

ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY



**The
Popular
Version**

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN [CIDP II] 2018-2022





COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF ELGEYO MARAKWET

**COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(CIDP II)
2018-2022**

The Popular Version

This second Elgeyo Marakwet County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP),
Popular Version, was published by the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet in
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COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A destination of choice for tourism, sports and investments

Mission

To provide innovative and high-quality services in an equitable, socially inclusive, open and economically transformative environment for accelerated development, harnessing of potentials and nurturing of talents

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THE CONTEXT OF THE 2018-2022 CIDP

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

Elgeyo Marakwet County is one of the County Governments in Kenya created under the new two-tier governance system, i.e. national and county systems created by The Constitution of Kenya, 2010. The County Government started implementing its mandates in March 2013 as per the provisions of the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution which came into effect in August 2010. Agriculture, health, education, trade, infrastructure, and integrated county development planning are some of the mandates that the county took responsibility of, immediately the Constitution was operationalized.

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

In addition to guiding the achievement of the county development targets, CIDPs create platforms which promote harmony and alignment of development targets with those of the Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans (MTP) III, the Big Four Agenda, National Spatial Plan framework, Agenda 2063 of the African

Union, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other national policies and international commitments

This Elgeyo Marakwet 2018-2022 CIDP is referred to as the 'Second Generation' CIDP, being the successor of the 'First Generation' CIDP (2013-2017), whose implementation started in 2013 immediately after devolution was operationalized following the March 2013 General Elections. The first generation CIDP witnessed a fairly successful implementation. It entrenched devolution with its various governance priorities and proposed structures, institutionalized best governance practices, while at the same time focusing on citizen priorities which included, road network improvement, water access, health provision and enhanced agricultural returns through subsidy programs among other priorities.

The implementation of the programmes and projects contained in this Plan is expected to sustain the observed poverty reduction trends that have been observed since 2009. In that regard this CIDP focuses on income enhancement programmes. Therefore, productive and income driven interventions have been given priority while at the same time ensuring that the other priorities are not left behind because of our desire to achieve sector harmony which is key to a successful transformative agenda.

The Plan will be implemented through annual rolling plans known as Annual Development Plans (ADPs). The first one covering the period 2018/19 Financial Year (FY) will provide a basis for county performance measurement framework. The successful implementation of this CIDP and its annual ADPs is estimated to cost Ksh 144.01 billion, out of which Ksh 15.02 billion will be funded internally and Ksh 128.99 billion is expected through support from development partners and Plans by the relevant National Government Agencies over the next five years. The success of support from these two sources is pegged on a vibrant and innovative resource mobilization strategies and appropriate alignment of Plans and strategies.

HOW THE CIDP WAS DEVELOPED

The preparation of this Plan adhered to the contemporary planning process. This started with the adoption of guidelines issued by the National Treasury and Ministry of Planning. Secondly, the county issued the CIDP preparation circular giving instructions, responsibilities and datelines to the relevant officers in the county. A CIDP preparation technical team was also established and tasked to sensitize other county staff on the preparation guidelines and their respective responsibilities. Sensitization meetings were held for various groups of staff; County Executive Committee Members (CECMs), Chief Officers, Directors and all Sub-county and Ward staff.

Thirdly, a review of achievements, challenges and lessons learned from the first generation CIDP (2013-17) was done internally by each county department and externally by Development Initiatives (DI), a Non-Governmental Organization, to inform the approach and focus areas for the 2018-2022 CIDP. The review also formed a basis for establishing the areas of focus by technical officers for generating the first working draft of this Plan.

An analysis of the relevant reference documents then followed. These included; 2013-2017 CIDP, Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans (MTP) III, the Big Four Agenda, National Spatial Plan framework, Agenda 2063 of the African Union, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other national policies and international commitments. These reference materials informed the working draft used in the subsequent stakeholders' participation forums. These participation forums were; consultative meetings for each Sector Working Group (SWG), county leaders' meetings, donor and investors roundtables, citizens' public participation forums and county professionals' forums.

As a measure of representation during the CIDP Ward Public Participation Forums, a total of 3,739 citizens attended the Forums. To guarantee representation of all regions and demographic groups, delegates representing each Sub-location and Sector had been chosen during sub-locational meetings chaired by the Assistant Chiefs prior to each Public Participation Forum. The participants who attended out of the

delegates system were supplemented by participants who attended out of their own volition courtesy of the public notices through newspapers, radio, and notice boards announcements. Of the total participants, 77% were male, and 23% were female while youth constituted 34% and the elderly composed of 3%. People Living with Disabilities (PWDs) were 1% of all the participants. Prior to the approval of the CIDP by the County Assembly after the submission of the final version by the County Executive, additional forums referred to as 'CIDP Validation Forums' were held by the County Assembly.

Inputs were also received from memorandum submissions by individuals and interest groups based on given templates through the various feedback channels provided for by the county government. The subsequent actions, after the receipt of inputs from the various participatory forums, involved making proposals for solutions to the development problems identified. This involved; formulation of vision and mission for the entire county and for each sector, the definition of development objectives and outcome targets, the definition of criteria for prioritization and resource allocation, the spatial distribution of development, formulation of development strategies requiring multi-sectoral approaches, listing of major programmes and sub-programmes and developing strategies for cross-cutting issues. The resultant priority programmes/projects for the period 2018-2022 were grouped into five sectors, each sector with specific strategic priorities. These strategic priority areas were: -

- i. Infrastructure: A reliable, sustainable, cost-effective infrastructure and clean energy
- ii. Social Protection and Empowerment: A socially inclusive and empowered society
- iii. Health, Water and Sanitation: A healthy citizenry in a secure, clean environment
- iv. Productive and Economic: Enhanced Enterprise Productivity and Food Security
- v. Public Administration and Governance: An open, efficient and responsive government

Elgeyo Marakwet Administrative Units



1 COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 County Profile

1.1.1 General Information

Elgeyo Marakwet County is one of the County Governments in Kenya created under the new two tier governance system created by the Constitution enacted in 2010. The County Government commenced its operations provided for in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution immediately after Kenya's General Elections in March 2013. The county has three distinct topographic zones; The Highland, The Escarpment and the Kerio Valley. Each of the three zones has attracted a different settlement pattern. The Highlands, which constitute 49 percent of the county area, is densely populated due to its endowment with fertile soils and reliable rainfall. The Escarpment and the Kerio Valley make up 11 percent and 40 percent respectively. These areas have poor soils, low rainfall and are prone to natural disasters such as drought and landslides.

The high-altitude topography caused by the existence of these zones favors athletic sports evidenced by the county being home to world's greatest athletes. This contributed to the county being branded as 'county of champions'.

The County covers a total area of 3029.6 km² which constitutes 0.4 percent of Kenya's total area. It extends from latitude 0° 20' to 1° 30' to the North and longitude 35° 0' to 35° 45' to the East. It borders West Pokot County to the North, Baringo County to the East, Trans Nzoia County to the Northwest and Uasin Gishu County to the West. The county has an elongated shape and is wedged in between the Uasin Gishu Plateau to the West and the Kerio River to the East. The Kerio River has its source in the southern highlands of the county and drains into Lake Turkana.

1.1.2 Ecological conditions

The county is home to two forest ecosystems and water towers namely Kaptagat and Cherangany and hosts the second largest forest cover in Kenya of 37.6%. These ecosystems are a source of many rivers that form the main water divide running along the Escarpment. East

of the water divide is the Kerio catchment area which drains into Lake Turkana while West of the divide is the Lake Victoria Basin which drains into Lake Victoria. Lake Victoria Basin includes the following rivers: Moiben, Chepkaitit and Sabor. The Kerio catchment area includes River Kerrer and Kerio River. The other major rivers in the county are Torok, Chesegon, Embobot, Embomon, Arror, Mong and Kimwarer

1.1.3 Political Units

Politically, the county comprises of four constituencies, namely: Marakwet East, Marakwet West, Keiyo South and Keiyo North. There are 20 electoral Wards in the county. Keiyo North and Marakwet East Constituencies have four electoral wards each covering a total area of 541.0 and 784.3 Km² respectively. Keiyo South Constituency and Marakwet West Constituencies have six electoral wards each with an area of 899.7 and 804.6 Km² respectively

1.1.4 Population Size and Composition

The county's total population was 369,998 according to the 2009 National Population and Housing Census. Based on this, 2018 population projection was 502,412 of which 248,880 were male, and 253,532 were female depicting a male and female ratio of about 1:1.

The population of the county has been grouped into three broad age groups: 0-14 years constituting children, 15-64 years the working or economically active group and the 65 years old and above constituting the aged. In the county, there is a high concentration of the population in the age group 0-14. However, the greater proportion of the population falls within the working age group indicating a high potential for labour force and a low dependency ratio.

There are variations in population distributions and densities within the county with the average density being 166 persons per km². Keiyo North has the highest population density of 185 persons per km² while Marakwet East has the lowest with 136 persons per km².

1.2 County Governance Structure

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

The Executive is organized into twelve departments based on their mandates. Ten of these departments are headed by County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) while two are the Office of the Governor and Executive Administration and the County Public Service Board. For appropriate planning approaches, budget considerations, harmony in coordination and synergy in resource mobilization strategies, all departments have been classified into five sectors. These sectors are; (1) Infrastructure, (2) Social Protection and Empowerment, (3) Health, water and Sanitation, (4) Productive and Economic Sector, and (5) Public Administration and Governance. Each of these sectors has a vision, mission and a set of programmes to deliver on their mandates and development objectives.

The infrastructure sector is composed of roads, transport, public works and energy sub-sectors/departments. Social Protection and Empowerment is comprised of Sports, Youth Affairs, ICT, Social Services and Education and Technical Training sub-sectors/departments. Health, Water and Sanitation sector is made of Health and Sanitation, and Water, Environment, Lands, Natural Resources and Climate Change Management are the two sub-sectors/departments.

Productive and Economic Sector brings together Agriculture and Irrigation, Livestock and Cooperatives development and Tourism, Wildlife, Culture, Trade and Industry development sub-sectors/departments. Public Administration and Governance has the Office of the Governor and Executive Administration, Public Service Management and County Administration, Finance and Economic Planning, County Public Service Board and County Assembly sub-sectors/departments.

To ensure proper functioning of all these sectors, the county has established and operationalized five Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Their objective is to provide a platform for policy dialogue, negotiation, harmony and synergy in the various development interventions. These SWGs played key roles in the preparation of this Plan and are expected to take up more roles, responsibilities and tasks during the CIDP implementation period.

1.3 Social Economic Development Status

1.3.1 Infrastructure Development

The county has three major modes of transport, namely: road network, railway line and airstrips. Road network is dominant infrastructure followed by railway and airstrips. The county has a total road network of 2,060.64 Km of which 196.84 Km (9.5 %) is Bitumen, 178 Km (8.6 %) is under upgrading to bitumen standards, 1,121 Km is gravel surface (54.4 %), and 564.4 Km is earth surface (27.4 %). Tarmac road surface is less than 10 percent of the total road network.

