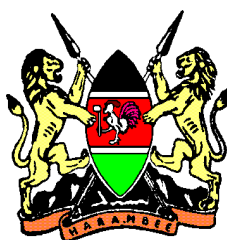


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT O F KERICHO

**SECOND GENERATION COUNTY INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 -2022**

THEME: "Improving livelihoods, empowering communities"



2018

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

Vision

“A prosperous county where residents enjoy a high quality of life in a sustainable environment”

Mission

“To foster equitable and sustained socio-economic development through effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of available resources.

CORE VALUES

Accountability and Professionalism

Accountability to its citizens by paying attention to details and running the affairs of the county in a fair manner.

Yield and Sustainability

Yielding lasting fruits to be enjoyed by the citizens, putting in place measures to ensure sustainability of programs and services rendered.

Commitment and Hard work

Commitment to work by ensuring that there is always competitive and efficient service delivery, responsive to the needs of the people.

Innovation and Creativity

Innovation services driven by creative strategies.

TAGLINE

All You Can Imagine

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A.I	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante-Natal Clinic
ARVs	Anti-Retroviral
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Support Program
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
BBC	Behaviour Change Communication
BMI	Body Mass Index
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BQS	Bill of Quantities
CASB	County Assembly Service Board
CBD	Central Business District
CBIS	Community Based Information System
CCTV	Closed – Circuit Television
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CECMs	County Executive Committee Members
CFAs	Community Forest Associations
CGOK	County Government Of Kericho
CHMT	County Health Management Team
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
COMEC	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CPGs	Commercial Producer Groups
CPSB	County Public Service Board
CRH	County Referral Hospital
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DEFM	Development Equitable Financing Mechanism
DHRS	Develop Human Resource Strategy
E.I.A	Environmental Impact Assessment
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
ECF	East Coast Fever
EMCA	Environmental Management Co-ordination Act
EMONC	Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FCS	Farmers’ Cooperative Society
FIF	Facility Improvement Fund
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FOSA	Front Office Services Activity
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GIS	Geographical Information System

HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HDU	High Dependency Unit
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HRIS	Human Resource Information System
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IMaP	Integrated Master Plan
JHPIEGO	John Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology And Obstetrics
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAA	Kenya Airports Authority
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Institute
KCC	Kenya co-operative Creameries
KDSP	Kenya Devolution Support Program
KEMRI	Kenya Medical Research Institute
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KEWASCO	Kericho Water And Sanitation Company
KFS	Kenya Forest service
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNLS	Kenya National Library Service
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hive
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LITCO	Litein Tea Cooperative
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environment Management program
LVSWSB	Lake Victoria South Water Service Board
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCH	Mother Child Health
MED	Monitoring and Evaluation Department
MEU	Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NCPD	National Cereal and Produce Board
NEMA	National Environment management Authority
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NLC	National Lands Commission
OBD	On Board Diagnosis
OVCs	Orphan or Vulnerable Children
PATH	Program for Appropriate Technology in Health
PBOs	Public Benefit Organizations
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief

PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMTCT	Preventing Mother – To – Child Transmission
PPP	Public, Private Partnership
PWD	Persons with Disability
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
RHF	Rehabilitation of Health Facilities
RRHF	Rehabilitation of Rural Health Care Facilities
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-operative Society
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEEWO	South Economic Empowerment Women Organization
SID	Society for International Development
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SUPKEM	Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims
TBC	Tea Buying Centre
TILILWASCO	Tililbei Water And Sanitation Company
UFW	Unaccounted For Water
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VTCs	Vocational training Centers
WEEFNR	Water, Environment, Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources
WRA	Water Resource Authority
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WRP	Walter Reed Programme
WRUA	Water Resources User Association
YDI	Youth Development Index

FOREWORD

Kericho County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022 outlines policies, programs and projects for implementation in my second term administration aimed at continuing transforming lives of our citizen. It succeeds the First CIDP 2013-2017 and carries forward the programs and projects that were not completed. It also outlines flagship projects and other priority programs and projects that were identified through a consultative process and aligned to the Governor's Manifesto; Kenya Vision 2030, the Third MTP, Sustainable Development Goals, Africa Union Agenda 2063, other regional and international cooperation frameworks and the national Government transformative agenda, "The Big Four" initiatives.

During CIDP 2013-2017 period, several milestones were realized. We made commendable progress in improving our road network where we opened up 2,417 km of rural roads and linked our villages through construction of bridges. Our health service facilities were expanded and equipped with necessary equipment for treatment and early detection of diseases. The Public Service Board and Department of Public Service Management supported other departments in terms of recruitment, capacity building and management of staff for efficient service delivery. To supplement allocation from national government, the county implemented key strategies for increased revenue collection that grew from Kshs.351million in FY2013/2014 to Kshs. 412 million in FY 2016/2017. Other achievements included automation of county services, carrying out physical planning in our sub-county headquarters and towns, promotion of trade, industrialization and cooperative movement, conservation of water, the environment among others.

Other key achievements included procurement and distribution of 72,417 assorted fruit seedlings worth Kshs.8.3 million; secured a market in United Kingdom for sweet potato farmers; distribute coffee seedlings worth Kshs 3.8 million (127,500 seedlings) and constructed coffee Pulping station Ksh4.8 million; constructed an Agricultural Training Centre (ATC) in Soin Ward; 16,093 dairy cows artificially inseminated. Rehabilitation of 42 cattle dips enhancing the number of operational dips to 119 out of the existing 168 dips, and supply of 15,395 litres of acaricides to the various sub-county dips. Further, 59, 840 heads of cattle were vaccinated against ECF, 27,845 against FMD, and 3,015 against rabies. A total of 33,330 farmers were reached with agricultural extension information accounting for about 12% annual farmer-outreach against the annual planned target of 15% while 400 acres of pasture were established. In the Department of Education, Culture, Youth Affairs, Sports and Social Services, we managed to recruit and deploy 1,000 Early Childhood Education teachers. About 700 ECD classrooms were constructed.

This Second generation CIDP 2018-2022 will leverage on gains made during the previous Plan. The Plan prioritizes value addition of agricultural products, scaling up health services, education, training, and conservation of the environment and proper utilization of our natural resources. My aspire to empower citizens to access affordable credit for their businesses, markets for their production as well as investing in strategic interventions that will create jobs especially for our youth, women and persons with disabilities. In order to provide foundation for transformation in all sectors county-wide, my government will continue prioritizing infrastructure, promoting efficient service delivery and collaborate with other counties to build synergy in driving our development. In addition, application of Information Communication and

Technology in service delivery, adoption of modern technology and deepening research and development will also be a priority during my administration. We will also endeavor to improve our county's competitiveness in order to make Kericho an investment destination of choice. This will be achieved through reviewing our policies and legislations as well as strengthening our institutions to promote service delivery and ease of doing business.

Implementation of programs and projects in CIDP 2018-2022 calls for our close collaboration with the National government. We will also build strong partnership with development partners, the private sector and other stakeholders including constant engagement with our citizens in every stage of our implementation process. In order to ensure effective tracking of implementation, the county will undertake periodic monitoring and evaluation of policies, programs and projects. Monitoring and evaluation reports will be prepared and disseminated.

I therefore call upon all residents of Kericho County and key stakeholders to actively support the implementation of this development plan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul Kiprono Chepkwony', with a horizontal line underneath.

H.E. Prof. Paul Kiprono Chepkwony
GOVERNOR.

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 obliges the County Government to prepare a development plan which guides decision making and resource allocation. Further the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and County Government Act 2012 stipulates that County Governments shall prepare five year development plans.

The Department of Finance and Economic Planning plays a critical and strategic role within the overall structure of government. Its mandate is to facilitate and coordinate the county planning process, oversee the implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan which is anchored on Vision 2030 which is the country's long term plan or blue print and to provide leadership in the implementation of economic policies. In keeping with this mandate, the department in consultation with stakeholders prepared the Second Generation County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022. This policy document will be used in the resource allocation process and no resources will be spent outside this planned document.

I wish to particularly recognize and acknowledge the Governor H.E Prof. Paul Kiprono Chepkwony for personally participating and providing the overall leadership in the preparation of this document, the Deputy Governor H.E Susan Kikwai, OGW for her guidance and support during the process of developing the document, All County Executive Committee Members, Chiefs Officers and technical officers drawn from all the departments and government entities. Further, let me appreciate the Members of the County Assembly who mobilized and ensured that members of public participated in identifying priority programs and projects and further prioritizing them depending on their needs. I would also wish to thank taskforce members whose membership was drawn from all the departments and chaired by the County Executive Committee Member for Finance and Economic Planning for proper coordination and tireless effort put in order to ensure this key policy document was ready at the appropriate time. Many stakeholders provided extremely useful comments and feedback on the initial draft of this plan. Let me thank them most sincerely for their time and good will.

I wish to particularly acknowledge the contribution of the Chief Officer Economic Planning Mrs. Leah Chirchir, Chief Officer Finance, CPA George K Kirer, Chief Officer Governor's Office, Antony Koskei, Office Chief Economist Mr. David Ruto, Economist Mrs. Nancy C. Rop, Internal Auditor Mr. Kenneth Ouma, Livestock Chief Officer Mr. Johanna Langat, Prof. Richard Mibey Economic Advisor to the Governor, Mr. Wesley Kipngetich, Mr. Benson Mapesa, Dr. Philemon Kiprono and Mr. Jackson Kiprono for their commitment in compilation, editing and timely finalization of the plan. For all those individuals and organizations that in very diverse ways made production of this plan successful but I could not mention by name, I say thank you.

Invaluable effort and commitment has gone into this endeavor. I therefore wish to express my personal and institutional gratitude to all our collaborators both from the public and private sectors, and civil society organizations for their effective participation and commitment. Special appreciation goes to our development partners, The World Bank through KDSP, UNDP for their financial, technical support during various stages of development and publishing of CIDP 2018-2022.

The policy document is available in the county website (www.kericho.go.ke).

Patrick C Mutai, County Executive Committee Member Finance and Economic Planning and Head of County Treasury

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 is the second publication produced by the County Government of Kericho and its stakeholders. The Plan outlines policies, programs and projects to be implemented over the medium term period aimed at continuing to transform county residents. It builds on the achievements of the first County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017. The policies, programs and projects were identified through a consultative process as required by the Constitution and are aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030, Third MTP including the “Big Four” national Government initiatives, SDGs, Africa Union agenda 2063 and regional and international cooperation frameworks.

The plan is divided into six chapters and annexure. The first chapter provides an overview of the county in terms of its location, area, administrative and political units, demographic and settlement patterns, the county’s sectoral endowments and natural conditions. The second chapter gives the linkages between the CIDP 2018-2022 and other plans. The policies, programs and projects have been integrated with those in Kenya’s Vision 2030, Third MTP 2018-2022 and “Big Four” national Government initiatives, Sustainable Development Goals, Africa Union Agenda 2063. It is also integrated with sectoral plans, Urban and City Plans within the County and more importantly the National Spatial Plan 2015-2045 as basis for development of the county’s spatial plan. The county will over the planned period create awareness among the residents on these policy documents as well as put in place monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress of implementation of these goals and aspirations.

Chapter three provides a brief analysis of the county revenue streams, expenditure by sector/ subsector and review on implementation of CIDP 2013-2017. The county’s revenue includes equitable share, on revenue which includes locally generated revenue and conditional grants from National Government, as well as funds from development partners to support county programs. The county surpassed its own revenue projections except in the 2016/2017. It grew by 17.5% and 14.1% in FY 2014/2015 and FY2015/2016 respectively while in 2016/2017 it declined by 12.5%. The absorption of recurrent budget improved significantly from 86% in FY 2013/2014 to 98% in FY 2014/2015, slowed to 92% in 2015/2016 before improving slightly to 93% in 2016/2017. Absorption of development budget improved markedly from 54% in FY 2013/2014 to 83% in FY 2016/2017. Most department registered high absorption rate of recurrent expenditure allocations with the rates improving over the year over the period under review while departments registered low absorption rates during the initial year with improvement by end of 2016/2017. Several achievements were registered during the implementation of CIDP 2013-2017.

Chapter four provides the spatial development framework and outlines policies, programs and projects for implementation over the Plan period. The programs and projects were identified through a consultative process right from village levels. Priority programs will include: increased agricultural production and enhancement of value addition; strengthening provision of health services , improving infrastructure , deepening adoption and application of ICT , science, technology and innovation; education and training; conservation of water, environment and natural resources; complete physical planning of urban areas, towns and markets; and undertake spatial planning. In addition, the chapter has captured the flagship projects which have great impact and transformation which the county intends to implement over the

period. Cross sector considerations which are key in creating synergy among the various stakeholders are adequately explained.

Chapter five provides the implementation framework and outlines institutional framework, resource requirements by sector, resource mobilization framework and estimated resource gap and measures of addressing it. Chapter six provides the monitoring and evaluation framework for the Plan. It specifically identifies verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor project/program implementation and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment. It also outlines mode of data collection and reporting.

The plan also has an annexure which captures all the programs and projects identified during the public participation forums and submissions from stakeholders in form of memorandum.

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural aspects that has a bearing on the development of the county. The chapter provides a description of the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on human development approach , infrastructural development , land and land use , employment and economic engagements , irrigation infrastructure and schemes , crops , livestock, fish production and value addition , mineral resources , tourism and wildlife , industry and trade , financial services , forestry, agro-forestry and value addition , environment and climate change ,water and sanitation , health access and nutrition , education skills, literacy and infrastructure , sports, culture and creative arts , community organizations/non-state actors , security, law and order and blue economy.

1.1 Location, Position and Size

Kericho County is one of the 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya. It's located in the South Rift of the Great Rift Valley, about 256kms from Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya. The County lies between longitude 35° 02' and 35° 40' East and between the equator and latitude 0 23' South with an altitude of about 2002m above the sea level. The county is bordered by the Uasin Gishu County to the North West, Baringo County to the North, Nandi County to the North-West, Nakuru County to the East and Bomet County to the South. It is bordered to the South West by Nyamira and Homa Bay Counties and to the West by Kisumu County. The county occupies a total area of 2,479 sq.Km and is divided into 6 sub-counties, 30 wards, 85 locations and 209 sub locations. The county is well positioned to benefit from various markets provided by the neighboring counties as it has robust national and county roads connecting to the rest of the counties.

Kericho County is cosmopolitan and largely inhabited by Kipsigis sub-tribe of the Kalenjin tribal group. Other notable tribes include Kikuyus, Luos, Somalis, Indians, Luhyas and Kisiis who have enjoyed close relationship with the Kalenjins. Culturally, the Kipsigis people believed in a god called *Asis*; the Supreme Being that created the sky and the earth. Most of the residents of Kericho County are Christians, although there is a significant population of Muslims and Hindus.

Figure 1: Location of the Kericho County in the Republic of Kenya



Source: KNBS, 2018

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1. Physical and Topographic features

The county is characterized by undulating topography. The overall slope of the land is towards the West, consequently drainage is in that direction. The county forms a hilly shelf between the Mau Escarpment and the lowlands of Kisumu County. To the North West are the hilly areas of Kipkelion rolling towards Koru. The Kericho plateau forms the central part of the county sloping gently from 2,500m to about 1,800m above the sea level.

The county is surrounded by Tinderet Hills to the North and to the North-East is the Mau Escarpment and between them is the gently rolling land which forms Londiani hills (*Tuluap-sigis*). The central part of the county rises eastward towards 3,000m above sea level. The county is well drained with a good number of rivers that include Chemosit, Kiptaret, Kipsonoi, Timbilil, Maramara, Itare, Nyando, Kipchorian and Malaget. Some of these rivers are characterized by rapids and falls which could be harnessed for hydro-electric power generation. Some of the rivers with the waterfalls include Maramara, Itare and Kiptaret.

1.2.2. Ecological Conditions

Kericho County lies in the Lake Victoria Basin. Its geology is characterized by volcanic rocks as well as igneous and metamorphic complexes. The county is predominantly underlain by tertiary lavas (phonolites) and intermediate igneous rocks. A small part of the county is dominated by undifferentiated basement system rock (granites), volcanic ash admixture and other prolific rocks.

The hilly nature in some parts of the county encourages soil erosion. This problem is however minimized by the presence of a dense vegetation cover, except in a few areas like Sigowet in Soin-Sigowet sub-county, Chilchila in Kipkelion west and partly the lower zones covering Koitaburot in Ainamoi sub-county.

1.2.3. Climatic Conditions

The county enjoys favorable climate and receives relief rainfall, with moderate temperatures of 17⁰C and low evaporation rates. Temperatures range between 10⁰C - 29⁰C. The rainfall pattern is such that the central part of the county, where tea is grown, receives the highest rainfall of about 2,125mm p.a while the lower parts of Soin and parts of Kipkelion receive the least amount of rainfall of 1,400 mm p.a.

The county experiences two rainy seasons: the long rainy season between April and June and the short rainy season between October and December. The dry season starts in January and progresses through March although weather shocks have changed the patterns. The variations in the temperatures and rainfall are mainly determined by the altitude of the place.

1.3 Administrative Units

1.3.1 Administrative sub-divisions

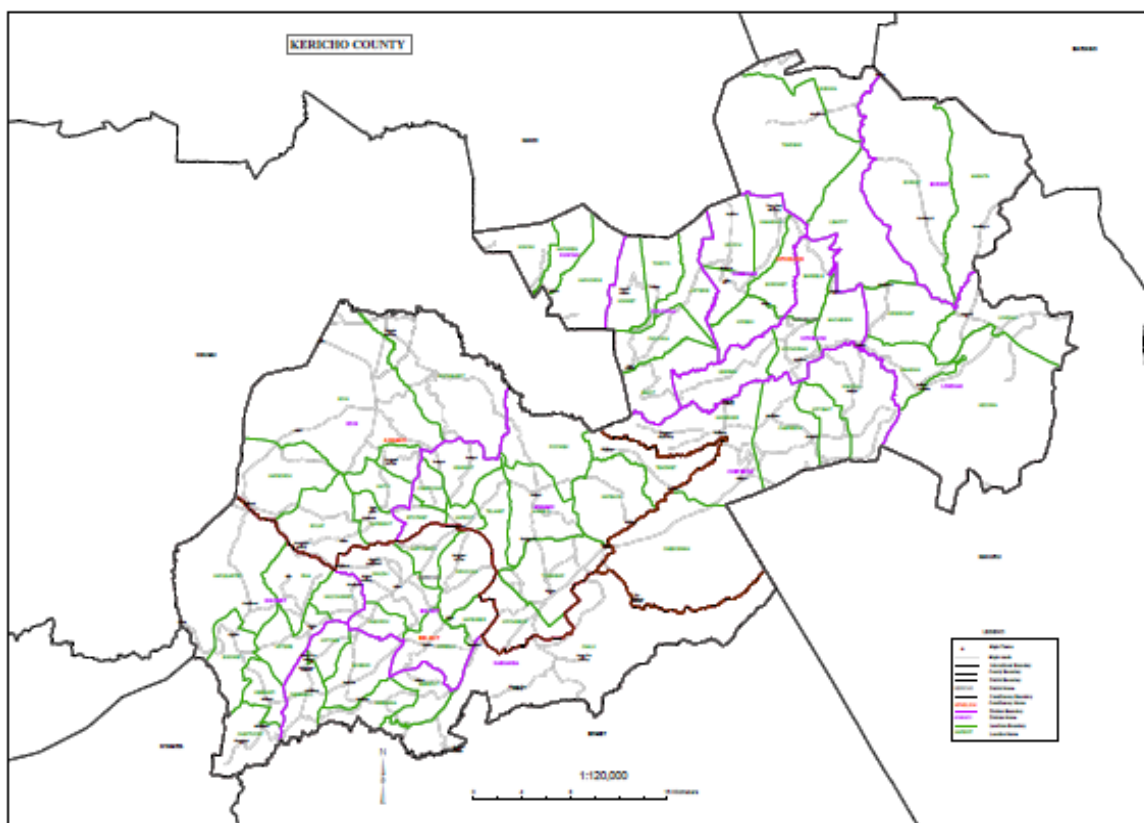
The county is divided into 6 sub-counties, which are further sub-divided into 85 locations and 209 sub-locations as indicated in table 1 and figure 2. There are also a total of 333 villages.

Table 1: Area by Sub-County and Administrative units

S/NO	Sub-counties	Area (km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub locations
1	Kericho East	239.9	11	24
2	Kericho West	337.4	12	27
3	Soin/Sigowet	473.2	13	38
4	Kipkelion West	333	16	35
5	Kipkelion East	774.4	14	32
6	Bureti	321.1	19	53
	TOTALS	2,479	85	209

Source: County Commissioner's office, Kericho, 2013

Figure 2: Kericho County Administrative and Political Units



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010

1.4. Political Units

The county has 6 constituencies and 30 wards as indicated in table 2.

Table 2: Kericho County’s Electoral Wards by Constituency

S/No	Constituency	Electoral Wards	Number of Electoral Wards
1	Belgut	Waldai, Kabianga, Cheptorriet/Seretut, Chaik and Kapsuser.	5
2	Soin/Sigowet	Sigowet, Kaplelartet, Soliat and Soin.	4
3	Kipkelion west	Kunyak, Kamasian, Kipkelion and Chilchila.	4
4	Kipkelion East	Londiani, Kedowa/Kimugul, Chepseon and Tendeno/Sorget.	4
5	Ainamoi	Kapsoit, Ainamoi, Kapkugerwet, Kipchebor, Kipchimchim and Kapsaos.	6
6	Bureti	Kisiara, Tebesonik, Cheboin, Chemosot, Litein, Cheplanget and Kapkatet.	7
	Total		30

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundary Commission, 2013

1.5. Demographic Features

This section presents the county’s demographic profile in terms of distribution by age, gender, settlement and projection up to the year 2022. The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census statistics forms the basis for the population projections. The county’s annual population growth rate is 2.5 per cent.

1.5.1. Population Size and Composition

Table 3 shows the county’s population projections. The county’s population was 758,339 in 2009 as per the 2009 National Population and Housing Census. This comprised of 381,980 males and 376,359 females translating to male to female ratio of 1.01:1 meaning that there were more males than females (i.e. 1.01 males for every 1 female). Population was projected at 995,566 in 2018 is, males being 514,069 and 481,879 are females. A further projection puts the county’s population at 1,046,216 by 2020 with male population being 547,136 while females will be 499,080. This is further projected to increase to 1,137,716 by 2022 and it will consist of 583,924 males and 553,894 females.

Table 3: Population Projections by Gender and Age Cohort, Kericho County

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			Current Estimates (2018)			Mid-Term Projection 2020			End-Term Projection 2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	60,935	58,946	119,881	82,052	75,509	157,561	87,330	78,204	165,534	93,202	86,793	179,981
5-9	57,468	55,806	113,274	77,383	71,486	148,813	82,361	74,038	156,399	87,899	82,170	170,055
10_14	48,706	48,923	97,629	65,585	62,669	128,204	69,804	64,906	134,710	74,498	72,035	146,517
15-19	42,255	41,648	83,903	56,898	53,350	110,206	60,558	55,254	115,812	64,630	61,323	125,942
20-24	37,105	42,577	79,682	49,964	54,540	104,459	53,178	56,487	109,665	56,753	62,691	119,419
25-29	31,228	31,075	62,303	42,050	39,808	81,826	44,755	41,229	85,984	47,764	45,757	93,512
30-34	25,836	23,004	48,840	34,789	29,467	64,234	37,027	30,519	67,546	39,517	33,871	73,387
35-39	20,492	18,282	38,774	27,593	23,417	50,992	29,368	24,253	53,621	31,343	26,917	58,259
40-44	13,307	12,362	25,669	17,919	15,835	33,742	19,071	16,401	35,472	20,353	18,202	38,554
45-49	12,724	12,292	25,016	17,134	15,746	32,867	18,236	16,308	34,544	19,462	18,099	37,558
50-54	9,282	8,276	17,558	12,499	10,602	23,092	13,303	10,980	24,283	14,197	12,186	26,383
55-59	7,005	6,080	13,085	9,432	7,788	17,214	10,039	8,066	18,105	10,714	8,952	19,666
60-64	5,488	4,716	10,204	7,390	6,041	13,427	7,865	6,257	14,122	8,394	6,944	15,338
65-69	2,991	3,197	6,188	4,028	4,095	8,119	4,287	4,241	8,528	4,575	4,707	9,281
70-74	2,431	2,913	5,344	3,273	3,732	7,002	3,484	3,865	7,349	3,718	4,289	8,005
75-79	1,659	2,031	3,690	2,234	2,602	4,834	2,378	2,695	5,073	2,538	2,991	5,527
80+	2,855	4,053	6,908	3,845	5,192	9,032	4,092	5,377	9,469	4,367	5,968	10,331
Age NS	213	178	391									
Total	381,980	376,359	758,339	514,069	481,879	995,566	547,136	499,080	1,046,216	583,924	553,894	1,137,716

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2017

Table 4: Population Projections by Urban Centres, Kericho County

Urban Centre	2009 (Census)			2017 (Projections)			2020 (Projections)			2022 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Kericho	22,199	19,830	42,029	29,459	26,315	55,773	33,137	29,601	62,737	35,841	32,016	67,857
Kipkelion	1,799	1,830	3,629	2,387	2,428	4,816	2,685	2,732	5,417	2,905	2,955	5,859
Londiani	2,672	2,765	5,437	3,546	3,669	7,215	3,989	4,127	8,116	4,314	4,464	8,778
Litein	2,990	3,071	6,061	3,968	4,075	8,043	4,463	4,584	9,047	4,827	4,958	9,786
Totals	29,660	27,496	57,156	39,359	36,488	75,847	44,274	41,044	85,318	47,887	44,393	92,280

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census 2017

Kericho Town has the highest population while Kipkelion has the lowest. There is need for involvement of the department of physical planning in planning of urban centres and enhancement of service delivery especially solid waste management, provision of water and sewer services. Establishment of farm produce processing plants and cottage industries in other urban centers will curb migration to the Kericho Town and other major urban areas.

1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

Generally, there are two types of settlements in the county; clustered and scattered. Clustered settlement patterns are mainly found around towns and horticultural production areas.

Table 5 shows population distribution and density by sub - county. It provides the data for 2009 census and projections up to the year 2022. The density is largely determined by the type of settlement in a particular sub county.

Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Sub County

Constituency	Area (sq.km)	2009 (Census)		2018 (Projection)		2020 (Projection)		2022 (Projection)	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Belgut	337.4	134,663	399	168,329	499	85,161.63	549	201,826	598
Sigowet/Soin	473.2	105,124	222	131,405	278	44,545.50	305	157,555	333
Kipkelion west	333	89,442	268	111,803	336	22,982.75	369	134,051	403
Kipkelion East	774.4	117,148	151	146,435	189	61,078.50	208	175,576	227
Ainamoi	240	144,313	601	180,391	752	98,430.38	827	216,289	901
Bureti	321.1	167,649	522	209,561	653	30,517.38	718	251,264	783
Totals	2,479.10	758,339	306	947,924	382	1,042,716	421	1,136,561	458

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

1.5.3. Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Selected age group population is presented on Table 6 below.

Table 6: Population for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	2009 (Census)			2018(Projections)			2020 (Projections)			2022 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	23,750	22,653	46,403	26,596	24,216	50,812	28,307	25,080	53,387	30,210	27,835	58,045
Under 5	73,271	70,635	143,906	82,052	75,509	157,501	87,330	78,204	165,534	93,202	86,793	179,981
Primary School Age (6-13)	84,949	84,144	169,093	91,885	91,015	182,900	102,897	103,185.649	206,083	115,229	112,956	228,184
Secondary school age (14-17)	35,100	34,463	69,563	40,694	39,098	79,793	45,571	44,940	90,511	47,567	43,908	91,475
Youth Population (15-35)	110,588	115,301	225,889	183,702	177,165	360,725	195,518	183,489	379,007	208,665	203,642	412,260
Female Reproductive age (15-49)	-	181,340	181,340	-	232,164	232,164	-	240,451	240,451	-	266,860	266,860
Labour force (15-64)	204,722	200,312	405,034	275,669	256,594	532,060	293,400	265,754	559,154	313,128	294,942	608,019
Aged Population 65+	9,936	12,194	22,130	13,380	15,621	28,987	14,241	16,178	30,419	15,198	17,955	33,144

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Age group Under 5: Pre-school going age

The population under 5 years in 2009 was 143,906 (73,271 males and 70,635 females) and is projected to be 157,501 (82,052 males and 75,509 females) in 2018. This is projected to increase to 165,534 (87,330 males and 78,204 females) in 2020 and further increase to 179,891 (93,202 males and 86,793 females) in 2022. Although great improvement has been made to increase access and quality of Early Childhood Development (ECDE) over the last five years, there is still need for improvement in the development of quality infrastructure and increase in the number of teachers for the same cadre of pupils.

Age group 6-13: Primary school going age

The primary school going pupils in 2009 stood at 169, 093 consisting of 84,949 and 84,144 boys and girls respectively. By the end of the plan the number is projected to be 228,184 pupils with 115, 229 boys and 112,956 girls.

Age group 14-17: Secondary school going age

The secondary schools students at the beginning of the plan period i.e. 2018 are 79, 793 and is projected to 90, 511 and 91, 475 in 2020 and 2022 respectively. It's important to note that there are slightly more boys than girls across this period.

Age group 15-35: Youth Population

The youth population in 2009 was 225,889 (110k males and 115,301 females) and is projected to have increased to 360,725 (183k males and 177,165 females) in 2018. In 2020 it is projected to have increased to 379,007 (195k males and 183,589 females) and further increase to 412,260 (208,665 males and 203,642 females) in 2022.

Age group 15-49: Female reproductive age

This is the active reproductive age of the female population and it stood at 181,340 as per 2009 Housing and Population census and is projected to increase to 232,164 in 2018, and further increase to 240,451 and 266,860 by 2020 and 2022 respectively.

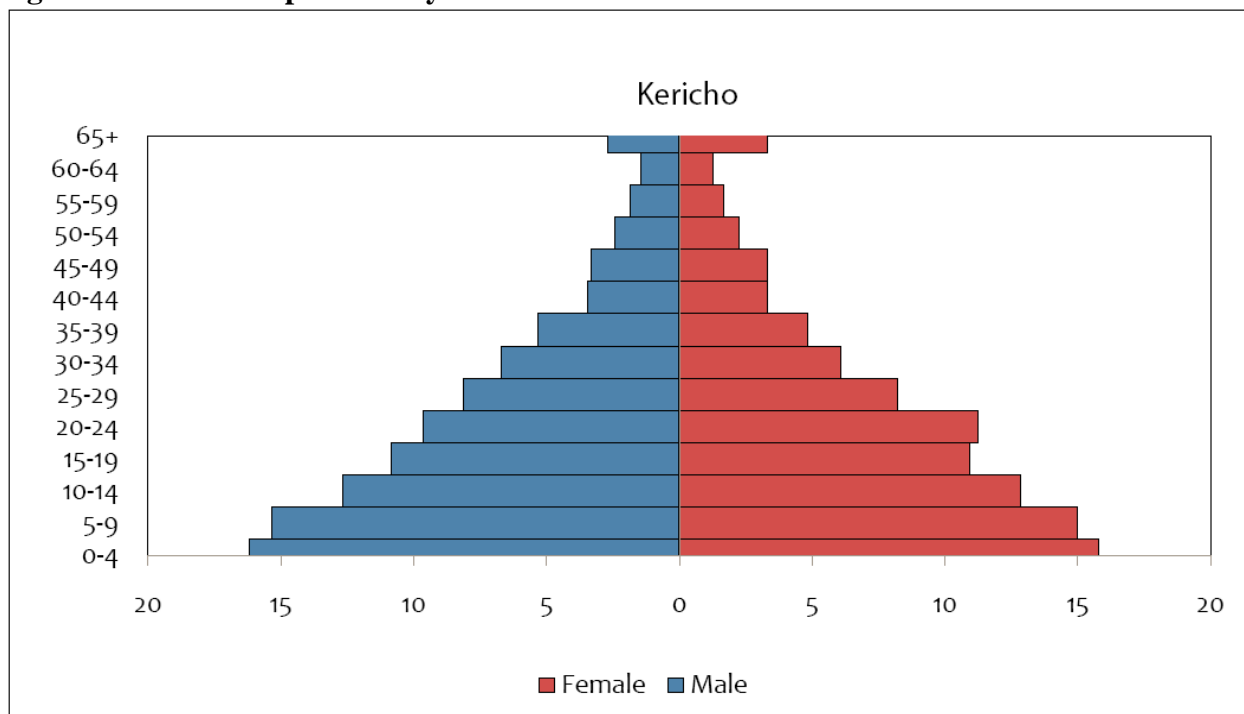
Age group 15 – 64 (Labour force):

This is the productive population of the county. There will be a projected total labour force of 532,060 persons comprising of 275,669 male constituting 51.8 per cent males and 256,594 female which 48.2 per cent of the of the total workforce in 2018. The total labour force forms per cent of the total project population in 2018. This number is expected to rise to 608,019 in 2022. There are more males than females in this category. There is need for affirmative action in employment and also increased availability of credit facility and financial literacy for women and youth to establish micro-enterprises. The bulk of the labour force is either unskilled or semi – skilled and is mainly engaged in agricultural activities and there is need to equip and employ instructors for the youth polytechnics and other training institutes to impart the youth with necessary and marketable skills.

Age group 65+: The Aged population

The number of senior citizens (those above the age of 65) stood at 28,987 in 2018 with this number projected to rise to 30,419 and 33,144 in 2020 and 2022 respectively. This indicates that the life expectancy levels are on the increase and measures should be put in place to address their varied needs especially those associated with old age since they are no longer active economically.

Figure 3: Kericho Population Pyramid



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and Society for International Development (SID), 2013

1.5.4. Population of Persons with disabilities

Visual impairment is the leading disability in the county with a total of 7,143 people while albinism disorder records the lowest with 99 people as illustrated in the table below.

