



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



GOVERNMENT OF ELGEYO MARAKWET

**COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(CIDP)**

2013-2017

Nurturing Possibilities



COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A progressive county nurturing productive ventures and transformative services

Mission

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

FOREWORD



The County Integrated Development Programme (CIDP) is a successor of the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) strategy and the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) strategy, which were adopted as development strategies by the Kenya Government in 1983 and 2003 respectively.

The strategies emphasized decentralized planning and implementation of development projects and programmes at the community level. This came as a relief to many Kenyans who over the years had failed to have their fair share of the national budget.

The objective was to enhance local participation (bottom-up approach) in project identification and formulation; planning, resource mobilization, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, hence achieve equitable development. The Central Government has since been guiding the planning process at the devolved units through the preparation of periodic District Development Plans (DDPs), often covering a five-year period. This planning document gave a strategic direction to the local development actors on a coordinated approach in the identification, formulation and implementation of development initiatives.

To address challenges experienced in the implementation of these development documents, the Kenya Vision 2030 development blueprint was adopted in 2008 whose main objective was to make Kenya a newly industrialized middle income country by providing high quality life for all its citizens by year 2030. The Kenya Vision 2030 is based on three pillars, namely: Economic Pillar, Social Pillar and Political Pillar and will be implemented through five-year successive Medium Term Plans (MTP). The First Kenya Vision 2030 Medium Term Plan (MTP 2008-2012) launched in June 2008 will be succeeded by the second (MTP 2013-2017).

MTP 2013-2017 will be prepared and implemented in a setting and context which differs significantly from that of the first MTP and previous development strategies. No doubt, The Constitution of Kenya (2010) has created a Devolved Structure of Government at the national and county levels and continues to guide the distribution of functions between the two levels of government. It also requires the engagement of the public in policy formulation and development priorities so as to seek consensus participation of the people, good governance, integrity, transparency, accountability and sustainable development being some of the key national values and principles of governance recognized in Article 10 of the constitution. The Public Financial Management Act, 2012, further stipulates that counties will prepare County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

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

As we chart our way forward, the Plan will guide the county planning and management units, sub-county planning committees and other local development actors in achieving the desired development goals. This is reflected in the country's long-term development policy documents such as Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan.

The Constitution clearly spells out that National and County Governments are distinct but interdependent. The County Government is composed of the Governor, the County Executive Committee and the County Assembly. The County Executive is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and county legislation as envisaged in the CIDP. The County Assembly which is a legislative organ, will play an oversight role on the Executive, and county public institutions. The CIDP has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Ministry of Devolution and planning to enable the county to prioritize and balance its socio-economic development issues.

Responsibilities and functions of the county government are stipulated under the Fourth Schedule of The Constitution. Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) will continuously make recommendations for equitable distribution of resources between the National and the County Governments. Our county has been allocated Kshs 3.1 billion in the 2013/14 Fiscal Year and we expect to raise between Kshs 300M and 400M locally annually. This amount is well below the estimated Kshs 38 billion required to implement the projects and programmes proposed consultatively in this CIDP Plan for a period of five years. As a result, we are required to undertake an aggressive marketing of the county to attract donors and investors through the Public Private Partnerships strategies.

It is our utmost expectation that the elaborate participation by a wide cross section of county residents during identification, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of projects and programmes will guarantee the achievement of key objectives of devolution and the targets of this Plan. We, as county leaders, are determined to empower citizens to exercise their democratic rights both at the county and national levels to realize social, political and economic development.

As a county of champions, we have no doubts whatsoever that prudent use of resources, timely implementation of development initiatives, effective monitoring and evaluation and effective public participation in all county development interventions will speedily guide us towards our desired development level.



Eng. Alex Tolgos
Governor
Elgeyo Marakwet County

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>LIST OF MAPS</i>	<i>xii</i>
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	<i>xii</i>
<i>LIST OF ACRONYMS</i>	<i>xiii</i>
<i>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</i>	<i>xviii</i>
1 CHAPTER 1: COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION	1
1.1 LOCATION AND SIZE	1
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS	1
1.2.1 <i>Physical and Topographic Features</i>	1
1.2.2 <i>Ecological Conditions</i>	1
1.2.3 <i>Climatic Conditions</i>	2
1.3 DISTRIBUTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS	4
1.3.1 <i>Administrative Units subdivision (Sub-county, divisions, locations)</i>	4
1.3.2 <i>Political units</i>	4
1.3.3 <i>Eligible and Registered voters</i>	5
1.4 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES	7
1.4.1 <i>Population size and composition</i>	7
1.4.2 <i>Population in Urban Centres</i>	10
1.4.3 <i>Population density and Distribution</i>	10
1.4.4 <i>Population densities by Sub-County/Constituency</i>	11
1.5 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEXES AND INDICATORS	12
1.5.1 <i>Youth Development Index (YDI)</i>	12
1.5.2 <i>The Gender Inequality Index (GII)</i>	13
1.6 INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS	14
1.6.1 <i>Roads and Airstrips</i>	14
1.6.2 <i>Posts and Telecommunications</i>	14
1.6.3 <i>Financial Institutions</i>	15
1.6.4 <i>Education Institutions</i>	15
1.6.5 <i>Energy Access</i>	15
1.6.6 <i>Markets and Urban Centres</i>	15
1.6.7 <i>Housing</i>	16
1.7 LAND AND LAND USE	16
1.7.1 <i>Land holding</i>	16
1.7.2 <i>Land title deeds</i>	16
1.7.3 <i>Landlessness</i>	16
1.8 COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS/NON-STATE ACTORS	17
1.8.1 <i>Cooperative Societies</i>	17

1.8.2	<i>Non-Governmental Organizations</i>	17
1.8.3	<i>Self-Help, Women and Youth Groups</i>	17
1.8.4	<i>Culture</i>	18
1.9	MAIN CROPS, LIVESTOCK AND FISH PRODUCTION.....	19
1.9.1	<i>Main Crops</i>	19
1.9.2	<i>Crops Acreage</i>	19
1.9.3	<i>Storage Facilities</i>	19
1.9.4	<i>Livestock Types</i>	19
1.9.5	<i>Dairy Industry</i>	19
1.9.6	<i>Bee-Keeping and foraging conditions</i>	20
1.9.7	<i>Sheep Industry</i>	20
1.9.8	<i>Wool Production</i>	20
1.9.9	<i>Goats Industry</i>	20
1.9.10	<i>Sheep and Goats Stations</i>	20
1.9.11	<i>Poultry Industry</i>	20
1.9.12	<i>Pig Industry</i>	21
1.9.13	<i>Rabbit Industry</i>	21
1.9.14	<i>Ranches</i>	21
1.9.15	<i>Fishing Activities</i>	22
1.10	FORESTRY AND AGRO-FORESTRY	22
1.10.1	<i>Forest Resources</i>	22
1.10.2	<i>Forest Products and Gazettement</i>	22
1.10.3	<i>Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy</i>	22
1.11	ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	24
1.11.1	<i>Causes of Environmental Degradation</i>	24
1.11.2	<i>Effects of Environmental Degradation</i>	24
1.11.3	<i>Climate Change and its Effects</i>	24
1.11.4	<i>Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies</i>	24
1.12	MINING	25
1.12.1	<i>On-going Activities</i>	25
1.12.2	<i>Mining Potentials</i>	25
1.13	SPORTS AND TOURISM	25
1.13.1	<i>Sports</i>	25
1.13.2	<i>Sports Tourism</i>	25
1.13.3	<i>Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves</i>	25
1.14	WILDLIFE	26
1.15	TOURISTS HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	26
1.16	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.....	27
1.17	EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME	27
1.17.1	<i>Salaried population</i>	27
1.17.2	<i>Self-Employed</i>	27

1.17.3	<i>Labour Force</i>	27
1.17.4	<i>Unemployment</i>	27
1.18	WATER AND SANITATION.....	27
1.18.1	<i>Water Resources and Quality</i>	27
1.18.2	<i>Water Supply Schemes</i>	28
1.18.3	<i>Water Sources</i>	28
1.18.4	<i>Sanitation</i>	28
1.19	HEALTH ACCESS AND NUTRITION.....	28
1.19.1	<i>Health Access</i>	28
1.19.2	<i>Morbidity</i>	28
1.19.3	<i>Nutritional Status</i>	29
1.19.4	<i>Immunization Coverage</i>	29
1.19.5	<i>Family Planning Services</i>	29
1.20	EDUCATION AND LITERACY.....	29
1.20.1	<i>Literacy</i>	29
1.20.2	<i>Early Childhood Development (ECD)</i>	29
1.20.3	<i>Primary Education</i>	30
1.21	SECONDARY EDUCATION.....	30
1.21.1	<i>Tertiary Education</i>	30
1.21.2	<i>Vocation Training Institutes</i>	30
2	CHAPTER 2: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	31
2.1	CROSS-CUTTING DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES.....	31
2.1.1	<i>Population Growth</i>	31
2.1.2	<i>Poverty Challenges</i>	32
2.1.3	<i>HIV/AIDS Prevalence</i>	32
2.1.4	<i>Gender Inequality</i>	33
2.1.5	<i>Climate change and Environmental Degradation</i>	34
2.1.6	<i>Disaster Management</i>	35
2.1.7	<i>Youth Developmental Challenges</i>	36
2.1.8	<i>People Living with Disabilities</i>	37
2.2	COUNTY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES.....	37
2.3	PREVIOUS COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE AND REVIEW.....	38
2.3.1	<i>Previous County Development Performance</i>	38
2.4	SECTOR ISSUES ARISING FROM CIDP CONSULTATIVE FORUMS.....	40
2.5	COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CAUSES, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES.....	41
3	CHAPTER 3: COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK	48
3.1	SPATIAL PLANNING.....	48
3.1.1	<i>Mapping of County Resources</i>	49
3.1.2	<i>Land use/occupancy</i>	49
3.1.3	<i>Environmental Planning and Citizen Participation</i>	50
3.2	STRATEGIES FOR DESIRED LAND USE.....	50

3.3	VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF DESIRED SPATIAL FORM.....	51
3.3.1	<i>County Natural Resource Mapping</i>	52
3.3.2	<i>Urban Centres</i>	53
3.3.3	<i>Road Network</i>	59
3.3.4	<i>Forests</i>	61
3.3.5	<i>Climate Change and its Effects</i>	69
3.4	THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE STRATEGY	69
4	CHAPTER 4: CIDP LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS	70
4.1	LINKAGES BETWEEN NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS AND CIDP	70
4.1.1	<i>Linkages with the Constitution</i>	72
4.1.2	<i>Linkages of Kenya Vision 2030 with CIDP</i>	74
4.1.3	<i>Linkages of MDGs with CIDP</i>	80
5	CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK	83
5.1	IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW	83
5.2	CIDP IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK RESPONSIBILITIES	83
5.2.1	<i>The Governor</i>	83
5.2.2	<i>The Deputy Governor</i>	84
5.2.3	<i>County Consultative Development Forum (CCDF)</i>	84
5.2.4	<i>Sector Committees and County Executive Committee Members</i>	85
5.2.5	<i>Chief Officers</i>	86
5.2.6	<i>County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee</i>	86
5.2.7	<i>County Commissioner</i>	87
5.2.8	<i>Deputy County Commissioner</i>	88
5.2.9	<i>Sub-County Administrators</i>	88
5.2.10	<i>County Departmental Directors</i>	88
5.2.11	<i>Sub-county Consultative Development Committee (ScCDF)</i>	88
5.2.12	<i>Development Partners</i>	89
5.2.13	<i>Ward Development Committee (WDC)</i>	89
5.2.14	<i>Village Development Committee (VDC)</i>	89
5.2.15	<i>Special Development Committees</i>	89
5.2.16	<i>County Assembly and County Assembly Speaker</i>	89
5.2.17	<i>County Assembly Departmental Committees</i>	90
5.2.18	<i>County Public Service Board</i>	90
5.2.19	<i>County Treasury</i>	90
6	CHAPTER 6: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK	91
6.1	RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY	91
6.2	CONTRIBUTIONS AND BUDGETS	91
6.2.1	<i>Trends in development contributions</i>	91
6.2.2	<i>Projected Budget Requirements</i>	92
6.3	RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES.....	94
6.3.1	<i>Broaden the donor base</i>	94

6.3.2	<i>Increase proportion of in-kind support</i>	94
6.3.3	<i>Expand support from the private sector</i>	95
6.4	PREDICTABILITY OF FUNDING	95
6.5	RESOURCES FOR CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	95
6.6	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	95
6.7	EXPLOITING THE UNTAPPED RESOURCES	95
6.8	VALUE ADDITION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	96
6.9	STRATEGIES FOR ASSETS AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	96
6.10	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL EFFICIENCY	96
6.10.1	<i>Management, Allocation and Disbursement of Finances</i>	97
6.10.2	<i>Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)</i>	97
6.10.3	<i>Utilize Results-Based Management System</i>	97
7	CHAPTER 7: PROPOSED PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS	98
7.1	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	98
7.1.1	<i>Introduction</i>	98
7.1.2	<i>Sector Vision and Mission</i>	98
7.1.3	<i>Sector sub-sectors</i>	99
7.1.4	<i>County Response to Sector Vision and Mission</i>	99
7.1.5	<i>Role of Stakeholders in the Sector</i>	100
7.1.6	<i>Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies</i>	101
7.1.7	<i>Projects and Programmes</i>	103
7.1.8	<i>Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues</i>	109
7.2	EDUCATION SECTOR	110
7.2.1	<i>Introduction</i>	110
7.2.2	<i>Sector Vision and Mission</i>	110
7.2.3	<i>Sector Sub-sectors</i>	110
7.2.4	<i>County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission</i>	111
7.2.5	<i>Role of stakeholders in the Sector</i>	111
7.2.6	<i>Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies</i>	112
7.2.7	<i>Project and Programmes</i>	112
7.2.8	<i>Main cross cutting issues</i>	118
7.3	HEALTH AND SANITATION SECTOR	119
7.3.1	<i>Introduction</i>	119
7.3.2	<i>Sector Vision and Mission</i>	119
7.3.3	<i>Sector Sub-sectors</i>	119
7.3.4	<i>County Response to the Vision and Mission</i>	119
7.3.5	<i>Role of stakeholders in the Sector</i>	120
7.3.6	<i>Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies</i>	120
7.3.7	<i>Projects and Programmes</i>	120
7.4	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR	127
7.4.1	<i>Introduction</i>	127

7.4.2	<i>County Vision and Mission</i>	128
7.4.3	<i>Sector Sub-sectors</i>	128
7.4.4	<i>County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission</i>	129
7.4.5	<i>Role of stakeholders in the Sector</i>	129
7.4.6	<i>Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies</i>	130
7.4.7	<i>Projects and Programmes</i>	131
7.4.8	<i>Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues</i>	137
7.5	ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT SECTOR	137
7.5.1	<i>Introduction</i>	137
7.5.2	<i>Sector Vision and Mission</i>	138
7.5.3	<i>Sector Sub-sectors</i>	138
7.5.4	<i>County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission</i>	138
7.5.5	<i>Role of stakeholders in the Sector</i>	138
7.5.6	<i>Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies</i>	138
7.5.7	<i>Projects and Programmes</i>	139
7.5.8	<i>Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues</i>	143
7.6	ECONOMICS, COMMERCE, TOURISM AND LABOUR AFFAIRS SECTOR	144
7.6.1	<i>Introduction</i>	144
7.6.2	<i>Sector Vision and Mission</i>	144
7.6.3	<i>Sector Sub-sectors</i>	144
7.6.4	<i>County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission</i>	144
7.6.5	<i>Role of stakeholders in the Sector</i>	144
7.6.6	<i>Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies</i>	145
7.6.7	<i>Projects and Programmes</i>	146
7.6.8	<i>Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues</i>	154
7.7	SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION SECTOR	155
7.7.1	<i>Introduction</i>	155
7.7.2	<i>County Vision and Mission</i>	155
7.7.3	<i>Sector Sub-sectors</i>	155
7.7.4	<i>County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission</i>	155
7.7.5	<i>Role of stakeholders in the Sector</i>	156
7.7.6	<i>Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies</i>	156
7.7.7	<i>Projects and Programmes</i>	157
7.7.8	<i>Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues</i>	162
7.8	PHYSICAL PLANNING, URBANIZATION AND HOUSING SECTOR	162
7.8.1	<i>Introduction</i>	162
7.8.2	<i>County Vision and Mission</i>	162
7.8.3	<i>Sector Sub-sectors</i>	163
7.8.4	<i>County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission</i>	163
7.8.5	<i>Projects and Programmes</i>	164
7.8.6	<i>Strategies to mainstream Cross Cutting Issues</i>	166

7.9	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW & ORDER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR..	166
7.9.1	<i>Introduction</i>	166
7.9.2	<i>Sector Vision and Mission</i>	166
7.9.3	<i>Sector Sub-sectors</i>	167
7.9.4	<i>County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission</i>	167
7.9.5	<i>Role of stakeholders in the Sector</i>	167
7.9.6	<i>Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies</i>	168
7.9.7	<i>Project and Programmes</i>	169
7.9.8	<i>Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues</i>	171
8	CHAPTER 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK	172
8.1	IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK, MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)	172
8.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.....	174
8.2.1	<i>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</i>	174
8.2.2	<i>EDUCATION SECTOR</i>	183
8.2.3	<i>HEALTH AND SANITATION SECTOR</i>	190
8.2.4	<i>ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR</i>	194
8.2.5	<i>INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND ICT SECTOR</i>	206
8.2.6	<i>ECONOMICS, COMMERCE, TOURISM AND LABOUR AFFAIRS SECTOR</i>	210
8.2.7	<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND RECREATION SECTOR</i>	215
8.2.8	<i>PHYSICAL PLANNING, URBANIZATION AND HOUSING SECTOR</i>	218
8.2.9	<i>GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW & ORDER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR</i> ...	223
9	ANNEXES	228
9.1	ANNEXURE A: DATA AND STATISTICS	228
9.2	ANNEXURE B: PROJECTS PROPOSALS IDENTIFIED BUT NOT PRIORITIZED.....	237
9.2.1	<i>Agriculture and Rural Development</i>	237
9.2.2	<i>Education Sector</i>	238
9.2.3	<i>Health and Sanitation Sector</i>	242
9.2.4	<i>Environment, Water and Natural resources Sector</i>	243
9.2.5	<i>Infrastructure, Energy and ICT Sector</i>	245
9.3	ANNEXURE C: CIDP IMPLEMENTATION M&E MILESTONES	253

LIST OF TABLES, MAPS, FIGURES AND ACRONYMS

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Area of the County by Administrative Units	4
Table 2: Area of County's Electoral Wards by Constituency	5
Table 3: Eligible and Registered voters by constituency	5
Table 4: Population Projections by Gender and Age Cohort	7
Table 5: Population Projections for Selected Age groups.....	8
Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Centres	10
Table 7: Population densities by Constituency/Sub-County	11
Table 8: Population projections per Sub-county/Constituency	11
Table 9: Mainstreaming of MDGs in Elgeyo/Marakwet County.....	81
Table 10: Financial Projections 2013/14 to 2017/18, by source of funds in Kshs. (Millions)	93
Table 11: Projected Budget Requirements by Sector per Financial Years (Millions)	93

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Map of Kenya showing location of Elgeyo Marakwet County	3
Map 2: Elgeyo Marakwet County Administrative/Political Units	6

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Population sizes versus dependence ratio.....	9
Figure 4: Education facilities at Elgeyo Marakwet County	51
Figure 5: Rimoi National Reserve	53
Figure 6: Development Plan -Part development Plan (Iten town) (PDPs).....	54
Figure 7: Chebara Town and Dam.....	55
Figure 8: Chebiemit Town.....	56
Figure 9: Kapsowar Town	57
Figure 10: Sergoit trading center Development Plan.....	58
Figure 11: Tambach Development Plan.....	59
Figure 12: Major Roads Network in the County.....	61
Figure 13: Tingwa Hill, Tumeiyo and Kapchorua block forests.....	62
Figure 14: Map of Kaptagat Forest.....	63
Figure 15: Kipkabus Forest.....	63
Figure 16: Kessup Forest	64
Figure 17: Kapchemutwa Forest.....	65
Figure 18: Metkei Forests	65
Figure 19: Chemurkoi, Toropket, Cheboit and Sogotio forests.....	66
Figure 20: Kaisungor Forest.....	67

Figure 21: Kiptabber and Kapkanyar Forests	67
Figure 22: Kipkunurr Forest	68
Figure 23: Kerrer Forest	68
Figure 24: Embobut Forest	69
Figure 25: CIDP Implementation Framework	85

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ATC	Agricultural Training College
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CBO	CommunityBased Organization
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CFAs	Community Forest Associations
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIDC	County Information and Documentation Centre
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CRC	Constituency Roads Committee
CSO	Community service Order
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
CMC	Disaster Management Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EU	Egerton University
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GII	Gender Inequality Index
FPE	Free Primary Education
GIS	Geographical Information System
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
KCC	Kenya Co-operative Creameries
KenHA	Kenya Highways Authority
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIA	Kenya Investment Authority
Km	Kilometers
KMTC	Kenya Medical Training College
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KWAHO	Kenya Water for Health Organization

KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoW	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MYWO	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NDMC	National Disaster Management Committee
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PDI	Population Service International (PSI)
PLWHAs	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Infections
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PWD	People with Disabilities
REA	Rural Electrification Authority (REA)
QEI	Quality Education Indices
RMLF	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
RHEMM	Reproductive Health, Empowerment and the Labour Market
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
WEDF	Women Enterprise Development Fund
WVK	World Vision Kenya
YDI	Youth Development Index

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

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

Disaster risk reduction: The systematic development and application of policies, strategies and practices to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse impact of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.