There are two airstrips in the county: one at Tot in Marakwet East and another at Chepsirei in Keiyo South. These airstrips have not been utilized optimally due to insecurity and their deplorable state as a result of irregular maintenance.

The main sources of household cooking energy in the county are firewood, charcoal and paraffin. This has however contributed to vegetation degradation and increase in related health complications amongst the population. The electricity coverage in the county stands at 30.38 %.

A large percentage of the housing units in the county are in a poor state. Only 2.5 % is considered good while 26 % and 71.5 % are considered moderate and poor-quality respectively.

1.3.2 Social Protection and Empowerment

There are 615 pre-primary centres in the county, 470 public and 145 private centres. Enrollment in public pre-primary centres was at 34,120 learners of which 15,517 are boys representing 45.4% while girls are 16,603 representing 54.6% in 2017. Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) increased marginally from 72.4% in 2013 to 74.6% in 2017 though slightly below the national average of 76.6%.

There are eleven operational VTCs with a total enrolment of 1,422 students of which 830 (58.4%) are male, and 592 (41.6%) female. However, the GER of 12.7% in TVET within the county is still below the national MTP II projection of 20%.

The County has one stadium which is currently under Construction, 12 standard fields and 51 ordinary leveled fields. In addition, there are three private swimming pools, two gymnasiums and one paragliding launch pad in the county.

In the county, 54.4 % of the population is engaged in wage employment, of which 1.8 % is in formal employment while the rest are mainly engaged in modern self-

employment, informal sector, and agricultural activities including small-scale agriculture and pastoralism. The county unemployment rate stood at 5 % as per the 2009 KNBS labour force analytical report, hence the need for socio- economic empowerment programmes targeting youth, women, People Living with Disabilities and the elderly.

1.3.3 Health and Water Sanitation

Iten County Referral Hospital is the main referral facility for the county. There are also six sub-county hospitals, one mission hospital, 28 health centres, 92 dispensaries and 22 private clinics in the county. The average distance to a health facility is 3.7 Km as compared to the national average which stands at 5 Km and can be attributed to the construction of new facilities. The doctor to patient ratio in the county currently stands at 1:8000 as compared to 2013 which was 1:15,548 whereas that of the nurse to patient ratio stands at 1:1000 as compared to 1: 2,241 in 2013. This marks a significant improvement attributed to the recruitment of additional health personnel during this period.

Elgeyo Marakwet County's stunting rate is at 29.9% which is higher than the national rate of 26% (KDHS 2014). The stunting rates in the hanging and the lower valley are highest at 40% according to the Enhancing Nutrition Services to Improve Maternal and Child Health (ENRICH) baseline assessment report, 2016. Deliveries by skilled attendants stand at 41.8 percent while mothers completing 4+ Antenatal Care (ANC) visits were 17.3 percent which is below the national estimates of 60 percent for skilled delivery and 40 percent for ANC visits.

The average groundwater potential varies significantly in the highlands, escarpment and the low lands. Whereas the lower areas of Kerio Valley have boreholes with average yields of between 5m³/hour to 20m³/hour and depths of 50-120 meters, the escarpment has even lower yields of water of between 1m³/hour to 7m³/hour with average depths of 110-200 meters and the highlands have the highest yields of up to 22m³/hour with average depths of between 80-220 meters.

The County is a source of two major water basins namely; Lake Turkana and Lake Victoria. There are no permanent gauging stations on the rivers though temporary ones do exist at designated sites, installed and

maintained by the Water Resources Authority (WRA).

Current latrine coverage in the County stands at 87.4% as compared to the national average of 91.1% (KIHBS, 2016). Hand washing, on the other hand, is practised by 9.9% of the population (KIHBS, 2016).

There are no sewerage systems in the county, but septic tanks are commonly used for disposal of liquid wastes in town centres and institutions and comprise 0.8% as compared to the national average of 4.6% (KIHBS, 2016).

Population growth has exerted pressure on land and eventually led to encroachment into the forest, riparian reserve and fragile ecosystem. Farmers, in search of fertile land, have encroached into wetlands and practised farming in riparian reserves; this has resulted in serious environmental degradation. Deforestation, overgrazing and charcoal burning have led to soil erosion, landslides, mudslides and rock fall.

Natural and plantation forests are the main forest types in the County occupying a total area of 93,691.28 Ha. The forest areas particularly Embobut, Kipkabus and Chebara are occupied by squatters and have not been degazetted for settlement. Agroforestry has been practiced across the four sub-counties particularly in the highlands. Although agroforestry is practiced in Kerio Valley, it is done on small scale levels due to drought and termite challenge, particularly during dry seasons. The only successful tree species in such climatic conditions is beech-wood and Mangoes

There are several mineral deposits found within the county. Notably; fluoride deposits in Kimwarer, oil prospects in Kerio Valley, scanty gold deposits along river Aror and Embobut and marble stones in Aror area. The full potential of mineral resources will require further exploration.

There are three major land ownership categories within the county namely Private, Public and Community land with the average holding size for land in the highlands is approximately 0.4 Ha per household whereas in the escarpment is about 0.2 Ha and in the Kerio Valley, it is about 2.0 Ha due to population distribution and climatic conditions. The settlement pattern is denser on agriculturally rich highlands compared to kerio and escarpment regions, on average of the percentage of farmers holding titles stand at around 50%.

1.3.4 Productive and Economic Development

This is the cornerstone for driving socio-economic empowerment of the county and its residents. More than 80% of the households derive their livelihood from productive and economic sector. However, about 55% experience seasonal food insecurity due to adverse changes in weather patterns.

Total acreage under crop production by 2017 was 64,100 hectares with yields of about 1,288 tons. The major food crops are maize, beans and green grams. Cash crops grown include Irish potatoes, avocado, mangoes, tea and coffee. Cattle (both dairy and beef), goat, sheep and poultry are the main livestock enterprises in the County. Potential land for dairy farming is 94,123 hectares. There is a high potential for bee farming.

Based on existing water resources, the potential area for irrigation is estimated at 70,000 hectares. There are five irrigation schemes in the county with a capacity to irrigate 1,120 hectares but only two are operational irrigating about 680 hectares. This is still below the 70,000 hectares capacity that can be put under irrigation; based on existing water resources.

Extension services are provided by the County Government in collaboration with other state and non-state actors. The County has five training and demonstration farms where agricultural technologies are offered for adoption, up-scaling and multiplication. KALRO provides research services to the County through their specialized research Institutes. ICRISAT and Egerton University are also engaged in on-farm trials for dryland crops.

The main tourist attraction in the County is Rimoi game reserve which is richly endowed with diverse flora and fauna. The reserve has the largest herd of elephants found

in one location in Central and East Africa. Other niches include: sports tourism, Irrigation furrows, natural caves, hot springs, cultural heritage, international migratory routes, community conservancies, Gorges, extreme sporting and adventure activities, viewpoints and cultural museums. About 23,650 tourists visit various sites in the county annually. The county has a total bed capacity of 300 which is still insufficient to meet demand at peak seasons.

There are four major markets in the county namely Iten, Kapsowar, Kapcherop and Kamwosor. In addition, there are various small markets dealing in fresh farm produce and livestock across the county. Financial services are provided by commercial banks, micro-finance institutions and SACCOs. However, these financial services are concentrated in major town and trading centres, apart from mobile services which are available across the whole County. The county has over 70 active cooperative societies spanning different sectors.

1.3.5 Public Administration and Governance

The county aims to increase the proportion of citizens with access to county government information from 40% to 80% within the plan period. Also, client satisfaction index is expected to rise from 75% to 95% within the same period. On financial management, the rate of fiscal responsibility (absorption rate) is expected to rise from 50% in 2017 to 95% in 2022. To achieve these goals, the county has prioritized three programmes all geared towards strengthening the county governance practices through enhanced transparency and accountability, appropriate legal and policy framework and mechanisms for efficient and effective service delivery processes. These programmes are open governance, transparency and accountability, public service management, and financial management.

Improved living standards and wellbeing of citizens as a result of prudent project implementation and management.



2 COUNTY STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND LINKAGES

2.1 Strategic Priorities

Through the elaborate inclusive and participatory processes involved in the preparation of this CIDP, priority proposals were made, to address development needs. These proposals involved the formulation of the county vision and mission for the entire county and for each sector, the analysis of the development objectives and outcome targets, the definition of criteria for prioritization and resource allocation, the spatial distribution of development, formulation of development strategies requiring multi-sectoral approaches, listing of major programmes and sub-programmes and developing strategies for cross-cutting issues. The resultant strategic priorities for the Plan period per sector include:

i. Infrastructure: A reliable, sustainable, cost-effective infrastructure and clean energy

As of 2017, the proportion of all-weather roads to the total road network was 62%. The Infrastructure sector plans to increase this to 80% by 2022. Also, the percentage of households connected with electricity was 30% as of 2018. The target under this Plan is to increase the percentage to 80%. Further, the response time to fire emergencies is expected to reduce from 2 hours to 1 hour by the end of the plan period. To achieve these goals and subsequently ensure a reliable, sustainable, cost-effective infrastructure and clean energy, three Programmes have been prioritized. These programmes are; Road Works, Public Works, and Energy. The expected outcomes at the end of the Plan period are; improved roads access and mobility, improved efficiency and effectiveness of the infrastructure development process, prompt response to fire emergencies and increased access to energy.

ii. Social Protection and Empowerment: A socially inclusive and empowered society

The percentage of athletes accessing standard recreation and sports facilities stood at 5% in 2017. The sector's goal is to increase this figure to 40% by 2022. Also, the percentage of Viable Enterprises Owned by Women, Youth and People Living with Disabilities, PWDs was 5% in 2017. The target is to improve this proportion to 15% by the end of the plan period. Under social protection, 15% of the elderly and vulnerable persons had access to Universal Healthcare Cover.

This percentage is expected to rise to 35% by 2022. The sector further aims to enable 90% of graduates from Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) engage in productive economic activities by 2022. The Pre-Primary Education Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres is expected to rise from 75% in 2017 to 95% in 2022. The aim of the sector is to ensure a socially inclusive and empowered society.

To achieve this goal, the sector has identified programmes that are expected to ensure improved living standards, equality and social inclusion for all, including the vulnerable and special interest groups in the society – youth, women, People with disabilities and the elderly. The programmes include; Sports Development, Social Empowerment, Social Protection, ICT, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), and Pre-Primary Education.

iii. Health, Water and Sanitation: A healthy citizenry in a secure, clean environment

Currently, the county has 12% of children under-5 years who are underweight, under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) being 43 per 1,000 live births, while population screened for non-communicable disease is 5%. The percentage of children who are underweight is targeted to drop to 7%, U5MR to 35 per 1,000 live births, while population screened for non-communicable disease is targeted to rise to 25%. In the Water and Environment sub-sector, the county targets to achieve improved outcomes in the sub-sector which includes; increased access to clean and safe water, improved liquid and solid waste management systems, and wetland conservation among others.

iv. Productive and Economic: Enhanced Enterprise Productivity and Food Security

Under Livestock, Veterinary, Fisheries and Cooperatives sub-sector, the income earned by farmers is projected to be Ksh 300 million by 2022.. The target of Tourism, Trade and Culture sub-sector aims to increase direct tourism earnings from Ksh 5 million to Ksh 20 million in the plan period. The goal of Agriculture and Irrigation sub-sector is to reduce the percentage of households vulnerable to seasonal food insecurity from 20% to 15% within the plan period.

