8	1	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
	TB unit constructed	TB unit constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	6
	rehabilitation centres established	No. of rehabilitation centres established	SDG 3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	50
	Modern Kitchen constructed	No. of kitchen units constructed	SDG 3.8	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	6
	Blood bank equipped	No. of Blood bank units equipped	SDG 3.8	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Ambulance purchased	No. of Ambulances purchased	SDG 3.8	4	24	4	24	4	24	4	24	4	24	120
	Medical imaging equipment procured	No. of Medical imaging equipment procured	SDG 3.8	0	0	0	0	1	200	0	0	0	0	200
	Theatres equipped	No. of Theatres equipped	SDG 3.8	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Departments equipped	No. of departments equipped	SDG 3.8	6	20	6	20	6	20	6	20	6	20	100
	Ward equipment purchased	No. of Wards equipped	SDG 3.8	3	100	3	100	2	100	2	100	-	0	400
	Kitchens equipped	No. of kitchens equipped	SDG 3.8	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	10

4.1.8 Flagship Projects

The section summarizes the sector county flagship projects for implementation by both levels of Government and Development Partners in the county. The information is presented in Table 19.

Table 19: Health Sub- Sector Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.) Millions	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Iten County Referral Hospital	Kapchemutwa	Improve quality of services	Upgrading of ICRH to Level 5 Facility by constructing and equipping of Accident & Emergency Unit, Mental Health Unit, Modern Wards, Modern Laboratory Unit, Amenity Wing, TB clinic, palliative care, and cancer registry	accident & Emergency Unit, Mental Health Unit, Modern Wards, Modern Laboratory Unit, Amenity Wing, TB clinic, palliative care and cancer Constructed and equipped	2023-2027	2,500	Grants from Development Partners & National Government	County Department of Health
Tot Sub County Hospital	Endo	Improve quality of service	Sub county hospital upgraded to Level 4 status	sub county hospitals upgraded	2023-2027	380	County Allocation and grants from development partners & national government	County Department of Health
Chebiemit Sub County Hospital	Moiben Kuserwo	Improve quality of service	Sub county hospital upgraded to Level 4 status	sub county hospitals upgraded	2023-2027	500	County Allocation and grants from development partners & national government	County Department of Health
Kamwosor Sub County Hospital	Metkei	Improve quality of service	Sub county hospital upgraded to Level 4 status	sub county hospitals upgraded	2023-2027	200	County Allocation and grants from development partners & national government	County Department of Health

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.) Millions	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Kaptarakwa Sub County Hospital	Kaptarakwa	Improve quality of service	Sub county hospital upgraded to Level 4 status	Sub county hospitals upgraded	2023-2027	200	County Allocation and grants from development partners & national government	County Department of Health
Tambach Sub County Hospital	Tambach	Improve quality of service	Sub county hospital upgraded to Level 4 status	Sub county hospitals upgraded	2023-2027	200	County Allocation and grants from development partners & national government	County Department of Health
Kapcherop Health Centers	Sengwer	Improve quality of service	Health Centre upgraded to Level 4 status	Health centers upgraded	2023-2027	120,000,000	County Allocation and grants from development partners & national government	County Department of Health
Chesoi Health Centers	Sambirir	Improve quality of service	Health Centre upgraded to Level 4 status	Health centres upgraded	2023-2027	150,000,000	County Allocation and grants from development partners & national government	County Department of Health

4.1.9 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

The cross-sectoral impacts and the mitigation measures are presented in Table 20.

Table 20: Health Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector (s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Health Services	Productive Social	School feeding program	Malnutrition	- School feeding programs - Cash Transfer Programs - Kitchen gardens
Health Services	Social	School health programs	HIV/AIDS, Unwanted pregnancies, Dropouts	- Sex education training - Screening - Deworming programs

Health Services	Social, Security		Injury, Death, Sexually Transmitted Infections	• Gender empowerment • helplines/shelters • Child protection • Provision of legal services
Health Services	Infrastructure		Poor road network, health facility infrastructure	• Enforcement of standard designs
Health Services	Infrastructure	Public Works	Death, Disability	• Collaboration with fire services • Emergency response fund
Health Services	Social, Governance, Security	Alcoholic Drinks Control	Death, Addiction	• Rehabilitation of addicts
Health Services	Health, Water Sanitation	Climate smart agriculture, Disaster resilient infrastructure	Disease outbreaks, drought, crop failures, destruction of infrastructure, landslides/rock falls, flooding. Strong winds, receding water levels, thunder strikes	• Installation of lightning arrestors in all areas prone to thunder strikes. • Construction of gabions in areas prone to landslide and rock fall • Emergency fund for disaster management. • Participatory scenario planning (PSP)

4.2 Infrastructure Sector



Figure 22. Improvement of Urban Infrastructure

4.2.1 Sector Introduction

The sector is mandated to enhance the County's infrastructure which includes road network, water and sanitation infrastructure and urban development.

4.2.2 Sector Composition

The sector comprises the following sub-sectors: Roads, Public Works, and Transport; Water, Environment & Climate Change and Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development.

4.2.3 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

A modern Infrastructure system for social-economic transformation.

Sector Mission

To develop effective and efficient infrastructure systems for sustainable development.

4.2.4 Sector Goals

- Increase access to transport networks.
- Improve the sustainable use and management of land resources.
- Promote sustainable infrastructure in Iten municipality and other urban areas in the County.
- Increase access to clean water and sanitation to the citizens in a sustainable manner.
- Enhance sustainable management of the environment and mainstream climate change impacts.

4.2.5 Sector Priorities and Strategies

The sector priorities should be derived from the sector development issues documented in Chapters One and Two of the Plan. Strategies to achieve sector priorities should be proposed in relation to root causes of the development issues. Information in this section should be presented in Table 16.

Table 21: Infrastructure Sector Priorities and Strategies

Programme	Sector Priorities	Strategies
Roads Improvement	Design and development of county roads	• Survey, Beaconing and opening of new roads. • Bituminization of priority roads. • Maintenance of roads • Rehabilitation of Roads • Acquire and install requisite road furniture
	development of infrastructural data	• Carry out annual road inventory and condition survey (ARICS) • Develop county road register and spatial maps.
	enhance use of non-motorized traffic	• Develop Non-Motorized Traffic (NMT) infrastructure.
Public works	Improve transport connectivity	• Construction of footbridges and bridges
	enhance adoption of new technologies in building	• Establishing ABT centres, research, and material testing laboratories • Ensure compliance to building codes
Transport services	improve county transportation	• Acquire new appropriate equipment and plant, • Operationalize fleet & fuel management systems.

Programme	Sector Priorities	Strategies
Water Services	Enhance sustainable access to adequate clean and potable water.	• Harnessing of ground water resources through borehole sinking, equipping and reticulation especially where surface water is not tenable. • Construction of rainwater harvesting structures such as dams and pans ranging from large, medium to small dams • Construction of new water treatment works as well as rehabilitating existing T-works. • Push for last mile connectivity (water connection to HHs) • Periodic desilting of dams and pans for improved storage.
	Improve water quality through reduced pollution.	• Periodic water quality checks to monitor pollution of water sources. • Adhere to EMCA (1999) laws in entire project cycle. • Catchment protection, rehabilitation of degraded land (spencer line) & promotion of dryland forestry
	Implement integrated water resources management at all levels.	• Training of WRUAs and Basin committees for better management of water resources • Collaborate with other government departments and state agencies affiliated to water resources.
	Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	• Work closely with WRA to ensure sustainable allocation and use of water resources
Water Service Providers	Increase households Connected with water and improve sanitation	• connecting households with metered connections • Establish decentralized wastewater/ sewerage treatment works
Environmental Management	Enhance forest cover from the current 29.95%) and sustainably manage natural forests for environmental protection	• Operationalization of existing policies & laws (Sustainable Tree growing policy, 2020; water Act 2021; Climate Change Act, 2021; and Charcoal Act 2017 etc.)
Climate Change Management	Mainstream climate change issues on development projects	• Carry out community sensitization programs on resilience to climate change impacts
Lands Use Management	Enhance proper administration of Community land.	• Sensitization of community • Preparation of Inventory for community land • Registration of community land
	Increase land for public utilities	• Acquisition of land for public utilities and Land banking • Development of county public land acquisition policy • Repossession of illegally acquired public land
	Proper management of county public land	• Preparation of inventory of county public land • Digitization of county public land records • Cadastral surveying and beaconing of centre plots
	Enhance revenue collection and recording	• Preparation of county valuation roll • Processing of compliance to all subdivision and amalgamation scheme plans

Programme	Sector Priorities	Strategies
	Enhance planning of urban areas within the county	- Establishment and operationalization of GIS lab- Preparation of local physical and integrated land use development plans - Establishment of Physical and Land Use Planning institutions.
	Enhance Development Control and surveillance	- Preparation of development control policy/zoning policy - Approval of development applications i.e., building plans, change of user, extension of use, - Regularization of buildings without approved plans.
Affordable Housing	Increase access to decent and affordable housing	- Establishment of affordable housing programmes - Acquisition/ setting aside land for affordable housing program
Urban Development	Improve Urban infrastructure	- Construction of urban roads and upgrading to bitumen standards/gravel - Construction of walkways, flyovers, and stormwater drainage within urban centres - Streetlights installation and maintenance - Construction of modern bus park and other parking facilities - Equipping of the Disaster management Centre through acquisition of fire engines and other firefighting equipment - Establishment of recreational facilities and green spaces
Iten Municipality	Improve Urban infrastructure	- Construction of urban roads and upgrading to bitumen standards/gravel - Construction of walkways, flyovers, and stormwater drainage within urban centres - Streetlights installation and maintenance - Construction of modern bus park and other parking facilities - Construction and equipping of modern Abattoirs. - Construction of Iten Stimulus Market and Town square - Establishment of recreational facilities and green spaces
	Improve access to information and dissemination	Establishment of outdoor advertisement
	Enhance pollution control	Acquisition of noise pollution control equipment
Solid Waste Management	Improve solid waste management	- Establishment of material recovery centres and sanitary landfills - Acquisition of skip loaders, Skip containers and litter bins - Construction of Solid waste transfer stations - Carrying out environmental clean ups
Energy	Increase access to electricity coverage and urban street lighting.	- Installation of streetlights in urban areas and local centres. - Increased access to electricity.

4.2.6 Sub-Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

This section provides Sub-sector programmes and flagship projects to be implemented within the planned period as presented in tables 17 and 18 respectively.

4.2.6.1 Roads, Public Works, and Transport Sub-Sector



Figure 23. Improved road access

4.2.6.1.1 Sub- Sector Composition

The sub-sector comprises of three (3) directorates namely Roads, Public works, and Transport.

4.2.6.1.2 Sub-Sector Vision and Mission

Sub- Sector Vision

A modern and interconnected transport infrastructure for efficient movement.

Sub Sector Mission

To develop world class transport infrastructure and public works.

4.2.6.1.3 Sub Sector Goals

- Increase access to transport networks.
- Ensure efficient management of public works.
- Modernize transport service management.

4.2.6.1.4 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Table 22: Roads, Public Works, and Transport Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues

Climate Change		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Destruction of roads infrastructure	• Installation of gabions & stone pitching • storm water collections • growing trees and grassing • Carry out environmental impact assessment and audits on all road projects. • Climate resilient designs • promote NMT	• Construction of drifts along the prone areas • Establish emergency response. • Road embankment protection/retaining walls
Gender & vulnerable groups		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Unequal access to construction opportunities	• Reservation of procurement opportunities • Exemption from 2% bid bond requirements	• Implement Barabara Bora Mashinani Initiative (labor based, Roads 2000) • Avail information to the concerned groups. • Capacity building of the vulnerable groups.
Disaster Risk Reduction		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Collapse of buildings and structures	• Geotechnical site investigation (GSI) to determine appropriate sites	• Adopting appropriate building technology • Adhering strictly to the designs • Registering all developments with the authorities
Stalled projects	• Working on shifts • Remote meetings (Google meet, zoom)	• Vaccination & following covid protocols
HIV/AIDS		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Increased incidences of HIV/AIDS infections during road construction Reduced labor force.	• Encourage and support use of Anti-retroviral drugs. • Adoption of healthy behaviors	• Initiate counselling and testing programs, • Promote condom use for prevention

4.2.6.1.5 Programmes

This section provides Sub-sector programmes and flagship projects to be implemented within the planned period as presented in tables 17 and 18 respectively.

Table 23: Roads, Public Works, and Transport Sub-Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Roads Improvement														
Objective: To Design, develop, maintain, and rehabilitate county road network for economic development														
Outcome: Improved Accessibility														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Urban roads improvement	Urban Roads upgraded to tarmac standards	KM of tarmacked roads	9.1	3	132.3	3	132.3	3	132.3	3	132.3	3	132.3	661.5
Rural Roads improvement	Roads upgraded to tarmac standards	KM of tarmacked roads	9.1	138	5,156.1	140	5,256.1	138	5,156.1	138	5,156.1	137	5,106.1	25,830.5
	Rural Gravel Roads Maintenance (annually)	KM of graveled roads	9.1	325.5	406.7	325.5	406.7	325.5	406.7	325.5	406.7	325.5	406.7	2,033
	Newly surveyed and opened roads	KM of newly opened roads	9.1	228	60.2	228	60.2	228	60.2	228	60.2	228	60.2	300.8
	Bridges constructed	No of bridges	9.1	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	50

Programme Name: Roads Improvement														
Objective: To Design, develop, maintain, and rehabilitate county road network for economic development														
Outcome: Improved Accessibility														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Culverts installed	Length of Culverts installed (M)	9.1	1,315	31.6	1,315	31.6	1,315	31.6	1,315	31.6	1,315	31.6	157.8
	Drifts installed	Length of drifts installed	9.1	130	3.9	130	3.9	130	3.9	130	3.9	130	3.9	19.5
	Box culverts constructed	No of box culverts constructed.	9.1	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	75
	Roads rehabilitated	Av. Length of roads affected by landslides rehabilitated	9.1	7	6.2	7	6.2	7	6.2	7	6.2	7	6.2	31
	Roadside environmental protection	No. of trees grown along the roads	13	18,447	0.9	18,447	0.9	18,447	0.9	18,447	0.9	18,447	0.9	4.6
	Roadside Soil erosion prevention	Area of roadside planted with vetiver grass (M²)	9.1	664,096	39.8	664,096	39.8	664,096	39.8	664,096	39.8	664,096	39.8	200

Programme Name: Transport services													
Objective: To facilitate effective county transportation													
Outcome: Improved mobility													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
transport mechanical services	& machines acquired	No of machines acquired		3	75	1	25	2	50	1	25	1	25
	Transport machines managed	Percentage of functional transport equipment		40	10	50	10	60	10	70	10	80	10
													Total Budget (KSh. M)*
													200
													50

Programme Name: Public Works													
Objective: To design, develop, maintain, and rehabilitate safe and cost-effective public buildings and civil works													
Outcome: Improved connectivity, efficiency, and effectiveness in project management													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Public works	Footbridges Designed & constructed	No. of footbridges designed and constructed		14	68	14	68	14	68	14	68	14	68
	ABT Centres & Materials	No. of equipped ABT Centres &		0	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10
													Total Budget (KSh. M)*
													340
													40

Programme Name: Public Works														
Objective: To design, develop, maintain, and rehabilitate safe and cost-effective public buildings and civil works														
Outcome: Improved connectivity, efficiency, and effectiveness in project management														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	testing lab established	materials established	lab											
	Appropriate Designs done	% Of buildings with climate designs	public with proof	20	5	35	5	50	5	65	5	80	5	25
		% Of buildings with PWD access facilities		60	2	70	2	80	2	90	2	100	2	10
	Projects managed	% Of projects fully supervised (%+ visits)		60	12	70	12	80	12	90	12	100	12	60

4.2.6.1.6 Flagship Projects

The section should summarize all known county flagship projects for implementation by both levels of Government and Development Partners in the county. The information should be presented in Table 24.

Table 24: Roads, Public Works, and Transport Sub- Sector Flagship Projects

PRTY	Project Name	Location(ward)	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh. M)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
1.	Kapkayo - Fluorspar-Emsea -Biretwo - Chesogoch	KS, KN, MW & ME	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked.	5 Years	5,800	GOK	KeRRA
2.	Teren-Arror-Tunyo-Sisiya	MW	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 years	1,300	GOK	KeRRA
3.	Msekeka Jctn-Salaba-Kabulwo-Chptarit-Chpkundul road	KN	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	600	GOK	KeRRA
4.	Karaia-Kapchoge-Chepkoiit-Lemeywo-Chorwa-Tot	ME	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	1,978	GOK	KeRRA
5.	Muskut-simit-Choroket-Chepkorio	KS	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	785	GOK	KeRRA
6.	Chebororwa-kondabilet-kapleng-nerkwo-katee-matira-Arror road	MW	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked.	5 Years	1,950	GOK	KeRRA
7.	Kinnai-Cheptobot-Kamasia-Segut road	ME	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	750	GOK	KeRRA
8.	Kapchepkoima-anin-kapchelal-kasubwo sangurur - kapsowar	KN/MW	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	2,358	GOK	KeRRA
9.	Kiptabach-Kapngot-Kalwal-Kapsgut-Turesia-Ngobisi-Kipkanao-Simit	KS	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked.	5 Years	2,450	GOK	KeRRA
10.	Kondabilet-Yatoi road (Ummetolgos)	MW	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	1,500	GOK	KeRRA
11.	Metipsoo-Chesewew-Mogil Road	ME	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	650	GOK	KeRRA
12.	Eldoret-Nyaru-Kimwarer-Kapkayo-Tenges	KS	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	2,205	GOK	KeRRA

PRTY	Project Name	Location(ward)	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh. M)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
13.	Kibigos-Kipkundul-Kapchesar-Korongoi	MW	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	680	GOK	KeRRA
14.	Kipkabus Downs-Kipriia-HZ-Kapkitony	KS	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	420	GOK	KeRRA
15.	Taaiya- Kiptengwer road	KS	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	600	GOK	KeRRA
16.	Kapcherop-Kiplegetet-Korongoi-Kapsait road	MW	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	780	GOK	KeRRA
17.	Kapkoi-Matungen-Epke-Surmoo-Chepsongol-Chemurgui-Maw mbili-Endoo road	KS	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	1,067	GOK	KeRRA
18.	Kondoo-Kapchorua-Kamwosor-Kapkitony-Kalwal-Flouspar road	KS	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	1B	GOK	KeRRA
19.	Nyawa –Rimoi road	KN	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	600	GOK	KeRRA
20.	Kaptarakwa-Kaptagat road	KS	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	660	GOK	KeNHA
21.	Kaptalamwa- Chemosong-Kapsangar road	MW	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	465	GOK	KeRRA
22.	Tambach-Songeto-Kaptomong-Kapchumbi road	KN	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	835	GOK	KeRRA
23.	Flax-Senetwo-Kipkabus road	KS	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	550	GOK	KeRRA
24.	Kibendo-Kipcheptui road	KN	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	570	GOK	KeRRA
25.	Embolot- Toroko Road	ME	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	570	GOK	KeRRA
26.	Kondabilet-Jemunada-Chebulbai road	MW	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	570	GOK	KeRRA

PRTY	Project Name	Location(ward)	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh. M)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
27.	Jemunada-Kapchebit-Lamaon road	MW	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	570	GOK	KeRRA
28.	Iten town roads	KN	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	1,000	GOK	KURA/ EMC
29.	kapsowar Town roads	MW	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	500	GOK	KURA/ EMC
30.	chepkorio town roads	KS	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	500	GOK	KURA/ EMC
31.	kapcherop Town roads	MW	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	1,000	GOK	KURA/ EMC
32.	kapyego Town roads	ME	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	1,000	GOK	KeNHA
33.	flax Town roads	KS	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	1,000	GOK	KURA/ EMC
34.	Kamui dispensary- Marsitet - Chesezew sec. school - Chelimwo primay school	MW	Improve accessibility	Design and bituminize	Road tarmacked	5 Years	1,000	GOK	KURA/ EMC

4.2.6.1.7 Cross-Sectoral Linkages.

Table 25: Roads, Public Works, and Transport Sub- Sector Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Road Improvement	All sectors	Fast & cheap Movement of people, goods & services	Pulling down of structures on road reserve	- Establishment of market centres and parking bays along the roads. - Beaconing
Public works	All sectors	Management of public works	Collapse of buildings	Ensure adherence to building regulations

4.2.6.2 Water, Environment and Climate Change Sub-Sector



Figure 24. Drilling of Boreholes

Sub- Sector Composition

The sub-sector comprises Water which mandates water resource mapping, survey and design, infrastructure development and management of water supplies. Environment; Comprises of environmental protection and tree cover enhancement and Climate Change; Comprise of climate change mainstreaming, adaptation, and mitigation.

To enhance sustainable management and conservation of the environment, the Elgeyo Marakwet sustainable and Tree growing policy 2020, Climate Change Act, 2021, and Climate Change Fund Act 2021 have been formulated and passed. There is a need to develop regulations to operationalize the policies as well as development of Air and noise pollution policy to control the impacts of pollution in the county. The Elgeyo/Marakwet County Water Management Bill, 2021 has also been

formulated for Management Services and implementation of National Government Policies on water conservation in Elgeyo/Marakwet County and for connected purposes. There is need for the county government to develop and enforce policies and guidelines for rural water management to ensure sustainability for water projects.

4.2.6.2.1 Sub Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

A water secure community living in a quality, habitable and sustainable environment.

Mission

To provide adequate and quality water, conserve and protect the natural environment for sustainability and climate change resilience.

4.2.6.2.2 Sub sector Goals

1. Increase access to clean water and sanitation services in adequate quantities to the citizens.
2. Implement integrated water resources management at all levels.
3. Enhance sustainable management and conservation of the environment.
4. Mainstream climate change issues in development and implementation of county projects
5. Enhance forest cover from the current 29.95% to 40% by the year 2030.
6. Improve water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater.

4.2.6.2.3 Mainstreaming cross- Cutting Issues**Table 26: Water, Environment and Climate Change Sub- Sector Mainstreaming cross- Cutting Issues**

Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Climate Change		
Floods leads to silting of dams, displacement of people livestock and destruction of roads, bridges, and other infrastructure	• Afforestation • Roof water harvesting • Expansion of storm water drainage system	• Construction of dams • Climate proof roads through roadside tree growing. • Construction of water pans. • Awareness campaign to promote water efficiency. • Desilting of pans/dams • Agroforestry • Protection of water towers
Mudslides wash away topsoil. vegetation, trees, causes rock falls,	• Discourage settlement on flood prone areas, • Afforestation on steep slopes, • Give adequate warning before onset of heavy rains	• Build community resilience on climate change and allocate funds for Drought Risk Response (DRR) • Formation of Disaster Risk Reduction Committee
• Droughts led to reduced food production (sometimes total crop failure and livestock death) • Post-harvest contamination • New pests and diseases in both crops and livestock • Destruction of farm infrastructure • lower water levels in dams and rivers affects hydro power generation. • Reduces water supply for domestic, agricultural, and industrial uses	• Growing drought resistant crops • Destocking • Water trucking done to schools and other institutions during dry spell. • Community water supply done at subsidized costs	• Build community resilience on climate change and allocate funds for Drought Risk Response (DRR) • Formation of Disaster Risk Reduction Committee
• Hazardous wastes contamination of site and debris management • uncontrolled wildfires	• Initiate sustainable solid waste management and sorting of waste to avoid contamination by hazardous wastes	• Have in place experts to effectively clean and pacify the environment

Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Environmental degradation and biodiversity loss (fresh water, marine life and terrestrial ecosystems)	Stakeholders' involvement in conservation measures and more so give room for Indigenous Knowledge	- Protection and rehabilitation of EMC Escarpment (spencer line) - Tree growing - Farm forestry through establishment of woodlots - Wetlands protection - Investing in clean energy sources - Project signages to have an element of climate change.
Gender & vulnerable groups		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
- Increased access to county contracts and tenders - Ease of access to water and building facilities by PWDs	- Exemption from 2% bond requirements - Ensure 30% of tender is reserved to youth, women and PWDs. - Supply and growing of tree seedlings by youth, women and PWDs. - Support of the special interest/marginalised groups in establishing tree nurseries - Ensure that building plans and infrastructure are user friendly to PWDs and special interest groups i.e., construction of ramps. - Involvement of Gender, youth & special interest groups in climate change mainstreaming	Availability of information to the concerned groups
Disaster Risk Reduction		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
- Submerging of intakes - Sub-merging of pump houses - Destruction of pipelines and intakes - Contamination of water sources from sewerage /chemicals plants - Deaths and injuries - Destruction of buildings and properties - Wildfires lead to destruction of natural resources. - Lands slides leads to destruction natural resources	- Establish early warning systems for floods, fire outbreaks, landslides, - Information sharing and dissemination. - Formation of emergency response team - Operationalization of disaster management centres.	- Construction of temporary water supply systems - Water trucking - Provision of water treatment/disinfection chemicals - Reduction of human activities on landslide prone area - Forest fire restoration programs - Formation of DRR committee - Periodic update of county hazard atlas
Covid-19 Pandemic		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
- Delays in project implementation - Price dynamics	Compliance with covid 19 rules and regulations	- Project signages - Included awareness on Covid 19

Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Deaths		
HIV/AIDS		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
- Increased incidences of HIV/AIDS, - Reduced labour force. - Increased dependencies	- Promote condom use for prevention. - Awareness campaign	- Project signages - Included awareness on HIV/AIDS

4.2.6.2.4 Programmes

This section provides Sub-sector programmes and flagship projects to be implemented within the planned period as presented in tables 26 and 27 respectively.

Table 27: Water, Environment and Climate Change Sub-Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Water Services														
Objective: - To Enhance sustainable access to clean and adequate water to the citizens														
Outcome: Increased access to clean water in adequate quantities														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Water Services	Intake structures constructed	No. of intake structures constructed	SDG 6	90	54.00	90	54.00	60	36.00	50	30.00	47	28.20	202.20
	Pipeline laid and extended	Km. of pipeline laid and extended	SDG 6	479	479.00	397	396.50	367	367.00	328	328.30	284	284.00	1,854.80
	Masonry Water tanks constructed	No. of Masonry water tanks constructed	SDG 6	80	104.00	70	91.00	70	91.00	67	87.10	60	78.00	451.10
	Water quality checks reports	No. of Treatment plants /CFUs constructed	SDG 6	6	60.00	5	50.00	0		0		0		110.00
	Boreholes surveyed, drilled, and equipped.	No. of water sources tested	SDG 6	51	0.51	51	0.51	51	0.51	51	0.51	50	0.50	2.54
	Water pans constructed & operational.	No. of boreholes surveyed, drilled, and equipped	SDG 6	63	409.50	59	383.50	41	266.50	34	221.00	26	169.00	1,449.50
	Water dams/pans/intakes desilted	No. of Water pans constructed and operationalized	SDG 6	8	64.00	7	56.00	5	40.00	3	24.00	2	16.00	200.00
	Multipurpose dams constructed	No. of water dams/pans/intake weirs desilted	SDG 6	3	6.00	3	6.00	3	6.00	3	6.00	3	6.00	30.00
	Complete water supply system constructed	No. of multipurpose Dams constructed	SDG 6	3	650.00	3	600.00	1	35,000.00	1	28,000.00	2	400.00	64,650.00
	Springs protected	No. Complete water supply system constructed	SDG 6	1	400.00	1	1,300.00	1	200.00	1	200.00	-	-	2,100.00
	Water equipment & machinery procured	No of springs protected	SDG 6	20	10.00	15	7.50	10	5.00	8	4.00	6	3.00	29.50
	Water Bowsters acquired	Underground water survey machine/Rigs/test pumping machine/utility truck for carry casings/ vehicle for operations acquired	SDG 6	1	55.00	1	20.00	-		0		0		75.00
		No. of water bowsters procured	SDG 6	1	10.00	1	10.00	0		0		0		20.00

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COUNTY OF CHAMPIONS

Programme Name: Environmental Management														
Objective: To Restore, protect, conserve, and manage the environment for sustainable development														
Outcome: Improved environmental quality and sustainability.														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		No. of assorted non-fruit trees supplied and grown		500,000	4.00	500,000	4.00	500,000	4.00	500,000	4.00	500,000	4.00	20.00
	Tree seedlings grown	No. of assorted tree seedlings grown	SDG15.2	5,000,000	100.00	5,000,000	100.00	5,000,000	100.00	5,000,000	100.00	5,000,000	100.00	500.00

Programme Name: Climate Change Management															
Objective: To Enhance climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience															
Outcome: Enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience to climate Change															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*			
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4				Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Climate change management.	Fragile ecosystems Rehabilitated & protected	No. of trees in fragile ecosystem grown	SDG15.2	4,000,000	100.00	4,000,000	100.00	4,000,000	100.00	4,000,000	100	4,000,000	100		500.00
	Green energy initiatives adopted	No. of solar water pumping systems installed	SDG 13.4	30	60.00	30	60.00	30	60.00	30	60	30	60	60	300.00
		No. of biogas systems installed in households	SDG 13.5	40	40.00	40	40.00	40	40.00	40	40.00	40	40.00	40.00	
	Advocacy meetings conducted	No. of advocacy meetings conducted	SDG 13.3	4	10.00	4	10.00	4	10.00	4	10.00	4	10.00	10.00	50.00
	Statutory measures complied	No. of climate resilient infrastructure	SDG 13&15	80	0.00	80	0.00	80	0.00	80	0.00	80	0.00	0.00	0.00
		No. of ESIA conducted on climate resilience infrastructure development	SDG 13&15	80	2.40	80	2.40	60	1.80	50	2	50	1.5		9.60

Programme Name: Water Service Providers (WSPs)														
Objective: To Enhance access to potable water														
Outcome: Increased proportion of Households Connected with water														
Outcome2: Improved Sanitation														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cost
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Iten-tambach Water and Sanitation Company (ITWASCO) Ltd	Dams rehabilitated	No. of dams rehabilitated	SDG 6	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	500.00	0	0.00	0		500.00
	Intakes desilted	No. of intakes desilted	SDG 6	1	0.60	1	0.60	1	0.60	1	0.60	1	0.60	3.00
	HHS connected to metered connections	No. of HHS connected to metered connections	SDG 6	500	5.00	500	5.00	500	5.00	500	5.00	500	5.00	25.00
	Water quality checks	No. of HH using shallow wells surveyed	SDG 6	15,000	1.50	15,000	1.50	15,000	1.50	15,000	1.50	15,000	1.50	7.50
		No. of water samples tested	SDG 6	1,825	4.56	1,825	4.56	1,825	4.56	1,825	4.56	1,825	4.56	22.80
		No. of water testing lab constructed and operationalised	SDG 6	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10.00
	Pipeline constructed	Km. of pipeline laid/extended	SDG 6	20	16.50	20	16.50	20	16.50	20	16.50	20	16.50	82.50
	Water bowsters acquired	No. of water bowsters acquired	SDG 6	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	20.00
	Masonry/steel tanks constructed	No. of masonry/ steel tanks constructed	SDG 6	1	2.00	2	4.00	3	6.00	2	4.00	2	4.00	20.00
	Solar panels installed	No. of solar panel units installed	SDG 6	0	0.00	1	2.50	1	2.50	1	2.50	0	0.00	7.50
Cherangany-Marakwet Water and Sanitation Company Ltd and (CHEMAWASCO)-Kapcherop and Kapsowar	Iten-Sewerage Treatment system established	No. of sewerage systems established	SDG 6	0	0.00	1	815.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	815.00
	Exhausters acquired	No. of exhausters acquired	SDG 6	0	0.00	1	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.00	16.00
	Boreholes surveyed, drilled, and equipped	No. of boreholes surveyed, drilled, and equipped	SDG 6	0	0.00	1	6.50	1	6.50	1	6.50	0	0.00	19.50
					30.16		864.16		553.16		51.16		50.16	1,548.80
	Headworks & T-Works constructed	No. of Headworks & Treatment-Works constructed	SDG 6	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	500.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	500.00
	Intakes desilted	No. of intakes desilted	SDG 6	2	1.20	2	1.20	2	1.20	2	1.20	2	1.20	6.00
	Water quality checks	No. of HH using shallow wells surveyed	SDG 6	10,000	1.00	0	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00	5.00

Programme Name: Water Service Providers (WSPs)														
Objective: To Enhance access to potable water														
Outcome: Increased proportion of Households Connected with water														
Outcome2: Improved Sanitation														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cost
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		No. of samples tested	SDG 6	2,190	5.48	2,190	5.48	2,190	5.48	2,190	5.48	2,190	5.48	27.40
		No of water testing lab constructed and equipped	SDG 6	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10.00
	Pipeline constructed	Km. of pipeline laid/extended	SDG 6	7	7.00	201	201.00	7	7.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	223.00
	Masonry/steel tanks constructed	No. of masonry/ steel tanks constructed	SDG 6	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	10.00
	HHs connected to Metered connections	No. of HHs connected	SDG 6	400	4.00	400	4.00	400	4.00	400	4.00	400	4.00	20.00
	Kapsowar Sewerage System established	No. of feasibility studies done, and sewerage treatment system established	SDG 6			1	10.00	1	300.00	1	300.00			610.00
	Kapcherop Sewerage System established	No. of sewerage treatment system established	SDG 6					1	10.00	1	300.00	1	300.00	610.00

4.2.6.2.5 Flagship Projects

Table 28: Water, Environment and Climate Change Sub-Sector Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.M)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Elgeyo Marakwet County boreholes drilling Rig and equipment	Entire county	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Acquisition of underground water survey, Rigs, test pumping machine, utility truck for carry casings and vehicle for operations.	Underground water survey machine/Rigs/test pumping machine/utility truck for carry casings/ vehicle for operations acquired	2023-2027	75.00	CG, World bank, Partners.	CG
Aror Multipurpose dam	Marakwet West	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of multipurpose Aror dam (blue & green water)	Dam with complete water supply system and irrigation system constructed	2023-2027	35,000.00	National Gvt. world bank	National Gvt.
Kimwarer Multipurpose dam	Keiyo South	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of multipurpose Kimwarer dam (blue & green water)	Dam with complete water supply system and irrigation system constructed	2023-2027	28,000.00	National Gvt. world bank	National Gvt.