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

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

Environmental Impact Assessment: Systematic examination conducted to determine whether or not a programme, activity or project will have any adverse impacts on the environment.

Hazard: A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity, which may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Mitigation: Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards.

Resilience: The capacity of a system, community or society to resist or to change in order that it may obtain an acceptable level in function and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organising itself, and the ability to increase its capacity for learning and adaptation, including the recovery capacity from a disaster.

Risk: The probability of harmful consequences, or expected loss resulting from interaction between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable/capable conditions.

Risk Assessment: A process to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability /capacity that could pose a potential threat or harm to people, property, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

Sustainable Development: A process that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs by maintaining the carrying capacity of the supporting ecosystem.

Risk management: The systematic management of administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and responsibilities to apply policies, strategies and practices for disaster risk reduction.

Vulnerability: A set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social, economic and environmental factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

Value Chain: A value chain is the linkage steps that a product takes from the farmer to the consumer which includes research and development, input suppliers and finance in combination with land, labour and capital to produce commodities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The preparation of the first CIDP for our county was a combined effort involving several stakeholders including: institutions, organizations, community development stakeholders and government departments at the county and sub-county levels. I also attribute the success story of this plan to wide consultations from Ward, sub-county (constituencies), County and professionals in the diaspora (local and international).

The document benefited immensely from input and comments from these consultative forums. Valuable technical comments were also received from all relevant government departments and other development actors in the county whose participation and contributions are highly valued.

I express my gratitude to everyone who made the writing of this plan a great success. Allow me to acknowledge and appreciate the contribution of The County Executive Committee members; Dr Gabriel Lamaon (Deputy Governor and Finance and Economic Planning CEC), Stephen Biwott (CEC, Health Services), Yatich kiprop Shadrach (CEC, Sports, Youth Affairs, Gender and Public Service), Dr Stella Kirui Rono (CEC, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries), Tom Ruttoh (CEC, Physical Planning, Environment and Natural Resources), Morris Rotich (CEC, Education and Technical Training), Eng Simon Kiplagat (CEC, Roads, Public Works and Transport) and Ann Kibosia (CEC, Tourism and Energy) for their dedication and focus in collecting and collating the views of the citizens of Elgeyo Marakwet.

The county also acknowledges the consultants; Prof Vincent Sudoi, University of Eldoret, Dr Paul Kimurto, Egerton University and their Research Assistants; Ruth Kendagor, Collins Kipkorir, James Kiplagat, Caroline Kiptoo, Lilian Jeptanui and Geoffrey Rutto who was the Project Co-ordinator for their dedication and professionalism in the process. Many thanks also go to Prof. Kibiwott Kurgat, a consultant editor for his editorial expertise at the editorial stage.

In a special way, I also recognize the role played by Members of our County Assembly led by the Hon Speaker Albert Kochei for their mobilization, participation and contribution to the CIDP preparation process and to the CIDP Plan approval itself.

With much appreciation, the County thanks USAID-KTI and other development partners for partnering and financing the major part of preparing the CIDP. The other development partners who facilitated the process include; World Vision(Tunyo ADP), World Vision (Soin ADP), World Vision (Meibeki), Neighbours In Action (NIA), Child Fund, KWAHO, Kerio Valley Dev Authority, AIC Cheptebo, among others.

Special mention goes to the County Commissioner Mr. Arthur Osiya and his Deputies for their mobilization and participation during the preparation process. This document would not have been complete without the drawings and maps provided by Real Plan Consultants and the Departments of Survey and Physical Planning at the county.

The County also extends a special acknowledgement the CIDP Preparation Team Leader, Mr. John K. Maritim who is the County Development and Planning Officer. Also, the Technical officers from line Ministry departments brought forth exceptional results in the preparation process. These technical officers included; Eng. Edwin Cheserek, Regional Manager KERRA, Keiyo Marakwet Region, Eng. Wilson Chepkonga, County Water Officer, John Milgo, County Cooperative Officer, Lonah Nyamweya, County Tourism Officer, Peter Chepkwony, County Livestock Officer, Dr. S.K. Chumba, County Veterinary Officer, Mike Koima, County Health and Records Information Officer, Esther Tallam, County Agricultural Director, S. Kibos, County NEMA Officer and Richard Robin, Public Health Officer. The other technical officers included; Leona Waudu, Sidi Ngumbao, Mark Angwenyi, Patrick Wabende, Richard Mugatha, Isack Nabibya, Robisher Bulimo, Pauline Olbara, Eric Baliat, Christine Ngeno, Kiplagat Tingos and Emmanuel Dida.

This document has been developed based on the CIDP structure provided by the Ministry of Devolution and Planning. We thus recognize their guidance.

With great humility, I would also like to thank the citizenry of our county for their inputs in the preparation of this important Plan through public participation at the Consultative Forums, at the Validation Forum and also those who submitted memoranda via post, hand delivery and through emails. We will always value your contributions.

Finally, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Preparing this Plan is one thing, while implementing it is a different thing altogether. Our job as county development stakeholders is therefore well cut out. Let us get to work and implement the proposals in this document for the benefit of our people.

God Bless You. God Bless our County.



Dr. Gabriel Lagat
Deputy Governor
Elgeyo Marakwet County

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the most significant changes introduced to Kenya's national governance framework under the The Constitution of Kenya 2010 was the creation of 47 county governments tasked with major responsibilities in sectors like agriculture, health, trade, infrastructure, and county planning among others.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010, Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans (MTPs) together with the First County Development Profile provide the foundation for the preparation of the Elgeyo Marakwet First County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). Apart from being a development master plan for the county, the CIDP will provide a framework for coordinated development, unified development planning, the basis for annual budget financing, the platform for effective and efficient implementation of projects and programs, and the mechanism for measuring performance.

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

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

This County Integrated Development Plan is organized into eight chapters. Chapter One provides information on administrative, geographic and social economic profile of the county. It forms a basis for an in-depth understanding of the county's outlook in terms of physical description, settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions. It further provides the county's fact sheet which summarizes major sectoral indicators that will be used in the formulation of strategies and priorities of the county.

Chapter Two provides an analysis of development issues in the county and their possible causes. The chapter also presents a section on the development dynamics of the county that form the basis upon which the socio-economic situation changes over time. The result of this analysis is a synthesized description of the current and the desired future situation for the county. Finally, the chapter provides an analysis of development issues and causes as well as the objectives and strategies which the county expects to employ in order to address the development opportunities and challenges of the county

Chapter Three identifies development features across sectors and locates them on specific geographic areas in the county. Spatial plans that identify these development features also display the necessary

coordination between various sectors, such as transport networks and their relationship to agricultural production and markets; industrial areas and energy projects that supply them; zoning of urban-versus-rural areas; public facilities and private home developments, amongst others. The chapter also enumerates how Spatial Plans will meet the regulatory and developmental function in the county.

Chapter Four indicates the linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan with Vision2030 and its Medium Term Plan, the Constitution of Kenya and other sectoral plans within the county. It also enumerates the linkage of the CIDP with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the MDGs status of at the county.

Chapter Five outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. It outlines the stakeholders in the county, and the roles that they play and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of development efforts.

Chapter Six contains budget estimates and projections required for implementing and managing the desired development interventions as proposed in this Plan. The chapter also indicates the resources that are available for development undertakings in the county. Further, it outlines strategies for raising revenue and their projections during the Plan period in addition to the suggested strategies for asset management, financial management, and capital financing to be introduced. The strategies in this chapter include, but not limited to, strategies to expand the revenue generation, resource sharing with the national government and means of attracting external funding.

Chapter Seven outlines the priority measures that the county will formulate into specific sector strategies and interventions that cumulatively lead to improvement in the livelihoods of residents. These strategies will address the development needs of the county as a whole while taking into consideration the challenges facing it.

Chapter Eight, on the other hand, focuses on specific programmes and projects to be funded during the plan period from internal and external financial sources. Furthermore, it sets medium term milestones to measure impacts of the programs and projects specified in Chapter Seven. In addition, it specifies the objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor projects and programmes, implementation and roles of the various stakeholders involved in monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.

The county will put in place a County Monitoring and Evaluation System to track development initiatives at the county while complimenting the national M & E system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in this CIDP as well as indicators facilitating the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) process, and development aspirations of the county.

An indicative Monitoring and Evaluation impact performance indicators is presented in Appendix III. Also in the Appendix section, the list of those projects proposed but not prioritized is attached. The Appendix further gives the county's fact sheet which provides a summary of major sectoral indicators which are vital in the formulation of strategies and priorities of the county.

CHAPTER ONE

COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the administrative, geographic and socio-economic profile of the county. It forms a basis for an in-depth understanding of the county's outlook in terms of physical features, settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions.

1.1 Location and Size

Elgeyo Marakwet County covers a total area of 3029.9 km² which constitutes 0.4 percent of the country's total area. It extends from latitude 0° 20' to 1° 30' to the North and longitude 35° 0' to 35° 45' to the East. It borders West Pokot County to the North, Baringo County to the East, Trans Nzoia County to the Northwest and Uasin Gishu County to the West. The county has an elongated shape and is wedged in between the Uasin Gishu Plateau on the West and the Kerio River on the East. The Kerio River has its source in the southern highlands of the county and drains into Lake Turkana. The map below shows the location of Elgeyo Marakwet County and the counties bordering it.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The county is divided into three topographic zones namely: the Highlands, the Kerio Valley and the Escarpment: all of them separated by the conspicuous Elgeyo Escarpment. Each of the three zones has attracted a different settlement pattern. The Highlands which constitute 49 percent of the county area is densely populated due to its endowment with fertile soils and reliable rainfall. The Escarpment and the Kerio Valley make up 11 percent and 40 percent respectively. These areas have poor soils, low rainfall and are prone to natural disasters such as drought and landslides. Due to these harsh climatic conditions coupled with high cases of insecurity, these areas have high poverty levels and sparse population.

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

The Highland plateau rises from an altitude of 2700 meters above sea level on the Metkei Ridges in the South to 3350 metres above sea level on the Cherangany Hills to the North. The land then falls in a series of steep slopes and flat plateaus that comprise the Escarpment, thereafter culminating in the Kerio Valley, averaging between 900 metres and 1000 metres above sea level.

The Kerio Valley is narrow, averaging 6.4 km in width and running to about 150 km in a North-South direction while the main water divide runs along the Escarpment. East of the divide is the Kerio catchment area which drains into Lake Turkana while West of the divide is the Lake Victoria Basin which drains into Lake Victoria. These include the following rivers: Moiben, Chepkaitit and Sabor. River Kerrer rises from the Cherangany Hills then flows into West Pokot as the main source of River Muruny and onwards to Lake Turkana. The Kerio River forms the Eastern boundary. The other major rivers in the county are Torok, Chesegeon, Embobut, Embomon, Arror, Mong and Kimwarer. The rivers feeding Kerio

River have a high potential for supporting irrigation activities and also for generation of Hydro-electric power.



Chebara Dam

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

The variation in altitude from 900 m above sea level in the Kerio Valley to 2700 m above sea level in the highlands gives rise to considerable differences in climatic conditions. The temperatures in the Highlands have a low of 15° C during rainy season and a high of 23° C during the dry season whereas on the Escarpment and the Kerio Valley, temperatures can be as high as 30°C during the dry season and as low as 17° C during the rainy season.

There is also marked variation in amount of rainfall in the three zones. The Highlands receive between 1200mm and 1500mm per annum while the Escarpment gets rainfall ranging between 1000mm to 1400mm per annum. The Kerio Valley, on the other hand, receives between 850mm to 1000mm of rainfall per annum. Long rains usually fall between the months of March and July every year while the short rains fall between August and November.

Map 1: Map of Kenya showing location of Elgeyo Marakwet County



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

1.3 Distribution of Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative Units subdivision (Sub-county, divisions, locations)

Administratively, the county is divided into four sub-counties, namely: Marakwet East, Marakwet West, Keiyo South and Keiyo North. These are further subdivided into 15 Divisions, 69 Locations and 203 Sub-locations as depicted in Table 1.

Table 1: Area of the County by Administrative Units

Sub-county	Area (km ²)	Number of Divisions	Number of Locations	Number of Sub-locations
Keiyo North	541.1	3	10	35
Marakwet West	804.7	5	21	58
Keiyo South	900.1	3	17	57
Marakwet East	784	4	21	53
Total	3029.9	15	69	203

Source: County Commissioner's Office and County Development Planning Office Reports (2013)

1.3.2 Political units

Politically, the county comprises of four constituencies, namely; Marakwet East, Marakwet West, Keiyo South and Keiyo North. There are 20 elective Wards in the county as depicted in Table 2 and Fig 2. The county had three Local Authorities namely: Keiyo County Council, Marakwet County Council and Iten-Tambach Town Council before the enactment of the current Constitution in 2010.

Keiyo North and Marakwet East Constituencies have four elective wards each covering a total area of 541.1 and 784.0 km² respectively. Keiyo South Constituency and Marakwet West Constituencies have six elective wards each with an area of 900.1 and 804.7 km² respectively.

The four elective wards in Keiyo North are; Emsoo, Tambach, Kamariny and Kapchemutwo each covering approximate areas of 152.3, 176.1, 117.5 and 111.5 km² respectively (Table 2), Marakwet East Constituency is made up of Kapyego, Embobut, Endo and Sambirir, each covering approximate areas of 308.6, 151.8, 217.36 and 106.54 km² respectively.

Keiyo South Constituency has six elective wards. The two largest wards are Kaptarakwa and Kabiemit wards which cover approximate areas of 153.6 and 132.9 km² respectively. Chepkorio and Metkei each have approximate areas of 97.3 and 69.8 km² respectively, while Soy South and Soy North each cover approximate areas of 234.6 and 215.2 km² respectively.

Similarly, Marakwet West Constituency has six elective wards. Sengwer and Lelan cover the largest areas of approximately 161.5 and 198.4 km² respectively. Cherangany/Chebororwa and Arror each cover approximate area of 95.2 and 78.6 km² respectively. Kapsowar and Moiben/Kuserwo each have approximate areas of 123.9 and 147.0 km² respectively.

Table 2: Area of County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	Number of Wards	Wards		Area (Km ²)
		Name	Area (km ²)	
Keiyo North	4	Emsoo	152.3	541.1
		Tambach	176.1	
		Kamariny	117.5	
		Kapchemutwo	111.5	
Keiyo South	6	Kapatarakwa	153.6	900.1
		Kabimit	132.9	
		Chepkorio	97.3	
		Metkei	69.8	
		Soy South	234.6	
		Soy North	215.2	
Marakwet West	6	Sengwer	161.5	804.7
		Lelan	198.4	
		Cherangany/Chebororwa	95.2	
		Arror	78.6	
		Kapsowar	123.9	
		Moiben/Kuserwo	147.00	
Marakwet East	4	Kapyego	308.6	784.0
		Embobut	151.8	
		Endo	217.36	
		Sambirir	106.54	
Total	20	20		3029.9

Source: KNBS (2009) National Population and Housing Census, and IEBC Reports (2012)

1.3.3 Eligible and Registered voters

In 2009, there were 171,639 eligible voters, while the 2012 projection was 186,120. The number of registered voters in the four constituencies in 2012 was 129,560 as shown in Table 3.