The following Programmes have been prioritized in the sector: Crop Development, Agricultural Extension and Training Services, Sustainable Land Management, Irrigation Development, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Veterinary Services, Tourism Development, Trade and Industry Development, and Culture and Heritage Preservation. The outcomes expected to be realized are income generation and diversification of livelihoods.

v. Public Administration and Governance: An open, efficient and responsive government

This sector aims to increase the proportion of citizens with access to county government information from 40% to 80% within the plan period. Also, client satisfaction index is expected to rise from 75% to 95% within the same period. On financial management, the rate of fiscal responsibility (absorption rate) is expected to rise from 50% in 2017 to 95% in 2022. To achieve these goals, the county has prioritized three programmes all geared towards strengthening the county governance practices through enhanced transparency and accountability, appropriate legal and policy framework and mechanisms for efficient and effective service delivery processes. These programmes are open governance, transparency and accountability, public service management, and financial management.

2.2 Linkages with Other Development Plans

2.2.1 CIDP Linkage with Vision 2030, Big Four Agenda and Medium-Term Plan 3

The Kenya Vision 2030, the country's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, "middle-income country providing a high-quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030. The Vision is based on three "pillars": economic, social and political. The three pillars' visions are linked to the county sector visions and strategies as expounded below.

The Vision 2030 aspires for a country firmly interconnected through a network of roads, railways, ports, airports, water and sanitation facilities and telecommunications. To ensure easy mobility of people, goods and services, investments in the nation's infrastructure will be given the highest priority. Development projects recommended under Vision 2030 and overall economic growth will increase demand on Kenya's energy supply. Therefore, there is need to generate more energy and increase efficiency in energy consumption. New sources of energy will be found through the exploitation of Hydro-electric power

generation at Aror & Embobut Rivers.

Consequently, this CIDP envisages an increase in the proportion of all-weather road network by 20%. This will 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 Transport Fund (MTF) and other development partners. Under energy development, the plan will focus on feasibility studies to determine potential and get data for development of renewable energy including hydro, solar and wind energy.

The Productive and Economic Sector provides strategic interventions geared towards attainment of the Economic Pillar of Vision 2030. It is also aligned to Vision 2030 and MTP3 objectives of enhancing food security, provision of requisite inputs for manufacturing and ensuring a healthier nation through improved nutrition. The flagship projects earmarked for implementation to fulfil the objectives of Vision 2030 include; Aror Multi-Purpose dam, Kimwarer Multi-Purpose dam and creation of livestock disease free zones. There is also the development of a county cable car system and championing the adoption of premium park initiatives to promote tourism

The aspirations of the Kenya Vision 2030 in the social pillar are to improve quality of life by investing in education, training and promoting the social welfare. The 2018-2022 CIDP has elaborate programs for improving access to affordable quality education, training and development of sports infrastructure to support its abundant talent and has plans to empower special interest groups (Youth Women, PWDs and other vulnerable persons). These will be achieved through the following interventions: raising transition rates, raising the quality of education, meeting human resource needs, talent Development and Social Empowerment.

The County has also prioritized the integration of information and communication technology in the implementation of its programs. In thriving to meet the national agenda of "Big Four", the sector will promote socio-economic empowerment of vulnerable groups through targeted IGA support in agricultural activities, promotion of ST&I in agribusiness skills transfer in VTCs, Repositioning VTC programs to equip youth with industry demand-driven skills set, establishment of business/technology incubation hub and enrolling elderly and vulnerable to medical cover to attain universal health care.

Other aspirations under the social pillar include; 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), channeling 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. The priority focus areas will be achieved through the following strategies: Provision of level 1 MNCH high impact interventions services for all cohorts and socioeconomic groups; strengthening MNCH high impact interventions health facility–community linkages through effective decentralization and partnership for the implementation of level one MNCH high impact interventions services and 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) for all households in line with the “Big Four Agenda”. This will guarantee access to quality and affordable health care to all residents. To drive up NHIF uptake, the county will enlist 1000 community health volunteers. Each volunteer will in turn recruit 20 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 in order to increase the number of Kenyans who access specialized healthcare.

The social pillar also seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. Implementation of the CIDP intends to enhance cohesion and integration by eliminating ethnic discrimination and promoting harmonious relations between different ethnic communities as it aligns with the vision 2030. This will be enhanced by holding peacebuilding meetings in insecurity prone areas.

The political pillar seeks to realize a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respect the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

2.2.2 Integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are integrated into the CIDP through various strategies. Improved agricultural productivity will enhance wealth creation thereby increasing farmer earnings, thus reducing poverty level which is SDG 1. Additionally, this intervention will target attainment of SDGs 2, 8 and 15. Gender empowerment through targeted agricultural interventions will help to attain SDG 10. Promotion of climate-smart agricultural interventions will contribute to the attainment of SDGs 13, 14 and 15. Relevant SDGs will be integrated into all County policies and plans. Preparation of routine County reports will include the status of implementation of the SDGs targets.

The social protection and empowerment sector aspires to attain the objectives of the National Sector plan for Gender Youth and Vulnerable groups through socio-economic empowerment, social protection, and talent development programs. Additionally, the National ICT Master Plan ‘aims to ensure the provision of e-Government information and services by automation of County operations and services and the establishment of digital platforms for effective communication. CIDP 2018-2022 Sector aspirations are to achieve SDG goal 1,3,4,5,8,16 through aligned programs.

To align the county education sub-sector programmes to the national education sector plan, strategies such as targeted bursaries, grants and scholarships will be prioritized with focus on achieving 20% TVET participation and 90% Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in pre-primary education national targets.

2.2.3 Linkage with Sectoral, Urban and Cities Plans

The infrastructure sectoral plan stresses on accessibility and mobility of people, goods and services. It is adequately linked to national roads 2000 strategy, county urban areas spatial plans including, Iten & Kapsowar as well as the strategic plans of other sectors at the county level. Also, it ensures synergy in accessibility with the neighbouring counties and economic blocs.

The productive and economic sector plans are in line with existing policy documents. The guiding policy document is the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy whose strategic thrust of increasing productivity, commercialization and competitiveness of agricultural commodities will enable the sector to export more outputs, earn the country foreign exchange and create employment.

The Sector aspires to achieve the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) and Malabo Declaration by promoting sustainable development of agricultural land, promotion of public-private investment in rural infrastructure (transport, storage, processing and market facilities) and promoting delivery and adoption of climate-smart technologies

The national education sector plan provides for expanding basic education and training opportunities for all as set out in The Kenya Constitution 2010 Bill of Rights. To align the county education sub-sector programmes to this national plan, strategies such as targeted bursaries, grants and scholarships will be prioritized with focus on achieving 20% TVET participation and 90% Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in pre-primary education national targets.

The National Sector Plan for Gender, Youth and Vulnerable groups provides for equity in access, control and participation in resource distribution for improved livelihood of women, youth and vulnerable groups. The Sub Sector program aspires to attain the

objectives through socio-economic empowerment, social protection, and talent development programs. Additionally, the National ICT Master Plan aims to ensure the provision of e-Government information and services which are key to improving productivity, efficiency, effectiveness and governance in all key sectors of the economy. To achieve this, CIDP plans for automation of County operations and services and the establishment of digital platforms for effective communication.

Urban Areas and Cities Act N0 13 of 2011 provides a platform where the citizens, civic society and government agencies effectively participate in urban planning. Programs such as Civic Society Urban Development Program (CSUDP) are envisaged to enable citizens to understand how their urban areas and towns will be classified, governed, and managed; and what role the ordinary citizen will play. It is also to operationalize Article 184 of the Constitution; to provide for the classification, governance and management of urban areas and cities.



Reliable and sustainable road infrastructure acts as an enabler to the realization of economic and social aspirations.

Increased mobility and accessibility through opening up of new roads and maintenance of the existing roads has a trigger effect on investments



3 INFRASTRUCTURE: A RELIABLE , SUSTAINABLE, COST EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLEAN ENERGY

3.1 Sector Profile, Vision and Mission

The infrastructure sector is charged with the responsibility of developing infrastructure including roadworks, bridges, footbridges, public works and street lighting. The sector is comprised of the following three directorates/sections: Roads & Transport, Public works and Energy. The sector strives to achieve four main goals; improved access leading to the mobility of traffic, reliable appropriate infrastructure development, attain prompt response to fire emergencies and increased access to energy source/electricity.

Vision:

An excellent provider of reliable, sustainable, cost-effective infrastructure and clean energy

Mission:

To provide efficient and reliable infrastructure, and clean energy through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management for sustainable socio-economic development

3.2 Overview of Previous CIDP

For the period under review, the priority for infrastructure sector was design, survey and construction of road infrastructure with a view of increasing the total network especially to inaccessible areas. The specific outcome target of the first CIDP was to increase proportion of all-weather road network by upgrading existing roads and opening up of new roads. For the plan period, the all-weather road network increased from 1,148.2 to 1,496.2 Km representing 30% increase, of this 44 Km of road network was tarmacked, 178 Km is under construction to bitumen standards and expected to be completed by 2020, 125.31 Km was graveled to motorable status, 4 new bridges constructed and 258.4 Km of newly opened roads was achieved.

During the period the sector encountered several challenges that include; inadequate funding yet the sector requires heavy capital investment for the development of effective transportation systems; difficult terrain connecting the three-topographical zone and frequent landslides during the rainy season that render most roads impassable.

3.3 Sector Strategic Focus

Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP aspires for the county to have good road network coverage to ensure easy access to agricultural markets and convenient mobility of people, goods and services so as to open up the county for investments and optimally tap from the county's resource potential. Consequently, this CIDP envisage an increase in the proportion of all-weather road network by 20% 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 Transport Fund (MTF) and other development partners. The plan also envisages rehabilitation of two airstrips at Tot and Chepsirei for their full utilization to further open up the county for tourism especially Rimoi national reserve.

Under energy, there are two multipurpose dams under construction namely: Arror and Kimwarer (Talal). The two dams are projected to generate 45 MW and 20 MW respectively besides providing water for domestic consumption and irrigation. This will also increase electricity coverage to above 30% in the county and increase the number of towns connected with street lights significantly.

Under energy development, the plan will focus on feasibility studies to determine potential and get data for development of renewable energy including hydro, solar and wind energy.