Table 7: People with disabilities by type, gender and age

Particulars	0-14		15-24		25-34		35-54		55+		Totals		Grand totals
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Hearing	105	96	36	75	43	20	53	6	82	12	319	209	528
Deaf	15	9	25	34	48	53	79	19	46	51	213	166	379
Visual	131	125	116	119	22	28	131	81	223	61	623	414	1037
Mental	117	125	152	106	211	149	238	49	95	118	813	547	1360
Physical	583	659	687	480	900	972	863	998	763	238	3796	3347	7143
Albinism	3	4	6	7	9	9	8	20	12	21	38	61	99
Epilepsy	19	26	33	15	19	32	26	5	10	8	107	86	193
Totals	973	1044	1055	836	1252	1263	1398	1178	1231	509	5909	4830	10739

Source: Kenya National Survey Report for persons with disability 2008

1.6 Human Development Approach

1.6.1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Article 27 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, recognizes that measures that should be put in place to encourage affirmative action programs and policies to address past inequalities. Economic and social rights to all are also recognized in Article 43. These include the right to health care services, adequate housing and sanitation, adequate food of acceptable quality, clean and safe water and appropriate social security to vulnerable groups in the society.

1.6.2 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) measures average achievements in three dimensions, namely, life expectancy, educational attainment and standard of living. The overall index is computed as the geometric mean of the three dimensional indices. The Kericho County, HDI stands at 0.52. This is equivalent to national average of 0.52 and also that for neighbouring Nandi County, Nakuru County and Kisumu County. Recognising that HDI in the county has to be improved to reflect improved welfare of the people, the county government has put in place several initiatives especially on health, education, poverty reduction and wealth creation.

The HDI emphasizes that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a county and not economic growth alone. For Kericho County, the critical Human Development Indicators are: life expectancy, infant mortality, adult literacy, school enrolment, retention, performance, and transition in primary, secondary and tertiary levels, gender parity and GDP per capita.

1.6.3 GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX (GII)

Regarding gender equity and equality, the County, like the rest of Kenya, the county experiences gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions - reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market.

The Kenya Human Development Report (2009) indicates that the county's overall Gender Inequality Index (GII) was 0.451. The GII index for rift Valley stands at 0.4943. This is however, not equal everywhere as there are County and Sub-County disparities within the region. Improving equity in gender issues and reducing gender disparities will benefit all sectors and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social injustice.

1.7 Infrastructure Development

1.7.1 Roads and rail network, ports and jetties and airstrips.

The infrastructural development is mainly carried out by the Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport. Public Works sub sector is involved in the provision of planning, maintenance and supervision services of public buildings and structures. The goal is therefore to ensure standards are followed during construction of the public projects and safety concerns are adhered to as per the building and construction codes.

The roads subsector is mandated to open up county road networks countywide, build drainage structures, maintain urban and rural county roads. The sub sector is set to achieve opening up of specific lengths of priority road networks identified in the Annual Development Plan. The transport subsector also

implements the transport policy and is set to achieve specific road safety initiatives in specific roads identified, issue licenses to public transport with aim of management of the transport services and increase the targeted value of revenue that is also expanded through enforcement of axle load controls at toll stations .

1.7.2 Information, Communication Technology which includes post offices, mobile telephony, landline, fibre optic cables, radio and television and Huduma centres.

The Size of population connected to internet in the county has increased and the population has been able to access information better than before through the vernacular radio stations. The costs of mobile phones are now affordable to most citizens. The county government has provided free Wi-Fi in several spots within the county and so have the private investors in the hospitality industry. Televisions are also more affordable and most public facilities have them. There is one Huduma centre in the county located in Kericho town providing a one stop-shop facility for processing basic documents required by the public.

1.7.3 Energy Access

The Kenya power company has played a significant role in lighting up both the urban and rural areas in the county. This is mainly through the Rural Electrification and the last mile connectivity programs. Table 8 shows household distribution by main lighting fuel. It indicates that majority of the households use lantern (46.1 per cent) and tin lamp (39.1 per cent) as the main source of lighting fuel followed by electricity (11.8 per cent) and solar (1.7 per cent) while the rest constitute less than one per cent each.

Table 8: Household Distribution by Main Lighting Fuel (Percentage)

Type	Households (%)
Electricity	11.8
Pressure lamp	0.4
Lantern	46.1
Tin lamp	39.1
Gas lamp	0.5
Fuel wood	0.3
Solar	1.7
Others	0.2

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2009

Multinational companies like James Finlay and Unilever Kenya generate their own power to supplement what the Kenya Power Company supplies them. The county needs to diversify its sources of energy and the focus is on green energy so as to enhance reliability and reduce on costs incurred on power consumption. The county has the potential for harnessing solar energy, wind and biogas energy. The county is also endowed with several waterfalls along rivers which can be harnessed to generate hydro-electrical power.

1.7.4. Housing: Types

The County's household distribution by main roofing materials is as follows: corrugated iron sheets (83 per cent), grass (14.7 %), asbestos sheets (1.2 %), and concrete (1.2 %) while tiles, tin, and makuti constitute less than one per cent each. On distribution of households by main wall materials, 53.2 % use mud/wood, 15 per cent use brick/block, 12.4 % use wood only, 10.6% use stone and 7.7% use mud/cement. Others use corrugated iron sheet (6%t), grass straw (0.1%), tin (0.1%) and other materials (0.8%). 64.2 % of the households have earth floors while 34.4% have tiled floors.

1.8. Land and Land Use

1.8.1. Land ownership categories/classification

There are two major land tenure systems in Kericho County namely the Leasehold Tenure and the Freehold Tenure. The Freehold Tenure is governed under the Land Registration Act of 2012 and is mainly utilized for farming. On the other hand, Leasehold Land Tenure system is an interest in land for a definite term of years usually 99 years renewable upon request by the proprietor. All urban areas exist under leasehold tenure in the county which includes Kericho Town, Londiani Town, Kipkelion Town, Litein Town and parts of Sondu Town.

1.8.2. Mean land holding size (ha)

The average land holding size in the county is 0.9 ha. for the smallholders and 14 ha. for large scale holders. The large-scale holders are mostly the multinationals which utilize the land for tea and flower farming. Small scale farms are under food crop and livestock production.

1.8.3. Percentage of land with title deeds

Land holders with title deeds in the county stands at 76 per cent (source CIDP1). Kipkelion West sub-county, which is a former white settlement scheme, has the largest percentage of holders without title deeds.

1.8.4. Incidence of landlessness

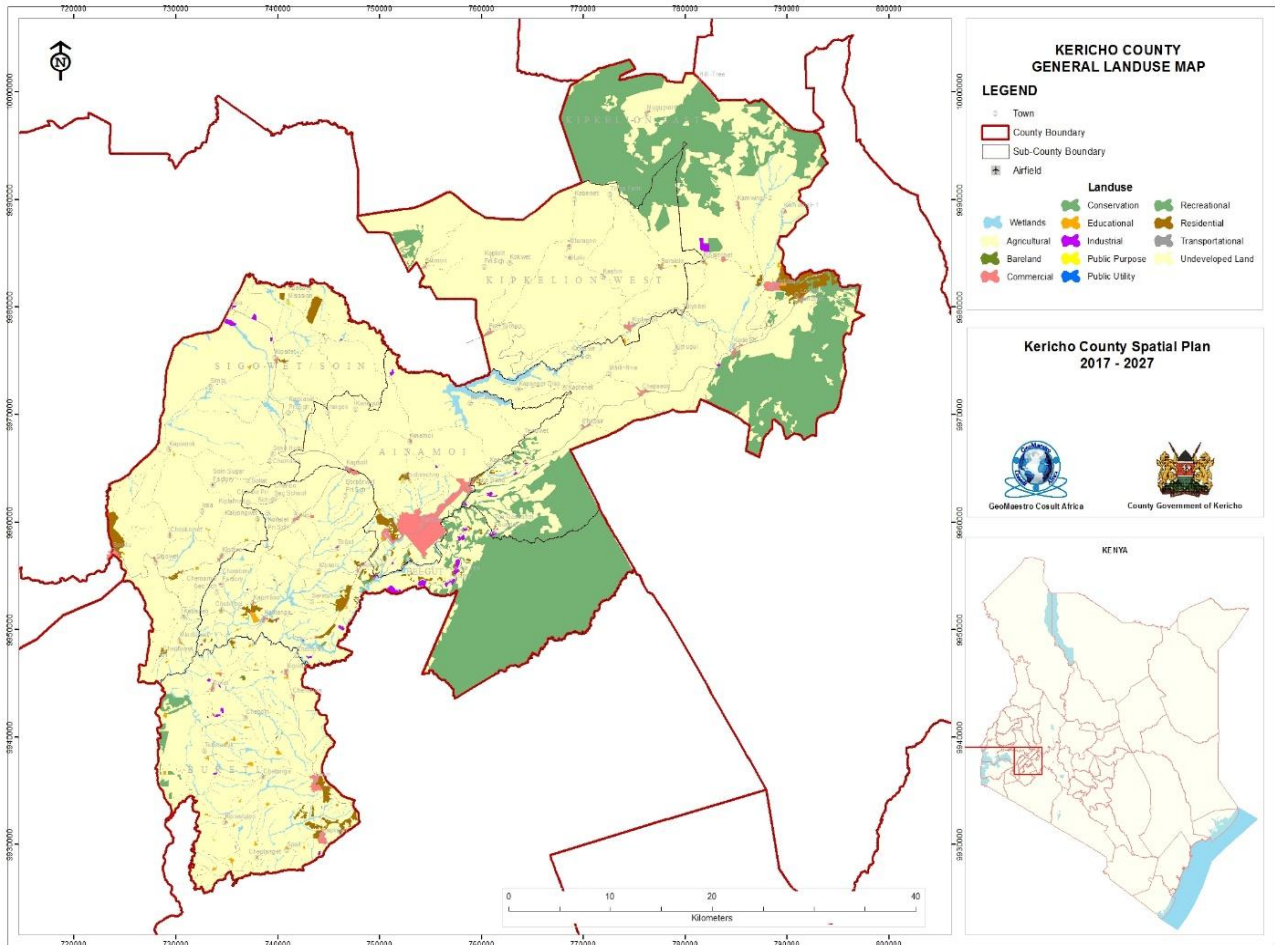
Landlessness within the county remains an issue that requires immediate attention. The vast Chelimo land to the South of Kericho town has been invaded by landless people who have inhabited the area since 1999. According to the last enumeration taken in the area, there were a total of 751 land less people in the area who needed to be resettled.

The Talai community had no land until they were resettled in 2012 in Kericho Town and issued with allotment letters. The Government of Kenya through the World Bank funded programme has undertaken survey of land with a view of issuing ownership documents. The process is still ongoing and the other beneficiaries include the Nubians. This will help reduce the incidences of landlessness in the county. The Nubians have also benefited from World Bank funded programs and their land has been surveyed and ownership documents are set to be issued upon completion of the projects. In Kipkelion west, there are the Kabunech squatters who the department of Land, Housing & Physical planning have prepared a resettlement plan for them. This plan shall be admitted for approval after which the squatters are to be resettled.

1.8.5. Settlement patterns

The County is characterized by various settlement patterns, Soin areas of Soin/Sigowet, Ainamoi and Kipkelion West are sparsely populated while Ainamoi, Bureti and Belgut are densely populated. Urban sprawl along the highways in areas such as Chesinende, Kapsoit, Sondu and Kipsitet is rampant.

Figure 4: County Spatial Plan



1.9. Employment

This section provides an overview of the employment status in the county. It also gives an analysis of the available employment opportunities in the county.

1.9.1. Wage earners

A larger percentage of people working in multinational companies such as tea factories and flower farms get their dues in terms of wages. This is because most of the employees of these firms are employed under contract terms. Roads and building construction is another source though it is seasonal employment.

1.9.2. Self-employed

The major contributors to this type of employment in the county are people working on their own farms. These are the people who spend most of their time engaged in tilling, harvesting and rearing livestock for their livelihood. This type of employment contributes to more than 50 percent of employment in the county. Other kinds of self-employment comprise of people undertaking their own businesses either in the main trading centres or in the rural settings. These businesses range from small kiosks to wholesale trading.

1.9.3. Labor force by sector

As of 2009, the county labor force stood at 405,034. Majority of the labor force comprises of males. The labor force is estimated at 532,060 in 2018 and is projected to rise to 608,019 by 2022. An increase in investment in cottage and processing industries will be necessary so as to create job opportunities for the increasing labor force.

1.9.4. Unemployment levels

The county's unemployment rate stood at 47% in the year 2009. The population employed at that period had the rural populace contributing a larger share of the employment. In the county, 53.4 percent of the population is economically inactive in which the rural settlement contributes a larger percentage. This creates a dependency challenge for the working and active population. The major source of income for the people of Kericho County comprises of proceeds from farm produce such as tea, pineapples, coffee, sugarcane, potatoes, maize and horticultural crops. Employment by 33 multinational companies such as tea farms and factories is another major source of income. The informal sector and more specifically the Jua Kali offers another form of employment. With the devolved government brought about by the Kenyan Constitution 2010, job opportunities are expected to be created both in the formal and informal sector.

1.10. Irrigation infrastructure and schemes

1.10.1. Irrigation potential

The county has potential area for irrigation of about 10,200 ha. The current area under irrigation is 80 ha.

1.10.2. Irrigation schemes (small/ large scale)

The county currently has 10 small irrigation schemes, out of these 3 schemes are active and one is under rehabilitation (Makiche irrigation scheme). The crops grown are mainly kales, tomatoes, onions and cabbages. The irrigation systems are mainly gravity fed and sprinkler irrigation.

1.11. Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition

1.11.1 Main crops produced

The county is endowed with fertile soils and receives adequate rainfall throughout the year hence making it conducive for agricultural activities. The county produces both cash and food crops. The main crops grown include tea, coffee, sugarcane, potatoes, maize, beans, pineapples, horticulture (tomatoes, vegetables among others).

1.11.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The total land under both food and cash crops is 75,932 ha consisting of 44,284 ha for food crops and 31,648 ha for cash crops.

1.11.3 Average Farm Sizes

The size of land holding varies across sub-counties. The average farm size for small scale farmers is 0.9 ha while for large scale farmers is 14 ha. The large-scale farms are dwindling due to land fragmentation resulting in more intensive land utilization through greenhouse farming as demonstrated below.

Figure 5: Green house tomato production (small scale) in Kipkelion East sub-county, Kedowa/Kimugul ward



Figure 6: Irish potatoes (large scale) in Kipkelion East sub-county, Londiani ward



Figure 7: H.E. Prof. Paul Kiprono Chepkwony, launching Tissue culture banana plantation in Ainamoi Ward



Figure 8 : Intensive Poultry in Tebesonik Ward, Bureti Sub-County



1.11.4 Main Storage Facilities

The main storage facilities include maize cribs, metal bins, stores and warehouses. The county has three National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) depots. These depots are in Kedowa in Kipkelion East, Fort Ternan in Kipkelion West and Kericho town in Ainamoi Constituencies.

1.11.5 Main livestock breeds and facilities

Dairy production is the leading livestock enterprise in the county as well as poultry (mainly local chicken), hair sheep, wool sheep, meat goat rearing, beekeeping, pig production and rabbit rearing. There is a total of 288,021 heads of cattle consisting of 27,567 zebus and 260,454 dairy cattle. The dairy cattle consist of both pure breeds and also crossbreeds. The dominant dairy cattle bred are Friesian followed by the Ayrshire. The three main milk buyers in the county are Brookside, New KCC and Kabianga Dairies. A substantial amount of milk is also handled by Hawkers.

Figure 9: Intensive Dairy Farming in Seretut/Cheptororiet Ward, Belgut sub-county



Kipkelion East and Kipkelion West sub counties are the highest milk producing sub counties in the county. The average milk yield per cow per day has increased from 5 litres 5 years ago to 7 litres currently but still remains below county average potential of 15 litres.

1.11.6 Ranching

There is potential for ranching in the county in two sub Counties notably Kipkelion west and Soin/Sigowet.

1.11.8. Apiculture - bee keeping

The enterprise has been taken up for commercial purposes in some target areas; especially for honey. Use of modern technology has enhanced production. Other driving forces are the collaborative efforts of various players in the industry and the opportunity of bee-keeping to utilize other lands that would otherwise not be very productive in the other enterprises especially near the forest zones. Adoption of the recommended technologies has been slow due to high cost of the inputs (hives) and lack of start-up capital. Kipkelion West and Kipkelion East Sub- Counties has a higher potential of bee keeping in the county.

Table 9: Hive population

Station	KTBH	Log hives	Langstroth hives	Total
Kipkelion west	1,200	6,800	185	8,185
Bureti	1,803	500	125	2,428
Belgut	250	56	301	607
Kipkelion East	763	1,003	675	2,441
Ainamoi	500	200	200	900
Soin/Sigowet	360	700	150	1,210
TOTAL	4,876	9,259	1,636	17,771

1.12. Oil and Other Mineral Resources

1.12.1. Mineral and Oil potential

Kericho County has a high potential of natural stones especially in Kipkelion East and West sub counties. There is also potential of Bauxite mineral in Ainamoi location, a mineral used in the manufacturing of cement. The county may also have other potential mineral deposits such as rare earth, and iron ore.

1.12.2. Ongoing mining and extraction activities

Mining and dressing of natural building stones is mainly found in Kedowa and Forternan in Kipkelion East and West Sub counties respectively. Sand and murram harvesting is predominant in Ainamoi , Belgut and Bureti.

1.13. Tourism and Wildlife

1.13.1. Main tourist attractions and activities

Kericho County has the following notable tourist attraction sites:- Forternan Museum , Chebulu Conservancy , Resesik Caves , Tulwap Kipsigis , Bagao Caves , Chagaik Arboretum , Kapkatet Kipsigis Cultural Museum , Mau Forest , Agro tourism (Tea Plantation Areas) , Tagabi Monkey Sanctuary and other private farms offering camping facilities e.g. Chesumot Farm. These sites are underutilized since they are not developed. They require infrastructural improvement.

1.13.2. Classified / major hotels

Kericho County has not yet tapped full exploitation of hospitality industry. Major hotels are located in Kericho town which is within Ainamoi sub-county. The county should invest more in the industry as it is the most emerging and viable business.

Table 10: Hotel Bed capacity

S/No	Sub-County	Number of hotels	Bed capacity
1	Ainamoi	4	30 -75
2	Belgut	2	10 - 35
3	Kipkelion East	2	10 - 20

1.13.3. Main wildlife

The main wildlife species commonly found in the county include: A variety of butterflies, a variety of reptiles , monkeys , antelopes , elephants and birds .

1.13.4. Wildlife conservation areas

The County has the following conservation areas; Tagabi Monkey Sanctuary; Mau Forest and Fort-Ternan museum.

1.13.5. Total number of tourists (both domestic and foreign)

The total tourists visiting attraction sites annually are 800 tourists i.e. 300 local tourists and 500 foreign tourists. The tourists come from Asia, North and South America, Europe and parts of Eastern, Northern and Southern Africa

1.14. Industry and Trade**1.14.1. Markets**

The county has developed various amenities in the markets that include market sheds, chain-link fencing and toilet blocks in all the 30 wards. The distribution is as tabulated in table 11 as follows.

Table 11: Distribution of market sheds , chain-link fence and toilets blocks in the county

S/No	Sub-County	Market sheds constructed	Chain-link fence	Toilet Blocks constructed
1	Ainamoi	Ainamoi; Kericho Town; Brooke; Kapsaos and Kapsoit	Kapsoit; Kapsaos	
2	Belgut	Chebiriabei market; Sosiot market (2); Kapsuser market (shed and stalls) and Cheborge market	Chebiriabei market; Kapkelek market	Chebiriabei market Sosiot market
3	Sigowet/Soin		Kipsitet Market Kapsorok Market	Kapsorok market; Iraa market and Sondu market
4	Kipkelion West	Forternan Market Tuiyo Market	Forternan Market Tuiyo Market	Forternan Market
5	Kipkelion East	Chepseon market; Kamuingi II market; Lesirwo market and Mugumoini market	Chepseon market	Chepseon market Illoti market
6	Bureti	Litein market; Kapkatet market; Chemosot market; Butuik market and Kibugat market	Kapkatet Market	Kapkatet Market

1.14.2. Industrial parks

The department is in the process of doing a proposal for the establishment of at least one industrial park in all the six sub counties.

1.14.3. Major industries

The major industries in the county are classified into their main business sectors as presented below.

(a) Tea processing factories

Tea factories are mainly Multi-national Corporation and are situated in Belgut, Bureti , Ainamoi and Kipkelion east sub-counties as illustrated in the table below.

Table 12: Tea factories operating across the county

S/No	Sub-County	Holding Company	Name of factory	Location
	Belgut	Unilever Tea Limited	1.Kericho factory	Chaik Ward
			2.Tagabi factory	Chaik Ward
			3.Jamji factory	Chaik Ward
		Finlays Limited	1.Saosa factory	Chaik Ward
			2.Chomogondany factory	Chaik Ward
		Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA)	1.Momul factory	Kabianga
2.Tegat factory	Kapsuser			
		Private Owners	1.Kabianga Tea Factory	Kabianga
2	Bureti	KTDA	1.Kapkatet factory	Kapkatet
			2.Litein factory	Litein
			3.Chelal factory	Kisiara
3	Ainamoi	KTDA	Toror Tea factory	Kipchimchim
4	Kipkelion East	Unilever Tea Limited	1.Chagaik Tea Factory	Chepseon
			2.Kimugu Tea Factory	Chepseon
		Private	1.Kaisugu Tea Factory	Chepseon
			3.Chesumot Tea Factory	Chepseon
		Cooperative Society	2.Mau Tea Factory	Chepseon

(b). Cement Industry

Rai Cement Limited is a producer of cement in the county. The factory is located in Soin Ward, Soin/Sigowet Sub-County.

(c) Steel Industry

Prime Steel Limited deals in the production of steel products. The factory is located in Soin Ward, Soin/Sigowet Sub-County.

(d) Dairy Processing

There are two dairy milk processing in the county namely Kabianga and CHSS milk industries. It's important to note that there are several milk collection points distributed across the county equipped with milk coolers.

Table 13: Dairy processing industries

S/No	Name of Company	Location	Products
1	Chesumot Dairies Limited	Chepseon Ward, Kipkelion East sub county	Packaged Mala, Cheese and Ghee.
2	Kabianga Farmers' Cooperative Society	Kabianga Ward, Belgut Sub County	Packaged Mala and Yogurt

(e) Coffee Industry

Kipkelion District Cooperative Union has set coffee processing factory at Fort-Tenan in Chilchila Ward. The factory serves over 35,000 farmers in the region.

Table 14: List of cooperative societies and their distribution.

Sub County	Ward	Name of Coffee Cooperative
Kipkelion West	Kunyak	Kunyak Fcs, Kapkulumben Fcs Ltd, Urafiki Fcs Ltd , Tuiyo Sacco Society ltd, MenetFcs Ltd ,Chesigot Fcs Ltd, Lalem Fcs Ltd
	Chilchila	Kipkelion D Cu Ltd, Kamiwa Fcs Ltd, Burgeieut Fcs Ltd, Boma Fcs ltd, Chepnorio Fcs Ltd ,Techgaa Fcs Ltd , Kipsinende Fcs Ltd ,ChararaFcs Ltd, Kabn’getuny fcs, Songonyet Fcs Ltd, Chepkitar Fcs Ltd, Koisagat Fcs Ltd, Sombo Fcs Ltd, Chilchila Fcs Ltd, SerengFcs ltd, Siwot Fcs Ltd, Sorwot Fcs Lt
	Kamasian	Mtaragon Fcs Ltd, Lelu Fcs Ltd, Soymigin Fcs ltd, Kasheen Fcs Ltd, Lelu Coffee soc.ltd
Ainamoi	Kapsoit	Torsogek FCS, Kiboiywo Fcs, Buchenge Fcs, Binyiny Fcs, Laliat Fcs; Poiywek Fcs, Ainabtany Fcs
Bureti	Tebesunik	Roret Fcs, Ngoino Fcs

(f) Sugar Industry

Soin Sugar Company Limited is the only sugar processing plant in the County and is located at Soliat Ward, Soin/Sigowet Sub County. However, it has not been operational for the past three years.

(g) Maize flour grinders

A number of Maize flour grinding enterprises are being setup in Kericho County.

1.14.4 Types and number of businesses

Small, Medium and Large businesses as categorized in the issuance Single Business Permits.

Table 15: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME)

Sub county	Ward	Business Category			Total
		Micro/Small	Medium	Large	
Bureti	Kapkatet	142	29	3	174
	Litein	410	125	20	555
	Tebesunik	10	7	1	18
	Cheplanget	40	10	-	50
	Cheboin	35	12	-	47
	Kisiara	67	22	4	93
	Chemosot	63	11	-	74
	Sub County Total	767	216	28	1,011
Belgut	Chaik	137	12	8	157
	Kabianga	302	14	5	321
	Kapsuser	140	10	4	154
	Seretut	76	4	2	82
	Waldai	360	31	11	402
	Sub County Total	1,015	71	30	1,116
Ainamoi	Ainamoi	52	8	-	60
	Kapsoit	115	24	4	143
	Kipchebor	1,631	131	95	1,857

	Kapkugerwet	691	32	29	752
	Kapsaos	92	9	-	101
	Kipchimchim	84	4	2	90
	Sub County Total	2,665	208	130	3,003
Soin/Sigowet	Soin	262	16	13	291
	Sigowet	255	21	1	277
	Soliat	103	14	-	117
	Kaplelartet	360	16	4	380
	Sub County Total	980	67	18	1,065
Kipkelion West	Chilchila	193	18	2	213
	Kamasian	74	3	-	77
	Kipkelion	216	22	2	240
	Kunyak	115	3	1	119
	Sub County Total	598	46	5	649
Kipkelion East	Londiani	34	7	1	42
	Chepseon	305	42	5	352
	Kedowa/Kimugul	436	50	1	487
	Tendeno /Sorget	82	6	-	88
	Sub County Total	857	105	7	969
TOTAL		6,882	713	218	7,813

1.14.5. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME)

From table 15, it is noted there are a total of 7,813 enterprises across the county comprising of micro/small, medium and large. 88 per cent of these enterprises are the micro/small category of business while 2.8 constitutes the large enterprises. All categories of enterprises can be located in the 30 wards except 8 wards who do not have the large enterprises. Small and medium enterprises alone constitute 97.2 per cent of the business categories operating the county.

1.15. The Blue Economy

1.15.1. Aquaculture

Kericho County is mainly involved in small scale aquaculture for sustainable utilization of this resource for improved livelihood and nutrition. Aquaculture entails growing (farming) of fish and other aquatic organisms in controlled environment. The farmed fish or organisms are deemed to be of commercial value. Aquaculture is the only viable alternative source of fish especially at this time when the natural stocks of fish are declining. The county has great potentials for aquaculture growth because it is endowed with climatic diversity, natural features and other resources that favor the culture of a wide variety of aquaculture species. Aquaculture practices include the intensive, semi-intensive and extensive systems. The semi-intensive systems form the bulk of aquaculture production in Kericho. There is also, though to a small extent, low levels of river line catches and a bit of sport fishing. The county has a potential for trout farming because of favorable weather conditions.

1.15.2. Main fishing activities, types of fish produced, landing sites.

Fish farming is not a common activity in the county. Pond fishing is being carried out and the common fish produced is trout, tilapia and cat fish. There are 1,100 individual fish farmers owning 800 fish ponds occupying an area of 240,000 sq. metres.

1.16. Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value Addition

This section presents the main types of forest and their respective sizes and use of the forest products. It also covers the extent of promotion of Agro-forestry and green economy, prevention of soil erosion, protection of water catchment areas, provisions of wood fuel and generations of energy for industries e.g. tea estates and improvement of soil fertility by growing fertilizer trees .

Figure 10: Part of Mau Forest



1.16.1. Main Forest types and size of forests

The County is endowed with five main forest reserves consisting of the south Tinderet, Londiani, western Mau and South West Mau covering a total of 63,878 ha which are divided into 8 forest stations as shown below; Kenya Forest Service (KFS) manages all the gazetted forests. The forests are rich in different species of trees, plants and insects. There are also private forest plantations within the county which are mainly owned and managed by multinational tea companies (James Finlay and Unilever). The forests are situated in Kipkelion East Sub County and within the tea estates and mainly provide firewood used as source of energy for tea processing. The forests are also a host to the Chelimo and Chagaik arboreta among other leisurely open spaces.

Table16: Areas of Natural and Planted Forests

Station	Natural forests (Ha)	Plantation (Ha)	Total (ha)
Makutano	1,913	3,561	5,474
Tendeno	5,847	877	6,724
Kericho	24,102	1,000	25,102
Londiani	5,311	3,705	9,016
Malagat	1,749	1,389	3,138
Kuresoi	5,021	2,346	7,367
Sorget	3,501	3,555	7,057
Masaita	3,112	1,040	4,152
Total	50,554	17,474	68,028

Source: Kenya Forestry Service, Kericho 2017

Tree cover in the county currently stands at 25% of the land area. These forests mainly act as water catchment areas, sources of timber or wood and are a habitat for wildlife while at the same time responsible for the aesthetic value of the county. The forests play a critical role in climate stabilization for both the county and beyond. The county department responsible for the environment and natural resources in liaison with Kenya Forest Service (KFS) has initiated several programs to increase the forest cover. Some of the running programs for enhancing forest cover and environmental conservation include;

- a) Natural Forest conservation: This includes rehabilitation of indigenous trees, conservation of the riparian areas and areas where forests have been cleared illegally, encouragement of urban forestry aimed at achieving 10% of tree cover in all urban centers and school tree planting programs.
- b) Plantation forestry. This involves planting of new forests, pruning and thinning.
- c) Farm and dry land forestry. This is tree planting outside gazetted forests especially bamboo propagation.

1.16.2. Main Forest products

The main products from farm forests in the county include timber, nursery soils, honey, fuel-wood, building materials, herbal medicine, pottery clay, grass, pine gum, fruits, resins and game. The beneficiaries to these forest products are the locals who live along the forests and also the farmers who practice agro-forestry. Apart from the direct products harvested from the forests, livelihoods are also supported through the water catchment areas, rainfall, environmental conservation and income generation activities. There are a number of activities that can be enjoyed in the forests including forest walks, drives, bird and butterfly watching, cycling, running and picnicking.

1.16.3. Agro-forestry

Agro forestry is a land use management system in which trees shrubs are grown around or among crops or pasture land. Agro forestry is widely practiced in the county due to the reduced land sizes and the benefits accrued from the practice. The demand for wood fuel for the many tea factories in the county has resulted to most farmers combining both trees and crops in their farming activities. The gains made from agro forestry are immense as the decomposition of tree litter and pruning can substantially contribute to maintenance of soil fertility. The addition of high-quality tree pruning leads to large increases in crop yields. Agro forestry can also control water runoff and soil erosion, thereby reducing losses of water, soil material, organic matter and nutrients. Growing of fruit trees is also encouraged to improve on nutrition as well as improving the tree cover. The benefits of agro-forestry include but not limited to the following;

a) Income Generating Activities Including Farm Forests

Farm forestry involves promotion of commercial trees growing with crops and animal rearing on farms. Due to pressure on land and unemployment, adopting farming and commercial tree planting is important. Farm forestry is also crucial in terms of increasing the percentage of forest cover. In the county, farmers engage in commercial tree planting specifically as a source of income. Exotic trees grown include eucalyptus, *gravellia*, Nandi flame, Mexican green ash, *pinus*, *Hekea saligna*, *D.caffra*, *Acrocarpus fraxinifolia*, *Cupressus lustanica* and cypress. Eucalyptus is used as a source of energy by the tea factories and electric poles while a cypress has varied usage which includes construction, furniture making among others. The indigenous species are *Dombeya geotzenii*, *Olea Africana*, *Sizygium spp*, *Croton spp*, *Markhamia lutea* and *Prunus Africana*. The market demand for the tree products is high and this has motivated farmers to engage in them.

b) Protection of Water Catchment Areas

Kericho County has several water towers for rivers and streams. These water catchments are managed by Water Resources Management Authority assisted by Water Resources Users Associations. The county has

four Water Resources Users Associations (WRUA) namely Asao WRUA, Yurith WRUA, Kipsonoi WRUA and Awach Kano WRUA.

Efforts continue to be made by all the stakeholders in the protection of these water catchment areas. Some of the stakeholders involved include MOA, Provincial Administration, WRMA, WRUAs, CDF, NEMA, LVEMP, KFS, multinational tea Companies, communities and others. The efforts include planting of indigenous trees in the catchment, fencing of the catchments, community awareness on catchment protection, provision of funding to groups (WRUAs) for protection of the catchments, provision of funding to other groups involved in environmental conservation, raising of tree seedlings especially indigenous ones.

c) Prevention of Soil Erosion

Soil erosion in the county is mostly in sloppy lands especially in Sigowet, Chilchila and Ainamoi Divisions. Most of these areas are bare and efforts are required to reduce the incident of erosion. Some of the interventions being done include:

- Encouraging farmers to plant cover crops like legume crops, potato vines, indigenous trees as wind breakers, some grasses like kikuyu grass.
- Campaign to have 10 percent of each farm covered by trees;
- Provision of funding by stakeholders like CDF to groups to set up tree nurseries; and
- Sensitizing farmers on the need of good farming practices.

d) Provisions of Wood Fuel and Generations of Energy for Industries e.g. Tea estates

There is huge demand for wood fuel in the county. This is mainly for KTDA /Private and multinational tea factories and households. There is a good opportunity for the farmers to market their tree products and improve their livelihood. However, the factories have also accelerated the rate of deforestation because they also buy wood from fruit trees and indigenous trees for wood fuel. Farmers are also practicing agro forestry targeting this readily available market.

e) Improvement of Soil Fertility by Growing Fertilizer Trees

Soil fertility depletion and degradation is one serious problem in the county. Maintaining or increasing soil fertility is one of the most important issues farmers have to do to increase farm output. Doing so, farmers have to know the characteristics and constraints of their soils. They need to use sustainable agricultural practices and methods for conserving and making them more fertile. These include the following: using compost manure, crop residues, fertilizer trees (e.g *Calliandra* and *Pygeum africanum*), intercropping legumes with cereals and including the principles of conservation agriculture (crop rotation, ensuring permanent cover for the soil and no disturbing of the top soil layer). Soils have to be nourished and allowed to rest from time to time.