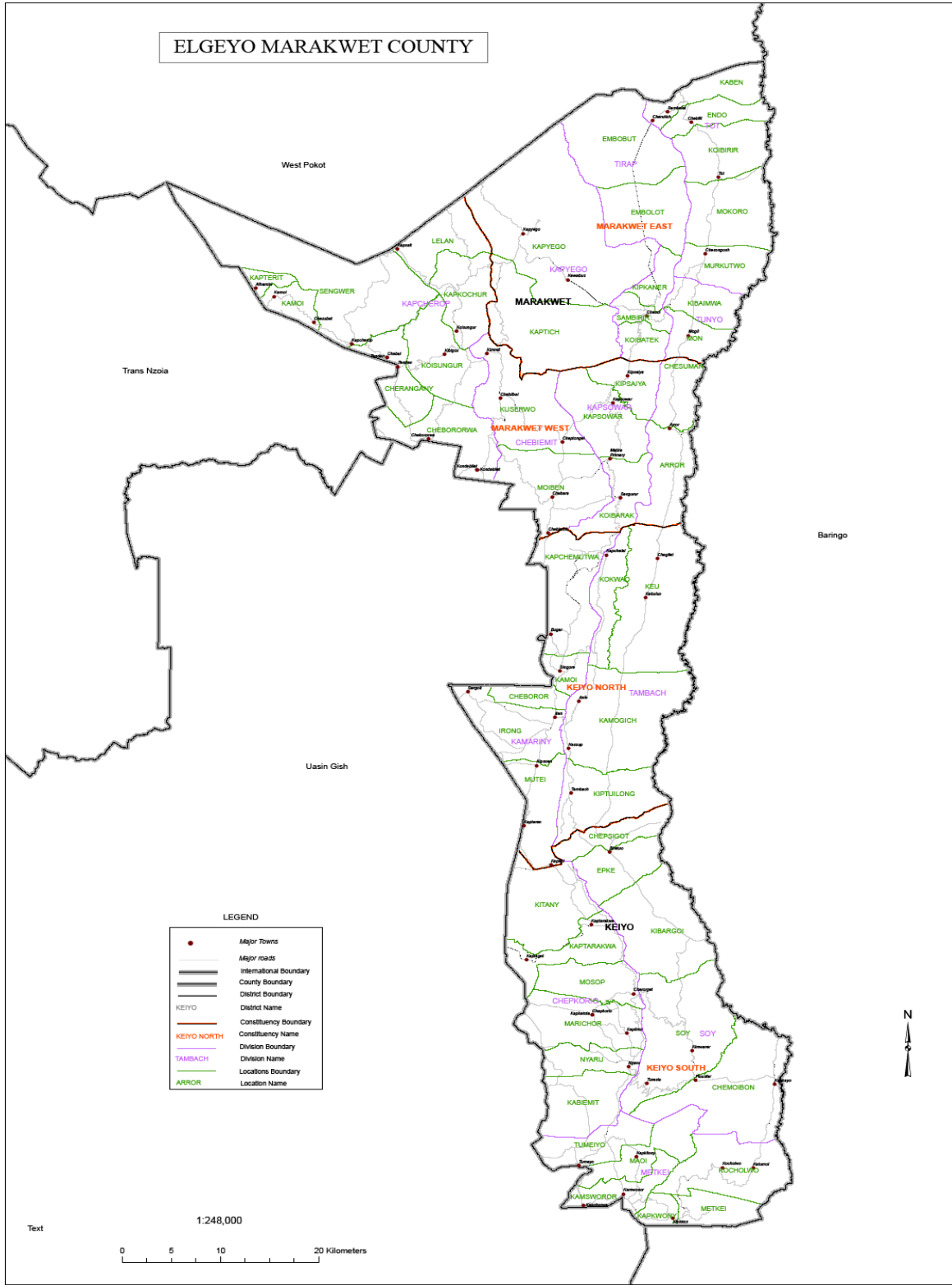
Keiyo South had the highest number of eligible voters at 39,677 followed by Marakwet West with 39,311. In contrast, Marakwet East had the lowest at 25,519 followed by Keiyo North which had 29,783. In all the four constituencies, the voter registration exercise by the IEBC revealed that only 69 percent of the eligible voters registered as voters in 2012.

Table 3: Eligible and Registered voters by constituency

Constituency	Number of Wards	Eligible Voters		Registered Voters (2012)
		2009 (Census)	2012 (Projected)	
Keiyo North	4	36,359	39,427	29,783
Keiyo South	6	51,255	56,082	39,677
Marakwet West	6	48,972	53,584	39,311
Marakwet East	4	35,053	38,354	25,519
Total	20	171,639	186,120	129,560

Source: KNBS (2009) National Population and Housing Census, County Development Planning Office and IEBC

Map 2: Elgeyo Marakwet County Administrative/Political Units



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

1.4 Demographic Features

1.4.1 Population size and composition

According to the 2009 National Population and Housing Census, the county's total population was 370,712. The 2012 population projection was 401,989 of which 200,066 were male and 201,923 female depicting a male and female ratio of almost 1:1. The inter-census population growth rate for the county is 2.7 percent per annum. Table 4 indicates the population projections by gender and age cohorts respectively for the county.

Table 4: Population Projections by Gender and Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	30727	30270	60997	33319	32824	66143	36131	35593	71724	38135	37568	75704
5-9	29947	28614	58561	32474	31028	63502	35213	33646	68860	37167	35513	72680
10-14	26653	26282	52935	28902	28499	57401	31340	30904	62244	33079	32619	65698
15-19	21080	20388	41468	22859	22108	44967	24787	23973	48761	26162	25304	51466
20-24	15828	17487	33315	17163	18962	36126	18612	20562	39174	19644	21703	41347
25-29	12765	13853	26618	13842	15022	28864	15010	16289	31299	15843	17193	33036
30-34	10277	10516	20793	11144	11403	22547	12084	12365	24450	12755	13051	25806
35-39	8377	8296	16673	9084	8996	18080	9850	9755	19605	10397	10296	20693
40-44	5875	5927	11802	6371	6427	12798	6908	6969	13878	7291	7356	14647
45-49	5573	5928	11501	6043	6428	12471	6553	6970	13524	6917	7357	14274
50-54	4413	4333	8746	4785	4699	9484	5189	5095	10284	5477	5378	10855
55-59	3506	3275	6781	3802	3551	7353	4123	3851	7974	4351	4065	8416
60-64	2933	2955	5888	3180	3204	6385	3449	3475	6923	3640	3667	7308
65-69	2007	2367	4374	2176	2567	4743	2360	2783	5143	2491	2938	5429
70-74	1632	1851	3483	1770	2007	3777	1919	2177	4096	2025	2297	4323
75-79	1059	1189	2248	1148	1289	2438	1245	1398	2643	1314	1476	2790
80+	1848	2681	4529	2004	2907	4911	2173	3152	5325	2294	3327	5621
TOTAL	184500	186212	370712	200066	201923	401989	216946	218959	435906	228983	231108	460092

Source: KNBS (2009) National Population and Housing Census and County Development Planning Office Reports

As indicated in Table 4, the male population in the county was 200,066 against female population of 201,923 in 2012 giving the county's Male/Female sex ratio as 1:1. The slight higher female to male ratio could be as a result of migration of adult males to other counties in search of employment opportunities.

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

The population of the county has been increasing over the years hence exerting pressure on both natural resources and social amenities. This therefore calls for investment in economic and social facilities such as health services, education, ICT, agriculture, livestock among others to provide both food and

employment opportunities. It is worth noting that population analysis by selected age groups is crucial for accurate planning for provision of social infrastructure.

Table 5: Population Projections for Selected Age groups

Age groups	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	11893	11431	23324	12896	12395	25292	13985	13441	27426	14760	14187	28947
Under 5	36931	36220	73151	40047	39276	79323	43426	42590	86015	45835	44953	90788
Primary school age (6-13)	44489	44004	88493	48243	47717	95959	52313	51743	104055	55215	54613	109829
Secondary School age (14-17)	18480	18235	36715	20039	19774	39813	21730	21442	43172	22936	22632	45567
Youth(15-29)	49673	51728	101401	53864	56092	109956	58409	60825	119233	61649	64200	125849
Reproductive age (15-49)		82405	82405	0	89358	89358	0	96897	96897	0	102273	102273
Labour force (15-64)	90627	92968	183595	98273	100812	199085	106565	109317	215882	112477	115383	227860
Elderly (65+)	6594	7876	14470	7150	8541	15691	7754	9261	17015	8184	9775	17959

Source: KNBS (2009) National Population and Housing Census and County Development Planning Office Reports

Under 1 year: The 2012 projected population is 25,292 which comprise 6.3 percent of the total population of the county. This population is expected to increase to 27,426 in 2015 and 28,947 in 2017. This therefore, calls for identification of strategies to improve on ante-natal and post-natal services to reduce infant mortality and ensure that expectant mothers give birth at health facilities.

Under 5 years: The 2012 projected population is 79,323, constituting ECDE going children. This comprises 20 percent of entire population. Hence, there is need to prioritize expansion of ECDE schools and employ additional ECDE teachers.

Primary school-going age (6-13): A total population of 95,959 is of school-going age which constitutes 24 percent of entire population. Therefore, although there have been a number of programs targeting this cohort such as Free Primary Education, Bursaries and devolved funds, the county still lags behind in terms of school infrastructural facilities.

Secondary School Age group (14-17): This cohort has a total population of 39,813 of which comprises 9.93 percent of the population. Programs such as Free Day Secondary Education are targeted for this age cohort though other programs that would enhance quality of education are required.

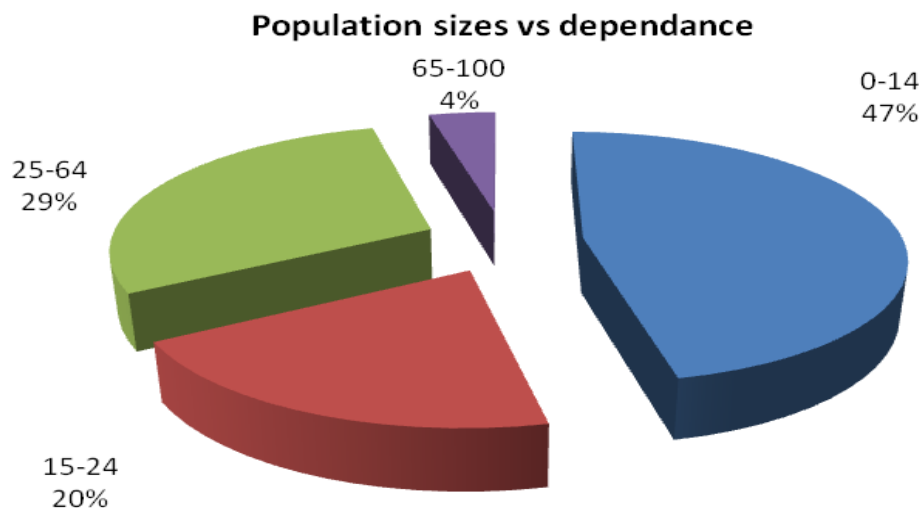
Youthful Population (Age 15-29): This group makes up 27.4 percent of the population with a population of 109,956. As this is the productive segment of the population in terms of provision of human labor, its

enhancement in terms of human capital is vital so as to realize full potential of other sectors of the county economy.

Population size verses dependence ratio

From the population statistics, the children (0-14 years) and secondary and college students (15-24 years) comprise of 47 percent and 20 percent respectively. The elderly (>65 years old) comprise of only 4 percent of the total population. Therefore, the less productive population (if they were to complete college education) comprise of 71 percent of total population leaving only 29 percent (25-64 years) as an actively employed and productive population. This shows that the dependence ratio in the county could be higher than the national average, putting pressure on disposable incomes for a small proportion of the population.

Figure 1: Population sizes versus dependence ratio



Aged Population (65+): This category is part of the dependent group of the population. In the county, this age bracket totals 15,691 which consist of 4 percent of entire population in 2012. This population is projected to rise to 17,959 by 2017. Although this increase may appear to be marginal, it nevertheless, has a negative impact on the county's resources, savings and investments. Given the county's high poverty levels, there will be need to plan for a social welfare fund in addition to the cash transfer for the elderly administered by the Ministry in charge of Gender and Labor Affairs to support the aged which would reduce the over stretched dependency on the labor force.

In Elgeyo Marakwet County, most of the elderly persons are cared for by their families. Unfortunately, family members migrate from their rural homes to urban areas in search of jobs, leaving their older parents struggling to take care of themselves. This has resulted into the following issues, namely; Breakdown of societal structures and support systems and absence of alternative comprehensive support programs coupled with economic hardships faced by majority of older people/families

The female reproductive population (15-49): This category represents the reproductive age group among the female population. This population is responsible for determining the crude birth rate, the rate of population growth and the demand for health services in the county. There were 82,405 females in this age group as per the National Population and Housing Census in 2009 but whose projections for 2012 and 2015 are 89,358 and 96,897 respectively. The implication of this population segment on the development of the county cannot be understated.

Demand for educational facilities and health requirements for both mother and child may put pressure on the development considerations for other sectors. The overall government policy on population is to attain a balance between population growth rate on one hand and sustained rate of economic growth for sustainable development on the other. The high fertility rate also adversely affects the ability of families to meet their basic needs with subsequent family instability.

Labor force Age (15-64): This is an integral population if the county is to achieve its socio-economic objectives. This age bracket's population is 199,085 making 49.7 percent of the population. However, with an improvement in the county's education transition rates, youth can enter the labor force market after college training at age of 24 years.

1.4.2 Population in Urban Centres

The main urban areas in the county are: Iten, Kapsowar, Chepkorio, Chebiemit, Cheptongei, Bugar, Flax and Kapcherop with a combined 2012 projected population of 37,820 as shown in table 6 below. These urban centres have a huge potential for growth if proper planning and investments strategies are adopted.

Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban centres	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Iten	3444	3530	6974	3735	3828	7562	4050	4151	8200	4274	4381	8655
Kapsowar	3226	3401	7665	3498	3688	7186	3793	3999	7792	4004	4221	8225
Kapcherop	2676	2710	5386	2902	2939	5840	3147	3187	6333	3321	3363	6685
Chepkorio	1446	1547	2993	1568	1678	3246	1700	1819	3519	1795	1920	3715
Flax	1853	1726	3579	2009	1872	3881	2179	2030	4208	2300	2142	4442
Chebiemit	1586	1615	3201	1720	1751	3471	1865	1899	3764	1968	2004	3973
Cheptongei	1902	1948	3850	2062	2112	4175	2236	2291	4527	2361	2418	4778
Bugar	1157	1110	2267	1255	1204	2458	1360	1305	2666	1436	1378	2814
Total	17290	17587	34877	18749	19071	37820	20331	20680	41010	21459	21827	43286

Source: KNBS (2009) National Population and Housing Census and County Development Planning Office Reports

1.4.3 Population density and Distribution

The county has four constituencies as shown in Table 7. There are variations in population distributions and densities within the county with the average density being 123 persons per km².

Keiyo North has the highest population density of 148 persons per km² while Marakwet East has the lowest with 109 persons per km². The high density in Keiyo North could be attributed to it being largely on the Highlands geographic area thus having favourable climatic conditions and fairly developed infrastructure, whereas Marakwet East's low density could be attributed to the poor infrastructural facilities and unfavourable climatic conditions in the Sub-county.

Table 7: Population densities by Constituency/Sub-County

Constituency /Sub-county	Area (Km ²)	2009 (Census)		2012 (Projections)		2015 (Projections)		2017 (Projections)	
		Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Marakwet East	784	78749	100	85393	109	92598	118	97736	125
Marakwet West	804.7	108374	135	117518	146	127433	158	134503	167
Keiyo North	541.1	73715	136	79934	148	86679	160	91488	169
Keiyo South	900.1	109160	121	118370	132	128357	143	135479	151
Total	3029.9	369998	123	401215	132	435066	144	459205	152

Source: KNBS (2009) National Population and Housing Census, County Development Planning Office Reports

1.4.4 Population densities by Sub-County/Constituency

Keiyo South has the highest population of 118,370 while Keiyo North has the lowest population of 79,934. On the other hand, Marakwet West has 117,518 people while Marakwet East has 85,393. With population growth rate of approximately 2.7 percent, the population of Keiyo South, Keiyo North, Marakwet West and East will be approximately 136, 000, 92,000, 135,000 and 98,000 respectively in 2017 as shown in Table 8 below. This adds to an approximate population of 461,000 people at that time. The ratio of male to female in each of the sub-counties is 1:1 and it is expected to remain so as per the 2017 projections.

Table 8: Population projections per Sub-county/Constituency

Constituency/ Sub-County	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Keiyo South	54410	54750	109160	59001	59369	118370	63979	64378	128357	67528	67950	135479
Keiyo North	36439	37276	73715	39513	40421	79934	42847	43831	86679	45225	46263	91488
Marakwet East	38809	39940	78749	42083	43310	85393	45634	46964	92598	48166	49570	97736
Marakwet West	54080	54294	108374	58643	58875	117518	63591	63842	127433	67119	67384	134503
TOTAL	183738	186260	369998	199240	201975	401215	216050	219016	435066	228038	231168	459205

Source: KNBS (2009) National Population and Housing Census, County Development Planning Office Reports

1.5 Human Development Indexes and Indicators

One of the main objectives under the Kenya's economic blue print, Vision 2030, is to provide a high quality of life for all Kenyans. Various human development indices will be applied to measure the broad level of social economic wellbeing. These indices use three broad basic dimensions namely; Education, Health and Income. These indicators measures poverty levels, life expectancy, health access, literacy levels, employment levels and per capita income. The HDI emphasizes that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country and not economic growth alone since two countries/regions with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with such different human development outcomes.

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 in Article 27 recognizes that measures 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.

In Elgeyo Marakwet County, 57 percent of residents live below the poverty line compared to the national average of 46 percent. However, at the Escarpment and the Kerio Valley regions at the county, the poverty levels are as high as 67 percent of the population. With the current health development initiatives being undertaken, the Life expectancy of the county which stands at 66 years is expected to increase.

The literacy levels at the county constitute 49 percent which is lower than national figure of 67 percent. Initiatives will be put in place to address the gap with both the formal education system and the adult learning programs being addressed. On the employment rates, the county has 50 percent of its labor force being unemployed which is much higher than the national average of 46 percent. Therefore, alternative forms of livelihoods, more tertiary institutions and investments in infrastructural development need to addressed so as to mitigate these high unemployment rates.

On health indicators, the immunization rates in the county are as low as 60 percent given the importance of complete immunization on reducing the infant and child mortality rates. Children born by a qualified health practitioner constitute 60 percent as compared to the Kirinyaga, the best county which stands at 92 percent. The population accessing clean water and sanitation services in the county stands at 10 percent and 15 percent respectively.

1.5.1 Youth Development Index (YDI)

The 6th Kenya Human Development Report of 2009, Introduced a new measure for youth development in Kenya, the Youth Development Index (YDI). The index was at 0.5817 nationally but also depicted variations across the counties. In the measurement of YDI, the closer the index is to 1, the greater the level of youth development in a country or county. Level 0 means that the youth are not being involved in development.

The index is a composite of Education, Income and Survivorship (Health) dimensions. Therefore, it is critical to look at youth as a resource and a potential wealth for a county. However, a large group of

youths are potentially at risk of engaging in harmful anti-social behaviors, including risky sexual behavior, substance use, and crime.

The Constitution requires measures to be undertaken to ensure the youth access to relevant education and training, have opportunities to participate in political, social, economic activities, and access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices. In this CIDP, strategies will be established to ensure that the Constitution is complied to and programs that can reduce YDI to 0.65 are implemented.



A marathon event at the county

1.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

This index reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions, namely; Reproductive Health, Empowerment and the Labor Market. The index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It varies between 0—when women and men fare equally—and 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

Kenya has an overall GII of 0.651 (Draft 7th Human Development Report). This is, however, not equal everywhere as there are regional disparities with counties located in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALS) having high Gender Inequality Indices.

Elgeyo Marakwet County during the period of this Plan will strive to reduce GII to below 0.4. Furthermore, it is also evident that there are certain groups which are more likely to experience poverty. These vulnerable groups include children living in poor households, the disabled and the youth. The county, through this CIDP, would improve equity in gender issues by reducing gender disparities in all sectors thus contributing to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social fairness among the vulnerable groups.

1.6 Infrastructure and Access

1.6.1 Roads and Airstrips

A good road network in all parts of the county is critical for development. Elgeyo-Marakwet County has a road network of 1,579.4 km of which 152 km (9.6 percent) is Bitumen (tarmac), 996.2 km is gravel surface (63.1 percent) and 431.2 km is earth (27.3 percent). Tarmac is less than 10 percent of the total road network as compared to an average of 69 percent in other counties with better road networks. The 996.2 km gravel surfaced roads are crucial in accessing major agriculture and settlement areas of the county while the 431.2 km earth surfaced roads are difficult to navigate, especially during rainy season.

It is expected that the tarmac road coverage will increase after completion of construction of Iten-Bugar road which is on-going. It is also anticipated that all the earth surfaced roads will be improved to gravel standards as the county also endeavors to open more roads in order to improve access to markets and open up the county for development.