To avert challenges experienced in the previous CIDP, the county government will: -

- Increase funding for road construction, road maintenance, road expansion/opening and improve drainage along the roads.
- Liaise with other government organizations including KeNHA, KeRRA, KURA, KRB, KFS, development partners and private investors to contribute towards road infrastructure development including non-motorized transport facilities.
- Allocate funds for emergency redress mechanisms.
- Forge ahead for public private partnerships aimed at developing, promoting and maintaining infrastructure

3.4 Programmes and Targets By 2022

Programme	Sub Programmes	Key Outputs	Unit	Baseline (2017)	Target by 2022
Road Works	Urban road works	Tarmacked roads	KM	0.84	19.84
		Graveled roads	KM	35.4	15
		Parking slots	NO.	60	100
		Walkways	KM	2.0	5.6
	Rural road Works	Tarmacked Roads	KM	373.2	723.2
		Gravelled Roads maintained annually.	KM	590	990
		Newly Opened roads	KM	258.4	987
		Bridges	NO.	4	30
Public works	Public works	Footbridges	NO.	14	63
		Approved building technology (ABT) Centres & Materials testing laboratory.	NO.	0	1
		Operational fire stations	NO.	0	2
Energy	Energy	Towns connected with Kenya power and Lighting company (KPLC) street lights	NO.	13	133
		Households connected with electricity	%	30	80

3.5 Sector Transformative/Flagship Projects

- Establishment of 2 operational Fire stations.
- Design and tarmacking Kipsaos-Kocholwo-Kimwarer-Emsea—Biretwo-Arror-Tot-Liter road
- Design and tarmacking of Iten, Kapsowar, Kapcherop, Chepkorio, Flax, Kapyego and Tot town roads.
- Design and tarmacking of Chebororwa-kondabilet-kaplenge-nerkwo-katee-matira-Arror road
- Design and tarmacking of Kapchepkoima-anin-kapchelal-kasubwo.
- Desing, Opening and tarmacking of Salaba-Kobulwo road
- Design, opening and tarmacking of Nyawa-Rimoi road.
- Design, opening and tarmacking of Taaiya – Kiptengwer road.
- Design, opening and tarmacking of Metibelio-Chesewew-mogil road

An appropriate utilization of various ICT platforms to facilitate and harness skills, innovations and business investments is vital for fast and efficient development.



4 SOCIAL PROTECTION AND EMPOWERMENT: A SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE AND EMPOWERED SOCIETY

4.1 Sector Profile, Vision and Mission

The social sector covers all segments of the population. The challenges faced in the society range from illiteracy, health care, unemployment, mis-match of relevant skill sets to drug and substance abuse. This sector aims to enhance social inclusion and equal opportunity for all, enabling active participation in all aspects of life hence providing impetus to achieving gains in health, education, employment and improved livelihoods. The sector is comprised of Education and Technical Training and Sports, Youth affairs, ICT and Social services sub-sectors

Vision

An empowered citizenry for social transformation leading to improved living standards, equity and social inclusion

Mission

To promote quality education, sports, talents and integration of technology for socio-economic development

4.2 Sector Review of Previous Plan

During the period under review, some of the key achievements included; increased enrolment from 31,110 in 2013 to 34,464 in 2017 for pre-primary education representing a marginal increase in GER from 70.4 % to 74.6 %. VTC enrolment rose from 925 in 2013 to 1422, in 2017. These were as a result of the county government investment in the following; employment of 774 ECD teachers, construction and equipping of 180 pre-primary school classrooms, construction and equipping of 4 VTCs workshops, provision of VTC capitation and bursary for 13,780 post-primary and tertiary students.

Further achievements were; improved access to playable sports facilities by upgrading 51 Playing fields and enhanced talent development and promotion by supporting 80 sport events including athletics Championships and meets, trained 20 coaches and supported 8 athletes on scholarship.

The county also initiated Social empowerment programs through Income Generating Activities support to; 106

women groups, 57 Youth groups and 58 PWDs groups and training of 624 youths on various skills to improve participation on productive ventures. The county supported 2,262 Elderly persons of 65 years and above with NHIF medical cover and supported Kapchesezew children home.

The county also boosted efficiency of services and operation by automating revenue collection, adopting IFMIS and IPPD, establishing VOIP network at the county Headquarters, county website and social media tools to improve on access to information and accountability. In addition, 3 ICT centres were established.

However, the county citizens still experiences the following challenges; low access to standard facilities & venues for training and competition, poor talent diversification, exclusion of vulnerable groups from participation in economic development, mis-match of relevant skill sets to access employment opportunities and low access to education.

4.3 Sector Focus

The Sector seeks to ensure the full realization of social and civil rights, as well as improved livelihoods of citizens with a particular focus on vulnerable, marginalized and special interest groups for sustainable development through youth skills development, talent nurturing and development, social protection and empowerment programs, Improved quality pre-primary education, vocational training and support to post-primary education

4.4 Sector Transformative/Flagship Projects

- Development of 4 incubation centres at Chesongoch, Chebara, Iten and Chepkorio VTCs
- Establish County Sports Academy
- Completion of Kamariny Sports Complex
- Roll out Youth Internship & Apprenticeship program
- Establish County Affirmative Action Fund for Youth, Women and PWDs
- Establishment of ICT Innovation Centre and Business hub
- Establishment of County Education Learning Resource Centre
- Establishment of ECD Centres Feeding program

4.5 Programmes and Targets by 2022

Sub-Sector	Programme	Sub Programmes	Key Outputs	Unit	Baseline (2017)	Target by 2022		
Sports, Youth, ICT and Social Services	Sports Development	Sports Infrastructure development	Upgraded Ward Fields	NO.	51	67		
			Sub county Stadia Established	NO.	0	2		
			County Sports Academy Established	NO.	0	1		
			International stadium/ Sports Complex established	NO.	0	1		
		Sports talent Development	Talent Scouting and Thematic Events (Tournaments, marathons, Leagues, Meets, Championships) organized	NO.	80	123		
			Holiday Training camp established and operationalized	NO.	3	8		
			Talent Development centres Operationalized	NO.	0	85		
			Coaches & Officiators Development Forums Initiated	NO.	20	100		
			Social Empowerment	Social Empowerment	Enterprise Support for Youth, Women & PWDs group	NO.	222	800
					County Affirmative Action Revolving fund	KSh.	-	Ksh.110M
	Youth Trainings on Technical/ Job and Life Skills organized	NO.			624	900		
	Youth Apprenticeship & Internship programs Initiated	NO.			2	220		
	Youth Empowerment Integrated centers established	NO.			2	30		
	Youth Forums Established and Supported	NO.			-	25		
	GBV & FGM Rescue Centre Established	NO.			0	1		
	Brewers rehabilitated	NO.			800	1500		
	Psycho Socio Support Trainings, Guiding and counselling Undertaken	NO.			5	20		
	Ward Anti -FGM /GBV campaigns (Anti-FGM/ GBV Advocacy) Undertaken	NO.	11	15				
	Gender Sensitization and Mobilization on Climate resilient practices and Disaster preparedness initiated	NO.	4	24				
	County Gender and Youth Empowerment Policy Formulated	NO.	0	4				
	Gender Analysis Frameworks Established	NO.	0	12				
	Gender Working Groups Formed and supported	NO.	0	20				

Programmes and Targets by 2022

Sub-Sector	Programme	Sub Programmes	Key Outputs	Unit	Baseline (2017)	Target by 2022	
			Provision of PWD'S supportive / assistive devices & equipment	NO.	194	2350	
			Small homes/ Special Needs Schools Initiatives Established	NO.	0	10	
	Social Protection	Social Protection	Children Home Support done	NO.	-	69	
			Children Assembly operationalized	NO.	0	20	
			County OVC Funds Established	NO.	-	500	
			Strengthened Children Protection Structures	NO.	-	4	
			Child Rights, Environmental Conservation Advocacy established	NO.	-	100	
			Social Protection NHIF medical cover Established	NO.	2,262	2400	
			NHIF fund policy Formulated	NO.	0	1	
			ICT Services	ICT services	Information systems automated	NO.	1
	ICT Centres Constructed, Integrated and Operationalized	NO.			3	20	
	Construction and Operationalization of ICT Innovation Centers& Business hubs	NO.			-	4	
	Education and Technical Training	Technical and Vocational education and Training (TVET)	Technical Vocational Education & Training	VTC Trainees provided with capitation grants.	NO.	1422 M=830 F=592	4000
				Students provided with TVET Scholarship.	NO.	-	480
Trainee instructor ratio improved				Ratio	40:1	30:1	
Workshops constructed and equipped				NO.	4	30	
Business/technology incubation hubs established in VTCs				NO.	-	2	
		Support for Post primary Education	Students Provided with Bursary	NO.	13,780	14,500	
Pre-Primary Education		Pre-Primary Education	ECD classrooms completed and equipped	NO.	180	230	
			ECD learners provided with capitation	NO.	34,120	38,380	
			County Education learning resource centre Constructed and equipped	NO.	0	1	
			Pupil:teacher ratio improved in ECDE	Ratio	44:1	36:1	
			ECD centers assessed for Quality Assurance & Standard	NO.	0	500	



Accessible, efficient, equitable and affordable healthcare through preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative approaches will positively impact on the quality of lives for citizens.

5 HEALTH, WATER AND SANITATION: A HEALTHY CITIZENRY IN A SECURE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Sector Profile, Vision and Mission

The sector is composed of health services, sanitation, water supplies, solid and liquid waste management, physical planning, environment and climate change management.

Vision

A clean and healthy county free from disease with access to safe and adequate water in a well-planned and secure environment

Mission

To ensure all county citizens have sustainable access to high standards of health and sanitation in a clean and healthy environment

5.2 Sector Review of Previous Plan

In the water services sub sector, water coverage improved in rural areas from 32% to 40% between 2013 and 2017 through community-based projects and 47% to 55% in urban areas through water service providers. 355.785 km of pipeline was extended increasing the number of households with access to piped water by 9,119 households. Management of domestic waste is an important aspect in keeping a clean environment. The county collects 1.5% of the solid generated from households leaving out 98.5% which are collected majorly through use of compost pits and open burning.

The county in collaboration with the ministry of lands and physical planning and the National Lands Commission has been able to fast track land adjudication in eight sections resulting in issuance of title deeds enhancing secure land tenure. The Iten Town Spatial Plan was completed, and as of 2017, four other development plans are ongoing for other urban areas namely; Kapsowar, Sokobora, Flax and Kamwosor. The county Spatial Plan was not done during the period under review. The county government planted 1,100,000 assorted exotic tree seedlings on farmlands and institutions. Further, 6,000 Bamboo seedlings were planted in wetlands, springs and water catchment areas. Deforestation, forest encroachment, charcoal burning, soil erosion, forest fires, illegal logging are the main

causes of environmental degradation in the county. Enactment of the Elgeyo Marakwet Charcoal Act, 2017 is intended to curb the menace associated with environmental plights in the county.

In the health services sub sector all the health impact indicators significantly improved with maternal mortality ratio (MMR) at 187 per 100,000 live births and infant mortality rates (IMR) at 52 per 1,000 live births. This could be attributed to the county's investment in health areas ranging from health workforce to health infrastructure and equipment. The county also has the highest proportion of 89% of those with illness/injury visiting public health facilities (KIHBS, 2016) owing to public confidence in the quality of services provided. Communicable diseases continue to exert pressure on all health facilities in the county. The leading condition being upper respiratory track conditions contributing to more than 40% of the outpatient attendance. Others include HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis, Malaria, Diarrhoea, skin infections and pneumonia. The skilled attendant coverage increased from 24 to 35%. The percentage of pregnant women attending at least 4 ANC sessions increased only slightly from 12 to 15%. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate of improved from 22 to 39% which is low as compared to the national target.