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.M)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Kimanchi water project	Marakwet East	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of intake weir, treatment works, water analysis lab, supply main, masonry tanks, distribution lines, water troughs and kiosks.	Complete water supply system (intake, T-works, supply main, tanks & distribution lines) constructed	2023-2027	1,300.00	CG, world bank, Partners.	CG
Sabor dam	Keiyo North	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of Sabor dam & augmentation of existing T-works & pipeline network	Dams constructed	2023-2027	200.00	World bank, partners	CG
Yokot dam	Keiyo North	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of dam	Dams constructed	2023-2027	170.00	world bank, CG	
Moliben-Kuserwo water project	Marakwet West	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	construction of treatment works, supply main, masonry tanks	Complete water supply system constructed	2023-2027	110.00	CG, World bank, partners.	CG
Cherelabei water project	Kapsowar & Arror ward	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of intake, treatment works, supply main, masonry tanks, distribution lines, water troughs and kiosks.	construction of complete water supply system	2023-2027	120.00	CG, NDMA, world bank, Development Partners	CG
Singore dam	Keiyo North	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of dam	Dams constructed	2023-2027	250.00	CG, NG, Development partners	CG
Cheboen dam	Keiyo South	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of dam	Dams constructed	2023-2027	200.00	CG, NG, Development partners	CG
Enou Dam	Marakwet East	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of dam	Dams constructed	2023-2027	200.00	CG, NG, Development partners	CG
Embobut Dam	Marakwet East	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of dam	Dams constructed	2023-2027	200.00	CG, NG, Development partners	CG
Embolot-Kessom Dam	Marakwet East	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of dam	Dams constructed	2023-2027	200.00	CG, NG, Development partners	CG
Embomon Dam	Marakwet East	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of dam	Dams constructed	2023-2027	200.00	CG, NG, Development partners	CG
Jemunada Dam	Marakwet West	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of dam	Dams constructed	2023-2027	200.00	CG, NG, Development partners	CG
Kondabiliet dam	Marakwet West	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of dam	Dams constructed	2023-2027	200.00	CG, NG, Development partners	CG
County water pans	County	To enhance sustainable access to adequate clean water	Construction of water pans	Water pans constructed	2023-2027	200.00	CG, NG, Development partners	CG

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.M)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
County Water Training Institute	County	To enhance technical training on water services	Establishment and operationalization of County Water Training Institute	County Water Training Institute established and operationalized	2023-2027	100.00	CG, WSP	CG
Iten Sewerage system	Iten	To Construct efficient, effective, and sustainable liquid waste management systems	Feasibility studies, construction of sewer lines, treatment plants and effluent monitoring laboratories construction and equipping.	Sewage treatment plant constructed, sewer Lines constructed, and effluent monitoring laboratories constructed and equipped	2023-2027	815.00	County Government, National Government, NRWWA and Development partners.	NRWWA
Kapsowar Sewerage system	Kapsowar	To Construct efficient, effective, and sustainable liquid waste management systems	Feasibility studies, construction of sewer lines, treatment plants and effluent monitoring laboratories construction and equipping.	Sewage treatment plant constructed, sewer Lines constructed, and effluent monitoring laboratories constructed and equipped	2023-2027	610.00	County Government, National Government, NRWWA and Development partners.	NRWWA
Kapcherop Sewerage system	Kapcherop	To Construct efficient, effective, and sustainable liquid waste management systems	Feasibility studies, construction of sewer lines, treatment plants and effluent monitoring laboratories construction and equipping.	Sewage treatment plant constructed, sewer Lines constructed, and effluent monitoring laboratories constructed and equipped	2023-2027	610.00	County Government, National Government, NRWWA and Development partners.	NRWWA
Climate change adaptation & mitigation programs	Entire county	Enhance climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience	Rehabilitation & protection of fragile ecosystems in the entire county, Promotion of green energy initiatives,	Tree growing activities together with CC advocacy meetings Solarization of water plumbing systems and biogas systems	2023-2027	500.00 500.00	CG, World bank, partners	CG

4.2.6.2.6 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 29: Water, Environment and Climate Change Sub-Sector Cross-sectoral impacts.

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Water and Sanitation Services	Health	- check on public health issues. - Champion for Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programs in the communities	supplying untreated water to citizens.	treat water before supply and do periodic water quality checks. also do campaigns on possible ways of making water potable.
	Agriculture	- practice soil and water and conservation measures both at household and at farm level. - More effort on climate smart Agriculture - Adopt modern irrigation technologies	Limited supply and access to water.	Improve water access and capacity build water users Associations. Encourage kitchen gardens.
	Education	- WASH programs in schools - entrench water resource management in the curriculum. - Adopt water harvesting technologies by way of roof catchment.	Inconsistent water supplies due to system failure and limited water resources.	Strengthen water supply systems by way of training and mentoring to water supply managers.
	Urban development	- Town planning - Adopt water harvesting technologies up to household level.	Unplanned towns/trading centres.	Plan our towns well to include sewer plants and waterways.
	Tourism	waters points at game reserves/parks	Drought which can lead to water scarcity and consequently wildlife deaths.	leverage on water harvesting infrastructure such as dams and water pans.
Environmental Management	All sectors	Improved working environment with scenic sites that can attract domestic and international tourists.	Environmental degradation.	Mainstream environmental management issues to include all sectors.
Climate Change Management	All sectors	Reduce calamities and minimize use of resources for disaster prevention and mitigation.	- Drought, - Pest and diseases, Low funding levels to climate change initiatives and the long-term effect leading to reduced focus by the citizens.	- Construct dams - Drill Boreholes Carry out as many advocacy meetings as possible for people who have an in-depth understanding on climate change.
Water Service Providers	All sectors	Wellbeing of citizens	Undeveloped water infrastructure.	Leverage on infrastructural development for improved water and sanitation services.

4.2.6.3 Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development Sub- Sector



Figure 25. Recreational facilities for Iten Municipality

Sub- Sector overview

This department consists of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development units. It is mandated to; administer, manage, and maintain county residential houses, collect, process, disseminate and archive accurate geospatial data for sustainable utilization of resources, facilitate land registration and provide security of land tenure to the landless, ensure efficient administration and management of land. It also ensures attainment of an orderly, progressive, and sustainable urban and rural development.

To achieve efficient and environmentally sound land uses and development in both urban and rural areas. The department intends to develop a county spatial plan and develop urban plans for urban centres and towns alongside implementing developed urban development plans through

establishment of sustainable urban infrastructure.

Through the Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP) the county has been able to upgrade urban infrastructure which include development of drainage works on the already tarmacked roads, establishment of County disaster unit by construction of a disaster management centre. There is a need to acquire a fire engine and its accompaniments.

To promote a clean and conducive environment, the department will implement a range of measures and strategies for solid waste management, which will include regular environmental clean-up efforts and disseminate waste collection trucks and equipment in urban centres across the county, among other initiatives. Additionally, disaster preparedness and management will

be strengthened by establishing well-equipped and fully operational disaster management centers, as well as enhancing awareness programs throughout the county.

To achieve the objectives of the department there is need to formulate a slum upgrading and prevention strategy, a development control policy, zoning policy, domestication of National Urban Development policy, County land dispute resolution policy, Land Acquisition policies, GIS Based valuation roll and implementation of Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 and establishment of alternative justice system (AJS). Management of urban areas can be enhanced through undertaking classification of urban areas, preparation of municipal by-laws and supporting development of institutions of urban governance which in turn will aid in promoting and monitoring the growth of urban areas.

4.2.6.3.1 Sub Sector Vision and Mission

4.2.6.3.3 Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

Vision

A Well-planned human settlement for accelerated economic development.

Mission

To effectively administer land resources and provide adequate urban utilities for sustainable development.

4.2.6.3.2 Subsector Goals

- Achieve efficient, environmentally sound land use and development in both urban and rural areas.
- Have a sustainable solid waste management system.
- Ensure efficient and effective management and administration of land for sustainable development and improved security of tenure.
- Support establishment and strengthening of urban governance, management institutions and systems to deliver improved infrastructure in municipalities and other urban areas in the County.
- Support implementation of affording housing within the County.

Table 30: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development Sub- Sector mainstreaming cross-cutting issues.

Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Climate Change		
Non-climate resilient building designs	Adoption of Climate Change resilient building materials	Approval of buildings with soundproof and heat resistant materials. Sensitization of community on importance of adopting climate resilient materials
Unidentified environmentally fragile ecosystems.	Development of an atlas for all environmental fragile ecosystems	Mapping and protection of environmentally fragile ecosystem
Gender & vulnerable groups		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Limited access to building by PWDs and the elderly	Improved house designs	Approval of building plans with provision of ramp and a lift for multi-storey buildings
Disaster Risk Reduction		

Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Unknown locations of disaster-prone areas	Periodic updating of Hazard Atlas to identify and map disaster prone areas	Mapping all disaster-prone areas
Impacts of surface runoff and flooding on foundations of buildings	Construction of stormwater drainages	Expansion of roads to provide enough wayleaves for establishment of storm water drainage system
Inadequate disaster preparedness mechanisms	Construction of a disaster management centre	Operationalization of the disaster management centre
Landslides- destruction of physical infrastructure	-Awareness creation on fragile ecosystems	-Demarcation of boundaries of landslide prone areas Tree growing on areas ON landslide prone areas
Fire outbreaks leading to destruction of buildings	-Acquisition of fire engines and assorted firefighting equipment.	-Enforcement on fire mitigation mechanism for buildings i.e. having fire extinguishers, fire drills,
Covid-19 Pandemic		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Increased Covid-19 infections Slow implementation of projects	Enhanced sensitization on Covid-19	Creation of awareness on Covid-19 through signage and billboards of ongoing construction sites.
HIV/AIDS		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Increased HIV/AIDS infections Slow implementation of projects	Sensitization of community on HIV/AIDS	Creation of awareness on HIV/AIDS through signage and billboards of ongoing construction sites. Adequate supply of protective gears

4.2.6.3.4 Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development Sub Sector Programmes

This section provides Sub-sector programmes and flagship projects to be implemented within the planned period as presented in tables 31.

Table 31: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development Sub Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Land Use Management														
Objective: To Ensure efficient and effective management and administration of land for sustainable development and improved security of tenure.														
Outcomes: Secure Land tenure														
Enhanced Physical and Land use Planning														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cost
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
County Public Land Management	Community land properly managed	No. of community land inventories prepared	SDG 11 & 16	-	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.00
		No. of Community land registered	SDG 11 & 16	1	7.5	3	20.5	5	33.3					61.30
	Land for public utilities (ECDE, Health Centres, Markets, Cattle Dips, sanitary Landfills, Social Halls etc.) acquired	Acres. of land acquired	SDG11 & 16	16	23.5	17	25.5	22.5	60	20	50	9	24.8	183.80
	Sewerage Systems Land acquired	Acres. of land acquired	SDG11 & 6			30	50	20	30	20	30			110.00
	Enterprise Development Zone Land acquired	Acres. of land acquired	SDG 7,11 & 16	100	150									150.00
	Cemetery Land acquired	Acres. of land acquired	SDG 11 & 16					10	20	10	20			40.00
	County Governor Residence land acquired	Acres. Of land acquired	SDG11 & 16	10	20									20.00
	Deputy Governor Residence land acquired	Acres. Of land acquired	SDG11 & 16	5	10									10.00
	County Assembly	Acres. Of land acquired	SDG11 & 16	5	10									10.00

Programme Name: Land Use Management														
Objective: To Ensure efficient and effective management and administration of land for sustainable development and improved security of tenure.														
Outcomes: Secure Land tenure Enhanced Physical and Land use Planning														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Speakers residences land acquired													
	Land for construction of County Headquarters acquired	Acres. Of land acquired	SDG11 & 16	5	10									10.00
	County Land Valuation roll developed/prepared	No. of county land valuation roll developed/prepared	SDG11 & 16					1	20					20.00
	Land properly managed	No. of County Public land Inventory prepared	SDG11 & 16	1	1.1									1.10
		No. of County land registry with operational County land Information System Established	SDG11 & 16			1	20							20.00
		No. of County land parcels mapped/digitized	SDG11 & 17			100	3.5	150	5	150	5	150	5	18.50
		No. of County Based Ardhi House Established	SDG11 & 17									1	60	60.00
	County public land surveyed and documented	No. of urban centre Plots Surveyed and Beacons	SDG11 & 16	50	1	300	6	300	6	300	6	300	6	25.00
		No. of urban Centre plots Titled/allotted	SDG11 16	50	0.25	300	1.2	300	1.2	300	1.2	300	1.2	5.05
		No. of public land surveyed and beacons	SDG11 & 16		3	0.5	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	4.50
		No. of County Public Land Titled	SDG11 & 16	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.50	
	Public Land parcels Fenced	No. of County public land parcels fenced	SDG11 & 17	2	1	2	1						2.00	

Programme Name: Land Use Management														
Objective: To Ensure efficient and effective management and administration of land for sustainable development and improved security of tenure.														
Outcomes: Secure Land tenure														
Enhanced Physical and Land use Planning														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Physical Planning	Illegally acquired land repossessed	No. Of County public land/ Plots repossessed	SDG11 & 16	15	1	15	1	10	0.7	10	0.7	10	0.7	4.10
	Land compensated	No. of land parcels compensated	SDG11 & 17					3	2.5					2.50
	Improved Conflicts and dispute resolution mechanisms on land and natural resources	Development of customized framework and guidelines for Alternative Justice System (AJS) including Traditional or Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (TDR/ADR) mechanisms.	SDG11 & 17			1	4.5	1	2.5					7.00
	Community sensitized on land matters	No. of communities sensitized	SDG11 & 16	2	1	3	1.5	4	2	4	2	4	2	8.50
	County spatial plan prepared	County spatial plan	SDG11			1	89							89.00
	Well-equipped GIS Lab Established	No. of GIS lab well established, equipped, operationalized, and maintained	SDG11	1	30	1	1.25	1	1.25	1	1.25	1	1.25	35.00
	Urban Spatial Developed	No. of Local Physical and Land use Development Plans developed	SDG11 & 16	15	23.3	20	30.5	20	30.5	19	28.5	17	25.5	138.30
		No. of Integrated Development Plans developed	SDG11 & 16			1	30					1	10	40.00
	Development Control policy and surveillance enhanced	No. of development control policy developed	SDG11 & 16	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5					7.50
		No. of development control surveillance conducted	SDG11 & 16	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	7.50
		No. of Capacity building	SDG 11 & 16		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5.00

Programme Name: Land Use Management													
Objective: To Ensure efficient and effective management and administration of land for sustainable development and improved security of tenure.													
Outcomes: Secure Land tenure Enhanced Physical and Land use Planning													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
	Preparation of Master Plans	No. of master plans prepared	SDG11 & 16	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	3	0.3
	Physical and Land Use Planning institutions established	No. of Physical and Land Use planning institutions established	SDG11 & 16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
													Total Budget (KSh. M)*
													1.10
													10.00

Programme Name: Affordable Housing													
Objective: To Support implementation of affordable housing within the County.													
Outcome: Improved access to affordable and decent housing													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Affordable Housing	Affordable housing units established	No. of affordable housing units constructed	SDG11	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
	HH accessing Affordable housing	No. of HH accessing Affordable housing	SDG 11	200	250		300			300	400		0.00
													Total Budget (KSh. M)*
													2,000.00
													0.00

Programme Name: Urban Development													
Objective: To Support establishment and strengthening of urban governance, management institutions and systems to deliver improved infrastructure in urban areas in the County.													
Outcome: Sustainable Management of Urban Areas													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Urban Infrastructure	Urban Roads improved Bitumen	KM. of tarmacked urban roads	SDG9 & 11	0.5	25	0.5	25	0.56	28	0.5	25	0.5	25
													Total Budget (KSh. M)*
													128.00

Programme Name: Urban Development														
Objective: To Support establishment and strengthening of urban governance, management institutions and systems to deliver improved infrastructure in urban areas in the County.														
Outcome: Sustainable Management of Urban Areas														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	standards													
	Informal settlement upgraded	No. of Informal settlement upgraded	SDG 1, 3, 8 7 & 11	1	20	2	40	2		1	20	1	20	140.00
	Storm water Drainage constructed	KM of storm water drainage constructed	SDG9 & 11	1	6	1	6	1		2	10	2	10	38.00
	Parking facilities improved	No. of parking spaces/slots	SDG9 & 11	50	5	50	5	50		40	4	30	3	22.00
	Bus stage constructed	No. of Modern Bus Stage Constructed	SDG9 & 11			1	10	1		2	20	2	20	60.00
	Modern Urban Markets established	No. of Modern urban markets established	SDG 9 & 11	5	13	5	13	5		5	12.5	5	12.5	63.50
	Urban Centers Beautified	No. of ornamental trees grown	SDG 9 & 11	2000	0.8	2000	0.8	2000		2000	0.8	2000	0.8	4.0
	Outdoor advertisement facilities constructed	No. of outdoor advertisement facilities constructed	SDG 9 & 11			1	5	1		5	1	5	5	20.0
	Cemeteries Established	No. of Cemeteries established	SDG 3, 10 & 11					1						5.00
	Disaster Management	Disaster Management centre equipped and operationalized	No. of Disaster Management centre equipped and operationalized			1	20							20.00
	Fire engines acquired	No. of fire engines acquired	SDG9 & 11			1	56			1	56			112.00
	Disaster Preparedness	Hazard atlas updated	SDG9 & 11	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	5.00
		No. signage of disaster-prone areas.	SDG9 & 11	2	1	2	1	2		2	1	2	1	5.00

Programme Name: Urban Development															
Objective: To Support establishment and strengthening of urban governance, management institutions and systems to deliver improved infrastructure in urban areas in the County.															
Outcome: Sustainable Management of Urban Areas															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		Training Drill conducted	SDG9 & 11	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	5.00	

Programme Name: Iten Municipality																		
Objective: To Support establishment and strengthening of urban governance, management institutions and systems to deliver improved infrastructure and services in Iten municipality.																		
Outcome: Sustainable systems to deliver improved infrastructure and services in Iten Municipality																		
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)												Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
Municipal Services	Municipal Urban Roads improved to Bitumen standards	KM of tarmacked urban roads	SDG9 & 11	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	250.00		
	Walkways constructed	KM of walkways constructed	SDG9 & 11	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	40.00		
	Parking facilities improved	No. of parking spaces	SDG9 & 11			50	5	100	10							15.00		
	Recreation facilities established	No. of established recreation facilities	SDG9 & 11			1	27									27.00		
	Iten Town Beautified	No. of ornamental trees grown	SDG9 & 11	1000	0.4	1000	0.4	1000	0.4	1000	0.4	1000	0.4	1000	0.4	2.00		
	Modern Abattoirs Constructed and equipped	No. modern Abattoirs constructed and equipped	SDG9 & 11	1	20											20.00		
	Outdoor advertisement facility established	No. of outdoor advertisement facilities established	SDG9 & 11	1	5					1	4.5					9.50		

Programme Name: Iten Municipality														
Objective: To Support establishment and strengthening of urban governance, management institutions and systems to deliver improved infrastructure and services in Iten municipality.														
Outcome: Sustainable systems to deliver improved infrastructure and services in Iten Municipality														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Animal control and welfare in urban centres	Operationalization Development of animal control policy /by laws	SDG 11					1	2.5					2.50
		Establishment of animal holding ground	SDG 11			1	4							4.00
		Vaccination and Licensing of pets	SDG 11	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	1.00
	Noise Pollution Mechanisms Established	No. of noise pollution equipment	SDG 11	2	0.4	2	0.4							0.80
	Urban: Town Square and Stimulus Market constructed	Creation of noise pollution monitoring station						1	10					10.00
	Cemeteries Established	No. of Cemeteries established	SDG 11			1	10							10.00
	Crematoria Established	No. of crematoria	SDG 12							1	10			10.00
	Urban: Town Square and Stimulus Market constructed	Public private partnership policy developed Constructed Modern stimulus market and town square	SDG 9 & 11							1	1130			1,130.00
	Urban: Transit Hub	No. of Transit Hub established	SDG 9 & 11					1	335					335.00
	Drainage: Suds along public realm improvement	Km of storm water drainage improved and maintained	SDG 9 & 11			1	62							62.00
Sustainable Urban Economic Development Programme (SUED)	Transport: Develop Public Transport Facilities	No. of public transport facilities constructed	SDG 9 & 11	1	5.8									5.80
	Energy: Improve streetlighting	No. of streetlights units installed	SDG 7					1	255					255.00

Programme Name: Iten Municipality													
Objective: To Support establishment and strengthening of urban governance, management institutions and systems to deliver improved infrastructure and services in Iten municipality.													
Outcome: Sustainable systems to deliver improved infrastructure and services in Iten Municipality													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
	Waste: Closure of existing dumpsite	Existing dumpsite remediated and restored.	SDG 11			1	313						313.00
	Transport: Improvements of running tracks along HART and LART	Km of running tracks improved	SDG 9 & 11						102				102.00
	Sanitation: Toilets on the running tracks	No. of public toilets installed	SDG 9 & 11	2	0.2								0.20
	Transport: Enhanced market linkages through farm product aggregations	Farm product aggregation station established.	SDG 9 & 11				8						8.00
	Energy: Solar refrigeration system	No of solar refrigeration systems installed	SDG 7 & 9				23						23.00
	Transport: Upgrade of west link	Km of road improved	SDG 9 & 11						284				284.00
	Transport: Upgrade of Kamariy access road	Km. of road upgraded	SDG 9 & 11				111						111.00
	Transport: Improvements of critical secondary roads C661 and C662	Km. of road improved	SDG 9 & 11			2	468						468.00
	Drainage: Drainage Master Plan	Drainage system plan prepared	SDG 9 & 11	1	17								17.00
	Waste: Commission a New	No. of waste management facility	SDG 9 & 11			1	426						426.00

Programme Name: Iten Municipality														
Objective: To Support establishment and strengthening of urban governance, management institutions and systems to deliver improved infrastructure and services in Iten municipality.														
Outcome: Sustainable systems to deliver improved infrastructure and services in Iten Municipality														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Waste Management Facility	established.												
	Energy: Landfill biogas for cooking	Landfill entailing biogas generation established	SDG 7, 9 & 11	1	53									53.00
	Waste: Integrated waste collection system	Integrated waste collection system established.	SDG 7, 9 & 11	1	11									11.00
	Water: Wastewater treatment systems (Exhauster trucks, decentralized facility)	No. of exhauster trucks acquired establishment of a wastewater decentralization facility	SDG 7 & 11					3	827					827.00
	Water: rainwater harvesting	No. of rainwater harvesting points established	SDG 7, 9 & 11			1	103							103.00
	Water: Sabor storage dam upgrading	Sabor Dam constructed, functional and adequately equipped.	SDG 6							1	1800			1,800.00
	Energy: Solar irrigation system	No of farmers benefitting from solar irrigation system units acquired.	SDG 7, 8 & 9	1	75									75.00
	Energy: Renewable energy / energy efficiency at Kessup Falls	Kw Generated from renewable energy, No. of HH	SDG 7			1	15							15.00
	Energy: Renewable energy / energy efficiency at Singore	Kw Generated from renewable energy, no. of HH connected with electricity (renewable energy)	SDG 7	1	3									3.00

Programme Name: Iten Municipality													
Objective: To Support establishment and strengthening of urban governance, management institutions and systems to deliver improved infrastructure and services in Iten municipality.													
Outcome: Sustainable systems to deliver improved infrastructure and services in Iten Municipality													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
	Potato Value Chain processing plant	Potato processing plant established, No. of farmers benefited from the factory, Tonnage of potatoes processed.	SDG 2, 8, & 9	1	1300		1200						2,500.00
	Sports Value Chain nutrition bars	No of nutrition bars production plants established.	SDG 2 & 12				1	220					220.00

Programme Name: Solid Waste Management													
Objective: To Manage the collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste effectively, while also promoting recycling and composting.													
Outcome: Improved overall cleanliness of the community													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
	Material Recovery Centre with a sanitary landfill established	No. of material and operational material recovery centre with a sanitary landfill established	SDG9	1	15	1	15	1	15	2	30	1	15
	Solid waste transfer stations constructed	No. of Solid waste transfer stations constructed	SDG9	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	46.00
	Solid waste Segregation Station established	No. of Segregation stations established	SDG9					1	10				10.00
	Skip Loaders acquired	No. of skip loaders acquired	SDG9 & 11	1	12			1	12			1	12
	Skip containers acquired	No. of skip containers acquired	SDG9 & 11	6	1.44	6	1.44	6	1.44	6	1.44	4	0.96
	waste bins acquired	No. of waste bins acquired	SDG9 & 11	200	4	200	4	200	4	200	4	200	4
													20.00

Programme Name: Solid Waste Management													
Objective: To Manage the collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste effectively, while also promoting recycling and composting.													
Outcome: Improved overall cleanliness of the community													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
	Environmental Cleanups carried out	No. of environmental clean ups carried out	SDG 9 & 11	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5
	Safety gears acquired	No. of safety gear units acquired	SDG 9 & 12	115	1.37	115	1.37	115	1.37	115	1.37	115	1.37
				Total Budget (KSh. M)*									
				25.00									
				6.85									

Programme Name: Energy													
Objective: To Increase coverage on street lighting and connect all households with electricity within the County.													
Outcomes: Improved urban street lighting Increased access to electricity coverage.													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Energy	Data collected for renewable energy sources	No of pre-feasibility studies done	SDG 9 & 11			1	20						
	Households connected with electricity	No. of Households connected with electricity	SDG 9 & 11	50	0	60	0	70	0	80	0	90	0
	Acceptable Street lights provided	No. of centres with functional streetlights	SDG 9 & 11	33	40	33	40	33	40	33	40	33	40
	Wind power generation plant established	No. of Streetlight units installed	SDG 9 & 11	310	31	310	31	310	31	310	31	310	31
	Solar power generation plant established	Well established Wind power generation plan. Solar power generation plant established	SDG 9 & 11 SDG 9 & 11									1	2,700
				Total Budget (KSh. M)*									
				20.00									
				0.00									
				200.00									
				155.00									
				2,700.00									
				6,500.00									

4.2.6.3.5 Flagship Projects

This section summarizes all known county flagship projects for implementation by both levels of Government and Development Partners in the county. The information is presented in Table 32.

Table 32: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development Sub-Sector Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame *	Estimated cost (KSh. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
County GIS Lab	Iten	Adequate infrastructure for lands, physical planning and mapping of county resources	Establishment and operationalisation of a County GIS Lab	A well-equipped and operational GIS Lab	2023-2025	30	- County Government - national Government - Development partners	County Government
County Spatial Plan	Countywide	Enhance well-coordinated land uses and Development	Initiation, base mapping, scoping and data collection, situational analysis and synthesis of key planning issues, visioning, plan formulation and associated outputs, Plan compilation and packaging, plan approval and gazettelement.	Approved County Spatial Plan	2024-2026	89.00	- County Government - national Government - Development partners	County Government
Elgeyo Marakwet Ardhi House	Iten	County based Ardhi House established, improved land processes.	Establishment of a County based ardhi house	Well established and operational ardhi house	2023-2027	60.00	National Government and development partners	County Government and National government.
Disaster Management	County	Establishment and operationalization of Firefighting Services and mitigation measures against incidences of disasters.	- Purchase of firefighting engines - Equipping and operationalization of the Fire station.	2 fire engines & assorted firefighting equipment, 1 fully equipped and operational fire services unit.	2023-2027	150.00	- County Government - National Government - Development partners	County Government
Elgeyo Marakwet Affordable	Iten, Tambach, Chebiemit	Support implementation of affordable housing	Identification and documentation of land for	No. of affordable	2023-2027	2,000.00	County Government	County Government and

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Housing Programme		within the County.	- affordable housing programme - Construction of affordable housing units.	housing units.			- National Government - Development partners	National Government.
Informal settlements Improvement	Chebiemit, Cheptongei, Kapcherop, Kapsowar, Bugar, Tambach	Improve living conditions and strengthen security of tenure in informal settlements in selected towns.	Infrastructure developments & Security of land tenure	No. of Informal settlement upgraded	2023-2027	140.00	- County Government - KISP II	County Government & National Government
Wind Power Generation Plant	Elgeyo Marakwet Escarpment	Promote Green energy production	Establishment of wind power generation plant	Wind power generation plant established	2023-2027	2,700.00	- County Government - National Government - Development partners	County Government
Solar Power Generation Plant	Elgeyo Marakwet Escarpment	Promote Green energy production	Establishment of solar power generation plant	Solar power generation plant established	2023-2027	6,500.00	- County Government - National Government - Development partners	County Government
Sustainable Urban Economic Development (SUED) Programme								
Urban: Town square & Stimulus Market	Iten Municipality	Promote market infrastructural facilities	- Development of policy framework for public private partnership - Construction of modern stimulus market and town square	- Public private partnership policy developed. - Constructed Modern stimulus market and town square	2023-2027	1,130.00	Public and Private funding	County Government
Drainage improvement	Iten Municipality	Improved storm water drainage.	Preparation of a drainage system plan, Improvement, and maintenance of existing drainage features.	Drainage system plan prepared, Km of storm water	2023-2024	79.00	- Public Funds - IFI - NGOs - IFI	County Government

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
				drainage improved and maintained			- County Government - NGOs - National Government	
Upgrading of Municipal roads	Iten Municipality	Improved road network and urban corridors	Upgrading of urban roads within iten municipality	Km. of road improved	2024-2027	1,305.80	- Public Funds - NGOs - IFI - County Government - NGOs - National Government	County Government
Waste Management	Iten Municipality	Establishment of a proper waste disposal mechanisms. Adequate waste management facility, Improved waste collection	- Excavation and haulage of dumped material to new landfill. Site remediation and restoration work. - Commissioning of a new waste management facility - Establishment of an integrated waste collections system	- Existing dumpsite remediated and restored. - No. of waste management facility established. - Integrated waste collection system established.	2023-2027	750.00	- Public Funds - IFI - NGOs - County Government - NGOs - National Government	County Government
Improved wastewater and sanitation services	Iten Municipality	Establishment of proper liquid waste management mechanisms and improved sanitation, Improved sanitation	- Acquisition of wastewater exhauster trucks - Establishment of a decentralized wastewater treatment system, Installation of public toilets on the running tracks	- No. of exhauster trucks acquired. - Establishment of a wastewater decentralization facility, No. of public toilets installed	2023-2027	827.20	- County Government - PPP - IFI - NGO - National Government	County Government & National Government

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Enhancement of streetlighting, green energy generation and use	Iten Municipality	Improved streetlighting, green energy use and generation	- Review of current implementation plan and current commercial and technical arrangements. - Design study to ensure suitable coverage of target area (roads, markets, and trails)" - Installation of solar refrigeration system - Establishment of a landfill biogas generation plant - Establishment of renewable energy generation at Kessup Falls - Establishment of renewable energy generation at Singore	- No. of streetlights units installed. - No of solar refrigeration systems installed. - Landfill entailing biogas generation established. - Kw Generated from renewable energy, - No. of HH connected with electricity	2023-2026	424.00	- Public Sector Funds - IFI - Donor - private funds - PPP - County Government - NGO - National Government	County Government
Water Supply System	Iten Municipality	Improved rainwater harvesting & Increased water supply	- Enhanced rainwater harvesting - Construction of Sabor dam	- No. of rainwater harvesting points established. - Sabor Dam constructed, functional and adequately equipped.	2024-2027	1,903.00	- County Government - PPP - IFI - NGO - National Government	County Government
Potato Value Chain (VC) processing plant	Iten Municipality	Reduction in post-harvest losses and provision of ready off take of potatoes	Construction of a potato processing plant	- Potato processing plant established. - No. of farmers benefited from the factory. - Tonnage of potatoes processed.	2023-2025	2,500.00	SUED programme with potential for other public and private funding involvement	County Government

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Market linkages and Sports VC nutrition bars	Iten Municipality	Enhanced market linkages Sports nutrition bars manufacturing	- Development of farm product aggregation station - Establishment of a Manufacturing and production plant for sports nutrition bars	- Farm product aggregation station established. - No of nutrition bars production plants established.	2024-2026	228.00	- Public Sector Funds and IFI - SUED programme with potential for other public and private funding involvement	County Government

4.2.6.3.6 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 33: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development Sub-Sector Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact			Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact		
Physical Planning and Land Use Management	All sectors	Acquisition of land for public utilities Preparation of County spatial plan and Urban centres Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans Approval of building plans	-Titling of county public land -Encroachment of public land -Realignment of land uses and zones	-Engage all relevant technical team -Surveying and protection of county public land -Ensure adequate stakeholder engagements are held.	
	Public works		-Uncontrolled development	-Periodic enforcement to be undertaken by all relevant technical team	
	Finance and Economic Planning site	Own source revenue generation through building plan, subdivision, and change of user applications. -Conducting ESIA reports for the affordable housing programme	-Noncompliance on approval	-Sensitization of the community to seek approvals. -Enforcement by a multisectoral team.	
Housing	Environment		-Noncompliance on environmental issues during construction	-Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines	

Urban Development	Roads	-Opening of Urban roads and upgrading of urban roads to bitumen standards. -Construction of walkways and	-Removal of illegal development along road reserves	-Clearly demarcation of road reserves boundaries beforehand. -Land use planning of urban areas to ensure adequate road reserves are provided. -Strict enforcement to ensure there is no encroachment.
Iten Municipality	All sectors	-Own source revenue from plot transfer fees, -Roads, Transport & Public works engagement in construction of urban infrastructure	-Limited own source revenue generation -Uncontrolled development	-Identification of municipal own source revenue streams. -Approval of development undertaken.
Solid Waste Management	Environment and Public Health	-Development solid waste management policies -Enforcement of appropriate solid waste management mechanism	-Noncompliance on waste disposal mechanisms	-Collaborate in the establishment of a material recovery centre with sanitary landfills.
Energy	All Sectors	-Use of green energy -Powering Public facilities -Provision of streetlights.	- Pollution from non-renewable energy. -Vandalism of streetlights - Charcoal burning reduces forest cover and greatly affects the environment. - Damming water for hydroelectric power may reduce downstream water flows. - Power shortages or fluctuations affect service delivery.	-Land use planning and management - Enforcement of environmental policies and laws that promote sustainable use of resources -Total ban on use of charcoal and firewood as the primary source of energy. - Investing in renewable energy i.e., Wind, Solar and Biogas to enhance sustainability.

4.3 Productive and Economic Sector



Figure 26. Pyrethrum growing along the highlands

4.3.1 Sector Introduction

The sector is the cornerstone for driving economic empowerment of the county and its residents. The sector has aligned its strategies and interventions to the national and international economic development goals and aspirations such as Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan (MTP), and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

4.3.2 Sector Composition

This sector comprises two sub-sectors, namely: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Irrigation; and Trade, Industry, Cooperative, Tourism & Wildlife

4.3.3 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be an industrious, sustainable, innovative, equitable and commercially oriented sector

Mission

To empower citizens and improve livelihoods of the people through competitive and sustainable agriculture, tourism, and enterprise development.