The development of the county would depend on construction of all-weather roads along the Kerio Valley (Kipsaos-Kocholwo-Kimwarer-Emsea-Tot) and on the Highlands (Nyaru-Kaptarakwa- Iten). This should be given the highest priority by the county government. All-weather roads would promote investment in the county, development of agriculture, promotion of trade; enhance delivery of health care services and education, as well as business information. Proximity to Eldoret International Airport and the railway line passing the neighboring Uasin Gishu County also have great potential to promote trade between the county and other neighboring counties.

Apart from surface transport described above, there are two airstrips in the county; one at Tot in Marakwet East and another at Chepsirei in Keiyo South. Though these airstrips have not been utilized optimally, their maintenance have been irregular and thus are in a deplorable state. Besides these, there are also proposals to set up new airstrips at strategic locations in the county.

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications.

There are eight post offices in the county which are located at Iten, Chebiemit, Kapsowar, Tot, Kaptarakwa, Flourspar, Kapcherop and Chepkorio. The mobile telephone coverage in the county is about 80 percent. However, some areas at the Kerio Valley and the Escarpment have no mobile network. The county desires to partner with mobile telephone service providers to ensure that the whole county is covered by mobile telephone network. Additionally, internet services are mainly found at government offices and private cyber cafes located in major urban centres. There are plans by the national government in conjunction with private service providers to extend the fibre optic cable network from Eldoret to the county headquarters at Iten and other areas in the county.

1.6.3 Financial Institutions

The county has two banks, KCB and Equity, which has two branches each located at Iten and Kapsowar urban centers. There are also two micro-finance institutions: Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT) at Iten and Kapsowar, and Faulu Kenya at Kapsowar. The most dominant SACCO is Teachers SACCOs at Kapsowar, Iten and Chepkorio while branches and the civil servants SACCOs are at sub-county headquarters.

There are also women groups who operate table banking and merry-go-round initiatives in different parts of the county and this should be improved further by promoting mobile banking as well as the establishment of more SACCOs.

1.6.4 Education Institutions

The average distance to educational facilities in the county is about 2.25 km. There are a total of 355 primary schools, 74 secondary schools, 13 Youth polytechnics, one Teacher Training College at Tambach and one private Medical Training College in the county. However, the county has inadequate number of tertiary institutions to absorb the high number those graduating from secondary schools.

1.6.5 Energy Access

The main source of energy in the county is firewood with about 91 percent of the population using it as a source of energy. The use of charcoal and paraffin is also another source of energy used by most families within the county and this has led to destruction of vegetation and increase in health hazards.

The county government will, therefore, embark on sensitization and creation of awareness on alternative or renewable sources of energy like biogas, wind mills, hydro power and solar energy. This will ensure that more sources of energy are tapped hence the opening up the county for investors.

1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres

The county has eight urban centres (shopping centres with a population of between 2,000 and 10,000 people) which include Iten, Kapsowar, Kapcherop, Flax, Chebiemit, Cheptongei, Bugar, and Chepkorio. Other smaller shopping centres across the county include Arror, Chesongoch, Tot, Tambach, Chebara and Flourspar. Fresh produce markets to improve trade and hygiene at Kapcherop, Iten, Flax and Chesoi urban centres have been built within the last few years through funding under the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP).

However, due to the demand for fresh produce markets, more market stalls, both for large and small scale business entrepreneurs should be established in all the wards to promote smooth trading activities in the county. Solar lighting systems in the centres and marketing areas should also be installed to promote security and enable the traders to run their businesses effectively. Trade fairs and exhibitions need to also be encouraged to enable business groups to market their produce thus improving marketing opportunities in the county.

Further, the county will pursue Twinning or Sister Cities development strategies in order to link major county urban centres with model urban cities in other countries so as to attract investments and replicate best management and investment practices. Already, the county has managed to Twin Iten Town with

Irvin City in the USA and, subsequently, representatives of Council members for the Irvin City have visited the county.

1.6.7 Housing

Most residential houses in the county are of mud-walled and grass-thatched type comprising 57 percent of the main wall building material. However, households have improved on their housing status by using iron sheet roofing methods, making it 58 percent of the main roofing material in the county although grass-thatched housing method constitutes 40 percent of the roofing. The concrete brick walling method comprises 6.8 percent of houses in the county but this method is mostly found in urban centers.

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

1.7 Land and land use

1.7.1 Land holding

The average holding size in the county is 7.0Ha with the small scale farming acreage of 1.36Ha. The total acreage under food crop farming is 88,639.3Ha whereas that under cash crop farming covers 4,003.74Ha. Most land in the highlands is used for crop farming and dairy husbandry whereas the land in the Kerio Valley and the Escarpment is used for livestock rearing. Irrigated farming courtesy of Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA), CDF and the central government has been initiated leading to the opening up of 6,070Ha of land at Arror and Korober.

1.7.2 Land title deeds

The proportion of land owners with title deeds in the county is 52.5 percent with majority of them being found in the highlands. Most of the land in the Escarpment and the Kerio Valley does not have title deeds since most of it is communally owned. Land adjudication is on-going albeit on a very slow pace due to legislative processes that are mandatory.

1.7.3 Landlessness

The county has had cases of landlessness especially at Embobut forest with close to 500 households, Kapkore forests where 147 households and 15 households at Chebororwa are living as squatters. In total, approximately 603 HH are squatters in forest and other lands.

1.8 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.8.1 Cooperative Societies

There are a total of 130 cooperative societies with a total membership of 24,450. These societies mainly deal in dairy farming, coffee, pyrethrum, tea, real estate and those for SACCOs. The share capital for these societies is approximately Kshs 276,000,555 while the turn-over and deposits are Kshs 276,170,331 and Kshs 1,707,006,447 respectively.

The county aims at building the capacity of the cooperatives societies' management committees on financial and management skills to ensure that societies are managed without conflicts. Value addition initiatives through establishment of small scale industries will be promoted to ensure that the end-products of produce are marketed to provide revenue for the county. Members of the different Cooperative Societies should also learn from other replicable or successful programs in other counties and countries.

1.8.2 Non-Governmental Organizations

There are six major Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) involved in various development initiatives in the county. These organizations include: World Vision which focuses mainly in water and sanitation projects in primary schools at the Escarpment and the Kerio Valley, AMPATH which engages in HIV/AIDS interventions, Mercy Corps which deals in peace building and empowerment of youth through provision of initiatives such as the "Yes Youth Can", Child Fund Kenya which deals with child welfare at the Kerio Valley, Kenya Water for Health Organization (KWAHO) which deals with environmental conservation for sustainable development and Nature Kenya which deals with conservation of the Cherang'any water tower. There are also several Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) aligned to the leading churches in the county engaging in development initiatives. These FBOs are mainly those associated with the Catholic Church, African Inland Church, the Anglican Church to mention but a few.. Moreover, there are also various Community Based Organizations (CBOs) operating in the county whose importance in carrying out civic education and implementation of economic activities cannot be underestimated.

1.8.3 Self-Help, Women and Youth Groups

There are several self-help, women and youth groups across the county. These, include faith-based and community-based organizations that have initiated several development initiatives for their groups' benefit and that of the entire community in the areas they operate. There are a total of 4925 registered groups in the county out of which 2296 are women groups while 2029 are youth groups. Both groups are doing fairly well in accessing loans. For example, in 2012, a total 200 groups received Kshs. 11.15m (Keiyo North 3.45 million, Keiyo North 4.6 million, Marakwet east 1.7 million, Marakwet West 1.4 million). Keiyo South and Keiyo North sub-counties are doing well at above 91percent in reimbursements while Marakwet West and Marakwet East are below 62 percent.

It is, therefore, proposed that more sensitization needs to be done in Marakwet West and Marakwet East to empower groups to access and utilize loans, which will enable the youth and women to create jobs in the county. With training and empowerment, it is projected that Keiyo South and Keiyo North can

increase their loan borrowing and re-imbursement with Marakwet West and Marakwet East following suit.

1.8.4 Culture

Elgeyo Marakwet County is rich in culture. It is endowed with numerous artifacts, symbols and songs that need to be preserved through establishment of cultural centres within the county and culture events to show-case its culture. It is projected that it can be one of its tourist components that will open up the county to tourism and enabling it to earn revenue.



A cultural event at the county

1.9 Main Crops, Livestock and Fish Production

1.9.1 Main Crops

The main crops produced in the county vary with ecological zones. In the highlands, food crops such as maize, wheat, Irish potatoes and beans are produced. Further, cash crops here include tea, pyrethrum and coffee. In the Kerio Valley, mangoes, pawpaw, watermelon, oranges and bananas are produced together with high value cassava, millet and sorghum.

1.9.2 Crops Acreage

Food crop acreage is 88,639.2Ha, with cash crops being 4003.74Ha. Over 70 percent of this is found in Keiyo North and Keiyo South sub-counties while about 30 percent is found in Marakwet West and Marakwet East sub-counties.

Through a number of programmes and project interventions in the county, key strategies as mechanisms for food security improvement will be adopted. Strengthening marketing programmes for crop and livestock produce and adopting modern agricultural technology will be undertaken while at the same time increasing the area under irrigation.

Farm inputs subsidy programs like the National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Project (NAAIAP) and subsidized fertilizer program through the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB), are aimed at cushioning farmers against increased costs of farm inputs thus increasing the area under crop cultivation.

1.9.3 Storage Facilities

Granaries, conventional stores, modern stores and silos are the main storage facilities in the county. The National Cereals and Produce Board has a sub-depot at Kapsowar. There are plans to build NCPB depots at Iten and Kapcherop with the Iten one at an advanced stage though a site has yet to be identified. The NCPB's major role is selling of farm inputs to farmers and receiving the farmers' cereals produce within a proximity that minimizes costs and maximizes profits.

At the farm level, the county needs to put in place promotional activities for proper post-harvest practices so as to reduce post-harvest losses.

1.9.4 Livestock Types

Dairy breeds, Zebu, Boran and Sahiwals cattle types, Dorper sheep and Galla goats are the main livestock breeds with the majority being bred along the Kerio Valley and within the forests in the highlands but subject to agreement arrangements with the Kenya Forest Service (KFS).

1.9.5 Dairy Industry

Dairy farming plays an important role in the livelihoods of the communities in the county as a source of milk for home consumption and sale and breeding stocks to earn income. They also serve many socio-cultural roles in the lives of community members. The establishment of two milk cooling plants in 2010 in Chepkorio and Metkei to promote milk marketing in addition to the revival of Kamariny New KCC plant, has enhanced adoption of modern farming technologies that strengthen commercial milk production resulting in poverty reduction among many households.

Milk marketing in the county is currently done through formal channels and through hawking though the hawking marketing channel should always be monitored to ensure proper milk handling sanitation processes are complied with.

1.9.6 Bee-Keeping and foraging conditions

Traditional log hive is the main form of bee rearing technology used. The county has a high potential for bee-keeping especially along the Kerio Valley which is characterized by a rich vegetation of various acacia tree species known for production of high quality honey. Trees, shrubs, plants and crops that bees actively forage on include; *Acacia species*, *croton megalocarpus*, *Bananas*, *Citrus fruit plants*, *maize*, *Lucerne*, *Eucalyptus sp.* *Mangoes*, *paw paws*, *Dombeya sp*, *Coleous sp*, *Grevillea sp.* *Eucalyptus sp*, oranges and mangoes which the county is richly endowed with.

1.9.7 Sheep Industry

The majority of sheep in the county are Red Maasai concentrated in the Kerio Valley and the Escarpment. There is an increasing demand for the Dorpers and Wool sheep especially in the highlands. Here there are also crosses of hair and wool sheep and spots of Dorper sheep.

1.9.8 Wool Production

There is a good potential for the wool sheep farming due to the cool climate in the highland zones of Chepkorio, Metkei and some areas in Marakwet West sub-county.

1.9.9 Goats Industry

The goats kept are predominantly of the Small East African Goats type of which are mostly found in the Kerio Valley and the Escarpment. In 2012, Galla goats type, numbering 120, were introduced to the county. 40 of these were breeding bucks meant to upgrade the Small East African Goats at the Kerio Valley part of Keiyo North. In the Kerio Valley, Escarpment and parts of the highland areas, there are a few Kenya Alpine and Toggenburg Dairy Goats. Most pastoralists keeping meat goats also milk the suckling ones to obtain milk for domestic consumption. Proceeds accruing to the goat industry arise from sale of live animals, chevron and skins.

1.9.10 Sheep and Goats Stations

Labot Farm, in Lalan ward, which is a government trust land currently under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries in the department of Livestock Production, is a sheep multiplication center. The farm covers 65 acres in an area where the weather is cold and wet for most parts of the year accompanied occasionally by frost.

1.9.11 Poultry Industry

The majority of poultry in the county are local chicken kept under the free range system with minimum feed supplementation and moderate housing. The local chicken plays an important role in producing eggs cheaply for household nutrition and sale. The sale of chicken birds and eggs is an important source of income for the vulnerable members of the households.

1.9.12 Pig Industry

The enterprise remains unpopular among the local community due to cultural prejudice, poor management skills and market constraints. However, some farmers in Keiyo South have started experimenting on the rearing of pigs. Also, institutions such as Tambach Teachers Training College and St. Patricks High School, Iten rear pigs in Keiyo North. Also they are reared by farmers in Kapcherop of Marakwet West.

1.9.13 Rabbit Industry

The rabbit enterprise is also not popular among the adults, hence its slow growth. Thus, the rabbits are mainly reared by school children as a hobby at home and through their 4K clubs in schools. With the increasing human population and the corresponding increase in demand for animal protein, the rabbit would be an ideal solution to the protein deficit given their low rearing input requirements.

1.9.14 Ranches

There are no ranches in the county, and this is really unfortunate given the potential range area which covers 45 percent of the area in the county.



Livestock being reared at the County

1.9.15 Fishing Activities

Fish farming (aquaculture) through fish ponds is the main fishing activity in the county with the most prominently reared fish being Tilapia. However, the low production due to lack of a major water body in the county, lack of quality fingerlings (seeds), poor fish nutrition, poor fish husbandry techniques and inadequate marketing of fish as a delicacy and income opportunity has hampered efforts to revamp fish farming in the county. Fish farming has previously been promoted through the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) which started in 2009. This promotion resulted in the establishment of 440 ponds and 2 shallow water reservoirs (Keiyo South and North) which has yielded a total of 260,000kgs of fish amounting to approximately Kshs. 70 million. This programme is expected to be enhanced through this CIDP to cover all areas in Sub-county including Marakwet East and West.

1.10 Forestry and Agro-Forestry

1.10.1 Forest Resources

Indigenous and exotic forests are the main forest types in the county occupying a total area of 93,692.48Ha. There is a total of 16 gazetted forests in the county with over 3000 HHs settled as squatters in them with Embobut having the majority. Also in 2005, a total of 35 HHs were squatting in Kapkore forest with the number has since grown to 147 HHs.

It is worth noting that livestock rearing is rampant in the forests as well as logging and encroachment being a menace in the highlands, just like charcoal burning in the Kerio Valley.

1.10.2 Forest Products and Gazettement

Fuel wood, honey, grazing, building materials, water, medicinal herbs are the main forest products in the county. Members of the community, especially the Marakwet, communally own the forest hence naturally conserve the forests. However, there is over-exploitation especially through overgrazing and illegal logging. This has led to deforestation and hence destruction of water catchment areas which has led to water shortages in some areas especially during dry spells.

1.10.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

a. Income-Generating Activities

There are a number of farm forests within the county with woodlots for commercial purposes. Community Forests Associations (CFAs) such as Kaptagat, Kingaa and Kipkako practice forestry as an income-generating activity through seedling farming. Plantation Establishment and Livelihood Improvement Scheme (PELIS) which is an upgraded form of the “Shamba” system is being applied in the reforestation programme of the forests in Kaptagat, Kapchemutwa and Sabor. It will be wise to adopt and apply PELIS for the sake of replanting and revitalizing the deforested areas. Farmer Managed Natural Resource Regeneration (FMNR) is worth adoption in where land is held by a community or on freehold basis but having capacity for indigenous forest regeneration. An exposure visit to Ethiopia will be scheduled during the period of the CIDP to learn the concepts and experiences.

Bamboo tree growing should also be encouraged and supported during the Plan period. This will be done through borrowing of techniques and approaches from other countries who have succeeded in bamboo growing and who have similar climatic conditions with the county.

b. Water Catchment Areas

The county has one water tower, namely; Cherang'any Hills. Conservation of this water catchment is vital for the county's survival and prosperity. Conservation is being undertaken by government agencies such as the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS), Kenya Forestry Service (KFS), and Nature Kenya among other stakeholders to ensure an increased and conserved forest cover. Community participation is steadily building up. Other actors in the conservation endeavour are: Aroche Kenya, Friends of Cherang'any and various local CBOs.

c. Soil Erosion

This problem is being solved through encouraging better farming practices along the slope areas of the county. The farmers have also been encouraged to increase the tree cover in their farms.

d. Wood Fuel and Energy Generation for Industries

The forests in the county are a source of wood fuel mainly through harvesting of the dead wood. However, the use of wood fuel has to be sustainable. The county supplies wood to small and medium sized industries such as the tea estates in the neighbouring Trans-Nzoia County for wood fuel energy

e. Soil Fertility and Fertilizer Trees Growing

The fertiliser trees growing in the county are mainly the nitrogen fixing trees such as sesbania, calliandra species, luecena species which are exotic trees and acacia species which are indigenous trees. Other agro-forestry trees grown include dombeya goetinezii, markhamia lutea, grevillea robusta, and cordial abyssinca among others.

f. Fruit Trees Farming

Fruit trees are grown in the county though in a small scale and specifically for domestic use. Some fruit trees also grow naturally in the forest reserves. The fruit trees grown are notably mango trees and passion fruit. These fruits farming objectives includes; improved nutrition and income-generation. Temperate fruit production will be given emphasis mainly in the highlands.

g. Carbon Trading

There are a number of initiatives being undertaken in the county which encourage afforestation for carbon sequestration. Widespread sensitization of community stakeholders to understand and support the enhancement and conservation of forest cover with a view of benefitting from the global campaign of carbon credit is important. The Elgeyo Marakwet ecosystem conservation program promotes plantations for livelihoods through which the communities around it are rewarded for the number of trees raised. Kenya Forest Service and Nature Kenya, an NGO which operates within the county, have also partnered with community members around the ecosystem to improve the forest cover.

h. Beautification Activities

Growing of trees for beautification purposes in the county is mainly done in schools, homes and other public places in urban centers. Along the highways and the urban centres, the tree cover for beautification has been minimal. However, the county will put in place mechanisms that will enhance beautification in public places.

i. Animal Feeds Production

Animal feeds production ventures such as hay from agro-forestry is practised in a small scale and especially by individual farm owners.

j. Medicinal Trees and Value Plants/Products

A number of trees in the naturally growing indigenous forests of the Kerio Valley and Cherangany forest reserves are used for medicinal purposes. However, processing of forest products for medicinal purposes has not been harnessed as an economic or medicinal venture. The medicinal trees grown include prunus africanum, olea hotstetteri, croton megalocarpus and dombeya.

1.11 Environment and Climate Change

1.11.1 Causes of Environmental Degradation

Serious environmental degradation challenges which include charcoal burning, human encroachment on gazetted forests and poor land use system are some of the factors leading to environmental degradation in the county. Charcoal burning is mainly carried out alongside the Kerio Valley which is already vulnerable thus contributing to further environmental degradation. High population pressure in the escarpment has resulted in farming on very steep and sloppy areas causing massive soil erosion and landslides.