Nitrogen fixation is a process by which nitrogen in the atmosphere is converted into ammonia for plant use. This is a sustainable venture that not only improves soil fertility but also serves as fodder crops. Such trees in the county include *desmodium*, Lucerne *lucaena*, *sesban*, *colliandra*. All these plant species are found all over the county and there is need to promote their production and use.

f) Growing of Fruit Trees for Improved Nutrition Both for Domestic Use and Surplus for Markets

Fruit growing in Kericho County is an activity carried out on a small scale. Some of the fruits grown in the county include mangoes, bananas, avocados, pawpaws, passion fruits, and some temperate fruits. With most farmers now knowledgeable on the need for fruit farming for both domestic use and sale, there has been an increase in fruit production in the county since 2008. This was attributed to the slogan of *Kumi Kumi* where farmers were encouraged to grow at least ten fruit trees on their farms. Most farmers currently are growing high yielding fruits like grafted mangoes, avocados and passion fruits and tissue culture bananas.

g) Provision of Carbon Sinks e.g. Carbon Trading

There are no projects and initiatives under carbon trading which have been done so far. However, there are opportunities for such carbon related projects and programs in Kericho County. This is mainly in the lower zone since land is still available.

h) Beautification Activities in Towns, Highways, Schools, Homes and Other Public Places

Beautification has been done partially in Kericho Town; the county headquarters though still requires improvement and proper maintenance of the flowers and the trees grown for the same purpose. The right species of trees to be grown requires an input from forestry department. There is need for the County Government to legislate and enforce by-laws on free roaming livestock which feed on planted trees in towns. Livestock have made it impossible to plant ornamental trees in various centres such as Sosiot, Kapsoit, Kipkelion and Londiani. Planning for the same is critical. Beautification activities on the highway covering a distance of about 20 km on both sides of the road especially on the B1 road as it approaches Kericho Town is necessary. This should cover at least five kilometers on both sides i.e. to and as it leaves Kericho Town. Through the assistance of Bureti CDF, the road between Chemosit and Daraja Sita was planted with trees on both sides even though many did not survive due to drought and foraging by livestock.

i) Animal Feeds Production Ventures

Kericho County is an agricultural area due to favorable climatic conditions. Both livestock and crop farming are practiced. Because of population pressure and more concentration of cash crop growing on arable land, grazing land for livestock is limited. Farmers have now started practicing semi zero grazing due to the above stated challenge. During dry spell, farmers import fodder from the neighboring counties especially Nakuru. Growing of fodder tree species is of paramount importance. Fodder trees are more nutritious, drought resistant and could supplement grass during the dry season.

j) Growing and Processing for Medicinal Purposes/Value Plants and Products

Most indigenous trees have been cut down indiscriminately leading to destruction of medicinal tree species. This calls for promotion of medicinal tree species in the region. This could be achieved through planting of the trees in the protected areas like schools, public, institutions and public land. This could also be extended to Mau forest and other government forests within the county.

1.17. Financial Service

1.17.1 Number of banks, Micro finance institutions, mobile money agents and SACCOs with FOSAs.

There are a total of 962 financial institutions operating in the county. These institutions are banks; micro-finance; mobile money agents who are the majority and SACCOs with FOSAs.

Table 17: Financial service providers by category and number

S/No.	Category of Financial Service Provider	Number
1	Banks	20
2	Micro-Finance Institutions	26
3	Mobile Money Agents	888
4	SACCOs with FOSAs	28
Total		962

1.17.2 Distribution /coverage of financial services by sub-county

The distribution of financial services in the county is fairly distributed, Ainamoi sub-county having the highest number and Kipkelion west sub-county having the least financial services. Mobile money agencies have wide coverage in the county as illustrated in the table below.

Table 18: Distribution of financial services by sub-county

S/No.	Sub-County	Number of Banks	Number of Micro-Finance Institutions	Number of Mobile Money Agents	Number of SACCOs with FOSAs
1	Ainamoi	14	9	471	13
2	Belgut	0	4	73	2
3	Soin/Sigowet	1	4	98	1
4	Kipkelion West	0	0	57	0
5	Kipkelion East	1	1	104	3
6	Bureti	4	8	75	9
	Total	20	26	878	28

Source: Treasury, County Government of Kericho

1.18. Environment and Climate Change

The major causes of climate change are greenhouse gas emission, particulate matter in atmosphere, high level of deforestation and urbanization. The impacts of climate change have clearly manifested in the county. The main climate events are associated with rising temperatures and increased precipitation. These have particularly become frequent and more severe in the past two decades presenting huge additional burden towards sustainable development of the county. Rising average temperatures have made the county a favorable habitat for anopheles mosquito. This explains the increasing cases of malaria in areas hitherto unknown for the disease.

Further, climate change is attributed to variations in rainfall patterns and shifting seasons. These are likely to have implications on productivity as the levels of awareness of these changes among communities remain relatively low. Climate change effects are clearly not confined to a single sector. The government has already recognized the risks of climate change and has formulated a climate change strategy to provide a framework for addressing these risks. Focus will need to be directed towards building community resilience through adaptation measures.

The Climate Change Act, 2016 provides for a regulatory framework for enhanced response to climate change; provides for mechanism and measures to achieve low carbon climate development, and for

connected purposes. The Climate Change Act stipulates the following in mainstreaming climate change actions into County Government function;

1. A county government shall, in performance of its functions, integrate and mainstream climate change actions, interventions and duties set out in this Act, and the National Climate Change Action Plan into various sectors.
2. A county government shall participate in the development, updating and approval of the County Integrated Development Plan and the County Sectoral Plans mainstream the implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan taking into account national and county priorities.

A county government shall at the end of every financial year, through the designated County Executive Committee Member submit a report on progress of implementation of climate change actions to the County Assembly for review and debate and a copy of this report be forwarded to the Directorate for information purposes.

Efforts are being made to enforce EMCA (1999), Water Act 2002 among other Acts on the requirement on river line protection through participatory approach. Reforestation and Agro forestation programs are being undertaken to increase forest cover. A number of institutions implementing this programme include Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme II (LVEMP II), Kenya Forest Service, Constituency Development Fund, and the County Government. The government initiated programs such as the Economic Stimulus Programme, and *Kazi Kwa Vijana* which incorporated tree planting. Due to water shortage for livestock, Kshs. 3 million was allocated during the 2011 – 2012 financial year to each constituency for the construction of dams. This acts as a reserve to harvest the runoff water mainly in the lowlands in each constituency. This was implemented by Ministry of Agriculture. Information related to environment is readily available on the internet though more needs to be done to ensure vital information related to the environment is availed in the sub county information and documentation centre or county resource centres.

There is need to further decentralize the structures addressing environmental issues to the lower levels. Sub-county Environment Committees should be constituted and strengthened so as to enhance their effectiveness in championing mitigation measures on environment.

1.18.1 Major degraded areas / hotspots and major contributions to environmental degradation

Environmental degradation in the County is caused by an increase in the number of tea and coffee factories, population pressure on available land including water catchment areas and hilltops, rural-urban migration, unplanned and uncontrolled settlements, ineffective enforcement of Environmental Policies and Laws, inefficient solid waste management and lack of awareness on environmental issues.

The county has several degraded hilltops especially in the lower altitude. The wetlands available in the county have problems of ownership and uncertainty thus causing encroachment and sub segment destruction. Tionsoyet wetland along Kericho town-Nyagacho road and Daraja sita wetland in Kapkatet are the most affected wetlands by car-washing activities. Kuje wetland in Chemamul area has been degraded by overgrazing and farming within the wetland due to encroachment. Riverbanks more often than not are encroached by individual farmers to an extent of collapsing the banks.

Few industries mainly tea factories have incorporated environmental costs in their management practices especially in the area of pollution, emission control and waste management. Packaging materials used in industries e.g. polythene bags and plastics are unfriendly to the environment. The recent ban on use of plastic carriers/bags by NEMA has eased the hitherto challenge of handling waste plastic paper especially in most urban centres within the county. People dispose them in unsafe manner leading to blockage of storm drains and act as breeding places for disease vectors.

Over reliance on wood fuel is one of the major contributors of environmental degradation which deplete the forest cover. Majority of the residents, 80 percent rely on wood fuel for cooking while 14.4 percent use charcoal. Tree felling exposes the soil hence becomes susceptible to soil erosion during the rainy season.

1.18.2 Environmental threats

Environmental degradation in the County has contributed to loss of biodiversity: floods especially in towns and low lands, destruction of habitats along river basins, drying up of springs and poor harvest due to loss of soil fertility. It has also led to diminishing health and sanitation standards as a result of environmental pollution.

1.18.5 Solid waste management facilities

Waste disposal is still a major challenge in most urban centers in Kericho County. Kericho town which is the largest town in the County is estimated to be generating 90 tonnes of garbage daily and Litein town on the other hand generates approximately over 6.4 tonnes daily. The dumping site in Kericho town is due for relocation since it is full and a contributing factor to the roadside waste disposal practices leading to environmental and public health concerns and blockage of drainage channels. Kapkatet dumpsite which also partly serves as a public cemetery needs to be relocated to appropriate site owing environmental and public health concerns. The existing dumpsites which include Kericho, Sondu, Londiani and Litein need improvement.

A study carried out by World Bank indicated that Kericho and Litein towns are projected to generate 3.4 Million and 0.17 Million tons of garbage in the next 30 years of which 1million and 0.5 million tons will have to be land filled respectively as indicated in the table below. Suitable sites need to be identified and developed for landfilling wastes in these major urban centers. Close to 50 acre piece of land is required for the development of a new landfill facility. Kipsitet landfill site has been identified as the most suitable owing to the land requirement and environmental considerations.

Table 19: Final Disposal Methods (30 Years Period)

Final Disposal Methods	Percentage of Waste	Total Waste Generated (MT)	
		Kericho Town	Litein Town
Composting	10	348,243	17,311
Refuse Derived Fuel(RDF)	30	104,4728	51,931
Recyclables	5	174,122	8,656
Evaporation Loss	25	870,607	43,276
Sanitary landfill	30	104,4728	51,931
Total	100	3,482,426	173,103

Source: MLHUD, 2016

The County has 14 garbage collection service zones of which 10 zones have been outsourced. The remaining zones which cover Kericho Town's Central Business District (CBD) is served by the department responsible for refuse collection. The towns also require adequate litter bins and land for the development of waste transfer stations or collection centers as well as law enforcement mechanisms to control indiscriminate solid waste disposal.

1.19. Water and Sanitation

1.19.1 Water resources

A large part of the Mau forest considered Kenya's biggest water catchment area lies in the county. The forest gives rise to some of the major rivers that flow out of it among them the Ewaso Ng'iro River, Sondu River, Mara River and Njoro River. Some of the major permanent Rivers which flow through the county are Chemosit, Kiptiget, Itare, Kipchorian and Timbilil. These rivers are mainly used for domestic and industrial uses while some are used for small scale institutional hydroelectricity generation. Conservation efforts would see the county contribute water resources to other parts of the country enhancing the national efforts of making Kenya water secure. The County is yet to assess its ground water potential.

1.19.2 Water supply schemes

Kericho town, urban centers and the tea companies/estates are served with piped treated water whereas some rural communities are served with either raw or treated piped water. Kericho Water and Sanitation Company (KEWASCO) supplies water within an area of approximately 144km square comprising the former Kericho municipality area and parts of the adjoining peri urban and rural areas. Tililbei Water and Sanitation Company on the other hand is responsible for the supply water in rural areas across the county.

KEWASCO serves 12,000 water and 500 sewerage connections respectively. It draws 68.2% (8,800m³/day) of its water from Timbilil river, 30.2 % (3,900m³/day) from Kimugu river and 1.6% (200m³/day) from Ngecherok springs. During periods of drought, the water levels in these rivers and springs reduce due to deforestation of the catchment areas. The amount of unaccounted for Water (UFW) though reduced from 50% in 2012 to 46% in 2017 though this is still a big concern. These losses are due to leakages, illegal connections, inefficient and wasteful use of water by some consumers.

TILILWASCO on the other hand is charged with the responsibility of management of the water supply schemes listed in table 21.

Table 20: Water supply schemes managed by TILILWASCO

S/No.	Name of scheme	Target Area	Current Connections
1	Litein Water Supply	Litein and Kapkatet urban centres and the Surrounding rural areas	6,714
2	Kipkelion Water Supply	Kipkelion urban centre	215
3	Sosiot Water Supply	Sosiot urban centre and the Surrounding rural areas	532
4	Londiani Water supply	Londiani urban centre and the Surrounding rural areas	477
5	Chepseon Water Supply	Chepseon shopping centre	352
6	Fort Tenan Water Supply	Fortenan shopping centre	319
7	Kipsitet Water Supply	Kipsitet shopping centre	297
8	Kaitui Water Supply	Kaitui shopping centre	166
9	Sigowet Water Supply	Sigowet shopping centre	96

Total	9,168
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Source: Department of Water, Environment, Energy, Forestry and Natural Resource

There are also several water supply schemes and projects spread across the county. These Schemes and projects are funded by various actors and are at various levels of implementation.

1.19.3 Water sources and access

Kericho County is endowed with major rivers namely Chemosit, Timbilil and Kipchorian emanating from the Mau Forest water tower. The main water sources within the county are roof catchment, shallow wells, springs and streams for the rural population. KEWASCO draws its water from River Timbilil, River Kimugu and Ngecherok Springs. Shallow wells and springs which are the main source of water for the rural population are unsafe though attempts are being made through devolved funds for instance CDF and County Government Funds to protect the springs and provide convenient watering point and sanitation facilities. Public water sources have been encroached and some interfered with altogether. A section of the population draws water from the rivers. A negligible number of households depend on water pans mainly for watering cattle. It is estimated that the average distance to the nearest water point is 1km. Fetching of water is mainly done by women especially in the rural areas.

1.19.4 Water management

The responsibility for water supply and sewerage in Kericho is shared between an asset holding company, Lake Victoria South Water Service Board (LVSWSB), and an operating company, the Kericho Water and Sanitation Company (KEWASCO) and Tililbei Water and Sanitation Company (TILILWASCO). KEWASCO and TILILWASCO are semi-autonomous companies owned by the County Government of Kericho.

Kericho Water and Sanitation Company (KEWASCO) supply water within the former Kericho municipality area and the neighboring peri-urban areas. Tililbei Water and Sanitation Company (TILILWASCO) on the other hand is responsible for the supply of water in rural areas across the county. Most rural community water supplies are managed by community management committees. Institutional water supply schemes are managed by respective institutions.

Water supply coverage in the county is still low. More than 50% of the households do not have access to safe water. Sewerage services are minimal. Most of the water supply systems are not sustainable due to high cost of operation and maintenance. Litein water supply though serving a large area of Bureti Sub County is no longer adequate. Some community management committees lack necessary skills and authority. Some Water supply schemes sources especially springs are diminishing thus brewing inter-community conflicts. The County has instituted an ambitious programme to construct new water supply schemes and rehabilitate the existing ones. The county in collaboration with GIZ is in the Process of developing a ten year Integrated Water and Sanitation Master Plan (IMaP) which will outline strategies for universal access of Water and sewerage services in Kericho County. The IMaP will guide planning, implementation and management of water infrastructure in the County. Plans are underway to merge KEWASCO and TILILWASCO.

1.19.5 Sanitation

Wastewater disposal is still a major challenge within the county. Approximately 2.5km² of the former Kericho municipality is served by water borne sewerage system comprising of sewer lines and a combined treatment plant. The sewer network comprises of approximately 12km of sewer lines of diameter varying

in size from OD 315mm to OD 160mm. The sewerage system covers only the CBD and a few residential estates. Some health facilities, tea factories and multinational companies are also served with sewer lines and septic tanks whereas majority of the populace uses pit latrines. The urban centres within the county use pit latrines which pose a major hazard in the near future. Both KEWASCO and TILILWASCO offer exhauster services to customers who have on site sewerage facilities.

1.20 Health Access and Nutrition

1.20.1 Health Access

a) Health facilities

The number of facilities in the county has been increasing over the years. Total number of CGOK facilities is currently at 136. More are yet to be opened up over the next five years. Surgical services are currently available in four hospitals, namely Kericho district hospital, Kapkatet sub-county hospital, Londiani sub-county hospital and Sigowet sub-county hospital with two more to be opened up soon at Roret and Fort- Tenan hospitals. There is a six bed HDU/ICU in Kericho County Referral Hospital and a CT scan at Kapkatet County Hospital. Dialysis is currently being offered at the County Referral Hospital. Imaging services are now available in five hospitals.

Table 21: Distribution and type of health facilities

	Sub-County	Hospitals				Total Hospitals	Primary Care HFs				Total Pri. HFs	Total HFs
		Public	FBO	NGO	Private		Public	FBO	NGO	Private		
1	Belgut	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	14	34	34
2	Kipkelion West	2	0	0	0	2	20	2	0	2	24	26
3	Kipkelion East	1	0	0	0	1	20	3	0	8	31	32
4	Sigowet/Soin	1	0	0	0	1	29	3	0	3	35	36
5	Ainamoi	1	1	0	5	7	20	1	2	4	27	34
6	Bureti	2	1	0	0	3	28	1	0	2	31	34
7	Total	7	2	0	5	14	136	8	1	36	182	196

b) Health personnel per sub county

There is still a shortage of health care workers in the department in most of the cadres. This is despite recruitment of doctors every year and a few cadres in 2016/2017. Personnel emoluments take up most of the health budget (about 70%).

Table 22: Health personnel per Sub- County

Sub-county	CGOK	FBO	PRIVATE	PROGRAM	CONTRACT	TOTAL
Ainamoi						
Bureti	268	281	47	33	17	646
Belgut	158	0	55	16	1	230
Kipkelion West	435	4	5	5	1	450
Kipkelion East	368	2	7	10	1	388
Soin/Sigowet	329	19	6	16	0	370
Total	1,558	306	120	80	20	2,084

1.20.2 Morbidity and mortality

The five most common diseases in order of prevalence are as follows; Diseases of the skin; Other Diseases of Respiratory System; Diarrhea; Malaria; Arthritis, Joint pains etc.

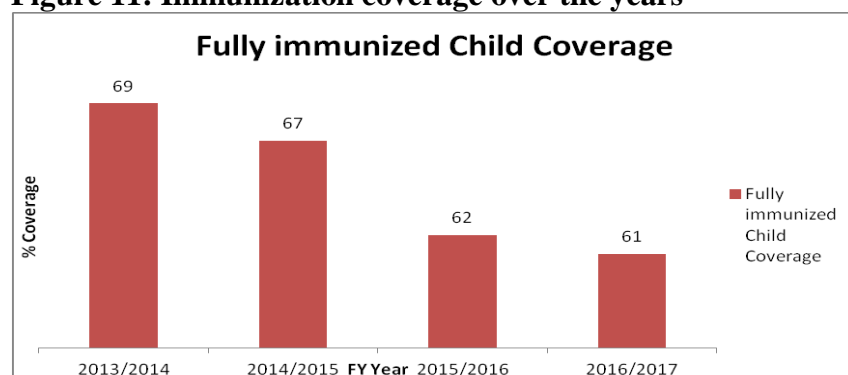
1.20.3. Nutritional status

Table 23: Stunting and wasting

Kericho County	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
% Children < 5 years Stunting 0-59 months	1261/44276 (2.8%)	601/166636 (0.4%)	976/176680 (0.6%)	1157/178899 (0.6%)
Children < 5 years Underweight 0-59 Months	1773/44276 (4.0%)	1922/166636 (1.2%)	2580/176680 (1.5%)	2460/178899 (1.4%)

1.20.4 Immunization coverage

The county faces a number of health challenges especially among children. The immunization coverage (61%) is still below the expected national target of 90%. In 2013, it was at 69%.

Figure 11: Immunization coverage over the years**1.20.4 Maternal health care****a. Maternal deaths**

Facility maternal deaths have reduced from 14 in 2013/14 to 6 in 2016/17 this can be linked to improved emergency care management (trainings on EMONC, availability of blood and documentation). Despite availability of free maternal services in all CGOK facilities, indicators have not improved that much, this could be attributed to weak referral systems. There are also few active community units in the county.

Table 24: Skilled deliveries

Indicator	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Deliveries conducted by skilled health attendants	18,693	17,920	20,821	18,343
Deliveries in health facilities (Utilization rate)	78.4%	79.9%	93.3%	89.8%

Table 25: ANC Coverage

Indicator	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
1st ANC attendance	23,837	22,427	22,314	20,407
ANC clients attending at least 4 ANC visits	9,506	10,511	10,499	9,110

1.20.5 Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

The contraceptive prevalence rate for the county is currently at 62% against the national figure of 58%. This is due to availability of family planning commodities, outreaches and collaboration with partners which include JHPIEGO, PMA Agile, AMUA, KMET and Marie Stopes.

1.20.6 HIV/AIDS prevalence and related services

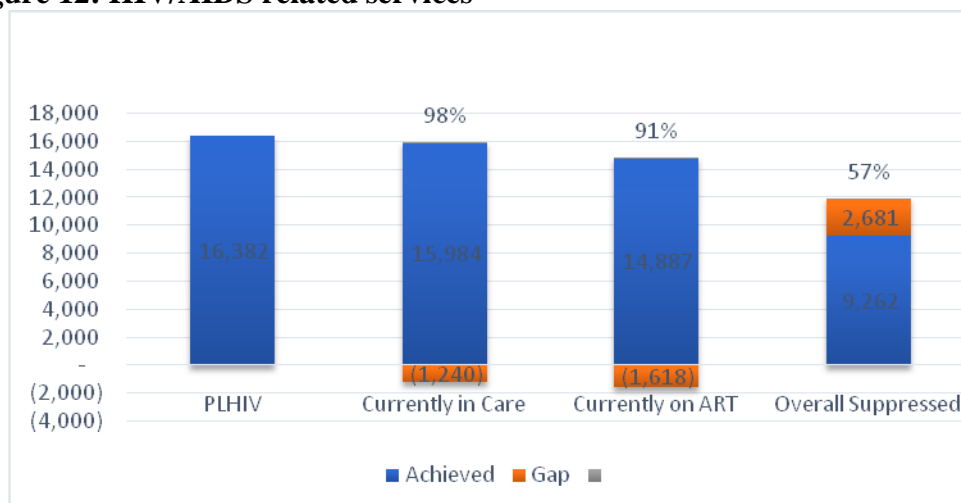
HIV prevalence in Kericho is lower than the national prevalence at 3.5% (Kenya HIV Estimates 2015). The HIV prevalence among women in the County is higher (4.9%) than that of men (2.9%), indicating that women are more vulnerable to HIV infection than men in the County.

Kericho County contributes to 1.1% of the total number of people living with HIV in Kenya and is ranked the twenty seventh nationally. By the end of 2015, a total of 16,382 people were living with HIV in the County, with 15% being young people aged 15-24 years and 9% being children under the age of 15 years.

Approximately 80 children and 479 adults died of AIDS-related conditions in 2015. There was a decrease of 36% of HIV-related deaths among the children aged below 15 years and a decrease of 47% among adults aged 15 years and above since 2013 in the County. There were about 813 pregnant women living with HIV who were provided with PMTCT services out of a total need of 917 pregnant women yielding 89% PMTCT Coverage. There were 9.0% children who were infected with HIV in 2015, showing a 56% decrease from 2013 which is a marked improvement in reducing mother to child transmission. The Department of Health Services in collaboration with WRP/PEPFAR is carrying out research on a vaccine for HIV and also other research areas on HIV/AIDS. The county needs to appreciate HIV/AIDS requires a multidimensional approach in crafting strategies and mitigation control measures. The county will undertake the following strategies to mitigate and reverse the spread: -

- Expanding HIV testing and treatment programs towards achieving the 90- 90-90 targets, and increasing community involvement in driving demand for increased uptake and adherence among both adults and children
- Focus on reducing the Mother-to-Child Transmission Rate towards elimination of new Child HIV infections
 - Invest in HIV prevention and stigma elimination, with special focus on adolescents and young people
 - Increasing social welfare services to HIV positive persons and others affected by HIV
 - Invest in improving comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS to reduce unsafe sexual practices
 - Promote and scale up universal voluntary medical male circumcision among men.

Figure 12: HIV/AIDS related services



1.21 Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure

1.21.1 Pre- School Education

Under Early Childhood Development Education, pupils enrolment as at 2017 comprised 23,094 boys and 22,526 girls giving a total of 45,620 pupils thus boys representing 50.6% while girls represent 49.4%. There are over 1800 teachers teaching in these centers, 935 of these are employed by the county government on contract.

1.21.2 Primary Education

The county has a total enrolment of 242,034 from both public and private schools. According to 2009 census, there were 169,093 primary school pupils. Since then there has been tremendous increase in enrollment. The percentage increase is 43% and this requires urgent investment in infrastructural and human development to accommodate the increasing number of pupils.

Table 26: Number of primary schools by category and sub-county

SUB - COUNTY	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOL			NUMBER OF PUPILS
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	
BURETI	114	92	206	53,896
BELGUT	78	40	118	41,174
AINAMOI(KERICHO)	80	53	133	42,217
SOIN/SIGOWET	91	25	116	35,461
KIPKELION WEST	81	33	114	33,127
KIPKELION EAST	82	34	116	36,159
Total	526	277		242,034

County Director of Education, Kericho 2018

1.21.3 Non-formal Education

This is a form of non-structured education that provides skills to both youth and adults. The sector is not well established in Kericho County and requires more funding in terms of infrastructure and personnel. The table below shows the number of informal institutions per Sub County.

Table 27: Number of institutions per Sub County

SUB - COUNTY	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS
Bureti	2
Belgut	1
Ainamoi(Kericho)	1

Soin/Sigowet	-
Kipkelion West	-
Kipkelion East	1
Total	5

1.21.4 Youth polytechnics

The youth polytechnics in Kericho County has transformed over the last five years since devolution in 2013. The main projects or activities undertaken to improve the facilities included branding and renaming of the youth polytechnics as the vocational training centers (VTCs). Further the county has reengineered the youth polytechnics by introducing specialization in youth polytechnics so as to strengthen the skills training and acquisition. The face-lifting of the VTCs involved improvement of dilapidated institutions by painting, fencing and raising of institutions gates apart from constructing six workshops in six centers of excellence namely: Kipsamumgut,- automotive workshop; Kiptere- welding and fabrication workshop; Kipkoyan- plumbing technology workshop; Leldet workshop - timber technology workshop; Chepseon. – Building technology workshop and Chemosot - Hospitality and conferencing workshop.

Furthermore, the county equipped twelve vocational training centers with training tools and equipment, these are; Kipkoyan – in Belgut, Kiptere in Soin/Sigowet, Kipsamumgut in Ainamoi., Chepseon in Kipkelion East, Toroton - Kipkelion west, Chemosot – Bureti., Kipsimbol – Kipkelion West, Leldet - Kipkelion West, Kizito S.N. YP. in Bureti, Chebirirbei in Belgut and Chebigen in Ainamoi. Enrolment trends in these institutions are shown on table 28.

Table 28: The trend enrolment in youth polytechnics

Polytechnic Enrolment	First Years	2nd Years	Totals	Transition Rate.
2013	722	679	1,478	94.5
2014	718	538	1,256	74.93036
2015	606	679	1,286	112.0462
2016	219	977	1,196	113.5714
2017	1,067	448	1,525	41.98688

Source: Department of Education, Youth Affairs, Culture, Sports and Social Services.

Teacher to Pupil /Student ratios, instructor/trainee ratios

As per 2017 staffing levels for all the public vocational training centers, there were 106 instructors versus a total enrolment of 1,525 trainees giving instructor/trainee ratio of 1:14. However, out of the 106 instructors, 58 of them are employed by the Board of Management and the remaining 48 are government employed. Therefore, there is need for the government to take over the employment of the instructors employed by Board of Management staff in order to sustain the instructor/trainee ratio because the instructor/trainee ratio based on government employed staff was 1:31 which is not favorable.

The county is fortunate to have St Kizito special need vocational training center, which currently has a total enrolment of 80 despite the fact that it also accommodates the students without disability. It is located in a new site which requires more facilities, equipment and site improvement.

1.21.5 Secondary Education

Kericho County has got 214 public and 15 private secondary schools with a total enrollment of 69,081 students. Bureti sub-county has the highest number of schools and students, while Soin/Sigowet has the least schools and number of students.

Table 29: Number of school schools and total enrolment per Sub County

Sub-county	Number of secondary schools		Number of students
	public	private	
Bureti	56	5	18,954
Belgut	29	2	11,036
Ainamoi	31	1	11,605
Soin/Sigowet	28	6	6,512
Kipkelion west	32	1	8,835
Kipkelion east	38	-	12,136
Total	214	15	69,081

County Director of Education, Kericho 2018

1.21.6 Tertiary Education

The county has 15 colleges and institutions that provide training on various disciplines.

1.21.7 Adult and continuing Education

There are a total of 80 institutions offering adult and continuing education with a student enrolment of 4,697. The distribution of the institutions across the county per Sub County is shown on table 28 with respective enrolments.

Table 30: Adult and continuing Education

SUB - COUNTY	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Bureti	18	1915
Belgut	12	628
Ainamoi(Kericho)	10	439
Soin//Sigowet	11	459
Kipkelion West	13	725
Kipkelion East	16	531
TOTAL	80	4,697

County Director of Education, Kericho 2018

1.21.8 Technical, Vocational Education and Training

There are six Technical Training Institutes (TTIs) in the county. Public TTIs were established in 2014 as a presidential directive to establish one TTIs in every constituency in the country.

Table 31: Technical Training Institutions (TTIs)

1. SUB - COUNTY	Number of institutions
Bureti	3
Belgut	1
Ainamoi(Kericho)	1
Soin//Sigowet	-
Kipkelion West	1
Kipkelion East	-
TOTAL	6

1.22 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts

1.22.1 Museums, Heritage and Cultural sites

The county has got five recognized heritage and cultural sites and these are; Kericho county museum in Fort Ternan, Chilchila ward, Private - Kapkatet museum in Kapkatet ward, Tulwet ab Arap Siele in Tendeno Ward, Chebulu Cultural Conservancy and Tulwap Kipsigis in Londiani Ward

1.22.2 Talent Academies

The county has no talents academies, however there is need to develop such academies that are managed and sponsored by the county. This will help the youth who are talented in areas such as athletics, football etc. It will protect the youth against exploitation by the private individuals who run talents academies such as private athletics training camps.

1.22.3 Sports facilities

Sports facilities in the county are Kapkatet stadium, Kericho green stadium, Londiani stadium and open Sosiot Stadium

1.22.4 Libraries /Information documentation centres/ Citizen Service Centres

The county plans to establish and promote Libraries /Information documentation centres/ Citizen Service centres so as to encourage the reading culture in the county and ease in dissemination of information. The county through the Department of Finance and Economic Planning is establishing a County Resource Centre which will provide an opportunity to citizens to access information on various subject matters. Within the county, there is one Library managed and run by the Kenya National Library Services (KNLS).

1.22.5 Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men

The section of culture is responsible for registration of traditional herbalist and medicine men, as well as directing them to the appropriate certifying body for certification of practice. The county has a total of 201 registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men

1.23 Community Organizations/Non-state Actors

1.23.1 Cooperative Societies

The county has a total of 265 cooperative societies of which, 174 are active while 91 are dormant. The share capital as at 2018 stood at approximately Kshs 807,405,548 with a membership of 225,859. The main SACCOs include; Imarisha SACCO, Ndege Chai , Mau Tea Multipurpose, Kericho Highland Multipurpose, Temiik, Simba SACCOs, Bureti SACCO, LITCO SACCO, Tengecha schools SACCO among others. Apart from the Marissa Teachers, LITCO, and Tengecha schools SACCO, most of these other SACCOs are tea related. These SACCOs provide relatively cheap credit facilities to their members for investments.

1.23.2 Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs) .

Kericho County has a number of NGOs and their services range from health matters to rights advocacy. The major players within the health sector are: Marie Stopes, JICA, Red Cross, PATH, PEPFAR and Family Planning Health Option. Those inclined to financial services include Samoei Community and

South Economic Empowerment Women Organization (SEEW). Walter Reeds Project, which operates across the county, does research on HIV and AIDS vaccines and other related activities.

There are over 6500 self-help registered groups in the county. These groups engage in diverse activities but most of them focus on activities that can improve the living standards of the members. The members pool resources which empower them to invest in income generating ventures. With the introduction of the Women Enterprise Fund, women within the county have made a commendable stride after having been empowered economically. This has enabled them invest in income generating activities to add to their disposable income and enable them repay their loans. Youth Enterprise Development Fund is another government initiative whose objective is to create self-employment among the youth. The youth invest these loans in Income Generating Activities (IGAs) which enable them repay their loans and improve on their financial status.

Generally, youth and women groups obtain their loans at lower interest rates as compared to those offered by commercial financial institutions. Apart from engaging themselves in economic activities, these groups carry out social activities such as those related to HIV and AIDS.

1.23.3. Development Partners

There are several development partners supporting the county in implementing various projects and activities. Health sector is the highest beneficiary of the projects being carried out by the partners. The table below provides information on the development partners name and the activities they are undertaking.

Table 32: Development Partners and area of support

Partner	Area of support
KEMRI – WALTER REED PROJECT	HIV prevention, care and treatment in public, faith based and private health facilities, HIV Related Research, Monitoring and Evaluation of HIV services at facility and county level
Palladium Group (HMIS)	Support EMR installation (Provide both the soft & Hardware); Capacity building of Health Care Staff on its use; Support the National and County Data warehouses in all the regions they work.
JICA/OCCADEP	Monitoring and evaluation
MARIE STOPES	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UNICEF	Kenya breastfeeding workplace support
KENYA RED CROSS SOCIETY	Disaster management - Ambulance & Emergency & medical services, Health & social support services, Water & Sanitation, Blood safety, Global fund recipient
Brighter World-Wide Communities (Irish Aid)	WASH, MNCH, Community Strategy
SNV Netherlands	WASH Activities in Kipkelion West, Belgut, Kipkelion East and Ainamoi sub-counties
ACK Global Fund HIV	HIV Referrals, tracking and Follow up through Community and Home Based Care, Prevention of Mother to Child transmission (PMTCT) through the ANC programs in selected facilities
KINDA	Malaria DQA
OLPS	Community TB

1.24 SECURITY, LAW AND ORDER

1.24.1. Types, trends and crime prone areas

The most common crime in Kericho County is offences against person which is experienced across all the six sub-counties. Offences against persons include but not limited to assault, creating disturbance, affray, robbery etc. Belgut sub-county recorded the highest number of 353 offences in the FY 2016/2017 while Kipkelion East Sub County recorded the lowest number of 87 offences against person. Table 33 show the type of crimes per sub-county.