4.3.4 Sector Goals

The overall sector goal is to contribute to poverty reduction in Elgeyo Marakwet County through initiatives that increase income generation to citizens.

4.3.5 Sector Priorities and Strategies

The sector priorities have been developed with the aim of improving citizens' wellbeing through poverty eradication, improvement of agricultural productivity, food security and increased income generation. Table 16 highlights the sector's priorities and strategies.

Table 16: Productive and Economic Sector Priorities and Strategies.

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Increase productivity and commercialization of crop value chains.	Support farmers to access recommended crop value chain technologies and innovations. Support farmers to access crop input and output storage facilities; and cottage agro-processing facilities. Improve farmers' access to extension services. Mainstream climate change mitigation in crop production system Expand and/or rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure. Strengthen farmers' capacity to utilize and manage irrigation infrastructures. Domesticate existing, relevant national laws and regulations in the sub sector. Enact commodity specific laws and regulations for the agriculture sector; National Agricultural Extension policy, AFA, Soil management policy, irrigation policy, National food and nutrition policy, livestock policy, Fisheries policy, fisheries management strategies and veterinary policies.
Increase livestock production and productivity	Support adoption of improved livestock breeds and breeding technologies. Promote Diversification of livestock enterprises. Exploit existing potential for fish production. Support farmers to increase quantity and quality of livestock feeds and fodder. Improve farmers' access to extension services. Mainstream climate change mitigation in livestock production systems. Promote value addition and marketing of livestock products. Reduce staff-farmer ratio. Promote one health clinic approach. Domesticate existing, relevant national laws and regulations. Enact commodity specific laws and regulations for the livestock sector; National food and nutrition policy, livestock policy, marketing Act Fisheries policy, fisheries management strategies and veterinary policies.
Reduce disease prevalence	Promote livestock disease surveillance and control. Develop capacity of dip management committees
Improve extension and technology uptake	Establish implementation and coordination framework for programmes/projects providing extension services. Building capacity for extension service providers. Strengthen training institutions in the county to facilitate capacity building; Labot and Chebara farms. Enhance financial support to promote effective and efficient extension service delivery
Develop sustainable tourism.	Map, protect and improve access to tourist attraction sites by opening roads both leading to sites and those within the sites such as Rimoi National Reserve. Develop key integrated management, strategic plans and policies. Development and diversification of tourism niches such as sports, wildlife, and cultural tourism Tourism marketing and promotion through events and advertising. Establish a resource mobilization strategy to ensure investment in capital-intensive amenities. Encourage investment through incentives to attract investors and establish infrastructure such as cable-car and eco-lodges. Establish community-based tourism enterprises. Develop and sustain an inclusive tourism stakeholder engagement framework.
Improve business environment for trade investment to promote MSMEs	Capacity building and training of entrepreneurs Establish a revolving fund as a trade support initiative. Establishment of open air and fresh produce markets. Enhance compliance and enforcement of laws that ensure standards in weights and measures.
Growth and development of cooperatives	Revival of dormant cooperatives Market linkages for products Establish cooperative revolving fund. Train management and enhance promotion of good leadership and governance in cooperative societies

4.3.6 Sub-Sector Programmes

Figure 27. Cattle dips for diseases control 4.3.6.1 Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Irrigation Sub-Sector

The sub-sector comprises three (3) directorates namely, Agriculture, Livestock Production, and Veterinary Services; In addition, the county has two farmer learning institutions; Chebara that offers training on agricultural technologies and Labot sheep multiplication Centre which is responsible for commercial rearing and

4.3.6.1.2 Sub Sector Goals

4.3.6.1.3 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Table 34: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Irrigation Sub- Sector Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Climate Change		
Degraded lands	Good agricultural practices	- Laying farm conservation strategies - Promoting adoption of drought resilient crops, pasture and fodder
Low productivity	Crop and livestock diversification	- Post-harvest losses management - Enhancing irrigation - Disseminating weather information - Promote adoption of TIMPs
Reducing water volumes	Promote adoption of agroforestry	- Water harvesting and storage. - Development of conservancies and buffer zones - Protecting of water catchment areas
Reduced Livestock feeds	proper management of feeds	Promote adoption of modern pasture and fodder management strategies
Gender & vulnerable groups		
Inequitable access and control of productive resources	Involvement of women, youth, PWDs and other vulnerable groups in decision making	- Promoting gender responsive interventions - Develop gender sensitive monitoring for all interventions
Inequitable distribution of income and other benefits	Domestication and adoption of national laws and policies	- Promote equal participation in decision making. - Deliberate interventions to strengthen economic empowerment for women and youth.
Disaster Risk Reduction		
Crop failure and livestock deaths	Adoption of agroforestry along escarpment	- Fencing protected areas - Enhancing forest cover
	Feed conservation	- Enhancing proper pasture and fodder conservation strategies - Promote offtake of Livestock and adoption of feedlots.
Damage to irrigation	Adoption of modern irrigation	Proper planning and design of irrigation structures

breeding of sheep and promotion and adoption of best livestock practices.

4.3.6.1.1 Sub Sector Vision and Mission Vision

A food secure county creating wealth for all.

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Elgeyo Marakwet people through promotion of competitive and sustainable Agricultural, livestock and fisheries practices

Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
infrastructure	methods	
Covid-19 Pandemic		
Loss of life	Ensured access to covid-19 vaccination	• Creating public awareness
Reduced income	Enhanced access to subsidies	• Enhancing farmer accessibility to agricultural inputs subsidies
Reduces farmers extension services	Farmer to farmer information exchange.	• Digitalization of extension and knowledge management.
HIV/AIDS		
Loss of labour and skills	Ensured access to medication	• Demystifying HIV/AIDS through public awareness • Enhance condom distribution.
Reduced productivity	Enhanced access to improved nutrition	• Diversifying crop and livestock production • Targeting vulnerable community members in project activities.

4.3.6.1.4 Programmes

Table 35: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation Sub-Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Crop Development														
Objective: To develop priority crop value chains into sustainable commercial enterprises														
Outcome: 1. Increased crop productivity 2. Increased crop farmer income														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Crop Commercialization	Farmers' access to technologies and innovations enhanced	Kilos of certified seeds supplied ('000)	SDG 1.1, 2.1	2	74	2	74	2	74	2	74	2	74	370
		Number of certified seedlings supplied ('000)	SDG 1.1, 2.1	6.1	312.6	6.1	312.6	6.1	312.6	6.1	312.6	6.1	312.6	1563
		Number of fruit tree seedling nurseries established	SDG 1.1, 2.1	37	14.8	37	14.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.6
	Farmers' access to crop input/output storage and value addition facilities supported	Number of Agro stores availed	SDG 1.1, 2.1	15	29.6	15	29.6	15	29.6	15	29.6	15	29.6	148
		Number of Agro stores operationalized	SDG 1.1, 2.1	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	0
		Number of Agro-processing equipment available	SDG 1.1, 2.1	15	7.4	15	7.4	15	7.4	15	7.4	15	7.4	37
		Number of Agro-processing equipment utilized	SDG 1.1, 2.1	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	0
		No. of processing plants established	SDG 1.1, 2.1	0	0	0	0	1	1,500	0	0	0	0	1500

Programme Name: Crop Development														
Objective: To develop priority crop value chains into sustainable commercial enterprises														
Outcome: 1. Increased crop productivity 2. Increased crop farmer income														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Agriculture extension Services	Farmers trained	Number of farmer business schools established	SDG 1.1, 2.1	205	20.5	205	20.5	205	20.5	205	20.5	205	20.5	102.5
		Number of lead farmers trained	SDG 1.1, 2.1	1,934	9.6	1,934	9.6	1,934	9.6	1,934	9.6	1,934	9.6	48
		Number of field days, exhibitions and tours	SDG 1.1, 2.1	15	0.7	15	0.7	15	0.7	15	0.7	15	0.7	3.5
	Extension officers trained	Number of farmers reached with extension messages ('000)	SDG 1.1, 2.1	19.9	20	19.9	20	19.9	20	19.9	20	19.9	20	100
		Number of agriculture extension interns engaged	SDG 1.1, 2.1	83	21.6	102	26.6	102	26.6	83	21.6	83	21.6	118
		Number of field visits done	SDG 1.1, 2.1	80	8	80	8	80	8	80	8	80	8	40
		Number of agriculture extension motorcycles purchased	SDG 1.1, 2.1	0	0	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6
	Farm machinery plus implements purchased	Number of farm machinery plus implements purchased	SDG 1.1, 2.1	0	0	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	10

Programme Name: Crop Development														
Objective: To develop priority crop value chains into sustainable commercial enterprises														
Outcome: 1. Increased crop productivity 2. Increased crop farmer income														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	CSA model farms established	Number of CSA model farms established	SDG 1.1, 2.1	205	8.2	205	8.2	205	8.2	205	8.2	205	8.2	41
	Training centres supported	No. of training centres supported	SDG 1.1, 2.1	0	0	0	0	1	500	0	0	0	0	500

Programme Name: Irrigation Development														
Objective: To increase crop productivity through irrigation														
Outcome: Increased area under irrigated agriculture														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Irrigation development	Irrigation infrastructure expanded and/or rehabilitated	Number of irrigation water furrows rehabilitated and expanded	SDG 1.1, 1.2	15	23.8	15	26.3	15	25.3	15	22.8	15	21.8	120
		Length of irrigation pipeline laid (meters '000)	SDG 1.1, 1.2	0	0	4	12	4	12	0	0	0	0	24

Programme Name: Irrigation Development														
Objective: To increase crop productivity through irrigation														
Outcome: Increased area under irrigated agriculture														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Number of irrigation water storage tanks constructed	SDG 1.1, 1.2	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	20
		Number of irrigation intakes constructed/maintained	SDG 1.1, 1.2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	15
		Number of new irrigation infrastructure constructed (dams, bore holes, water pans)	SDG 1.1, 1.2	2	10	3	12.5	3	12.5	3	12.5	3	12.5	60
		Number of irrigation infrastructure rehabilitated/maintained/de-silted	SDG 1.1, 1.2	2	14	2	19	2	18	2	14.5	2	14	79.5
		Number of irrigation boreholes drilled	SDG 1.1, 1.2	2	18	8	74	7	65	3	27	0	0	184
		Number of portable irrigation kits purchased	SDG 1.1, 1.2	32	9.5	63	18.9	59	17.5	31	9.2	26	7.7	62.9
		Number of IWUAs formed and strengthened	SDG 1.1, 1.2	3	9	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
		Number of irrigation schemes established	SDG 1.1, 1.2	1	129	1	100	1	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,229
	Model food security farms established	Number of food security farms fenced	SDG 1.1, 1.2	5	14.8	5	14.8	5	14.8	5	14.8	5	14.8	74
		Number of food security farms utilized	SDG 1.1, 1.2	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0

Programme Name: Livestock Development														
Objective: To increase livestock productivity and commercialization														
Outcome: 1. Increased livestock productivity 2. Increased livestock farmer income														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShs M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Livestock Commercialization	Livestock production, productivity and income increased	Number of heifers purchased and supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	960	48	960	48	960	48	960	48	960	48	240
		Number of Sahiwal bulls purchased and supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	40	0.4	40	0.4	40	0.4	40	0.4	40	0.4	2
		Number of dairy goats purchased and supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	640	9.6	640	9.6	640	9.6	640	9.6	640	9.6	48
		Number of gala bucks purchased and supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	320	4.8	320	4.8	320	4.8	320	4.8	320	4.8	24
		Number of dorper sheep and rams purchased and supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	1,200	18	1,200	18	1,200	18	1,200	18	1,200	18	90
		Number of piglets purchased and supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	1,300	1.82	1,300	1.82	1,300	1.82	1,300	1.82	1,300	1.82	9.1
		Number of indigenous chicks purchased and supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	21,000	7.35	21,000	7.35	21,000	7.35	21,000	7.35	21,000	7.35	36.75
		Number of 528 egg incubators purchased and supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5
	Number of rabbits purchased and supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	152	0.076	152	0.076	152	0.076	152	0.076	152	0.076	0.38	

Programme Name: Livestock Development														
Objective: To increase livestock productivity and commercialization														
Outcome: 1. Increased livestock productivity 2. Increased livestock farmer income														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShs (M))*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Number of camels purchased and supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	24	2.4	24	2.4	24	2.4	24	2.4	24	2.4	12
		Number of fishponds established/Renovated	SDG 1.1, 2.1	66	3.32	66	3.32	66	3.32	66	3.32	66	3.32	16.6
		Number of fish farmer groups supported	SDG 1.1, 2.1	5	0.28	5	0.28	5	0.28	5	0.28	5	0.28	1.4
		Number of feed mixing machines purchased	SDG 1.1, 2.1	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0.9
		Number of feed mills established	SDG 1.1, 2.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Number of modern hives purchased and supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	20
		Number of centrifuge machines purchased	SDG 1.1, 2.1	1	0.15	1	0.15	1	0.15	1	0.15	1	0.15	0.75
		Number of Motorbikes purchased	SDG 1.1, 2.1	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
		Number of sale yards constructed/renovated	SDG 1.1, 2.1	2	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
		Number of stores constructed	SDG 1.1, 2.1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	

Programme Name: Livestock Development														
Objective: To increase livestock productivity and commercialization														
Outcome: 1. Increased livestock productivity 2. Increased livestock farmer income														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShs (M))*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Number of indigenous tree seedlings Purchased	SDG 1.1, 2.1	1,625	0.325	1,625	0.325	1,625	0.325	1,625	0.325	1,625	0.325	1.625
		Number of cooling plants operationalized	SDG 1.1, 2.1	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		Number of milk processing plants installed	SDG 1.1, 2.2	0	0	1	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	800
		Number of model farms established	SDG 1.1, 2.3	0	0	1	92	1	28.5	0	0	0	0	120.5
		Number of feedlot youth group supported	SDG 1.1, 2.1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	14
Pasture and fodder production increased		Cuttings/Splits of Napier supplied and distributed	SDG 1.1, 2.1	1,400	0.7	1,400	0.7	1,400	0.7	1,400	0.7	1,400	0.7	3.5
		Kgs of Boma Rhodes Supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	520	2	520	2	520	2	520	2	520	2	10
		Kgs of Brachiaria seed supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	400	0.65	400	0.65	400	0.65	400	0.65	400	0.65	3.25
		Kgs of Cenchrus seed supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	600	0.3	600	0.3	600	0.3	600	0.3	600	0.3	1.5
		Kgs of Desmodium seeds supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	765	3	765	3	765	3	765	3	765	3	15

Programme Name: Livestock Development														
Objective: To increase livestock productivity and commercialization														
Outcome: 1. Increased livestock productivity 2. Increased livestock farmer income														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShs M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		Kgs of Eragrostis Superba seed Supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	250	0.5	250	0.5	250	0.5	250	0.5	250	0.5	2.5
		Kgs of Fodder Maize seed supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	750	1.5	750	1.5	750	1.5	750	1.5	750	1.5	7.5
		Kgs of Fodder Sorghum seed supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	2,500	0.5	2,500	0.5	2,500	0.5	2,500	0.5	2,500	0.5	2.5
		Kgs of Lupin seed supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	800	0.4	800	0.4	800	0.4	800	0.4	800	0.4	2
		Kgs of ASAL pasture fodder seeds purchased and supplied	SDG 1.1, 2.1	600	0.6	600	0.6	600	0.6	600	0.6	600	0.6	3
Livestock Extension Services	Farmers trained	Tonnage of demo ingredients purchased	SDG 1.1, 1.2	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
		No. of farmers trained on pasture and fodder production	SDG 1.1, 2.1	1,000	2	1,000	2	1,000	2	1,000	2	1,000	2	10
		No. of lead farmers trained	SDG 1.1, 1.2	400	12	400	12	400	12	400	12	40	12	60
		No of farmer business schools established	SDG 1.1, 1.2	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	0	0	4
		No of field days and exhibitions conducted	SDG 1.1, 1.2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	10

Programme Name: Livestock Development														
Objective: To increase livestock productivity and commercialization														
Outcome: 1. Increased livestock productivity 2. Increased livestock farmer income														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KShs (KShs M))*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		No. of one health clinics done	SDG 1.1, 1.2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	Extension officers trained	No of interns engaged	SDG 1.1, 1.2	40	7.2	40	7.2	40	7.2	40	7.2	40	7.2	36
		No of extension officers trained	SDG 1.1, 1.2	20	3	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Monitoring visits made	No. of monitoring visits conducted	SDG 1.1, 1.2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	10

Programme Name: Veterinary Services															
Objective: 1. To reduce prevalence of Notifiable and Tick-borne diseases. 2. To improve cattle breeds															
Outcome: Reduced Livestock disease prevalence															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Livestock Disease Control	Animals vaccinated	No. of animals vaccinated	SDG 1.1, 1.2	20	219,200	20	219,200	20	219,200	20	219,200	20	219,200	20	100

Programme Name: Veterinary Services															
Objective: 1. To reduce prevalence of Notifiable and Tick-borne diseases. 2. To improve cattle breeds															
Outcome: Reduced Livestock disease prevalence															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		No of Motorbikes purchased	SDG 1.1, 1.2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Routine inspections conducted	No of inspections conducted	SDG 1.1, 1.2	80	10	80	10	80	10	80	10	80	10	50	
	Dips constructed /renovated and operationalized	No. of dips Renovated	SDG 1.1, 1.2	19	3.9	17	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.5	
		No of Dips constructed	SDG 1.1, 1.2	9	9.3	4	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.4	
		No of dips whose committees were trained	SDG 1.1, 1.2	100	10	100	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
		Litres of acaricide purchased	SDG 1.1, 1.2	4,208	12.6	4,208	12.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.2	
	Slaughter slabs constructed	No. of slaughter slabs constructed	SDG 1.1, 1.2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Breeding	Cattle inseminated	No. of cattle inseminated	SDG 1.1, 1.2	3,300	16.5	3,300	16.5	2,000	10	2,000	10	2,000	10	63	

4.3.6.1.5 Flagship Projects

Table 36: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Irrigation Sub-Sector Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Tot- Kolowa Irrigation project	Endo ward	To increase area under irrigation	Assessment, Intake repairs, Laying of pipeline system,	Area under irrigated agriculture increased	2023-2027	100,000,000	World vision, County	World vision
Mulwaber irrigation scheme	Endo ward	To increase area under irrigation	Design and Construct irrigation infrastructure	Area under irrigated agriculture increased	2023-2027	129,000,000	CG, National Irrigation Authority	NIA
Chebara ATC Training Center	Moiben/ Kuserwo ward	To enhance transfer of agricultural technologies and innovations to farmers	Completion of training and conference facilities, development of centre of excellence for crop and livestock training	Farmers access to extension messages increased	2023-2027	500,000,000	County, partner	MoALF
Embobut irrigation scheme	Embobut/ Embolot ward	To increase area under irrigated agriculture	Design and Construct irrigation infrastructure	Food insecurity decreased. Economic livelihoods diversified	2023-2027	25,000,000,000	NG & Partners	Ministry of Water & Sanitation and Irrigation
Kipchukuku Irrigation scheme	Emsoo ward	To increase area under irrigated agriculture	Design and Construct irrigation infrastructure	Area under irrigated agriculture increased	2023-2027	100,000,000	NG & Partners	Ministry of Water & Sanitation and Irrigation
Tannery Plant	County wide	To reduce post-harvest losses	Design and construct tannery plant	Skin post-harvest losses reduced	2023-2027	100,000,000	NG & Partners	MoALF
Chebuser Irrigation Scheme	Endo ward	To increase area under irrigated agriculture	Design and Construct irrigation infrastructure	Area under irrigated agriculture increased	2023-2027	100,000,000	NG & Partners	Ministry of Water & Sanitation and Irrigation

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Chemitel Irrigation Scheme	Endo ward	To increase area under irrigated agriculture	Design and Construct irrigation infrastructure	Area under irrigated agriculture increased	2023-2027	100,000,000	NG & Partners	Ministry of Water & Sanitation and Irrigation
Kaptora Irrigation Scheme	Sambirir ward	To increase area under irrigated agriculture	Design and Construct irrigation infrastructure	Area under irrigated agriculture increased	2023-2027	100,000,000	NG & Partners	Ministry of Water & Sanitation and Irrigation
Cheptebo Multipurpose fruit processing plant	Soy North	To improve farmers access to markets	Design and install fruit processing plant	Post-harvest losses reduced. Farmers income increased	2023-2027	1,500,000,000	NG & Partners	MoALF
Labot sheep multiplication center	Lelan	To upgrade sheep breeds	Upgrade Labot farm into a centre of excellence in sheep production.	sheep breed improved	2023-2027	92,000,000	CG & KELCOP	CG
Elma Milk Processing Plant	Metkei	To promote milk value addition	Installation of milk processing plant	Milk production value added	2023-2027	800,000,000	CG & Partners	CG
Chesongoch Goat Multiplication Centre	Endo	To upgrade goat breeds	Establish Chesongoch to goat multiplication I farm	Goat breed upgraded	2023-2027	29,000,000	CG & Partners	CG

4.3.6.1.6 Cross-Sectoral Linkages.

Table 37: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Irrigation Sub-Sector Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Crop Development	Health	- Improved nutritional standards. - Regulated use of chemicals	- Malnutrition - Human diseases	- Promote good agricultural practices. - Adopt modern technology in crop production
	Infrastructure	- Improved accessibility to input and output markets. - Improved access to irrigation water	- Increased production - Environmental degradation	- Improving road network connectivity to produce market. - Promoting good agricultural practices
	Social Protection	Empowerment of special interest groups	Increased dependence syndrome	Mainstream special interest groups in the programme
	Administration & Governance	Generation of revenue	Reduced farmer earnings	Develop business friendly revenue rates
	Infrastructure	- Integrated water utilization, conservation, and management - Increased land under irrigation	- Water borne diseases, and water pollution. - Reduced productivity	- Enforcement of appropriate water use regulations. - Regulate land fragmentation
Livestock development	Health	- Zoonotic disease surveillance and control - Reduced use of chemicals - Improved nutrition standard	- Human and animal disease incidents - Malnutrition and stunted growth	- Good Agricultural practices - Promote adoption of new technologies
	Infrastructure	- Improved market access to inputs and outputs - Increased water accessibility	- Reduced income. - Environmental degradation	Improved road network
	Social protection	Deliberate targeting and empowerment of vulnerable groups	Increased dependency syndrome	Mainstream special groups in programmes
	Governance and Administration	Generation of revenue	- Reduced farmer earnings. - Reduced local revenue	- Develop business friendly revenue rates. - Exploit revenue potential

Programme Name	Linked sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Veterinary Services	Health	• Zoonotic disease surveillance and control	• Human and animal disease incidents	• Enhance disease surveillance and control
	Infrastructure	• Improved access to inputs	• Reduced income	• Improve road network
	Governance and Administration	• Generation of revenue	• Reduced local revenue	• Exploit revenue potential

4.3.6.2 Cooperatives, Trade, Industrialization, Tourism and Wildlife Sub-Sector



Figure 28. Elephant in Rimoi Game Reserve

Composition

The sub-sector comprises of, Cooperatives, Industrialization, Trade, Tourism and Wildlife

4.3.6.2.1 Sub Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A globally competitive opportunity for sustainable growth, development, and industrialization.

Mission

To empower citizens, exploit business potential, support cooperative movement, develop tourism for posterity.

4.3.6.2.2 Sub Sector Goals

4.3.6.2.3 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Table 38: Cooperatives, Trade, Industrialization, Tourism and Wildlife Sub-Sector Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Impacts	Adaptation Measures	Mainstreaming Strategies
Climate Change		
Prolonged drought	• Development and Enforcement of green strategy and branding of the county as a green Destination. • Harnessing and harvesting rainwater and runoff water • Growing of drought resistant food crops • Growing of trees • Growing of grass both for domestic animals and wildlife • Enhancing water supply through desilting of dams and construction of water pans • Human and Wildlife conflict management	• Use of green technology i.e., Solar energy for lighting, fencing, and pumping water. • Awareness creation and sensitization on environmental conservation. • Working with tour firms and marketing agencies to market EMC as a sustainable tourism destination. • Develop climate resilient action plans for the sector.
Natural Disasters and calamities		
Damage of property due to fire outbreaks, landslides, natural calamities, and disasters	• Growing of trees • Building of gabions and terraces • Compliance and adherence to laws, codes and regulations in building construction and farming	• Proper planning and design of urban centres • Awareness Creation to citizens on environmental conservation and fire response • Establishing disaster preparedness and response units by the county • Protection of wetlands and catchment area.
Gender and Vulnerable groups		
• Inequitable access and control of productive resources • Inequitable distribution of income and other benefits • Limited access to premises and available opportunities	• Gender mainstreaming • Adherence to building codes and regulations to allow PWDs to access premises easily	• Promote equal participation in decision making. • Promoting gender responsive interventions • Deliberate interventions to strengthen economic empowerment for PWDs, women and youth. • Champion for affirmative action

Impacts	Adaptation Measures	Mainstreaming Strategies
		Reduction of fees and charges to PWD - owned businesses
HIV AIDS		
- Stigmatization of business owners may lead to a reduction in client and customer visits to their premises leading to loss of income. - Low productivity in case of worsened health of victims	- Enhanced access to improved nutrition - Ensure access to medication. - Sensitization and education on HIV prevention to traders and cooperative members	- Demystifying HIV/AIDS through public awareness - Enhance condom distribution to market centres, public toilets, and hotels. - Include HIV awareness creation messages on tourist attraction signages.
Covid-19 pandemic		
Closure of markets and business premises Loss of income Closure of hotels led to loss of jobs. Increase in number of dormant cooperative societies	- Enhanced access to improved nutrition and immunization to aid in prevention. - Ensure access to medication.	Ensure adherence to hygiene and sanitation protocols

4.3.6.2.4 Programmes

Table 17: Cooperatives, Industrialization, Trade, Tourism and Wildlife Sub-Sector Programmes

Table 39: Cooperatives, Trade, Industrialization, Tourism and Wildlife Sub-Sector Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Programme Name: Tourism Development														
Objective: To enhance tourism development														
Outcome: Increased tourist arrivals to the county														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Tourism Development	Development of picnic, tourist attraction and camping sites	No. of picnics and campsites developed	SDG 11.4	13	7	8	13	5	10	4	5	2	6	40
	Conservancies established	No. of conservancies established	SDG 11.4	2	3	1	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	8
	Animal orphanage established	No. of animal orphanage established		1	10		5		5					20
	Marketing events, promotions and Exhibitions carried out and attended	No. of events organized	SDG 8.9	10	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	33
		No of Niche products developed	SDG 8.9	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	5
		No. of meetings and shows organized or attended	SDG 8.9	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	2
	Boat purchased	Number of boats purchased		1	2		0		0		0		0	2

Programme Name: Tourism Development													
Objective: To enhance tourism development													
Outcome: Increased tourist arrivals to the county													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Rimoi National Reserve	Establishment of Animal captive facility	No. of captive facility developed	SDG 9.2					1	30				
	Snake parks developed	No. of snake parks operationalized	SDG 11.4	1	5	2	3						
	Ecolodges constructed	Number of ecolodges	SDG 9.2	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20
	Water pans constructed and desilted	Number of pans dug and desilted	SDG 9.2			1	3	1	2	1	5		
	Housing units constructed	No. of housing units constructed	SDG 9.2			1	2	1	2	1	1		
	Construction of fence	KM of fence erected	SDG 9.2			42	10						
	Maintenance of fence	KM of fence Maintained and repaired	SDG 9.2					20	5	20	5	20	3
	Opening of park roads in Rimoi	Km of roads opened	SDG 9.1			50	13	50	13	50	13	50	13
	Grading and Graveling of park roads	Km of roads graveled	SDG 9.1			110	29	50	13	50	13	50	13
	Construction of drifts	No. of drifts constructed	SDG 11.4			2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
				Total Budget (KSh.. M)*									

Programme Name: Tourism Development													
Objective: To enhance tourism development													
Outcome: Increased tourist arrivals to the county													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
	Power connection	Km of power line installed	SDG 7.1			3	5						
	Environmental conservation	Acreage of invasive species removed	SDG 8.4			30	3						
	Construction of drainage system	Drainage system developed	SDG 11.4									8	20
	Drilling of and equipping of bore holes	No. of boreholes drilled	SDG 9.2					1	19	1	20	1	20
	Construction of Gate at Kobuliwa	No. of gates constructed	SDG 9.2			1	2						
													2
													59
													20
													3
													5

Programme Name: Trade and Enterprise development													
Objective: To improve business environment for trade investment to promote MSMEs													
Outcome: Increased business within county and Improved business sustainability and resilience													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Trade and Enterprise development	Trade development support initiative (trade loan)	Amount of funds allocated	SDG 9.3	-	-	125	25	125	25	125	25	125	25
	Trade fairs and Exhibitions held	No of trade fairs and Exhibitions held	SDG 8:10	18	11	18	11	18	11	18	11	18	11
	Traders trained	No. of traders trained, sensitized and capacity built	SDG 8:10	156	19	157	19	157	18	154	19	154	19
													100
													53
													93

Programme Name: Trade and Enterprise development														
Objective: To improve business environment for trade investment to promote MSMEs														
Outcome: Increased business within county and improved business sustainability and resilience														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		Target	Cost
	County Aggregated Industrial Park	No. of industrial parks	SDG 9.1	1	0	1	200	1	200	1	100	-	500	
	Business incubation centres developed	No. of centres developed	SDG 9.2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	11	
	Fluorspar mining established	No. of industries developed\revived	SDG 9.2	1	50	-	-	1	50	-	-	50	150	
	Open air markets established	No. of markets developed	SDG 9.2	2	3	3	10	5	21	2	9	2	45	
	Modern Markets Established	No. of modern Markets Established	SDG 9.3			1	25	1	25	1	25	25	100	
	Construction of sale yard	No. of sale yard	SDG 9.2	7	3	3	2	5	1	3	1	1	1	
	Lockable shops constructed	No. of shops constructed	SDG 9.2	300	18	16	17	20	14	24	11	11	4	5
	Construction of Boda Boda sheds	No. of Boda Boda sheds constructed	SDG 9.2	20	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	-	0	
	Construction of Pit latrines	No. of Pit latrines constructed	SDG 9.2	29	8	6	8	12	7	8	4	5	1	2
	Verification of weighing and measuring equipment	No. of weighing and measuring equipment calibrated		4,000	5,000	0	6,000	0	7,000	0	8,000	10,000	0	
	Sampling of pre-packed items	No. of pre-packed items sampled		2,000	3,000	0	4,000	0	5,000	0	6,000	8,000	0	

Programme Name: Trade and Enterprise development														
Objective: To improve business environment for trade investment to promote MSMEs														
Outcome: Increased business within county and improved business sustainability and resilience														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		Target	Cost
	Weighing and measuring equipment calibrated	No. of weighing and measuring equipment calibrated		200	250	0	300	0	350	0	400	0	450	0
	Grading and gravelling of market	Length of roads gravelled			1	2	4	5	-	2	-		-	-

Programme Name: Cooperative Development														
Objective: To enhance growth and development of co-operatives														
Outcome: Increased turnover for cooperatives														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Cooperative Development	Cooperative societies Audited	No. of Cooperative societies audited		16	3	21	5	18	4	12	3	7	1	16
	Co-operative's members and management trained	No. of co-operatives members and management trained		85	27	84	27	84	27	84	27	84	48	157
	Capacity building of farmers	No. of farmers trained		1,800	5	1,800	4	1,800	3	1,800	3	1,800	3	18
	Automation of Cooperatives	No. of purchase of digital weighing scale	SDG 8.2							1	12			12

Programme Name: Cooperative Development														
Objective: To enhance growth and development of co-operatives														
Outcome: Increased turnover for cooperatives														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		Target	Cost
	Motor bikes, women groups and youth groups/cooperatives formed	No. of boda boda SACCOS registered and empowered	SDG 1.4	1		1		1		1		1		
	Purchase of Motorbike for cooperatives	Number of Motorbikes Purchased		1	1			1	1					1
	purchase of vehicles	Number of vehicles Purchased								2	17			17
	Cooperatives empowered	Number of societies embracing value addition and product diversification	SDG 8.2	4	3	2	3	1	4	1	1			12
	Wool production plant	Number of plants established	SDG 9.2	1	4	1	2	2	10	1	6	1	8	30
	wool washing machine	wool washing machine				1	10		5		5			20
	cooling Plant	No. Of cooling Plant		1	5	-	2	1	8	-	3	-	3	20
	Tannery plant established	No. of plants established	SDG 9.3	1	5	2	10	3	15	5	20			50
	Processing Plant	No. of processing Plants		1	-	1	11	-	6	-	5	1	10	31
	County co-operative union empowered	Registration and operationalizing of the union				1	1	1	2	1	2			5

Programme Name: Cooperative Development														
Objective: To enhance growth and development of co-operatives														
Outcome: Increased turnover for cooperatives														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		Target	Cost
	Cooperatives storage facilities enhanced	Number of stores constructed	SDG 9.2	8	21	2	22	3	17	1	13	-	3	75
	County Cooperative Revolving fund established	Number of members loaned amount given	SDG 1.4	5	36	5	40	11	58	2	40	3	30	203

4.3.6.2.5 Flagship Projects

Table 40: Cooperatives, Industrialization, Trade, Tourism and Wildlife Sub-Sector Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of key activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (M KSh.)	INT ER NA L	EX TE RN AL	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Rimoi National Reserve Rimoi-Tambach To enhance tourism development/Enhance County revenue generation streams.			Establishment and translocation of wildlife to the animal captive facility	Animal captive facility established	2023 - 2027	30		30	County, partner s	Department of Tourism/Ministry Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage
			Opening, grading, and gravelling of roads, construction of drifts	Roads opened and gravelled	2023 - 2027	121.4	21.4	100	County/ partner s	Directorates of Tourism and Roads
			Desilting of water pans	Drifts constructed Water pans desilted	2023 - 2027	4.1	4.1		County	Directorates of Tourism, Roads, and Water
			Power connectivity	Facility connected with power	2023 - 2027	5	5		County, Kenya power	Directorates of Tourism, Roads, and Kenya power