1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

Water supply to major rivers in the county has declined significantly, making the residents of the vast Kerio Valley experience a drastic reduction in water for irrigating their farms and thus threatening livelihood security in the county and adjacent highlands. This is as a result of deforestation in the highland areas especially at water catchment areas.

1.11.3 Climate Change and its Effects

Environmental degradation has resulted in severe climatic changes whose effects are currently being felt by the residents. These climate change effects include rain pattern changes, massive soil erosion in the Escarpment and the Kerio Valley, landslides at the Escarpment and prolonged drought seasons in the Kerio Valley. The above effects have resulted in reduced agricultural productivity which has in turn jeopardized the already vulnerable food security given that residents of the county are agriculture-dependent.

1.11.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

Climate change is significantly affecting livelihoods in the county especially in the ASAL parts associated with frequent drought, floods and landslides causing crop failure, livestock deaths, disease epidemics and loss of livelihoods. Various government institutions including KFS, NEMA and KWS together with NGOs such as Nature Kenya, KWAHO and World Vision have embarked on mitigation measures to reverse the adverse climatic change effects. Adaptation strategies like afforestation and protection of catchment areas have been initiated and proper land-use practices including enforcements of the various Acts and Laws have been advocated and disseminated by agricultural and environmental practitioners in a bid to mitigate the climate change effects and prevent further environmental degradation.

1.12 Mining

1.12.1 On-going Activities

The county is currently mining Fluorspar at Kimwarer area of Keiyo South. In other parts of the county especially along the Kerio Valley, exploration of oil and cement is on-going. Rich limestone reserves with beautiful marble stones have been found in Kapkata area of Aror Ward. Sand harvesting is also an on-going mining activity at the Kerio Valley. The sand is widely used in the vibrant construction industry in Eldoret and Iten towns among other urban centres.

1.12.2 Mining Potentials

With the discovery of natural fossil oils (petroleum) in Turkana and the Kerio Valley region of Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo counties, immense mining investment interest is building up. Community members have started claiming traditional land ownership rights. The high hope of the oil prospecting at the Kerio Valley is raising interest on other mineral potentials. The speculated mineral deposits include marble, limestone and granite.

1.13 Sports and Tourism

1.13.1 Sports

The county is home to many of Kenya's and the world's greatest athletes, thanks to its high altitude terrain and sporting talents. It has brought honor and pride to Kenya and will continue to do so into the foreseeable future due to the large number of events, medals and trophies that have been won. Furthermore, it hosts several high altitude camps such as the famous Lorna Kiplagat High Altitude Training Camp at Iten town.

1.13.2 Sports Tourism

As a county, Elgeyo Marakwet has a great opportunity to claim its place as the middle and long distance running sporting capital of the world and to turn its terrain and amazing human sporting talent into a multi-million shilling industry that not only creates jobs and income but also supports the development of other potential industries and sectors in the county.

1.13.3 Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves

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

Currently, there is immense demand for conferencing facilities in the county hence, more tourist hotels and facilities are required to accommodate the demand for conferencing opportunities and also for the

tourists visiting the county. Different stakeholders like Kenya Tourist Development Corporation (KTDC) and Kenya Tourism Board (KTB) should be approached to both identify investors and market the county.

1.14 Wildlife

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



Elephants are some of the wildlife types found at the Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve

1.15 Tourists Hotels and Restaurants

There are four standard class tourist hotels in the county situated at Iten, Chesongoch, Cheptebo and Kaptagat. The total bed capacity for these hotels is approximately 100. During peak season between the months of November and December, there is full bed capacity occupancy due to the higher number of both local and international tourists. The major challenge in this sector is that some of the upcoming

facilities cannot meet the demand in the county as most of them need to be upgraded and improved to alleviate this problem. The county government in liaison with other stakeholders should, therefore, identify investors through the public private partnership initiatives to establish international tourist class hotels in areas like Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve, Chebara Dam, the Kamariny sports grounds and other sites within the county.

1.16 Industrial Development

Industrial investment in the county has been very low. Flouspar mining in Keiyo south sub-county stands out as the only major medium size industry in the county. However, irrigated agriculture along the Kerio Valley will create huge potential for fruits and vegetable extraction industries. Successful livestock activities also offer opportunities for sustainable abattoir industries along the Kerio Valley.

Being an agro-based county, small-scale industries need to be established through the cooperative societies to promote value addition initiatives. Milk, tea, potato, pyrethrum, maize, mango processing and milling plants should be developed to add value and enhance marketing of the products.

1.17 Employment and other Sources of Income

1.17.1 Salaried population

The salaried population in the county comprise 34.6 percent. The majority of these are in civil service and private sector.

1.17.2 Self-Employed

The rural population engaged in self-employment constitutes 75 percent while in urban areas is 12.8 percent. The rural and urban self-employed are engaged mainly in agriculture and jua kali sub-sectors respectively.

1.17.3 Labour Force

The county has a labour force of 199,085 which is 49.6 percent of the total population. Out of this, 100,812 are female and 98,273 male as per the 2012 projections. However, only about 50 percent of this labour force is employed.

1.17.4 Unemployment

The unemployment level amongst the labor force in the county is more than 50 percent which could be attributable to the aridity of most parts of the county and lack of diversification of economic activities.

1.18 Water and Sanitation

1.18.1 Water Resources and Quality

The county has abundant water catchment areas, protected springs and rivers. There are 16 permanent rivers with the major ones being Kerio, Embobut, Embomon, Arror, Moiben, Chepkaitit and Torok Rivers among others. Other water sources include sixty two water pans and eighteen small and medium reservoirs. New initiatives, however, need to be undertaken to tap these water sources for irrigation and domestic use so as to increase water access level in the county.

1.18.2 Water Supply Schemes

There are several water schemes in the county. In Keiyo South sub-county, the major ones are Chepkorio, Kaptarakwa, Chepsigot/Cheptebo, Nyaru, Kipiriria, Kocholwo, Kaptilile, Senetwo – Mosorto, Metkei, Katumoi, Chepsirei/Luguitany and Enego Water Supply Projects. For Keiyo North sub-county, Iten and Tambach water supply projects are the major water schemes available.

In Marakwet East sub-county, the main water supply schemes include Sambirir, Koibatek, Chugor, Kapyego and Ketut-Olot water supply projects while Marakwet West water schemes include Nerkwio, Kapsowar, Kapcherop, Kilima, Mugula, Kipsetan and Koikoi water supply projects.

1.18.3 Water Sources

The Cherang'any water tower is the source of water for all the major urban areas in the county. These water sources include: Kipkunur and Kerer in the Cherang'any hills which are water sources for Kapsowar and Chesoi respectively. Kapchemutwa and Kessup water catchment areas are sources for Iten water supply and Tambach water supply systems respectively. Toropket and Kiptaber forests which are the sources of Chepkaitit River serve Kapcherop.

1.18.4 Sanitation

The major sanitation facilities in the county are pit latrines. The county's latrine coverage is 76.8 percent which compares well with the national level coverage though several initiatives should be undertaken especially along the Kerio Valley and the Escarpment where pit latrine coverage is a challenge making the community's health status vulnerable.

1.19 Health Access and Nutrition

1.19.1 Health Access

There are two district hospitals, six sub-district hospitals, one mission hospital, 16 health centres, 79 dispensaries and 10 private clinics in the county. The doctor to patient ratio at the county is 1:15,548 whereas that of nurse to patient is 1:2,241. The average distance to a health facility is 8 km. The county will endeavour to reduce the distances to the accepted 5km for health care services to be accessible to all. All the health facilities will be upgraded, staffed and equipped to provide high attainable quality health for all community members. This will be in line with the free medical and maternity services that have been rolled out by the government.

1.19.2 Morbidity

The five most common diseases recorded between July 2011 and March 2012 amongst outpatients at the county's health facilities are: upper respiratory tract infections making 46.2 percent, clinical malaria at 2.4 percent, pneumonia at 10.6 percent, eye infection at 10.3 percent and skin infection at 31.9 percent, while the overall prevalence of HIV/AIDS is 3.1 percent and 5.2 percent for Tuberculosis. These diseases are preventable and treatable and therefore, there is need to put in place strategies to enhance health education and promotion in the community and strengthen community strategy initiatives.

1.19.3 Nutritional Status

The prevalence of stunting and wasting in children below 5 years is 20 percent with most prevalence being recorded in the Kerio Valley due to high poverty levels and food insecurity. The prevalence is low at the highlands due to availability of food as a result of favourable climatic conditions for farming. Food security initiatives need to be instituted and community sensitization on food preparation, which should include infant young feeding programmes. There is also need to advocate for nutrition programmes along the Kerio Valley.

1.19.4 Immunization Coverage

The county immunization rate for children aged 0-11 months is 90 percent while 60 percent of the children below five years of age in Kerio Valley region have the lowest immunization coverage due to ignorance by the parents on the importance of immunization and the harsh terrain of the region. This makes it difficult for the relevant government agencies to access the area and administer the immunization. More strategies should therefore be initiated to achieve acceptable levels of immunization through equipping all health facilities with fridges for vaccines and enhancing mobile clinics in hard-to-reach areas.

1.19.5 Family Planning Services

According to 2012 Kenya Health Information System (KHIS) data, the average number of women in reproductive age receiving family planning was 30.8 percent in the county compared with the National average of 46 percent in 2009. Some of the factors that hinder families from using family planning methods in the county include: inadequate information and service provision, poor access to family planning commodities and services, low male involvement in family planning and high unmet need of family planning. However, these setbacks could be alleviated through a number of measures which include; expanding family planning services delivery points including community based distribution, promoting male involvement and participation in family planning, and ensuring appropriate contraceptive method mix and commodity security in service delivery points.

1.20 Education and Literacy

1.20.1 Literacy

The literacy levels of the county stands at 48.5 percent for the age of three years and above with females having a literacy of 47.4 percent while that of males is 49.8 percent. With increased access to primary education and secondary education, sensitization on vocational training and development of ICT centres in major centres in the wards and mainstreaming of adult education, it is projected that this will boost the literacy levels to 70 percent.

1.20.2 Early Childhood Development (ECD)

There are 434 ECD centres in the county with total enrolment of 31,110 and a teacher population of 868. Poor infrastructure and lack of formally employed teachers are the main challenges to ECDE in the

county. It is proposed that 350 teachers be employed and 2 ECD centres of excellence be constructed per ward each year. It is envisaged that the best facilities in primary schools be those for ECD children.

1.20.3 Primary Education

Currently, there are 410 primary schools with 3,360 teachers with a pupil enrolment of 116,696. The challenges in primary are: Provision of infrastructure, staff balancing between the Highlands and the low lands of the county and transition from primary to secondary which stands at 72 percent. Though the county examination performances compared to the national average is fairly good (the county took position 2 in the 2012 KCPE), the quality marks above 400 are few. It is proposed that every sub county identifies centres of excellence to be provided with boarding facilities especially at Kerio Valley. Primary schools also need to be equipped with: libraries, ICT facilities, play fields and teachers houses. School Management Committees (SMCs) be capacity built to enhance relevance, financial management and effective curriculum delivery supervision.

However, school infrastructural developments has been expanded markedly in the county by devolved funds such as Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) and other development actors including: World Vision, African Development Bank (ADB) and Child Fund.

1.21 Secondary Education

There are 91 secondary schools with an enrolment of 25,162 students and a teacher population of 964. School infrastructural developments have been done by the education sector practitioners within the county although more investments need to be undertaken to improve the access and the quality of education. It is proposed that existing secondary schools be expanded and facilities improved to address issues of both access and quality. Currently, 39.8 percent of Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) candidates transit to university having attained grade C+ and above. This is commendable and can only be enhanced by developing centres of excellence. This will also enhance quality grades so that students can join competitive courses at the university.

1.21.1 Tertiary Education

The county has two tertiary educational institutions which includes, a Teachers Training College at Tambach with an enrolment of 1,018 and a Medical Training College at Iten which will begin to take in students in September 2013. There is also one private Medical Training College at Kapsowar. There is need, however, to initiate more tertiary education institutions so as to absorb students graduating from secondary schools and improve the transition rate. While it is proposed that Tambach Teachers College be a university gradually, a teachers college should be build at the same time.

1.21.2 Vocation Training Institutes

There are twelve youth polytechnics in the county with an enrolment of 925 students and 39 tutors. It has been proposed that Vocational Training Institutes be built in Iten, Emsoo, Aror and Tambach. It is observed that enrolment in our Youth Polytechnics is below capacity, and it is therefore proposed that youth polytechnics diversify their courses, modernize and market their institutes. It is also suggested that youth polytechnics brand themselves for specialization purposes.

CHAPTER TWO

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2 Introduction

This Chapter provides an analysis of development issues in the county and possible challenges. It also provides a section on the development dynamics of the county. The result of this analysis is a synthesized description of the current and the desired future situation for the county. The chapter also describes cross-cutting issues at the county and their respective SWOT analyses. Finally, the chapter provides an analysis of development issues and causes as well as the objectives and strategies which the county expects to employ to harness the development opportunities and address challenges.

2.1 Cross-Cutting Developmental Issues

2.1.1 Population Growth

The population of the county rose from 284,494 in 1999 to 404,736 in 2012. The inter-census growth rate between 1999 and 2009 was 2.7 percent per annum, indicating a steadily growing population. The structure of the population plays an important role in every society. Also gender and age of the population forms the basis for the division of labor and housing requirements. Thus, this CIDP will put in place measures and development priority programmes that will ensure that the children (0-14 years), secondary and college students (15-24 years) who cumulatively comprise of 67 percent of the total population are catered for especially in social protection, health, education and youth empowerment. Due to high population growth the county will address provision of employment opportunities, social and welfare facilities such as shelter, education and health and intensify agricultural and rural development where 76 percent of population derives their livelihoods from to ensure food security and rural incomes.

SWOT Analysis: Population Growth

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of health facilities to handle issues of reproductive health	Insufficient adoption of family planning and reproductive health lifestyles	Enhance family planning services	High population causes strained resources and food insecurity
Availability of Skilled Man power	Insufficient employment opportunities and high dependency ratio	Enough employment opportunities created	High dependency leading to insecurity, increase in crime, drug abuse and prostitution
Increased awareness due to sensitization through various media and civil education. Availability of	Inadequate personnel and insufficient resources to handle reproductive health issues High population	Willingness of the local people to adopt the new family planning techniques due to continued sensitization and political goodwill	Pressure on existing health facilities Competition for scarce resources by other key activities

affordable labour	growth	Adopt a new population policy which seeks to revamp reproductive health	High population growth leads to competition for scarce resources Unplanned human settlements Environmental degradation
-------------------	--------	---	--

2.1.2 Poverty Challenges

The current level of poverty in the county which is 57 percent is geographically distributed. The highlands have high incomes as compared to the Escarpment and the Kerio Valley which have low incomes. The highlands and the Escarpment produce most of the farm produce. These include coffee, tea, pyrethrum, maize and beans as the major income earners. At the Kerio Valley, poverty levels are considerably high (67 percent) and the food-poor residents have had to be supported through food relief distributions so as to improve their welfare.

Through this CIDP, the county will strive to address the major causes of poverty by reducing landlessness and land related policy issues, improve on physical infrastructure and road access, improve agricultural productivity and marketing, reduce effects of HIV/AIDS, improve literacy levels and enhance gender equity and fairness at all levels. The severity of each of these factors varies from constituency to constituency and from one geographical zone to the other due to disparities in natural resource endowments. This is expected to enhance effective participation in productive economic activities by all residents thus reducing poverty levels by 10 percent to below 46 percent by end of the Plan period (2017).

SWOT Analysis: Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of skilled labour and affordable labor	Low employment opportunities	Job creation	High social vices
Political good will	Frequent insecurity	Enhance security through community participation and connector activities	Loss of livelihoods
Existence of Micro-finance Institutions	Lack of entrepreneurial skills. Limited employment opportunities	Enhanced capacity on business skills Capacity building on rural electrification	Idleness and dependency syndrome Erosion of culture
Availability of land	Lack of proper land policies Poor or lack of market for local produce	Enhanced agricultural productivity	Poverty and Hunger Lack of markets Climatic shocks affecting crops and livestock
Increased health centres	Incidence of endemic diseases	Equipping and staffing health centres and provision of drugs	Effects of HIV/AIDS High population growth High

2.1.3 HIV/AIDS Prevalence

The HIV/AIDS Pandemic is not only a health problem but also a development challenge as it has economic, social and cultural implications. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 4.7 percent nationally as

compared to 2.4 percent in the county. The pandemic's impact has been felt across all age groups in the county especially the 15-49 age group, which forms the economically active and productive segment of the population. It has also affected production by increasing costs of production through loss of skilled labour, reduced productivity and additional healthcare expenditures. The National AIDs Control Council (NACC) has been addressing the preventive, treatment and mitigation measures of HIV/AIDS. This and other multi-sectoral interventions have been adopted in preventing transmission of HIV/AIDS and mitigating the socio-economic impact of the epidemic. The county government together with NACC and other stakeholders will therefore focus on preventive, control and mitigation measures to counter these challenges and reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence and socio-economic impacts.

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of strong NACC structures in the County	Lack of harmonization of donor support programmes	Mobile VCT and PMTCT services	Stigma towards usage of condoms
Trained personnel	Poor adherence to ART and other medication among HIV+ patients not receiving nutrition support	Increase ART services Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs	Food insecurity
Declining HIV prevalence rates	Low number of income generating activities supporting HIV affected groups	Establishment of youth recreational centres	Poor infrastructure
Strong community participation in HIV/AIDS activities	low support for PLWHAs	Promote the use of condoms as a contraceptive	
Existence of documents on HIV/AIDS	Inadequate staffing levels in health institutions Insufficient PMTCT services		

2.1.4 Gender Inequality

Domination of access to opportunities in most spheres and sectors of the county by the male members of the community has been a challenge to development processes for a long time. Disparities continue to persist in relation to access to employment opportunities, education, financial resources, land ownership and participation in vital decisions. Women in the county continue to face unequal access to resources and often negative attitudes which define gender-specific roles and social norms that limit equal participation of women and men in all economic activities.

The government, in 2007, introduced the Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEF) to disburse affordable loans to women with the aim of empowering women to participate in development initiatives. It is hoped that this, together with other women empowerment initiatives put in place by the national and county government, and other stakeholders, will register remarkable progress in reducing gender imbalance. Through this CIDP, the county will develop and monitor Gender Inequality Index (GII) to ensure that it is minimized to achieve gender-balanced developmental programs mainly in all three dimensions of GII especially in Reproductive health, Empowerment and the Labour market.

SWOT Analysis: Gender equality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Government policy on gender mainstreaming The existence of women financial institutions Existence of NGOs spearheading gender issues Equal participation in project management committees	Cultural denials for equal access to education opportunities Private sector not bound by the affirmative action Low women literacy and entrepreneurship skills Discriminative cultural attitudes/beliefs Existence of harmful socio-cultural practices such as early marriages, and FGM	Focus on girl child education Mainstreaming gender issues in development planning process	Low income among the disadvantaged gender group Cultural conservative community members Poor enforcement of the affirmative action policies

2.1.5 Climate change and Environmental Degradation

Threats to fragile ecosystems within the county have been a major cause of concern. Deforestation, overgrazing and poor farming methods contribute to soil erosion and landslides especially on the hanging escarpments. The situation is being addressed by the existing government institutions such as the Provincial Administration, Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) through surveillance and environment audits so as to reduce incidences of destruction and overexploitation of the rich bio-diversity in the county. The county however needs to develop waste management systems including establishment of garbage dumping site in the major urban centres in the county.