Table 33: Type of crimes per Sub County

AINAMOI SUB-COUNTY						
S/No	Crime type	Number of crimes reported				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Murder	10	11	13	15	12
2	Defilement/rape	22	46	23	15	18
3	Assault/creating disturbance	125	168	122	112	121
4	Robbery	18	20	10	6	9
5	Breakings	19	33	25	16	13
6	General stealing	86	59	51	53	52
7	Dangerous drugs	17	21	17	34	30
8	Motor cycle theft	8	5	22	12	9
BURETI						
S/NO	Crime Type	NUMBER OF CRIMES REPORTED				
		2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
1	Homicide	10	6	9	10	
2	Offences Against Morality	45	21	3	2	
3	Other Offences Against Persons	130	84	68	99	
4	Robbery	15	4	7	3	
5	Breakings	22	29	9	11	
6	Theft of Stock	4	7	3	5	
7	Stealing	45	46	29	34	
8	Theft by servant	9	9	4	4	
9	Vehicle and other thefts	14	2	4	3	
10	Dangerous drugs	8	6	3	8	
11	Traffic offences	0	0	0	0	
12	Criminal damage	31	30	26	41	
13	Economic crimes	12	5	5	2	
14	Corruption	0	0	0	0	
15	Offences involving police officers	0	0	0	0	
16	Offences involving tourist	0	0	0	0	
17	Other penal code offences	24	42	34	30	
Kipkelion west						
S/NO	CRIME TYPE	NUMBER OF CRIMES REPORTED				
		2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	
1	Homicide	5	10	15	9	
2	Offences Against Morality	9	15	29	22	
3	Other Offences Against Persons	48	26	39	112	
4	Robbery	1	4	5	2	

5	Breakings	14	10	12	30
6	Theft of Stock	4	3	3	11
7	Stealing	9	14	14	27
8	Theft by servant1	1	2	4	2
9	Vehicle and other thefts	0	1	1	2
10	Dangerous drugs	3	5	9	3
11	Traffic offences				
12	Criminal damage	7	5	10	16
13	Economic crimes	4	2	6	5
14	Corruption	0	0	0	0
15	Offences involving police officers	0	0	0	0
16	Offences involving tourist	0	0	0	0
17	Other penal code offences	0	0	0	7

Kipkelion east

S/NO	CRIME TYPE	NUMBER OF CRIMES REPORTED			
		2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
1	Homicide	11	8	6	11
2	Offences Against Morality	13	7	9	18
3	Other Offences Against Persons	47	81	60	87
4	Robbery	12	9	10	13
5	Breakings	12	20	16	21
6	Theft of Stock	4	5	7	15
7	Stealing	15	41	26	34
8	Theft by servant1	2	4	5	2
9	Vehicle and other thefts	2	4	1	8
10	Dangerous drugs	1	9	7	8
11	Traffic offences	24	23	58	0
12	Criminal damage	7	20	6	10
13	Economic crimes	8	6	7	12
14	Corruption	0	0	0	0
15	Other penal code offences	2	4	3	11

Belgut

S/NO	CRIME TYPE	NUMBER OF CRIMES REPORTED			
		2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
1	Homicide	24	23	25	19
2	Offences Against Morality	44	38	54	58
3	Other Offences Against Persons	331	386	372	353
4	Robbery	26	20	22	18
5	Breakings	79	83	67	60
6	Theft of Stock	19	13	14	13
7	Stealing	63	72	55	55
8	Theft by servant	9	12	8	13
9	Vehicle and other thefts	3	3	0	1
10	Dangerous drugs	20	29	21	20
11	Traffic offences	0	0	0	0
12	Criminal damage	82	72	72	73
13	Economic crimes	4	0	2	3
14	Corruption	0	0	1	0
15	Offences involving police officers	0	0	0	0
16	Offences involving tourist	0	0	0	0

17	Other penal code offences	39	42	49	32
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Table 34 provides information on crime prone areas, areas affected and the frequency of occurrence.

Table 34: Crime prone areas

S/no	Crime type	Crime prone area	Frequency(few/moderate/rampant)
1	Murder	Ainamoi rural, Kipsitet, Kapsaos	Moderate
2	Defilement/rape	Ainamoi rural, Kivoko, Finlays	Moderate
3	Assault/creating disturbance	Nyagacho, Township	Moderate
4	Robbery	Nyagacho, Caltex, Main stage	Moderate
5	Female genital mutilation	Ainamoi rural areas	Moderate
6	Breakings	Nyagacho	Moderate
7	General stealing	Nyagacho, Majengo, Jua Kali	Moderate
8	Dangerous drugs	Nyagacho , Majengo and Main stage	Moderate
9	Motor cycle theft	Nyagacho, Township	Moderate

Source: county police commander Kericho

1.24.2. Types and number of courts

There are 5 types of courts in Kericho County and all of them are based at Kericho law courts as shown in the table 35: -

Table 35: Type of courts and number

S/No	Type of court	Number
1	High Court	1
2	Employment and Labour relations Court	1
3	Environment and Land Courts	1
4	Magistrate Court	3
5	Kadhi Court	1

1.24.3 Prisons and probation services

Prisons services

Kericho's main prison was established in the year 1945 in order to contain male offenders both convicted and unconvicted inmates. The average population which the main prison can accommodate ranges from 500 to 650 inmates and it receives inmates from four law courts i.e. Kericho law courts, Sotik law court, Bomet law court and Kipkelion mobile court. There are 247 junior officers, 20 senior officers and 7 civilian staff making a total of 274 personnel. The institution has a health facility which is shared with the local community and a nursery school for young kids for both the staff and the community.

Probation services

Probation is a criminal justice agency under the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. The department deals with supervision and rehabilitation of offenders in the community and the administration of non-custodial sentencing. During the fiscal year 2016-2017 the department was able to generate over 450 reports to criminal justice agencies for dispensation of justice. So far over 490 clients are under supervision. The department has successfully assisted 5 youth offenders to go back to the community and back to school. The ministry is now supporting them by paying school fees to a tune of KShs 600,000. The following is a table tabulating the case load for the year 2016-2017

Table 36: Social inquiries

	Males	females	Total
Pre bail reports	35	3	38
Community service officers report	180	110	290
Probation officers reports	105	25	130
Total	320	138	458
Order	Male offenders	Female offenders	Total
Community service order	170	120	290
Probation orders	148	52	200

1.24.4. Number of prosecutions over the years

Number of prosecutions have increased over the years as shown in the table 37.

Table 37: Number of prosecution by type

Financial year	Number of prosecutions	
	Criminal	Traffic
2013/2014	3830	846
2014/2015	3085	1444
2015/2016	5706	2463
2016/2017	4638	2374

1.24.5 Community policing activities

There are number of community policing activities which includes; Nyumba kumi initiative which exists at location, sub- location and village level. Its membership includes the provincial administration, the police, village elders, stakeholders and other members of the public. So far the above has largely assisted in management and control of crime, however, more needs to be done in supporting its operation.

1.24.6 Social Protection

Social protection covers issues on gender and the elderly in terms of gender violence and cash transfers. There is need for a revolving fund for women and disabled as well as capacity building.

1.25 Cases of Street children

Street families exist in urban centres of Kericho like Litein, Kapsoit and Kericho Town. There is need to repatriate and rehabilitate them. Efforts have been made in the past to re-unite street children with their families and there was an achievement of 50% success. The street families count is well over 200. Rehabilitation and repatriation of 50 street children and families should be achieved quarterly

1.25.1 Child care facilities and Institutions by sub-county

Childcare facilities in the county are Kids Home International, Litein children's home (Bureti sub-county), Bethel Home Londiani in Kipkelion East Sub County, Kilon children's home and Care-highway (Ainamoi Sub-county). The total number of kids are 300. Most of them are private and church owned however there is no rescue center in the county. The county also has a host of correction, rehabilitation and special schools programs. The institutions providing these programs are: -

- One children rehabilitation and remand home , Charera children's home for kids with disabilities at Roret (Bureti sub-county)
- St. Kizito school for the deaf at Litein (Bureti sub-county)
- Kericho vocational and rehabilitation center (Ainamoi Sub county)

- Kaboloin integrated school (Ainamoi Sub county)
- Kipchimchim school for the physically challenged (Ainamoi Sub county)
- Kamarus special school for the mentally challenged (Kipkelion East Sub county)

1.25.3 Social programs and safety nets in the county

Social net programs in the county are all run and managed by the national government through the children department and social services and these are: -

- cash transfer program for the severely disabled
- Cash transfer program for the old persons
- Cash transfer program for orphans and vulnerable children
- Children welfare services

The county through the department of social services network and support all the activities of children, disabled and gender in the county.

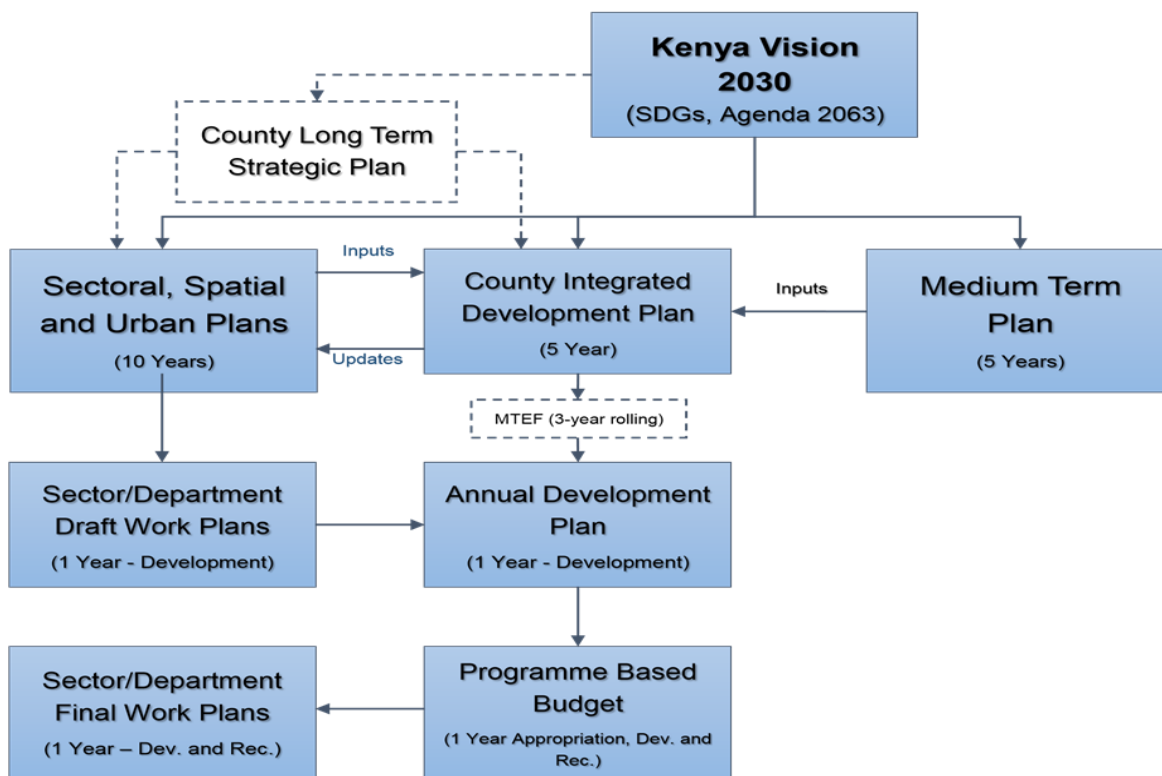
CHAPTER TWO: LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER PLANS

2.1 Overview

This chapter describes the linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan with the County Spatial Plans, County Annual Development Plan, National Plans (Medium term plan and Vision 2030) and international commitments made by the government (Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and African Union Agenda 2063) and how they apply to the county.

2.2 Linkage between CIDP and other plans.

Figure 12 CIDP linkage with other plans
Figure 1: CIDP Linkage with Other Plans



2.2.1 County spatial plan

The county will over the CIDP period prepare County Spatial Plan that will be the first of its kind. The plan will have a strategic vision that defines the general trend and direction of spatial development for the county, covering the entire five sub-counties. It will be a long term Plan spanning a period of ten (10) years i.e. from 2018-2028. The purpose of the Spatial Plan is to provide spatial structure that defines how County space is utilized to ensure optimal and sustainable use of land. This is imperative as it will facilitate the achievement of the land policy principles of efficiency, equity, sustainability and productivity. The Plan is anticipated to promote the attainment of the county, social, economic and environmental goals and objectives.

Further, the Plan will provide strategies and policies to deal with challenges including urbanization, regional imbalances/inequalities, rural development, environmental degradation, transportation and underutilization of the resources available in the county.

The Plan will provide a spatial framework upon which the CIDP will be anchored. The Plan as a broad Physical Planning framework shall provide physical planning policies to support CIDP.

The specific objectives of the County Spatial Plan are:-

- To create a spatial planning context that enhances economic efficiency and strengthens County's competitiveness.
- To optimize utilization of land and natural resources for sustainable development.
- To create liveable and functional Human Settlements in both urban and rural areas.
- To secure the natural environment for high quality of life.
- To establish an integrated transportation network and infrastructure system

2.2.2 Linkage with Sectoral Plans, Urban Plans within the County.

The CIDP outlines programs and projects to be implemented over the next five years. The Sector Plans will be prepared during the implementation period of the CIDP and will entail detailed strategies by different sectors to improve the access, equity, quality, relevance, governance and management of development programs. The sector plans outlines strategic intervention in terms of goals (expected outcomes), strategies, overall activities (expected outputs), indicators to measure progress, annual targets, and indicative budget. The CIDP programs and projects are interlinked with the sectoral projects in order to create synergy. The county is in the process of preparing the urban plans which will be interlinked with the CIDP in order to create synergy during implementation.

2.2.3 Linkage with County Annual Development Plans

The county will implement its 2018-2022 CIDP through annual development plans. The programs identified through the CIDP process will be implemented by sub-programs and projects that will be anchored in the CADP.

2.3 Linkage of the CIDP with the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans

Kenya Vision 2030 is the long term development strategy for Kenya which aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. The aim of Kenya's Vision 2030 economic blueprint is to create "a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030". It also aims to transform Kenya into "a newly industrializing, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment".

The Vision is anchored on three pillars: Economic, Social and Political. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustain the same till 2030. The key sectors in this pillar includes: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process outsourcing (BPO), financial services, oil and other mineral resources.

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar includes education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture.

The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedom of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is being implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2018-22) is the third in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented.

Kericho County Integrated Development Plan is aligned to the Medium Term Plan III and the Vision 2030 as required by law. County Government Act, 2012, which stipulates that county planner shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework. As such the CIDP provides essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects. Some of the county flagship projects in the vision 2030 includes: -

Economic Pillar

The flagship projects applicable to the county under this pillar are:

Expansion of road network; Energy Generation of 23,000MW and Distribution; Implementation of Standard Gauge Railway; Fertilizer cost reduction initiative; creation of wholesale hub which is intended to build at least 10 wholesale hub markets across the country in line with Vision 2030; skills development for technical human resource for manufacturing sector; Natural product industry initiatives; Business processing off-shore and Information Technology enabled services

Social pillar:

This pillar aims at investing in people of Kenya in order to improve the quality of life for all Kenyans by targeting a cross section of human and social welfare projects and programs. The flagship projects under this pillar earmarked for Kericho County are: - Establishment of centres of specialization; Recruitment of 28,000 additional teachers; Establishment of Computer supply programs; Construction and equipping of 560 secondary schools; Expansion and rehabilitation of existing schools; Strengthen Kenya Medical Supplies Agency; Rehabilitation of Health Facilities; Development of Equitable Financing Mechanism; Community Based Information Systems; Rehabilitation of Rural Health Facilities to Offer Integrated and Comprehensive Healthcare; Develop Human Resource Strategy; Channel funds directly to health facilities; Fast-track implementation of the Community Strategy by training Community Health Workers (CHWs); Revitalize Efficacy of the Health Management Information System; Rehabilitation of 600 Hydro-Meteorological Stations; Construction of Two Multi-Purpose Water Conservation Structures :- Nzoia along Nzoia River and Koru on Nyando River , Preparation of a National Spatial Plan , Producing 200,000 Housing Units Annually by 2012 under Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Other Initiatives , Women Enterprise Fund , Establishment of Consolidated Social Protection Fund , Representation of People with Disabilities in Decision Making Process , Gender Mainstreaming , Affirmative Action Policy , Gender Disaggregated Data , Youth Empowerment Centres , Youth Enterprise Development Fund , Implementation of Disability Fund , Revitalization of Youth Polytechnics , Increased Subsidies to Youth Polytechnics , Revision of Education and Training Curriculum.

Political Pillar.

The Constitutional Reform was the major reform that was captured under this pillar and it is this reform that gave way to the creation of county governments.

2.4 Integration of the international Obligations (SDG and Agenda 2063)

2.4.1 The integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the CIDP.

In September 2015 UN member countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. As part of implementing the SDGs, the government of Kenya published and launched its Road Map to achieving SDGs. The Road Map envisages a partnership with all stakeholders as well as building capacity for devolved governments to implement the SDGs.

The domestication and integration of the SDGs will be imbedded in Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans. The policies, programs and projects outlined in the CIDP integrate and are aligned to the 17 SDGs which include:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The County will identify people living in poverty at the grass-root level and to target resources and services to help them overcome deprivation and dehumanizing poverty. It will ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance. The county endures to implement strategic intervention based on the need for different areas within the county.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The county will continue to support agricultural production and local economic growth by strengthening extension service to farmers and by providing basic transport infrastructure and markets to promote good exchange in local food chains. Further through use of healthcare services and Early Childhood Centers (ECDs) to identify and tackle child malnutrition the county will ensure that everyone can enjoy a safe, nutritious diet, all year round.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The county has a huge responsibility of ensuring the local communities have access to good quality health care and live a healthy life. The county will carry out feeding for ECDE School going children to address issues of malnutrition.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The county is responsible for Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) that forms the basic foundation for education. As such, it will continue to identify and tackle the challenges to access schools. It will also integrate technical and vocational training programs into local economic development strategies, making sure training is valuable to labor market opportunities. The county will further reach out to vulnerable and marginalized individuals and communities and to ensure they have access to education and trainings that meet their needs.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The county will continue to advocate for gender equality and the empowerment of women through non-discriminatory service provision to citizens and fair employment practices and mainstreaming of gender equality across all areas of their work in order to tackle the multiple barriers to women's empowerment.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Provision of safe and clean drinking water is a strategic intervention that the county promises to execute especially in water scarcity areas of Soin/Sigowet, Lower areas of Ainamoi, Kipkelion East and West Sub counties. The county is committed to ensuring access to clean water and sanitation through effective local governance, natural resource management, and local planning. Integrated water resource management will be enhanced through cooperation in planning and environmental policy between the County and National Government.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The county plans to identify gaps in access to affordable energy among vulnerable groups in the communities and address them thus contributing to energy efficiency directly by investing in energy efficient infrastructure, alternative and green energy sources through intergovernmental relations.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

The county will generate growth and employment from the bottom up through local economic development strategies that harness the unique resources and local opportunities.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The county has continued to put more efforts in developing and maintaining infrastructure to serve local communities and link them up with their surrounding areas. This includes the promotion of small-scale industry and start-ups in their local economic development strategies, taking into account local resources, needs and markets based on the local competitive advantage.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

The county will build local capacities and tackle poverty and exclusion through political inclusion at local level. The county intends to establish an equalization fund which will be utilized to carry out intervention and bring all regions within the county at a level of equality.

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The county is in the process of developing strategic urban plans to prevent growth of new slums, and mushrooming of unplanned ones. Through Kenya Urban Settlement Programme, construction of dwelling units for the slum-dwellers is meant to improve conditions and provide basic services where slums already exist.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

In order to achieve this goal, the county government will encourage production and consistent supply of goods through sensitization.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

The capacity of the county governments to deal with climate related hazards and natural disasters need to be strengthened through integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into local planning to reduce the emissions and increase their resilience to environmental shocks. Reforestation and forestation is critical in combating climate change and minimizing its impacts.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Urban sanitation and solid waste management are essential to reducing pollution in water bodies. There is therefore need for collaboration between County Government and relevant National Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies in addressing conservation and sustaining the water bodies, .

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

The County Governments' role as service providers (especially of water, forestry, sanitation, and solid waste management), coupled with the need to ensure behavioral change in our communities, puts us in a unique position to protect natural resources and habitats.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

County governments should lead the way in experimenting with new forms of participatory decision making, such as participatory budgeting and planning. This goal calls on County Governments to expand these efforts and become even more responsive to community needs while ensuring transparent and accountable processes and making sure no group is excluded.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

There is need for local resource allocation to support SDGs implementation. It is therefore important that SDGs are mainstreamed into the County Integrated Development Plans to ensure budgetary allocation. It is at the local level that coherent policies can be developed to address the multiple challenges of poverty reduction and sustainable development. Partnership for the goals is key in terms of achievement.

The SDGs are mainstreamed in CIDPs through policy, planning and budgeting process. The programs and projects that have been identified for implementation in the CIDP will work towards achievement of these goals. The implementation framework of the CIDP will also provide for monitoring and evaluation of implementation, the SDGs lagging behind will be developed with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders. The county government functions have a direct correlation with Sustainable Development Goals as shown in the table 38.

Table 38: County departments and their corresponding SDG

FUNCTION	GOAL
Finance and Economic Planning	All
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Goal 1 and 2
County Health Services	Goals 3
Water, Environment, Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources Control of air pollution , noise pollution other public nuisance	Goal1, 3, 6,8,9,11,12,13, 14 and 17
Public Service Management	Goals1,2,3, 4, 11 and 13
Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Tourism and Wildlife	Goals 2,3,8,10 and 17
Education, Culture and Social Services	Goal 4
public works, Roads and Transport	Goals 9 and 11
Lands, Housing and Physical Planning	Goal 1,5, 11 and 17
Information, Communication, E- Government, Sport and Youth Affairs	Goal 1, 9,17

2.4.2 The integration of Agenda 2063 into the CIDP.

Agenda 2063, a plan for Africa's structural transformation, was agreed upon by the African Union Golden Jubilee of May 2013. Agenda 2063 is anchored on seven aspirations to be implemented through 10 year successive medium term implementation plans with the first one covering the period 2013-2023. The seven aspirations are:

- A Prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;
- An Integrated Continent, Politically United, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism;
- An Africa of Good Governance, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law;
- A Peaceful and Secure Africa;
- An Africa with a strong Cultural Identity, Values and Ethics;
- An Africa whose development is people-driven, especially relying on the potential offered by its women and youth; and
- Africa as a Strong, Resilient and Influential Global Player and Partner.

The programs and projects in the CIDP have been identified with full consideration of the aspirations of Agenda 2063.

2.5 Linkage of the CIDP with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments.

The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; firefighting services and disaster management; control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at all community levels.

The county governments are required to prepare the County Integrated Development Plans to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programs. The CIDP is anchored on the county functions as provided in the fourth schedule of the Constitution.

2.6 Linkage of the CIDP and the 'Big Four' Plan for Economic Development

"The Big four" plan for Kenya, is a print out of what the national government plans to achieve for the next five years arising from the development needs of the people of Kenya. The government recognizes the fact that a jobless Kenyan is a desperate Kenyan; a hungry Kenyan is a negative Kenyan; a sick Kenyan is a weak Kenyan; and a homeless Kenyan is a person without hope.

Simply put, the Big Four are food security, affordable housing, manufacturing and affordable healthcare for all. "The Big Four are expected to create jobs, which will enable our people to meet their basic needs that will transform their lives to a new status of greater comfort and wellbeing.

Under manufacturing, the government will focus on boosting four manufacturing sub sectors namely the Blue Economy, Agro-Processing, Leather and Textiles. The fishing industry is expected to grow seven fold and a ready market of leather products will be guaranteed from government departments notably the armed forces and other agencies. Further, our tea, coffee, meat, fruits and vegetables will be processed locally to obtain more value from our produce, and create more jobs and wealth for Kenyans. The government will also make arrangements with expatriates in manufacturing to ensure Kenyans receive proper training and safeguard protection of intellectual property rights.

The government targets to ensure that half a million Kenyans will be able to own affordable and decent homes by 2022 by reducing mortgage and construction costs. Universal health care will be realized by policy and administrative reforms in the medical sector. The government will enforce collaboration between National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) and private medical insurance providers so as to ensure wider coverage. On food security all idle arable land will be put to use where the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will publish terms which commercial farmers can lease agricultural land owned by the government.

The County government will provide incentives, such as land, for establishment of processing factories for our farm produce. Further, tea and coffee factories will be supported to process their products for value addition. The county milk, collected through the cooperative societies, will be processed through the existing cooperative societies that the government has been building over the years.

Through the department of Transport, Public Works, Infrastructure and Communication the general public and investors will be trained on manufacturing and use of low cost materials for construction of affordable houses. This will enable individuals to construct decent low cost houses. The county through the Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries will intensify extension services and they will impart modern farming technologies to farm in order to increase productivity and ensure post-harvest losses are minimized.

CHAPTER THREE: REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of implementation of programs and projects during the First Kericho County Integrated Development Plan for the period 2013-2017. It also analyses county revenue and expenditure performances as well as highlights of challenges and lesson learnt during the implementation of the CIDP.

3.2 Status of Implementation of the previous CIDP

The status of implementation of County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017 is analyzed based on the County Departments. The Departments include: Finance and Economic Planning; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Education, Culture, Youth Affairs, Sports and Social Services; Health Services; Water, Environment, Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources; Information, Communication and E-Government; Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Tourism and Wildlife; Public Works, Roads, and Transport (Infrastructure), Public Service Management and Land, Housing and Physical Planning.

3.2.1 Analysis of revenue streams

This section analyzes county revenue sources between 2013/2014 and 2017/2018. The following are the county's sources of revenue:

- Equitable share
- Own revenue which includes locally generated revenue and Facility Improvement Fund (FIF)
- conditional grants from National Government e.g. Free Maternity,
- Donor fund e.g., Danida, World bank

Table 39: Total own revenue per stream

Income Type	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018 Q1
Single Business Permit	36,796,160	48,252,411	47,512,322	48,602,429	4,074,072
SBP Penalty			15,592	267,521	168,486
Land/Plot Rates/Rent	96,470,865	77,919,593	70,352,964	73,559,187	13,259,921
Plot rates penalty				1,440	27,020
Inspection fee				112,200	130,410
Vehicle Stickers				7,853,650	2,540,500
Market/Trade Fee	22,174,368	26,244,354	23,813,280	28,184,450	5,950,455
Fines(mkt)					27,350
House, Kiosk & Stall Rents	14,007,785	11,710,492	10,159,639	8,264,380	2,504,800
Car Park Fee	11,092,940	14,777,980	12,092,520	8,124,820	1,554,590
Technical Assistance/Plan approval/Fire Safety Fee	1,327,888	2,143,362	5,535,671	2,706,545	789,450
Slaughter Fee	2,810,325	3,136,875	2,908,780	2,331,985	531,070
Advertisement	11,299,205	8,364,853	6,531,082	4,665,825	266,400
Weights and Measures		1,119,000	1,432,870	1,279,930	82,480
Bus Park Fee	33,311,346	33,604,740	26,231,569	15,028,340	1,439,740
Audit Fee		272,280	381,115	127,600	34,350
Seedlings Sale yard					
Misc - Registration/Application	64,642,575	15,845,015	2,668,608	2,131,400	133,200
Public Health and Sanitation	4,185,050	5,740,102	6,763,202	24,384,665	
Income Type	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018 Q1
Parks and Open Spaces	142,975	230,575	320,070	189,440	
Impounding Fee	2,481,190	2,996,344	1,173,805	647,524	20,000

Social Premise Use	345,640	145,900	141,500	38,800	5,500
Cemetery	31,550	20,500	26,300	20,300	5,500
Stock Sale/Livestock	726,040	2,448,120	2,627,175	2,767,215	467,825
Forest Produce			7,391,955	7,486,750	1,532,400
Cess Produce /Timber/ Firewood/ Log/Stamp	44,320,309	28,896,913	20,677,641	2,168,680	809,988
Quarry Cess			3,055,560	3,071,390	917,100
Change of User/Transfer/Clearance Cert.	4,120,635	231,700	273,400	490,350	65,200
Wayleave				35,000	
Refuse Collection Fee			978,540	263,900	222,000
Boda boda	665,330	1,329,700	539,340	106,640	1,720
Ministry of Agriculture			71,580,569	19,415,135	
Sale of coffee parchment	237,339	1,076,999	510,373		
Hire of stadium				8,000	161,700
Sales promotion					189,000
Signage					174,000
District Vet Services		7,468,732	1,754,294		477,390
Group registration			14,000		
Lease fee			77,200		
Barriers	791,800	179,330			
Fire Safety			5,000		40,000
Environmental certificate(NEMA)					28,300
Income from County Entities			2,000,000		
Liquor License		6,330,000	11,306,660		5,400,840
Ministry of Health		113,095,564	130,893,040	148,510,250	317,410
GRAND TOTAL	351,981,315	413,581,433	471,745,636	412,845,741	44,350,167

Source: County Treasury, 2017

Table 39 outlines various sources of the county's own revenue. The major source of county own revenue includes Single Business Permit; Land/Plot Rates/Rent; Market/Trade Fee; House, Kiosk & Stall Rents; Advertisement; Bus Park Fee; Misc - Registration/Application; Public Health and Sanitation; and Cess produce/Timber /Firewood /Log/Stamp.

Table 40: summary report on own revenue projection versus actual collection

FY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Projections(KSHS)	338,000,000	386,000,000	440,000,000	510,000,000	735,969,157
Actuals(KSHS)	351,981,315	413,581,433	471,745,636	412,845,741	44,350,167
Deviation(KSHS)	13,981,315	27,581,433	31,745,636	-97,154,259	691,618,990

Source: County Treasury, 2017

Table 40 provides the county's own revenue projections and actual revenue collected between financial period 2013/2014 and first quarter of 2017/2018. From the table, the county surpassed its own revenue projections except in the 2016/2017. The drop in revenue collection thus not been able to achieve the revenue target in 2016/2017 was attributed to decline in revenue from Cess Produce/Timber/Firewood/Log/Stamp. It's important to note that Own revenue grew by 17.5% and 14.1% in 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 respectively while in 2016/2017 it declined by 12.5%.

Table 41: Equitable revenue, conditional grants and development partner contributions

FY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Source of revenue	Amount (KSh' 000)	Amount (KSh' 000)	Amount (KSh' 000)	Amount (KSh' 000)	Amount (KSh' 000)
Equitable Share	3,294,000	3,930,000	4,505,000	4,861,021	5,224,600
Danida Funds - Health services		20,000	20,00	14,165	20,811
World Bank - Health services	0	0	0	-	42,286
Road Maintenance Fuel Levy	0	0	59,000	74,689	205,968
Free Maternity Reimbursement	0	0	0	89,527	0
User Fee reimbursement	0	0	18,313	18,313	18,048
Kenya Devolution Support Program - World Bank	0		0	-	41,594
Agriculture Sector development Support Program – SIDA	-0	-	-	-	7,671
Agricultural Infrastructure Support Fund (AFA) - Advaloremcess	0	0	0	71,383	0
Agricultural Infrastructure Support Fund (AFA) - 1% Tea cess	0	0	0	6,957	0
Coffee Cess	0	0	0	3,027	0
Conditional grant Nursing allowance	0	0	0	30,294	0
Doctor's allowance	0	0	0	67,428	0
Debt resolution -unspent for respective financial years	0	480,000	404,400	440,368	396,766
Unspent balance available	0	0	0	100,000	0
Local Collections - own revenue	338,000	294,000	300,000	253,400	381,000 - projections
Facility Improvement Fund	-	119,000	140,000	149,500	187,000 - Projections
Development of Youth Polytechnics Fund	0	0	0	0	35,747
Surplus revenue	0	14	27	(97,000)	
TOTAL	3,632,00	4,814,639	5,570,000	6,286,976	6,548,136

Source: County Treasury, 2017

Table 41 summarizes county revenue streams that include equitable share, grants, conditional transfers and donor support. Total county revenue increased from Kshs.3.63 billion in 2013/2014 to 6.287 in 2016/2017. The equitable share increased from Kshs.3.294 billion to Kshs.4.861 billion during similar period.

3.2.2 County expenditure analysis

This section provides an overview of the implementation and performance of the budget for the period under review. It provides information on expenditure as well as the absorption rate as compared to approved budget in each financial year. The analysis forms basis for setting out broad fiscal parameters for 2018-2022 planned period.

3.2.2.1 County expenditure analysis by fiscal period

Over the period under review, the county observed fiscal responsibility principles as envisaged in the Public Finance Management Act 2012, Section 117. As shown in Table 42, the absorption of recurrent budget improved significantly from 86% in 2013/2014 to 98% in 2014/2015, slowed to 92% in 2015/2016

before improving slightly to 93% in 2016/2017. Absorption of development budget improved markedly from 54% in 2013/2014 to 83% in 2016/2017. The improved absorption rate was attributed to improved financial systems and structures of operation, and capacity building of staff which enhanced service delivery.