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of key activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (M KSh.)	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
			Construct ecododge	Ecododge established	2023 - 2027	100		100	County, partners	Department of Tourism/Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage
			Environmental conservation (removal of invasive species, growing of grass and trees)	Environment conserved	2023 - 2027	3	3		County, partners	Directorates of Tourism and Environment
			Construction and maintenance of solar powered fence	Fence constructed and maintained	2023 - 2027	13	13		County	Directorate of Tourism and Kenya wildlife Service
			Construction of drainage system	Drainage system developed	2023 - 2027	20	20		County	Department
			Drilling of boreholes	Boreholes drilled and equipped	2023 - 2027	59	9	50	County	Department
			Construction of houses for game rangers	Houses constructed	2023 - 2027	5	5		County	Department
			Construction of gate at Kabulwo	Gate constructed	2023 - 2027	2	2		County	Department
			Establishment of camping sites	Camping sites established	2023 - 2027	5	5		County partners	Department
			development of niche products	Niche products developed		4.5	4.5			
			Establishment of County Aggregated Industrial Park	Industrial Park established	2023 - 2027	500		500	County partners	Department
Tourism development										
Enterprise development zone	County	To provide a strategic business location	Provision of loans to businesses	Amount loaned	2023 - 2027	100		100	County	Department
Loans for traders	County	To fund business enterprises								

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of key activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (M KSh.)	INTERNA L	EXTERN AL	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Development of modern markets	Kapsowa r modern markets	To Improve business environment-market infrastructure	Construction of modern markets	Modern Markets constructed	2023 - 2027	25	25		County/NG/ partner s	Directorates of Trade and Lands
Development of modern markets	Kapcher op modern markets		Construction of modern markets	Modern Markets constructed	2023 - 2028	25	25		County partner s	Directorates of Trade and Lands
Development of modern markets	Chepkori o modern markets		Construction of modern markets	Modern Markets constructed	2023 - 2029	25	25		County partner s	Directorates of Trade and Lands
Development of modern markets	Iten modern markets		Construction of modern markets	Modern Markets constructed	2023 - 2030	25	25		County partner s	Directorates of Trade and Lands
Revival of Fluorspar Mines		To revive mining and extract fluoride minerals	Extraction of minerals	Minerals extracted	2023 - 2027	150		150	County partner s	Ministry of Mining/Department
						550				
Tannery plant	County	To ensure tanning within the county	Establishment of tannery plant	Tannery established	2023 - 2027	50		50	County partner s	Directorates of Cooperative and Livestock
Wool production	Kapyege	To promote wool processing	Establishment Wool processing plant	Wool processing plant established	2023 - 2027	30		30	County partner s	Directorates of Cooperative and Livestock
Formation of cooperative union on dairy value chain	County	Increase farmer earnings from dairy value chain	Formation of union	Member recruited	2023 - 2027	5	5		County	Department

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of key activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (M KSh.)	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Cooperatives revolving fund	County	To Provide seed capital to cooperatives	Provision of loans to cooperatives and its members	Cooperative societies benefiting from the fund	2023 - 2027	100		100	County	Department/Lending agent

4.3.6.2.6 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 41: Cooperatives, Industrialization, Trade, Tourism and Wildlife Sub-Sector Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact	
		Synergies*	Adverse impact		
Trade Development	Infrastructure	Connection to market centres	Pulling down of structures on road reserve	- Mapping existing public land - Establishment of market centres and parking bays along the roads. - Develop a resettlement plan.	
		Construction of street lighting	High cost of power	Adoption of green technology such as wind and solar powered energy	
		Develop road parking reserves	Reduction of green spaces through construction of cabro in open spaces	Development of green parks within towns	
	Lands/ Water/ Environment	Development of recreational parks within towns and urban centres	- Illegal business activities may lead to environmental pollution/degradation e.g., charcoal burning. - Growth of markets and urban centres gives rise to air and water pollution	- Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines. - Development of and adherence to spatial plans - Establish eco safe bio digesters instead of septic tanks	

Programme Name	Linked sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Tourism development	Gender Youth sports	- Organize groups to establish income generating activities. - Access to financial services and market through cooperatives and Affirmative Action Fund	Exploitation of vulnerable groups by Microfinance Institutions.	Develop policy on empowerment of vulnerable groups (women, orphans and vulnerable children, the elderly, and persons with disability)
		Display of talent when holding sensitization and awareness creation campaigns by youth	Indecent behavior and culture erosion in case of uncontrolled events	Youth skill development
	Agriculture	Commercialization of agriculture	Land degradation due to intensive use of chemicals in case of agriculture and overstocking for animal farming	Control of soil erosion
	Environment, Lands and Natural Resources	Availability of land with conducive climate for wildlife	- Drought and loss of catchment areas - Human - wildlife conflict - Environmental degradation	- Growing of grass and indigenous trees - Review of Rimoi National Reserve Master and Management plans - Enhance environmental conservation. - Provide water point supplies for wildlife and domestic uses. - Extension of solar powered fence in the reserve boundary
	Sports	Niche development i.e., sports and adventure tourism	Introduction of immoral behavior to the community by foreigners	- Training the locals and awareness creation on importance of maintaining culture and societal norms - Organizing and participating in sports events to Market tourist destinations

Programme Name	Linked sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Cooperatives Development	Governance	Management of cooperatives by community in collaboration with government officers	Collapsed cooperative societies	Improve governance structure to help manage the Farmers' cooperative societies
	Agriculture	Marketing of farmers outputs/products	Dormancy in cooperatives and Credit companies.	Revival of dormant and formation of new cooperative societies.

4.4 Social Sector



Figure 29. Upgrading of ECDE Centres

4.4.1 Sector Introduction

This chapter gives the composition of the sector, vision, mission, and goals within the planning period. Furthermore, it highlights the sector priorities and strategies as planned.

4.4.2 Sector Composition

The social sector comprises of the departments of Education and Technical Training and Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture, Children, Gender, and Social Services

4.4.3 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

A leader in empowering community through socio-economic development in a clean and secure environment

Sector Mission

To create a conducive social environment that enhances cultural values, talent and knowledge development, skills, and competencies acquisition through training and empowerment.

4.4.4 Sector Goals

- To facilitate community awareness through sensitization on the available county social services and other cross-cutting issues
- To improve quality of physical infrastructure and services provided by the county government.
- To provide support and identify opportunities both locally and internationally to county youth through linkages, scholarships, and bursary.
- To enhance access to county social facilities
- To build capacities of staff for efficient and effective service delivery

- To adopt technological change in education and training
- To mitigate on malnutrition and stunting through school feeding programmes and other nutritional interventions
- To Enhances linkages with relevant national government ministries, NGOs. Religious organizations and private partners on children welfare and educational services.
- Strengthen the management of social amenities in the sector.

4.4.5 Sector Priorities and Strategies

The sector priorities are derived from the sector development issues documented in Chapters One and Two of the Plan. Strategies to achieve sector priorities are proposed in relation to root causes of the development issues. Information in this section is presented in Table 41.

Table 42: Social Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve access to post primary education and training	- Provision of bursary - provision of scholarship (local and international - PEPEA) - provision of educational loans
Improve access to quality pre-primary and Vocational training & Education	- Recruiting of pre-primary teachers, instructors, and curriculum support officers - Enhancing curriculum support services - Providing adequate learning and play materials. - Establishing digital learning at pre-primary level of education - staff professional training and capacity building - provision of appropriate infrastructure - provision of education and training support through capitation and scholarships - carryout targeted community sensitization on VTC and pre-primary education - introduction of school feeding programmes at ECDE level of education - provision of equipment for digital learning for pre-primary learners
Improved Sport Talent Development	- Upgrading of Ward Sports Fields to Standard Facilities - Operationalization of Kamariny Sports Complex - Establishment of County Sports Academy and (HPTC) - Development of Iten Municipal Multi-Sports Complex - Development Sub County Sports Stadia - Demarcation of training routes/ Circuits and lanes (Roads and Forest) - Establishment of annual International Marathon in the County - Holding Thematic events which include tournaments, leagues, meets and championships. - Establish and Support County teams in the county, regional and national Leagues. - Athletes' development forums, seminars/workshops (investment and financial management, anti-doping, life skills training) - Establish ward Sports Talent Centres - Training of coaches' referees umpires/officiating officials - Establishment of Annual Athletes gala awards
Increase youth, women and PWDS involvement in productive ventures	- Youth, Women and PWDS empowerment - Behaviour Change initiative (Rehabilitation of brewers) - Affirmative Action / Revolving Fund/ (Wezesha Fund) - Income Generating Activities (IGA) Grants - Youth Talent Centres, Social Hall, Youth Empowerment Centres
Improve wellbeing of the elderly, the vulnerable and children	- Children's Home Support - Children Assembly operationalized. - Provision of supportive devices for the PWDS - Establishment of ward PWDS database / Registration of PWDS - Necessity Support (Sanitary Towels/under garment Supply)
Improved cultural preservation and promotion	- Promotion of positive Cultural Practices Alternative Rites of Passage programs - Community dialogue initiatives - Cultural Festivals / Exhibition and Shows - Preservation and rehabilitation of cultural sites/ Botanical Gardens - Traditional medicine/ Herbal Medicine Support program - Establishment and development of Cultural Centres - Development of Museums - Establishment of Community Libraries

4.4.6 Sub-Sector Programmes

4.4.6.1 Education and Technical Training

4.4.6.1.1 Sub Sector Composition

The sub-sector is comprised of Early Childhood Education and Development and Vocational Education and Training directorates.

4.4.6.1.2 Sub Sector Vision and mission

Vision

Quality and affordable education and training accessible to all.

Mission

To provide and promote an education and training environment conducive for acquisition of desired values, attitudes, knowledge, skills, and competencies for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access.

4.4.6.1.3 Mainstreaming Cross Cutting issues

Table 43: Education and Technical Training Mainstreaming Cross Cutting issues

Climate Change		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Unsafe schools	- Establish inclusive learning environment for both disabled and abled learners. - Fencing of learning institutions	Institutional mapping
stunted growth of learners	- Provide school feeding programmes. - Inoculation of ECDE learners - Deworming of ECDE learners	stakeholder engagement on health and nutrition of learners
Dilapidated school environment	Establish school greening programmes	- Tree growing - Garbage bins - Environmental clubs
Environmental pollution	- Introduction biodigesters in VTCs - Use of flannel boards /white boards instead of blackboards which uses dust chalks	- Collaboration with relevant stakeholders on the establishment of biodigesters - Implementation of digital
Gender & vulnerable groups		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Inequitable access to education and training	- Construction of disability friendly learning infrastructures - Provide financial support through bursary, capitation, and scholarships. - Establish integrated institutions of learning. - Adequate infrastructure	- stakeholder engagement - carry out assessment and identification of learners with disabilities.

Gender disparities in education access and participation	- Financial support - Engender the workforce in the education sector. - Community awareness and sensitisation	Attitude change through awareness and sensitisation
Disaster Risk Reduction		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Deaths and destruction of property	- Proper siting of learning institutions - Tree growing to act as wind breakers. - Resilient designs for construction projects	- Collaboration with all relevant stakeholders - Coordination with the county department of public works in developing designs for building construction for learning institution
School closure and desertion/absenteeism	Build schools in safe grounds	school location parameters
Lightning, thunderstorms, and whirlwinds	Installation of lightning arrestors	- Growing of wind breakers - development of early warning systems
Covid-19 Pandemic		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Absenteeism	Handwashing, masking	Improved sanitation
Death	Vaccination	Improved hygiene
stigmatization and discrimination	awareness and sensitisation	improved sanitation
HIV/AIDS		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Poverty	Educational support through financing	- Exercise precautionary measures - Voluntary testing
Absenteeism	Counselling and support	- Diagnosis and medication - Living positively

4.4.6.1.4 Programmes

Table 44: Education and Technical Training Sub-Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Pre- Primary Education														
Objective: To enhance equitable access to quality and relevant Pre-primary Education														
Outcome: Improved access to quality and relevant pre-primary education														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Pre-primary Infrastructure development	Disability friendly classrooms constructed	No. of disability friendly classrooms constructed	4.1 4.2	50	157.5	50	157.5	50	157.5	50	157.5	50	157.5	787.5
		No. of climate proof designs developed	4.1 4.2 13.2	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	
Pre-primary Infrastructure development	ECD centres equipped with furniture	No of ECD centres equipped	4.1 4.2	55	11	55	11	55	11	55	11	56	11.2	55.2
	Model Pre-primary centre	No. of Model Pre-primary centre constructed	4.1 4.2	0	0	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	80
	Pre-primary Teachers Training College	No. of pre-primary Teachers Training College	4.1 4.2	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	100
Pre-primary quality control and support	ECD learners provided with Capitation	No of capitation beneficiaries	4.1 4.2	31,800	39.75	32,700	40.875	33,600	42	34,500	43.125	34,900	43,625	209.375

Programme Name: Pre- Primary Education													
Objective: To enhance equitable access to quality and relevant Pre-primary Education													
Outcome: Improved access to quality and relevant pre-primary education													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Pre-primary quality control and support	ECD centres equipped with play equipment	No of ECD centres equipped	4.1 4.2	55	11	55	11	55	11	56	11.2		55.2
Pre-primary quality control and support	ECD learners provided with digital equipment	No of beneficiaries' learners	4.1 4.2	7,000	8.4	7000	12.6	7000	16.8	3800	21	21.36	80.16

Programme Name: Vocational Education and Training													
Objective: To increase access to vocational education and training													
Outcome: Improved access to vocational education and training													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
VTC Infrastructure development	Disability friendly Workshops constructed	No of disability friendly workshops constructed	4.3 4.4	7	23.1	7	23.1	8	26.4	10	33	33	138.6

Programme Name: Vocational Education and Training														
Objective: To increase access to vocational education and training														
Outcome: Improved access to vocational education and training														
Improved access to post primary education and training														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		Target	Cost
		No. of climate proof designs developed	13.2	7	0.35	8	0.4	10	0.5	10	0.5	2.1		
	Workshops equipped	No of workshops equipped	4.3 4.4	7	21	8	24	10	30	10	30	126		
	Homecraft centres established	No. of homecraft centres established	4.3 4.4	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	100		
	Skill Incubation Unit	No. of skill Incubation Unit	4.3 4.4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	90		
	University college established	No. of university college established	4.3 4.4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	500		
VTC quality control and support	VTC trainees provided with capitation	No. of capitation beneficiaries	4.3 4.4	3100	43.4	3550	49.7	3950	4350	4750	66.5	275.8		
	Students provided with bursary	No. of bursary	4.4 4.7	6180	49.44	6180	49.44	6180	6180	6180	49.44	247.2		

Programme Name: Vocational Education and Training														
Objective: To increase access to vocational education and training														
Outcome: Improved access to vocational education and training Improved access to post primary education and training														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M) *		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		Target	Cost
	disaggregated by gender	beneficiaries disaggregated by gender												
PEPEA	Students provided with international scholarship/linkages disaggregated by gender.	No. of scholarship beneficiaries disaggregated by gender.	4.4 4.7	412	185.4	412	185.4	412	185.4	412	185.4	927		

4.4.6.1.5 Flagship Projects

Table 45: Education and Technical Training Sub-Sector Flagship Projects.

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Model Pre-primary centre	Each sub-county	To improve access and quality	construction and equipping	transition and relevance	2023-2027	80,000,000	EMC Government PPP	EMC Government
Skill Incubation Unit	Each sub-county	Market linkages	Construction and equipping	relevance of training	2023-2027	90,000,000	EMC Government PPP	EMC Government, Ministry of Labour
University college	County Headquarters	Access to higher	Construction and equipping	acquired knowledge and competencies	2023-2027	500,000,000	Ministry of Education PPP	Ministry of Education

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Pre-primary Teachers Training College	county headquarters	improve Quality of pre-primary education	Constructing and equipping	Quality of Pre-primary Education	2023-2027	100,000,000	EMC Government PPP	EMC Government, Ministry of Education
Homecraft centres	Each ward	skills/talent identification and development	Constructing and equipping	identify indigenous skills /talents for improvement	2023-2027	100,000,000	EMC Government PPP	EMC Government
PEPEA PROGRAM	All wards	Increase access to international opportunities to study and work	Provide international scholarships/linkages to youth from the County	Students provided with international scholarship/linkages.	2023-2027	927,000,000	EMC Government	EMC Government

4.4.6.1.6 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 46: Education and Technical Training Sub-Sector Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact	
		Synergies*	Adverse impact		
Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)	Productive sector and Economic	Linkage with industry, market, and financial intermediaries	- Skill mismatch - Low transition from training to industry	- Enhance career guidance. - Establishment of stakeholder engagement framework	
	Infrastructure	Access roads to all VTC centres Provision of energy for use in workshops	- Bad access roads - Power outages/unstable power supply	Connect all TVET centres to the national power grid	
Pre-Primary Education	Public Administration and Governance sector	Community sensitization and awareness, enforcement of the free and compulsory policy of education	Arrest and prosecution of parents/guardians	Carry out stakeholders' engagement on ECDE.	
	Infrastructure	Design and construction of disability friendly infrastructure Construction of access roads	- Poor workmanship - Inaccessibility to learning institutions	Joint design and supervision	

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
	Productive sector (Agriculture)	Provision of nutritional needs	Stunted growth	- Development of nutritional needs policy for ECDE - Provision of school feeding programme
	Water /Environment	Water supply and school greening at the learning institutions SRM compliance	Poor sanitation	- Water supply to learning institutions/Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines. - Climate change mainstreaming

4.4.6.2 Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture, Children and Social Services



Figure 30. Iten marathon

4.4.6.2.1 Sub- Sector Composition

The sub-sector comprises Sports, Youth Affairs, culture, children, and social services. The Sub-sector covers a range of programmes which includes sports development (Infrastructure & Talent development), Social services (Social Empowerment, socio-Economic empowerment, and social protection) and Culture preservation.

4.4.6.2.2 Sub sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A cultured, cohesive, and empowered community active in sports

Mission

To provide effective social services, promote sports and preserve culture.

4.4.6.2.3 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Table 47: Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture, Children and Social Services Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Climate Change		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Change in biodiversity, Degradation, and loss of livelihoods, Hunger and Increase in food insecurity.	- Adoption of Climate resilient Livelihoods methods and practice - Expanding the scope emergency response and early warning systems to accommodate PWDs.	- Advocacy, Sensitization, Mobilization and Campaigns on Climate Resilient Practices, environmental conservation. - Align disaster response mechanisms to include special interest groups especially PWD.

- Deteriorating quality of life among the vulnerable and PWD - Increasing emergencies due to extreme weather events - damage of sports infrastructure	Development of climate resilient infrastructure	Hosting sports to drive climate change awareness
Gender & vulnerable groups		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
- Social, Economic Marginalization and Discrimination of PWDs & Women - High illiteracy among women and PWDs due to negative attitude - Prevalence of GBV and FGM - Low access to Government Opportunities - Low access to Credit - Inappropriate gender roles - Gender inequality/ inequity	- Implementation of Social and economic empowerment programmes to the discriminated persons - Gender mainstreaming in all programs - Socio-Economic Empowerment for Women, Youth and PWDS - Equal opportunities - Social net programs for inclusion of the vulnerable in development	- Mobilization and sensitization of the community for inclusion the vulnerable and special interest groups - Undertake Behaviour Change initiative programs. - Streamline Gender Disaggregated Data - IGAs for Women and PWDs - Training, Sensitization, and mobilization on Gender, PWDs and - Establish Social protection scheme. - Strengthen Technical Gender working groups. - Streamline Gender Disaggregated Data - Ensure Facilities are PWDs friendly
Disaster Risk Reduction		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
- Disruption of Settlements, change in migrations patterns / Displacements. - Risk of SGBVs and Child Marriages - School Dropouts	Establish an early warning system and incorporate in the implementation strategies	- Provision of relief basic needs - guiding and counselling

• Damage of sports facilities and community projects • Death and Injury	• Undertake Pre-feasibility studies for all projects. • Insure standard sports facilities	• Evacuation drills • Incorporation of safety measures in the design of Facilities
• Loss of Cultural heritage materials, indigenous/local knowledge, and cultural sites	• Construction of climate resilient cultural infrastructure on safe grounds • Integration of cultural knowledge in academic co-curriculum e.g., through festivals • Digitization of cultural Knowledge	• Intensify rescue mechanisms in the instances of disasters. • Ensure continuous community dialogue for awareness on importance and significance of cultural heritage
Covid-19 Pandemic		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
• Disruption of calendar of events, Cancellation, and postponement • Economic loss/ loss of opportunity / performance and team coherence	• COVID 19 vaccinations campaigns	• Adhere to COVID 19 Mitigation measure
HIV/AIDS		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
• Increased incidences of HIV/AIDS infections during Sports events. • Stigmatization and discriminations	• Conduct periodic awareness in rural areas	• Increase awareness among vulnerable population groups.
• Low self-esteem among the affected	• Source and provide incentives for HIV/AIDS champions to provide guiding and counselling services and empower them affected	• Often conduct HIV/AIDS awareness and guiding and counselling

4.4.6.2.4 Programmes

Table 48: Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture, Children and Social Services Sub-Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Sports Development													
Objective: To develop sports in all levels													
Outcome: Improved sports participation and performance													
Sub Program	Output	Performance Indicator	Linkage s to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M								Estimated Cost (Ksh.)	
					FY 23/24		FY 24/25		FY 25/26		FY 26/27		
Sports infrastructure development	Kamariny International Sports Complex Completed and Operationalized	No. of International Sports Stadia	8.b.1	1	1560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,560
	Iten Municipal Stadia/ Sports Hub Established	No. of Municipal Stadia Established	8.b.1	0	0	1	450	0	0	0	0	0	450
	Sub County Stadia Operationalized	No. of Sub County stadia Established	8.b.1	0	0.00	0	-	1	15.00	1	15.00	0	30.00
	Training routes/ Circuits and lanes (Roads and Forest) Demarcated and Maintained	KM of Routes/ Trails Demarcation	8.b.1	27	3.96	27	3.96	27	3.96	27	3.96	27	19.80
	Ward Sports Fields Upgraded to Standard level	No. of Fields Upgraded	8.b.1	27	68.00	27	68.00	27	68.00	27	68.00	28	340.00
	Talent academy constructed	No of Talent academy constructed	4			1	50	1	50	1	50	1	200

Programme Name: Sports Development												
Objective: To develop sports in all levels												
Outcome: Improved sports participation and performance												
Sub Program	Output	Performance Indicator	Linkage s to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M								Estimated Cost (Ksh.)
					FY 23/24		FY 24/25		FY 25/26		FY 26/27	
Sports talent development	Annual Iten International Marathon Held	No. of International Marathons held	8.b.1	1	8.00	1	8.00	1	8.00	1	8.00	40.00
	Annual County Sports Gala and Commemoration of World Athletics Heritage Plaque Established	No. of Sports Galas Held	8.b.1	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	5.00
	Athletes and Athletes Support Personnel (ASP) development forums- Initiated	No. of Persons (Athletes and ASP)	8.b.1	2000	4.01	2000	4.01	2000	4.01	2000	4.01	20.07
	Ward Sports Talent Centre Operationalized	No. of athletes in Talents Centres	8.b.1	1200	7	1200	7	1300	7	1300	7	35.0
	Leagues Teams Support Initiated	No. of Teams Supported in the Leagues	8.b.1	16	5.00	16	5.00	16	5.00	16	5.00	25.00
	Thematic events (tournaments, leagues, meets, championships, mass sports and special persons events i.e., Paralympics,	No. of events Organized	8.b.1	100	22.40	100	22.40	100	22.40	100	22.40	112.00

Programme Name: Sports Development											
Objective: To develop sports in all levels											
Outcome: Improved sports participation and performance											
Sub Program	Output	Performance Indicator	Linkage s to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M							Estimated Cost (Ksh.)
					FY 23/24	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27		FY 27/28	
	Deaflympics, and Special Olympics) Held										
	Technical Officials (coaches referees umpires/officiating officials) Trained	No. of Officials Trained	8.b.1	400	8.00	400	8.00	400	8.00	400	8.00

Programme Name: Social Services											
Objective: To protect and empower the vulnerable and special interest groups											
Outcome: Improved wellbeing of the vulnerable, special interest groups and Children Increased Youth, Women and PWDS Involvement in productive ventures											
Sub Program	Output	Performance Indicator	Linkage s to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M							Estimated Cost (Ksh.)
				FY 23/24	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27		FY 27/28		
Social Empowerment	Advocacy on Alternative Rites of Passage and anti-SGBV, anti FGM Campaigns	No. of Persons (Elders, Boys and Girls) Sensitized on Retrogressive Cultures and Anti-FGM	5.3	8000	8000	10.00	8000	10.00	8000	10.00	50.00

Programme Name: Social Services											
Objective: To protect and empower the vulnerable and special interest groups											
Outcome: Improved wellbeing of the vulnerable, special interest groups and Children Increased Youth, Women and PWDS Involvement in productive ventures											
Sub Program	Output	Performance Indicator	Linkage to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)							
				FY 23/24	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27		FY 27/28	Estimated Cost (Ksh.)	
	Necessity Support (Sanitary Towels Supply)	No. of Pupils		20,000	15.30	20,000	15.30	20,000	15.30	20,000	76.50
	Behavior Change initiative (Rehabilitation of brewers) Established	No. of Brewers Rehabilitated	3.5.1	1000	5.04	1000	5.04	1000	5.04	1000	25.20
	Technical Gender Working Group Strengthened	No. of Gender Sector Working Group Supported	4.5	1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	1	1.00
	Rehabilitation / Rescue Centre Established	No. of Rescue Centres Constructed	3.5.2	1	15.65	0	150	1	-	0	170.90
	Social support to targets of SGBV enhanced	No. of SGBV Targets Supported	3.5.2	200	4.00	200	4.00	200	4.00	200	20.00
	Youth Talent Centres/ Social Hall/ Youth Empowerment Centre Established	No. of Talent Centres/ Social Hall Established	4.4.1	3	17.95	3	17.95	4	17.95	3	89.76

Programme Name: Social Services											
Objective: To protect and empower the vulnerable and special interest groups											
Outcome: Improved wellbeing of the vulnerable, special interest groups and Children Increased Youth, Women and PWDS Involvement in productive ventures											
Sub Program	Output	Performance Indicator	Linkage s to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M							
				FY 23/24	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27	FY 27/28	Estimated Cost (Ksh.)		
Social Protection	Mentorship Program /Motivation Talks Held	No. of Youths Mentored	4.4.1	4400	5.00	4400	5.00	4400	5.00	25.00	
	Social Life-skills Training held	No. of persons Trained on Life Skills	4.3.1	1200	5.00	1200	5.00	1200	5.00	25.00	
	PWDS database established	No. of PWDS Registered	1.3	460	4.50	460	4.50	460	4.50	22.50	
	Provide supportive devices for the PWDS	No. of Supportive Devices Provided	1.3	25	4.00	25	4.00	25	4.00	20.00	
	Establishment of Children Assemblies Established	No. of Children Assembly	1.3	400	28.00	400	28.00	400	28.00	140.00	
	Children Homes Supported	No. Children Homes Supported	1.3	1	1.25	1	1.25	1	1.25	6.25	
	Children Supportive structures Strengthened	No. of Child Friendly Structures Strengthened	1.3	8	4.00	8	4.00	8	4.00	20.00	

Programme Name: Social Services												
Objective: To protect and empower the vulnerable and special interest groups												
Outcome: Improved wellbeing of the vulnerable, special interest groups and Children Increased Youth, Women and PWDS Involvement in productive ventures												
Sub Program	Output	Performance Indicator	Linkage to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Estimated Cost (Ksh.)
				FY 23/24	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27			FY 27/28		
	Elderly Home Established	No. of retirement home established	1.3	0	-	1	8.20	0	-	1	8.20	16.52
	Small Home/ Integrated/ Special School Established	No. of Integrated Small home Established	1.3	0	2.70	0	-	0	-	0	-	2.75
	Small Homes and Special/ Integrated Schools Supported	No. of Small home Supported	1.3	10	2.00	10	2.00	10	2.00	10	2.00	10.00
	Youth trained on technical skills	No. of Youths trained on Technical Skills	4.3.1 8.3 8.5 8.6	1052	52.60	1052	52.60	1052	52.60	1052	52.60	263.00
Wezesha Program	Affirmative Action / Revolving Fund/ (Wezesha fund) initiated	No. of Groups (Youth, Women and PWD)	8.3 8.5 8.6	200	40.00	200	40.00	200	40.00	200	40.00	200.00
	Youth apprenticeship and internship Program signed	No. of Groups (Youth, Women and PWD)	4.3.1	200	6.72	200	6.72	200	6.72	200	6.72	33.60

Programme Name: Social Services											
Objective: To protect and empower the vulnerable and special interest groups											
Outcome: Improved wellbeing of the vulnerable, special interest groups and Children Increased Youth, Women and PWDS Involvement in productive ventures											
Sub Program	Output	Performance Indicator	Linkage s to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M							Estimated Cost (Ksh.)
				FY 23/24	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27	FY 27/28			
	Income Generating Activities (IGA) Grants – Enterprise Development allocation	No. of Groups (Youth, Women and PWD)	8.3 8.5 8.6	100	20.00	100	20.00	100	20.00	100.00	

Programme Name: Culture Preservation												
Objective: To safeguard and manage cultural and natural heritage, practices, knowledge, and movable historical artefacts												
Outcome: Improved cultural preservation												
Sub Program	Output	Performance Indicator	Linkage s to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M							Estimated Cost (Ksh.)	
					FY 23/24	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27	FY 27/28			
Culture Preservation	Community dialogue held on Cultural Practices	No. of Cultural Leaders reached	8.9	2,000	4.16	2000	4.16	2000	4.14	2000	4.16	20.80

Programme Name: Culture Preservation											
Objective: To safeguard and manage cultural and natural heritage, practices, knowledge, and movable historical artefacts											
Outcome: Improved cultural preservation											
Sub Program	Output	Performance Indicator	Linkage s to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M							
				FY 23/24	FY 24/25	FY 25/26	FY 26/27	FY 27/28	Estimated Cost (Ksh.)		
	Cultural Festivals / Exhibition and Shows held	No. of Cultural Groups Participated	8.9	40	42	8.10	42	8.10	42	8.10	40.50
	Community Library Established	No. of Community Library Established	8.9	4	5	15.10	5	15.10	5	15.10	75.50
	Cultural Centres Established	No. Cultural Centre established	8.9	4	4	7.00	4	7.00	4	7.00	35.00
	Community Museum Established	No. of Museums Established	8.9	1	2	8.10	0	-	1	4.05	24.30
	Cultural sites/ Botanical Gardens Rehabilitated and Preserved	No. of Cultural Sites Preserved	8.9	4	4	4.20	4	4.20	4	4.20	21.00
	Traditional Medicine/ Herbal Medicine Trained	No. of Herbalist trained	8.9	40	40	2.50	40	2.50	40	2.50	12.50

4.4.6.2.5 Flagship Projects

Table 49: Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture, Children and Social Services Sub-Sector Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Completion of Kamariny Sports Complex	Kamariny	To improve access to standard facilities	Construction of indoor arena track and field, warm-up tracks, hostels, Wall of Fame / Hosting of World Athletics Heritage Plaque development of County Sports Academy and (HPTC)	Sports complex completed and operationalized	2023-2024	1.56 B	CG, GOK MDAs, and partners	CG
Iten Municipal Multi-Sports Complex	Kapchemutwa	To improve access to standard facilities and promote talent development	Construction of track & field, courts, Staffing houses, changing rooms, pavilion	Iten Municipal Multi-Sports Complex developed	2024-2025	450M	CG, GOK MDAs, and partners	CG
Youth Technical Skills Development (Wezesha Vijana)	across all wards	To empower the youth	Training of youths on technical skills, provision of starter pack tools and equipment	Youths trained and provided with starter pack tools	2023-2025	300M	CG, GOK MDAs, KCB, and partners	CG
Rescue centre	Kobulwo	To rescue victims from FGM and SGBV	Construction equipment and organizational of the centre	Rescue centre operationalized	2024-2025	150M	CG, GOK MDAs, and partners	CG
Marakwet East Sub County Stadium	Endo	To improve access to Sports standard facilities	Construction of track & field, courts, Staffing houses, changing rooms, pavilion, and other requirements	Sub County Stadium constructed	2026/27	15M	CG, GOK MDAs, and partners	CG
Keiyo South Sub County Stadium	Chepkorio	To improve access to Sports standard facilities	Construction of track & field, courts, Staffing houses, Changing rooms, pavilion, and other requirements	Sub County Stadium constructed	2025-/26	15M	CG, GOK MDAs, and partners	CG

4.4.6.2.6 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 50: Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture, Children and Social Services Sub-Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Social empowerment	Economic and productive	Increase access of affordable credit to women, youth PWDs and the vulnerable persons	Non - repayment of loans	Include financial literacy, financial management, group dynamics and leadership on social training and awareness programmes.

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
		Increase allocation to socio economic empowerment for the vulnerable	Farmers resistance	Inclusion of youth women and PWDs on farm and farmer trainings and subsidy programmes
	Environment, agriculture, livestock, and irrigation	Building sustainable Climate resilient Livelihoods among women youth and PWD	Environmental degradation	- Accelerating Sustainable and Climate Resilient Livelihoods through trainings on environmental conservation importance and sustainability of Small and Medium Agribusiness Enterprises, resilient agricultural value chains among Women Youth and PWD - prioritization of empowerment projects which are climate resilient, like purchase of water harvesting tanks,
	PSM	Optimal utilization of ward offices, cultural centres, and youth empowerment centres/ Social halls	maintenance challenges	- Integration of ward offices with cultural centres and youth empowerment centres/ Social halls. - Establish committees to manage integrated offices
	Education	Supplement supply of necessities to pupils		- Increase retention and completion rates. - Established a complementize working conditions with all the sectors
		mobilization and sponsorship for students to TVETs		Enhance inter departmental coordination on implementation of projects
	Governance	Community engagements, awareness, and information dissemination		Strengthening administration reporting structures for information dissemination
Sports Development	Infrastructure	Development standard designs for stadia and fields	Demolition of existing sports infrastructure	- Construction standard, accessible, reliable, and sustainable sports infrastructure - Construction of required sports infrastructure e.g., changing rooms
	Health	Increased sports performance and reduced cases of injuries		- Provision of sports medicine and injury management. - Supply and administering of first aids

4.5 Public Administration and Governance Sector



Figure 31. Engagement with wananchi

4.5.1 Introduction

The sector provides overall policy and leadership direction as well as coordinating county government functions. It also plays a big role in promoting integrity, peace building and conflict resolution to ensure efficient and effective service delivery.