Key Environmental Issues and their Impact on Development

Environmental Issues	Impact on development	Proposed mitigation measures
Loss of vegetation cover Deforestation	Declining soil fertility Desertification, Loss of employment especially in timber industry. Shortage of fuel wood and construction materials	Intensify afforestation both on farms and gazetted forests. Encourage formulation of alternative sources of energy (Renewable) Employ energy saving techniques Encourage on farm agro forestry practices Discourage over stocking by encouraging zero grazing Enforcement of existing laws
Overgrazing	Increased pressure on available grazing land	Encourage community management of pastures
Destruction and Disappearance of wetlands Conversion Encroachment Reclamation	Loss of biodiversity Shortage of water for both humans and animals Fish industry crippled loss fodder for animals. Loss of thatch materials hence dependence on expensive from sheets etc. Loss of medicinal plants hence	Encourage rain water harvesting spring protection and a forestation of threatened wetlands using indigenous trees Controlled water points and cattle troughs Establishment and facilitation of Form and establish dam management committees

Environmental Issues	Impact on development	Proposed mitigation measures
	reliance on expensive drugs from chemists.	
Accumulation of non-biodegradable materials and problems associated with solid waste disposal Plastics and Polythenes	Block drainage hence leads to flooding Breeding ground for diseases vectors e.g. mosquitoes Rise in mortality rates due to disease outbreaks	Recycling e.g. plastics Encourage use of degradable materials e.g. baskets instead of polythene. Proper disposal mechanics
Pollution Soil Water Air	Spread of water air borne diseases hence leading to increased morbidity; and Declining crop yield leading to widespread poverty	Waste treatment/effluents Enforcement of existing laws e.g. public health act
Increased wildlife Menace Kerio valley	Destruction of food crops, Loss of innocent life; and Loss of income	Fencing off Rimoi National reserve Adequate compensation of victims
Lack of awareness on environmental issues	Environmental degradation; and Frequent outbreak of diseases leading to increased mortality rates	Environmental awareness campaigns by all stakeholders; Strengthening of locational and divisional environmental committees; Formation and strengthening of environmental committees; and Introduction of environmental education in schools
Siltation of water intake points	Water for both humans and animals Eutrophication Reduction in the quality of water and health standards	Spring protection and catchment area conservation; Frequent desiltation of affected springs/dams

SWOT Analysis: Environmental Degradation and Climate change

Opportunities	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Environmental management and legal structures Presence of CBOs, FBOs and NGOs addressing environmental issues	Low coverage of human waste disposal mechanisms Low community awareness on environmental issues Poor disposal of solid waste Inappropriate drainage mechanism in major urban centres Low dissemination of Environmental impact assessments and audits	Intensified coordination of environmental issues Mainstreaming of environmental issues in all development interventions Tourism activities	Forest encroachment Population growth Frequent droughts High poverty levels Mining and quarrying activities Urbanization High poverty levels Unplanned Human settlements

2.1.6 Disaster Management

Frequent climatic and man-made disasters have been witnessed in the county in the recent past. These include drought, landslides and floods experienced particularly in the Valley and parts of the Escarpment. The unpredictability of the weather patterns makes it hard to contain the impacts of these disasters. However, measures have been put in place to discourage human settlement and economic activities along the Escarpment. Disaster preparedness, mitigation and prevention must also

be integrated into development initiatives particularly in high-risk areas for natural disasters but there is need to capacitate the local people to deal with disasters.

Landslides have become a life-threatening phenomenon along the Escarpment and the Valley. This has destabilized lifestyles of residents living along the valley especially those households without alternative forms of settlement. Due to threats posed by the disasters, there is need for an active Disaster Management Committee in the county to coordinate prevention and management of disasters. The committee would report to the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) whose scope has been widened to include environmental management to address the issue of deforestation which is a looming disaster that if not checked, can lead to desertification.

The county is currently faced with three key disasters; Drought and climate change effects which occurs annually mainly between the months of September and March along the Kerio Valley and the Escarpments. This has resulted in vices such as cattle rustling and pasture and water conflicts and other challenges such as rise in cost of living, poor malnutrition and loss of livelihood.

Secondly, climate change effects have led to occasional landslides mainly during long rains (April-August) and short rains (Oct-December). These landslides have caused loss of lives, displacement of population especially in the Escarpment areas. The county will establish the County Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) with structures at the Sub-counties and Ward level for timely response to disaster occurrences.

SWOT Analysis: Disaster Management and Climate change

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Red Cross, World Vision and other development partners and other administrative structure Existence of health facilities Existence of disaster management structures Availability of media Enough security personnel Funds by government and devolved funds such as CDF kitty	Poorly quipped and staffed staff for immediate response Inadequate health personnel to respond Poor road accessibility Lack of early warnings systems Lack of technical capacity by the committee on DRR Lack of disaster database Poor implementation of food security policies Poor equipment of the security personnel Government bureaucracies in utilization of funds	Willingness by partners for coordinated response Existence of partners Availability of established institutions for research and database inventory Consolidated legislations to support Community policing	Poor terrain in some areas that hinders rapid response Inadequate funds for response Inadequate health staff Poor infrastructure Food insecurity Limited resources Inability to predict on emergencies

2.1.7 Youth Developmental Challenges

The youth are defined as those aged between 15 and 35 years. This age group forms part of the productive age group and represents 45 percent of the total population in the county. The youth faces many challenges which include lack of entrepreneurship skills, STDs and HIV/AIDS, drug abuse and poor career choices that undermine their desire to be fully involved in development decisions. Mechanisms have been put in place to ensure more involvement of the youth in the development

process of the county. Initiatives are on-going to revamp youth polytechnics and development of new tertiary institutions. The government has initiated the Youth Enterprise Fund where the youth can access loans at interest rates lower than market rates in addition to the Uwezo Fund that is being rolled out with the aim of engaging the youth in productive activities. The county should also ensure that youth representation in all development committees in the county is complied with.

SWOT Analysis: Youth Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existing National Youth Policy framework Operational C-YES loaning scheme for youth groups Existing Youth Training Policy Document.	Low skills levels amongst the youth Poor infrastructure Lack of comprehensive policy on sports Crime and Drugs	Many active youth groups Goodwill and support from by development partners Adoption of new appropriate technologies Establishment of Youth Empowerment Centres	Poverty incidences Cultural practices & belief affecting youth High HIV/AIDS High school drop-outs Early marriages FGM

2.1.8 People Living with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities have not previously been fully involved in development process in the county. These include the disabled, visually impaired (blind), the deaf, mentally challenged and those who can't speak. The county's big challenge in addressing the needs of the population has been lack of well equipped institutions that take care of needs of children and youth with disabilities in the county. The institutions do not offer the trainings required up to secondary and tertiary level. The adult disable people also have limited capacity building and empowerment opportunities to attain life productive skills.

Through this CIDP, the county will develop programs and projects aimed at improving the welfare of the disabled which will include establishing an inventory of the number of people with disabilities and the types of disabilities, involving them in all development decision-making process and by development actors is vital in the mainstreaming disability considerations in the development initiatives.

Swot Analysis: People living with Disabilities

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Categorization of people with disabilities as part of the vulnerable groups	Inadequate facilities for people with disabilities Unreported cases of disabilities by community members	Mainstreaming disability issues into all development initiatives Classification of people living with disabilities as vulnerable Adoption of technologies that are user friendly to people living with disabilities	HIV/AIDS pandemic Insecurity Food insecurity Stigmatization of people living with disabilities

2.2 County Development Challenges

The county's four sub-counties have varied levels of socio-economic developments and resource endowments. A review of the sub-counties shows that for the overall socio-economic development to be

realized, there is need to invest in improvement in quality education at all levels, improving road network and power supply, eradicating alcoholism and drunkenness, improving value and quality of agricultural products through value addition and intensifying irrigation in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs). In addition, intensifying protection and rehabilitation of environment, disaster response mechanism, improving and maintaining the literacy levels and enhancing tourism and exploitation of natural resources as a major source of revenue will enhance the socio-economic status of the residents in the county.

2.3 Previous County Development Performance and Review

2.3.1 Previous County Development Performance

The county has had several government and donor funding organizations in the last few decades which have contributed enormously to socio-economic development of the county. Apart from direct government funding through the line ministries, key development partners that have been involved in development of the county include Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA), JICA, World Vision, Catholic mission, USAID, Shoe 4 Africa, Child Fund, Kenya Flourspar Company, Mercy Corps, Tullow oil, Reformed Church, Safaricom Foundation, KCB and Equity Foundations.

KVDA is a Regional Development Authority whose operations cover several counties. These counties include; Turkana, West Pokot, Baringo and parts of Samburu and Nakuru. The key development projects they have implemented so far in Elgeyo Marakwet County include; Rehabilitation of irrigation canals in Tot and Arror, construction of water tanks, installation of gauges of hydrological/meteorological equipment and construction of water pans in the county.

Furthermore, KVDA is currently proposing to establish and support two Hydro-electric power generation and irrigation projects in Embobot/Embolot at Arror River in Marakwet East and in Keiyo North at Talal/Kibonge River. It has also conducted several agricultural and livestock projects which include honey collection and processing plant at Cheptebo, construction of modern beehives, livestock improvement, seed production, mechanization at Salawa, pasture and fruit production and improvement and training of animal health attendants. The Authority is currently in the process of planning to implement the construction of a mango processing factory at Tot in Endo, Marakwet East.

On environment and natural Resource development, KVDA has also been involved in sensitization of community on environmental issues, protection of water catchment areas and watersheds, agro-forestry through enhancement of social forestry by implementing on-farm woodlots, production of assorted tree seedlings for conservation purposes and production of horticultural seedlings.

World Vision Kenya (WVK) has also been involved in many development projects in the county. They have been involved in health, water and livelihood projects mainly in Marakwet East and West and currently at Keiyo North (Tambach and Emsoo wards). Keiyo south has not been covered by world vision and efforts need to be done to encourage them start projects at Soy South and Soy North Wards. Major projects they have been involved in are sustained access to portable water for domestic and small scale irrigation, improved utilization of Maternal Child Health Nutrition (MCHN) services, water projects

sustainability and food security projects. World Vision is also current involved in water projects in Mien/Kuserwo and Cherengany/Chebororwa wards.

JICA has been involved in several agricultural and livestock improvement programs especially in all wards along the Kerio Valley. Other donors are USAID (Education, water, health projects), Shoe 4 Africa (education support, promotion of athletics), Child Fund (children livelihood support), Kenya Flourspar Company (roads, education and corporate social projects), Mercy Corps (youth empowerment) and Tullow oil (exploration of oil, livelihoods support). Reformed Churches of East Africa (RCEA) and African Inland Church have also assisted in education, Health and food security projects mainly in Kerio Valley. Safaricom Foundation, KCB and Equity Foundations have offered many bursaries for less privileged children.



Kipkunur Forest

2.3.1.1 Constituency Development Fund (CDF) Review

The review of CDF performance in the last few years revealed that great impacts were achieved in the developments of the various sectors across all sub-counties in the county. However, there were variations on the impacts in the different wards within the respective sub-counties. The review showed that most of the CDF funds were allocated to Education sector (57 percent) in which most of the resources (60

percent) were allocated for bursaries and construction of facilities (classrooms, labs, offices). Limited funds were allocated to improving quality of education. Health, water and sanitation got the second highest allocation of 31 percent, followed by Infrastructure and energy (10 percent) while Agriculture and Socio-culture, Gender and sports programs were allocation the least amount of approximately 1 percent each as shown in Fig 10.

There is need therefore harmonize the allocation of county and sub-county resources including CDF funds to achieve equitable distribution and Integrated county socio-economic development through pooling resources together.

2.4 Sector Issues arising from CIDP Consultative Forums

The development of this CIDP involved typical sector approach as provided in the Ministry of Devolution and Planning guidelines which involved situational analysis and priority setting at all levels from locations, Wards, Sub-counties, County, Professional fora and lead actors of development in the respective sectors. Some of the issues that arose from the forums include;

- Residents in wards and sub-counties during deliberations focused much more on the existing problems more than solutions showing the need for more educational campaigns on the new constitution and residents (*wananchi*) roles in county developments issues.
- Residents were also very clear on key challenges that affect their daily lives without necessarily understanding the impacts on their long time live hoods.
- Residents in the sub-county and wards were not aware of their basic data profiles such as threats to large family size, income levels and illiteracy and hence the county need to undertake measures to increase awareness.
- Residents in wards were ignorant of Human Development Index (HDI) related to the poverty levels, health issues (mortality and morbidity), sanitary levels and climate change among others which affect their livelihoods.
- Even with their fair literacy education levels, the residents didn't know Quality Education Indices (QEI) and their relationship with KCPE and KCSE for their children and hence could not actively get involved in improving education standards of their schools.
- To improve management of schools and improve quality of education in the county, residents and professionals in diaspora proposed that BOGs and PTAs should have minimum level of education and integrity.
- There was a critical deficiency in the quality of current management of institutions such as water boards, BOGs, hospita/dispensary committees, cooperative societies of all sectors by appointed or nominated leaders and the county should undertake capacity building in all sectors.
- Due to the low levels of literacy, residents perceived proposed developments in terms of physical infrastructure and have no idea about management and operationization to reduce poverty, boost food security or ways of improving the quality of education. During the Plan period, the county should use participatory project implementation for ownership, sustainability and increased output from resource allocations.
- The review unearthed and documented several developed infrastructure such as Resource centres, ICT, social halls, Youth polytechnics, cultural centres, museums. However, these infrastructural

facilities were hugely underutilized. This CIDP therefore proposes integrated projects development to utilize available infrastructure without proposing new ones so as to ensure efficient use of resources. The greater focus should be to make residents access services from the existing facilities.

2.5 County Development Issues and Causes, Objectives, and Strategies

Analysis of Development Issues and Causes, Development Objectives, Immediate Objectives and Strategies by Sector

Agriculture and Rural Development

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low agricultural and livestock productivity	High input prices Insufficient access to credit Ineffective extension services Poor management of cooperative societies	Increase agriculture and livestock production by 40% by 2017	Encourage use of alternative inputs Improved agricultural technology Use of alternative pest control measures Intensify land use practices Encourage users group formation Improvement of infrastructure Strengthen co-operative societies	Ensure full collaboration with stakeholders including private sector practitioners Increase technology adoption rate
Food insecurity	Poor farming methods Low output returns Monoculture (lack of diversification) Communal land ownership Poor output storage technologies	Ensure that the county is 90% food secure by 2017	Provide adequate and holistic extension services Establish more irrigation schemes and expand existing ones Deploy adequate agricultural extension services staff	Create awareness on crop diversification Strengthen the cooperative societies Increase technology adoption rate Promote piped water irrigation Promote water harvesting technologies
Inappropriate land tenure system	Insufficient funding for adjudication Slow land adjudication process Clan disputes Court cases	Adjudicate 70% of the county's productive lands by 2017	Map out and prioritize areas for land adjudication Mobilize community members to support the adjudication process	Adequate funding Mobilize community elders and members to support the adjudication process
Lack of agro-based value addition industries for crop and livestock produce	Poor roads infrastructure Poor investments for the agro-based industries Inadequate supply of energy to the Valley	Setting up cottage industries for fruits, cereals, potatoes and livestock products (beef, tanneries and milk) by 2017	Establishment of market information centres Allocate funds for agro-based industries Improve the access roads	Initiate and sustain Public Private Partnerships (PPP) Publicize agro-industry investment opportunities in the county Support local entrepreneurs through favourable loans

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Inadequate access to quality and appropriate farm inputs for crop and livestock development	Lack of market information on inputs Insufficient access by farmers to agricultural extension services	Enhance agricultural extension services by 100% by 2017	Initiate Livestock breeding centres Develop Seed Multiplication Centres Establishment of research / testing centre at the county Retrain agricultural extension workers on the emerging new technologies	Explore the development of public-private partnerships Retrain agricultural extension workers on the emerging new technologies Document an updated inventory on input markets and latest input innovations

Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Limited access to modern Information Communication and Technology	Poor Infrastructural development to support ICT Low adoption rate to new communication technologies	To have 50% of population that has access and use of modern technology by the year 2017	To set up one modern ICT centre per Sub-County Establish a modern Community Library in every location Equip secondary schools with computers	Encourage PPP to promote modern ICT
Poor roads network	Inadequate funding for roads construction and maintenance Poor drainage system thus fast depreciation	Increase length of roads by 30% by 2017 Improve quality of existing roads by 50% by 2017 Increase investment in roads works by 50% by 2017	Tarring of major existing roads Develop existing and new Airstrips Bituminization of classified roads Maintenance of existing roads Opening up of new roads Putting up more foot bridges Classification of unclassified roads	Mobilize more funds for road investments Mainstream drainage technologies in roads constructions Involve the local communities in road maintenance
Poor access to energy and untapped power generation potential	Lack of big dams to support power generation activities High access fee for electricity	To that 20% of the county's residents have access to electricity To ensure that 30% of the population have adopted new alternative energy technologies by 2017	Generate Solar energy along the Valley Generate Wind energy in three areas Connect all School, health facilities and market centres with electricity by 2017 Harness power from 2 sites by 2017	Encourage PPP Liaise with other sectors for development of dams Encourage development and use of Bi-gas Technology as alternative source of power
Inadequate human waste disposal mechanisms in urban centers	Lack of sewerage systems in urban areas	Increase sewerage system coverage from 4.7% to 20% in urban areas and increase sanitation coverage from 60% to 80% in rural areas by 2017	Resource mobilize for funding for the sewerage systems in urban centres Develop four sewerage systems in four urban centres	Encourage PPP Institute user fees

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Proper land use planning and inadequate social infrastructure facilities and natural disasters management facilities	Lack of a county land-use plan Lack of sufficient cemeteries in major urban centres Frequent lightning cases	Develop a spatial plan by 2015 Install lighting arrestors in all lightning disaster prone areas by 2017	Develop physical plans for upcoming urban centres Establish a fire fighting station and fire response equipment in every sub-county Develop one sewerage system in each urban centre Establish one cemetery in each sub-county headquarter Install lightening arrestors in lightning prone area Establish dumb sites at each Sub-County and also a sewerage system	Encourage PPP collaboration

Economics, Commerce, Tourism and Labour Affairs

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Untapped industrial Development potential	Poor road infrastructure Low electricity access in most areas especially at the Valley	Establish one medium size industry in each sub-county by 2017	Develop one Industrial Park at the county Allocate land for industrial development Promote the establishment of cottage industries	Improve infrastructural facilities Encourage PPP so as to mop potential industrial investors Improve access of electricity
High unemployment levels	Low diversification of agricultural activities Insufficient entrepreneurial skills	Reduce the county's unemployment levels by 25% by 2017 Hold 20 entrepreneurial skills training annually for 4 years	Set up a bursary fund for tertiary education to enhance skills Youth empowerment programmes Provide more interest-free loans for Youth groups Set up an employment exchange office to construct and update employment opportunities inventory Set up more sports stadia Undertake entrepreneurial trainings for the youth and women	Encourage PPP Improve roads and electricity infrastructure Promote the spread of ICT in the county
Urbanization challenges	High population growth Poor urban physical planning Poor access to housing, water services, sewerage and drainage services	Improve the quality of life by urban dwellers in the county by 20% by 2017	Develop more water supply projects for adequate and reliable water Build sewerage and drainage services systems in all urban centres Ensure house developments in urban areas are controlled	Encourage PPP Sensitize urban dwellers on sanitation importance
Untapped tourism potential	Poor publicity Poor road network Tourism points	Improve tourists figures by 100% by 2017 Develop inventory of all potential tourism points by	Identify sites of historical importance Develop and market sports tourism Develop tourism information centre and brochures Secure and preserve tourism sites	Create awareness among the locals Improve road network Encourage conservation of