Table 42: County expenditure analysis by fiscal period

Financial Year	Approved Budget (Kshs Millions)		Actual Expenditure (Kshs Millions)		Absorption (%)	
	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent	Development	Recurrent	Development
2013/2014	2,448.60	1,184.00	2,094.30	642.40	86%	54%
2014/2015	3,117.10	1,697.60	3,042.80	1,367.40	98%	81%
2015/2016	3,423.27	2,146.89	3,135.78	1,676.54	92%	78%
2016/2017	3,854.29	2,444.66	3,578.22	2,022.50	93%	83%

Source: County Treasury, 2017

3.2.2.2 County Expenditure Analysis by Sector or Subsector

Table 43: Recurrent Expenditure by Sector in Kshs. millions

Name of Departments	Financial Year											
	2013/2014			2014/2015			2015/2016			2016/2017		
	Approved budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure	% absorption	Approved budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure	% absorption	Approved budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure	% absorption	Approved budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure	% absorption
County Assembly	538.0	480.2	89.3	569,589	569,589	100	538.0	516.9	96	634,276	611,520	96
Public Service Management	1,501.7	1,467.5	97.7	275,964	262,235	95	270.3	266.5	99	312,026	290,823	93
Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor	-	-	-	114,734	113,467	98	151.7	151.3	100	148,928	155,283	104
County Public service Board	-	-	-	49,077	42,391	86	49.7	44.6	90	62,020	45,613	74
Finance and Economic Planning	31.3	31.2	99.5	208,195	131,881	88	241.1	240.4	100	273,688	248,591	91
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	33.0	30.5	92.2	151,613	150,583	99	166.6	164.4	99	184,076	170,680	93
Water, Environment, Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources	21.8	10.5	48.2	51,974	49,016	94	70.2	67.6	96	82,981	79,243	95
Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social	124.5	18.4	14.7	260,630	251,547	97	285.2	191.4	67	490,750	484,957	99

Services												
Health Services	134.3	88.3	65.8	1,267,718	1,265,963	100	1,454.1	1,359.2	93	1,432,090	1,428,410	100
Lands, Housing and Physical planning	14.3	6.3	44.4	31,986	26,866	84	40.2	35.0	87	41,697	39,302	94
Public Works, Roads and Transport	15.0	9.2	61.2	51,621	46,015	89	64.6	64.6	100	70,613	66,806	95
Information Communication and E-Government	9.9	9.2	92.7	18,792	17,084	91	20.9	19.6	94	39,046	27,442	70
Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Wildlife and Tourism	24.6	17.5	70.9	65,178	65,095	100	70.4	63.9	91	82,094	73,948	90

Source: County Treasury, 2017

As indicated in Table 43, most departments registered high absorption rate of recurrent expenditure allocations with the rates improving over the years. However, Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services; Lands, Housing and Physical Planning; Water, Environment, Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources Departments registered low absorption rate of 14.7%, 44.4% and 48.2% during financial year 2013/2014. Table 28 indicates mixed performances on absorption rate for development expenditure. Most departments registered low absorption rates during the initial year of the plan with Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Wildlife and Tourism, Lands, Housing and Physical planning, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; and Health Services departments registering 11.4%, 28.3%, 28.3% and 34.2% respectively in 2013/2014.

Table 44: Development Expenditure by Sector in Kshs. millions

Name of Departments	Financial Year											
	2013/2014			2014/2015			2015/2016			2016/2017		
	Approved budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure	% absorption	Approved budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure	% absorption	Approved budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure	% absorption	Approved budget Allocation (Ksh Million)	Actual Expenditure (Ksh million)	% absorption
County Assembly	-	-	-	9,168	6,800	74.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Service Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	0	9.1	0	0
Finance and Economic Planning	-	-	-	15,538	0	0	112.9	86.0	76	121.7	92.9	76.3
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	185	52.4	28.3	160,040	110,873	69.3	152	75.9	50	199.3	153.4	77.0
Water, Environment, Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources	105	65.0	61.9	142,952	82,478	58	217	127.5	59	216.0	135.2	62.6
Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	117	75.9	64.8	204,906	169,234	82.6	187.8	86.8	46	326.6	224.2	68.6
Health Services	119.0	40.7	34.2	200,650	116,418	58	235.5	178.5	76	281.2	176.0	62.6
Lands, Housing and Physical planning	17.0	4.8	28.3	77,738	44,441	57.1	99.6	48.9	49	67.2	66.2	98.5
Public Works, Roads and Transport	527	363.6	68.9	716,018	712,168	99	1,031.5	1,014.9	98	1,109.4	1,109.2	100.0
Information Communication and E-Government	35	30.9	88.4	24,426	15,530	-	38.7	27.2	70	58.3	51.4	88.2
Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Wildlife and Tourism	79.0	8.99	11.4	146,150	109,481	75	65.5	30.8	47	55.7	45.2	81.1

Source: County Treasury, 2017

Table 45: Overall comparison of the total budget versus actual expenditure

Financial year	Total Budget (Kshs Millions)	Total Expenditure (Kshs Millions)	Total Absorption	Unspent Balance (Kshs Millions)	Pending bills (Kshs Millions)
2013/2014	3,632.60	2,736.70	75%	895.90	489
2014/2015	4,814.70	4,410.20	92%	404.50	404
2015/2016	5,570.16	4,812.32	86%	757.84	440
2016/2017	6,298.95	5,600.72	89%	698.23	397

Source: County Treasury, 2017

As indicated in Table 45, total expenditure increased from Kshs.2.736 billion in 2013/2014 to 5.6 billion in 2016/2017. Total budget absorption rate increased from 75% in 2013/14 to 92% in 2014/2015, declined to 86% in 2015/2016 before rising to 89% in 2016/2017. The unspent balances declined from Kshs.895.9 million (32% of total budget) in 2013/2014 to Kshs. 698.23 million (12% of total budget) in 2016/2017 while pending bills as a proportion of total budget declined from 17% to 7% over the similar period.

3.2.3 Summary of key achievements by sector

This section outlines achievements during implementation of the First CIDP 2013-2017 in all the Departments and entities as established through the executive order.

3.2.3.1 Department of Finance and Economic Planning

During the period under review, the department played a key role in facilitating other departments in order to achieve respective departmental targets through coordination, preparation of policies, plans and budgets. In terms of operations, the department developed operational systems in planning, financial operations, revenue collection, budgeting and procurement processes.

The department prepared various financial and economic policy documents and implemented various programs and projects. Some of the policy documents prepared included: Kericho County Integrated development 2013-2017; County Strategic Plan 2014- 2017; Annual Development Plans; county budget printed estimates; County Budget Review and Outlook Papers; Debt Management Strategy Papers; Fiscal Strategy Papers; revenue policy documents and various legislations and regulations.

Other achievements include:

- Revenue automation through implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
- Prepared valuation roll
- Prepared valuation for county assets

3.2.3.2 Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries has been identified as one of the key drivers in sustaining the achievement of 10% annual economic growth rate, poverty reduction to 25% and boosting food security by 30% by the year 2030 in Kenya. Key achievements in the department of Agriculture subsector include:

- Procured and distributed 72,417 assorted fruit seedlings worth Kshs.8.3 million
- Supported construction of pineapple processing plant in Roret, Bureti Ward
- Secured a market in United Kingdom for sweet potato farmers
- Constructed sweet potato pack house worth Kshs.6million

- Procured and distribute coffee seedlings worth Kshs 3.8 million(127,500 seedlings) and constructed coffee Pulping station Ksh4.8 million
- Constructed an Agricultural Training Centre (ATC) in Soin Ward
- Purchased 2 farm tractors with implements (mower, baler) for Agricultural Mechanization Station (AMS)
- Established Makiche irrigation project at a cost of Kshs 11m in Chilchila Ward, Kipkelion West Sub County

Figure 13: Tractor with mower and baler



Under the Livestock sub sector, the following were achievements made for the period under review:

- 16,093 dairy cows artificially inseminated
- 5 slaughter slabs refurbished,
- Rehabilitation of 42 cattle dips bringing the number of operational ones to 119 out of the existing 168 dips, and supply of 15,395 litres of acaricides to the various sub-county dips,
- 59, 840 heads of cattle vaccinated against ECF, 27,845 against FMD, and 3,015 against rabies,
- Supplied 4 milk coolers and 1 pasteurizer to milk cooperative societies
- 33,330 farmers reached with agricultural extension information accounting for about 12% annual farmer-outreach against the annual planned target of 15%,
- Established 400 acres of pasture,
- Procured and issued 85 poultry incubators to groups,

3.2.3.3 Department of Education, Culture, Youth Affairs, Sports and Social Services

During the period under review, the following was achieved:

- Recruited and deployed 1,000 ECD
- Disbursement of bursaries to needy students
- Constructed 700 ECD classrooms
- Constructed ablution blocks in ECD centers
- Created centers of excellence in the youth polytechnics
- Constructed and equipped youth polytechnics
- Hosted the governors gender round table
- Rehabilitated Kericho Green Stadium

3.2.3.4 Department of Health Services

The Department has a total of 1,030 technical and non-technical staff which is below World Health Organization level of 3,500 personnel. Despite staffing levels, the department's wage bill stands at 1.5 billion by 2017.

Achievements during the period under review includes: -

- Completed and equipped ICU/HDU at Kericho referral Hospital
- Completed theatre and X-ray units at Roret SCH
- Computerized Kericho and Kapkatet hospitals to paperless. This is also ongoing at Londiani hospital
- Increased community health facilities from 32 in 2013 to 45 in 2017 while primary care facilities increased from 160 in 2013 to 188 in 2017
- Increased health outreach services from 120 in 2013 to 147 in 2017. This is attributed to outreaches and the “Beyond Zero Clinic” initiatives
- Pregnant mothers receiving preventive ARV’s increased from 60% in 2013/2014 to 96% in 2016/2017 while the eligible HIV clients on ARV’s increased from 60% to 98% over similar period
- Fully immunized Child Coverage averaged 65%
- Decline in Neonatal death rate from 329 per 1,000 in 2013/2014 to 192 per 1,000 in 2016/2017 while Maternal Deaths declined from 14 to 6 over the similar period
- Supported supervision and mentorship increase from 176 to 254 patients
- Expanded services in the hospitals to include ICU/HDU, CT scan, theatres in three hospitals- Sigowet, Roret and Fort -Ternan
- Procured and deployed 8 new ambulances
- Implemented Managed Equipment Services (MES) project in Kericho referral Hospital and Sigowet Hospital
- Operationalized Tele-medicine and Clinical Decision supporting at Kericho imaging unit at Kericho CRH
- Constructed county central store and CHMT offices
- Timely procured and distributed medical supplies and non-pharmaceuticals and maintenance of buffer stocks at the County Central Store
- Improved health Infrastructure through establishment/renovation of health facilities county-wide
- Installed CCTVs in three facilities i.e. Kericho CRH, Kapkatet and Londiani hospital
- Drilled boreholes in Londiani, Sigowet and Roret Hospitals.

Figure 14: **Digital imaging unit and renal dialysis unit at Kericho County Referral Hospital.**



His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta and Deputy President William Ruto during the launch of MES(Managed Equipment Service) i.e Digital imaging unit and renal dialysis unit at Kericho County Referral Hospital.

3.2.3.5 Department of Water, Environment, Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources

Achievements during the Plan period include: -

- Constructed 045 –masonry tanks and donated 40 plastic tanks to public institutions
- Drilled and equipped 4 boreholes and laid 229,990 metres of water pipelines
- Protected 65-Springs and rehabilitate 8 degraded sites
- De-silted 5 small dams and pans
- Rehabilitate a waste disposal site (Kericho dumpsite)
- 130,000 trees seedlings planted
- Established Arboretum in Kipkelion Sub county
- Procured of Garbage bin skips, 2 Garbage tractors and 4 skip loader

Figure 15: New skip loaders



Figure 16: Tebesonik Borehole Water Project commissioned by H.E. Prof. Paul Kiprono Chepkwony - Governor accompanied by the CEC in charge of the department



3.2.3.6 Department of Information, Communication and E-Government

The key achievements made during the period 2013-2017 are: -

- Developed draft ICT Policy.
- Prepared and disseminate 8 county magazines one Governor Magazine.
- Registered Monthly Newspaper with GPO as official Print Media Channel.
- Completed three ICT citizens' service centres and four other centers are ongoing.
- Developed Wide and Local Area Network to enhance connectivity infrastructures and communication.
- Constructed 14 Communication masts with Radios and 3 Masts without radios
- Laid three fiber optic termination from JTL, Telcom and Safaricom and one Microwave Link from ICT Authority.
- Established a Data Centre with 4 Racks

3.2.3.7 Department of Trade, Industrialization Cooperative Management, Tourism and Wildlife

Achievements during the period under review included:

- Hosted first Kericho County Investment Conference (KECICO) in 2014
- Constructed 21 markets sheds in market centres across all the six sub counties of the County.

- Constructed 9 toilet blocks in market centres located across the six sub counties.
- Fenced 10 market centres across the six sub counties.
- Disbursed Kshs. 100 million to at least 3000 MSMEs through Kericho County Enterprise Fund
- Equipped and Facilitate 10 cooperative societies across the six sub counties with milk cans (Cheborge FCS and Subukia FCS) and coffee value addition machines e.g. coffee pulping machines
- Constructed Cooperative office blocks, coffee pulper houses, coffee bag stores, and milk cooler rooms in 15 cooperative societies across the six sub counties.
- Developed tourism facilities in two tourist sites which included chain link fencing of Forternan museum in Chilchila ward and development of tourism facilities at Chebulu Conservancy (entrance, restaurant and toilets) in Kaplelartet ward.

3.2.3.8 Department of Public Works, Roads, and Transport

The achievements the department made during the plan period included:

- 2,417 km of rural road networks across the county opened up
- 357.2kms of existing roads maintained across the county.
- 9 bridges and 4 foot bridges constructed
- 83 box culverts laid down to improve drainage systems
- Indirectly employed 50 casuals per ward on temporary basis in roads and public works
- Enacted Transport Bill
- Enacted roads Bill

3.2.3.9 Department of Public Service Management

The department is involved in developing county human capital, policies and guidelines. Further it also performs the administration function including public participation, transport fleet management, disaster management and enforcement of laws. In terms of staffing levels, there are a total of 3,176 employees comprising of 1,298 and 1,878 male and female employees respectively. The total number of Persons with Disabilities stands at 25 employees. During the period under review, the department managed to construct ward offices though there are still ongoing.

3.2.3.10 Department of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning.

During the period under review, the Department achieved the following:

- Undertook physical planning at County Headquarters, Litein Town, Sondu Town, Londiani Town, Ainamoi Market, Kapsorok Market and Kabianga University Town.
- Acquired land for various projects such as the market land in Kipsitet, the proposed water treatment plant land at Kimugu and identification of suitable land for Referral hospital at Londiani. In addition, Part Development Plans were developed.
- Planning of proposed Kericho showground is ongoing.
- Constructed new Governor's office,
- Renovated county estates through replacement of asbestos
- Undertook urban beautification projects.

3.2.3.11 County Public Service Board

Achievements during the period under review included:

- Recruited and selected 1,147 personnel of different cadres in various departments
- Promoted 375 staff in various departments
- 239 casual staff vetted and absorbed on Permanent & Pensionable terms.
- 137 staff under ESPs absorbed into the county public services
- Hosted two stakeholder forums for job seekers in Kipkelion West (Kipkelion Town) and Bureti (Litein Town) sub counties
- Undertook stakeholder's forum to discuss the development of HRM regulations.
- Acquired an online Job Application Portal and HR management system

3.2.4 Challenges and Lessons Learnt

During the period under review, the county experienced a myriad of challenges while executing its mandate as envisaged in the Constitution. Some of the challenges experienced were: -

- Unreliable IFMIS
- inadequate monitoring, evaluation and reporting structures and systems;
- Inadequate enabling policy and legislative framework to fully support CIDP implementation as well as regulations to operationalize existing Acts;
- Inadequate staff in technical departments;
- Inadequate asset maintenance plans;
- Lack of spatial development plans
- Inadequate requisite skills among the county employees;
- Prolonged dry season affected productivity of key sectors in the county
- Encroachment of public properties such as road reserves
- Long procurement processes

Lessons Learnt

Despite the challenges captured above, the county has various lessons learnt which will act as a springboard in the implementation of the second generation CIDP 2018-2022. Some of the lessons learnt are: -

- Enhanced resource mobilization strategy including increased own revenue, PPP and other mechanisms are necessary to avoid overreliance on donor funding and National Government equitable share to fund implementation of programs and projects;
- Implementation of CIDP is enhanced by a risk mapping and change management plan;
- Enacting requisite policies, laws and regulations is critical to support implementation of the county programs and projects for enhanced service delivery;
- Instituting and operationalizing of county Monitoring and Evaluation structures and systems for monitoring, evaluation and reporting promote effective implementation of programs;
- Carrying forwards and completing all initiated and ongoing projects;
- Enhancing participation of communities in governance at the local level and developing their capacities for effective engagement is critical;
- Building synergies and embracing Multi sectoral approaches in implementing PPIs avoids duplication as well as curbs resource wastage; and
- Specific attention on mainstreaming, implementing and tracking on crosscutting issues and emerging national and international commitments going forward.
- Timely disbursement of financial resources support effective implementation of programs and projects

CHAPTER FOUR: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses spatial development framework in Kericho County. It also presents key county development priority strategies, programs and projects as identified by stakeholders in the county through all-inclusive and participatory processes.

4.1 Spatial Development Framework

The section describes the spatial framework within which development projects and programs will be implemented. This section also carries out an assessment of natural resources within the county. Information provided covers the following thematic areas as outlined in the National Spatial Plan 2015–2045:

- Enhancing county competitiveness;
- Modernizing Agriculture;
- Diversifying Tourism;
- Managing human settlement;
- Conserving the natural environment;
- Transportation network;
- Providing appropriate infrastructure; and
- Industrialization.

Table 46: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
Industrialization	County is home to several Agro processing industries which are spread across the county	Establish the industrial zones with supporting infrastructures (water, electricity, road network among others)	County wide	Physical Planning, Water & Environment, NEMA, Energy, Industrialization Department; Agriculture
Land	Highly utilized	Review land use planning; Undertake/review Physical Planning	County wide	Physical Planning, Water & Environment, NEMA; Agriculture
Physical Planning	Low implementation of Physical Development Plans	Implement Physical Development Plans; Develop county land policies.	Municipalities, towns, urban areas and market centres	Dept of Lands, Housing & Physical Planning
Human Settlements	Increased rural-urban migration	Provide adequate housing and other social amenities in urban centres; provide adequate social amenities and infrastructure in rural areas.	County wide	All county departments and private sector.
Tourism	Low uptake of tourism.	Document the tourism potential sites. Publicize potential	Develop eco and agro tourism sites	Tourism, Wildlife, lands, agriculture, public works, roads,

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
		historical/tourist sites to the public to promote both domestic and foreign tourism Develop Tourist sites and products. Demarcate tourist sites, survey and acquire ownership documents	such as tea plantations, Chebulu Conservancy in Soin Sigowet Sub County, Bagao Caves in Ainamoi Sub County Fort Ternan Museum (Cradle of Mankind) in Kipkelion West Sub County, Reresik Caves in Ainamoi Sub County, Tuluap-sigis in Kipkelion East Sub County, Kipsigis Cultural Museum, Kapkatet in Bureti Sub County, Mau forest nature trail.	forestry and energy.
Agriculture/Food Security	The County's economy predominantly depends on farming (Food and cash crop) and livestock farming	Increase access to farm inputs, credit and financial services. Promote research and development. Enhance agricultural extension services, promote and support agro-processing.	County-wide	Dept of agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries; Trade, Industrialization, Cooperatives; Lands,
Environment	Encroachment of Wetlands and riparian areas; environmental pollution.	Increase area under tree cover; Identify, demarcate, protect and secure all wetlands; enhance waste management systems	county-wide	Physical Planning, Water & Environment, NEMA, Energy, private sector.
Housing	There is inadequate housing	Develop housing policy; create Partnerships with national government and other development partners to deliver affordable housing; Capacity building on new building technologies	County-wide	Dept. of land, Housing & physical Planning

4.3 Natural Resource Assessment

Table 47: Natural Resource Assessment

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
Wetlands (Tionysoyet, Kuche wetland)	Water, wildlife & tourism; Irrigation; Agriculture	Declining Water Levels and quality due adverse human activities.	Existence of approved Tionysoyet Wetland management plan; Conserve wetlands and its biodiversity; Existence of EMCA, 2013	Encroachment by agricultural activities; Water quality degradation emanating from car wash activities and raw sewage; inadequate enforcement of existing plans and laws	Implement wetland management plan; Monitoring of water levels and quality; Enforce wetland laws and regulations; Develop waste water and effluents management strategy; Develop natural resources utilization policy.
Forests	Forestry, Water Wildlife Tourism	Exploitation of forests for timber products and human settlement; decreased forest cover; Human-wildlife conflicts.	Existence of forest management plans; Adequate support from various stakeholders such as Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Development partners, government agencies (KFS, KWS)	Encroachment of forests for grazing, wood-fuel, timber harvesting and human settlement; Excision of forest land for human settlement and public utilities; Weak enforcement of the law.	Implementation of the forest management plans; Ensuring strict enforcement of forest policies; Carry out regular monitoring and operations in forested areas.
Mining & Quarry materials	Mining Housing Roads and public works Environment,	Quarrying and associated activities i.e. murrum excavation, borrow pits etc. left unrehabilitated pose environmental and health risk hazards	Existence of legislative and policy framework; Existence of bauxite, rare earth minerals.	Inadequate awareness among the quarry owners; Inadequate staff to carry out proper surveillance; Unemployment.	Conduct civic education to stakeholders on proper management of quarries; Ensure compliance with Legal and policy requirements
Brick making	Housing, Environment	Increasing uptake of bricks in construction with adverse effect on environment	Increased demand for brick materials in construction	Environmental degradation;	Enforcement of law and regulation

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
Chebulu Conservancy	Tourism and Wildlife Water Culture	Community Land that is a habitat to indigenous forest and is to be developed into a tourist site that includes watchtower, nature trails and restaurant.	Conservation through planting of more trees to improve the current forest cover. Reduce carbon emission levels.	Inadequate infrastructure;	Development of infrastructure; Planting of more indigenous tree; Increase conservation efforts through sensitizing the community.
Cultural/heritage sites (Tuluap-sigis,)	Tourism, Wildlife, Water, Culture & Forestry.	Gazetted heritage sites.	Conservation through planting of more indigenous trees to improve the current forest cover. Reduce carbon emission levels.	Lack of awareness on the importance of the forest by the public. Perennial logging within the forest.	Planting of more indigenous tree species. Increase conservation efforts through sensitizing the public on the importance of the forest.
Historical sites (Fort-Ternan)	Tourism, Trade, culture	A perimeter constructed. Increased number of tourist visiting the site	Construction of a cultural center; Creation of employment opportunities for youths.	Inadequate marketing strategies.	Marketing of the sites; Collaboration with private partners.

4.4 Development Priorities and Strategies

4.4.1 Sector Introduction

This section provides a snapshot of the programs and projects to be implemented over the Plan period 2018-2022. The programs and projects are anchored on the Governor’s Manifesto and include contributions made by Kericho county residents during the Second CIDP and Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Consultative forums. The programs are aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030 and Third MTP 2018-2022 including the “Big Four” national development initiatives comprising of food and nutrition security, manufacturing, universal health care and affordable housing. Further, it incorporates Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015 and Africa Agenda 2063 and other international and regional commitments.

The County Government comprises of two arms; County Executive and County Assembly. The County Executive consists of The Office of the Governor and the ten departments. County Public Service Board is an autonomous agency which services human resource requirement of the executive arm. The County Assembly Service Board services the human resource needs of the County Assembly.

The programs and projects are presented based on the county MTEF Sectors and government entities. It’s paramount to mention that for coherence and harmony in the operations of county functions, the sectors are same as the departments. The government entities are the Office of The Governor; County Assembly and County Public Service Board while the ten (10) MTEF sectors are: Finance and Economic Planning; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Health Services; Water, Energy. Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources; Education, Culture and Social Services; Public Works, Roads and Transport; Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Wildlife and Tourism; Lands, Housing and Physical

Planning; Public Service Management and Information Communication, e-Government Sports and Youth Affairs.

For each of the sectors, the sector’s vision and mission are stated as well as the sector’s goals and the role of the stakeholders. The section captures priority programs, Cross Sectoral implementation considerations and flagship projects.

4.4.2 Office of the Governor

4.4.2.1 Composition

The Office of the Governor comprises of The Governor, The Deputy Governor, County Secretary, Chief of Staff, Chief Officer-Executive Office of The Governor and personal staff.

4.4.2.2 Leadership Vision:

“A prosperous county where residents enjoy a high quality of life in a sustainable environment”

Leadership Mission:

“To foster equitable and sustained socio-economic development through efficient and effective mobilization and utilization of available resources.”

4.4.2.3 Goal

To provide leadership in good governance and delivery of county development priorities.

Table 48: Development needs, priorities and strategies

Programme: Administration and Coordination									
Objective: To enhance coordination of County Executive Services									
Outcome: Efficient and effective County services									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Intergovernmental Relations	2 inter-governmental relations committee set-up		No. of inter-governmental relation committees set-up	2	-	-	-	-	1M
	11 inter-governmental relations committee operationalized	11	No. of inter-governmental relation committees operationalized.	11	11	11	11	11	300m
	2 Economic block joined	1	No. of Economic blocks joined	1	1	-	-	-	150M
Intra-governmental relations	36 intra-governmental relations committee	46	No. of intra-governmental relation committees set-	36	-	-	-	-	1.5m

	set-up		up						
	82 intra-governmental relations committees operationalized and county consultative for a held.	82	No. of intra-governmental relation committees operationalized and county consultative for a held	82	82	82	82	82	2m
	150 County Executive and Assembly consultative fora	20	No. of County Executive and Assembly consultative fora	30	30	30	30	30	300 M
Promotion of 3 County competitiveness, Partnerships and joint ventures	3 County Public Private Partnership Act, regulation and policy domesticated and developed	0	No. of County Public Private Partnership Act, regulation and policy domesticated and developed	3	-	-	-	-	15 M
	15 MOUs/agreement signed and implemented	8	No. of MOUs/ agreement signed and implemented.	4	4	3	2	2	75m
	15 Programs and projects supported from MOUs/Agreements	1	No. of Programs and projects supported from MOUs/Agreements	4	4	3	2	1	
Resource mobilization	1.4b increase resources mobilized	Ksh3.6b	Amount in Ksh. of resources mobilized	3.96n	4.36b	4.80b	5b	5b	
County Public participation policy and citizens fora	County Public participation policy developed and operationalized	0	County Public participation policy developed and operationalized	1	-	-	-	-	60 m
	30 County citizen fora established	0	No. of County citizen fora established	10	15	5	-	-	50 m
	30 public policies developed and plans submitted to county	20	No. of public policies developed and plans submitted to county assembly	6	6	6	6	6	

	assembly								
Performance of delegated State functions	60 State functions performed	12	No. of state functions performed	12	12	12	12	12	180 m
Participation in national and international fora and events attended on behalf of the county	60 national and international fora and events attended	12	No. of national and international fora and events attended on behalf of the county	12	12	12	12	12	300 m
Coordination of County Executive Committee Business (Cabinet Office)	100% County Executive Committee Decisions Implemented	100%	% of County Executive Committee Decisions Implemented	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15 M
County Government Brand Visibility	1 Governors press established	Nil	Established Governors Press Services Unit	1	-	-	-	-	100 M
	240 media briefings done	720	Number of Media Briefings by the Governor	48	48	48	48	48	100 M
County delivery unit	100 % flagship projects implemented on time and at cost	-	% of flagship projects implemented on time and at cost.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	180M
TOTAL									1.7795b

4.4.3 Department of Finance and Economic Planning

The County Treasury is responsible for the management of county government finances and economic planning. Supporting efficient and sustainable public financial management is fundamental to the promotion of economic development, good governance, social progress and raising the standard of living for all county citizens. The county Treasury ensures that there is transparency, accountability and sound financial controls in the management of public finances as envisaged in Constitution 2010.

The County Treasury also promotes government's fiscal policy framework by ensuring that there a balance budget and adhering to fiscal responsibility principle; to coordinate macroeconomic policy and intergovernmental financial relations; to manage the budget preparation process and to monitor the implementation of departmental budgets.

4.4.3.1 Composition

The county department comprises of two sub departments namely Finance and Economic Planning.

4.4.3.2 Vision and Mission

Vision

“To be a world class department in financial management and economic planning.”

Mission

“To create an enabling environment for accelerated and sustained economic growth through pursuit of prudent economic, fiscal, and monetary policies and coordination of government financial operations”.

Goal

“Timely support to departments in planning, budgeting and financial management.”

4.4.3.4 Development needs, priorities and strategies

Programme: Public Finance Management									
Objective: To improve mobilization and allocation of financial resources									
Outcome 1: Reliable system for mobilization, tracking and management of public financial resources.									
Sub Programme	Key output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Budget implementation and reporting (Accounts, budget & Procurement)	89 accurate reports generated and submitted to relevant agencies on time.	15	No. of reports timely and accurately generated.	18	18	18	18	17	411m
Audit and assurance services	20 advisory reports generated and submitted to relevant agencies	4	No. of advisory reports generated and submitted to relevant agencies	4	4	4	4	4	50m
Programme: Public Finance Management									
Objective: To improve mobilization and allocation of financial resources									
Outcome 2: Enhance revenue collection									
Sub Programme	Key output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
resource mobilization (own Revenue)	1 supplementary valuation roll prepared and approved	1 outdated valuation roll	No. of valuation roll approved	Valuation roll for all ratable land for the county	-	-	-	-	24M
	50% increase in revenue collected	412m	% increase in revenue collected	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	179m
Programme: Administration Planning and Support Services									
Objective: To Create conducive working environment									
Outcome 1: Improved service delivery									
Sub Programme	Key output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Administration, planning and support services	3 open plan offices refurbished	Nil	No. of open plan office refurbished	-	3 No. Units of		-	-	15M

	& 3 new offices constructed				offices				
		3	No. of newly constructed offices	-		3 No revenue offices	-	-	
	250 officers trained in various discipline/field	250	No. of officer trained in various discipline/field	50	70	55	45	30	60M

Programme: Economic and financial policy formulation and management

Objective: To track implementation of development policies, strategies and programs

Outcome 1: Reliable system for tracking performance on budget implementation

Sub Programme	Key output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Economic planning and coordination.(establishment of county integrated monitoring and evaluation system and cascade to all departments	1 system upgraded & 5 officers trained.	-	No. of systems developed. Installed and upgraded & officers trained.	1	-	-	-	-	25 m
	12 staff trained on E-CIMES	3	No of staff trained on E-CIMES	12	12	12	12	12	
	170 officers trained on M&E	30	No. of officers trained on M&E.	34	34	34	34	34	30 m
	1 M&E policy approved and operational.	Nil	No. of approved and operational M&E policy	1	-	-	-	-	5M
	25 M&E reports generated and disseminated	2	No. of M&E reports generated and disseminated	5	5	5	5	5	10M
Establishment of resource centre	1 operational resource center established	-	No. of operational resource center established	1	-	-	-	-	10M

Programme: Economic and financial policy formulation and management

Objective: To provide guidance on operation and improve service delivery

Outcome 2: coordinated planning and proper policy formulation.

?>plrogramme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets				
				Year	Year	Year	Year	Year

				1	2	3	4	5	Budget
Economic planning and coordination. (sectoral and strategic plan development)	24 policies developed and approved	1 strategic plan	No. of policy developed and approved	24	-	-	-	-	100M
CIDP 2 mid-term review	1 Mid-term CIDP 2 status report prepared	CIDP 1 status report	No. of Mid-term reviews on CIDP 2 done.	-	-	1	-	-	5M
County competitiveness index established	1 County competitiveness index established	0	County competitiveness index established	-	1	-	-	-	5M
County ease of doing business index established	1 County ease of doing business index established	0	County ease of doing business index established	-	1	-	-	-	5M
County human development index established	1 County human development index established	0	County human development index established	-	1	-	-	-	5M
Improved service delivery	100 % departments with performance contracts signed and cascaded	-	% of departments with performance contracts signed and cascaded	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20 M
	100% reporting units submitting performance reports on time	-	% of reporting units submitting Performance reports on time	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20 M
Programme - Financial Management									
Objective : To Promote prudent utilization of public funds									
Outcome : Improved service delivery									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Budget (Ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Financial budget performance	12% increase in budget absorption	88%	% budget absorption	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15 M
Participatory planning and Budgeting	17 policy documents subject to public participatio	17	No. of policy documents subject to public participation	4	3	3	3	4	70m

	n forums		forums						
Total									1.064b

4.4.4 Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

4.4.4.1 Composition

The department is comprised of four directorate namely; Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary and Fisheries. Each directorate is headed by a director.