4.5.2 Composition

The sector comprises the following sub-sectors; Office of the Governor, Public Service, Devolution, Administration, Communication, ICT and e-government, County Public Service Board, Finance and Economic Planning and County Assembly.

4.5.3 Vision and Mission

Vision

A transformative leadership for effective and efficient service delivery.

Mission

To provide effective and accountable management by developing, coordinating, supervising, and implementing public economic and administrative policies that stimulate human capital productivity for long-term socio-economic development.

4.5.4 Sector Goals

- Promote good governance and leadership for prudent utilization of public resources in a cohesive and informed citizenry to safeguard public interests.
- Coordination and management of government policies for Effective and efficient service delivery
- Align human resources, support systems and functions to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.

- Strengthen planning & budgeting processes and enhance policy formulation for effective monitoring and implementation of public resources.
- Strengthen and expand own source revenue streams to broaden base and create dependency.
- Design, develop and implement ICT, E-government and communication systems that will improve efficiency in service delivery.
- To facilitate political, social, and economic growth of the County

through effective legislation, objective oversight, and representation.

- Ensure efficient, high-quality, and productive service delivery by organizing, staffing, and operating the county's public service effectively.

4.5.5 Priorities and Strategies

The sector priorities is derived from the sector development issues documented in Chapters One and Two of the Plan. Strategies to achieve sector priorities is proposed in relation to root causes of the development issues. The Information is presented in Table 16.

Table 51: Public Administration and Governance Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Enhance Performance Management in county public service	• Establishing clear goals and objectives • Developing performance metrics • Creating a performance-based culture • Leveraging technology to gather data and track performance trends. • Conducting regular performance reviews • Providing professional development and training • Engaging employees in performance management • Initiate rewards and sanctions mechanism
Enhance good governance and accountability.	• Develop and operationalize the county corruption prevention action plans. • Prepare and operationalize standard Operating Procedures for Procurement, accounting services, Human Resource various county processes. • hold round table meetings with CSOs, CBOs and development partners to enhance collaborations and build synergies. • Promote transparency and accountability and open governance in decision making. • Establish a robust system for monitoring and evaluating performance to ensure decision making is consistent with the County's strategy. • Create a platform for citizens to engage in the process of gathering information, sharing their perspectives, and evaluating public decisions. • Implement the public participation act. • hold Special forums for youth, women and PWDs. • Capacity build for SLDCs and WDCs on procurement process, project implementation standards
Improved work environment	• Construction of county headquarters and governor's, deputy governor's and speaker's residences • Domesticate the Occupational Safety Health Act • Construct and equip the sub county and ward offices. • Customize buildings to suit persons with disabilities
Improved service delivery	• Review the complaints and compliments mechanism and create awareness. • Prepare a complaint and compliments policy. • Review of service charters • Automation and digitization of all government services and enhance access. • establish social and economic forums. • Establish communication and collaboration with other levels of government to share information, align policies, and build capacity

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Enhance information management.	- Establish an automated records management system. - Establish records management units in different departments. - Build capacity for records management officers. - Recruitment of records management officers for departments and sub-county offices - Establish a County Records Management Centre - Develop a County statistical policy
Enhance Peace Building and Conflict resolution	- Establish an office to coordinate peace initiatives. - Strengthen inter-community liaison committees in the affected areas. - Come up with a peace building and conflict resolution policy. - Enhance intergovernmental multi-lateral linkages to foster peace initiatives
Enhance disaster preparedness, response, and mitigation.	- Establish disaster response and resource centres. - Build capacity of county staff and the public on disaster response and mitigation measures. - Create awareness on possible disasters and mitigation measures. - Implement the legal framework on disaster management
Own source revenue enhancement	- Update valuation roll - map out new sources of revenue to expand revenue base. - fully automate revenue collection
open contracting	- fully implement the end-to-end procurement - develop policy to manage the e-government procurement which adopts the open contracting standards

4.5.6 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Table 52: Public Administration and Governance Sector Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Climate Change		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Conflicts of Resources	Enhance intercommunity inter community dialogues	Enhance early warning systems
Gender & vulnerable groups		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
low inclusion of gender and vulnerable groups in all government functions and activities.	- Ensure compliance to the 30% government procurement opportunities (AGPO) rule is adhered to in the implementation. - Holding separate budget forums for special groups. - Exemption special interest groups from 2% bid bond requirement.	- Adherence of policy implementation of the 30% rule. - Capacity building of vulnerable groups - implementation of gender responsive budget
Disaster Risk Reduction		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Occurrence of droughts, landslides, fires and loss of lives and property	- Establish a coordinating office to manage disaster risks. - Establish an emergency fund framework	- Reduced cases of disaster - Provide early warnings of disasters

Covid-19 Pandemic		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Low public involvement in key government decision making	- Provide online or virtual platforms for the public to submit their views. - Establish budgetary allocations for covid-19 and other related pandemics.	Adherence of covid 19 protocol measures during public engagement forums
HIV/AIDS		
Impacts	Adaptation Measure	Mitigation Measure
Reduced cases of HIV & AIDs Prevalence	- Coordinate with health sector in field outreach screening. - advocacy and involvement of stakeholders. - provision of counselling services	- Allocate resources for screening outreaches and counselling. - Distribution of condom at strategic points at workplace

4.5.7 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 53: Public Administration and Governance Sector Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Open governance, transparency, and accountability	all sectors	Conducive working environment	Low level of ethical values and principles of public service	Conducting Human Resource clinics
Executive Administration and Coordination				Enforce Standard Operating Procedures
Peace Building, Conflict Resolution and Disaster Management	all	Timely completion of projects	Delay in provision of public service	Carry out peace campaigns
Resource Mobilization	all sectors	Enhanced resources for development projects	Misappropriation of funds	Prepare annual work plans and budgets
County Attorney Services	all	Increased MoUs and agreements signed	Increased legal proceedings against the County Government	Carry out Legal education
		Bills, policies, and guidelines drafted		
Financial management	all sectors	Timely payment for goods, services and works	Delay in provision of public service	prepare standard operating procedures for acquisition and payment for goods, services and works
Public service management	all sectors	human resource management and development	Low adherence to values and	undertake training needs analysis.

		• performance management • coordination of government functions	principles of public service	• institute rewards and sanctions mechanism

4.5.7 Sub Sector Programmes

4.5.7.1 Office of the Governor

4.5.7.1.1 Sub- Sector Composition

The sub-sector comprises of Office of the Governor, Office of the Deputy Governor, Office of the County Secretary, Office of the County Attorney and Legal Services, Advisory Services, County Executive Secretariat, Governor's Press, Resource mobilization partnerships & collaborations, Internal Audit, peace & conflict resolution and disaster management.

4.5.7.1.2 Sub Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

An accountable leadership in a conducive, inclusive, transparent, and citizen-centered environment

Mission

To develop a democratic atmosphere and a strong governance institution that economically, socially, and politically empowers citizens.

Goal

Improve governance and leadership for a prosperous county

4.5.7.1.3 Programmes

Table 54: Office of the Governor Sub-Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Peace Building, Conflict Resolution and Disaster Management														
Objective: To promote peaceful coexistence among and between communities														
Outcomes: 1. strengthened early warning and rapid response mechanism for prevention of conflicts 2. increased capacity for peace and security actors														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		Target	Cost
Peace building and Conflict Resolution Mitigation	Community-led conflict resolutions	No of community led conflict resolution meetings held	16.1 16.1.2 16.1.4	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	75		
		No. of people reached by gender	16.1.2 16.1.4	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	0	0		
		No of inter and intra clan meetings		24	2.4	24	2.4	24	2.4	24	2.4	12		
		No. of mediations	16.4	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50		
	Healing and Reconciliation	No of regional conferences conducted		4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	40		

Programme Name: Peace Building, Conflict Resolution and Disaster Management														
Objective: To promote peaceful coexistence among and between communities														
Outcomes: 1. strengthened early warning and rapid response mechanism for prevention of conflicts 2. increased capacity for peace and security actors														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Disaster Management	Intergovernmental forums held	No. of joint peace meetings, forums	16.3	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	25
	Interventions and community engagement	No. of community engagement/ campaigns		6	15	6	15	6	15	6	15	6	15	75
	Time taken to respond to disasters	Average response time (hrs)	16.1	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0
	Damage assessments done	No. of assessment reports prepared	16.1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5
	Emergency operation centres constructed	No of emergency operation centres established	16.1	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	40
	Early warnings systems developed	No. of early warning systems	16.1	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	2.5

Programme Name: Peace Building, Conflict Resolution and Disaster Management														
Objective: To promote peaceful coexistence among and between communities														
Outcomes: 1. strengthened early warning and rapid response mechanism for prevention of conflicts 2. increased capacity for peace and security actors														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Sensitization and trainings held	No of people trained on disaster preparedness	16.1 17.9	50,000	1	50,000	1	50,000	1	50,000	1	50,000	1	5

Programme Name: Resource Mobilization													
Objective: To secure the financial and other resources necessary to support the county government's operations, programs and services													
Outcomes: 1. increased funding from external sources													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Resource Mobilization	Resource Mobilization plans developed	No. of plans developed	17.1 17.3	1	0.3	1	0.4	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5
	Fundraising and Grant proposals prepared	No. of proposals submitted to potential partners	17.3	48	0.5	48	0.5	48	0.5	48	1.6	48	1.6
		Value of fundraising and grant proposals	17.1,17.2	100	2.5	400	3.5	500	4	600	4	700	6
	Donor Database established	No. of database established and revised		1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
	Funding Reports prepared	No. of reports prepared		100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
													Total Budget (KSh. M)*
													2.2
													4.7
													20
													0
													0

Programme Name: Resource Mobilization														
Objective: To secure the financial and other resources necessary to support the county government's operations, programs and services														
Outcomes: 1. increased funding from external sources														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Strategic partnerships established	No. of partnerships established	17	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	0
	Stakeholders Engagement and forums held	No. of meetings/ fora held	17	240	2	240	2	240	2	240	2	240	2	10
	Partner Retention	No. of repeat partners	17	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0

Programme Name: County Attorney Services														
Objective: To provide legal representation and advice to the county government and its officials														
Outcome: Improved legal compliance and governance														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		Target	Cost
County Attorney	Legal Document drafted	No of documents Drafted, reviewed and interpreted		30	0	30	0	30	2	30	0	30	0	2
	Court representation made	No. of court pleadings done		10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	25
	Legal Education forums held	No of legal sensitization meetings to staff		4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10

Programme Name: Executive Administration and Coordination															
Objective: 1. To enhance effective and efficient government services 2. Enhanced transparency and accountability															
Outcome: improved service delivery															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
open Government Partnership	Local Action Plans signed	no. of Action plan commitments signed			1					1					
	Complaints and compliments	No of complaints received and processed and resolved		500	0	400	0	300	0	200	0	100	0	0	0
Service Delivery	Service charters prepared	No. of service charters reviewed and developed		150	0.3.	0	0	150	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.6
	Government services automated and digitized	No. of services automated		1	30	1	30	1	30	1	1	1	30	150	
		No. of documents digitized		100	0.3	100	0.3	100	0.3	100	0.3	100	0.3	1.5	
	Monitoring Reports prepared	No. of reports prepared		4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
	Performance contracts signed	performance contracts signed and evaluated		25	1	25	11	25	1	25	1	25	1	5	5

Programme Name: Executive Administration and Coordination														
Objective: 1. To enhance effective and efficient government services 2. Enhanced transparency and accountability														
Outcome: improved service delivery														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Performance appraisal	Number of performance Appraisals signed and evaluated		2500	0	2500	0	2500	0	2500	0	2500	0	0
	Rapid Result Initiatives undertaken	No. of RRI undertaken and reviewed		36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	0
	Official statements and press releases issued	No. statements written and disseminated		20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	0
Governor's Press Service	Response to Media Enquiry and Interviews	No. of interviews with County Spokesperson		10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0
	Communication and Media strategy	No of people reached on online media platforms		150,000	0	150,000	0	150,000	0	150,000	0	150,000	0	0
County Executive Services	Organization of government business	No. of policies passed		12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	0
		No. of bills generated and		5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0

Programme Name: Executive Administration and Coordination														
Objective: 1. To enhance effective and efficient government services 2. Enhanced transparency and accountability														
Outcome: improved service delivery														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		Target	Cost
		submitted to the County Assembly												
		No of MOUs signed with partners		20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	0
	Internal Audit	Financial Audit	No of financial statements examined for accuracy and compliance	0	0	1	0.9	1	0.9	1	0.9	1	0.9	3.6
	Special Investigations	No. of Inquiries into specific areas of concern		1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3
	Risk based internal Audit Report	No. reports		8	0.8668	10	10.835	12	13.002	14	15.169	16	17.336	65.01
	Compliance Audit	% of activities, transactions or processes that comply with laws, regulations,		60	0	70	0	80	0	90	0	100	0	0

Programme Name: Executive Administration and Coordination														
Objective: 1. To enhance effective and efficient government services 2. Enhanced transparency and accountability														
Outcome: improved service delivery														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		Target	Cost
		policies and procedures.												
	Audit follow up	% Of Audit recommendations implemented		60	0	70	0	80	0	90	0	100	0	0

4.5.7.1.4 Flagship Projects

The section summarizes all known county flagship projects for implementation by both levels of Government and Development Partners in the county. The information is presented in Table 54.

Table 55: Office of the Governor Sub- Sector Flagship Projects.

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Governor's, Deputy Governor's, and speaker's official residents	Within the county headquarters	to provide housing facilities for Governor and Deputy Governor	Construction	Level of completion	2024-2026	100,000,000	NG	CG
County Headquarters	Iten	to provide adequate office space and conducive working for staff	Construction of office complex	Level of completion	2025-2027	700,000,000	NG	CG
county Assembly chambers	iten	to provide adequate office space and conducive working for MCAs and staff	construction and furnishing of Assembly	% Level of completion	2025-2026	275,000,000	NG	CG

4.5.7.2 Finance and Economic Planning

4.5.7.2.1 Sub- Sector Composition

The sub-sector comprises Economic planning and budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation, Accounting Services, Supply chain management and Revenue management.

4.5.7.2.2 Sub Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

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

Mission

To provide prudent financial management through effective Economic planning, robust resource mobilization, investment promotion, sustainable budgeting, transparent procurement, timely monitoring & evaluation, and financial reporting

4.5.7.2.3 Programmes

Table 56: Finance and Economic Planning Sub-Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Financial management														
Objective: To strengthen planning, budgeting, policy formulation and fiscal discipline for accelerated growth														
Outcome:1. Enhanced fiscal discipline and coordination of economic development 2. Accelerated Gross County Product (GCP) growth 3. Reduced variance in planned projects/programmes against budgeted for projects/programmes 4. enhanced own source revenue														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Accounting Services	financial statements prepared	no. of financial statements prepared		1		1		1		1		1		
Accounting Services	pending bills reduced	amount in (Ksh) of pending bills		1200	-	900	-	700	-	500	-	200	-	-
Economic Planning and budgeting	Sector economic briefs prepared & disseminated	no of sector/sub sector briefs prepared & disseminated		0	0	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	0	0	4.5
	comprehensive sector datasets developed	no of sectors/sub sectors with comprehensive planning datasets		2	6	3	9	3	9	2	6	0	0	30
	ward development profiles developed	no of wards with comprehensive development/investment profiles/		4	8	5	10	5	10	6	12	0	0	40
Supply chain management	Assets and stores registers prepared.	No. of asset registers prepared.		2	.5	4-	1	6	1.5	10	2	12	2	7

Programme Name: Financial management													
Objective: To strengthen planning, budgeting, policy formulation and fiscal discipline for accelerated growth													
Outcome:1. Enhanced fiscal discipline and coordination of economic development 2. Accelerated Gross County Product (GCP) growth 3. Reduced variance in planned projects/programmes against budgeted for projects/programmes 4. enhanced own source revenue													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
	suppliers/contractor's sensitization forums held	no. of sensitization forums		1	0.5	2	0.5	4	1	4	1	4	1
	Asset management go down constructed	no. of go downs constructed		-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	inventory management system installed	no. of inventory management system installed and operationalized		-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
Own Source Revenue Enhancement	valuation roll updated	no. of valuation rolls updated		1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	business enterprises inventory updated	% Of all business entities captured		50	1	65	1.5	70	2	80	2	100	2.5
	own source revenue enhanced.	% Level of revenue collected (KES Millions)	SDG 17.1	65	6	70	7.5	80	8.5	90	9.5	100	10
													41.5

4.5.7.2.4 Flagship Projects

Table 57: Finance and Economic Planning Sub- Sector Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Activities	Key of Key	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
open data	HQS	to	comprehensive sector datasets developed		no of sectors/sub sectors with comprehensive planning datasets	2025	30,000,000	partner	EMCG/partner
Revenue management system	Countywide	To enhance own source revenue collection	Acquisition of system and point of sale gadgets		Revenue system purchased and pointed of sale gadgets acquired		20,000,000	EMCG	EMCG/partner

4.5.7.3 Public Service, Devolution, Administration, ICT and E-Governance

4.5.7.3.1 Sub-Sector Composition

The sub-sector comprises Human resource, Payroll, Alcoholics Drinks Control, Aids Control Unit, Communication and ICT, Citizen participation and civic education, County administration.

4.5.7.3.2 Sub Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A leader in transforming the delivery of human resources and services in the public sector.

Mission

to provide quality public services in a timely and competent manner, and to work with the cooperation of all units to create a vibrant and healthy physical, social, and economic environment.

4.5.7.3.3 Programmes

Table 58: Public Service, Devolution, Administration, ICT and E-Governance Sub-Sector Programmes

Programme Name: County Administration and Devolution														
Objective: To provide leadership in governance and management of county government affairs														
Outcomes:														
1. improved coordination and administration of services														
2. Informed citizenry														
3. Improved service delivery														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		Target	Cost
SP2. Coordination of government functions	Programs/projects supervision done	No. of departmental project supervision reports generated		40	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	0	0	
		No. of SOPs developed		5	0.5	10	0.7	5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	2.7	

Programme Name: County Administration and Devolution														
Objective: To provide leadership in governance and management of county government affairs														
Outcomes:														
1. improved coordination and administration of services 2. Informed citizenry 3. Improved service delivery														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
SP3. Alcoholic drinks control	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	No. of procedure operationalized		5	0	10	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0
	Sub County administrative offices	No. of sub county administrative offices constructed and equipped		2	8	2	30	4	8	0	0	0	0	46
	ward offices	No. of ward offices furnished and equipped		2	2	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	18
	Inspections of alcoholic drinks outlets for compliance	No. of inspections and surveillance done		4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	19
	individual and group counselling	no of individual and group counselling done		3000	3000	2	3000	2	3000	2	3000	300	2	10
	Baseline survey for alcoholic prevalence	No of surveys done for alcoholic and drug abuse		4	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	20

Programme Name: County Administration and Devolution															
Objective: To provide leadership in governance and management of county government affairs															
Outcomes:															
1. improved coordination and administration of services															
2. Informed citizenry															
3. Improved service delivery															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	sensitization forums on alcohol and drug abuse	No. of sensitization meetings done		50	5	10	5	40	35	20	2	15	1.5	15	140
SP3. Citizen participation and Civic Education	Accountability Mechanisms	No. of accountability forums held		2		0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2.5
	Residents' engagement in governance	No. of stakeholders/residents engaged in decision making processes		6000		0	6000	0	6000	0	6000	0	6000	0	0
	Civic education engagements	No of sensitizations done		20		6	20	6	20	6	20	6	20	6	24
	Complaints and Compliments Mechanism Established	No. of departments with a functional complaints and compliments mechanism handling systems		10		0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0
SP4. County Administration	WDC/SLDC Supervision	No. of reports submitted		80		15	80	15	80	15	80	15	80	15	75
	Administrative infrastructure development	No. of sub county offices constructed		2		60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60

Programme Name: County Administration and Devolution															
Objective: To provide leadership in governance and management of county government affairs															
Outcomes:															
1. improved coordination and administration of services															
2. Informed citizenry															
3. Improved service delivery															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
SP5. Enforcement and compliance	Refurbished ward offices	No of offices refurbished		5		10		5	10		3	6	0	0	36
	Fencing of sub county and ward offices	No of offices fenced		0				4	2.4		1	0.6	4	2.4	7.2
	Projects progress meetings	No. of Projects progress review meetings held		80		0.3		80	0.3		80	0.3	80	0.3	1.5
	Compliance	% of compliance rates of business and individuals		100		1		100	1		100	1	100	1	5
	Enforcement Actions	No. of enforcement actions done		6		1		6	1		6	1	6	1	5
	Enforcement services	No. of assorted equipment purchased		50		1		50	1		50	1	50	1	5

Programme Name: Public Service, Communication, ICT and Corporate Affairs													
Objective: To champion for efficient and effective service delivery													
Outcome: 1. Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of county services 2. Reduced prevalence of alcohol and substance abuse 3. Efficient and effective communication of Government information. Increased adoption of ICT infrastructure in services rendered													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
SP1. ICT services	ICT Centres	No. of Centres constructed, integrated, and operationalized		4		12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4
	Innovation hubs	No of Hubs equipped and integrated		1		23	1	23	1	23	0		8
	Automation of Systems	No of services automated		1		30	1	30	1	30	1	30	30
	Fibre network extension	No of KM covered		700		60	700	60		60	700	60	60
	Internet Hotspots established	No of internet hotspots established		2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Digital literacy training done	No of people trained on use of ICT		200		1	200	1	200	1	200	1	1
Human Resource Management	Training needs analysis done	No. of training needs analysis across the departments and review		1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
	Interns recruited and deployed	No. of interns recruited and deployed	-	200	38.4	200	38.4	200	38.4	200	38.4	200	192

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Programme Name: Public Service, Communication, ICT and Corporate Affairs														
Objective: To champion for efficient and effective service delivery														
Outcome: 1. Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of county services 2. Reduced prevalence of alcohol and substance abuse 3. Efficient and effective communication of Government information. increased adoption of ict infrastructure in services rendered														
Sub Programm e	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4				Year 5
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target
		no. of assorted equipment purchased		0	0	5	2	0	0	3	1	3	1	4
		No. of analysis done		12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	7.5
	Salary Analysis													
	trainings and development			5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
AIDS Control Unit (ACUs)	HIV/AIDS Control unit's establishment	No. of Departments with ACUs established and operationalized		10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	2.5
County Communication Corporate Affairs	county Information documentation centre	No of libraries established and equipped		1	5	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	17
		No. of users accessing the documentation centre		11000	0	1200	0	1500	0	1700	0	2000	0	0
		No of radio civic education programs		10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	15
		% Of area coverage reached		50		50		70		70		70		

Programme Name: Public Service, Communication, ICT and Corporate Affairs														
Objective: To champion for efficient and effective service delivery														
Outcome: 1. Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of county services 2. Reduced prevalence of alcohol and substance abuse 3. Efficient and effective communication of Government information.														
increased adoption of ict infrastructure in services rendered														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		No of calls handled and processed at the call centre		10,000	0	15,000	0	20,000	0	30,000	0	35,000	0	0
	publicity	No of quarterly newsletters published		80,000	2	80,000	2	80,000	2	80,000	2	80,000	2	10
		No. of Documentaries prepared and published	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	2.5	
		No of advertorials		10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	2.5
		No of media engagements forums		4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	6
		No of county promotional materials done		100,000	5	100,000	5	100,000	5	100,000	5	100,000	5	25

4.5.7.3.4 Flagship Projects

Table 59: Public Service, Devolution, Administration, ICT and E-Governance Sub- Sector Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Improvement of network Coverage (fiber network, Broadband, mobile) to Marakwet East, Marakwet west sub-counties	County	Enhance network and Internet coverage	Last-mile fiber connection to sub-county offices, installation of broadband equipment	no. of ICT centres connected	5 years	300,000,000	CG/ICTA/CA	CG/ICTA/CA/Mobile service providers
Construction of ICT innovation Hubs (Each per sub county)	Sub-county Hq	Enhance ICT skills.	Establishment of innovation hubs and operationalized	No. of hubs operationalized	5 years	100,000,000	CG/ICTA/CA	CG/ICTA/CA/Mobile service providers
Capacity building	County	Skills improvement, enhanced service delivery	Training of youth across the county	NO. of youths trained	5 years	60,000,000	CG	CG/ICTA/CA/Mobile service providers
Performance management	County	Improve service delivery	Training of staff in the county	No. of staff trained	5 years	15,000,000	CG	CG
Information systems (automation)	County HQ	Improve efficiency	Operationalize information system	No. of services automated	5 years	150,000,000	CG/MOH/ICTA	CG/MOH/ICTA
Establishment of a county Information documentation centre	All sub counties	to provide county services	operational and equipping of sub counties offices	No. of sub counties offices operational	5 years	24,000,000	CG/ Donors	CG

4.5.7.4 County Public Service Board

4.5.7.4.1 Sub Sector Composition

The county public service board is established by an Act of parliament as provided for under Article 235 (1) of the constitution of Kenya and County Government Act, 2012 article 57. To ensure effective and accountable leadership through formulation of administrative and economic policies which will spur human capital productivity and enhance accountability in

4.5.7.4.3 Programmes

the management of public resources for sustainable socio-economic and political development.

4.5.7.4.2 Sub Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A competent leadership for effective and efficient service delivery

Mission

To enhance coordination and supervision for effective and efficient public service delivery.

Table 60: County Public Service Board Sub-Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Administration and Support of Human Resource in the County Public Service														
Objective: To coordinate, recruit, and supervise public servants.														
Outcome: Improved public service delivery														
1. A merit based public service.														
2. Promote and uphold high ethical standards within the public service														
Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performan ce Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Target s*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. Millions)										Total Budg et (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	Targ et	Cos t	
	Inculcate human resource values and clinics.	No. of clinics held. and reports generated.	8.8		0. 2	4	0. 2	4	0. 2	4	0. 2	4	0.2	1
	automati on of human resource system	No. of System installed		1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

4.5.7.5 County Assembly

4.5.7.5.1 Sub Sector Composition

The county assembly is established by an Act of parliament as provided for under Article 235 (1) of the constitution of Kenya and County Government Act, 2012 article 57. The county Assembly is the arm of the county Government that makes legislation, represents the people, and provides oversight on county resources. Its objective is to facilitate the members of the county assembly to fulfil these functions efficiently and effectively in a representative system of

government by holding and ensuring that the autonomous status of the county assembly in its corporate relationship with other departments of the county government is maintained.

4.5.7.5.2 Sub Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A vibrant, model assembly that champions citizen aspirations.

Mission

To provide transformative citizen representation through legislation and oversight of public resources for Elgeyo Marakwet county.

4.5.7.5.3 Programmes

Table 61: County Assembly Sub-Sector Programmes

Programme Name: County assembly infrastructure improvement														
Objective: To provide conducive work environment														
Outcome: Improved service delivery														
Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linka ge s to SDG Targe ts*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Tota l Bud get (KSh . M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Tar get	Co st	Tar get	Co st	Tar get	Co st	Tar get	Co st	Targ et	Co st	
Infrastruc tural developm ent	Public gallery constructe d and operationa lized	No. of galleries constructe d				1								10
	CCTV cameras installed	No. of CCTV cameras installed		10	0. 5	10	0. 5	10	.5	10	0. 5	10	0. 5	2.5
	Library constructe d and equipped	No. of libraries constructe d and equipped		-	-	-	-	1	1 0	-	-	-	-	10
	County administra tion constructe d	No of administr ation blocks constructe d		-	-	-	-	1	2 0 0	-	-	-	-	200
	Water tanks purchased and raised	No. of water tanks purchase d and erected		-	-	12	1. 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2

4.5.7.4 Flagship Projects

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

Table 62: County assembly Sub- Sector Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Speaker's residence	County headquarters	To provide for housing facilities for the speaker	Construction and completion of the residence	Official residence constructed and completed	2025	35,000,000	NG/EMCG	EMCG
County Assembly Administration block	Iten	To provide adequate working space	Construction and equipping	Administration block constructed and equipped	2027	200,000,000	NG/EMCG	EMCG

4.5 CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International

Table 63: CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations			Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector		
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	Infrastructure	Water, Environment and Climate Change	- The social pillar seeks to construct and rehabilitate rural water schemes, - Drill boreholes - Develop national rainwater harvesting strategy and water storage investment plans. - Construction of multipurpose dams - Rehabilitation and protection of Kenya's five water towers, - Expansion of pipelines - Rehabilitation of water catchment areas, - Promote sustainable management of the forests to serve as water catchments, biodiversity conservation reservoirs, wildlife habitats and carbon sinks.	- The county government aspires to Harness ground water resources – through bore hole sinking, equipping and reticulation, adopt water harvesting technologies by of Water dams and pans – large, medium to small dams and roof catchment, leverage in Water treatment works in the spirit of access to potable water, Last mile connectivity (water to HHs) and facelifting of existing projects by way of maintenance and augmentation of water supplies. - The county government also seeks to protect the environment and reverse the effects of climate change through green energy technologies, tree growing initiatives in institutions and private farms, proper waste management and Basin committees, Operationalization of policies & laws (Sustainable Tree growing policy, water act 2021, climate change act 2021 charcoal banning Act 2017 etc.) and Rehabilitation of degraded lands & promotion of dryland forestry in an effort to enhancing forest cover
		Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development	- Under the social pillar in Vision 2030 Population, Urbanisation and Housing Sectors identifies Implementation of the Population Policy for National Development, Preparation and implementation of strategic development and investment plans in six metropolitan regions and their respective Spatial Plans. Similar plans will be developed for special border towns and all other municipalities. The flagship projects will include preparation of strategic integrated physical development plans. - Formulation and implementation of planning standards and guidelines. Review and formulation of National Urban Development Policy. - Implementation of Cities and Urban Areas Act of 2011. - Development of affordable, quality, and affordable houses for lower income Kenyans, 200,000 housing units annually proposed	- The County intends to allocate more resources towards planning, infrastructural development, and provision of services in urban areas. - In Planning of urban areas, the county intends to establish Physical and Land Use Planning Institutions, prepare Local Physical and land use development plans for all urban areas and cadastral surveying for the purposes of processing land ownership documents of plots and enhancing development control in our urban areas. To enhance well-coordinated land uses, the county intends to prepare a County Spatial Plan. - The county intends to domesticate National Urban Development policy and implement Cities and Urban areas act 2011 to enhance management of its urban areas and partner with Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP) to enhance improvement of urban infrastructure. Furthermore, the county has established disaster management centre, and it intends to acquire firefighting machinery and equipment. - During the planning period, the county intends to facilitate the implementation of

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations			Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector		
			to be developed through various initiatives. • Installation of physical and social infrastructure in slums and informal settlements in selected urban areas through Implementation of Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Programme. • Solid Waste Management is captured under the social pillar and entails preparation of waste management strategy and establishment of solid waste management system in Nairobi and other municipalities, and it is meant to reduce effects of solid waste. • Land issues have been captured as the foundation of the pillars and it aspires to provide a roadmap for efficient and effective management of land through establishment of National Land Information Management System (NLIMS), formulation of land policy and legal framework, establishment of land institutions and preparation of National Land Use Master Plan. These are meant to enhance proper land records, efficient and effective service delivery, solve land disputes and well-coordinated land uses.	affordable housing through identification of suitable public land for affordable housing. The target for 5 years is 2000 affordable housing units. • To improve physical and social infrastructure in slums and other informal settlements, the county intends to domesticate Kenya Slum Upgrading and Prevention Strategy Policy and continue to partner with Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Programme (KISIP) • To improve sanitation, the county intends to develop solid waste strategy policy and acquire several parcels of land for establishment of material recovery centres and sanitary landfills. also, the county will acquire solid waste compacters/loaders, skip containers and litter bins. • To enhance proper administration of land the county, intends to prepare inventory for community land for the purpose of registration, establish inventories for all public land, establish, equip and operationalize GIS Lab for purposes of digitization of land records and develop policies to enhance management of land.
		Roads, Public Works, and Transport	• The Vision 2030 aspires for a country firmly interconnected through a network of roads, railways, ports, airports, water and sanitation facilities and telecommunications. Infrastructure sector facilitates all other sectors and thus to ensure easy mobility of people, goods and services, investments in infrastructure will be given the highest priority.	• Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP 3 aspires the county to have a good transportation network coverage to ensure easy access to agricultural markets and convenient mobility of people, goods, and services to open the county for investments and optimally tap from the county's resource potential. The country's Rural accessibility index stands at 85 % as of 2022. This implies that more than 85 % of the county's households are within 2 KM of a road network. further, this CIDP envisages an increase in the proportion of all-weather road network by 22% to be achieved by working with national roads institutions including Kenya National Highway Authority (KeNHA), Kenya Roads Board (KRB), Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA), Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA), Kenya forest service (KFS), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Mechanical

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations			Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector		
				Transport Fund (MTF) and other development partners.
	Health	Health Services	Captured under the social pillar of Kenya Vision 2030, Flagship projects for Health include; rehabilitation of health facilities, development of equitable financing mechanism, Community Based Information Systems, rehabilitation of Rural Health Facilities to Offer Integrated and Comprehensive Healthcare, fast-tracking of implementation of the Community Strategy by training Community Health Workers (CHWs), channelling funds directly to health facilities, implementing Environment and Hygiene Policy and Strategy and implement Output Based Approach (OBA) in Reproductive Health.	- The county intends to scale up community health high impact interventions with a priority focus on level 1 MNCH services for all groups by provision of level 1 MNCH high impact interventions services for all cohorts and socioeconomic groups and strengthening MNCH high impact interventions health facility–community linkages through effective decentralization and partnership. - Accelerating initiatives targeting nutrition services, family planning, immunization, sanitation, and safe motherhood - Over the next five years, the county targets 100% Universal Health Coverage (UHC) to guarantee access to quality and affordable health care for all residents. - To drive up NHIF uptake, the county will enlist community health volunteers to recruit households and assist in healthcare service provision at the grassroots. - The county will further scale up the provision of specialized medical equipment in county hospitals and increase the number of health facilities at the community level, including mobile health services through the Beyond Zero clinic and integrated outreaches to increase access to specialized healthcare.
	Social	Education & Technical Training	Education as the hinge of all sectors is focused in the vision 2030 in all entirety from participation, infrastructure and equipment, digital learning and management, teachers recruitment, retraining of teachers, capitation and scholarship	- Recruitment of additional ECDE teachers and VTC instructors - Construction and equipping of feeder ECDE centres. - Renovation of existing facilities, dormitories, classrooms, and workshops - Establishment of ECDE resource centre in every sub-county. - Uptake of digital learning via use of smartphones at pre-primary level of learning. - Provision of learning materials and furniture to the pre-primary learners. - Allocation of capitation grants to address feeding programme throughout the county wards. - Rebranding of VTCs to create awareness, equip and embrace PPP in establishing and provision of technical education to the county women and men. - Provision of bursaries, scholarships, and linkages to post primary school learners and also to students seeking foreign education
		Sports, Youth	Investing in the People of Kenya, involves the building of a just and	EMC contributes towards attainment of vision 2030 through, Development Of County

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations			Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector		
		affairs, Culture, Children and Social Services.	cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. This pillar aims to improve the quality of life for all Kenyans by targeting a cross-section of human and social welfare projects and programmes. This quest is the basis of transformation of key social areas, namely, Gender, Youth, Vulnerable groups, Sports, Culture, and arts. This pillar also makes special provisions for empowerment of Kenyans with various disabilities and previously marginalized communities.	of International Stadia, sub County/ Municipal Stadia, Sports academies, Youth Empowerment/ Talents centres / social halls and construction of SGBV Rescue /Rehabilitation Centres. The county also plans to implement County affirmative action funds, establish social and economic empowerment programs for Youths, Women & PWDs, support Gender technical working groups, Support children protection structures, establish gender disaggregated data, Establish County libraries, cultural Centres and museums. The County will also organise thematic Sports talent scouting and development events, cultural festivals, and Advocacy on; SGBV, Social Life Skills, Mentorship, climate resilient practises and peace. The County has planned for County affirmative revolving fund for Women, Youth and PWDs and Social protection programs for Children, PWDs and the Vulnerable populations.
	Productive and Economic	Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Irrigation	The Vision 2030's economic pillar aims at achieving an economic growth of ten (ten) percent annually.	- Growing resilient food crops - Managing post-harvest losses - Increasing involvement of youth of agricultural and livestock income generating activities - Enhancing artificial insemination subsidy - Enhancing disease surveillance and control - Increasing agricultural land through irrigation - Reseeding - Weather forecasting/early warning systems
		Cooperatives , Trade, Industrialization, Tourism & Wildlife	- To be economically sustainable in the developed modern system of valuation - Captured under the economic pillar of Kenya Vision 2030.	- Enhance financing of farmers' cooperative societies and marginalized groups through a revolving fund scheme and provide loans and credit services to entrepreneurs in conjunction with Commercial banks and microfinance institutions. - Training the leadership of cooperative societies and Medium and Small Micro Enterprises to ensure proper management and sustainability. - Provision of favorable workstations for businesses by construction of lockable shops to traders and provision of market spaces through construction of fresh produce markets and establishment of open-air markets. - Construction of Industrial Development Centres to nurture growth of informal sector industry (jua kali industry) - Establishment of agro-processing industries

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations			Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector		
				• Provide market linkages to farmers' produce through cooperatives to reduce exploitation by business brokers/middlemen and ensure high income earnings to farmers. • Develop tourism niches such as sports and ecotourism to ensure increased tourist visits and more revenue to the county through tourism sources
	Administration and Governance	Administration and Governance	• The economic pillar aims to achieve an economic growth rate of 10 per cent per annum and sustaining the same till 2030 to generate more resources to address the MDGs. The • vision has identified several flagship projects in every sector to be implemented over the vision period to facilitate the desired growth that can support the implementation of the MDGs on a sustainable basis.	• The county government has enlisted flagship projects to be funded by the county government and the national government with other international donors in mobilizing resources to achieve economic growth within the stipulated period.
SDGs	1. No Poverty		• End poverty in all its forms everywhere	• Enterprise support by funding women, youth and PWD groups through a revolving fund scheme. • Provision of loan schemes (wezesha program) in conjunction with Commercial banks. Beneficiaries are women and youth groups. • Provision of start-up packs and Income Generating Activities (IGAs) to youth who graduate from Technical and Vocational Training Centres • Provision of improved seeds to farmers, i.e., potato, pyrethrum and coffee to enable them to earn more income from agricultural activities. • Improvement of livestock breeds through introduction of Artificial Insemination services and improved breeds to help farmers fetch more produce
	2. End Hunger		• End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	• -Reduce the prevalence of stunting and malnutrition among U5 children through growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) and Vitamin A supplementation Campaigns • -Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among Pregnant women and women of reproductive age through IFAS supplementation
	3. Good health and wellbeing		• Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	• -Reduce maternal and neonatal deaths through enhancing skilled birth deliveries • -Address the gap of unmet family planning needs through promotion of long-term methods • Reduce the high adolescent birth rate among women aged 10–14 year through school health programs.