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	have not been documented	2014 Develop a tourism circuit by 2014	Promote eco-tourism Promote domestic tourism Increase the number of tourists class hotels Initiate establishment of cultural Centres Train local tourist Guides Identify potential investors	natural resources Develop a proper policy framework to guide on tourism at county level Encourage PPP

Health Sector

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Developme nt Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Inadequate access to quality health care	Inadequate hygiene and sanitation Inadequate health education Insufficient health workers including Poorly equipped health facilities Inadequate and non-reliable medical supplies Low investments in health infrastructure Limited access of electricity and water in health centers	Increase access to quality health care by 50% by 2017	Increasing the number of trained health workers Intensify health education Increase the number of well equipped health facilities Initiate disease preventive measures rather than treatment measures Train more Community Health Workers every year Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities Provide adequate equipment and drugs Upgrade Iten Hospital to a Referral Hospital status Build more health workers staff quarters Supply electricity, solar and generators to all health facilities Supply safe water to all facilities Establish satellite screening sites	Promote preventive health services and community health education Institute a community strategy that involves community members themselves through Community Health Workers (CHWs) Institute a community strategy that involves community members themselves Facilitate PPP in health interventions
High prevalence of HIV/AIDS	High poverty levels Inadequate guidance and counseling services Inadequate pre-natal and ante-natal services	Reduce HIV prevalence to below 2% by 2015	Improved care for people infected with the virus Minimize new infections Initiate more support programmes for Orphans and Vulnerable Children	Intensify BCC strategy Increase access to PMTCT service Empowerment of women Open youth training centers Mobilize residents on the negatives of stigma

Education and Training Sector

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low literacy	Inadequate	Improve quality	Employ ECD teachers on	Support for OVCs and other

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
levels	education infrastructure School dropouts Poor reading culture Low investments in infrastructural facilities in schools Understaffing Low transition rates from secondary to post-secondary education Inadequate tertiary institutions Inadequate adult literacy classes	of education offered in schools by 20% by 2017 Improve literacy levels in the county from 60% to 75% by 2017 Attain 100% transition rates in all levels of education in the county	permanent basis Build more ECD centre and upgrade existing ones to modern classrooms Establish four tertiary institutions by 2017 Establish one university at the county by 2017 Establish more adult classes Provide Title deeds for all schools Address the degazettement of lands containing public schools Vet all institutions before registration and enhance inspection of educational institutions	vulnerable children Introduce ICT based school programs Sensitize the communities on the importance/benefits of adult education Ensure quality and infrastructure are addressed concurrently in education sector Establish a vetting Committee to vet School Management Committees to ensure appropriate people head schools management committees

Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Increased Drought	Desertification due to poor human practices including deforestation, overgrazing and erosion	Reduce poor human practices by 100% by 2017 Increase forest cover to 35% of the county by 2017	Creation of public awareness on importance of forests Development more tree nurseries	Enhancement of tree planting programmes Promotion of carbon trading and provision of carbon credit to motivate residents to conserve trees
Landslides disasters	Poor agricultural practices in the landslides prone areas Unplanned human settlements	Relocate 50% of the population living in landslides prone areas by 2017 To enhance trainings on proper agricultural practices by 100% by 2015	To create public awareness on landslide prone areas Prevent more settlements in the landslides prone areas	Intensified early warning systems and readily available evacuation systems Promote alternative economic activities to residents
Frequent Lightning incidences	Lack of lightning arresters Community ignorance on prevention and response mechanisms on lightning	To reduce the number of lighting incidences by 100% by 2014	To install lightning arresters in public institutions	Create awareness creation on the lightning to the residents of lightning prone areas
More Orphans	Early marriages	Reduce number of	Bursaries for OVCs in secondary	Train boy child in

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) and the aged people	Forced F.G.M Sexual abuse Child labour Neglect of children by parents through alcohol Neglect of children with disabilities Effects of HIV/AIDS	OVCs by 30% by 2017 by addressing the causal factors	schools Establish institutions for the disabled and OVCs Establish rescue centres for the abused girls (early marriages, child labour, neglected, forced FGM) Train boy child in their traditional roles Enumerate and document all the OVCs and Old people in the County	their traditional roles Strengthen deliberate bias towards OVCs in cash and bursary transfers Eradicate Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
Inadequate Empowerment, Recreational and Sporting facilities leading to drugs abuse and crime	Low investments for post-secondary schools institutions Youth issues have not prioritized in development initiatives Unemployment Lack of mentorship programs	Reduce drug abuse and crime rates by 50% by 2017 Ensure 50% transition rates from secondary to tertiary institutions 2016 Increase youth employment by 20% in 2017	Fund the creation and regular update of unemployment inventory within the county Establish one stadium per sub-county Equip existing Youth Empowerment Centres with appropriate technologies Organize and fund one cultural activity in the county per year Establish one library service per sub-county	Encourage PPP Government to link established libraries with relevant appropriate and adaptive technologies Cultivate potential partnering with International sporting bodies like IAAF and FIFA Encourage holistic human capital development in learning institutions

Environment Protection, Water and Housing Sector

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Insufficient accessibility to quality and safe drinking water (both livestock and human use)	Lack of sewerage systems in the county Lack of garbage dumping sites Industrial waste Destruction of water catchment areas	Increase supply of potable water from 30% to 50% in urban areas and from 9.2% to 25% in rural areas by 2017	Construct more dams and water pans along the Kerio Valley Construct more boreholes Institute roof catchment culture at institutions and household levels Sensitize and fund water projects that are on gravity as an alternative for sustainable water supply Protect water catchments including springs, rock catchments and wells Establishment of water quality analysis centre at the county	PPP approach should be enhanced Clustering of small projects for effective and efficient management Sensitize residents on roof catchments to trap rain water and storage

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Inadequate environmental protection	Ineffective Enforcement of laws Ignorance on the importance of environment Destruction of catchment areas	Ensure 100% of environmental policy laws are mainstreamed in development projects by 2015 Increase supply of potable water from 30% to 50% in urban areas and from 9.2% to 25% in rural areas by 2017	Provide funds to groups for raising tree seedlings Initiate massive reforestation programme Gazette all water Catchment areas Create a buffer zone by establishing a belt of indigenous trees along the forests Establish forests reserves in strategic places such as at top hills areas Designate a dumpsite in every sub-county	Each sub-county should set aside a tree planting day each year Harmonization of land, water and environmental policies
Governance, Justice Law & Order and Public Administration				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Insecurity and Resource conflicts	Land -boundary disputes Political influence Lack of alternative sources of incomes	Reduce resource conflicts by 1000% by 2017	Establishment/enhancement of security posts Opening up of more security roads Deployment of more security staff Undertake an acceptable land demarcation and issuance of land title deeds Consolidate and harmonize views from the various stakeholders.	Strengthen community policing and disarmament programme Institutionalize Community Policing Strategy Develop a land database system
Congested office space thus inadequate service delivery by county government and other service providers	Insufficient office spaces	Establish a unified management base and enhance capacity efficiency at the county head quarters from 20% to 80%	Construct more office spaces for centralized and pooled resources for efficient service delivery	Resource mobilize and PPP

CHAPTER THREE

COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3 Introduction

This chapter identifies development features across sectors and locates them on specific geographic areas in the county. The Spatial Plan that identifies these development features in this chapter displays the necessary coordination between various sectors and their relationships, zoning of urban-versus-rural areas, public facilities and private home developments as well as other zoning requirements. It also enumerates how Spatial Plans will meet the regulatory and developmental functions in the county.

3.1 Spatial Planning

Space is critical for any form of development and hence, there is need to recognize and include the spatial framework in the Elgeyo Marakwet County Integrated Development Plan. Land is the primary natural resource which can be adequate if and when all humans share and use it well without selfish socio-economic and political interests that blithely lead to lack of land as a basic human right. Epic diversity of Elgeyo Marakwet County demands that all stakeholders appreciate, identify with and support spatial framework with its associated planning.

The spatial planning framework guides in establishing an inventory of the existing land use patterns and potentials which in essence paves way for necessary surveying and physical planning. Necessary benchmarks and standards for the regulations pertaining to zoning of land use, planning and classification of service centres including urban areas such as Iten, Tambach, Sergoit, Chebiemit, Chebara, Cheptongei, Kapsowar, Chesoi, Chesongoch, Tot, Kapyego, Imnai, Kapcherop, Chepkorio, Kaptarakwa, Kimwarer, Biretwo, Rimoi, will be highlighted in this Chapter. In equal measure, this Chapter becomes the springboard that brings to the fore the need for legislation to identify, document, establish an inventory and secure natural resources such as forest reserves, minerals such as fluorspar mines and Marble in Aror, water masses, sanctuaries and historic sites that have to be protected and/or harnessed for socio-economic, environmental and general public good.

In addition, the spatial framework provides a basis for planning codes and standards that will regulate sprawling of unplanned structures and facilities along roads and in protected areas.

This chapter also presents the geographical guide to the Elgeyo Marakwet County government on the types of activities that can be accommodated on a given piece of land. It also highlights the amount of space devoted to those activities and ways that buildings may be placed and shaped. The objective of the spatial framework is to ensure balanced development and physical organization of land use, while optimizing productivity for the economic growth and betterment of the people. Under the new framework of devolved governance in Kenya, the county government plays a leading role in the development of living space for the county's citizens.

3.1.1 Mapping of County Resources

Elgeyo Marakwet County has a total area of 3,029.9 km² with a natural water mass of 1.38 km². About 32 percent of the county is forested; with 16 gazetted forests spread out in most parts of the county. The county has 147 urban areas and trading centres where farmers deliver their farm produce for sale. Many of them are unplanned and/or poorly serviced, including widespread inaccessibility. Hence, proper mapping and documentation of available county resources for ease of harnessing is vital. Also, there is need to identify potential industrial sites, improve roads, plan settlements, increase forest cover, identify and improve sports facilities, administrative units and enhance engagement and involvement of multiple development actors. The mapping of land will also open up the county to the outside world leading to more investments hence development.

The diversity of the county is marked by the low lying Kerio Valley plains with an altitude of 900 meters above sea level to the highest peak of 3,350 meters above sea level on the Cherang'any Highlands. A conspicuous Escarpment separates the two sections. Large tracts of land in the Kerio Valley and its outlying Escarpment need to be adjudicated and registered to ensure security of tenure, avoid conflict of land ownership and promote investment. Thus, mapping of land resources is important for future use.

3.1.2 Land use/occupancy

Agriculture is the mainstay and the leading economic activity for residents of Elgeyo Marakwet. Therefore, it forms the main form of land use. Agricultural activities (both farming and livestock rearing) occupy approximately 62 percent of total land. The average land holding by small holder households is 1.36Ha, while the few large scale farmers hold an average of 17.3Ha. The percentage of farmers holding title deeds in the county is 52.3 percent, while the total acreage under food crops is 88,639.2Ha. The total acreage under cash crops is 4,003.74Ha.

Whilst much of the land in the Highlands zone is used for crop farming and dairy husbandry, land in the Kerio Valley and the Escarpment is used for livestock rearing and subsistence crop production.

As noted above, the county comprises of forest cover of about 32%. The gazetted forests occupy a total of 93,692Ha and the majority of these are located in Marakwet East and Keiyo South sub-counties. In the 1970s, these forests were mainly made up of indigenous hardwood. In the 1990s, the county saw a rapid increase in deforestation due to population explosion, poverty and corruption. Some conservation measures have been put in place by the national government resulting in slight increase in forest cover.

Community homesteads' occupancy is the third largest form of land use. Each homestead occupies approximately 1 acre of land. Homestead occupancy comprises of the house and home compound, the grain stores/granaries for farm produce and animal sheds. However, in the Kerio Valley, land is communally owned, and homesteads are built close to each other.

The main urban areas in the county are: Iten, Tambach, Kapsowar, Chepkorio, Chebiemit, Cheptongei, Kapyego, Bugar, Flax, Chesoi and Kapcherop. Most of these urban centres are all located in the Highlands while at the Kerio Valley, smaller urban/trading centers such as Arror, Tot, Rimoi and Kimwarer are predominant.

Other forms of land occupancy in the county include:

- Water bodies such as Rivers Torok, Moiben, Arror, Kerer, Embobot, Embomon, Embolot and Chebara dam water reserve occupies about 1.38km².
- The Escarpment and arid and semi-arid areas, which are mostly bare land with minimal land use activity except for scenic beauty (tourism)
- Markets and small scale trading activities
- Institutional presence including schools, colleges, churches, health centers.
- Roads occupy about 1% of the land in Elgeyo Marakwet County.

3.1.3 Environmental Planning and Citizen Participation

Environmental audits and assessments will be undertaken for all projects as required by EMCA Act 1999. Environmental audits will be carried out periodically for all existing development projects. Meanwhile, requisite capacity building of all key actors comprising of policy makers, implementors, and beneficiaries will be a major component to be considered during the period of the current CIDP. Sensitization initiatives targeting community members and other stakeholders will be accorded high priority. Appropriate materials, technologies and systems of sharing knowledge and practices such as dissemination of information through the media, exchange visits that promote valuable and sustainable spatial planning and frameworks will be sourced and utilized. Basically, leadership, community buy-in and participation are paramount for adoption and ownership of the spatial planning.

Generation and disposal of solid and liquid waste at household and urban areas are done in total disregard of environmental risks. Plastic papers, plastics and used metal cans are strewn all over hence has become an eyesore, besides being of high health risk. An average of 20.1 percent of county population practice open defecation and 23.2 of households do not have pit latrines in the whole county. Virtually all urban areas have neither sewerage treatment plants nor well planned solid waste disposal sites. Owing to that, basic policies and regulations have to be developed and enacted to bring about an aesthetically safe and healthy environment.

3.2 Strategies for desired land use

To improve access to economic opportunities, the county will adopt the following strategies;

- Maintaining and improvement of existing facilities such as roads, airstrips, natural environment.
- Supporting the establishment of SMEs in appropriate locations.
- Providing land for industrial development such as value addition industries
- Maintaining and enhancement of features that attract tourists and investors such as cultural sites, viewpoints and sports facilities
- Encouraging private-public sectors partnerships in areas with high potential, low investments
- Creating balance between development and environmental protection
- Minimizing the negative environmental impacts of new developments in the county
- Establishing systems for proper waste disposal including dump sites, cemeteries and sewerage treatment plants.
- Carrying out resource mapping, ensuring improved access and protection of environmental, cultural, tourism and scenic assets in the county.

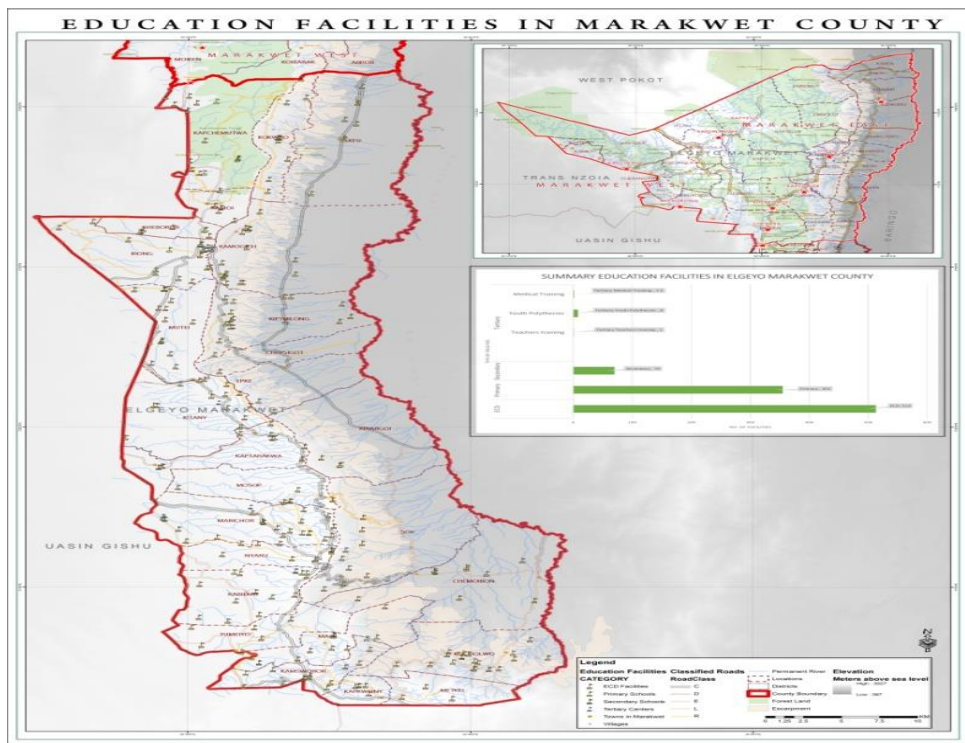
Building inclusive, integrated county and sub-county headquarters by;

- ❖ Ensuring effective use of public land.
- ❖ Ensuring adequate budgetary provision for social facilities and public institutions.
- ❖ Supporting private developers by identifying land suitable for urban developments.
- ❖ Ensuring that development proposals provide an adequate and equitable distribution of social facilities, recreational space and public institutions.
- ❖ Guaranteeing affordable and modern housing is available in towns.

3.3 Visual Representation of desired Spatial Form

This is mapping of county resources to include Forest resources, settlements and zoning markets, industrial areas, socio-economic activities, digital mapping of development of physical (Spatial) (Map 2) plans in line with International and local mapping and plans.

Figure 2: Education facilities at Elgeyo Marakwet County



3.3.1 County Natural Resource Mapping

3.3.1.1 Land and Land Use

The percentage of farmers holding title deeds in the county is 52.3 percent, while the total acreage under food crops is 88,639.2 Ha. The total acreage under cash crops is 4,003.74Ha while total land under soil conservation in the county is 12,010.1 Ha. The total under Gazetted forests is 93,692.48Ha while the total area under organic farming is 1,600Ha. The main storage facilities consist of local cribs, improved cribs and conventional stores.