5.3 Sector Strategic Focus

The CIDP interventions are expected to improve water coverage and quality by increasing proportion of households with access to clean and safe water from 33% to 40%. Also, through partnership with other organisations such as World Vision Kenya, European Union and Kenya Forest Service is expected to increase by 3% (37.6% to 40.6%) during the plan period, especially through restoration of water towers in Cherangany and Kaptagat forests.

Under Solid Waste Management, the county is liaising with Kenya Urban Support Programme in order to scale up sanitation and hygiene and achieve Zero Waste in urban areas. The county government is liaising with National Government in funding adjudication of land process in order to increase the proportion of land owners with titles from 52% to 55%, which is geared to reduce land related disputes.

The Health sub sector will focus on the prevention, detection and effective management of chronic diseases including HIV and TB. There are many of chronic diseases that respond well to long term medication. Adherence to this treatment and retaining patients in care with regular attendance to health facilities is an important and cost-effective strategy. Due to the relatively high number of patients and a costly medication, it is necessary to ensure that the outcomes of patients on these chronic disease medications are well monitored and that the health system responds accordingly through: HIV prevention, targeted case-finding for chronic diseases of lifestyle based on a risk profile, targeted household contacts for TB, focus on missed opportunities to detect and treat diabetes, hypertension, HIV and TB.

Within new-born health unit, a major priority is to reduce neonatal mortality, much of which is improved by better access to quality pregnancy health care and better access to neonatal clinical care. The focus on the continuum of care through pregnancy impacts positively on neonatal outcomes and will therefore be supported by strengthening the skills and competencies of clinical staff at county hospitals, midwife obstetric units and other primary health care units as well as ensuring these facilities are adequately equipped. This will be done at community and primary health care level to improve integrated management of childhood illnesses, ability to deal with a disease burden such as diarrhoea and pneumonia that occurs in seasonal “surges”. Further in the “first 1000 days of life” the focus will be on improving immunization coverage, reducing malnutrition and its attendant risks and improving developmental screening.

The focus areas for Maternal and Women’s Health will include: maternal (pregnancy-related) health, reproductive health, womens’ health (especially female cancers) and improving the quality of birth-related documentation. In maternal health the main drive will be to reduce the maternal mortality rate. The main identified causative factors of pregnancy-related mortality are HIV, hypertension associated and haemorrhage associated with pregnancy. The strategies will be to increase antenatal care coverage and improve links to HIV and ART care. This will be done by improving access to diagnosis of pregnancy at primary care level, by increasing early booking (before 14 weeks gestation) in rural health facilities and by increasing the number of Focused Antenatal Care (FANC) sites. Haemorrhage and hypertension associated mortality and morbidity will be addressed by improving access to surgical delivery and improving staff skills in the essential steps in the management of obstetric emergencies. For reproductive health the main drive will be: - to improve access to family planning (by improving access to standard and emergency contraception); to improve women’s health:

the focus will be on improving the continuum of care of cervical cancer and screening coverage.

In order to improve the quality of care and the patient’s experience of the health service; the patient’s experience of the health service will form the driving force for improving the quality of health care delivered. The patient’s experience, from first point of contact with the service to the interface with the clinician, through to diagnosis and referral or discharge will all be areas of focus for quality improvement. This will be achieved through implementation of national quality standards; Enhancing infection prevention and control and patient safety initiatives; Focusing on patient centred care and use of health information in quality improvement cycles.

The sub sector will also improve access to quality specialized health services which include: surgical and orthopaedic care, eye care, mental and oral health; Emergency medical services and emergency and critical care. This will be achieved through establishment of appropriate infrastructure and health technology and equipment in county hospitals.

5.4 Sector Transformative/Flagship Projects

- Extension of Sabor-Iten and Kapsowar water supplies
- Construction of new water supplies including;
- Mosongo Water project to serve 2,000 households and 1,200 livestock Units
- Moiben/kuserwo water project to serve 3,500 Households
- Kararia-Tebe water project to serve two sub location with 2,560 households
- Emsoo water project to serve 5,100 Households with 1,950 Livestock Units
- Sukutek water project to serve 2,100 Households with 920 Livestock Units
- Cheminya Water project to serve 400 Households with 350 Livestock Units
- Develop Iten-Tambach sewerage system
- Develop Kapsowar sewerage system
- Development of County Spatial Plan
- Upgrading of 7 Sub County Hospitals to Level 5 status including: Iten County Referral Hospital, Tot, Chebiemit, Kamwosor, Kaptarakwa, Kocholwo and Tambach Sub County Hospitals

5.5 Programmes and Targets by 2022

Sub-Sector	Programme	Sub Programmes	Key Outputs	Units	Baseline (2017)	Target by 2022	
Health and Sanitation	Preventive and Promotive Services	Community and Environmental Health	Functional community units established	No.	32	52	
			Performance-based incentives received	No.	0	250	
			Referrals from community units strengthened	No.	230	800	
			Healthy behaviors and practices promoted	%	87.4	80	
		Community Nutrition	Children under-5 years who are underweight	%	12	7	
			Children under-5 years who are stunted	%	32	20	
			Vitamin A supplemented	%	-	45	
			Households supplemented with Micro-Nutrient Powders (MNPs)	%	-	9,000	
			Exclusive breastfeeding of children	%	30	40	
			Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplemented	%	27.3	50	
		Communicable & Non-Communicable Disease Prevention & Control	Diarrheal disease reduced	%	8.5	5	
			Population screened for non-communicable diseases	%	2	25	
		Tuberculosis (TB) control and HIV & AIDs prevention Control	Reduced Incidences of TB	per 100,000 persons	127	130	
			HIV prevalence reduced	%	1.9	1.4	
			HIV exposed infant (HEI) positivity rate reduced	%	5.6	1	
		Curative and Rehabilitative Services	Commodity management	Commodity management improved	No.	129	129
				Expired trace drugs absent	%	20	0
				Episodes of stock outs reported	%	80	0
	County Hospitals		Health facilities are built or upgraded following standard guidelines	No	0	7	
			Average waiting time improved	Minutes	15Mins	5Mins	
			Client satisfaction improved	%	67	80	
			Health facilities with automated services and operations	No	1	7	
			Hospitals with Specialized services offered	No	1	7	
			Climate change mainstreamed- Number of trees planted	No	0	35,000	
	Primary Care Units		Facilities meeting required standards	No	0	70	
			Reporting rates improved	%	86.5%	98%	
			Utilization of outpatient healthcare services improved	Ratio	0.9	2	

Programmes and Targets by 2022

Sub-Sector	Programme	Sub Programmes	Key Outputs	Units	Baseline (2017)	Target by 2022
			Skilled deliveries	%	52.4	67
			Children fully immunized	%	67	80
			Contraceptive prevalence improved	%	48	52
			Antenatal care (ANC) visits improved	%	25	40
			Health facilities upgraded	No	22	34
		Emergency Medical Services	Emergency surgical cases operated on within one hour	%	100	100
			Ambulance purchased	No	18	30
			Referrals from primary care units strengthened	No	600	950
Water, Lands, Environment and Climate Change Management	Water and Sanitation services	Water services	Intake structures constructed	No	135	291
			Pipeline constructed	KM	555.748	905.748
			Boreholes constructed	N0	26	50
			Water pans constructed	N0	32N0	44
			Masonry Water tanks constructed	N0	70	157
			Water supplies infrastructure rehabilitated	N0	30	90
		Sewerage services	Sewerage system constructed	N0	0	2
	Environmental Management and Protection	Environmental conservation Climate change mainstreaming and compliance	Wetlands protected	Ha	15	1263
			Water catchment areas protected	Ha	250	1498
			Farm forests established	Ha	625	1873
			Tree nurseries established	No.	4	20
			Regulated air and noise pollution policy	No.	0	1
			Climate change policy document	No.	0	1
			Number of EIA/EA licenses issued	No.	40	90
	Solid waste management	Solid waste management	Functional garbage trucks	No.	4	14
			Functional waste disposal skips	No.	2	18
			Environmental clean-ups conducted	No.	4	104
			Disposal sites provided	No.	0	4
			Incinerators constructed	No.	0	2
			Transfer stations built and operational	No.	0	4
			Maintained dump sites, plant and equipment	No.	0	100
	Lands, Physical planning and Urban development	Lands, Physical planning and Urban Development	County spatial plan developed	No.	0	1
			Urban spatial plans developed	No.	1	10
			Development control policy and surveillance	No.	0	1
			Buildings with approved building plans	No.	10	30
			Urban centres beautified-ornamental trees planted	No.	1200	7700

Value addition investments for agricultural produce adds productive competitiveness thus creating markets and in the process cushioning farmers against exploitative market practices



6 PRODUCTIVE AND ECONOMIC: ENHANCED ENTERPRISE PRODUCTIVITY AND FOOD SECURITY

6.1 Sector Profile, Vision and Mission

This sector comprises of: Agriculture and irrigation; livestock production, fisheries and cooperative development; tourism and culture, wildlife, trade and industry development sub-sectors. The overall sector goal is to contribute to poverty reduction in Elgeyo Marakwet County by enhancing enterprise productivity, income generation and diversification of livelihoods.

Vision

To be globally sustainable, innovative, equitable and commercially oriented sector.

Mission

To promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes aimed at improving livelihoods of the people through competitive and sustainable agriculture, tourism, enterprise development and cultural heritage.

6.2 Review of Previous Plan

The notable outputs/outcomes under cash crop promotion include establishment of 35 tea nurseries, development of 1,200 ha of tea plantations and farms and 142 ha of coffee and 820 ha of mangoes. The county has made tremendous strides by increasing the area under irrigation to 6,960Ha. Animal breed improvement has been successfully implemented with artificial inseminations and livestock breed improvement being enhanced. A total of 17,000 artificial inseminations were done and 540 improved animals acquired to enhance productivity. Value addition strategies including establishing milk cooling plants and installation of Metkei processing plant were some of the milestones achieved in the plan period. Disease control and surveillance was a joint vaccination strategy and is a key achievement in reducing the spread of trans-boundary animal diseases.

Opening of Rimoi game reserve and restocking of the park is among the major achievements under tourism. Additionally, protection of Rimoi game reserve through fencing of 32 KM stretch of the reserve to reduce human wildlife conflict was achieved. Reviving and supporting Cooperatives has been one of the major achievements in CIDP I implementation with Metkei farmers' cooperative society being supported and upgraded to a milk processing plant.

Some of the challenges experienced during the previous plan period included; inadequate resources for the provision of technical equipment, capacity building of staff and thus adverse effects on program implementation and supervision, insecurity in the Kerio Valley parts has hampered development implementation, market access by farmers and revenue management interventions, inadequate training and technological support to cope up with current agricultural practices, low uptake of technology by farmers, climate change affecting agricultural productivity, and disease resistance, uncoordinated response to emergencies such as disease control interventions and lack of synergy and integration for cross cutting programs/ projects.