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations			Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector		
				- Control and prevention of tuberculosis, HIV, malaria, neglected tropical diseases through primary health care. - Address noncommunicable diseases caused by diet, smoking, alcohol and drug consumption, violence, suicide, etc. through changes in Lifestyle habits and medical screening campaigns, - Reduce medication abuse to curb antibiotics resistance through community sensitization and drug control regulation. - Control of tobacco use to reduce lung related diseases and cancers through enforcement of the tobacco control act. - Reduce vaccine preventable illnesses including covid-19 through enhancing immunization coverage. - Reduce the disease burden through enhancing the access and quality of health services through construction and rehabilitation of county health facilities. - Reduce catastrophic expenditure on health through community-based insurance schemes and enrolment of mothers to Linda Mama, Indigent Support program. - Promote the cultivation of high nutritional value crops. - Elderly and Vulnerable NHIF Medical Cover - Scale up elimination of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS (eMTCT) services. - All HIV positive clients are enrolled into the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) programme. - All individuals know their HIV status through HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) services. - Expectant mothers are kept healthy and receive assisted skilled delivery. - Increase Family Planning uptake among women of reproductive age (WRA) - Increase access to health services through community strategy. - Detection and accurate diagnosis of TB cases - All TB patients on treatment successfully complete treatment regimen - Involvement of populace in Mass sports activities to reduce sedentary lifestyle and manage NCDs
	4. Quality Education		- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. - Aspire to have all girls and boys in the county have access to quality early childhood development,	- Introduction of school feeding program in all ECDE centres. - Provision of adequate infrastructure, scholarships, bursary, and capitation. - Recruitment of sufficient and qualified ECDE teachers and VTC instructors - Youth Skill development program

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations		Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector	
		care, and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education • Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical and vocational and tertiary, including university.	• Establishment of sports academy
	5. Gender Equality	• -Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • -Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable including people with disabilities, indigenous people, and children in vulnerable situations	• Reduce SGBV through enforcement of laws to reduce genital mutilation/cutting, intimate partner related violence. • Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged. • ensure effective learning through safe schools. • provision of bursary, scholarships, and capitation • Gender mainstreaming • Provision of necessity support (Sanitary towels to girls) • Affirmative action fund for youth, women and PWds • Establishment of AGPO for Youth/Women/ PWDS • Advocacy on SGBVs • Construction of SGBV Rescue and Rehabilitation centres • Training women illicit liquor brewers on alternative sources of income • Socio- Economic empowerment • Social Protection
	6. Clean Water and Sanitation	• Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	• Increase latrine coverage through Community Led Total Sanitation • Water quality monitoring through water testing and water purification campaigns • Reduce diarrhoea related diseases through promotion of Hand Washing campaigns. • Strengthen Water Sanitation Providers (WSP) • Establishment of Sewerage systems • Spring protection • integrated water resource management • Rainwater harvesting through construction of dams and pans and roof catchment at HH level. • Pipeline extensions • Construction of storage tanks, water troughs and intakes • Drilling of boreholes
	7. Affordable and Clean Energy	• Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	• Reduce household air pollution through use of modern and sustainable clean fuels and technologies and revise house designs
	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	• Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full	• Enhance occupational health and safety in the workplace to reduce fatal injuries due to work accidents.

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations			Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector		
			and productive employment and decent work for all. Governance	- construction of - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.
	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	- Establishment of agro processing industries: tomato and mango processing plants; potato and milk cooling plants. - Construction of reliable road network and improvement of network connectivity - Improvement of tourism infrastructure i.e., Rimoi National Reserve and related niches
	10. Reduced Inequalities		Reduce inequality within and among countries	
	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities		Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	- Improvement of solid waste management mechanisms; establishment of material recovery centres and sanitary landfills, acquisition of compactors trucks, skip loader, skip containers, and litter bins. - To improve mobility through expansion and improvement of road and road networks in our urban areas. - Security and Disaster risk reduction through acquisition of fire engine trucks and assorted equipment, installation of ICT and CCTV equipment, streetlights installation, regulation of buildings and establishment of requisite infrastructure like water drainage systems and non-motorised transport system. - Improved housing through development of affordable housing with adequate basic facilities. - Improved access to cheap and clean energy through installations of solar panels and windmills to generate power for domestic and street lighting. - Improved management of land through planning, surveying, processing of land ownership documents and development control - Provision of recreational facilities and green spaces - Regulation of soil, air and water pollution - Improved urban governance through development of policies i.e., slum upgrading and prevention strategy and establishment of urban management institutions
	12. Responsible Consumption and Production		Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	- Promoting climate smart production and disposal practices - Strengthening technological capacity

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations		Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector	
			- Awareness creation on sustainable development - Proper management of chemicals and wastes - Regulating post-harvest losses
	13. Climate Action	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	-Protection and conservation of water catchment s - and wetlands by growing endemic, indigenous and exotic trees. -Promoting the uptake of clean energy and green technologies in production systems for reduced carbon footprint and enhanced climate change adaptation - Promotion of reforestation and afforestation programmes - Establishment of model tree nurseries - Farm forestry through establishment of woodlots - School greening programs - Mainstreaming of climate change issues to build resilience. - Water harvesting technologies i.e., dams, pans and roof catchment. - Climate change advocacy programs
	14. Life Below Water	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	livestock-fisheries
	15. Life on Land	Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	- The County will prioritise restoration, protection, conservation, and management of the environment. - with protection and conservation of catchment and riparian areas. - Establishment of ecosystem management plans - Demarcation and beaconing of Spencer line to ensure escarpment protection. - Operationalization of EMC charcoal burning act of 2017 - Promotion of reforestation and afforestation programmes - Rehabilitation of degraded sites - Supporting the development of conservancies around protected areas as alternative land use practice - Sustainable management of dryland forests
	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels	- Iten high court, environmental court - The overall ambition for the security in the county and "Vision 2030" is "a society free from danger and fear". The County Government is determined to improve security in the Kerio valley to attract. - investment, lower the cost of doing business and to provide the residents with a more secure living and working environment.

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations			Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector		
				Specific strategies will involve improving the practice of - community policing NPRs, use of Drone for surveillance along Kerio and part of Marakwet. - reducing the police to population ratio to recommended UN standards; the national government has introduced the arming of the chiefs and assigning each chief with five police officer in every location in Kenya. - adopting information and communication technology (ICT) in crime detection and prevention; enhancing police training and use of modern equipment in law enforcement.
	17. Partnerships for the Goals		Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	- Partnership and collaborations with World Bank, UNDP, GIZ, World Vision, WWF, Kenya Red Cross, FAO, Nutrition International, Danish Government through DANIDA Programme, Swedish Government through ASDSP to implement sustainable development projects in the county. - Signing and participating in the Open Government Partnership for transparency and accountability mechanisms. This is aimed at attaining sustainable development. - Signing of MOUs and financing agreements with regional bodies such as NOREB, WASREP, KVDA and MDAs
Agenda 2063	Aspiration 1: A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development		-A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all -Well educated citizens and skills revolutions underpinned by science, technology, and innovation -Healthy and well-nourished citizens -Transformed economies and jobs -Modern agriculture for increased proactivity and production -Blue/Ocean Economy for accelerated economic growth -Environmentally sustainable climate and resilient economies and communities	- The county plans to establish necessary organizations to foster knowledge and handle emergency situations and outbreaks. - The Department of Health is dedicated to improving health and preventing outbreaks by enhancing prevention, detection, and response to public health risks. - The county will increase the capacity, capability, and partnerships of the Department of Health to detect and respond to disease threats and outbreaks, utilizing data-driven interventions and programs based on science and policy efficiently and effectively. - Collaboration and connections with development partners and the national government will ensure successful implementation. - Partnerships with development partners will enhance nutrition programs aimed at decreasing prolonged malnutrition, stunting, and poor health, which contribute to higher absenteeism and dropout rates in schools, and overall decreases in cognitive function.

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations		Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector	
			- To improve health and nutrition among school-age children, the county plans to implement a School Feeding initiative in the next 5 years, which will have a significant impact on access and retention, attendance, and reducing dropout rates. - These initiatives will not only provide psychological benefits, but also enhance learning, cognitive function, in-class behavior, academic performance, and concentration, especially for marginalized and food-insecure families. - The School Feeding Programmes will also improve household food security by increasing the food supply in food-deficit areas.
	2: An Integrated Continent Politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of African Renaissance	-United Africa (Federal/Confederate) -World class infrastructure criss-crosses Africa -Decolonisation	-The county is working in Promoting and sustaining, inclusive and sustainable Economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.
	3: An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice ensures Kenya accelerates the promise of ICPD Programme of Action Kenya accelerates the promise of ICPD Programme of Action and the Rule of Law	-Democratic values, practices, universal principles for human rights, justice and rule of law entrenched -Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	-Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.
	4: A Peaceful and Secure Africa	-Peace security and stability is preserved -A stable and peaceful Africa -A fully functional and operational APSA	Peace forums, campaigns.
	5: Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity Common Heritage, Values and Ethics	-Africa cultural renaissance is pre-eminent	Development of Cultural Centres, Museums, protection of Cultural sites/ botanical gardens, Cultural festivals, and exhibitions
	6: An Africa Whose Development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African People, especially its Women and Youth, and caring for Children	-Full gender equality in all spheres of life -Engaged and empowered youth and children	- Strengthening of Children protection structures, establishment of Children assemblies, Gender Mainstreaming, establishment of Gender Disaggregated data - Establishment of County affirmative action fund - Establishment of social net programs and IGAs for Youth Women and PWDs - Establishment of Youth Skill Development and Apprenticeship programs
	7: An Africa as A Strong, United, Resilient and Influential Global Player and Partner	-Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence -Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	Development financing by African Development Bank with the Government of Kenya e.g., roads and irrigation infrastructure

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations		Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector	
Sendai Framework	Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk.	Disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. Such knowledge can be used for risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response.	-Through preparation of Elgeyo Marakwet County Hazard Atlas aimed at improving the county's efforts to reduce disaster risk and respond effectively when disaster strikes. The atlas is a visual tool that brings together basic information about the various hazards faced by the people of Elgeyo Marakwet. - Mobilization and sensitization of population through thematic sports activities and community forum on understanding disasters and management and evacuation protocols
	2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.	Disaster risk governance at the national, regional, and global levels is very important for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation. It fosters collaboration and partnership.	- Operationalization of disaster management Centre to respond to emerging disasters. - Enhanced development control to curb establishment of illegal and risk multi-storey buildings. - Establish a non-motorised transport system to curb accidents and establishment of a well-designed water drainage system to curb flooding.
	3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.:	Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries, and their assets, as well as the environment.	- Partnering with other agencies in establishment of disaster reduction infrastructure and response to disasters, -Operationalisation of the emergency fund is essential in aiding disaster risk prevention, mitigation, and reduction.
	4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.	The growth of disaster risk means there is a need to strengthen disaster preparedness for response, act in anticipation of events, and ensure capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels. The recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase is a critical opportunity to build back better, including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures.	- Capacity building of disaster response officers - Acquisition of disaster handling equipment and budgetary allocations for response to disasters. - The county government will also establish a framework for collaboration with state and non-state actors in to develop, design and disseminate early warning systems as a mitigative measure to reduce the effects of disasters
Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015;	Aim 1: Reduce emissions	Abate GHG emissions by 32% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO₂eq; in line with our sustainable development agenda and national circumstances.	- Adoption of clean and green energy technologies i.e., biogas and solar system installation - Increasing carbon sinks through tree growing and wetlands protection - Sustainable waste management systems - adoption of biodigester as alternative source of energy to fossil fuels in VTCs

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations			Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector		
	Aim 12: Build resilience and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change;		Exploring innovative livelihood strategies for enhancing climate resilience of local communities through financing of locally led climate change actions	- Promotion of Climate Change & adaptation strategies and sustainable environmental practices in the county - Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience in all sectors
	Aim 13: Uphold and promote regional and international cooperation.		-Continued partnership, collaboration, and networking for resource mobilization for improved climate action and environment conservation	- Continued partnership, collaboration, and networking for resource mobilization for improved climate action and environment conservation - Promotion of carbon credit initiatives
EAC Vision 2050;	Infrastructure Development		Developing infrastructure and transport network that is easy, fast, and cheap means both for people and goods for regional competitiveness;	- Increasing the total road network; the county sits along the Northern corridor which is part of the EAC transport network plan. - Development of International level stadium to position the County to attract international level events (Sports Events)
	Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development		Intensify investment and enhance agricultural productivity for food security and a transformed rural economy	- Promoting adoption of agricultural technologies - Modernizing agriculture through mechanization, irrigation, improved seeds, and use of fertilizers. - Promoting good agricultural practices to mitigate effects of land degradation and drought. - Empowering rural women - Enhancing market linkages through cooperatives societies
	Industrialization		Leveraging industrialization and manufacturing for structural transformation for improved intra-regional and global trade	- Promoting value addition - Exploiting fluorspar mining - Developing agro-processing industries; Tomato, Mango, Passion, milk, potato, and coffee
	Natural Resources and Environment Management		Realize effective natural resource and environment management and conservation with enhanced value addition	- Implementation of community-prioritised climate resilience investments - Promote adoption of green and clean energy - Conservation of existing community forest and water catchment areas and wetlands.
	Tourism, Trade and Services Development		Enhance tourism, trade, and provision of services in the region	- Training and capacity building on various issues relating to the enterprises and economic pillars. - promote adoption of new and modern technologies on economic production.
	Human Capital Development		-Improve access to education -improve completion rates -Enhance skill development	- training and retraining of pre-primary teachers and VTC instructors. - adequate educational resources: teachers, infrastructure and learning materials. - Digital /ICT learning - Ensure universal /equal access to education to enhance human capital. - Tackle marginalisation and poverty - Establish centre of excellence towards specialisation at VTC

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations			Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector		
ICPD25 Kenya Commitments;	Commitment on 1: Essential Reproductive Health Package of Interventions and UHC		-Employ innovation and technology to ensure adolescents and youth attain the highest possible standard of health. Efforts will be made to eliminate teenage pregnancies, new adolescent and youth HIV infections and harmful practices such as child marriages while at the same time ensuring universal access to friendly quality reproductive health services and information to the youth and adolescents by 2030. - Eliminate preventable maternal and newborn mortality, mother. - to child transmission of HIV and severe morbidity such as - obstetric fistula among women by 2030	- Establish Adolescent and youth friendly centres in all sub counties to provide counselling and access to health services. - Eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV through contact tracing and use of mentor mothers. - Reduce severe morbidity such as obstetric fistula through enhancing ANC visits and enforcement of laws of female genital cutting. - Equip 120 health facilities to provide EmONC. - Build capacity of 1500 health workers & CHVs annually to provide EmONC
	2: Creating Financing Momentum for the outstanding promises in the Programme of Action		- Progressively increase health sector financing to 15 percent of total budget, as per the Abuja declaration by 2030. This will enable the country to cover the cost of implementing Universal. - Health Coverage and gradually increase financing of family. - planning commodities from domestic resources - Improve support to older persons, persons with disabilities, - orphans, and vulnerable children by increasing the core social. - protection investment from 0.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product to at least 2 percent over the next 10 years -Enhance integration of population, health, and development - programmes and projects into Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) to ensure. - budgetary allocations and efficient implementation of - programmes and projects by 2030	- increase health sector financing to more than 15% of total budget, as per Abuja declaration by 2030. - increase social protection investment for vulnerable groups, older persons, PWDs, OVCs through the provision of NHIF cover for vulnerable groups and the elderly.

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations			Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector		
	3: Demographic Diversity and Sustainable Development		• -Enhance the capacity of relevant Government institutions to • increase availability and accessibility to high-quality, timely and • reliable population and related data at national, county, and • sub-county levels, disaggregated by income, gender, age, • ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and geographic location by 2030 • -Integrate population issues into the formulation, • implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all policies and • programmes relating to sustainable development at national, • county and sub-county levels by 2030. • -Harness the demographic dividend through investments in • health and citizens wellbeing; education and skills training. • employment creation and entrepreneurship; and rights, • governance and empowerment of young people by 2022 as • outlined in the Kenya's Demographic Dividend Roadmap. This • includes the establishment of a National Coordination • Mechanism for Demographic Dividend by 2020 • -Eliminate legal, policy and programmatic barriers that impede • youth participation in decision making, planning and • implementation of development activities at all levels by 2030 • -Attain universal basic education by ensuring 100 percent • transition of pupils, including those with special needs and • disabilities, from early learning to secondary education by 2022. • Also raise the completion rate for basic education to 100 percent • by 2030 • -Improve the employability and life-skills of youths by	• Provision of capitation grants and bursaries to enhance retention, completion and transition rates. • Introduction of school feeding program at Pre-primary level to improve on enrolment and retention of ECDE learners. • Provision of starter packs to VTC graduands to enhance their employability.

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations			Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector		
			- enhancing quality and relevance of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in partnership with industries and private sector by 2030 -Fully implement the Competence Based Curriculum (CBC) so that learners are equipped with relevant competencies and skills from an early stage for sustainable development by 2030	
	4: Prevalence of Gender Based Violence and Harmful Practices		-End Female Genital Mutilation by strengthening coordination in the area of legislation and policy framework, communication and advocacy, evidence generation and support cross border collaboration on elimination of FGM by 2022 -Eliminate, by 2030, all forms of gender-based violence, including child and forced marriages, by addressing social and cultural norms that propagate the practice while providing support to women and girls who have been affected -End gender and other forms of discrimination by 2030 through enforcing the anti-discrimination laws and providing adequate budgetary allocations to institutions mandated to promote gender equality, equity and empowerment of women and girls.	- Establish rescue centres for adolescents affected by SGBV including FGM and gender-based violence - Establish free hotline for reporting of SGBV - Deploy dedicated facility units, staff for SGBV in health facilities - Capacity building of health personnel on SOPs for Gender based Violence - Establish a Multi-Agency Gender Sector Working Group encompassing members from the national and county government
	5: provision of Reproductive Health Services and information in Humanitarian and Fragile Contexts		Ensure universal access to quality reproductive health services, including prevention and management of GBV, in humanitarian and fragile contexts by 2030	- Increase funding and resources for reproductive health services in humanitarian and fragile contexts such as the areas experiencing insecurity due to cattle rustling - Train and support local healthcare providers to deliver quality reproductive health services, including the prevention and management of GBV in identified areas. - Strengthen partnerships and coordination between governments, NGOs, and international organizations to ensure the provision of comprehensive and integrated services. - Increase community engagement and education to promote awareness of reproductive health rights and services, and

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations			Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Sector	Sub-sector		
				to reduce stigma and discrimination related to GBV. • Increase data collection and research to better understand the specific reproductive health needs of populations identified areas to inform the development and implementation of effective interventions.
	6: Ensuring Kenya accelerates the promise of ICPD Programme of Action		• Track and monitor the implementation of the ICPD25 • Nairobi Summit commitments through the National Council for Population and Development in the State Department for Planning	•
UN 2030	Peace: We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development		• Ensuring peace meetings and tracking of resolutions and peace initiatives in the violent areas.	• The county government will develop and strengthen conflict early warning and response mechanisms for conflict resolution. • The county of Elgeyo Marakwet has aspired to ensure its fosters peace initiative in the whole county by establishing a peace coordinating office and allocating funds to undertake peace initiatives in the county. • The county government will also carry out training and capacity building on Alternative Dispute Resolution and Conflict Sensitive (Do-Not-Harm) for peace actors, opinion leaders, political leaders, religious leaders, youth and women.

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.0 Overview

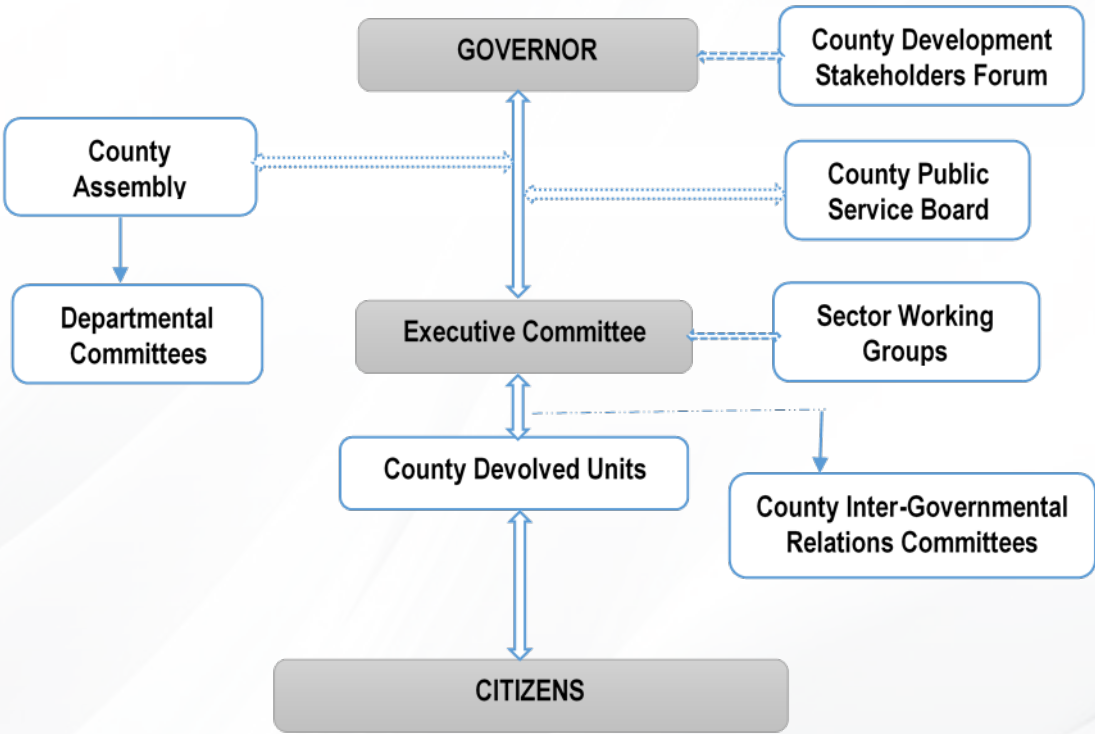
This chapter provides the county’s institutional arrangement and their specific roles towards implementation of the CIDP. It also presents the resource mobilization and management framework, asset management, risk and mitigation measures.

5.1 Institutional Framework.

This section provides the institutional framework of the County which displays the implementation

of the CIDP and how the County’s internal transformation needs are addressed. The framework indicates the County Government’s institutional arrangements and demonstrates linkages with the National Government Departments at the county as well as other key stakeholders.

Figure 32: Institutional Framework



The specific roles of the key institutions towards implementation of the CIDP is presented in Table 61.

Table 64: Institutional Arrangement

S/No.	Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
1.	County Executive Committee	- Implement county legislation. - Implement national legislation within the county to the extent that the legislation so requires. - Manage and coordinate the functions of the county administration and its departments. - Take appropriate steps to resolve any disputes or differences in connection with the planning, formulation, adoption or review of an integrated development plan.
2.	County Assembly	- Receive and approve the County Integrated Development Plan among other plans and policies. - Approve borrowing by the county government in accordance with Article 212 of the Constitution - Approve the budget and expenditure of the county government in accordance with Article 207 of the Constitution, and the legislation contemplated in Article 220(2) of the Constitution, guided by Articles 201 and 203 of the Constitution. - While respecting the principle of separation of powers, the county assembly may exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organ on the implementation of the plan. - County Assembly Speaker organizes and determines business to be conducted in the house including those regarding CIDP approval and implementation. - County Assembly Speaker Receives bills, motions, questions and prepares an order paper for house business including those relating to CIDP.
3.	County Government Departments	- Interpretation and implementation of complex county development plans into tangible activities that can be felt by county residents. - Discharging services to county residents in areas touching on the departmental programs and sub-programmes.
4.	County Planning Unit	- Strengthen planning, budgeting processes, and enhance policy formulation for effective monitoring and implementation of public resources. - Advise the county government on public financial accounting, management, fiscal discipline and ensure compliance through implementation of approved accounting standards, policies, and concepts. - Mobilize resources, develop, and implement plans to broaden revenue base and efficient revenue collection. - Coordinate supply chain services through provision of administrative guidelines on implementation and interpretation of public procurement acts.
5.	Office of the County Commissioner	- Coordinating security agencies within the county to allow the smooth implementation of programs identified under the 3rd generation CIDP. - Coordinating national government functions within the county such as CIDP programs identified under primary and secondary education. - Facilitating conflict management and peace-building activities within the county to foster implementation of development programs in the conflict-stricken region of Elgeyo Marakwet County. - Mobilize national government agencies and resources to undertake CIDP programs identified under the national government.
6.	National Planning Office at the county	- Mainstream national government programs identified by the ministry of planning for the calendar year with county government programs. - Liaise with the County planning office to identify programs where collaboration between the two entities is necessary. - Source for relevant county statistical data that will inform priority areas for implementation of programs under the CIDP. - Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of economic trends within the county and advising where necessary

S/No.	Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
7.	Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the county	National agencies within the county are expected to liaise with the county government in implementing programs and activities within common areas of interest
8.	Development Partners	- Providing the necessary financial support to ensure that implementation of CIDP programs to completion within the required timelines. - Partake in Monitoring and Evaluation of programs implemented within their areas of interest.
9.	Civil Society Organizations	- Checking to ensure that the diverse interests of different communities and groups within the county are captured in the implementation of these programs. - Advocate for the equal representation of diverse groups and minority groups in the implementation committees. - Champion for community-based peace initiatives to allow for seamless implementation of development programs.
10.	Private Sector	Provide financial support for programs that are to be funded via Public Private Partnerships.

5.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Framework.

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

5.3.1 Resource Requirements by Sector

Table 65: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Sector	Sub-Sectors / Department Name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)								
		FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	County Funding	% of total county budget requirements	External Funding	Total Funding
Health	Health Services	1,433.4	1,361.1	1,335.4	1,203.2	924.5	1,687.7	8.9	3,857.9	5,545.6
Infrastructure	Roads, Transport & Public works	6,035	5,835	5,995	5,995	5,945	3,597	19.0	26,208	29,805
	Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development	2,439.46	3,844.36	2,976.46	10,332.66	3,519.58	1,332.97	6.8	21,779.55	23,112.52
	Water, Environment and Climate Change Management	2,688.25	4,644.25	38,174.25	29,344.25	1,097.04	3,772.10	17.8	72,975.94	76,748.04

Sector	Sub-Sectors / Department Name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)								
		FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	County Funding	% of total county budget requirements	External Funding	Total Funding
Productive and Economic	Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation	1,006	1,965	27,910	1,407	775	1,290	6.8	31,773	33,063
	Cooperatives, Trade, Industrialization, Tourism and Wildlife	297.55	427.40	581.00	394.60	351.45	882.2	2.7	1171.8	2054.90
Social, Protection	Education and Technical Training	572.49	1,104.465	811.74	645.365	652.225	2,916	15.9	870	3,786.29
	Sport, Youth Affairs culture Children and Social Services	1,973.7	904.8	480.6	609.0	456.3	1137.7	6.0	3286.	4,424.45
Administration and Governance	Office the governor and Executive Administration	1132.668	121.335	127.402	128.639	133.536	1143.58	6.1	900	1,621.58
	finance and economic planning	27	41	38.5	34	15.5	47	0.3	119	156
	Public service management and County Administration	933.3	256.3	254.2	205.4	188.7	1837.9	9.7		3457.9
	County Assembly	0.5	22	210.5	0.5	0.5	34	14	200	234
Total		18,539.38	20,527.01	78,895.052	50,299.614	14,059.331	19,678.15	114	16,314.19	184,009.28

5.3.2 Revenue Projections

Table 66: Revenue Projections

Type of Revenue	Base year 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total
a) Equitable share	4,606.5	4,732.9	4,862.7	4,996.1	5,133.2	5,274	29,605.5
b) Conditional grants (GOK)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Conditional Grants (Development Partners)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Conditional allocations from loans and grants (GoK)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of Revenue	Base year 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total
f) Conditional allocations from loans and grants (Development Partners)	203	208.7	214.4	220.3	226.3	232.5	1305.2
g) Own Source Revenue	246.2	252.9	259.9	267	274.4	281.9	1,582.5
h) Public Private Partnership (PPP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) other sources Facility Improvement Funds -(NI)	15	15	15	15	15	15	90
Total	5,070.7	5,209.5	5,352	5,498.4	5,648.9	5,803.4	32,583.2

5.3.3 Estimated Resource Gap

Table 67: Resource Gaps

Financial Year (FY)	Requirement (Ksh. Mn)	Estimated Revenue (Ksh. Mn)	Variance (Ksh. Mn)
2023/24	3,993.9	1,706.5	-2,287.4
2024/25	3,862.2	1,726.5	-2,135.7
2025/26	3,481.4	1,736.5	-1,744.9
2026/27	3,193.2	1,765.5	-1,436.7
2027/28	3,037.8	1,806.5	-1,231.3
TOTAL	17,568.8	8,741.5	-8,836.3

5.3.4 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

The resource mobilization strategy for Elgeyo Marakwet county will focus on three main priorities, namely: strategies for securing capital funding, strategies for securing operational funding, and strategies aimed at increasing cost-effectiveness.

5.3.4.1 Capital financing strategies

The county government will issue bonds to raise capital for infrastructure projects or other capital expenditures. Bondholders are essentially lending money to the government in exchange for regular interest payments and the return of the principal at maturity.

- Public-private partnerships - PPPs are collaborations between the county government and private sector entities, in which the private sector provides funding and expertise for a project in exchange for a long-term revenue stream or other benefits. This is crucial especially for

Elgeyo Marakwet given the low capital base from EDA and local revenue.

- Grants and subsidies - The county government can apply for grants and subsidies from the state, federal or other funding agency to support specific projects or programs.