4.4.4.2 Vision and Mission

Vision

“To be the leading driver of socio-economic development through employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction”

Mission

“To improve the livelihoods of people through sustained, competitive, innovative and commercially-oriented livestock, fisheries and modern agriculture”

4.4.4.3 Goal

“Enhance livelihoods and ensure food and nutrition security through creation of an enabling environment and sustainable natural resource management”

4.4.4.4 Development needs, priorities and strategies

Programs

Programme: Livestock resource management and development									
Objective: To increase Livestock productivity through improved nutrition and disease management, vector and pest control									
Outcome: Increased farm income for better livelihood									
Sub Program me	Key output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Animal health and Disease control program	35% increase in animals vaccinated	60% of animals (120000)	% of animals vaccinated	70%	80%	85%	90%	95%	90.7m
	50 cattle dips rehabilitated and operationalized.	42	No. of cattle dips rehabilitated and operationalized	12	13	12	7	6	20m
	10 Slaughter house/slab constructed & commissioned	5	No. of slaughter houses/slabs renovated	2	4	2	2	0	20m
Livestock breed improvement	15 L/per day increase in milk yield	7	Litres of milk produce per cow per day	8	10	12	13	15	100m
	85,000 animals inseminated	48000	No. of animals inseminated	15000	16000	17000	18000	19000	25m
	600 Dairy goat procured and distributed.	3641	No. of dairy goats procured and distributed	150	150	150	150	0	18m
	200 Galla goats and dorper sheep procured and distributed.	850	No. of galla goats and dorper sheep procured and distributed	50	50	50	50	0	5m
	500 Langstroth hives procured and distributed	760 Bee hives	No. Langstroth hives procured	200	125	125	50	0	7.5m

			and distributed						
	750 KTBH hives procured and distributed	3806	No. of KTBH hives procured and distributed	200	250	200	100	0	3.75m
Livestock feeds programme	10 tonnes assorted pasture and fodder seeds procured and distributed	3	Tonnes of assorted pasture and fodder seeds procured and established	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	10 m
	60 motorized hand operated pasture harvesting machines procured and operationalized	0	No of motorized hand operated pasture harvesting machines procured and operationalized.	20	-	20	20	0	6 m
	1 agricultural tractor and 1 complete hay baling machine procured and operationalized	1 complete baling unit	No. of complete hay baling unit procured and operationalized.	-	1	-	-	-	7m
Establishment of dairy processing facilities	Dairy processing plant established and operationalized	2 privately operational & 1 non-operational	No. of dairy processing facilities established and operationalized	-	1	-	-	-	50m
Extension services	48800 farmers trained on modern agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries technologies	10600	No. of on- farm farmers trained on modern agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries technologies	18600	24600	32800	40800	48800	225m
	240 media sessions/talks	1	No. of media talks/sessions done	48	48	48	48	48	
	45000 of farmer engagement on E-extension farmers reached	4,000	No. of farmer engagement on E-extension reached.	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	15m

Programme: Crop development and management

Objective: To increase productivity, commercialization and competitiveness of agricultural commodities

Outcome: Increased farm income for better livelihood

Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Food Security Enhancement Project	150 Integrated farmer field school established	264 FFS by stakeholders	No. of integrated farmers school established	30	60	90	120	150	119m
	6000 Farmer trained on food and nutrition security	7200	No of farmers trained on food and nutrition security	1500	1500	1500	1000	500	119m

	150 Demo plots established and sensitized on-farm	450	No. of demo plots established and sensitized on-farm	30	30	30	30	30	100m
	20 on-farm seed multiplication sites started and maintained	7	No. of on-farm seed multiplication sites started and maintained	5	5	5	5	0	119m
	6 marketing strategies developed and operationalized	3	No. of marketing strategies developed and operationalized	2	2	1	1	0	32 m
	1 cereal processing plant established	2 privately owned	No. of cereal processing plant established	0	1	0	0	0	68m
Horticulture Production, Processing and Marketing Project	12 modern fruit seedling certified commercial nurseries established at Soin ATC	6	No. of modern fruit seedling nurseries established at Soin ATC	3	3	3	2	1	44.0m
	30 mushroom demo farm established	1	No. of mushroom demo farms established	6	6	6	6	6	50 m
	250 farmers sensitized on mushroom farming	-	No. of farmers sensitized on mushroom farming	50	50	5	50	50	
	60 horticulture demo plots established, launched and maintained	6	No. of horticulture demo plots established, launched and maintained	12	12	12	12	12	46.0m
	7500 farmers trained on horticultural production, processing and marketing.	2400	No. of farmers trained on horticultural production, processing and marketing.	1750	1750	1750	1750	500	100.70m
	5000 farmers linked to new market outlets	1245	No. of farmers linked to new market outlets	1200	1200	1200	1200	200	5.0m
	24 commercial Producer Groups (CPGs) capacity improved	24	No. of CPGs capacity improved	6	6	6	6	0	68.0m
	30 greenhouse-based horticultural production farms supported	7	No. of greenhouse-based horticultural production farms supported	6	6	6	6	6	65.0m
	10 horticultural produce collection centres	1	No. of horticultural	2	2	2	2	2	64.0m

	constructed and operationalized		produce collection centres constructed and operationalized						
	6 horticulture cottage processing groups mentored and supported	6	No of horticulture cottage processing groups mentored and supported	1	1	2	1	1	123.0m
Potato seed improvement and production	136 of tons of potato seed produce	48	No. of tons of potato seed produced	96	96	136	136	136	20m
	1 potato cold storage facility established and operationalized	0	No. of potato cold storage facilities established and operationalized	1	-	-	-	-	50m
	1 potato Processing plant established and operationalized	0	No .of potato processing plant established and operationalized	-	1	-	-	-	32 m
Industrial Crops Development Programme	1600 farmers trained on industrial crop husbandry	1200	No. of farmers trained on industrial crop husbandry	400	400	400	300	100	40.m
	33 Industrial crop demo plots established	12	No. of industrial crop demo plots established	9	9	9	3	3	50.m
	6 modern certified seedling nurseries established	6	No. of modern certified seedlings nurseries established	1	2	1	1	1	10.0m
	0.5m high quality seedlings (coffee, pyrethrum,) produced	127500	No of High quality seedlings (coffee, pyrethrum,) produced	120000	120000	120000	120000	20000	33.0m
	60 hectare of land under industrial crop	31648 ha	No. of ha in land under industrial crop	12	12	12	12	12	15.0m
	3 new brands and blend for coffee and tea developed	1	No. of brand & blends for coffee and tea developed.	1	1	1	0	0	10.0m
	72 tea buying centres renovated		No of tea buying centres renovated	22	15	15	10	10	30m
Support to Soil sampling and analysis	500 soil sampled and analyzed	125	No. soil sampled & analyzed	120	120	120	120	20	5.0m

Establishment of pineapple processing plant	Roret pineapple plant established and operationalized	1	Established and operationalized Roret pineapple plant.	1	0	0	0	0	38.0m
Food security	1000 ha increase on land under mechanized agriculture	567	No. of hectares of crop land under mechanized agriculture	200	200	200	200	200	100 m
Completion and commissioning of	Agricultural training centre completed.	1	No. of completed training centre	0	0	0	0	0	450 m
	Farmers trained on modern technologies	625	No. of farmers trained modern technologies	800	1000	1200	1600	2000	
Soin Agricultural Training Centre	7500 tons of quality and affordable feeds produced and availed to farmers.	1	No of tons quality and affordable feeds produced and availed to famers	500	1000	2000	2000	2000	25m

Programme Name Fish Farming And Utilization

Objective :Establish alternative source of income, improve nutrition and enhance food security

Outcome: Increased farm income, food and nutrition security

Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Fish Farming and utilization project	1 completed fish hatchery at Soin ATC	0	No. of fish hatchery completed at Soin ATC	1	-	-	-	-	30 m
	1 fish feed plant established and operationalized	0	No. fish feed plants established and operationalized.	1	-	-	-	-	3.5m
	1 fish processing plant established and operationalized	0	No. fish processing plant established and operationalized	-	-	-	1	-	70m
	Fish ponds constructed and stocked	430	No of ponds constructed and stocked		100	150	150	100	50M
	1 dam established and stocked	-	No of dams established and stocked	-	-	-	1	-	2.5M
	1 trout farm established	-	No of Trout farms established	-	-	1	-	-	1.5M
Total									2.79115b

4.4.5

4.4.6 Department of Health Services

4.4.5.1 Composition

The sector has two programs: 1) Curative services; 2) Preventive and Promotive Services

4.4.5.2 Vision and Mission

VISION

“A healthy County population for economic development and quality life”

MISSION

“To provide the highest standards of health services by developing a health system that is technologically driven, equitable, accessible and community oriented”

4.4.5.2 Goal

“Efficient and effective health service delivery.”

4.4.5.4 Development needs, priorities and strategies

Programs

Programme: Curative Services									
Objective: To improve health status of the individual, family and community									
Outcome: Restore wellness whilst sustaining life									
Sub Programme	Key output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
General Administration, Planning & Support Services	25% increase in client satisfaction level	65	% of clients satisfied	68	75	80	85	90	8.8b
	100% staff remuneration(recurrent)	100	% staff remunerated	100	100	100	100	100	
HRH for development	5% increment in staff trained	7%	% of staff trained	8	9	10	11	12	500million
Establishment of public cemetery	10 acres of lands procured and secured as public cemetery(still consulting with land department)	2	No. acres secured as public cemetery	-	10	-	-	-	100m
Forensic and Diagnostics	7 facilities offering forensics and diagnosis services	2	No. of facilities offering forensics and diagnosis	2	2	1	1	1	320m
	60 patients attended through tele-medicine	-	No. of patients attended through tele-medicine	20	30	40	50	60	1m

	13 facilities with specialized materials and supplies	7	No. of facilities with specialized materials and supplies	8	9	11	13	13	600m
Referral Services	1450 Patients accessing specialized referral services	1200	No. of Patients accessing specialized referral services	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	120M
Expanded inpatient services	1106 of hospital beds per 10,000 Population	694	No. of hospital beds per 10,000 Population.	+52 (746)	+140 (886)	+105 (951)	+55 (1006)	+100 (1106)	13.6m
Collaboration and partnerships	30 entities collaborating with the health sector	18	No. of entities collaborating with the health sector	22	24	26	28	30	2.5m
Non communicable diseases prevention	0.3 % reduction of clients diagnosed for Diabetes	0.8	% of new clients diagnosed for diabetes	0.7	0.65	0.6	0.55	0.5	25m
	2.5 % reduction of clients diagnosed for Hypertension	3.5%	% of new clients diagnosed for hypertension	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.0	50m
	220 clients diagnosed for Cancer	No data	Number of clients diagnosed with cancer	76	100	140	180	220	300m
	33% increase in deliveries by skilled health attendant	57	% of deliveries by skilled health attendant	65	70	75	80	90	820m
Communicable Disease Prevention & Control	5% increase of T.B patients completing treatment	90	% of T.B patients completing treatment	91	92	93	94	95	
	7% increase in HIV clients eligible for ARVs	91	% of eligible HIV clients on ARVs	92	95	96	98	98	
Programme Name: Preventive Services									
Objective: To reduce incidence of Preventable Diseases and ill Health									
Outcome: A healthy population									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Specialized materials and supplies	174 facilities equipped with primary care materials and supplies	141	No. of facilities equipped with primary care materials and supplies	150	157	166	170	174	884M

es									
Health Promotion	All household covered by community health	29%	% of Households covered by Community Health Volunteers	50%	70%	80%	90%	100%	530m
	910000 assorted IEC materials developed, printed and distributed	100,000	No. of assorted IEC materials developed, printed and distributed	120,000	150,000	180,000	210,000	250,000	
	225800 health education session conducted	39200	No. of Health education sessions conducted	42400	43200	45200	46600	48400	
	120 media sessions/talks held	1	No. of media talks/sessions held	24	24	24	24	24	
	150 patients attended through E-doctor services	0	No. of patients attended through E-doctor services	10	20	30	40	50	
Disease Prevention	45% increase in children dewormed	45%	% of children dewormed	50	60	70	80	90	13 m
	23% increase in households with sanitation facilities	67%	% of households with sanitation facilities	70	75	80	85	90	5 m
	760 schools equipped with complete school health package	657	No. of schools equipped with complete school health package	680	700	720	740	760	5m
	34 % increase in coverage of fully immunized children	61	% coverage of fully immunized children	70	80	85	90	95	11m
	25% increase in population targeted to receive nutritional supplements.	70	% of target population receiving nutritional supplementation	75	80	85	90	95	30m
Communicable Disease Prevention & Control	90 % of population living within 5km of a facility	80	% of population living within 5km of a facility	80	82	85	88	90	92.4m
	35% increase in deliveries conducted by skilled birth attendants	60	% of deliveries conducted by skilled birth attendants	70	80	85	90	95	455M
	4% reduction of in-patients dying of malaria	10	% of in-patients dying of malaria	10	10	8	8	6	955M (GOK
	% decrease in HIV/AIDS prevalence	3.5	% decrease HIV/AIDS prevalence	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.b (GOK)

T.B control	20% increase on success rate on TB treatment	75%	% increase in TB Cure Rate (Treatment Success Rate)	80	85	90	93	95	122.5M (GOK)
Non communicable diseases prevention	8000 people screened for diabetes	-	No. of population screened for diabetes	5604	6500	7000	7500	8000	25m
	12000 people screened for hypertension	-	No. of population screened for hypertension	9723	10500	11000	11500	12000	50m
	4000 people screened and identified for cancer	No data	Number of population screened and identified for cancer	2045	2500	3000	3500	4000	200m
	61.4% increase of antenatal mothers attending 4 ANC visits	28.6%	% of antenatal mothers attending 4 ANC visits	50	60	70	80	90	90m
	67.3% increase of women of reproductive age receiving FP commodities	22.7%	% of women of reproductive age receiving FP commodities	50	60	70	80	90	
Total									17.120b

4.4.7 Department of Education, Culture and Social Service

4.4.6.1 Composition

The sector comprises of Education, Social Services and Culture.

4.4.6.2 Vision and Mission

Vision

“A globally competitive education, training, cultural and social services for sustainable socio economic development”

Mission

“To provide, and coordinate quality education, training, and integration of sustainable socio-economic development through promotion quality cultural, social and sporting services for all”.

4.4.6.3 Goal

“To empower the community, promote culture and improve the provision of social services.”

4.4.6.4 Development needs, priorities and strategies

Programs

Programme: Early childhood education (ECDE)							
Objective: To improve access and quality of learning.							
Outcome: Increased enrolment and transition rates.							
Sub	Key	Baseline	Key	Planned Targets			Total

Programme	Output		performance Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget
Construction of modern child friendly classrooms and ablution block; modern kitchen; equipping and staffing	750 modern classrooms constructed and utilized	625 classrooms	No. of new and modern classrooms constructed and utilized.	150	150	150	150	150	1.8B
	750 Double door ablution blocks constructed	493 double door of ablution blocks	No. of double door of ablution blocks constructed	150	150	150	150	150	375M
	750 modern classrooms equipped and furnished	0	No. of modern classrooms equipped and furnished	150	150	150	150	150	530M
	750 modern kitchens with store constructed and equipped.	0	No. of modern kitchen with store constructed and equipped	150	150	150	150	150	525M
	750 qualified ECDE teachers employed and deployed	950 Teachers employed	No. of qualified ECDE teachers employed and deployed	150	150	150	150	150	540M
Programme: Vocational Training Centres (VTCs)									
Objective: To impart technical skills through quality technical training.									
Outcome: Increased pool of competitive technical staff in the market.									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction, equipping and operationalization of VTC	24 workshops constructed and completed	6	No. of workshops constructed and completed.	6	6	6	3	3	108M
	29 workshops Equipped	6	No. of workshops equipped	3	6	6	6	8	625M
	5 Administration blocks constructed	1	No. of administration blocks constructed	1	1	1	1	1	18M
	6 dormitories constructed and used	0	No. of dormitories constructed and used	1	1	1	2	1	18M
	200 instructors employed and deployed	48	No. of instructors employed and deployed	40	40	40	40	40	348M

	7 quality assurance officers	0	No. of technical officers employed	2	2	2	1	0	2.7 M
Subsidized VTCs fees	7700 students funded with subsidized fees	0	No. of students receiving subsidized fees	1200	1400	1600	2000	2500	130M
Programme: Social Services									
Objective: Promote socio- economic empowerment and psycho-social support for all members of community in the county.									
Outcome: An empowered community.									
Sub Programme	Key output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction; completion: refurbishment and equipping social halls in all 6 sub counties	3 Social halls constructed and equipped	3	No. of social halls constructed and equipped	-	1	1	1	-	30M
	3 Social halls refurbished and equipped	3	No. of social halls refurbished and equipped.	1	1	1	-	-	
Support to PWDs with Assorted assistive devices	5000 PWD supported	500	No. of PWDS supported	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	110.35 m
Social support programs	1 policy documents developed	0	No. of policy documents developed	1	-	-	-	-	20 m
	1 constructed and operational rehabilitation centre	1	No. of constructed and operational rehabilitation centre	-	1	-	-	-	
	150 individuals rehabilitated	1200	No. of individuals rehabilitated	-	30	40	40	40	
Universal healthcare	31000 vulnerable household s enrolled into NHIF scheme	0	No. of vulnerable households enrolled into NHIF scheme	6200	6200	6200	6200	6200	210 m
Bursary disbursement to needy students	65000 needy students benefited	84,000	No. of needy students supported	13000	13000	13000	13000	13000	700M
Programme: culture.									
Objective: Establish and preserve cultural heritage and cultural sites through identification of sites, construction of cultural centers and Promotion of positive culture among Kericho county community.									
Outcome: Increased Cultural heritage sites, museums, and artifacts.									
Sub	Key	Baselin	Key performance	Planned Targets					Total

Programme	Output	e	Indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget
cultural heritage & historical centres	2 cultural heritage centres and 1 historical site	0	No. of cultural heritage & historical centres established.	1	1	1	1	1	25M
Registration and capacity building of traditional herbalists and alternative medicine men and women.	2500 traditional medicine providers registered and trained	200	No. of traditional medicine providers registered and trained	500	500	500	500	500	2M
Total									6.11705b

4.4.7 Department of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning

4.4.7.1 Composition

This Department comprises of Land, Housing & Physical Planning.

4.4.7.2 Vision and Mission

Vision

“ To become a unique, technically capable and proactive entity, able to contribute effectively to the rational spatial development of sustainable human settlements in Kericho County”

Mission

“To plan, manage, promote harmonious, sustainable and effective spatial development of human settlements in the county in accordance with sound environmental and physical planning principles”.

4.4.7.3 Goal

“To promote planning and development and provide technical support”

Programs

Programme: Planning of Towns									
Objective: To provide for optimal land use.									
Outcome: Properly planned towns									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Physical Planning of Towns	14 of town plans developed and implemented	6	No. of town plans developed and implemented	5	3	3	3		30M

Urban infrastructure for Kericho Town, Litein, Londiani, Sigowet , and Sosiot	5 Urban infrastructure constructed	-	No. of Urban infrastructure constructed		2	2	1		500m
Programme: Establishment of Municipal/Town Boards									
Objective: To manage urban areas for efficient service delivery									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Establishment of Municipal Boards	2 municipal boards established and operationalized	-	No of municipal boards established and operationalized	2	-	-	-	-	100M
Programme: Survey of County owned properties									
Objective: To acquire ownership documents for County properties									
Outcome: Secured Government property devoid of encroachment									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Identification and demarcation of Public Interest (P.I) lands	120 parcels of land identified and demarcated	-	No. of parcels of land identified and demarcated	40	40	40	40		40M
Programme: Creation of a land information register									
Objective: To streamline land records									
Outcome: Digitized land records									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Creation of a land information register	7 land information registers created	-	No. of land information register created	2	2	2	1		50M
Programme: Informal settlements upgrading									
Objective: To improve human settlement environment									
Outcome: Improvement of Physical and social Infrastructure/amenities									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Informal settlements upgrading	4 informal settlements upgraded	2	No. of informal settlements upgraded	1	1	1	1		250m
Programme: Design for densification									

Objective: To provide adequate housing facilities									
Outcome: Optimal land use									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Design for densification	2 housing designs	1	No. of housing designs	2	-	-	-	-	1M
	300 housing units constructed	0	No. of housing units constructed		100	100	100	-	200m
Programme: Construction of non- residential and residential buildings									
Objective: To provide adequate office facilities; safe and comfortable residence									
Outcome: Improved work and living environment									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of non-residential buildings	1 office designed, prepared and approved	1	No. of office designs prepared and approved	1	-	-	-	-	1M
Refurbishment and renovation county offices/houses	16 Offices refurbished and renovated.	4	No. of offices refurbished and renovated.	4	4	4	4	-	150m
	40 Offices houses refurbished and renovated.	160	No. of residential houses refurbished and renovated	40	-	-	-	-	
Land acquisition and construction of executive residential houses	2 No. lands parcels purchased	-	No. of land parcel purchased	2	-	-	-	-	260m
	2 residential houses constructed and occupied	-	No. of residential houses constructed and occupied	-	1	1	-	-	
Programme: Land banking									
Objective: To acquire land cost effectively for future development									
Outcome: Secured land for future expansion									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Acquisition of 30 acres of land	30 acres of land acquired	45	No. of acres acquired	-	8	8	8	6	400m
Total									2.182b

4.4.8 Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport

4.4.8.1 Composition

The department is divided into Public Works, Roads and Transport.

4.4.8.2 Vision and Mission

Vision

“A World class department in the provision of cost-effective physical infrastructural facilities and services”

Mission

“To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development.”

4.4.8.2 Goal

“To transform county economy through infrastructural development.”

Programs

Programme: County roads in rural areas-minor/major roads									
Objective: To provide proper road network that is efficient and effective									
Outcome: Improved road network and accessibility.									
Sub Programme	Key output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of County roads	2000-Kms of new roads constructed	2083	Kms. of roads constructed	150	500	500	500	350	2.3b
Routine Maintenance of county roads	2500-Kms. of roads maintained	672	Kms. of roads maintained	500	500	500	500	500	1.25b
Upgrade and Maintenance of urban roads	20 KM of urban roads maintained	2.5	KM of urban roads maintained	4	4	4	4	5	500m
	40 KM of urban roads upgraded to bituminous road.	0	KM of urban roads upgraded to bituminous road.	8	8	8	8	8	
Programme: Drainage structures, culverts and bridges.									
Objective: To provide proper road network that are efficient and effective.									
Outcome: Improved road network and accessibility.									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Design and construction of bridges & drainage structures.	161 box culverts designed and constructed	83	No. of box culverts designed and constructed	20	40	40	40	21	792m
	10 footbridges designed and constructed	4	No. of footbridges designed and constructed	2	2	2	2	2	
	5 bridges designed and constructed	9	No. of bridges designed and constructed	1	1	1	1	1	

Programme: Supervision of public buildings and storm water management in built up areas									
Objective: To maintain required standards in construction									
Outcome: Safe buildings constructed in a conducive environment									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Public Works	400 approved structure of drawing plans	55	No. of approved structure of drawing plans	80	80	80	80	80	400m
	30 km of storm water drainage projects undertaken	7	Kms of storm water drainage projects undertaken	6	6	6	6	6	
	100 number of approvals issued for supervised works	30	No. of approvals issued for supervised works	20	20	20	20	20	

Programme: Transport infrastructure development and management									
Objective: To provide safe, efficient and orderly movement of motorist, pedestrian and commuters.									
Outcome: Efficient transport systems and improve revenue collection.									
Sub Programme	Key output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Urban Transport and management	I No. organized Public Service transport system in place	0	No. of Organized Public Service transport system (Non-Motorized and motorized) in place	100m	150m	220m	235m	240m	945m
Construction Of Boda Boda Shades and bus park in Londiani, Kericho, Litein, Kapkatet Sondu and Fort-Tenan	210 boda boda shades constructed and operationalized	0	No. of boda boda shades constructed and operationalized.	30	60	60	30	30	50 m
	6 bus parks constructed and operationalized	1	No. of bus parks constructed and operationalized	1	2	2	1	-	300 million
Purchase of Land and construction of parking bay at Kapsoit	1 parcel of land purchased	0	No. of parcels of land purchased	-	-	1	-	-	10M
	1 parking bay constructed and operationalized	0	No. of parking bays constructed and operationalized	-	-	1	-	-	
Total									6.547b

4.4.9 Department of Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources

4.4.9.1 Composition

The sector comprises of: Environment & Solid Waste Management; Energy, Forestry & Natural Resources and Water & Sanitation sub-sectors.

4.4.9.2 Vision and Mission

Vision

“A department of excellence in ensuring a clean and safe environment; promoting sustainable management, conservation and development of natural resources”

Mission

“Restore, conserve and promote sustainable utilization of water; energy; forests and other natural resources while protecting the environment.”

4.4.9.3 goal

“To promote the living standard of the county residents through ensuring affordable water and sanitation services, and a clean safe environment for all.”

Programs

Programme: Water Resources Management									
Objective: To increase access and availability of safe and adequate water									
Outcome: Improved health and sanitation facilities									
Sub Programme	Key output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Water Resources Conservation and Protection	243 increase in Water catchment/springs conserved and protected	80	No. of water catchment/springs conserved and protected	83	141	229	301	323	170 M
Regulated water supply	Reduce unaccounted for Water to 20%.	47.06% [Tililwasco]	% reduction for unaccounted for water.	40	35	30	25	20	50 M
		48.0% [Kewasco]		40	35	30	25	20	40 M
Programme: Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development									
Objective: To increase access and availability of safe and adequate water									
Outcome: Increased availability of safe and adequate water									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Policy development for	2 policy documents developed and implemented	0	No. of policy documents developed and implemented	1	1	-	-	-	14.5 m

Environment, water and Sewerage Management	1 integrated Master Plan on Water and Sanitation Developed and implemented.	0	No. of integrated Master Plan on Water and Sanitation Developed and implemented.	0	1	-	-	-	8 M
	1 integrated Urban waste management master plan developed	0	No. of integrated Urban waste management master plan developed and implemented.	1	-	-	-	-	6 m
Enhance access to potable water for all county residents.	19% increase of rural household with access to potable water	31	% of rural household with access to potable water	35	39	42	47	50	-
	20 % increase of urban household with access to potable water	62	% of urban household with access to potable water	66	70	74	78	82	
Construction of water supply line and sewerage facilities.	12 large water projects constructed and operationalized.	2	No of large water facilities constructed and operational	2	2	2	2	4	1.48 B
	150 small water facilities constructed and operationalized	20	No. of small water facilities constructed and operational	23	36	79	141	170	340 M
	158 existing water projects rehabilitated, expanded	30	No. of existing water projects rehabilitated, expanded and/completed	41	63	159	179	188	512 M
	37 boreholes rehabilitated and/ equipped	2	No. of boreholes rehabilitated and equipped	9	9	9	6	4	45 M
	8 water treatment plants constructed and operationalized	4	No. of water treatment plants constructed and operationalized	2	2	2	1	1	208 M
	4 treatment plants rehabilitated	4	No. of treatment plants rehabilitated	2	2	0	0	0	80 M
	2 sewerage systems constructed and operationalized	1	No. of sewerage systems constructed and operationalized	1	1	-	-	-	70 M
	7.5% increase in households connected to a sewage system in urban areas	7%	% households connected to a sewage system in urban areas	7%	7%	10.7 %	10.7%	14.5%	354 M
	Community water projects management committees constituted and trained	0	No. of community water projects management committees constituted and trained	0	9	9	9	9	9.5 M (CGK/CARITAS)
	well managed Rural water schemes	0	No. of well managed Rural water schemes	0	9	9	9	9	
Rainwater harvesting	706 water harvesting tanks procured and installed in public institutions.	40	No. of water harvesting tanks procured and installed	94	247	400	553	706	50 M
	75 additional small dams/pans constructed	21	No. of small dams/pans constructed	22	23	61	89	96	227 M

	21 small dams/pans rehabilitated	21	No. of small dams/pans rehabilitated	4	4	4	4	1	
Programme: Environmental Management and Protection									
Objective: To sustainably manage and conserve the environment									
Outcome: Clean, healthy and safe environment for economic sustainability.									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Safe Removal and disposal of Asbestos materials	Comprehensive inventory of asbestos materials established	-	No. of inventory of asbestos materials established.	1	-	-	-	-	23m
	All Asbestos materials safely removed and disposed	-	% of Asbestos materials safely removed and disposed	1	-	-	-	-	
Environmental Impacts Assessment	100% eligible projects subjected to EIAs as per EMCA, 2015	10	% of projects subjected to EIA	30	50	70	90	100	5m
Solid Waste Management	solid waste management equipment procured and operational	-	No of solid waste management equipment procured and operational	64	67	67	69	69	136.5m
	Pressure washing machine for Vehicles, plant and equipment purchased and operationalized	0	No. of Pressure washing machine for Vehicles, plant and equipment purchased and operationalized	0	1	2	2	2	25 million
Waste management & treatment plant	Working waste Treatment plant established(waste separation, recycling and recovery)	0	No. of Waste treatment plants Established.	0	0	1	2	2	150 m
	Final disposal Facilities developed(land fill)	0	No. of final disposal Facilities developed (land fill)	0	1	1	2	2	100 m
	Access roads improved	0.1	Kilometer of access roads improved	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.2	60 m
	1.3 Km of drainages done	0.1	Kms of Drainages done	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.3	
	1.3Kms of perimeter wall constructed	0	Kms of Perimeter wall constructed	0	0.3	0.7	1	1.3	
		1 flood lights installed	0	No of Flood lights installed.	0	0	1	1	1
Beautification, recreation and Greening Services	7 recreational Parks developed	2	No. of recreational Parks developed	3	4	5	6	7	70 m
	15 round about & open spaces beautified.	1	No. of round abouts & open spaces beautified.	4	7	9	12	15	15 m
	500 roadside trees planted.	100	No. of roadside trees planted	100	100	100	100	100	1m
	5000 Indigenous trees and plants planted in the arboretum	3000	No. of indigenous trees and plants planted in the arboretum	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3m

Programme: Natural Resources Management and Protection									
Objective: To sustainably manage and conserve natural resources									
Outcome: Sustainably Managed Natural Resources									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Forests Conservation and Management	6 tree nurseries established	3	No. of tree nurseries established	1	3	5	5	6	20 m
	2.25m seedlings produced and distributed for planting	20,000	No. of seedlings produced distributed for planning.	50,000	0.25m	0.65m	1.25m	2.25 m	
Programme: Alternative Energy Technologies									
Objective: To facilitate and promote uptake of green energy to ensure environmental sustainability									
Outcome: Increased access to clean alternative energy and reduction of dependency on the National Grid									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Alternative Energy Technologies	21 solar pumping systems installed	1	No. of borehole water solar pumping systems installed	5	9	13	17	21	21M
	20 Solar systems installed in institutions	1	No. of institutional solar systems Installed	1	6	11	16	20	10M
	8 institutional biogas plants constructed	1	No. of Institutional biogas plants constructed	1	2	4	6	8	52M
	Domestic household biogas digesters developed	18	No. of Domestic household biogas digesters Constructed	37	43	46	53	68	7.5M
Total									4.363b

4.4.10 Department of Public Service Management

4.4.10.1 Composition

The department is composed of administration, Human Resource and Payroll directorates.

4.4.10.2 Vision and Mission

Vision

“A leading sector in legislation, public policy formulation, coordination, supervision and prudent Human resource management”

Mission

"To provide overall leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization, management and accountability for quality public service delivery".

4.4.10.3 Goal

Programs

Programme: County administrative services									
Objective: To improve service delivery									
Outcome: Satisfied County Citizenry									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Establishment	27	9	No of	10	10	7	0	0	58M

of administrative offices	administrative offices constructed		administrative offices constructed						
Provision of Motor vehicles to administrative officers	34 motor vehicles procured and operational	2	No of Motor vehicles procured and operational	4	10	10	10	0	96M
Establishment of Public Participation Centers	37 public Participation centers established	3	No of public Participation centers established	8	9	8	8	0	75M

Programme : County Citizen Engagement

Objective: Efficient and effective provision of services to the county citizenry

Outcome: Prompt and timely services

Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Setting of County services delivery standards and charter	12 service charters and standards developed	One (1) departmental charter(health)	No of service charters and standards developed	2	5	4	2	0	12.5M
Establishment of Customer care offices	18 customer care offices established	1	No of customer care offices established	7	4	4	3	0	18M

Programme : Disaster management

Objective: Enhance capacity of the County to manage disasters

Outcome: Prompt and timely response to disasters

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Acquisition of fire engines	5 fire engines acquired and functional	2	No of fire engines acquired and functional		2	2	1	0	100M
Establishment of disaster management Centers	6 disaster management Centers established	1	No of disaster management Centers established		2	2	2	0	30M
Acquisition of disaster management equipment	4 disaster equipment procured and operational	1	No of disaster equipment procured and operational	1	2	1	0	0	50M

Programme : Human Resource Administration

Objective: Ease of management of county human capital

Outcome: Efficient and effective county public service

Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Establishment of County Human Resource Record	18 human Resource Record centers established	One(1) office	No of human resources records centers established	1	6	6	5	0	56M

Centers									
Training and Development of County Human Resource	3456 County staff trained and developed	225	No of County staff trained and developed	2535	2860	2986	3150	3456	32M
Total									527.5M

4.4.11 Department of Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Wildlife and Tourism

4.4.11.1 Vision and Mission

Vision

To be a leading agent in the promotion of value addition, fair trading practices and county competitiveness in a conducive environment.

Mission

To Promote Vibrant Business Enterprise Growth through an Enabling Policy and Legal Framework for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development.

4.4.11.2: Goal

To promote sustainable business enterprises by providing financial services and technical support.

Programs

Programme Name 1: Development of market centres									
Objective: To enhance trade activities by providing the necessary infrastructure.									
Outcome: Increased business income in a conducive environment.									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of modern markets	4 modern markets operationalized. (Litein, Kapkelek, Chesinende and Chebirirbei	4	No. of modern markets operationalized	2	2	-	-	-	278m
	4 new modern markets constructed and operationalized.	4	No. of new modern markets constructed and operationalized	1	2	1	-	-	
	17 market sheds upgraded to modern market and operationalized	17	No. of markets sheds upgraded	3	4	4	3	3	
Programme Name 2: Support to Co-operative Societies									
Objective: To enhance development of co-operative societies.									
Outcome: Improved standard of living									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Base line	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Equipping of Co-operative Societies.	30 Co-operative Societies equipped.	10	No. of Co-operatives equipped	6	12	18	24	30	75m
Value addition	2 co-operatives	51	No. of co-	-	1	1	-	-	200m

	supported		operatives supported						
Construction of office blocks, coffee Pulper houses, cooler rooms, coffee parchment stores and charcoal briquette house.	15 Co-operative societies with useable facilities.	15	No. of Co-operative Societies with useable facilities.	3	6	9	12	15	135m
Programme 3: Promotion of tourism									
Objective: To enhance county competitiveness through tourism									
Outcome: Increased revenue and visitations									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Development of tourism sites	1 tourism site developed	1	No. of tourism sites developed	1	-	-	-	-	56m
Total									744M

4.4.12. Department of Information, Communication, E-Government, Sports and Youth Affairs

4.4.12.1 Composition

The department is comprised of Information, Communication, E-government, Sports and Youth Affairs

4.4.12.2 Vision and Mission

Vision

“ICT for maximum productivity and excellent innovation in the county”

Mission

“To develop, deploy and support innovative, quality and sustainable ICTs and E-Government solutions and services that meet and exceed the changing needs of governance and management of the County Government of Kericho”

4.4.12.3 Goal

“To foster creativity and innovation for sustainable development”

Programs

Programme Name : County ICT Policy and Regulation									
Objective: To enhance standardization in service delivery									
Outcome: improved efficiency									
Sub-programme	Key output	baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned target					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Policy development and standards	County Service Delivery	1	No. of policy developed and operationalized	3	3	3	3	3	10M
Programme Name : County ICT Infrastructure Development									
Objective: Provide a modern reliable communication and information to citizens									
Outcome: unified communication									
Sub-programme	Key output	baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned target					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

Equipping and upgrading of County ICT Centers	6 ICT centres equipped and upgraded to innovation centres	6	No. of ICT centres equipped and upgraded to innovation centres	1	2	2	1	-	387.7 M
County ICT Infrastructure and shared services	14 offices connected to shared services	1	No. of offices connected to shared services	3	4	4	3	-	300M
County Information Security	100% County information /Data and Infrastructure e Secured	3 level of security	% of County information /Data and Infrastructure e Secured	15%	25%	50%	75%	100%	150M

Programme Name : County Information and Communication services

Objective: To offer quality service to citizens and Modernize County Printing Press Unit

Outcome: Informed and timely decision making

Sub-programme	Key output	baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned target					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
County Customer Service Desks and Call Centers	100% increases in citizens served	-	% increases in citizens served	15%	25%	50%	75%	100%	50M
County ICT Skills development and enhancement	500 staff trained on ICT skills		No. of staff trained on ICT skills	100 staff trained	200 staff trained	300 staff trained	400 staff trained	500 staff trained	10M
County News and Information Services	40 county publications published	20	No. of publications published	4	6	8	10	12	10M
	5 County documentaries produced	-	No of County documentaries produced	1	1	1	1	1	

Programme Name : County sports enhancement programs

Objective: To reinforce sporting activities across the county and promote harnessing of talents

Outcome: Talent mentorship

Sub-programme	Key output	baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned target					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Stadia and playgrounds upgrading	1 stadium and playground upgraded	1	No. of stadiums and playground upgraded	1	1	1	1	1	500m

	100 % increase in number of sport participants	-	% increase in number of sport participants	15%	25%	50%	75%	100%	
Totals									1.4077b

4.4.13 County Public Service Board

4.4.13.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“A competitive, effective and efficient public service for prosperous county”

Mission

“To recruit, develop, nurture and retain competent county human resource.