Other challenges were the inadequate public land for strategic investments and government establishments such as those related to cottage industries, value addition developments and other development interventions and inefficient irrigation technologies and clan conflict on utilization of water for irrigation.

6.3 Sector Strategic Focus

The sector aims to transform agriculture from subsistence level to commercial enterprises through mechanization, promoting irrigation, livestock breed improvement, value addition, enhancing market access and financial services. In tourism sub-sector, the county will strive to promote Rimoi national game reserve as a major tourist attraction as well as exploiting the potential from other tourism niches including extreme sports, rich culture and sports tourism.

6.4 Sector Transformative/Flagship Projects

- I. **Modernizing agricultural production and marketing**
 - Development of Chebara ATC to a fully-fledged agriculture training centre with modern teaching facilities
 - Upgrading Metkei FCS milk processing facilities
 - Installing mango processing facilities in Kerio Valley
 - Installing potato processing facilities to enhance income at farm level

- Creation of disease- free zone by developing early warning and rapid response system for control of intra and inter-county crop and livestock pests and diseases

II. Tourism development and promotion

- Development of Rimoi Game Reserve facilities
- Promote conservation and tourism development within Koisungur ecosystem
- Development of cable car infrastructure

III. Trade Development

- Development of one-stop industrial park in the County to enhance business competitiveness

- Construction of modern market stall to improve business environment in Iten, Kapsowar, Chepkorio and Kapcherop

IV. Irrigation development to enhance food security and income

- Construction of Aror multi-purpose dam
- Construction of Kimwarer multi-purpose dam
- Construction of Embobot multi-purpose dam
- Construction of Mulwaber irrigation scheme
- Construction of Chemitel Irrigation Scheme
- Expansion of Tot-Kolowa Irrigation Scheme

6.5 Programmes and Targets by 2022

Sub-Sector	Programme	Sub Programme	Key Outputs	Unit	Base line 2017	Target by 2022
Agriculture and Irrigation	Crop Development	Cash Crops Development	Farmer groups and organizations formed and enhanced	No.	3	25
			Technologies, Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPs) promoted	No.	3	105
			Farmers reached with extension messages per year	No.	2,000	5,500
			Subsidized planting materials supplied	Tons	0	480
			Subsidized planting seedlings supplied	No.	2,400	14,000
			Assorted farm tools and equipment provided	No. of sets	0	320
			Assorted value addition facilities provided	No. of sets	0	25
		Food Crop Development	Households reached with food security interventions	No.	300	1,000

Sector Programmes and Targets by 2022

Sub-Sector	Programme	Sub Programme	Key Outputs	Unit	Base line 2017	Target by 2022
			Food security technologies and Innovations promoted	No.	2	27
			Farmers producing and consuming bio-fortified food crops	No.	100	5,000
			Farmers exposed to improved technologies and innovations	No.	300	1,000
			Planting materials supplied to beneficiaries	Tons	0.5	5
			Assorted storage facilities provided to beneficiaries	No. of sets	3	9
	Irrigation Development	Irrigation Development	Irrigation infrastructure constructed and rehabilitated	No.	30	78
			Irrigation groups supported/ trained	No.	18	42
			Irrigation equipment supplied	No.	18	42
			Food security farms identified and developed	No.	6	29
	Soil Conservation	Soil Conservation	Farms identified for intervention as model farms	No.	0	2,300
			Assorted soil conservation tools purchased and issued to farmers	No. of sets	4	50
			Farm tree seedlings distributed	No.	6,200	15,000
			Model farms laid out	No.	73	2,373
			Farmers trained	No.	450	2,500
	Livestock, Veterinary, Fisheries & Cooperatives	Livestock Development	Dairy commercialization	Socially inclusive Dairy Farmer groups formed and trained	No.	32
Farmers trained on climate smart dairy farming techniques				No.	4,000	15,000

Sector Programmes and Targets by 2022

Sub-Sector	Programme	Sub Programme	Key Outputs	Unit	Base line 2017	Target by 2022
			Operationalized and installed milk cooling equipment	No.	7	28
		Livestock breeding	Breeding stock purchased (rams)	No.	100	320
			Breeding stock purchased (dairy cows) distributed with social inclusivity	No.	250	567
			Goats purchased (gala bucks)	No.	150	130
			Poultry purchased	No.	12,000	92,000
		Honey production	Honey groups formed and trained on improved honey production technologies	No.	6	32
		Livestock production	Stock sale yards constructed and operationalized	No.	8	21
		Fish production commercialized	Groups dealing in fish trained and capacity built	No.	5	34
			Cold storage facilities installed	No.	0	16
			Ponds rehabilitated and stocked	No.	78	150
			Fish gears bought	No.	1	3
	Veterinary Services	A I Services	A.I service providers trained and equipped	No.	17	18
				Semen straws purchased and utilized	No.	20,000
		Disease control and surveillance	Dips Repaired/Constructed	No.	6	158
				Surveillance and animals vaccinated	No.	40,000
	Cooperative Development	Cooperatives development	Cooperative societies embracing value addition and product diversification	No.	1	36

Sector Programmes and Targets by 2022

Sub-Sector	Programme	Sub Programme	Key Outputs	Unit	Base line 2017	Target by 2022
			Registration and operationalizing of County Cooperative Union	No.	0	1
			Cooperative storage facilities constructed	No.	0	12
			Cooperatives utilizing cooperative revolving fund/facility	No.	0	85
Tourism, Trade and Culture	Tourism development	Tourism development	Feasibility study for cable car	No.	0	1
			Construction of campsites	No.	8	12
			Fencing and restocking of conservancies	No.	1	2
			Tourism marketing exhibitions	No.	5	25
			Park road gravelling and grading (km)	No.	60	100
			Establishment of nature trails	No.	0	2
	Trade and Enterprise Development	Trade development support	Training of traders	No.	2	12
			Loans to traders (Ksh in millions)	No.	8	100
			Acquisition of land for open air market	No.	0	5
			Construction of stalls (lockable shops)	No.	24	300
			Construction of an industrial park	No.	0	1
	Culture and Heritage Preservation	Establishment of cultural centres	No.	2	2	
		Cultural days	No.	2	7	
	Curative and Rehabilitative Services	Preservation of botanical tree species	No.	3	5	

An open, participatory and inclusive governance process guarantees ownership and sustainability of development interventions.



7 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE: AN OPEN, EFFICIENT AND RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT

7.1 Sector Profile, Vision and Mission

This sector comprises of: - Office of the Governor and Executive Administration, Public Service Management and County Administration, The County Public Service Board, Finance and Economic Planning and the County Assembly. It provides overall policy and leadership direction as well as coordinating county government functions and plays a big role in promoting integrity, peace building and conflict resolution.

Vision

A competent leadership for effective and efficient service delivery

Mission

To ensure efficient, effective and transparent leadership through formulation of sound administrative and economic policies that spur human capital productivity and enhance accountability in management of public resources for sustainable socio-economic and political development

7.2 Sector Review of Previous Plan

The county constructed 17 ward level offices out of the 20 Wards and two sub county offices are currently under construction. The head office complex and the remaining administration offices will be constructed in this CIDP period. The County IFMIS modules have been operationalized however, automation of revenue collection is at piloting stage thus local revenue collected has not substantially improved. During the plan period, the county aspires to enhance citizens' access to government information by holding an average of 160 public participations, publishing over 36,000 bulletins, distributed to ward level and establishing a Community radio station in cooperation with Kenya meteorological department.

The key achievements during the 2013 - 2017 plan period were the county partnership with Open Government Partnership (OGP) and construction of a rehabilitation centre in partnership with NACADA. Some of the challenges included; lack of a data management framework, low county revenue base, lack of a Monitoring and Evaluation policy and/or legal

framework, incomplete automation of county services roll-out, and Insecurity in the Kerio Valley.

7.3 Sector Strategic Focus

- Promotion of 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
- Aligning human resource, support systems and functions to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.
- Strengthen planning and budgeting processes and enhanced policy formulation for effective monitoring and implementation of public resources.

7.4 Sector Transformative/Flagship Projects

During the plan period, the county will focus on improving coordination of county functions for enhanced service delivery through; Construction of Governor's Residence, county headquarters complex ICT and Resource Centre; Training and capacity building of staff, automation of county processes (i.eIFMIS, e-CIMES, Revenue Collection System, Electronic Digitalizing Record Management System (EDRMS) e- procurement, HRIMS) and establishment of county registry. The county also aspires to promote public awareness through prioritization of civic education and citizen engagements forums, enactment of sound laws and policies and establishment of county radio station.

Other flagship projects in this sector include: establishment of County Statistical Database Management for improved evidence based decision making; establishment of disaster management and emergency response framework to enhance disaster management; Peace building, and conflict resolution initiatives such as adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in solving disputes for improved security and co-existence; operationalization of county rehabilitation centre at iten; and establishment of Elgeyo Marakwet peoples public park and pavilion.

7.5 Sector Programmes and Targets by 2022

Sub- Sector	Programme	Sub Programmes	Key Outputs	Unit	Baseline 2017	Target by 2022
Office of the Governor	Open Governance, transparency and accountability	Governance	Community radio station established and operationalized	No.	-	1
			Value of audit queries reduced	%	-	5
			Corruption Prevention Action Plan developed and reviewed	%	-	5
			Integrity Assurance improved	%	78.2	5
			Public officers signed to the Code of Conduct	%	-	100
			State Officers that signed the Code of ethics	No.	12	72
			Laws and regulations enforced	No.	-	1
			County headquarters complex with ICT and resource centre constructed and equipped	No.	-	1
			Governor's residence constructed	No.	-	1
		Peace building, and conflict resolution	Conflicts reported /reduced	No.	-	25
Disaster management and emergency response	Disaster management and emergency response framework established	No.	5	25		
Public Service Management and County Administration	Public Service management	Human resource management	Performance contracts signed	No.	907	2700
			Planned establishment compared to staff in post	%	-	100
			County Staff registry established	No.	0	1
			Human Resource Information Management Systems (HRIMS) automated	No.	0	1
			Rapid results initiatives (RRIs) conducted	No.	0	5
			Supervisory role enhanced	No.	-	20
			Staff capacity built	%	-	100
		Alcoholic drinks control	Prevalence of alcohol consumption reduced	%	0	30
			Annual inspections of alcoholic drinks outlets for licensing done.	No.	1	6
			Baseline survey conducted on alcohol prevalence	No.	0	2
			Rehabilitation centre completed and operationalized	No.	0	1
		AIDS Control Unit (ACUs)	HIV/AIDS Control units established and operationalized	No.	0	60
			Programs/projects supervised	No.	-	2000

Sector Programmes and Targets by 2022

Sub- Sector	Programme	Sub Programmes	Key Outputs	Unit	Baseline 2017	Target by 2022
		Coordination of government functions	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed	No.	0	10
			Decentralized administrative offices constructed and equipped	No.	0	6
			ward offices furnished and equipped	No.	0	20
		Urban areas management	Urban utilities managed	%	38	100
			Cemetery established	No.	1	2
		Citizen participation and Civic Education	Accountability Mechanisms established	No.	20	120
			Residents engaged in governance	No.	4	24
			Complaints and Compliments Mechanism Established	No.	12	72
			County Information and Documentation centre (CIDC) equipped	No.	0	1
		Finance and Economic Planning	Financial Management	Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting	Key performance indicators prepared	No.
County Factsheet(s) updated	No.				1	6
Electronic County Information Monitoring and Evaluation System (e-CIMES) installed and operationalized	No.				0	1
Projects completed within the stipulated timelines	%				61	100
Electronic statistical database systems installed and operationalized	No.				0	1
Statistical surveys undertaken, and data analysis carried out	No.				0	5
Economic Planning & Budgeting	Legal and regulatory frameworks adhered to			No.	1	6
	Annual development Plans (ADP) developed			No.	1	6
	County Budget Review and Outlook Paper (CBROP) prepared			No.	1	6
	County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) Prepared			No.	1	6
Programme Based Budgets (PBB) developed	No.		1	6		
Accounting services	Integrated IFMIS support functions fully operationalized		No.	2	5	
Supply Chain Management	Software systems acquired		No.	0	1	
	Inventory Storage blocks constructed		No.	0	1	
	Legal and regulatory requirements complied		%	24%	30%	
Revenue Management Services	Revenue collection systems Automated		No.	70	210	
	Revenue software installed and operationalized		No.	0	1	



Access to clean and adequate water can be achieved through enhanced environment conservation management.