5.3.4.2 Operational financing strategies:

- Cost cutting measures: Elgeyo Marakwet county government can review and analyze its spending and identify areas where it can reduce costs. This may be achieved by reducing redundancies in the system to increase efficiency.
- Revenue enhancement: County government can explore ways to increase its revenue through implementing new taxes or fees and identifying new revenue sources. Revenue can also be increased by improving the efficiency of existing revenue-generating activities through automation of revenue collection.

- Outsourcing: Elgeyo Marakwet county can outsource certain services or functions to private sector entities to save on labour and other costs.
- Performance-based budgeting: Elgeyo Marakwet county can develop budgets that are tied to specific performance metrics, so that funding is allocated based on how well programs and services are achieving their intended outcomes. This helps improve efficiency and ensures that funds are allocated only to programs that give back revenue.
- Intergovernmental transfers: County governments can enter into agreements with other governments or organizations to share resources, such as personnel or equipment, in order to save money.

5.3.4.3 Other strategies

- Strategic planning - Elgeyo Marakwet county can engage in long-term planning to identify its priorities and set goals for the allocation of resources.
- Resource optimization - The county government can optimize the use of its resources by streamlining processes, consolidating functions, and using technology to improve efficiency.
- Risk management - The county government can use risk management techniques to hedge on potential financial risks and develop strategies to mitigate them.
- Collaboration and partnerships - The county government can collaborate with other governments, organizations, and the private sector to share resources, reduce costs, and achieve common goals.
- Continuous improvement and innovation - Elgeyo Marakwet county government can implement continuous improvement and innovation programs to identify and adopt

best practices and learn new technologies that can improve efficiency and reduce costs.

5.4 Asset Management

The measures that a county government may put in place to manage its assets can vary depending on the specific assets and the government's needs. However, some common measures include:

- Asset inventory and tracking - Elgeyo Marakwet county government should maintain an inventory of all assets, including their location, condition, and value. This can be done using software and manual backup systems and will help to ensure that all assets are accounted for and can be easily located when needed.
- Asset maintenance and repair - Elgeyo Marakwet county government should establish a regular schedule for maintaining and repairing assets to ensure that they remain in good working condition and to extend their useful life.
- Asset replacement planning - Elgeyo Marakwet county government can establish a plan for replacing assets when they reach the end of their useful life, in order to avoid rising maintenance costs and resulting service disruptions.
- Insurance-Elgeyo Marakwet County government can purchase insurance to protect assets against loss or damage.
- Asset security - The county government can implement appropriate security measures to protect assets from theft or vandalism.
- Asset Disposal - The county government can dispose of assets that are no longer needed, or that have reached the end of their useful life, in an environmentally friendly and cost-effective way.

- **Asset Management Software** - The county government can invest in asset management software that helps in tracking, monitoring, and managing their assets in an efficient way, which can help to reduce costs and improve performance.
- **Asset Auditing** - The county government can conduct regular audits of their assets to ensure that they are accurate, complete, and up to date. This can help identify potential issues and make informed decisions on how to manage assets.
- **Asset Performance Monitoring** - County governments can use technology such as sensors and telemetry to monitor the performance of assets in real-time and use that data to make informed decisions on how to optimize their use and maintenance.
- **Training and education** - The county government can provide training and education to employees and other stakeholders on how to manage assets effectively.

5.5 Risk Management

The implementation of the third generation CIDP, like any other plan, is bound to experience obstacles that will hinder or slow down the smooth implementation of the programs. This section will identify the key anticipated risks that may hinder the implementation of the CIDP, the potential risk implications and the proposed mitigation measures to enhance sustainable development.

- **Lack of political will and commitment** - CIDP implementation may be hindered by a lack of political will and commitment from government officials and other stakeholders. Risk implications include delays in the implementation of CIDP

initiatives and inadequate funding for sustainable development projects. Mitigation measures include engaging with government officials and other stakeholders to build support for CIDP and increasing awareness of the benefits of sustainable development.

- **Limited resources** - CIDP implementation may be hindered by limited financial and human resources. Risk implications include insufficient funding for sustainable development projects, lack of trained personnel to implement CIDP initiatives, and inadequate capacity to monitor and evaluate progress. Mitigation measures include seeking external funding, investing in capacity building, and training and forming partnerships to share resources.
- **Social and cultural resistance** - CIDP implementation may be hindered by social and cultural resistance from local communities. Risk implications include lack of community engagement, lack of buy-in from local communities, and lack of participation in sustainable development projects. Mitigation measures include engaging with local communities, addressing cultural concerns, and involving local communities in the planning and implementation of CIDP initiatives.
- **Environmental challenges** - CIDP implementation may be hindered by environmental challenges such as natural disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. Risk implications include loss of biodiversity, damage to infrastructure, and displacement of communities. Mitigation measures include incorporating climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable practices in CIDP initiatives and investing

in disaster risk management and mitigation.

- Institutional challenges - CIDP implementation may be hindered by institutional challenges such as weak governance, lack of coordination and lack of accountability. Risk implications include lack of effective implementation, lack of monitoring and evaluation, and lack of transparency and accountability. Mitigation measures include strengthening governance, improving coordination and collaboration, and increasing transparency and accountability.
- Public health concerns - This may result in interruptions to healthcare services and reduced access to healthcare. The risk level is high. Some of the mitigation measures include developing emergency

plans, strengthening of the health system and its resilience and investing in public health education.

- Technological challenges - This may result in inadequate infrastructure and lack of access to technology. The risk level is medium. Some of the mitigation measures may include investing in technological infrastructure, increased access to technology and providing training in the use of technology.
- Corruption-This may result in the misuse of funds, lack of transparency and accountability. The risk level is high. Some of the mitigation measures include implementing anti-corruption measures, increasing transparency and accountability, and promoting ethical behavior.

Table 68: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures.

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level	Mitigation measures
Financial	Inadequate financial resources	Stalled projects	Medium	Resource mobilization Strategies
Technological	Cyber security Risk	Breach of valuable information	High	Investment in cyber security risk management
Climate Change	Drought	Loss of livestock and reduced crop productivity	High	Climate smart agriculture practices
	Water shortage	Reduced surface and underground water	High	protection of catchment area (wetland, springs and riparian) areas
	Air pollution	Increased atmospheric pollution	High	• Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, • Promoting access to clean energy
Environmental degradation	Loss of biodiversity	Reduced tree and forest cover and diminishing of plant species.	High	• Regreening programs • Protecting biodiversity, - Promoting sustainable land use practice • Promoting alternative livelihood
Disasters	-Floods, -landslides, -Wild fires, -Man-made hazards lighting	-Land degradation -Loss of lives Loss of biodiversity	High	• Mapping of disaster-prone areas • Establishing early warning systems • Promoting community preparedness. • Developing climate resilient infrastructure • Demarcating spencer line

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level	Mitigation measures
				• Zoning and land use planning • Emergency preparedness • Contingency planning
Land dispute	Inter-community and interclan conflicts	-Loss of lives -Under development -Poverty	Medium	• Alternative Justice systems (TDR and ADR) • Community land registration • Regularization of land tenure • Peace building programs
Organizational	Inadequate Human Resource Capacity	Inefficiency in service delivery	Medium	Timely recruitment

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

6.1 Overview

The chapter details the plan's monitoring and evaluation process, including the proposed M&E structure, data collection and analysis, reporting, outcome tracking, dissemination, and feedback mechanism. It also outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation institutional arrangements that will monitor and report the progress of the CIDP implementation. The section covers the county's M&E structure, data analysis, reporting, and information sharing.

Both operational and strategic levels will undergo monitoring and review processes. Strategic monitoring aligns with the plan's strategic objectives, while operational monitoring tracks progress towards sector-specific strategic priorities. Midterm and end-term strategic monitoring will occur during the planning period, with the midterm review coinciding with the formal declaration of the plan's strategic objectives. The midterm review will assess progress, identify challenges, and implement strategies to accelerate progress and realign strategic priorities within the plan.

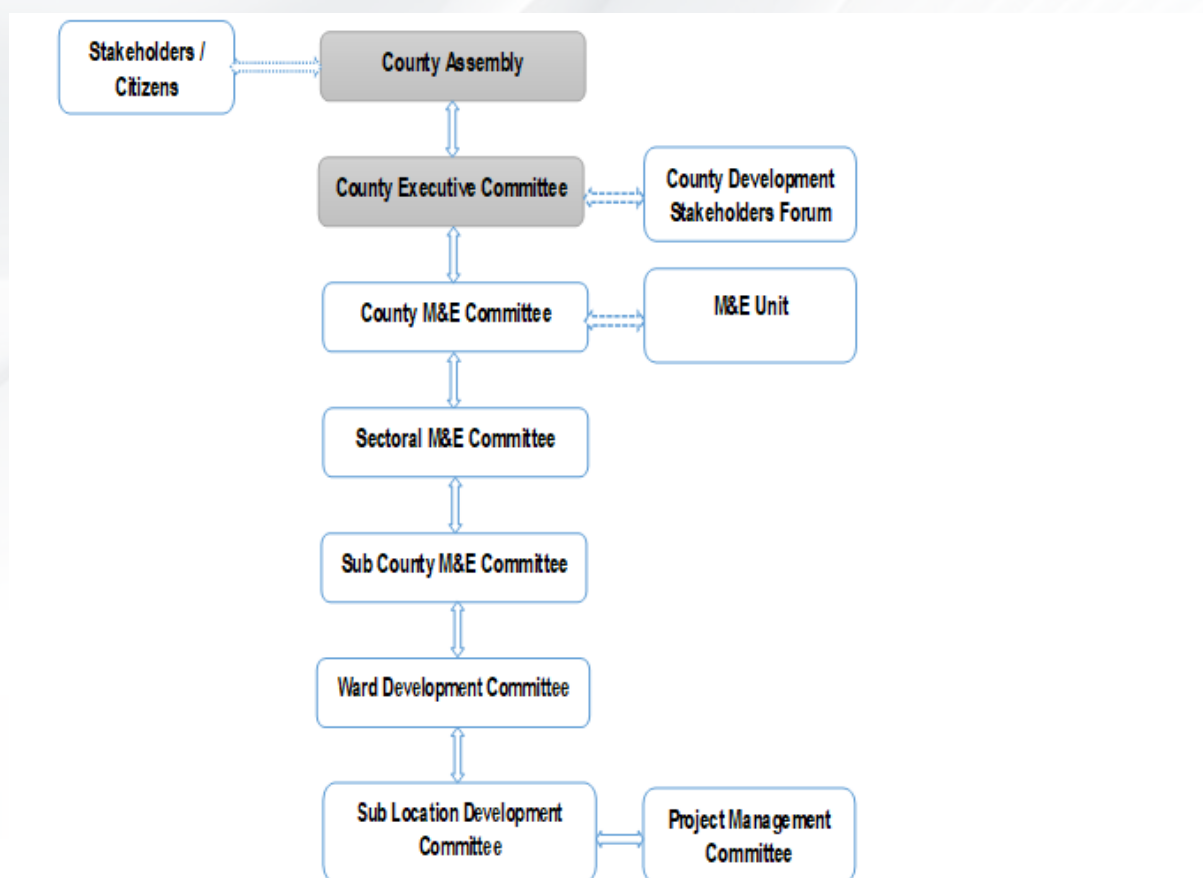
6.2 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

This section summarizes the systems and structures established in the County to manage

the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process for implementing the plan. This encompasses the institutional setup of the M&E function, various committees, and coordination of M&E activities such as departmental focal points, champions, and stakeholder engagement as outlined in the CIMES guidelines.

The county plans to establish the County Monitoring and Evaluation System (CMES) to track and evaluate development projects and initiatives. The CMES outlines the tasks required for effective monitoring and evaluation, as well as the roles and responsibilities of all involved parties. The CMES covers data collection, indicator formulation, research and analysis, documentation and dissemination, project monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, and policy coordination. The County Monitoring and Evaluation Policy will establish the following committees to oversee the CMES: the County M&E Committee (CoMEC), the County Technical M&E Committee, the Sub-County M&E Committees (SCoMEC), and the Sector Based M&E Committees and the Ward M&E Sub Committees. These committees will become active once the M&E policy is approved.

Figure 13: Monitoring and Evaluation Committee Structure



6.3 M&E Capacity

This section will discuss Elgeyo Marakwet county M&E skills available, the resources allocated for M&E function and the technological requirements for implementing the M&E function. As envisioned by the county M&E policy, the County Government will strive to resource the monitoring and evaluation functionality. This will include human resourcing of the County M&E unit with M&E officers, capacity building of the existing county officers performing M&E as well as providing the latest technology interface to aid feeding county's programmes and projects into the national monitoring framework (NIMES). To achieve this, the county's monitoring and

evaluation framework (CIMES) needs to be operationalized.

Lobbying for entrenching financial allocation for the M&E functionality in the resource allocation criteria will be prioritized. This will be done by ensuring that in addition to the recurrent allocation being made available for the M&E unit, 5 percent of all development allocations programmes and projects be consolidated and made available for M&E to track implementation and measure efficiencies and effectiveness of government interventions.

6.4 M&E Outcome Indicators

This table presents programme outcome indicators by sector as captured in Table 66 on sector programmes in Chapter Four.

Table 69: Outcome Indicator Reporting

6.4.1 Health Services

Program	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2022)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
Health Services	Improved overall health and well-being of individuals, families, and communities	Prevalence of Stunting	22	18	15	5 years	KDHS	Co-Financing
		Prevalence of Wasting	4.8	3.7	3	5 years	KDHS	Co-Financing
		Prevalence of underweight	13.9	11.5	10	5 years	KDHS	Co-Financing
		% Exclusive Breastfeeding < 6 months	63	72	80	Monthly	KHIS	Co-Financing
		% of children 6–59-month-olds receiving vitamin A supplementation	72	80	90	Monthly	KHIS	Co-Financing
		Iron Folate Supplementation (IFAS) Coverage	86	90	95	5 years	KDHS	Co-Financing
		ANC coverage (4 standards visits)	51.5	55	60	5 years	KDHS	
		% births attended by skilled health staff	97.5	98.5	99.5	5 years	KDHS	
		Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR)	59	65	70	5 years	KDHS	
		Unmet need for Family Planning	13.5	12	10	5 years	KDHS	
		Percentage of teenage pregnancies (15-19 years)	9.6	7	5	5 years	KDHS	
		Proportion of children fully immunized	69.8	75	80	5 years	KDHS	
		Proportion of households using an	96.5	97	98	Monthly	Census 2019,	Implementation of the Environmental

Program	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2022)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/ Administrative Requirement
		improved sanitation facility (latrine coverage)					KHIS	Health & Sanitation Act, 2022
		Proportion of households practicing handwashing	43.35	58	68	Monthly	KHIS	Implementation of the Environmental Health & Sanitation Act, 2022
		Proportion of functional community health units	86	92	98	Monthly	KHIS	Implementation of the Public Health Act, 2017
		Distance to health facility (Km)	2.5	2.2	2	Annually	KHIS	
		% of population covered by a health insurance	25	35	50	Monthly	KHIS	
		HIV prevalence - Male	1.6	1.1	0.5	5 years	CAIP	
		HIV prevalence - Female	3.3	2.2	1.1	5 years	CAIP	
		Prevention of Mother to Child transmission rate	9.7	7.2	4.9	5 years	CAIP	
		TB incidence per 100,000 population	112	108	98	Monthly	KHIS	
		Proportion HH with at least one LLIN	25.3	35	45	5 Years	KDHS	
		Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	12.5	6.5	2.5	Monthly	KHIS	
		Core Health Worker density per 10,000 Population (Nurses, Doctors, RCOs)	14.2	20	24	Annually	HRH records	
		OPD Utilization Rate	1.9	2.5	3	Monthly	KHIS	
		Government expenditure on HPTs per FY in millions KShs	90	360	540	Annual	Budget Estimates	

Program	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2022)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
		% Of facilities with stockout of essential commodities in the last 6 months	100	30	20	Annual	KHIS	
		Doctor/pop ratio (GP and Specialists as well) (per 10,000)	0.8	1.5	2	Annually	HRH records	
		Nurse/pop ratio (per 10,000)	9.1	10.1	11	Annually	HRH records	
		% Of Emergency surgical cases operated on within one hour	0	100	100	Monthly	KHIS	Develop & Implement EMS Policy
		Caesarean section rate (%)	8.7	7.9	6.6	Monthly	KHIS	
		Facility maternal deaths per 100,000 deliveries	33	25	10	Monthly	KHIS	
		Average length of stay (ALOS) (Days)	6	5	4	Monthly	KHIS	
		Road traffic fatalities per 100,000 population	141	138	133	Monthly	KHIS	
		Average patient waiting time before being seen by health worker	15	10	7	Monthly	HMIS	Installation of HMIS in Hospitals
		Fresh Stillbirth rate per 1,000 births in institutions	11.6	9	4	Monthly	KHIS	

6.4.2 Roads, Public Works, and Transport

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End term Target V	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
Roads Improvement	Improved Accessibility	Rural Accessibility Index (%)	85	90	95	bi-Annually	KRB	Roads Policy

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End term Target V	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
		Road Density	1.06	1.28	1.44	Annually	ARICS	Roads Emergency guidelines. Barabara Bora mashinani strategy (Road 2000 strategy)
		Prop of all-weather roads	0.58	0.73	0.81	Annually	ARICS	
Public Works	Improved efficiency and effectiveness in project management	Project completion rate (%)	63	70	85	Quarterly/Annual	Departmental Reports	updated building code, climate proof design guidelines
Transport services	Improved mobility	Prop of functional machines (%)	30	60	80	Annually	Mechanical Reports	Mechanical Transport Fund regulations/ Transport policy, Fuel management system, fleet management system

6.4.3 Water, Environment and Climate Change Management

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
Water Services	Increased access to clean water in adequate quantities	Proportion of HHs access to clean water in adequate quantities	37.07	42	52	Annually	Departmental reports, partners reports (World vision, NDMA, WRA, WASREB)	EMC Water Act 2021
Water Service Providers	Increased proportion of Households Connected with water	Proportion of HHs connected to metered connections	5.04	10	15	Annually	Departmental reports, partners reports (World vision, NDMA, WRA, WASREB)	EMC Water Act 2021
		Proportion of Non-Revenue Water (NRW)	60	45	20	Annually	Departmental reports, partners reports (World vision, NDMA,	EMC Water Act 2021

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
							WRA, WASREB)	
	Improved sanitation	Proportion of households with septic tanks	1.1	5	10	Annually	KNBS, Departmental reports, partners reports (World vision, NDMA, WRA, WASREB)	EMC Water Act 2021
		Proportion of households connected to decentralized wastewater / sewerage services	0.3	0.8	1.3	Annually	KNBS, Departmental reports, partners reports (World vision, NDMA, WRA, WASREB)	EMC Water Act 2021
Environmental Management	Improved environmental quality and sustainability	Proportion of land under tree cover	29.95	32	34	Annually	Departmental reports, Partners Reports (i.e., World Vision, KFS, WWF)	EMC tree growing policy 2020. EMC charcoal burning Act 2017
		Proportion of land under forest cover	20.5	22	24	Annually	Departmental reports, Partners Reports (i.e., World Vision, KFS, WWF)	EMC tree growing policy 2020. EMC charcoal burning Act 2017
		Proportion of wetlands, springs and riparian areas protected and conserved.	30	45	60	Annually	Departmental reports, Partners Reports (i.e., NEMA World Vision, KFS, WWF)	EMCA amendment 2015
Climate Change	Enhanced adaptive capacity and	Proportion of HH uptake on	5	12	18	Annually	Departmental reports,	EMC Climate change policy 2021, Charcoal burning act 2017.

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
management	resilience to climate Change.	biogas energy					Partners Reports	
		Proportion of water schemes solarized	12	22	35	Annually	Departmental reports, Partners Reports	EMC Climate change policy 2021
		Proportion of Climate-Resilient Infrastructure	2	7	12	Annually	Departmental reports, Partners Reports	EMC Climate change policy 2021

6.4.4 Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
Land Use Management	Secure land tenure	Proportion of landowners with title deeds.	72.75	85	90	Annually	Land Adjudication office	Land use policy,
		Proportion of Community land registered	0	11	33	Annually	Departmental Reports	Community Land Act, 2016
	Enhanced Physical and Land use Planning	Proportion of well-planned urban centers	7	27	45	Annually	Departmental Reports	Implementation of Physical Planning and Land Use Act, 2019.
		Proportion of Buildings with approved building plans	28	40	55	Annually	Departmental Reports	Implementation of Physical Planning and Land Use Act, 2019.
Affordable Housing	Increased access to affordable and decent housing	Proportion of households accessing affordable housing as measured through program	0	32.5	52.5	Annually	Departmental Reports, State department for Housing	Implementation of Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
		enrollment data						
Urban Development	Sustainable management of Urban areas	Proportion of urban areas with adequate urban infrastructure	2	6	10	Annually	Departmental Reports	Implementation of Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012
		Proportion of Informal settlements upgraded	0	28.5	40	Annually	Departmental Reports	Implementation of Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012
	Reduced vulnerability to disasters	Proportion of Households vulnerable to disasters	10	5	2	Annually	Departmental reports, Kenya Meteorological reports	Disaster preparedness plan
Iten Municipality	Sustainable systems to deliver improved infrastructure and services in Iten Municipality	Proportion of citizens with access to essential services	50	60	70	Annually	ITWASCO. Ltd., Departmental Reports and Iten Municipality	Implementation of Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012
Solid Waste Management	Improved overall cleanliness of the community	Recycling rates of specific materials	10	20	30	Annually	Departmental Reports	Gazettement & implementation of EMC Environmental Health and Sanitation Bill, 2020
		% Of solid waste collected and disposed	39.73	48	60	Annually	Departmental Reports	Gazettement & implementation of EMC Environmental Health and Sanitation Bill, 2020
		% Of waste diverted from dumpsites	10	30	50	Annually	Departmental Records	Gazettement & implementation of EMC Environmental Health and Sanitation Bill, 2020
Energy	Increased access to electricity coverage	% Households connected with electricity	24.3	30	40	Annually	KNBS, KPLC	Electricity policy
		% Of HH using green energy	25.7	35	40	Annually	KNBS	Energy policy

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
	Increased urban street lighting	Proportion of urban centers with functional streetlights.	50	70	90	Annually	KPLC, CG	Electricity policy

6.4.5 Education and Technical Training

Program	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2022)	Mid-term Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
Pre-Primary Education	Improved access to quality pre-primary education	GER in pre-primary	108.96	100+	100+	Annually	Department of Education	ECD Policy
		NER in pre-primary	85.51	90	100	Annually	Department of Education	ECD Policy
Vocational Education and Training	Improved access to vocational education and training	Completion rates disaggregated by sex	42.27	70	90	Annually	Department of Education	TVET Act Regulations
	Improved access to post primary education and training	Number of bursary beneficiaries	5,462	15,450	30,900	Quarterly	Department of Education	EMC Educ Fund Act and Regulations
		Number of PEPEA scholarship/Linkages beneficiaries	-	1,030	2,060	Quarterly	Department of Education	EMC Educ Fund Act and Regulations

6.4.6 Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture, Children and Social services

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Mid-term Target(2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
Sports Development	Improved Sports talent identification and development	Percentage of athletes accessing standard facilities	19.2	30	50	Quarterly	Department of Sports	- EMC Development Policy - EMC Development and Management act implementation strategies
Social Services	Improved protection and wellbeing of the vulnerable and special interest groups	Proportion of county budget allocated for protection and empowerment of special interest groups	1.12	1.6	2	Annually	Department of Sports	- EMC SGBV Policy implementation strategies - Guidelines for implementation of EMC Empowerment Policy - EMC Gender Mainstreaming Policy Regulations
		FGM Prevalence	18	15	10	5 years	KDHS	
		Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) prevalence	F- 13 M-6	F- 9 M-4	F- 5 M-2	5 Years	KDHS	
	Increased Youth, Women and PWDs Involvement in productive ventures	Percentage of business ventures owned by Women, Youth and PWDs	23	40	60	Annually	Department of Sports	EMC Affirmative Action Revolving Fund act
Cultural preservation	Improved cultural and heritage preservation	% Of out of school youth accessing Wezesha program	2,056	4,000	18,000	Annually	Department of Sports	County youth Development Policy implementation guidelines
		Share of county budget dedicated to cultural preservation and promotion	0.06%	0.1%	0.2%	Annually	departmental Reports	- EMC Culture promotion and Preservation Policy and act - EMC Traditional Medicine/ Herbalist empowerment and protection act
		No. of visits to cultural sites and museums	1,260	3,000	4,500	Quarterly	Facility Reports	EMC Culture promotion and Preservation Policy and act

6.4.7 Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Irrigation

Program	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2022)	Midterm Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
Crop Development	Increased crop productivity	Proportion of Temperate fruit productivity per unit (%)	45	47	50	Annually	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	- Public-Private-Partnership policy - Crop subsidy policy - Soil and water conservation policy - Agriculture extension policy - Agriculture information management system
		Proportion of avocado productivity (%)	58	60	63	Annually	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	
		Proportion of coffee productivity per unit (%)	46	48	51	Annually	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	
		Proportion of cotton productivity per unit (%)	44	46	49	Annually	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	
		Proportion of macadamia productivity per unit (%)	56	58	61	Annually	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	
		Proportion of mango productivity per unit (%)	49	52	54	Annually	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	
		Proportion of Irish potato productivity per unit (%)	59	61	64	Annually	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	
		Proportion of pyrethrum productivity per unit (Tons per acre)	67	69	72	Annually	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	
		Proportion of sorghum	40	42	45	Annually	Departmental reports	

Program	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2022)	Mid term Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
		productivity per unit (%)					Partners reports Commissioned surveys	
		Proportion of tea productivity per unit (Tons per acre)	52	54	57	Annually	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	
		Proportion of maize productivity per unit (%)	50	52	55	Annually	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	
		Proportion of beans productivity per unit (%)	50	52	55	Annually	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	
		Prevalence of household food insecurity (%)	15.3	12.0	10.0	Quarterly	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	
	Increase crop farmer income	Gross margin ratio (%)	33	36	40	Annually	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	
Irrigation development	Increase area under irrigated agriculture	Proportion of irrigated land to irrigable land (%)	0.07	2.00	5.00	Quarterly	Departmental reports Partners reports Commissioned surveys	Irrigation policy
Livestock Development	Increase livestock productivity	Average Cow milk productivity per unit (Litres per cow)	1.7	2.5	3.0	Quarterly	Departmental and Partner reports	Livestock Extension policy
		Average Beef productivity	98	120	150	Quarterly	Departmental and Partner reports	

Program	Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2022)	Midterm Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
		per Cattle (Kgs)						
		Average Mutton productivity per sheep (Kgs)	18	22	25	Quarterly	Departmental and Partner reports	
		Average chevon productivity per goat (Kgs)	15	18	20	Quarterly	Departmental and Partner reports	
		Honey productivity per hive (Kgs)	8	10	12	Quarterly	Departmental and Partner reports	
		Poultry meat productivity per bird (kgs)	2	3	4	Quarterly	Departmental and Partner reports	
		Egg productivity per hen per year	70	80	100	Annually	Departmental and Partner reports	
	Increase d livestock farmer income	Gross margin ratio (%)	54	60	65	Annually	Departmental and Partner reports	
Veterinary services	Reduced livestock disease prevalence	Prevalence of livestock disease (%)	8	6	5	Quarterly	Departmental and Partner reports	Veterinary public health policy, Intercounty vaccination framework,
		Mortality rate (%)	15.38	12	7.69	Quarterly	Departmental and partner reports	

6.4.8 Cooperatives, Trade and Enterprise Development, Tourism development,

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Midterm Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
Trade and enterprise development	Enhanced trade within county	Percentage increase of business enterprises	10	15	25	Monthly	Departmental reports Finance institutions	Training traders on financial management and entrepreneurial skills
		Business survival rate (%)	66	70	80	Annually	WB (Doing business indicators)	Capacity building on traders and entrepreneurial modern skills protect consumers from Abuse.

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Midterm Target (2025)	End term Target (2027)	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
								increase access to digital technologies
Tourism Development	Increased tourist arrivals	Number of tourist arrivals	1260	3000	4500	Quarterly	Departmental reports	Implementation and review of Tourism Strategic Plan
	Enhanced revenue from tourism	Annual revenue earned from tourists (Ksh)	280,000	600,000	1 M	Quarterly	Departmental reports	Implementation and review of Tourism Strategic Plan
Cooperatives Development	Increased turnover for cooperatives	Amount of turnover (Ksh.)	125 M	500 M	1 B	Quarterly	Departmental reports Cooperative societies	Develop policy on revolving fund

6.4.9 Office of the Governor

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Midterm Target (2025)	End term Target V	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
Peace building and Conflict Resolution and disaster management	Reduction in the number of conflicts and violent incidents	%Reduction in inter and intra clan conflicts	0	20	60	quarterly	departmental reports, NPS reports, ODPP reports	Peace building office establishment. Deployment/recruitment of staff Peace building and conflict resolution policy. Disaster management policy
Resource mobilization	Increased funding from external sources	proportion of external resources in the budget	-	30	50	Quarterly reports	Departmental Reports,	Resource mobilization policy
Executive Administration and Coordination services	Increased accountability and transparency	percentage of citizens with access to government information	70	80	90	Annually		Performance Management policy Risk management policy Complaints and compliments policy
		Corruption perception index	25.80%	10%	5%	annually	EACC Reports	

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Midterm Target (2025)	End term Target V	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
	increased gender equality & participation of special interest in local development	proportion of women, youth and PWDs participating in government decision making processes						
County Attorney Services	Improved legal compliance and governance	Reduced No. of court proceedings against the county	60	50	30	Annually	Departmental Reports	County Attorney office establishment Deployment/Recruitment of staff

6.4.10 Public Service, Devolution, Administration, IC, Communication and E-Governance

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Midterm Target (2025)	End term Target V	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
County Administration, ICT Communication and Devolution	Improved service delivery	public affairs index	0.64	0.7	0.9	Annually	KIPPRA Policy Briefs	Huduma mashinani strategy ICT policy
		client satisfaction index	0	45	60	Annually	departmental reports	complaints management policy

6.4.11 Finance and Economic Planning

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Midterm Target (2025)	End term Target V	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
Quarterly	Enhanced fiscal discipline and coordination of economic development	budget transparency index	69	75	90	annually	survey reports	
	Accelerated Gross County product (GCP) growth	value (Ksh) of GCP at constant prices	117047	129044	142241	annually	KNBS report	
	Enhanced own source revenue	proportion of revenue target achieved	59.62	70	90	Annually	Revenue Departmental	Finance Bill

6.4.12 County Assembly

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Midterm Target (2025)	End term Target V	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
Infrastructure development	Improved service delivery	client satisfaction index	70	80	90	Annually	County Assembly survey reports	

6.4.13 County Public service board

PROGRAM	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	Baseline (2022)	Midterm Target (2025)	End term Target V	Data Frequency	Data Source	Policy/Legislative/Administrative Requirement
Administration and support of human resource in the county public service	A merit based public service	public affairs index	0.64	0.7	0.9	Annually	KIPPRA Policy Briefs	
	A high level of ethical public service	client satisfaction index	0	45	60	Annually	Survey reports	

6.5 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

This section provides the main methods and tools that will be used for data collection, archiving, analysis, and reporting arrangements in line with the national M&E norms and standards. This includes development of CIDP Indicator Handbook, standard reporting templates based on the County Annual Progress Report Guidelines. The County Government should also state how they integrate technology in M&E using e-CIMES. The section should also provide the types of M&E Reports to be prepared and the frequency of reporting.

All sectors in the county will be involved in the process of strategic monitoring. Every step in the service delivery process will have its own monitoring and evaluation procedures. There will be monthly, quarterly, and annual operational monitoring. It will concentrate on tracking developments in relation to the interventions and

activities outlined in the corresponding sub-sector annual operational plans. Indicators will be used to assess progress toward predetermined goals. There are two applications for the indicators:

- Sector-wide indicators - Indicators used by each sector to track progress at the strategic level. The sector will oversee collection and progress monitoring.
- Programme indicators - indicators that will be used by the corresponding program areas to track their progress toward their goals. The quantity will vary depending on the program areas. The relevant program area will oversee monitoring progress.

The county departments shall try to conduct quarterly and yearly surveys on important topics connected to county statistical data, both qualitative and quantitative, as well as surveys on disabilities, customer satisfaction, and alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm. To

monitor project implementation and progress, it will also conduct actual field visits. The county monitoring and evaluation committee will next combine the raw data and conduct an analysis in accordance with the M&E Plan that has been prepared. The M&E committee will draft quarterly reports, share them with the County Executive for review, and submit them for approval to the county assembly. The report will then be made available to the public and to the different stakeholders as specified by the enacted legislation.

Data collection

The establishment of a common data architecture will guarantee coordinated data gathering. The task of creating and managing the shared data architecture will fall under the purview of the county M&E unit. The corresponding sectors shall choose sector indicators for tracking and assessing the accomplishment of county goals. The data sources for these indicators, as listed in the county indicator manual, will be provided through the common data architecture. Scientific measurements for primary data will be used including tapes to get to the spot, total stations, mobile mappers, altitudes, geographic coordinates, length, area, and quantity measurements. Quarterly surveys will be conducted to create an inventory database, such as an annual conditional road inventory survey and an AWP sampling of commodities including sand, aggregates, and steel for testing.

Data Analysis

Reference manuals like the R2000 and road design manuals will be used to carry out initial analysis. Following data analysis, drawings for structures, cross sections, and elevations will be produced. The test findings will then be compared to the required requirements.

6.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning

This section highlights how the County Government will disseminate, get feedback, and engage citizens in the M&E process. Specific means of communicating M&E information based on unique needs of various stakeholders will be identified. The section will also present how M&E reports produced should be used for evidence-based decision making.

The county is aware that many players use various data in their investment and decision-making processes. Data must be transformed into information that is pertinent for decision-making to do this. The forms in which data will be packed and distributed will be decided by the requirements of the stakeholders.

The monitoring and evaluation committees for counties and sub counties must create their M&E quarterly and annual reports. These sector-based reports will be submitted to the County Executive Committee and will comprise combined reports from the County and National Government Departments as well as other sector stakeholders. The County M&E Policy will support horizontal (between and among state and non-state actors) and vertical (from the village, ward, sub-county, and county levels) reporting and engagements. In cooperation with all interested parties, a county-wide single repository for M&E data will be created. This will offer a centralized location to view research and reports on the programs, projects, and policies the county has put into place.