Goal

“An effective county public service that complies with the values and principles of good governance”

Programs

Programme Name: construction of office building									
Objective: To improve work environment and service delivery									
Outcome: Reduced cost of operation									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of offices	1 office building constructed and put to use	Rented office	No of office building constructed and put to use	-	1	-	-	-	20m
Totals									20m

4.14: County Assembly

4.4.13.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“To be a model professional, effective and efficient County Assembly and a key player in the process of good governance and democracy”

Mission

“To facilitate the Members of County Assembly to efficiently and effectively fulfil their constitutional mandate of representation, legislation and oversight in the County Government by upholding and ensuring the autonomy of County Assembly in its corporate relationship with other arms of the two levels of Government”.

Programs

Programme: Construction of non-residential and residential buildings									
Objective: To provide adequate Assembly Chamber, office facilities, safe and comfortable residence									
Outcome: Improved work and living environment									

Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	2 county assembly chamber, members and staff offices constructed and functional	1	No. of county assembly chamber, members and staff offices constructed and functional	-	1	-	1	-	450M
	1 parcel of land purchased	-	No. of lands parcel purchased	-	1	-	-	-	200M
	1 residential house constructed and occupied	-	No. of residential houses constructed and occupied	-	-	1	-	-	
Totals									650M
GRAND TOTALS									

4.4.3.5 Cross Sectorial implementation considerations

The section provides the cross-sectional impacts of each sectoral programs and appropriate actions to harness cross-sectional synergies or mitigate adverse cross- sector impacts. Table 49 illustrate cross sector considerations.

Table 49: Cross sector considerations

Department of Finance and Economic Planning				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Monitoring budget implementation and reporting	Finance and Economic Planning	Partnership with consumers of the reports e.g. county departments and entities, National Treasury and other constitutional offices to get feed back	Delayed reporting by an entity in the chain can have adverse impact in the entire process.	Enhance communication through capacity building.
		The receiver of revenue developing policies to enhance own source revenue		
		Mainstreaming common user goods and services under framework contracting for ease of management and achieve value for money.		

Economic and financial policy formulation and management	Finance and Economic Planning	Partnership with national government entities responsible for finance and planning and other relevant constitutional offices.	May lead to disconnect with other related organs.	Enhance communication through capacity building.
Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Livestock breed improvement program	Agriculture	Slurry as fertility improvement product and biogas production	Land degradation	Right stocking rates and zero grazing/ feedlot policy for beef animals
Disease control	Agriculture	Increased agricultural productivity	Water pollution by discharge from dips	Proper disposal of discharge from dips by ensuring construction of sock pits in every dip
Industrial crops	Agriculture	Coffee husks used in compost making. Power generation Cooking energy	Discharge from coffee factories potential water pollutant	Proper disposal of discharge from coffee factories by ensuring construction of sock pits in every factory
Department of Health services				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Establishment of public cemetery	Public Health	Collaboration with department of Lands and Physical planning	Environmental impact and neighborhood effects	. Environmental impact assessment must be carried to determine physical environmental impact and socio-economic impact. . Public participation to be carried out in order to achieve full acceptance by the neighborhood
Collaboration and partnerships	Health services	30 entities collaborating with the sector	Reduced support	. Regular sensitization for constant flow of information to ensure continuous partnership.
Non-communicable diseases e.g. Diabetes Hypertension and Cancer prevention	Health services	Enhance collaboration with non-health entities e.g. local administration dealing with the public who can effectively be networked with to reach out to sensitize the people on non-communicable diseases		. Regular sensitization . Removal of all asbestos roofs and water pipes
Communicable	Health services	Enhance collaboration with non-health entities e.g. local		. Regular sensitization

Disease Prevention & Control e.g., malaria and HIV/AIDS		administration dealing with the public who can effectively be networked with to reach out to sensitize the people on communicable diseases		
Department of Education, Culture and Social Services				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Furnishing of all 625 ECDE centers built by the county in the last five years	Education	Environment and Finance	Environmental impact due to use of timber.	Tree planting in all the ECDE centers and primary and secondary schools.
Establishment of 90 ECDE centers, 30 Vocational training centers,	Education	Lands, Land, Environment, Roads & public works	Displacement of families. Interference with the ecosystem.	NEMA should do an environmental assessment report.
Establishment of cultural centers in FORT-TERNAN and TULWAP	Education	Environment, Lands, Roads and Public works and Trade	Interference of the ecosystem.	NEMA to do an assessment environmental impact.
Department of Land, Housing and Physical Planning				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Beautification projects	LHPP WEEF& NR	Capacity Building Resource Mobilization Improved project management	Conflict in time to undertake the activity Budgets might not be synchronized	Project Management Proper financial management Stakeholder/technical/departmental engagement
Land Information registers	All departments	Capacity Building Resource Mobilization Improved project management	Conflict in time to undertake the activity Budgets might not be synchronized Priorities could be different Price Inflation	Project Management Proper financial management Stakeholder/technical/departmental engagement Valuation of property Consult with relevant bodies e.g National Land Commission

Informal settlements upgrading	LHPP WEEF& NR PWR&T	Capacity Building Resource Mobilization Improved project management	Conflict in time to undertake the activity Budgets might not be synchronized	Project Management Proper financial management Stakeholder/technical/depart mental engagement
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Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Road development, maintenance and management	Roads	Collaborate with Finance, Lands, Public service management, NEMA	Environmental impact	. Regular consultations . Environmental impact assessment
Drainage structures, culverts and bridges.	Roads	Collaborate with Finance, Lands, Public service management, NEMA	Environmental impact	. Regular consultations . Environmental impact assessment
County roads in rural areas- minor/major roads	Roads	Collaborate with Finance, Lands, Public service management, NEMA	Environmental impact	. Regular consultations . Environmental impact assessment
Transport infrastructure development and management	Roads	Collaborate with Finance, Lands, Public service management, NEMA	Environmental impact	. Regular consultations . Environmental impact assessment

Department of Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Water Resources Management	Lands and Physical planning	Demarcation of Public Water catchment areas		-Involve the department of lands in water resource management.
	Public Health	Spring protection		
Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	Lands and Physical planning	Demarcation and compensation of land holding water infrastructure		-identifying the land holding water structures and forwarding the list to department of lands for demarcation and compensation
	Livestock	Construction of Multi-purpose pans		
	Trade	Construction of Ablution blocks		Do a needs assessment together and harmonize

				designs Implement the construction of ablution blocks jointly
Environment Management and Protection	Lands, Survey, Agriculture, NEMA, WRA	Harmonization of Acts/legislations on Water catchment areas		Harmonize the Acts through the County Assembly of Kericho
Natural Resources Management and Protection	Lands, Survey, Agriculture, NEMA, WRA	Harmonization of Acts/legislations on Water catchment areas		Harmonize the Acts through the County Assembly of Kericho
Department of Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Wildlife and Tourism				
Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Development of market centres		Collaborations with Lands, Public Works and Finance.	. Environmental effects	. Cross sector consultation . Environmental Impact assessment
Development of market centres	Trade	Provision of shelter to enhance business activities. Facilitation of a conducive and secure environment to conduct business. Enhanced hygiene standards to support business activities	Unutilized facilities which may lead to waste of resources. Limited resources to carry out projects as required may lead to undesired results.	Enforcement to ensure the facilities are utilized and resources put into good use. Adequate and timely allocation of resources to achieve desired results while implementing the projects. Establish a monitoring and evaluation unit for the department.
Support to cooperative societies	Equipping of cooperative societies and construction of cooperative society facilities	Equipment provided leads to improved quality of produce. Value addition of produce that leads to high competitiveness in the market. Conducive and safe environment to carry out cooperative society activities	Lack of adequate resources lead to delay in supply of equipment and timely delivery of constructed projects. Huge number of cooperatives that all require facilities against the meagre resources available.	Provision of adequate resources to ensure timely delivery of high quality projects. Prioritization of projects annually to ensure the large number of projects that all require attention are provided with the necessary resources and are implemented.
Development of tourism facilities	Construction of tourism facilities	Provision of quality services that will enhance tourist numbers and encourage more visits.	Lack of adequate resources to deliver the projects on time. High expectations from the public on the returns to be acquired from the projects.	Provision of adequate resources to be able to ensure timely delivery of the projects. Involvement of the community during all stages of the project to ensure understanding and ownership of the project.

			Lack of ownership of projects by the public leading to dependence on the County Government to manage all aspects of the project. Land ownership issues.	Land acquisition for project development.
Department of Information, Communication E-Government, Sports and Youth affairs				
Program me Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Human Resource Management System	HR	Staff recruitment and management	Number of unskilled staff	Deployment of Human Resource Management System and Biometric System
County Planning Automation	County Planning	Integration with other systems	Inaccessibility/ communication barrier with some of the external stakeholders e.g. the Lands Ministry, and other departments that require input from the department	Deployment of an integrated system
Electronic Waste Management	Environment	ICT and environment and other stakeholders engagement	Amount of electronic waste generated	Acquire e-waste management software system that would promote effectiveness and efficiency of waste management within the city and its environs
County surveillance and Intelligent traffic Management	ICT	CCTV and access controls Intelligent traffic management	Improved security and intelligent traffic management facilities are very expensive	Implement a County surveillance and an intelligent traffic management system
County Digitization	Administration	Automation of all revenue streams	Archiving and retrieval of records is completely manual which has led to missing/loss of records.	Need to increase usage of E-payments for remitting money. Fee collectors can also submit the money to the banks in the various collection destinations at the sub-county ward Level Active utilization of social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter for timely response to queries ease of communication.
County sports	and Sport affairs	Automation of sporting activities, resources and	Time consuming, highly skillful personnel and	Adoption of county sports management system prototype

managem ent system		registration of clubs	experts required thus expensive	
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4.4.3.6 Flagship/County Transformative projects

This section captures projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation among others. The projects are mainly derived from Governor's manifesto, the Kenya vision 2030 which are implemented in collaboration with National government and from the President Agenda commonly known as "The big four". The projects are cutting across the county and inter-county projects.

Table 50: Flagship projects

Department of Finance and Economic Planning

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Baseline	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)					Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
						Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5		
Development of 2 nd CIDP	County wide	To comply with legislation. To prioritize needs of the county. To identify resource gaps	Improve service delivery. Proper utilization of resources.	1	Presence of approved CIDP II	1	-	-	-	-	County government of Kericho	20 m
Baseline survey	County wide	For informed and prompt decision making	Availability of baseline data	-	Published County baseline Survey report	-	2	-	-	-	Finance and Economic Planning & KNBS	35 m
GIS revenue mapping	County wide	Enhance Own Source Revenue collection	Increase in revenue collection by 20% per annum	1	% increase in own source revenue generated	1	-	-	-	-	Finance, Lands, ICT	50m
Totals											105M	

Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Programme	Project /sub-programme Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	baseline	Performance indicators	Time frame					Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
							Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5		
Promotion of purple tea production	Establishment of purple tea nursery.	Kabianga tea farm	To increase hectare under purple tea production	Increased hectare under purple tea	100ha	No. of hectare under purple tea	-	500	750	1000	1500	CGK	186 M

	Capacity building purple tea farmer	Tea growing areas	To increase knowledge on purple tea growing	farmers trained	0	No. of farmers trained	555	800	1000	1700	1000		1.5 m		
	Farmers subsidy programme	Tea growing areas	Accelerate uptake of purple tea growing	Increased hectare under purple tea.	100ha	No. of hectare under purple tea.	555	800	-	-	-		50 m		
	Establishment of Kabianga Purple tea processing factory	Kabianga tea farm	To process purple tea products and improve farmers income	Tonnes of purple tea processed and income generated	375ton	No. of tonnes of purple tea processed	-	-	4687.5	8437.5	14062.5	CGK	400m		
Promote commercial poultry farming	Establishment of poultry processing plant	County-wide	Improve livelihoods	Poultry farmers trained	1200	No. farmers trained	6000	6000	6000	6000	1m	CGK	6 m		
		ATC - Soin ward		Poultry feeds produced	0	Tonnes of poultry feed produced	2920	3650	3650	3650	3650				
		KALRO		Day old chicks procured	15000	No. of day old chicks procured	80000	100000	100000	100000	100000			30m	
		Kipchebor		Poultry house/ Improved poultry meat hygiene	0	No. of poultry slaughtered	1	-	-	-	-		-		20m
				Poultry processing plant established	0	Operational processing plant.	1	-	-	-	-		-		70m
				No. of poultry products processed	0	240000	240000	240000	240000	240000					
Totals													763.5M		

Department of Health services

Programme	Project /sub-programme Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Output	baseline	Performance indicators	Time frame					Implementing Agencies	Cost (KShs m)
								Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5		

Programme	Project /sub-programme Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Output	baseline	Performance indicators	Time frame					Implementing Agencies	Cost (KShs m)
								Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5		
Curative services	Construction of a modern maternity wing	Kericho County Referral Hospital	To ensure access to modern high quality maternal and child healthcare	Improved maternal and child health care from 57% to 90%	Completed and operational modern maternity wing	-	Completed and operational modern Maternity wing	1	-	-	-	-	CGOK / NISH KAM community	80m
Curative services	Construction of a National Referral Hospital at Londiani	Londiani Sub County	To ensure access to specialist services		Improved health and sustained life	-	Functional referral Hospital						NATG OVT/ CGOK	10b(NAT GOV) 10M(CG OK)
Curative services	Construction of a prosthesis and orthotics plant (including equipping and training)	Kericho County Referral Hospital	To improve rehabilitative services		Improved quality of life	-	Functional plant	-	1	-	-	-	CGOK / Oklahoma University	100m
	Construction of a modern ophthalmology center of excellence (including equipping and training)	Kericho County Referral Hospital	To ensure better access to ophthalmology services		Improved health outcomes	-	Functional centre of excellence	1	-	-	-	-	CGOK /Alexandria University	
	Construction and equipping of proton therapy centre	Kericho CRH	Access to prompt cancer screening and treatment	reduce morbidity and mortality due to cancer	60%of cancer patients screened and treated	-	% of patient screened and treated	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	CGOK ,partners and NATG	1.8b
Curative	MRI scan machine	Kericho CRH	To ensure access to diagnostic services		Prompt diagnosis	-	Functional MRI services	1	-	-	-	-	NATG OV/CGOK	140m
	Construction of cardiology centre of excellence	Kericho CRH	To offer specialized services		Increased access to affordable cardiac services	-	Functional cardiac center	-	1	-	-	-	CGOK /Braun Wald Group of Hospitals	50m

Programme	Project /sub-programme Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Output	baseline	Performance indicators	Time frame					Implementing Agencies	Cost (KShs m)
								Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5		
	Primary healthcare Implement community strategy	County wide	Implementation of community strategy	Reduced morbidity and improved health seeking behavior	Operational mobile clinic deployed	1	No. of mobile clinics procured	6	-	-	-	-	CGOK	86.8m
					36 community units established	10	No. of community units established	36	-	-	-	-		
					1800 community dialogues held	120	No. of monthly community dialogues held	360	360	360	360	360		
					1800 BCC session held.	120	No. of behavior change communication (BCC) sessions	360	360	360	360	360		
	Universal health coverage – (Subscription to NHIF – 200 households*30 wards*6,000*5 years. Extra 10 wards*100*6000*5)(equity principle)	County wide	To ensure the less privileged access healthcare services		Households enrolled into NHIF scheme		No. of households enrolled into NHIF scheme	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	CGOK	210m
Totals													12.4768b	

Department of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning

Programme	Project /sub-programme Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Output	baseline	Performance indicators	Time frame					Implementing Agencies	Cost (KShs m)
								Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5		
Construction of offices plot No 631/46	Construction of county storey offices	Kipchor	To provide additional office facilities	Improved work environment	9 office floors and 2 basement constructed and operationalized	-	No of office floors and basement constructed and operational		5	4	2		CGOK	250m
Totals													250M	

Department of Education, Culture and Social Services

Programme	Project /sub-programme Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Output	baseline	Performance indicators	Time frame					Implementing Agencies	Cost (KShs m)
								Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr3	Yr 4	Yr 5		
Basic education	Establishing model ECDE centre	All county wards	To establish model ECD E centres	Improved early childhood learning	60 model ECDE centres constructed and operationalized	0	No. of model ECDE centres constructed and operationalized.	12	12	12	12	12		600m
Totals													600M	

Department of Public Works Roads and Transport

Project /sub-programme Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Output	baseline	Performance indicators	Time frame					Implementing Agencies	Cost (kshs m)
							Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5		
Upgrading of Kerenga Airstrip	Belgut Sub-county Kericho county	To enhance market accessibility of perishable and high value commodities	Improve market accessibility for perishable commodities	Operational airport	0	Airport operationalized	-	1	-	-	-	K.A.A in conjunction with Ministry of roads and Public Works	700m
	County wide	To promote tourism	Improved accessibility by tourist	One airport entry point for tourist	0	Number of tourist arrivals	-					Department of Trade and Co-operative Management	-
		To enhance medical evacuation for Londiani National referral hospital	Improved accessibility to medical evacuation services	One airport facility operationalized for medical evacuation	0	Number of medical cases evacuated	-	-	-	-		Department of Health Services	-
		To promote training in aviation.	Improved accessibility aviation training.	1No. aviation college	0	No. of training colleges in aviation	-	-	-	1	-		-
Totals													700M

Department of Public service Management

Project	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Baseline	Performan	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implem	Cost
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Name					ce indicators	Yr.	Yr.	Yr.	Yr.	Yr.	enting Agencies	(Ksh.)
Establishment of One stop citizen service center	County HQ	Efficient and effective provision of services to the county citizenry	Access to services at one stop shop	-	No of citizens served	-	1	-	-	-	Department of Public Service Management	10M
Automation of human resource management (HRIS)	County HQ	Ease of management of county human capital	Prompt access to HR information's	-	No of HR operations Automated	-	1	-	-	-	Department of Public Service Management	12M
Totals												22M

Department of Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources

Programme	Project /sub-programme Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Output	baseline	Performance indicators	Time frame					Implementing Agencies	Cost (kshs m)
								Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5		
Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	Kusumek Water & sewerage Project	Bureti Sub County	To connect 26,453 households of Bureti sub county to potable water supply	Improved health and sanitation	26,453 No. of households connected	6,100HH	No. of households connected to potable water supply	1	-	-	-	-	CGK LVSWS B	1 b
	Kabianga Water and Sewerage Project	Kabianga ward	To connect 8,900 households of Belgut sub county to potable water supply		8,900 No. of households connected		No. of households connected to potable water supply	1	-	-	-	-	CGK	400 m
	Drilling of boreholes in marginalized areas	Countywide	Improve access to safe water		120 boreholes drilled and equipped	39	No. of boreholes drilled and equipped	36	36	24	12	12	CGK	570 m
Totals														1.970b

Department of Trade, Industrialization, Wildlife and Tourism

Programme	Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Baseline	Performance indicators	Timeframe					Implementing Agencies	Cost (Kshs.)
							1	2	3	4	5		
Market centre development	Rehabilitation and Construction of	Kericho Town	To facilitate trade	Kericho town existing market rehabilitated	1	Rehabilitated and operationalized market	1	-	-	-	-		

	modern market in Kericho Town			One Complete modern market constructed and operationalized	0	Complete modern market constructed and operationalized	-	1	-	-	-	CGK	200M
Support to Co-operative Societies	Co-operative Development Fund	County wide	To enhance credit accessibility by the co-operative societies	Credit facilities provided	19	Amount advanced to the Co-operative societies	6	12	12	5	5	CGK	200M
Totals												400M	

Department of Information, Communication, E-Government, Sports and Youth Affairs

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output	Outcome	Baseline	Performance indicators	Timeframe					Implementing Agencies	Cost (Kshs)
							Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5		
Construction of Modern Data Center	Kericho Town	To Secure all County Information and Data	Modern data centre constructed	Improved service delivery	-	No. of Operational modern data centre	1	-	-	-	-	CGK	100m
Kericho stadium	Kapkugwet	To establish IAAF class two stadium with a capacity of 15,000 seater Capacity with a Tartan Truck	Modern Sporting Stadium constructed	Talent mentored and nurtured	1	Modern Sporting Stadium constructed and operational	1	-	-	-	-	CGK	300m
Kericho Innovation centre	Kericho Moi gardens	To established county State of Art Emerging Technologies ICT Innovation Hub	Youth Exposure to ICT Emerging Technologies	Empowered and self-sustained youths	1	No. of ICT Innovations harnessed by Youths and Digital Job Opportunities created by Innovation hub	-	2	-	-	-	CGK	100m
Totals												500M	

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.0 Introduction

This chapter stipulates the framework through which the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022 will be implemented. It further discusses the institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirements, resource mobilization strategies, resource gaps and measures the county will put in place to address the resource gaps.

5.2 Institutional Framework

This section outlines the institutional framework in relation to functioning of the county government allocation of functions and responsibilities to different players. Article 235 of the Constitution of Kenya and the County Government Act No.17 of 2012 Sections 183,185,187,189(2) prescribe the structure of the county government. The implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan will involve several players. These actors range from the county government departments, national government ministries departments and agencies, development partners and donors, Non-Governmental organisations and the residents of Kericho County. An elaborate organizational structure and framework with clear roles and responsibilities has therefore been put in place to guide and coordinate the implementing partners. This will help harness the potential of every partner in the county development process therefore guaranteeing efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. The functions of the county government as per the Fourth Schedule of the Kenya Constitution, 2010 states that county governments are responsible for;

1. Agriculture, including crop and animal husbandry; livestock sale yards; county abattoirs; plant and animal disease control; and fisheries;
2. County health services, including, in particular county health facilities and pharmacies; ambulance services; promotion of primary health care; licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public; veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession); cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria; and refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal;
3. Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising;
4. Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities, including— betting, casinos and other forms of gambling; racing; liquor licensing; cinemas; video shows and hiring; libraries; museums; sports and cultural activities and facilities; and county parks, beaches and recreation facilities;
5. County transport, including— county roads; street lighting; traffic and parking; public road transport; and ferries and harbors, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto.
6. Animal control and welfare, including— licensing of dogs; and facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals;
7. Trade development and regulation, including— markets; trade licenses (excluding regulation of professions); fair trading practices; local tourism; and cooperative societies;
8. County planning and development, including— statistics; land survey and mapping; boundaries and fencing; housing; and electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation;
9. Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, home craft centres and childcare facilities;
10. Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including— soil and water conservation; and forestry;
11. County public works and services, including— storm water management systems in built-up areas and water and sanitation services;
12. Firefighting services and disaster management;
13. Control of drugs and pornography;

14. Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level.

To be able to implement these functions the county government is organized into ten (10) functional departments headed by the County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) who are directly answerable to the Governor. The departments include Finance and Economic Planning; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Health Services; Public Services Management; Education, Culture and Social Services; Water Environment, Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources; Public Works, Roads and Transport; Lands, Housing and Physical Planning; Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Wildlife and Tourism and Information, Communication, E-Government, Sports and Youth Affairs. These are three entities namely: The Governor's office, County Public Service Board and County Assembly which houses County Assembly Public Service Board. Kabianga Tea Farm and KEWASCO are the two Semi-Autonomous Institutions within the county.

5.1.1 County structure

Governor: The Governor is the chief executive of the county and will provide overall leadership in the county's economic, social and political governance and development; provide leadership to the county executive committee and administration based on the county policies and plans; promote democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion; promote peace and order; promote the competitiveness of the county; is accountable for the management and use of the county resources while promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services.

Deputy Governor: The Deputy Governor is the deputy chief executive of the county and shall deputize the governor in the execution of the executive functions.

County Secretary: The County Secretary is the Head of the County Public Service; responsible for arranging the business, and keeping the minutes of the county executive committee subject to the directions of the executive committee; convey the decisions of the county executive committee to the appropriate persons or authorities and perform any other functions as directed by the county executive committee.

County Executive Committee Member: The County Executive Committee is comprised of 10 executive members appointed by the Governor and approved by the County Assembly. Each Executive member is responsible for the respective departments. The Executive Committee is responsible for supervising the administration and delivery of services in all decentralized units and agencies in the county in their respective departments. The committee will also perform any other functions conferred on it by the constitution or national legislation; carry out any function incidental to any of the assigned functions. The committee has the power to determine its own programme of activities in close consultation with the H.E. the Governor.

County Chief Officer: A county chief officer shall be responsible for the respective county executive committee member, for the administration of a county department as provided under section 46 of the County Government Act 2012; ensure that the resources of the entity for which the officer is designated are used in a way that is lawful and authorized; effective, efficient, economical and transparent. The officer will also be responsible for the general administration and coordination of respective County Department; Initiation, development and implementation of policies and sector plans; Development and

implementation of strategic plans; Promotion of National values and principles of governance in the County Public Service; Overseeing implementation and monitoring of performance management systems and any other duties as may be assigned by the Executive Committee Member or the County Secretary.

Directors: They are in charge of directorates in respective departments and responsible to the Chief Officers in executing their functions in the county departments.

Sub-County Administrators: The Sub-County Administrator will be responsible to the County Chief Officer in charge of County Public Service. Article 50(3) of the County Government Act 2012, states that the sub-county administrator shall be responsible for coordinating, managing and supervising the general administrative functions in the Sub County unit; Developing policies and Plans; Ensuring effective service delivery; Coordinating developmental activities to empower the community; Facilitating and coordinating citizen participation in the development of policies and delivery of Services; Exercising any functions and powers delegated by the County Executive Committee Member in charge of County Public Service, Administration.

Town Administrator: The Town Administrator will be responsible for implementing the decisions of the Town Management Committee; coordinating, managing and supervising the general administrative functions of the town; Overseeing the affairs of the town; Developing policies, plans, strategies and programs for better management of the town; Maintaining a comprehensive data base and information system of the town administration and providing public access to the same; Facilitating and coordinating citizens' participation in development of policy plans and delivery of services; Ensuring preparation and submission to the County Treasury for consideration and submission to the County Assembly for approval as part of the Annual County Appropriation Bill; Establishing, implementing, and monitoring performance management systems; Performing such other functions as delegated by the Town Committee; Exercising any functions and powers as may be delegated by the County Executive Committee Member in charge of County Public Service Management.

Ward Administrator: The Ward Administrator shall be responsible to the Sub-County Administrator for the following: Coordinating, managing and supervising the general administrative functions in the ward unit; Developing policies and Plans; Ensuring effective Service delivery; Establishing, implementing, and monitoring performance management systems; Coordinating developmental activities to empower the community; Facilitating and coordinating citizen participation in the development of policies and delivery of services; Exercising any functions and powers delegated by the County Executive Committee Member in charge of Public Service Management.

Village Administrator: A village administrator shall coordinate, manage and supervise the general administrative functions in the village including: Ensuring and coordinating the participation of the village unit in governance; Assisting the village unit to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers; Participation in governance at the local level and exercise any function and powers delegated by the County Executive Committee Member in charge of County Public Service Management.

Village Council: A village council shall be responsible for: Ensuring and coordinating the participation of the village unit in governance; Assisting the village unit to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers; Participation in governance at the local level; Monitoring the implementation of policies at the village unit; Advising the ward administrator and sub-county

administrator on matters pertaining to the village and any other function necessary for the better administration of the village unit.

Speaker: The Speaker is the Head of the Legislative arm of the county government. The functions of the Speaker are: Presiding at any sitting of the County Assembly; Enforcing the Standing Orders; maintaining order in the House and chairing some committees and ensuring the integrity, independence and impartiality County Assembly.

Clerk of the County Assembly: The Clerk is the accounting officer of the County assembly and also plays the role of the Administrative Head of the County Assembly. The Clerk is the secretary to the County Assembly Service Board.

County Assembly: The County Assembly is comprised of 30 elected members representing the wards and 17 nominated members representing special interests. The legislative authority of the county is vested in, and exercised by its County Assembly. County Assembly will make laws that are necessary for the effective performance of the county functions in the fourth schedule of Kenya Constitution 2010. County Assembly will also exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organ. County Assembly will receive and approve plans and policies, approve financial bills, enact county appropriations, approve budget estimates and approve county government borrowing. The County Assembly is organized in different standing committees.

Member of the County Assembly: A member of a county assembly is responsible for maintaining close contact with the electorate and consulting them on issues before or under discussion in the county assembly; presenting views, opinions and proposals of the electorate to the county assembly; attending sessions of the county assembly and its committees; providing a linkage between the county assembly and the electorate on public service delivery; and extending professional knowledge, experience or specialized knowledge to any issue for discussion in the county assembly.

County Public Service Board (CPSB): The functions of the County Public Service Board shall be, on behalf of the county government: to establish and abolish offices; appoint persons to hold or act in offices; confirm appointments; exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding or acting in those offices as provided for under County Government Act, 2012; prepare regular reports for submission to the county assembly on the execution of the functions of the Board; promote in the county public service the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 of the Constitution; evaluate and report to the county assembly on the extent to which the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 of the constitution are complied with in the county public service; facilitate the development of coherent, integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in counties; advise the county government on human resource management and development; advise county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties; make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for county public service employees.

County Assembly Service Board (CASB): The board is responsible for providing services and facilities to ensure the efficient and effective functioning of the county assembly; constituting offices in the county assembly service and appointing and supervising office holders; preparing annual estimates of expenditure of the county assembly service and submitting them to the county assembly for approval, and exercising budgetary control over the service; undertaking, singly or jointly with other relevant organizations,

programs to promote the ideals of county democracy; and performing other functions necessary for the well-being of the members and staff of the county assembly; or prescribed by national legislation.

Table 51: Role of Stakeholders in the county

Stakeholder	Role
County Executive Committee.	Policy formulation and implementation of the CIDP.
Management Committees of Devolved Funds.	Complementing funding various projects.
FBOs (Roman Catholic, Hindus, AGC, ACK, SUPKEM, etc)	Participate and contribute in development activities of the county.
Civil Society Organizations	Participate and contribute in development activities of the county advocacy and awareness creation.
Community	Provision of skilled/ unskilled labour; Participate in decision making on issues affecting them; Community policing, collaboration with security agents; Active participation in prioritization of projects, implementation and provide information and utilization of infrastructural facilities.
Development Committees	Provide leadership in development and mainstreaming cross cutting issues in projects and programs.
Donors	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants, material support and capacity buildings.
Farmers' Organizations	Extension services and community mobilization.
Finance Institutions	Avail credit, create awareness and train community on financial management.
Regulatory Boards	Regulation of processing and marketing of the produce
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes
National Aids Control Council (NACC)	Provide policy guidance on halting and the reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS; Support OVC's and People Living with HIV/AIDS.
National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals; Support educational institutions for physically challenged
NEMA	Enforcement of EMCA.
Legislature	Deliberation and approve sector laws & policies and provision of conducive legal environment.
Private Sector	Partners in service provision; Employment creation; Promotion of private enterprises and competition and supplement government effort through PPP.
Red Cross	Support disaster response and implementation of development projects; capacity building on disaster management; Research on development.
Research Institution	Carrying out research and development.
Trade Unions	Promotion of labour relations and welfare of workers.
The National Government	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills, enforcement of laws, dispensation of justice, conducting of elections.
Tourists (domestic and international)	Contribute to revenue generation.

Stakeholder	Role
Transport Service Providers	Provide public transport services to all stakeholders Enhance economic growth by provision of access to markets by people and goods.
Commissions	Constitutional mandate implementation
County Public Service	Human resource management.

Resource Requirement by Sector

Table 52: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector

S/No.	Sector Name	Amount (Ksh. Millions)	As a percentage (%) of the total budget
1	Governor's Office	1,779.5	2.96298393
2	County Public Service	20	0.033301309
3	Finance and Economic Planning and	1,169.0	1.946461486
4	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	3,554.65	5.918724826
5	Health Services	28,169.8	46.23853394
6	Public Services Management;	549.5	0.914953453
7	Education, Culture and Social Services	6,717.05	11.18432774
8	Water Environment, Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources	6,333.0	10.54485936
9	Public Works, Roads and Transport	7,247.0	12.06672916
10	Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Wildlife and Tourism	1,144.0	1.90483485
11	Lands, Housing and Physical Planning	1,860.0	3.097021697
12	Information, Communication, E-Government, Sports and Youth Affairs.	1,907.7	3.176445318
13	County Assembly	0.650	0.010822925
	Total	60,451.85	100

5.1.2 Resource Mobilization Framework

Table 53: Revenue Projections

	Base Year	Budget estimate	Projection				Totals
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	(Kshs. M)
	(Kshs. M)	(Kshs. M)	(Kshs. M)	(Kshs. M)	(Kshs. M)	(Kshs. M)	
CRA Equitable share	5,224	5,715	5,886	6,063	6,245	6,432	30,341
Local Collections	370	491	506	521	537	553	2,607
Facility Improvement Fund	184	271.6	280	288	297	306	1,442
User fee Reimbursement	18	18	18	18	18	18	90
DANIDA FUND	20	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	87.5
Transformative health system (world bank)	42	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	307.5
Routine Maintenance Fuel Levy	150	150	150	150	150	150	750
Kenya Devolution Support Prog.(WB)	41	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	222.5
Development of Youth polytechnics fund	35	41	41	41	41	41	205

Agricultural Sector development support Fund(ASDSP)	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya Urban Support Programme	0	256	256	256	256	256	1280
Climate Smart Agriculture Project	0	117	117	117	117	117	585
Total	6,091	7,183	7,377	7,577	7,784	7,996	37,917

5.1.3 Estimated Resource Gap and Measures of addressing it

Table 54: Resource gap

S/No.	Sector Name	Cost of CIDP2 (Ksh. M)	Revenue Projections (Ksh. M)	Estimated Resource Gap (Ksh. M)	(%) resource gap
1	Governor's Office	1,780	912	(868)	4
2	County Public Service	20	351	331	(1)
3	Finance and Economic Planning and	1,169	2,341	1,172	(5)
4	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	3,555	2,461	(1,094)	5
5	Health Services	28,170	12,492	(15,678)	70
6	Public Services Management;	550	1,632	1,083	(5)
7	Education, Culture and Social Services	6,717	2,519	(4,198)	19
8	Water Environment, Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources	6,333	1,960	(4,373)	19
9	Public Works, Roads and Transport	7,247	3,093	(4,154)	18
10	Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Wildlife and Tourism	1,144	692	(452)	2
11	Lands, Housing and Physical Planning	1,860	3,599	1,739	(8)
12	Information, Communication, E-Government, Sports and Youth Affairs.	1,908	854	(1,054)	5
13	County assembly	0.650	3,411	3,410	(15)
	Strategic intervention	-	1,593	1,593	(7)
	Total	60,452	37,917	(22,535)	100

Measures of addressing resource gap.