8 IMPLEMENTATION, FINANCING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

8.1 CIDP Implementation Framework

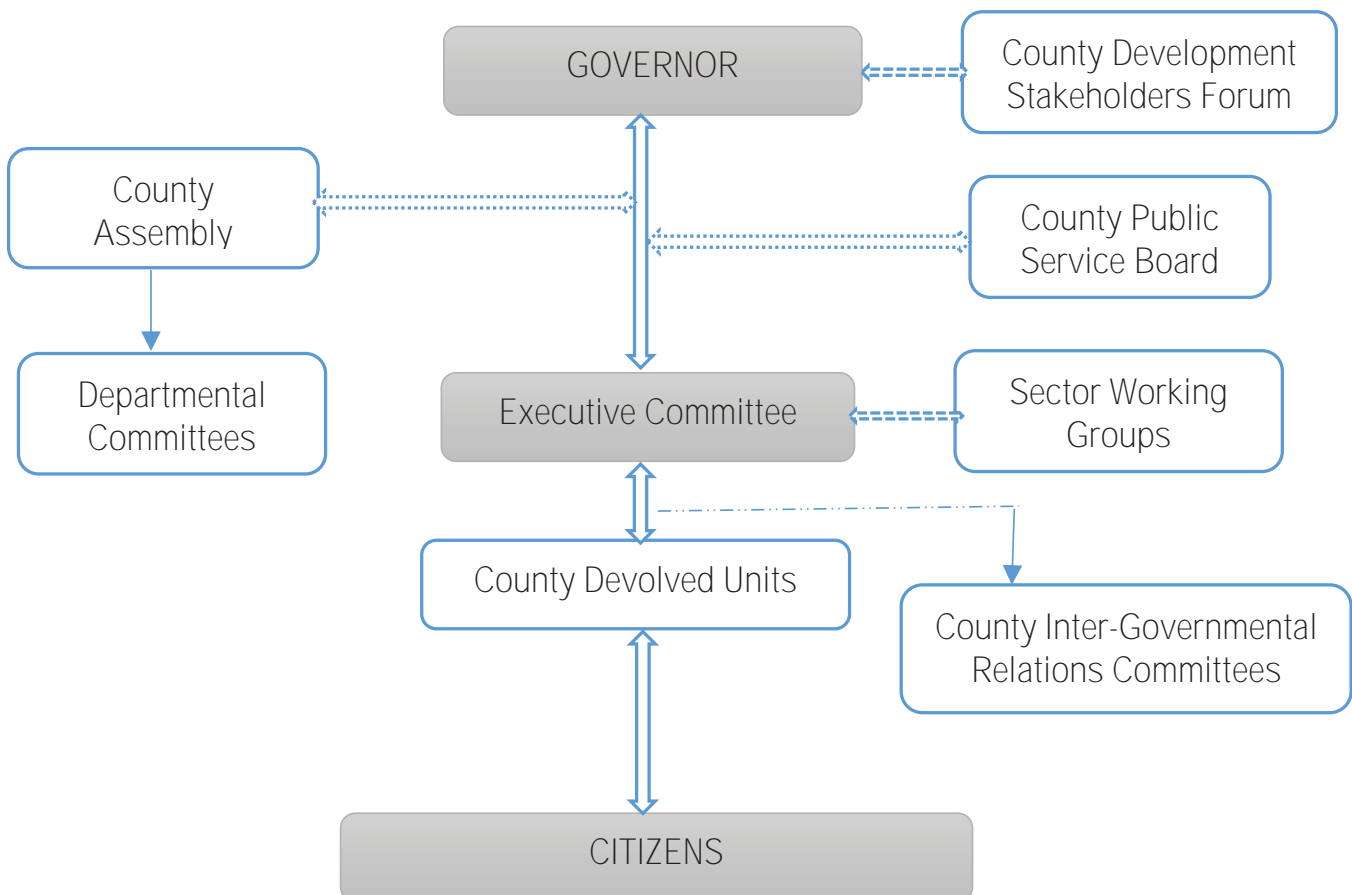
This CIDP and its programmes will be implemented through Annual Development Plans (ADPs) which contain programmes/projects timeframes, costs, responsible entities, inputs required, activities involved, outputs and collaborative considerations. In addition, plans by the National Government Agencies, Development Partners and other Non-State Actors will play key parts in the achievement of development targets prioritized in this Plan. To achieve this, an organizational structure showing the linkages with other stakeholders and their clear roles, responsibilities and tasks has been designed. This collaborative strategy will be realised through vibrant and sustainable Sector Working Groups (SWGs) and County Stakeholders Development Forum (CODESF) consultative platforms.

8.2 Financing Framework

The financial resources required to deliver on the 2018-2022 CIDP Programme/projects priorities is Ksh 137.1 billion categorized into main sources. The first category is classified as county funding while the other is classified as external funding. County funding will constitute resources from local revenue sources and those from the annual Equitable Share as allocated by the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA). The CRA equitable share includes projected Conditional Grants from the National Government and development partners.

The external funding will constitute funds sourced through development initiatives courtesy of development partners and donors, national government organs development initiatives, and strategies such as those classified as Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

Figure 1: Implementation Structure



8.2.1 2018 -2022 CIDP Financial Programmes/Projects Requirements

Sector	Sub Sector	County Funding	(%) of total county funding	External Funding	Total Funding
Infrastructure	Roads, Transport, Public Works and Energy	3,249,510,000	21.15	11,452,450,000	14,701,960,000
	Public Works	215,500,000	1.40	0	215,500,000
	Energy	139,000,000	0.90	8,420,000,000	8,559,000,000
Social Protection and Empowerment	Education and Technical Training	2,784,553,120	18.12	0	2,784,553,120
	Sport, Youth Affairs, ICT and Social Services	1,185,242,500	7.71	1,358,974,000	2,544,216,500
Health, Water and Sanitation	Water, Lands, Environment and Climate Change Management	1,876,620,000	12.21	3,731,400,000	5,608,020,000
	Health and Sanitation	2,176,400,000	14.17	0	2,176,400,000
Productive and Economic	Livestock production, Fisheries, and Cooperative development	463,810,000	3.02	0	463,810,000
	Tourism, Culture, Wildlife, Trade and Industry	660,000,000	4.30	2,500,000,000	3,160,000,000
	Agriculture and Irrigation	647,904,212	4.22	94,278,150,000	94,926,054,212
Public Administration and Governance	Office the governor and Executive Administration	658,500,000	4.29	0	658,500,000
	Public service management and County Administration	535,850,000	3.49	0	535,850,000
	County Public Service Board	0	-	0	0
	Finance and Economic Planning	89,500,000	0.58	0	89,500,000
	County Assembly	682,000,000	4.44	0	682,000,000
TOTAL		15,364,389,832	100.00	121,740,974,000	137,105,363,832

8.2.2 Resource Mobilization Strategies

- Expanding of support from the private sector: Emphasis on mechanisms that encourage Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) will be encouraged. The PPP approaches to be pursued include; Management and Operating Agreements, Leases/Affermage, Concessions, Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT), Design-Build-Operate (DBO), Joint Ventures and Partial Divestiture of Public Assets Full Divestiture, Corporate sponsorships in the form of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR)
- Membership to relevant regional economic blocs: Regional bloc offers opportunities related to economies of scale, standardized quality of service, synergy and harmony in trade, tourism and investments
- Donor Support Broadening: This will increase the volume and the proportion of financial contributions from development cooperations and multilateral funding opportunities by donors.
- Enhanced Property taxes management: A valuation roll will be developed to guide the collection of property rate based on clear and transparent valuations during the plan period given the huge potential the county has on property rates
- Streamlined licensing through automations: Streamlining of trade licensing processes to automate revenue management for effective revenue collection will be undertaken to reduce human interface and thus minimize corrupt practices
- County investment, marketing and promotion of legal and policy framework. There shall be established and operationalized county investment entity which will oversee the marketing of county investment opportunities and provide a framework required to transform the county into an ideal investment destination
- Leveraging on County Professionals and People in Diaspora: The development potential that the county residents working in diaspora portend is enormous. In this regard, the county will establish networking channels using the county communications channels, hold frequent county professional's caucuses and include county professionals in the county development forums such as Sector Working Groups (SWGs), County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) and County Development Stakeholders Forum (CODESF)
- Increase the proportion of in-kind support: Most priority programmes in this Plan requires support by development partners, National Government Agencies, non governmental organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the academia and other technical institutions. This support can be in form of financial support, research and technical support. This types of support will generate in kind resources
- Public borrowing/debt financing: It is expected that in the medium term, the county will be able to borrow to finance key development projects. To attract investments (locally and internationally) the county will aggressively improve its key infrastructure to ease movement of goods and persons, communication and access to markets outside the county. These investments are expected to increase economic activity in the county, boost trading activities, and exploit the county's enormous agricultural, tourism and mineral potential. Cumulatively, these activities will grow the county's revenue base to support borrowing
- Enhanced Fiscal discipline measures: Adherence to strict spending measures to ensure compliance with the statutory requirement on the management of public funds will be enforced. In addition, the government will apply cost-cutting and waste reduction strategies aimed at achieving maximum value for money practices of all development interventions. Strengthening of procurement and audit systems will be key in achieving this.
- Institutionalization of Resource Mobilization Strategies: This will be done through the formulation of appropriate policies (Partnerships, Donor Support and Resource Mobilization Policy) which will take cognizance of previous resource mobilization strategies at the global and national level. The County Development Stakeholders Forum (CODESF) supported by an established secretariat will spearhead resource mobilization strategies and guide effective proposals and concept notes management. Given that this plan is integrated, the established committee will liaise with and lobby the National Government entities to take up some of the prioritized programmes in the plan and implement from the national level.