Departmental leaders and non-state actors must participate in horizontal reporting within the County. These officers must provide CoMEC with quarterly reports on the programs and projects

they are implementing. Non-state players, which include community-based and faith-based groups as well as private sector, foundational, and civil society organizations, must submit reports through their respective sectors. The sub-county M&E reports must be sent so that they can be combined with county reports. As a result, stakeholders will receive the combined county reports. CoMEC will provide advice on the best Various reports will be developed as listed in Table 69

course of action, including recommendations for evaluating projects and programs to see if they are accomplishing their stated goals. State and non-state actors within the will are obliged to timely and accurately report on the status of policies, programs, and projects in accordance with established reporting standards, formats, and frequency.

Table 70: Reporting Timelines

Report	Frequency	Recipient & Dissemination Date or month
Annual Performance Report on CIDP-County Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report mid-term and end-term evaluation reports	Annually	Cabinet, Intergovernmental development Forum (IDF), Citizens 21 st of the first month of the next year
County Annual Public Expenditure Review	Annually	Cabinet, Intergovernmental development Forum (IDF), Citizens 21 st of the first month of the next year
County Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Quarterly	Cabinet, Citizen, County Departments (Internal use), 14 th of the first month of the next quarter
Sectoral Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Annually	M&E unit, CMEC, County Departments (Internal use), Citizen, 14 th of the first month of the next year
Sectoral Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Quarterly	M&E unit, CMEC, County Departments (Internal use), Citizen, 7 th of the first month of the next quarter.
Sub-County Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Annually	SMEC, Sub-County/Ward/ Village Departments (Internal use), Citizen, 7 th of the first month of the next year
Sub-county Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Quarterly	CMEC, M&E unit, County Departments, Citizen 7 th of the first month of the next quarter.
Ward Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Annually	SCMEC/ Departments (Internal use), Citizen, 1 st of the first month of the next year
Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Quarterly	SCMEC/ Departments (Internal use), Citizen, 1 st of the first month of the next quarter
Village Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Quarterly	Ward/ Departments (Internal use), Citizen, 23 rd of the last month of the quarter under review

Project Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Quarterly	Citizens, Village M&E committee, Ward M&E committee 23rd of the last month of the quarter under review

The operationalization of CMES depends heavily on communication. The County Executive Committee will disseminate information to the relevant sectors/departments, CSOs, development partners, community, sub-county, and county levels. Data, policy reports (surveys), monitoring and evaluation reports, and other information will all be shared. To disseminate evaluation reports, the county will devise a clear and efficient communication plan. To disseminate the information to all the stakeholders, the M&E unit at the county level will translate data and information according to the target audience and use a variety of communication channels, such as county websites, bulletins, newsletters, booklets, etc.

Citizen Engagement

With the aim of enhancing the intermediate and final development results of the defined programs or projects contained within the plan, citizen engagement is a two-way interaction between citizens and governments that gives citizens a stake in decision-making. The importance of citizen involvement highlights citizens' rights and responsibilities to demand and guarantee that their government represents their interests. To create systems that guarantee citizens have a stronger voice and that the government is accountable and responsive to citizens' needs, citizen engagement must be integrated into the delivery of services.

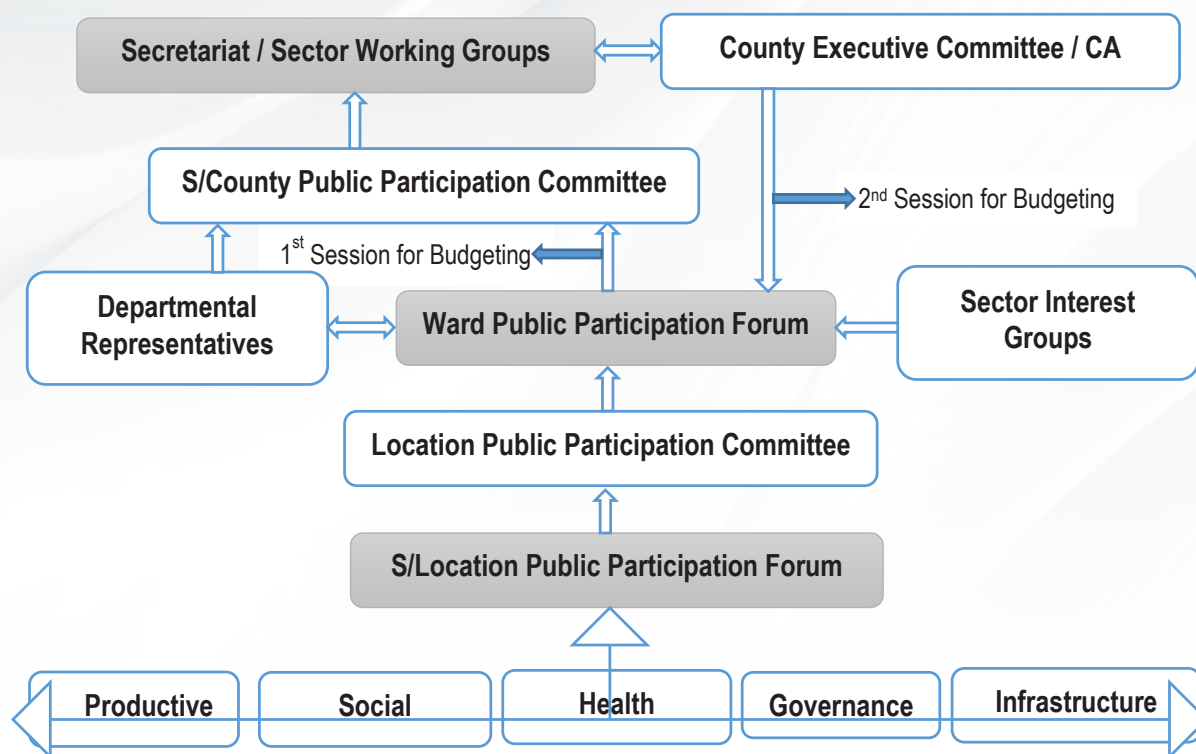
According to the County Governments Act of 2012, governments must make it easier for frameworks

for citizen engagement in the county assembly's operations as is mandated by Article 196 of the Constitution. This includes encouraging and supporting citizen involvement in the creation of policies and plans, as well as the provision of services in the county, using tactics like assessing the performance of the county government and disseminating performance progress reports to the public. By passing the Public Participation Act, 2014, the county has advanced. In this sense, citizen engagement completely complies with the requirements of both Acts. Therefore, mainstreaming citizen engagement in the delivery of services will contribute to the county's goal to enhance citizen participation.

Currently, the county must deal with a populace that is becoming more informed and demanding answers about the standard of and accessibility to the services they are entitled to. The supply side has traditionally overseen service delivery, with little to no involvement from the demand side. Moreover, there has been minimal collaboration with stakeholders to engage citizens in addressing the challenges faced in different sectors. It is proposed that practical citizen engagement activities are undertaken at the county, sub-county and ward levels through public participation forums as defined in the County's Public Participation Guidelines (CPPG, 2017). Multi-sectoral and inter-governmental coordination, collaboration and teamwork will be encouraged to ensure optimal use of investments and resources in the conduct of citizen engagement. Oversight and coordination are also needed at all levels, in each of which focal points

are needed, as well as structures ensuring smooth coordination with NGO partners and vertical programs having components of public

Figure 33: Public Participation Structure



Activities will be based on the three elements of citizen engagement, which are information sharing to increase transparency of service delivery and management, citizen participation through the creation of citizen-based monitoring mechanisms while also strengthening existing mechanisms, like including citizen representatives on the boards and management committees within various sectors, like health facilities and water management committees, and finally a citizen

participation. An example of public participation structure is further illustrated in Figure 13.

engagement strategy. Two main players will carry out the suggested citizen engagement activities: a focal person to direct the process and sector focal people at the sub-county and ward levels.

6.7 Evaluation Plan

This section identifies key policy/programmes/projects for evaluations during or after the plan period. The Plan is presented in Table 71.

Table 71: Evaluation Plan

No.	Policy/Program/ Project	Evaluation Title	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Finding	Commissioning Agency/Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget (Kshs)	Source of Funding
1.	CIDP	Midterm Review of the Third Generation CIDP	Improved implementation of the CIDP	Improve implementation of CIDP.	CEC Planning and Finance	June 2025	Sept 2025	Kshs. 4.5	GoK/ Donor
2.	Health Sector Programs	Rapid Evaluation of the Health Sector program	Increased access to health Services	Improve the delivery of health services	CEC Health	June 2027	Sept 2027		EMCG/GoK/ Donor
3.	Pre- Primary Education	Formative and Summative evaluation Pre-primary Education interventions	Improved access to quality and relevant pre-primary education	Enhance equitable access to quality and relevant Pre-primary Education	CECM Education & Technical Training	June 2025	Sept 2027	61.8	ECMCG/GoK
4.	Vocational Education and Training	Formative and Summative evaluation of Post-primary Education interventions	Improved access to vocational education and training Improved access to post primary education and training	Increase access to quality and relevant post primary, vocational education and training	CECM Education & Technical Training	June 2025	Sept 2027	88.2	ECMCG/GoK
5.	Sports Development	Formative and outcome evaluation	Enhanced prioritization and development of sports infrastructure	Improved sports participation and performance	CECM Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture, Children and Social services	June 2023	Sept 2023	144.3	CG, GoK, Partners
6.	Social services	Formative and process implementation	Improved social welfare of the targeted group	Improved wellbeing of target groups	CECM Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture, Children and Social services	June 2025	Sept 2025	65.5	CG,
7.	Cultural preservation	End term evaluation	improved preservation and promotion of culture	Increased cultural tourism	CECM Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture, Children and Social services	June 2027	December 2027	11.5	CG
8.	Roads, Transport & Public works	Impact Evaluation	improved Accessibility & connectivity	improve designs & development of transport infrastructure	CECM, Roads, Transport & Public works	June 2027	December 2027	179.85	EMCG

No.	Policy/Program/ Project	Evaluation Title	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Finding	Commissioning Agency/Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget (Kshs)	Source of Funding
9.	Water Services	End Term Evaluation of water services	Increased access to clean water in adequate quantities	Improve access to water coverage	CECM Water, Environment and Climate Change	June 2027	December 2027	145.95	CG, Gok, Partners
10.	Environmental Management	End Term Evaluation on Environmental management	Improved environmental quality and sustainability	Enhance environmental quality	CECM Water, Environment and Climate Change	June 2027	December 2027	12.18	CG, Gok, Partners
11.	Climate Change Management	End Term Evaluation on Climate change mainstreaming	Enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience to climate Change	Mainstream and mitigate climate change impacts	CECM Water, Environment and Climate Change	June 2027	December 2027	10.48	CG, Gok, Partners
12.	Land Use Management	End Term Evaluation on county land use management	Secure land tenure and Enhanced Physical and Land use Planning	Improve land use and enhance orderly planning	CECM Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban development	June 2027	December 2027	27.53	CG, Gok, Partners
13.	Urban Development	Midterm Review on Urban development	Sustainable management of Urban areas	Enhance urban economic growth	CECM Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban development	June 2025	Sept 2025	2.43	CG, Gok, Partners
		Midterm review on disaster preparedness	Reduced vulnerability to disasters	Enhance disaster preparedness and mitigation measures	CECM Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban development	June 2025	Sept 2025	0.75	CG, Gok, Partners
14.	Solid Waste Management	Midterm review on Solid waste management	Improved overall cleanliness of the community	Improve environment wellbeing	CECM Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban development	June 2025	Sept 2025	10.23	CG, Gok, Partners
15.	Energy	Impact evaluation on lighting	Increased urban street lighting	Enhance safety	-CECM Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban development	June 2027	December 2027	17.75	CG, Gok, KPLC, Partners
16.	Trade	Process evaluation	Improved business environment	Enhance trade activities	CECM - Cooperatives, Trade and Tourism	June 2024	September 2024	44.35	CG, Gok, Partners
17.	Cooperatives,	End-term evaluation	Increased turnover for cooperatives	Enhance growth of cooperative societies	CECM - Cooperatives, Trade and Tourism	June 2027	December 2027	25.04	CG, Gok, Partners
18.	Tourism and Wildlife	Impact evaluation	Increased tourist arrivals	Improve tourism and increase revenue earnings from tourism	CECM - Cooperatives, Trade and Tourism	June 2027	December 2027	33.36	CG, Gok, Partners

No.	Policy/Program/ Project	Evaluation Title	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Finding	Commissioning Agency/Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget (Kshs)	Source of Funding
19.	Crop Development	Midterm Evaluation	Increased crop productivity	Enhance crop production and productivity	CECM – Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Irrigation	June 2025	September 2025	14.27	CG, GoK and Partners
20.	Livestock Development	Midterm Evaluation	Increased livestock productivity	Improve Livestock production and productivity	CECM – Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Irrigation	June 2025	September 2025	26.93	CG, GoK and Partners
21.	Veterinary Services	Midterm Evaluation	Reduced livestock disease prevalence	Reduce livestock mortality rate	CECM – Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Irrigation	June 2025	September 2025	11.28	CG, GoK and Partners
22.	Irrigation Development	Midterm Evaluation	Increased area under irrigated agriculture	Enhance irrigation strategies	CECM – Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Irrigation	June 2025	September 2025	3.62	CG, GoK and Partners

ANNEX 1: COUNTY FACTSHEET

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
COUNTY AREA			
Total area (Km ²)		3,029.6	580,895
Non-arable land (Km ²)		856.3	
Arable land (Km ²)		2652.2	
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)		93,691.28	2,500,000
Size of non-gazetted forests (Ha)		33,831.2	
Approximate forest cover (%)		20.53	8.83
Approximate tree cover		29.95	12.13
Water mass (Km ²)		82.39	
No. of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected		18	
Total urban areas (Km ²)		271.2	23,131
No. of quarry sites rehabilitated		43	
No. of climate change adaptation projects/programmes		120	
TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE			
Lowest altitude (metres)		900	0
Highest (metres)		3,300	5,197
Temperature range:	High °C	28	32
	Low °C	18	16
Rainfall	High (mm)	1,700	2,000
	Low (mm)	700	250
Average relative humidity (%)		69	63
Wind speed (Kilometers per hour/knots)		8 knots(15kph)	11kph
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES			
Total population		488,300	50,623,000
Total Male population		242,226	25,104,000
Total Female population		246,073	25,519,000
Total intersex Population		12	
Sex ratio (Male: Female)		0.984	0.984
Projected Population	Mid of plan period (2025)	509,119	53,331,000
	End of plan period (2027)	522,245	57,811,000
Infant population (<1 year)	Female	6,158	592,852
	Male	6,090	592,874
	Total	12,248	1,185,767
Population under five	Female	32,531	3,138,424
	Male	32,326	3,162,892
	Total	64,857	6,301,316
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female	19,451	1,878,320
	Male	19,298	1,856,781
	Total	38,749	3,735,102
Primary school age group (6-13) years	Female	50,371	4,842,910
	Male	50,308	4,746,503
	Total	100,679	9,589,413
	Female	23,438	2,274,083

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Secondary school age group (14 - 17) years	Male	23,571	2,239,405
	Total	47,009	4,513,488
School Going Population as per CBC Curriculum			
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female	12,956	1,249,419
	Male	12,849	1,233,033
	Total	25,805	2,482,453
Primary school age group (6-12) years	Female	38,134	3,661,960
	Male	37,975	3,587,839
	Total	76,109	7,249,799
Junior Secondary School age group (13 - 15) years	Female	18,226	1,760,448
	Male	18,362	1,728,255
	Total	36,588	3,488,703
Senior Secondary School age group (16 - 18) years	Female	17,449	1,694,585
	Male	17,541	1,669,813
	Total	34,990	3,364,398
Youthful population (15-29) years	Female	75,581	7,670,392
	Male	74,836	7,614,374
	Total	150,417	15,284,766
Women of reproductive age (15 - 49) years		124,411	13,509,826
Labour force (15-65) years	Female	139,295	15,279,666
	Male	137,143	15,066,238
	Total	276,438	30,345,904
Aged population (65+)	Female	11,190	1,041,377
	Male	9,777	939,807
	Total	20,967	1,981,184
Population aged below 15 years		190,894	18,295,827
Eligible Voting Population	Name of Constituency		
	1. Keiyo North	49,247	
	2. Keiyo South	62,397	
	3. Marakwet West	58,568	
	4. Marakwet East	43,672	
	Total (county)	213,884	
No. of Urban (Market) Centres with population >2,000		10	
Urban population (By Urban Centre)			
Iten	Female	6,988	
	Male	6,582	
	Total	13,570	
Kapsowar	Female	2,591	
	Male	2,466	
	Total	5,057	
Kapcherop	Female	1,813	
	Male	1,667	
	Total	3,480	
Flax	Female	2,264	
	Male	2,370	
	Total	4,025	
Chebiemit	Female	2,056	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Male	1,968	
	Total	4,025	
Cheptongei	Female	1,107	
	Male	1,077	
	Total	2,183	
Bugar	Female	1,481	
	Male	1,604	
	Total	3,085	
Kamwosor	Male	1,380	
	Female	1,510	
	Total	2,890	
Tot	Female	1,158	
	Male	1,127	
	Total	2,285	
Arror	Female	1,607	
	Male	1,525	
	Total	3,132	
Rural population	Female	222,705	
	Male	219,453	
	Total	442,158	
Population Density (persons per km2) by Sub-County	Marakwet East	125	
	Marakwet West	205	
	Keiyo North	201	
	Keiyo south	148	
Incidence of landlessness (%)		4	
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)		75.5	
Mean holding size (in Acres)		4	
Labour force by sector (No.)	Agriculture: Male		57,384
	Female		29,760
	Rural self-employment: Male	187,532	14,034,674
	Female	187,248	14,415,969
	Intersex		716
	Urban self-employment: Male	8,507	6,282,451
	Female	9,207	6,500,852
	Intersex		528
	Wage employment: Male		174,800
	Female		162,400
Unemployment levels (%)	Male	25.6	
	Female	30	
	Total	55.6	52.3
Total number of households		109,794	13,478,733
Average household size		4.5	3.9
Female headed households (%)		26.5	32.4
Child headed households (%)		0.5	0.7
Children with special needs	Male		
	Female		
	Total		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Children in labour (No)		7,152	1,476,793
Number of PWDs	Visual	1,459	333,520
	Hearing	934	153,361
	Speech	655	111,356
	Physical	2,050	385,417
	Mental	973	212,798
	Albinism	46	9,729
	Selfcare	980	139,929
	Total	7,097	1,346,110
Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs) (No.)		13,431	
Number of street Families		19	20,101
Orphanages (No.)		1	
Rescue centres (No.)		0	
Gender Protection Units (No.)		0	
Correction/rehabilitation facilities (No.)		1	
POVERTY INDICATORS			
Absolute poverty (%)		12.2	8.6
Rural poor (%)			40.1
Food poverty (%)		44.8	32
Contribution to National Poverty (%)		43.4	36.1
HEALTH			
Five most common diseases (in order of prevalence)		Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
		Diseases of the Skin	Malaria
		Pneumonia	Skin Diseases
		Arthritis & Joint pain	Diarrheal diseases
		Confirmed Malaria	Arthritis & Joint pain
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000		32.7	35.5
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000)		435	355
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000		39.8	52
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)		21.8	17.6
Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)		4.8	4.9
Prevalence of underweight (Weight for Age)		13.9	10.1
Life expectancy	Male	57.9	60.6
	Female	62.5	66.5
Health Facilities (No.)			
Hospitals		7	
Health Centres		27	
Dispensaries		93	
Private Clinics		6	
ICU Beds		4	
Doctor/patient ratio		0.8	
Nurse/patient ratio		9.1	
Core Health Worker density per 10,000 Population (Nurses, Doctors, RCOs)		14.2	
HIV prevalence (%) M/F		1.6/3.3	6.6/3.1
Average Distance to Health facility (km)		2.2	2.5
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)		51.5	66

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Health Facility Deliveries (%)		97.5	89.3
Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men (No.)		230	
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs.) (%)		59	56.9
Immunization coverage (%)		69.8	80.1
CHVs (No.)		700	9000+
Crude Birth rate		26.9	
Crude death rate		8.1	10.5
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES			
Crop Farming			
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)		5.6	
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)		35.0	
Main Crops Produced			
Food crops (list)		Beans, Finger millet, Maize, Potatoes, Sorghum	
Cash crops (list)		Beans, Cotton, Finger millet, green gram, Groundnuts, Macadamia nuts, Maize, Mangoes, Potatoes, Pyrethrum, Sorghum, coffee, tea, tomatoes, avocado, temperate fruits	
Total acreage under food crops (acres)		90,514	
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)		130,052	
Main storage facilities (Maize cribs, store and warehouses)		Cereal stores, cold stores	
Extension officer farmer ratio		1:1840	
Livestock Farming			
Number of livestock	Dairy Cattle	176,695	
	Beef Cattle	100,784	
	Goats	300,601	
	Sheep	362,907	
	Camel	237	
	Donkey	12,535	
	Poultry	499,321	
	Beehives	57,224	
Number of Ranches		0	
Extension officer farmer ratio			
Irrigation Infrastructure			
Irrigation schemes	Small (<5 Acres)	0	
	Large (>5 Acres)	4	
Type of Livestock, Population and Value			
Dairy cattle	Quantity (Total Population)	176,695	
	Value (Kshs.)	4,844,712,000	
Beef cattle	Quantity (Total Population)	100,784	
	Value (Kshs.)	2,015,680,000	
Goat	Quantity (Total Population)	300,601	
	Value (Kshs.)	1,202,404,000	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Sheep	Quantity (Total Population)	362,907	
	Value (Kshs.)	1,088,721,000	
Camel	Quantity (Total Population)	237	
	Value (Kshs.)	7,110,000	
Livestock Products and Their Value (Annual)			
Milk	Quantity (Litres)	300,382	
	Value (Kshs.)	15,019,075	
Beef	Quantity (Kgs)	10,078,400	
	Value (Kshs.)	4,031,360,000	
Mutton	Quantity (Kgs)	5,443,605	
	Value (Kshs.)	2,721,802,500	
Chevon	Quantity (Kgs)	4,509,015	
	Value (Kshs.)	2,254,507,500	
Chicken meat	Quantity (Kgs)	1,497,963	
	Value (Kshs.)	1,198,370,400	
Honey	Quantity (Kg.)	274,675	
	Value (Kshs.)	219,740,160	
Eggs	Quantity (Trays)	699,049	
	Value (Kshs.)	314,572,230	
FISHERIES			
Fish traders (No.)		98	
Fish farm families (No.)		0	
Fishponds (No.)		1,261	
Fish Tanks (No.)		0	
Area of fishponds (m ²)		0	
Main species of fish catch (list with tonnage)			
Fishing nets (No.)			
No. of fish landing sites			
No. of Beach Management Units			
OIL AND MINERAL RESOURCES			
Mineral and Oil potential (explain)			
There is a potential for mining fluorite in Kimwarer by Fluorspar Company. The project had stalled in the recent past but there are concerted efforts to revive the mining have been put by the county government to ensure revival of the industry. Gold deposits are available along river Aror and Embobut and scanty mining of gold is being carried out. Kerio Valley Development Authority has been mining Marble stones in Aror area along the Valley. The full potential of mineral resources requires further exploration and research.			
Ongoing mining and extraction activities (Quarry, sand harvesting, cement etc.)			
Kerio Valley provides opportunities for sand harvesting along river Kerio. Most of the county's southern region has great quarrying potential for beautiful building stones, specifically the areas of Kipsaos, Kamwosor and Kimwarer, stone crushing quarries are being constructed in Rokocho. In highlands, large deposits of Murram are found in the areas of Sergoit, Kimnai and their adjacent areas. Also, Sergoit is a source of terrazzo which is used in the construction of floors.			
FORESTRY			
No. of gazetted forests		15	
No. of non-gazetted forests		32	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
No. of community forests		19	
Main forest products: Timber, Fuelwood, poles, posts, withies	Timber, Fuelwood, poles, posts, withies		Timber, Fuelwood, poles, posts, withies
Forestry products' value chain development:	Gum and resins, Aloe vera, murram, sand, moss, Bamboo, shoots, mushrooms, cut stone, quarry waste		Gum and resins, Aloe vera, murram, sand, moss, Bamboo, shoots, mushrooms, cut stone, quarry waste
Incidences of environmental threats	Loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, Forest fires, Deforestation		Loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, Forest fires, Deforestation
No. of people engaged in forestry		44,507	
Seedling production	Forest Nurseries (No. of seedlings)	1,220,034	
	Private Nurseries (No. of seedlings)	11,367,101	
Quantity of timber produced (Tonnes)		81729	
EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
Pre-Primary School			
No. of ECD centres		506	
No. of ECD teachers		781	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:44	
Total Enrolment	Girls	15,146	
	Boys	16,012	
Average years of attendance (years)		4-5 Years	
Primary Schools			
Number of primary schools		426	
Number of teachers nm		3,814	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:46	
Total enrolment	Boys	45,897	
	Girls	43,496	
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %			
Retention rate %			
Proportion of community nearest to public primary school	0 – 1Km		
	1.1 – 4.9Km		
	5Km and more		
Special Needs Schools			
Number of Special Needs Schools		8	
No. of Integrated Schools		3	
Number of teachers		38	
Teacher/pupil ratio			
Total enrolment	Boys	131	
	Girls	100	
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %			
Retention rate %			
Secondary Schools			
Number of secondary schools		138	
Number of teachers		1,989	
Teacher/student ratio		1:26	
Total enrolment	Boys	24,251	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Girls	27,346	
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %			
Retention rate %			
Proportion of community nearest to public secondary school	0 – 1Km		
	1.1 – 4.9Km		
	5Km and more		
Vocational Training Centres	No.	14	
	Enrolment (Male)	647	
	Enrolment (Female)	524	
	Attendance		
Tertiary Education (accredited public and private)	No. of TVETS	4	
	No. of universities	0	
	Enrolment (desegregate by sex)		
	Attendance		
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE			
Hotels by category (No.)	Five stars	0	
	Four stars	0	
	Three stars	2	
	Two stars	2	
	One star	0	
	Unclassified	19	
Hotel bed capacity by category (No.)	Five stars	0	
	Four stars	0	
	Three stars	58	
	Two stars	0	
	One star	0	
	Unclassified	460	
Animal Types ((No.)	Elephants	600	35,500
	Rhino	0	1,811
	Lion	0	30,000
	Leopards	0	
	Others	40	
Number of Wildlife Conservation Areas (No.)	Game parks	0	
	Reserves	1	
	Conservancies	2	
	Game ranches	0	
Number of tourists visiting attraction sites, annually (No.)	Domestic	1,200	
	Foreign	60	
Museums (list)		Tambach, Biretwo	
Heritage and Cultural sites (No.)		21	
Social amenities			
Talent Academies (No.)		0	10
Sports stadia (No.)		1	29
Libraries /information documentation centres (No.)		3	
Social halls/Recreation Centres (No)		0	
Public Parks (No)		1	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
FINANCIAL SERVICES			
Number of co-operative societies			
Active cooperative societies (No.)		121	
Dormant cooperatives societies (No.)		44	
Collapsed Cooperatives (No.)		0	
Total Registered Membership (No.)		64,900	
Commercial banks (No.)		10	
Micro-finance Institutions (No.)		7	
Mobile money agents (No.)		484	
Village Savings and Loan Associations (No.)		0	
Community Organizations/Non-State Actors			
Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)	NGOs	26	
	CBOs	156	
	FBOs	122	
	Special interest groups	1,561	
BLUE ECONOMY			
Total Area under marine protection		0	0
Total area of marine reserves		0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT			
Volume of solid waste generated: Annual (Tonnes)		67,750	
Volume of solid waste collected & Disposed: Daily/Annual		25,400	
Proportion of waste recycled		0	
No. of Material Recovery Facilities		0	
No. of Waste Management Facilities		0	
WATER AND SANITATION			
Households with access to piped water (No.)		37,016	
Households with access to potable water (No.)		8,460	
Permanent rivers (No.)		43	
Shallow wells (No.)		2,837	
Protected springs (No.)		583	
Un-protected springs (No.)		208	
Water pans (No.)		262	
Dams (No.)		10	
Boreholes (No.)		81	
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)	Piped into dwelling	5,592	
	Piped	12,981	
	Rain/harvested	999	
	Borehole	5,091	
	Protected well	10,581	
	Protected spring	2,895	
	Unprotected well	3,595	
	Unprotected spring	3,695	
	Stream	48,732	
	Water Vendor	301	
	Dam	399	
	Pond	791	
	Lake	0	
Water supply schemes (No.)		8,701	
Average distance to nearest water point (km)		1.5	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Households' distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	0	21,071	
	1-4	29,060	
	5-14	28,661	
	15-29	10,083	
	30-59	8,888	
	60+	2,098	
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established		15	
Households with latrines	Flush toilet	1.3	19.2
	VIP/Covered Latrine	66.5	63.1
	Uncovered Pit Latrine	24.9	9.4
	Bucket	0.3	0.8
	None	6.8	7.4
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (percent):	Collected by local Authority	1.7	6.3
	Collected by Private firm	0.1	1.3
	Garbage pit	6.5	18.4
	Burning	55.7	27.1
	Public garbage heap	0.2	2.4
	Farm Garden	6.3	8.4
	Neighborhood Community group	0.0	6.9
ENERGY			
Households with electricity connection (prop.)		24.3	50.4
% of trading centres connected with electricity		77.47	
HHs distribution by main cooking fuel	Electricity	0.5	0.9
	Gas (LPG)	3.1	23.9
	Biogas	0.4	0.5
	Solar	0.2	0.2
	Paraffin	0.4	7.8
	Firewood	87.1	55.1
	Charcoal	8.5	11.6
HHs distribution by main lighting fuel	Electricity	24.3	50.4
	Gas (LPG)	0.1	0.2
	Biogas	0	
	Solar	25.7	19.3
	Paraffin	3.9	6.6
	Tin lamp	3.9	9.6
	Fuel wood	9.9	2.8
HOUSING			
Type of Housing	Permanent (%)	5.7	16.3
	Semi-permanent (%)	94.3	83.7
Roofing material	Iron Sheets (%)	80.4	80.3
	Grass thatched (%)	16.6	5.1
	Tiles (%)	0.2	1.0
Housing wall	Bricks (%)	8.1	10.2
	Mason stones (%)	3.9	16.5
	Mud (%)	36.6	27.5
	Dung (%)	39.5	13.4
Floor type	Cement (%)	27.4	43.7

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Earthen (%)	29.2	30.0
	Clay (%)		
INFRASTRUCTURE			
Road Length			
Bitumen surface (km)		348.1	
Gravel surface (km)		1,540.5	
Earth surface (km)		1,319.1	
Railway line (km)		2	
Railway stations (No.)		0	
Major bus parks (No.)		2	
Lorry parks (No.)		0	
Operational Airports (No.)		0	
Operational Airstrips (No.)		2	
Telecommunication			
Number of telephone connections			
% of county covered by CDMA wireless			
Mobile network coverage (%)		37.6	47.3
Proportion of population with internet/broadband connectivity		14.2	22.6
Private couriers (No.)		2	
Post Offices (No.)		6	
Licensed stamp vendors (No.)		4	
TRADE AND INDUSTRY			
Trading centres (with >2000 population) (No.)		8	
Registered retail traders (No.)		244	
Registered wholesale traders (No.)		17	
Jua kali Associations (No.)		3	
Major industries (No.)		0	
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (No.)		3,781	
Flood lights/streetlights (No.)		726	
No of Market Stalls		47	
Disaster Management			
Fire engines (No)		0	
Fire stations (No)		0	
Fire fighters (No)		0	
Ambulance (No)		21	

ANNEX 2:

LIST OF CIDP III CONTRIBUTORS

No.	SECTOR	NAME	Designation
1.	INFRASTRUCTURE	Felix Kipnetich	Senior Economist - Roads
		Eng. Philemon Kurgat	Chief Superintendent Engineer (Roads)
		Robert Kiplal	Superintendent Engineer (Building)
		Kenneth Kiyeng	Architectural Assistant
		Gladys Chebet	Senior Economist - Water
		Felix Rotich	Director, Water Services
		Charles Chelimo Suter	Director, Environment & Climate Change
		Daniel Rono	Water Engineer
		Joyce Kenei	Environment Officer
		Josphat Kerich	Senior Administrative Officer
		Vincent Kigen	Physical Planner
		Brian K. Kipsang	GIS Specialist
2.	HEALTH	Titus Kosgei	Senior Economist - Health Services
		Dr. Patrick Kosgey	Senior Medical Officer
		Priscilla Ngetich	Principal Nutrition Officer
		Walter Bartai	Chief Public Health Officer
		Jacob Ayienda	Principal Public Health Officer
3.	SOCIAL	Ernest Kiptoo	Economist
		Duncan Kiplagat	Statistician
		Magrine Serem	Director, Social services
		Mike Mosi	Director, Sports
		George Obumba	Chief Sports Officer
		Purity Kiptoo	Social Development Officer
		Paul Teno	Director of Administration
		Jacktone Ouko	Chief Youth Polytechnic Instructor
		Francisca Maimba	Assistant Director - Education
4.	PRODUCTIVE AND ECONOMIC	Stephen Kiprop	Statistician
		Elisha Tanui	Senior Economist
		Silas Kiplagat	Director, Trade Development
		Abigael Kipkurgat	Chief Tourism Officer
		Philip Seronei	Director, Cooperative Development
		Rachael Kolomy	Assistant Director Livestock Production
		Dr. Faith Koima	Senior Veterinary Officer
		James Jolyaro Kutoyi	Principal Agricultural Officer
		Eng. Phylis Jelimo Maiyo	Agricultural Engineer (Irrigation)
		Timothy Cheboi	Statistician
5.	ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE	Solomon Kandie	Planning Officer, Governance
		Pamela C. Leah Rono	Assistant Director
		Linus Siele	Communication Officer
		Benjamin Kosgei	ICT Officer
		Ivy Kittony	Communication Officer
		John Maritim	Chief Economist
		Kipkoech Sumukwo	Principal Librarian
		Nicholas Keter	Planning Officer
		Norah Jemutai	Economist
		Moses Kibet	Economist
		Newton Kiplagat	Economist

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CIDP) 2023-2027

THEME: CREATING OPPORTUNITIES & NURTURING POTENTIALS



**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF
ELGEYO MARAKWET**

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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