The estimated cost of CIDP2 is Kshs. 60.452billion against revenue projection of Kshs 37.910 billion thus giving a resource gap of Kshs 22.542 billion being 59% of the revenue projection excluding recurrent expenditure. An analysis of sector resource gap indicates that Health Services Sector has the highest resource gap of Kshs 15.678 billion followed by Department of Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources with a gap of Kshs 4.373 billion. The county will put in place the following measures to address the resource gap: -

- i) Engage current development partners on more projects and programs outside their present portfolio;
- ii) Attract new development partners on specific projects/programs particularly in Health Sector where viable opportunities are already feasible;
- iii) Explore engagement of Public Private Partnership

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.0 Overview

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used to track progress on implementation of projects and programs. It also shows a proposed monitoring and evaluation structure to be used in Kericho county detailing projects and programs, and implementation agencies as well as selected county monitoring tools and indicators.

6.1 Introduction

Kericho County is at its initial stage of developing an M&E policy and County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) which will enable tracking progress towards achievement of the policies, projects and programs outlined in the CIDP. Analysis of the CIMES results will demonstrate whether programme/ project has achieved its intended results. In this way, the monitoring and evaluation will provide essential feedback to the county budgetary allocation and execution processes. It will also serve as a vehicle for building partnerships within county governments, between national and county governments, private sector, civil society and external development partners. The system also will improve stakeholder communication and helps in building agreement on desirable poverty reduction outcomes and strategies.

6.2 Data collection, analysis and reporting

In monitoring, policy, programme and project, implementers will systematically collect qualitative and quantitative data on progress of implementation against the planned targets. This data will provide implementers and other stakeholders an indication on the extent of progress made towards achieving the set objectives. Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation (PM&E) and Field observation visits are some of the methods to be used for data collection.

The monitoring process will be guided by the following:

- Indicator identification;
- Targets;
- Data sources;
- Frequency of data collection;
- Responsibility for data collection;
- Data analysis and use; and
- Information products, Reporting and Dissemination.

At the project level, monitoring will focus on inputs/processes, outputs and progress towards achieving the desired objective. At the programme level, monitoring will focus on assessing the effects of the various interventions against set objectives.

State and non-state actors within the county shall be required to submit timely and accurate progress reports of policies, programs and projects in line with approved reporting standards, formats and frequency. Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (MEU) shall collaborate with departments, agencies and non-state actors to design formats for data collection, analysis and reporting. It will also determine the reporting requirements for the production of departmental M and E Reports on the Annual Work Plans which are indirectly generated from the CIDP and County Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Reports and any other relevant impact reports as required.

For effective monitoring and evaluation, systems will be developed for real-time reporting and information sharing through web-based interactive programs that allow updating by stakeholders and reactive comments from the public and other stakeholders.

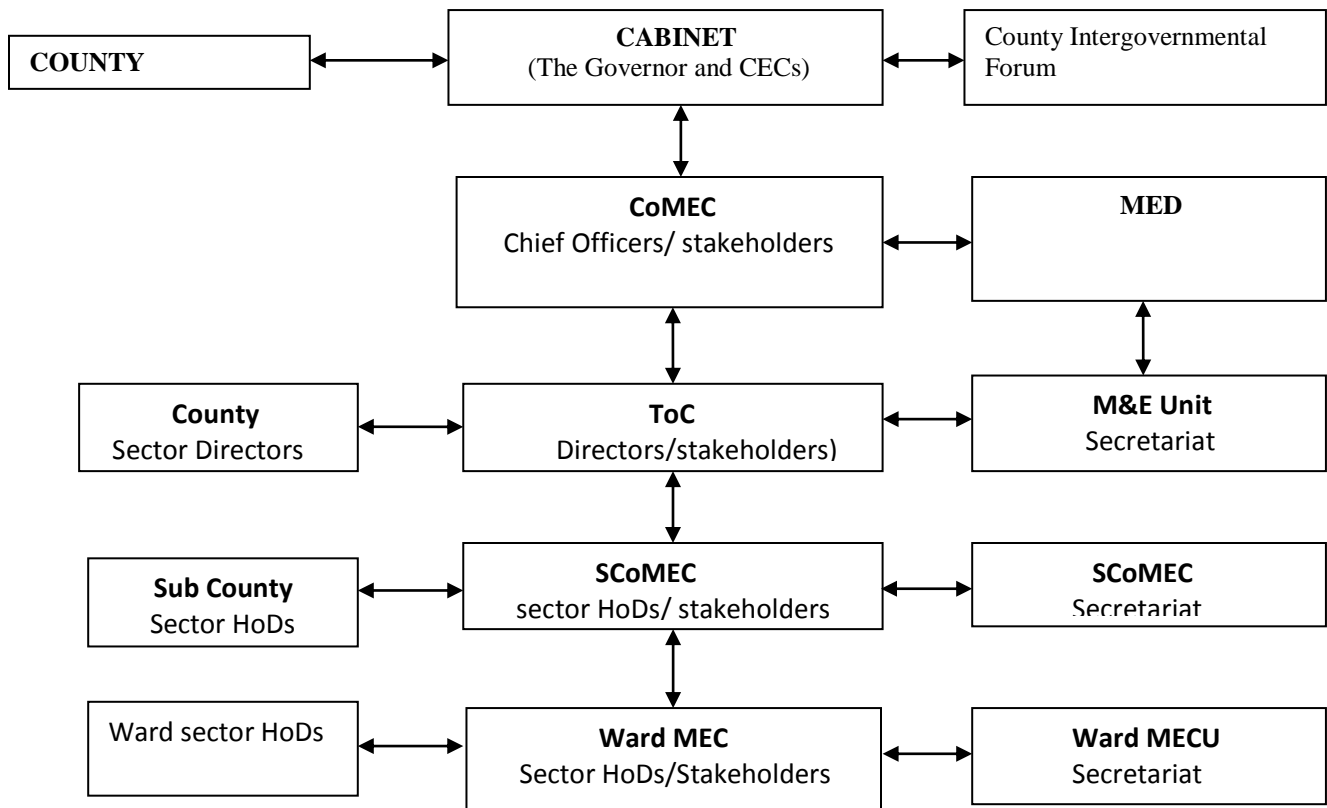
All quarterly reports will be considered provisional, except for the quarter ending June when all information will be treated as final. The fourth quarter reports shall include information from all preceding quarters and shall include all revisions of information deemed provisional in the earlier quarter. The Annual Progress Report on the CIDP reports shall be deliberated by the County Stakeholders Forum as appropriate.

Reporting structure

Horizontal reporting within the county, shall involve heads of departments, Agencies and non-state actors. These officers shall present quarterly reports on programs and projects under implementation to CoMEC. Non-State actors who include Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector Organizations, Foundations, Faith Based and Community based organizations shall report through their respective sectors.

The Sub-County M and E Reports shall be forwarded to MES for consolidation into county reports. Consequently, the consolidated County Reports shall be shared with stakeholders. MES will advise on actions to be taken, including evaluations of projects and programs to ascertain if they are meeting their intended objectives. The CoMEC shall send the consolidated reports to the County Intergovernmental Forum and share them with MED.

Figure 17: Propose Kericho county Monitoring and Evaluation structure



6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation outcome indicators

Table 55 summarises the outcome indicators, based on sector priorities and programs. It also highlights the targets at mid-term (2020) and end term target (2022) of second County Integrated Development Plan.

Table 55: Summary of Monitoring & Evaluation Outcome indicators

6.3.1 Office of the Governor

Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Target (2020)	End term Target (2022)
Administration and Coordination	No. of inter-governmental relation committees set-up	9	Dpt database	C.O GO	9	2	-
	No. of inter-governmental relation committees operationalized	11	CGK	C.O GO	11	33	55
	No. of intra-governmental relation committees set-up	46	CGK	C.O GO	46	36	36
	No. of intra-governmental relation committees operationalized and county consultative fora	82	CGK	C.O GO	82	246	410
	No. of economic blocks joined	0	CGK	C.O GO	-	2	2
	No. of County Executive and Assembly consultative fora	20	CGK	C.O GO	20	90	150
	County Public Private Partnership Act, regulation and policy domesticated and developed	0	CGK	C.O GO	0	3	3
	No. of MOUs/ agreement signed and implemented.	8	CGK	C.O GO	8	11	14
	No. of Programs and projects supported from MOUs/Agreements	1	CGK	C.O GO	1	11	14
	Amount in Ksh. of resources mobilized	Ksh3.6b	CGK	C.O GO	Ksh3.6b	13.0b	23.06b
	County Public participation policy developed and operationalized	0	CGK	C.O GO	0	1	1
	No. of County citizen fora established	-	CGK	C.O GO	-	30	30
	No. of public policies and plans submitted to county assembly	20	CGK	C.O GO	20	18	36
	No. of state functions performed	12	CGK	C.O GO	12	36	60
	No. of national and international fora and events attended on behalf of the county	12	CGK	C.O GO	12	36	60
	% of County Executive Committee Decisions Implemented	100%.	CGK	C.O GO	100%	100%	100%
	Established Governors Press Services Unit	-	CGK	C.O GO	-	1	1
Number of Media Briefings by	720.	CGK	C.O GO	720	144	240	

	the Governor						
	% of flagship projects implemented on time and at cost	-	CGK	C.O GO	-	100%	100%

6.3.2 Department of Finance and Economic Planning

Programme	Outcome/output indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Target (2020)	End term Target (2022)
Public finance management	No. of reports timely and accurately generated.	15	F&EP DPT	C.O Finance and C.O Economic Planning	15	18	18
	No. of advisory reports generated	4	F&EP DPT	C.O Finance	4	4	4
	No. of valuation roll approved	1 outdated valuation roll	F&EP DPT	C.O Finance and C.O Economic Planning	1	-	1
	% increase in revenue collected	412m	County treasury	C.O Finance	412m	10%	10%
Administration Planning and Support Services	No. of refurbished open plan offices and newly constructed	0	F&EP DPT	C.O Finance and C.O Economic planning	0	6	6
	No. of officer trained in various discipline/field	50	F&EP DPT	C.O Finance and C.O Economic planning	50	125	250
Economic and financial policy formulation and management	No. of upgrade done & officers trained.	-	F&EP DPT	C.O Economic planning	-	1	1
	No. of officers trained on M&E.	30	F&EP DPT	C.O Economic planning	30	102	170
	No. of approved and operational M&E policy	-	F&EP DPT	C.O Economic planning	-	1	1
	No. of M&E reports generated and disseminated.	2	F&EP DPT	C.O Economic planning	2	15	25
	No. of operational resource center established	-	F&EP DPT	C.O Economic planning	-	-	1
	No. of policy developed and approved	1	F&EP DPT	C.O Economic planning	1	-	24
	No. of Mid-term reviews on CIDP 2 done.	1	F&EP DPT	C.O Economic planning	1	1	1
	% of departments with performance contracts signed	-	F&EP DPT	C.O Economic	-	100%	100%

	and cascaded			planning			
	% of Reporting units submitting Performance reports on time	-	F&EP DPT	C.O Economic planning	-	100%	100%
Financial Management	% budget absorption	88%	F&EP DPT	C.O Finance and C.O Economic planning	88%	100%	100%
	No. of policy documents subject to public participation forums	17	F&EP DPT	C.O Finance and C.O Economic planning	17	10	17
	% of compliance matters raised in Audit Reports that are resolve	-	F&EP DPT	C.O Finance and C.O Economic planning	-	100%	100%
Flagship/County Transformative projects	Presence of approved CIDP II	1	F&EP DPT	C.O Economic planning	1	1	1
	Published County baseline Survey report	0	F&EP DPT	C.O Economic planning	0	1	1
	% increase in own source revenue generated	-	F&EP DPT	C.O Finance	-		

6.3.3 Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of data	Reporting responsibility	Situation 2018	Midterm target 2020	End term target 2022
Animal health and Disease control program	No of animals vaccinated	120000	CDVS	CDVS	120000	80%	95%
	No cattle dips rehabilitated	42	CDVS	CO	42	25	50
	No of slaughter houses/ slabs renovated	5	CDVS	CO	5	6	10
Livestock breed improvement	Litres of milk produce per cow per day	7 lts	CDLP	CDLP	7 lts	10	15
	No. of animals inseminated	48000	CDVS	CDVS	48000	31000	85000
	No. of dairy goats procured and distributed	3641	CDLP	CO	3641	300	600
	No. of galla goats and dorper sheep procured and distributed	850	CDLP	CO	850	100	200
	No. Langstroth hives procured and distributed	760	CDLP	CO	760	325	500
Livestock feeds programme	No. of KTBH hives procured	3806	CDLP	CO	3806	450	750
	Tons of assorted pasture and fodder seeds procured and established	3 tons	CDLP	CO	3 tons	5	10
	No of motorized hand operated pasture harvesting machines procured and operationalized.	0	CDLP	-CO	0	20	60

.	No of complete hay baling unit procured and operationalized.	1	CDLP	CO	1	1	1
Establishment of dairy processing facilities	No. of dairy processing facilities established	3	CDLP	CO	3	1	1
Extension services	No of farmers trained on modern livestock farming methods	10600	CDLP, CDA, CDFO	CDLP, CDA, CDFO	10600	24600	48800
	Number of media talks/sessions done	1	CDLP, CDA, CDFO	CDLP, CDA, CDFO	1	96	240
	No. of farmer engagement on the platform	4,000	CDLP, CDA, CDFO	CDLP, CDA, CDFO	4,000	18000	45000
Food Security Enhancement Project	No. of farmers school established	264 FFS by stakeholders	CDA	CDA	264 FFS by stakeholders	90	150
	No of farmers trained	7200	CDA	CDA	7200	300	600
	No. of demo plots established.	450	CDA	CDA	450	60	150
	No. of on-farm seed multiplication sites maintained	7	CDA	CDA	7	10	20
	No. of marketing strategies operationalized	3	CDA	CDA	3	4	6
	No. of cereal processing plant established	2 privately owned	CDA	CO	2 privately owned	1	1
Horticulture Production, Processing and Marketing Project	No. of modern fruit seedling nurseries established	6	CDA	CDA	6	6	12
	No. of farmers sensitized and mushroom demo farms established	1	CDA	CDA	1	12	30
	No. of horticulture demo plots established, launched and maintained	6	CDA	CDA	6	24	60
	No. of farmers trained on horticultural production, processing and marketing.	2400	CDA	CDA	2400	3500	7500
	No. of farmers linked to new market outlets	1245	CDA	CDA	1245	2400	5000
	No. of CPGs capacity improved	24	CDA	CDA	24	12	24
	No. of greenhouse-based horticultural production farms supported	7	CDA	CDA	7	12	30
	No. of horticultural produce collection centres constructed and operationalized	1	CDA	CO	1	4	10
	No of horticulture cottage processing groups mentored and supported	6	CDA	CDA	6	2	6
Potato seed improvement and production	No. of tons of potato seed produced	48	CDA	CDA/ADC	48	96	136
	No. of potato cold storage facilities established	0	CDA	CO	0	1	1

	Operational potato processing plant	0	CDA	CO	0	1	1
Industrial Crops Development Programme	No. of farmers trained	1200	CDA	CDA	1200	800	1600
	No. of demo plots established	12	CDA	CDA	12	18	33
	No. of modern certified seedlings nurseries supported	6	CDA	CDA	6	3	6
	No of industrial crops seedlings produced	127500	CDA	CO	127500	360000	250000
	% increase in land under industrial crop	31648 ha	CDA	CDA	31648 ha	24%	60%
	No. of brand & blends developed	1	CDA	CO	1	2	3
	No of tea buying centres renovated	7	CDA	CO	7	37	72
Support to Soil sampling and analysis	No. soil sampled & supported	125			125	240	500
Establishment of pineapple processing plant	Existence of operational pineapple plant.	1	CDA	CO	1	1	1
Agricultural Mechanization Service improvement programme	% hectares of cropland tilled	567	Manager -AMS	CO	567	400	1100
Completion and commissioning of Soim Agricultural Training Centre	No. of completed training centre.	1	Principal	CO	1	1	1
	No. of farmers trained	625	Principal	Principal	625	1800	6600
	No of tons quality and affordable feeds produced	1	Principal	Principal	1	1500	7500
Fish Farming and utilization project	Fish hatchery completed	0	CDFO	CO	0	1	1
	No. fish feed plants established	0	CDFO	CDFO	0	1	1
	No. fish processing plant established	0	CDFO	CO	0	1	1
	No of ponds constructed	430	CDFO	CO	430	250	250
	No of dams stocked	0	CDFO	CDFO	0	1	1
	No of Trout farms established	0	CDFO	CDFO	0	1	1

6.3.4 Department of Health services

Programme	Outcome /output indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Target (2020)	End term Target (2022)
Curative Services	% of clients satisfied	65	Survey	CCO	68	80	90
	% staff remunerated	100	DHIS	CCO	100	100	100
	% of staff trained	7	DHIS	CCO	8	10	12
	No. acres secured as public cemetery	2	DHIS	CCO	-	-	-
	No. of facilities offering forensics and diagnosis	2	DHIS	CCO	2	1	1

	No. of patients attended through tele-medicine		DHIS	CCO	20	40	60
	No. of facilities with specialized materials and supplies	7	DHIS	CCO	8	11	13
	No. of Patients accessing specialized referral services	1200	DHIS	CCO	1250	1350	1450
	No. of hospital beds per 10,000 Population.	694	DHIS	CHRIO	+52 (746)	+105 (951)	+100 (1106)
	No. of entities collaborating with the sector	18	DHIS	CCO	22	26	30
	% of new clients diagnosed for diabetes	0.8	DHIS	CCO	0.7	0.6	0.5
	% of new clients diagnosed for hypertension	3.5%	DHIS	CCO	3.2	2.5	1.0
	Number of clients diagnosed with cancer	No data	DHIS	CCO	-	140	220
	% of deliveries by skilled health attendant	57	DHIS	CRHC	65	75	90
	% of T.B patients completing treatment	90	TIBU	CTLC	91	93	95
	% of eligible HIV clients on ARVs	91	DHIS		92	96	98
Preventive Services	No. of facilities equipped with primary care materials and supplies	141	DHIS	CCO	150	166	174
	% of Households covered by Community Health Volunteers	29%	DHIS	CCO	50%	80%	100%
	No. of assorted IEC materials developed, printed and distributed	100,000	DHIS	CCO	120,000	180,000	250,000
	No. of Health education sessions conducted	39200	DHIS	CCO	42400	45200	48400
	Number of media talks/sessions done	1	DHIS	CCO	24	24	24
	No. of patients attended	0	DHIS	CCO	10	30	50
	% of children dewormed	45%	DHIS	CCO	50	70	90
	% of households with sanitation facilities	67%	DHIS	CCO	70	80	90
	No. of schools equipped with complete school health package	657	DHIS	CCO	680	720	760
	% of fully immunized children	61	DHIS	CCO	70	85	95
	% of target population receiving nutritional supplementation	70	DHIS	CCO	75	85	95
	% of population living within 5km of a facility	80	DHIS	CCO	80	85	90
	% of deliveries conducted by skilled birth attendants	60	DHIS	CRHC	70	85	95
	% of in-patients dying of malaria	10	DHIS	CCO	10	8	6
	% decrease HIV/AIDS prevalence	3.5	DHIS	CCO	3.0	2.0	1.0
	TB Cure Rate (Treatment Success Rate)	75%	TIBU	CTLC	80	90	95

	No. of population screened for diabetes	-	DHIS	CCO	-	7000	8000
	No. of population screened for hypertension	-	DHIS	CCO	-	11000	12000
	Number of population screened and identified for cancer	No data	DHIS	CCO	-	3000	4000
	% of antenatal mothers attending 4 ANC visits	28.6%	DHIS	CRHC	50	70	90
	% of women of reproductive age receiving FP commodities	22.7%	DHIS	CCO	50	70	90
FLAGSHIP PROJECTS CURATIVE SERVICES	Completed and operational modern Maternity wing	0	DHIS	CRHC	0	1	1
	No. of mobile clinics procured	1	DHIS	CCO	6	-	-
	No. of community units established	10	DHIS	CCO	10	36	36
	No. of monthly community dialogues held	120	DHIS	CCO	360	360	360
	No. of behavior change communication (BCC) sessions	120	DHIS	CCO	360	360	360
	No. of households enrolled into NHIF scheme	-	DHIS	CCO	-	7000	7000

6.3.5 Department of Education, Culture and Social Services

Programme	Output indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Target (2020)	End term Target (2022)
Construction of modern child friendly classrooms and ablution block; modern kitchen; and equipping staffing	No. of new and modern classrooms constructed and utilized.	625	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	625	450	750 modern classrooms constructed
	No. of double door of ablution blocks constructed	493	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	493	450	750 Double door ablution blocks
	No. of modern classrooms equipped and furnished	0	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	0	450	750 modern classrooms equipped and furnished
	No. of modern kitchen with store constructed and equipped	0	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	0	450	750 modern kitchens with store constructed and equipped.
	No. of teachers employed	950	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture	950	450	750 qualified ECDE teachers

				and Social Services			employed
Construction, equipping and operationalization VTC	No. of workshops constructed and completed.	6	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	6	18	24 workshops constructed
	No. of workshops equipped	6	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	6	18	36 workshops Equipped
	No. of administration blocks constructed	0	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	0	3	5 Administration blocks constructed
	No. Of dormitories constructed and used	0	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	0	18	29 dormitories constructed
	No. of instructors employed;	106	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	106	270	450 instructors employed and.
	No. of technical officers employed	0	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	0	6	7 quality assurance officers
Subsidized VTCs fees	Students benefitting from subsidized fees	0	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	0	4,200	8,700 Students benefitting from subsidized fees
Construction; completion: refurbishment and equipping of social halls in all 6 sub counties	No. Of social halls constructed and equipped	3	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	3	2	3 Social halls constructed and equipped
	No. Of social hall refurbished and equipped.	3	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	3	3	3 Social halls refurbished and equipped
Assorted	No. of PWDS supported	500	CGK	Education,	500	3000	5000PWD

assistive devices for PWDs				Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services			supported
Social support programs	No. of policy documents developed	0	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	0	1	1 policy documents developed
	No. of constructed rehabilitation centres	1	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	1	1	Constructed and operational rehabilitation centre
	No. of individuals rehabilitated	xxx	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	xxx	70	150 individuals rehabilitated
Universal healthcare	No. of vulnerable households enrolled into NHIF scheme	0	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	0	18,600	31000 vulnerable households enrolled into NHIF scheme
Bursary disbursement to needy students	No. of needy students supported	84,000	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	84,000	39,000	65000 needy students benefited
Cultural heritage & historical centres	No. of cultural heritage & historical centres established.	0	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	0	3	2 cultural heritage centres and 1 historical site
Registration and capacity building of traditional herbalists and alternative medicine men and women.	No of herbalists Registered	200	CGK	Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services	200	1,500	2500 traditional medicine providers registered

6.3.6: Department of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning

Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Target (2020)	End term Target (2022)
Planning of Towns	No. of town plans developed	6	Physical Planning	C.O LHPP	6	11	14

			Offices Field data collection				
	No. of Urban infrastructure constructed	-	Physical Planning Offices Field data collection	C.O LHPP	-	4	5
Establishment of Municipal/To wn Boards	No of municipal boards established and operationalized	-	Physical Planning Offices	C.O LHPP	-	2	2
Survey of County owned properties	No. of identification and demarcations done	-	Field data collection	C.O LHPP	-	140	160
Creation of a land information register	No. of land information registers created	-	Physical Planning Offices	C.O LHPP	-	6	7
Informal settlements upgrading	No. of informal settlements upgraded	2	Field data collection	C.O LHPP	2	3	4
Design for densification	No. of housing designs	1	Physical Planning Offices	C.O LHPP	1	2	2
	No. of housing units constructed	-	Field data collection	C.O LHPP	-	300	300
Construction of non- residential and residential buildings	No. of office designs prepared and approved	1	Physical Planning Offices	C.O LHPP	1	1	1
	No. of county assembly chamber, members and staff offices constructed and functional	2	Field data collection	C.O LHPP	2	1	1
	No of offices refurbished and renovated.	4	Physical Planning Offices	C.O LHPP	4	16	20
	No. of residential houses refurbished and renovated	160	Field data collection	C.O LHPP	160	40	40
	No. of lands parcel purchased	-	Physical Planning Offices	C.O LHPP	-	3	3
	No. of residential houses constructed and occupied	-	Field data collection	C.O LHPP	-	3	3

6.3.7 Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport

Programme	Output indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Target (2020)	End term Target (2022)
Construction of County roads	Kms. of roads constructed	2083	PWR&T DPT	C.OPWR &T	2083	1150	2000
Routine Maintenance of county roads	Kms. of roads maintained	672	PWR&T DPT	C.O- PWR&T	672	1500	2500
Upgrade and Maintenance of urban roads	KM of urban roads maintained	-	PWR&T DPT	C.O- PWR&T	-	12	20 KM
	KM of urban roads upgraded to bituminous road	-	PWR&T DPT	C.O- PWR&T	-	24	40 KM.
Design and construction of bridges & drainage structures	No. of box culverts designed and constructed	83	PWR&T DPT	C.O- PWR&T	83	100	161
	No. of footbridges designed and constructed	4	PWR&T DPT	C.O- PWR&T	4	6	10
	No. of bridges designed and constructed	9	PWR&T DPT	C.O- PWR&T	9	3	5
Urban Transport and management	Established public transport system	0	PWR&T DPT	C.O- PWR&T	0	470m	945m
Public works	No. of approved structure of drawing plans	55	PWR&T DPT	C.O- PWR&T	55	240	400
	Length of storm water drainage projects undertaken	7	PWR&T DPT	C.O- PWR&T	7	18	30
	No. of approvals issued for supervised works	30	PWR&T DPT	C.O- PWR&T	30	60	100
Construction Of Boda Boda Shades and bus park in Londiani, Kericho, Litein, Kapkatet Sondu and Fort-Tenan	No. of boda boda shades constructed and operationalized.	0	PWR&T DPT	C.O- PWR&T	0	150	210
	No. of bus parks constructed and operationalized	1	PWR&T DPT	C.O- PWR&T	1	5	6
Purchase of Land and construction of parking bay at Kapsoit	No. of parcels of land purchased	-	CGK	C.O- PWR&T	0	1	1
	No. of parking bays constructed and operationalized	-	CGK	C.O- PWR&T	0	1	1

6.3.8: Department of Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources

Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Target (2020)	End term Target (2022)
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Water Resources Management	No. of water points/springs protected	80	CGK	C.O-WEENR	83	229	323
	% reduction for unaccounted for water.	47.06% [Tilwasco]	Tilwasco	C.O-WEENR	40	30	20
		48.0% [Kewasco]	Kewasco	C.O-WEENR	40	30	20
Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	No. of policy documents developed and implemented	0	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	1	1	1
	Integrated Master Plan on Water and Sanitation Developed	0	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	0	1	1
	Integrated Urban waste management master plan developed	0	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	1	1	1
	% of rural household with access to potable water	31	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	35	42	50
	% of urban household with access to potable water	62	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	66	74	82
	No of large water facilities constructed and operational	2	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	2	2	4
	No. of small water facilities constructed and operational	20	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	23	79	170
	No. of existing water projects rehabilitated, expanded and completed	30	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	41	159	188
	No. of boreholes rehabilitated and equipped	2	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	9	9	4
	No. of water treatment plants constructed and operationalized	4	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	2	6	8
	No. of treatment plants rehabilitated	4	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	2	4	4
	No. of sewerage systems constructed and operationalized	1	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	1	1	1
	% households connected to a sewage system in urban areas	7%	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	7%	10.7%	14.5%
	No. of community water projects management committees constituted and trained	0	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	0	9	9
	No. of well managed Rural water schemes	0	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	0	9	9
	No. of water harvesting tanks procured and installed	25	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	79	395	500
	No. of small dams/pans constructed	21	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	22	61	96
	No. of small dams/pans rehabilitated	21	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	5	15	21
Environmental Management and Protection	Inventory of asbestos materials	-	KEWASCO	C.O-WEENR	1	1	1
	% of Asbestos materials safely removed and disposed	-	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	100	100	100
	% of projects subjected to EIA	10	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	10	80	100
	No. of recreational Parks developed	2	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	3	5	7
	No. of roundabouts & open spaces beautified.	1	WEENR DPT	C.O-WEENR	4	9	15

	No. of roadside trees planted	100	WEENR DPT	C.O- WEENR	100	300	500
	No. of indigenous trees and plants planted in the arboretum	3000	WEENR DPT	C.O- WEENR	4000	70000	8000
Natural Resources Management and Protection	No. of tree nurseries established	3	WEENR DPT	C.O- WEENR	1	5	6
	No. of seedlings produced	20,000	WEENR DPT	C.O- WEENR	50,000	0.65m	2.25 m
Alternative Energy Technologies	No. of borehole water solar pumping systems installed	1	WEENR DPT	C.O- WEENR	5	13	21
	No. of institutional solar systems Installed	1	WEENR DPT	C.O- WEENR	1	11	20
	No. of Institutional biogas plants constructed	1	WEENR DPT	C.O- WEENR	1	4	8
	No. of Domestic household biogas digesters Constructed	18	WEENR DPT	C.O- WEENR	37	46	68

6.3.9 Department of Public Services Management

Programme	Output indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Target (2020)	Endterm Target (2022)
County Administration Services	Administrative offices constructed	9	PSM DPT	C.O-PSM		27	27
	Motor vehicles procured and operational	2	PSM DPT	C.O-PSM		24	34
	Public Participation centers established	3	PSM DPT	C.O-PSM		25	33
County Citizen Engagement	Service charters and standards developed	1	PSM DPT	C.O-PSM		11	13
	Customer care offices established	1	PSM DPT	C.O-PSM		15	18
Disaster management	Fire engines acquired and functional	2	PSM DPT	C.O-PSM		4	5
	Disaster management Centers established	1	PSM DPT	C.O-PSM		4	6
	Disaster equipment procured and operational	1	PSM DPT	C.O-PSM		4	4
Human Resource Administration	Human resource record centers established	1	PSM DPT	C.O-PSM		13	18
	County staff trained and developed	225	PSM DPT	C.O-PSM		2986	3456
Establishment of One stop citizen service center	No of citizens served	-	PSM DPT	C.O-PSM		1	1
Automation of human resource management (HRIS	No of HR operations Automated	-	PSM DPT	C.O-PSM		1	1

6.3.10 Department of Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Wildlife and Tourism

Programme	Output indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Target (2020)	End term Target (2022)
Development of market centres	No. of modern markets operationalized	4	Dpt of T.I.W&T	C.O T.I.W&T	4	4	4
	No. of new modern markets constructed and operationalized	4	Dpt of T.I.W&T	C.O T.I.W&T	4	4	4
	No. of markets sheds upgraded	17	Dpt of T.I.W&T	C.O T.I.W&T	17	11	17
Support to Co-operative Societies	No. of Co-operatives equipped	10	Dpt of T.I.W&T	C.O T.I.W&T	10	18	30
	No. of co-operatives supported	51	Dpt of T.I.W&T	C.O T.I.W&T	51	2	2
	No. of Co-operative Societies with useable facilities.	15	Dpt of T.I.W&T	C.O T.I.W&T	15	9	15
Promotion of tourism	No. of tourism sites developed	1	Dpt of T.I.W&T	C.O T.I.W&T	1	1	1
Co-operative Development Fund	Amount advanced to the Co-operative societies		Dpt of T.I.W&T	C.O T.I.W&T	-		
Rehabilitation and Construction of modern market in Kericho Town	Rehabilitated and operationalized market	-	Dpt of T.I.W&T	C.O T.I.W&T	-	1	1
	One Complete modern market constructed and operationalized	-	Dpt of T.I.W&T	C.O T.I.W&T	-	1	1

6.3.11 Department of Information, Communication, E- Government, Sports and Youth Affairs

Programme	Output indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Target (2020)	End term Target (2022)
County ICT Policy and Regulation County ICT Infrastructure Development	No. of policies developed and operationalized	1	ICT DPT	C.O ICT	1	9	15
	No. of ICT centres equipped and upgraded to innovation centres	6	ICT DPT	C.O ICT	6	5	6
	No. of offices connected to shared services	1	ICT DPT	C.O ICT	1	11	14
	% of County information /Data and Infrastructure e Secured	3 level of security	ICT DPT	C.O ICT	3 level of security	50%	100%
County Information and Communication services	% increase in citizens served	-	ICT DPT	C.O ICT	-	50%	100%
	No. of publications published	20	ICT DPT	C.O ICT	20	18	40
	No of County documentaries produced	-	ICT DPT	C.O ICT	-	3	5

County sports enhancement programs	No. of stadia and playgrounds upgraded	1	ICT DPT	C.O ICT	1	3	5
	% Increase in number of sport participants	-	ICT DPT	C.O ICT	-	50%	100%
Construction of Modern Data Center	No. of Information and Data secured	1	ICT DPT	C.O ICT	1	1	1
Kericho green stadium	Modern Sporting Stadium constructed and operational	1	ICT DPT	C.O ICT	1	1	1
Kericho Innovation centre	No. of ICT Innovations harnessed by Youths and Digital Job Opportunities created by Innovation hub	-	ICT DPT	C.O ICT	-	2	2

Public service board

Programme	Output indicators	Baseline	Source of data	Reporting responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Construction of offices	1 office building constructed and put to use	-	CPSB	Chairman public service board	1	-	1

6.3.12 County Assembly

Programme	Output indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Midterm Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Construction of new county assembly chambers, members' and staff offices; and Land acquisition for construction of executive residential house for speaker	No. of units constructed and functional	1	CGK	County Assembly Clerk	1	1	1
	No. land parcel purchased	-	CGK	County Assembly Clerk	0	1	1
	No. of residential house constructed and occupied	-	CGK	County Assembly Clerk	0	1	1