8.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

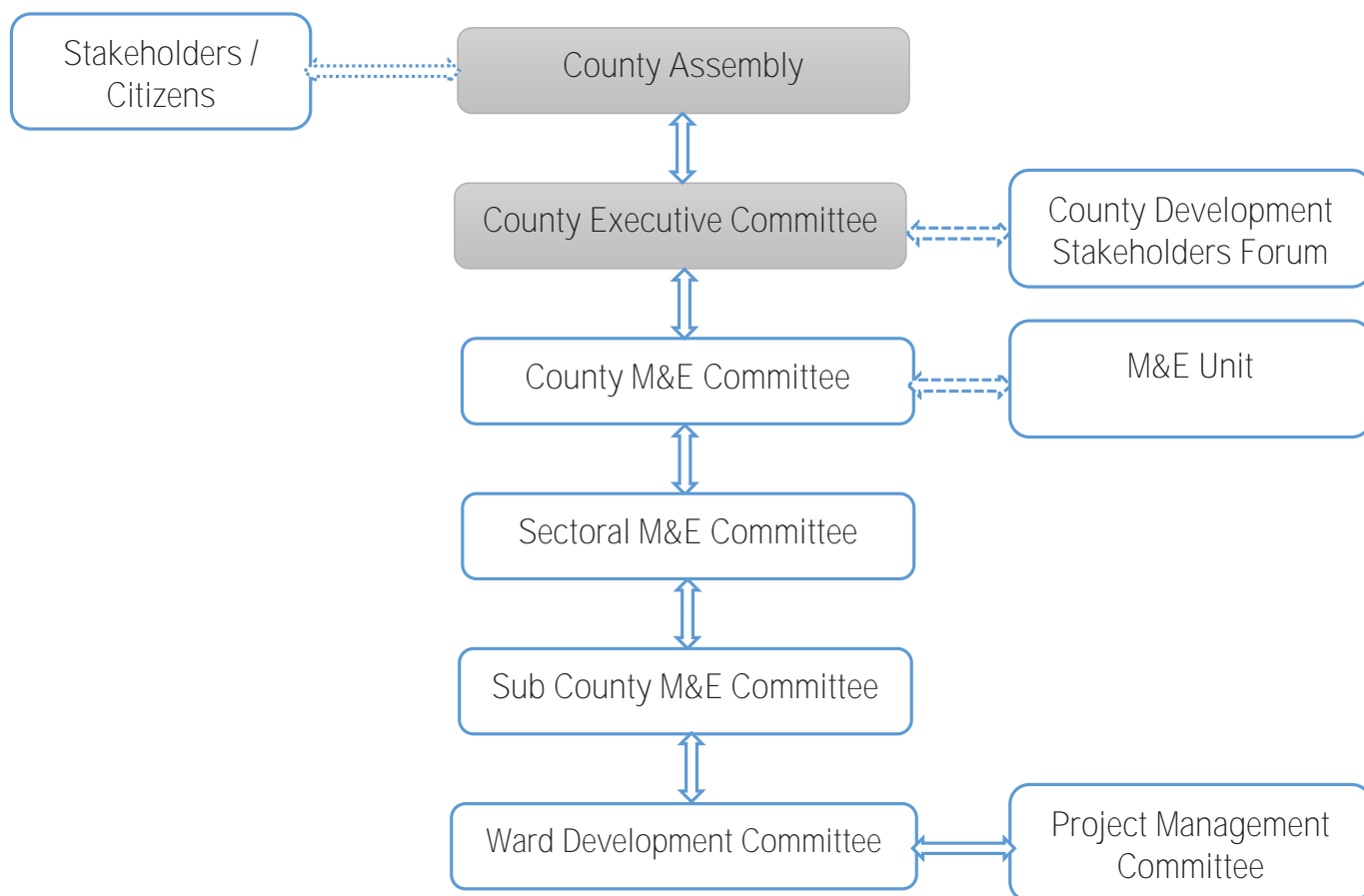
For timely and effective tracking of CIDP programmes/Projects, this Plan has put in place a feedback mechanism that will regularly provide stakeholders with good quality and timely monitoring and evaluation information regarding implementation progress of development Programmes/Projects. Implementation and tracking of this CIDP will be done through the Annual Development Plans (ADPs). Consequently, M&E reports and quarterly and annual progress reports will

be produced using the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) to indicate status of implementation of all development programmes/projects, service delivery and budget performances of all sectors. The reports will be disseminated to the public and development stakeholders through public forums and relevant consultative and review platforms

CIMES will define Programmes/Projects to be monitored and evaluated, activities needed for successful monitoring and evaluation and roles and responsibilities of the

different stakeholders. The scope of the CMES will entail data collection, indicator development, research and results analysis, documentation and dissemination of reports to enable advocacy and sensitization, project monitoring and evaluation, capacity development and policy coordination. When fully operational, CIMES will include County M&E Committee (CoMEC), County Technical M&E Committee, Sector Based M&E Committees, Sub-County M&E Committees (SCoMEC), Ward M&E Sub Committees.

Monitoring and Evaluation Structure



8.3.1 Data collection, Analysis, and Reporting

Quarterly and annual surveys on key areas on county statistical information both qualitative and quantitative surveys will be adopted. Actual field visits on project implementation and progress will be undertaken by the relevant M&E Committee for compilation and analysis of primary data. Thereafter relevant reports will be availed to the various stakeholders and the public

8.3.2 Key M&E Outcome Indicators

This is a results matrix which summarises each programme's outcome indicators and targets to allow implementers and decision-makers assess the progress of the various county development initiatives prioritized for the this CIDP Plan period

Key M&E Outcome Indicators

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Unit of measure	Baseline		End-term Target (2022)
				Year	Value	
Infrastructure	Road Works	Total road network	KM	2017	2,060	2,963
		Proportion of all-weather roads to the total road network	%	2017	62	80
	Public Works	Project Completion Rate	%	2016	45	80
		Average response time to fire emergencies (hours)	Hours	2018	3	1
	Energy	Proportion of HHs connected with electricity	%	2018	30	80
		Towns connected with electricity	No.	2018	13	120
Social Protection and Empowerment	Sports Development	Athletes accessing Standard Facilities both for Recreation and Sports	%	2017	5%	40%
		New Athletes/ Talents on active placements / productive Ventures	%	2017	-	50%
	Social Empowerment	Viable Enterprises Owned by Women, Youth and PWDs	%	2017	5%	15%
		FGM Prevalence Rate	%	2015	30%	10%
		Gender Needs Awareness Level	%		40%	85%
	Social Protection	Elderly & Vulnerable Under Universal Cover	%	2017	15%	35%
	Technical and Vocational education and Training (TVET)	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in TVET.	%	2017	T=11.67 B=50 G=40	T= 20
		TVET graduates engaged in productive economic activity	%	-	-	90
	Pre-Primary Education	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in ECD centres	%	2017	T=74.6 B=51.3 G=46.7	95
		Transition rate to primary grade 1	%	2017	T=80 B=50.4 G=49.6	90
	Productive and Economic Sector	Livestock Development	Productivity per livestock unit	%	2017	25
Veterinary services		Livestock disease prevalence reduced	%	2017	15	5
Cooperatives Development		Income earned by farmers	Kshs (Millions)	2017	200	300
		Farmers enrolled in cooperative societies	%	2017	4	6
Tourism development		Number of tourist arrivals	No	2017	5,000	10,000
		Direct tourism earnings	Kshs	2017	5M	20M
		Proportion of traders accessing financial support	%	2017	10	40

Key M&E Outcome Indicators

	Trade and Enterprise Development	Percentage of active loans being serviced	%	2017	70	90
	Culture and Heritage Preservation	Proportion of population embracing and fostering cultural activities	%	2017	20	50
	Crop Development	Average productivity per hectare	Tons	2018	166	275
		Average producer earnings per hectare	Kshs (millions)	2018	9	17
		Households vulnerable to seasonal food insecurity	%	2018	20	15
	Irrigation Development	Area under irrigated agriculture	Ha	2018	6,960	12,660
Soil Conservation	Target farms under sustainable land management practices	No	2018	0	1,610	
Health, Water and Sanitation	Preventive and Promotive Services	Households enrolled to NHIF	%	2018	20	45
		Children under-5 years who are underweight	%	2018	12	7
		Children under-5 years who are stunted	%	2018	30	20
		Children < 6 Months exclusively breastfed	%	2018	30	40
		Households with functional latrines	%	2018	87.4	95
		Population screened for non-communicable disease	%	2018	5	25
		TB incidence	per 100,000 persons	2018	127	130
		HIV prevalence	%	2018	1.9	1.5
		HIV Exposed Infants positivity (HEI) rate	%	2018	5.6	1
		Adolescent birth rate	per 1,000 women	2015	70	60
	Curative and Rehabilitative Services	Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)	per 100,000 live births	2016	187	147
		Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)	per 1,000 live births	2016	0.8	0.6
		Infant mortality rate (IMR)	per 1,000 live births	2016	52	48
		Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR)	per 1,000 live births	2016	43	35
		Life expectancy at birth (Female)	years	2016	68	70
		Life expectancy at birth (Male)	years	2016	63.2	67
		Average distance to nearest health facility	KM	2018	3.7KM	3.2KM
Doctor patient ratio		No	2018	1:8000	1:6000	

Key M&E Outcome Indicators

		Nurse patient ratio	No	2018	1:1000	1:800
		Average of facility skilled delivery	%	2018	55	67
		Fully immunized child coverage	%	2018	69	80
		Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern FP)	%	2018	48	52
	Water and Sanitation services	Proportion of households with access to clean and safe water segregated by headship and area/location	%	2016	33	40
		Proportion of urban households connected to sewerage services	%	2016	0.8	3
	Environmental conservation	Proportion of land under forest cover.	%	2017	37.6	40.6
	Solid waste management	Towns with adequate Solid waste management systems	No.	2016	3	10
	Lands, Physical planning and Urban development	well-planned urban centers	No.	2017	1	10
		Proportion of land owners with title deeds	%	2017	52	55
Public administration and Governance	Open Governance, transparency and accountability	Citizens with access to county government information	%	-	40	80
		Value of audit queries	%	2015/16	1.5	0.5
		Incidence of conflicts reported	No.	2016	5	2
		Time taken to respond to emergencies	Minutes	30	30	30
	Public Service management	Employee satisfaction index	%	2016	70	90
		Client satisfaction index	%	2016	75	95
		Prevalence of alcohol use	%	2017	80	30
	Financial Management	Variance in planned and approved budgets	%	2017	30	5
		Planned projects funded in the planned budget	%	2016	31	33
		Rate of projects/ Completion	%	2017	47	95
		Rate of fiscal responsibility (absorption)	%	2017	50	95
		Proportion of revenue collected vis a vis target	%	2017	61	100
		Percentage of procurement awarded to women, PWDs and Youths.	%	2017	24	30





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