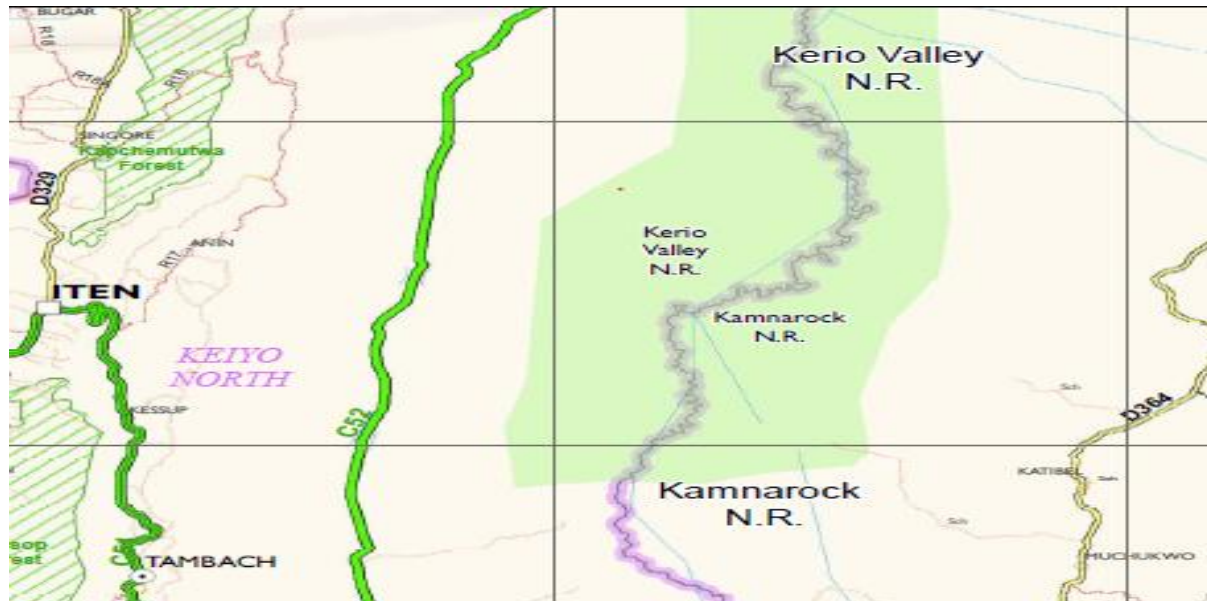
3.3.1.2 Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve, Elgeyo Escarpment and other tourist sites

The National Reserve is a protected area in the Elgeiyo Marakwet County .The area under the reserve is 66 square kilometers (25 sq. miles). The reserve was created in 1983 and is managed by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). The county government needs to work with KWS in the conservation of the natural resources in the national reserve. River Kerio has various attractions which fall in the Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve boundaries. Such attractions include Lake Kamnarok, which is the only ox-bow lake in this region and also at a point, was the habitat of the second largest crocodile population in Africa.

Rimoi Reserve is on the west side of the crocodile-infested Kerio River, while Lake Kamnarok National Reserve is on the east side. The Rimoi Reserve has dramatic scenery, and prolific birdlife. The wildlife population includes elephants. The Elgeyo Escarpment rises more than 1,830 meters (6,000 ft.) above the Kerio Valley. The Kerio Valley is 4,000 feet (1,200 m) deep. It has semi-tropical vegetation on the slopes, while the floor of the Kerio Valley is covered by dry thorn bush. The whole stretch has exemplary scenic beauty. Paragliding sites for take-off are at Iten, Chororget and Wewo among others.

Other touristic sites are Kiplachoch (Kapyego) and Mella (Chegilet) caves, Kureswo hotspots and Chebara dam scenery. Cheploch Gorge in Kerio Valley, Kiptaber and the mountaineous range of Cherangany Hills and its associated subtropical indigenous forests are a great natural heritage and beauty. However, in order to fully utilize tourism attraction sites, tourism resource mapping necessity.

Figure 3: Rimoi National Reserve



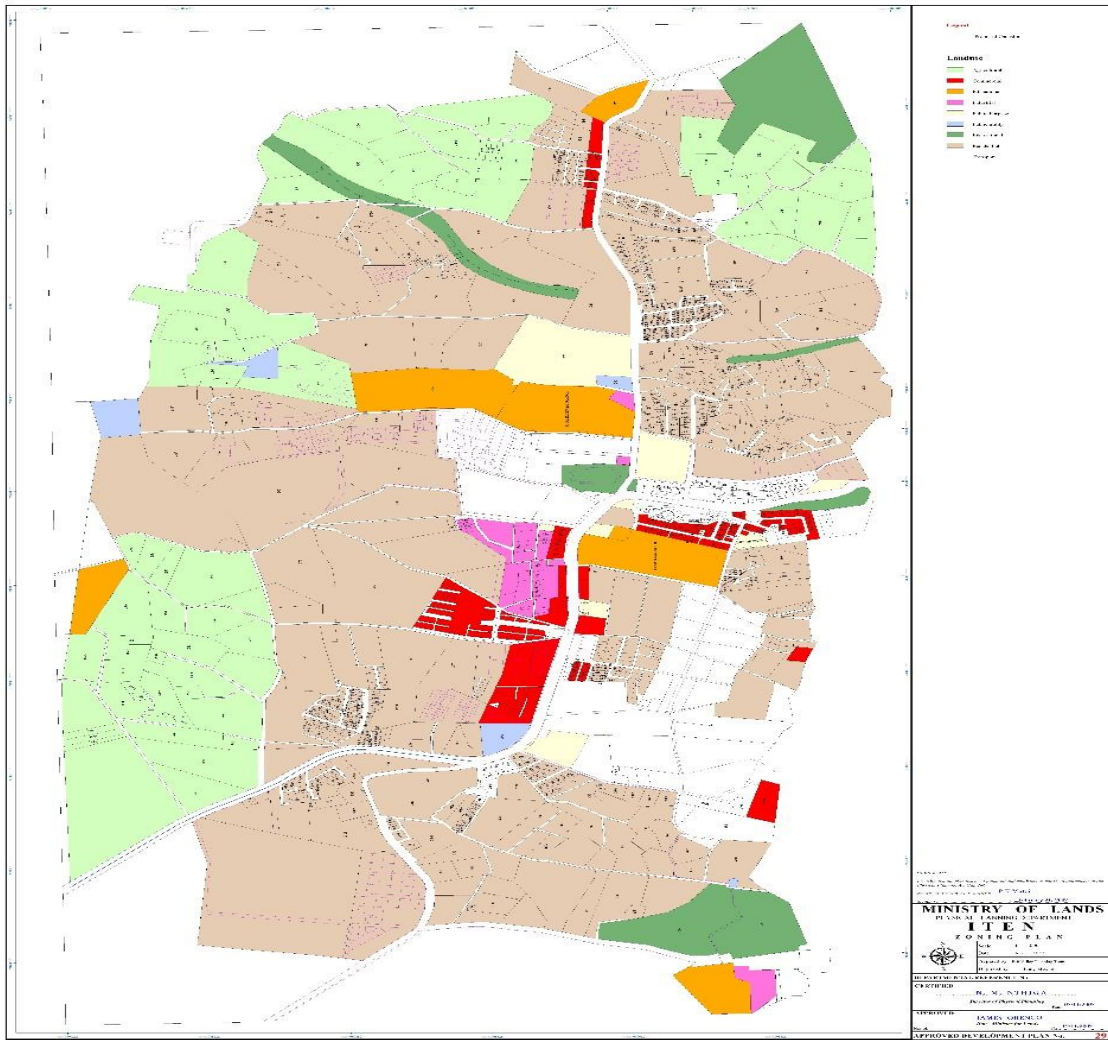
3.4.3. Lake Kamnarok

The lake is 1km² in size and its existence is being threatened, mainly because of farming activities being undertaken in the area. There are deep gullies that are likely to lead to spilling of the water, thus joining it with the Kerio River. A few measures have been taken to save the lake, including the building of gabions. The tributaries that feed Lake Kamnarok include the rivers Ketipborok, Cheplogoi, Oiwo and Lelachbei.

3.3.2 Urban Centres

Only 10 urban centres have been planned and approved. Another 12 have plans that are yet to be approved while the rest are unplanned. The main urban areas in the county are: Iten, Tambach, Kapsowar, Chepkorio, Chebiemit, Cheptongei, Bugar, Kapyego, Flax, Tot, Chesoi and Kapcherop with a combined 2012 projected population of 37,820. These urban centres have a huge potential for growth if proper planning and investments strategies are put in place by the county government.

Figure 4: Development Plan -Part development Plan (Iten town) (PDPs)



Iten, which is the county’s headquarters, is the main urban center in the county. It is located along Eldoret-Kabarnet road. Elgeyo Escarpment and Kerio River, both tourist attraction sites are located east of Iten. The town has a population of over 7,500 although it is estimated that the town’s population during the day exceeds 12,000 people. The town’s elevation is at 7,900 ft. (2,400 m) above sea level.

Figure 5: Chebara Town and Dam

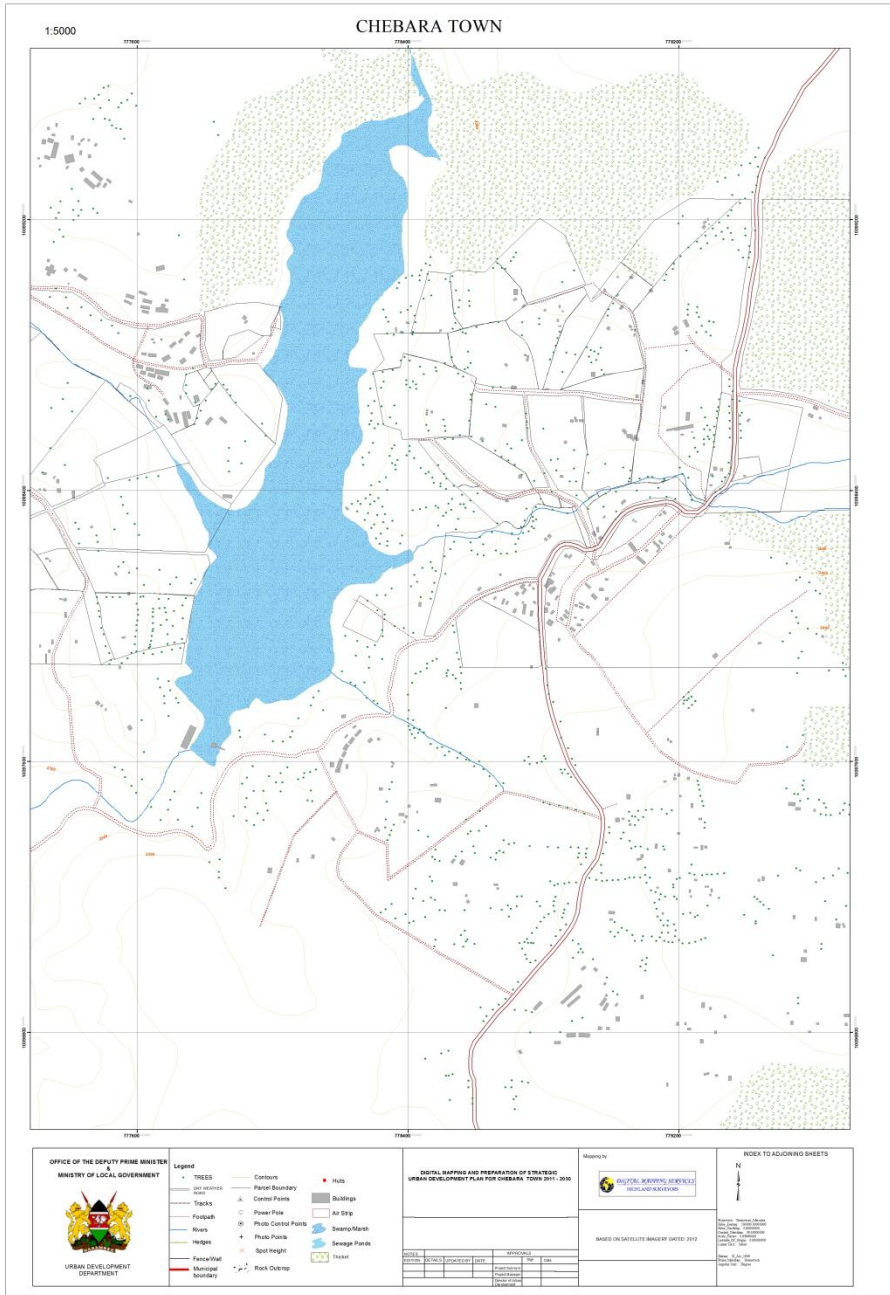


Figure 6: Chebiemet Town

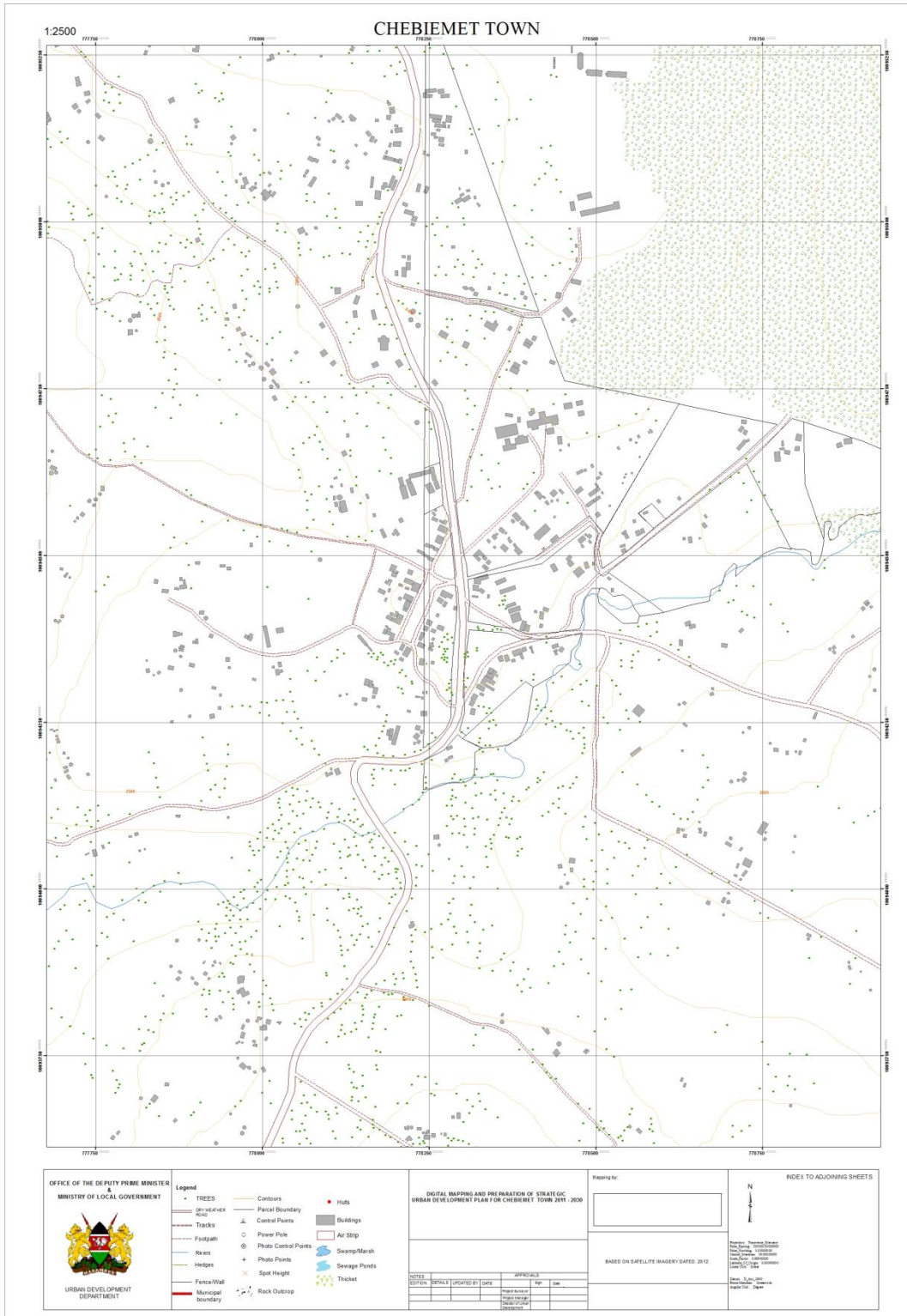


Figure 7: Kapsowar Town

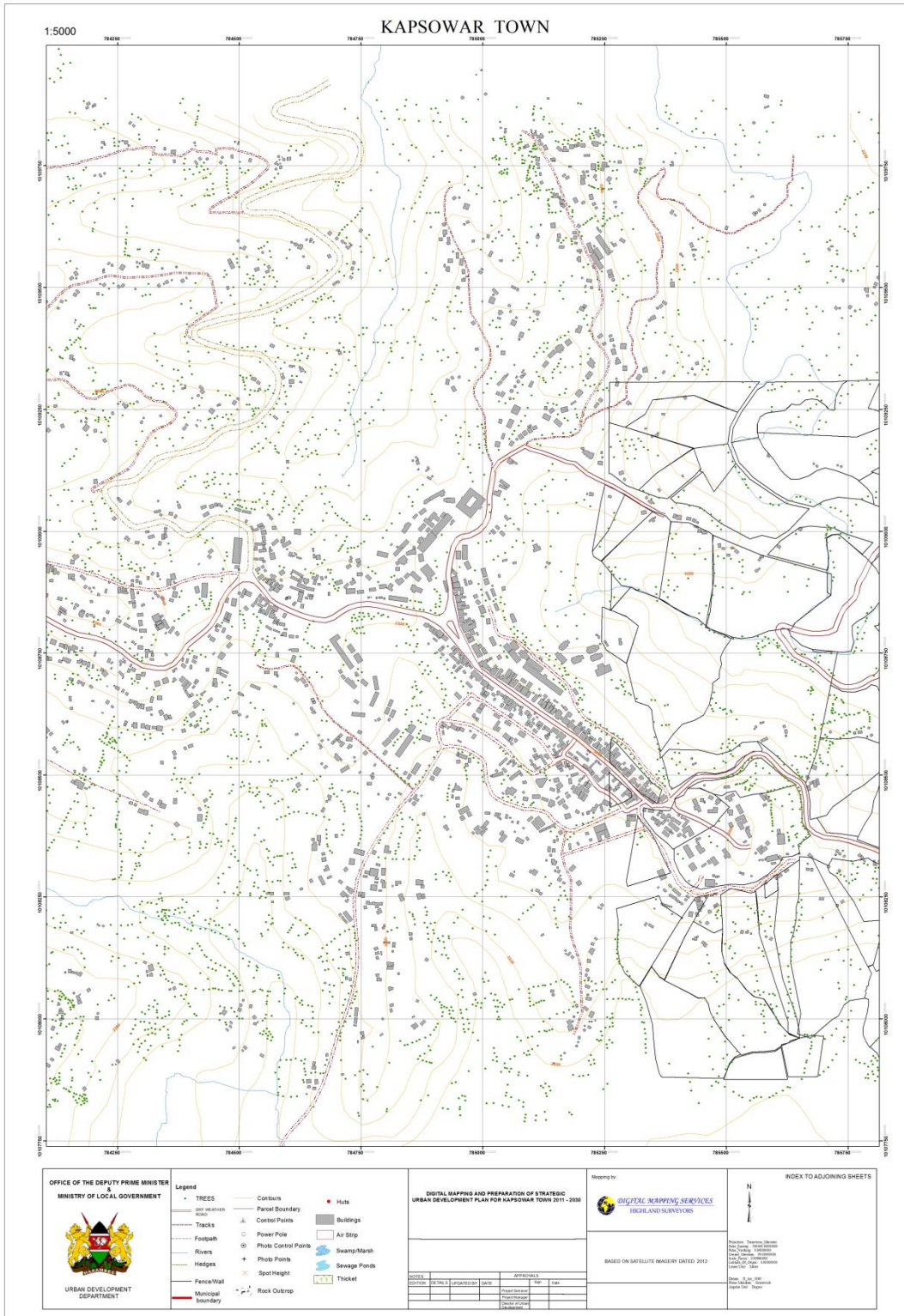


Figure 8: Sergoit trading center Development Plan

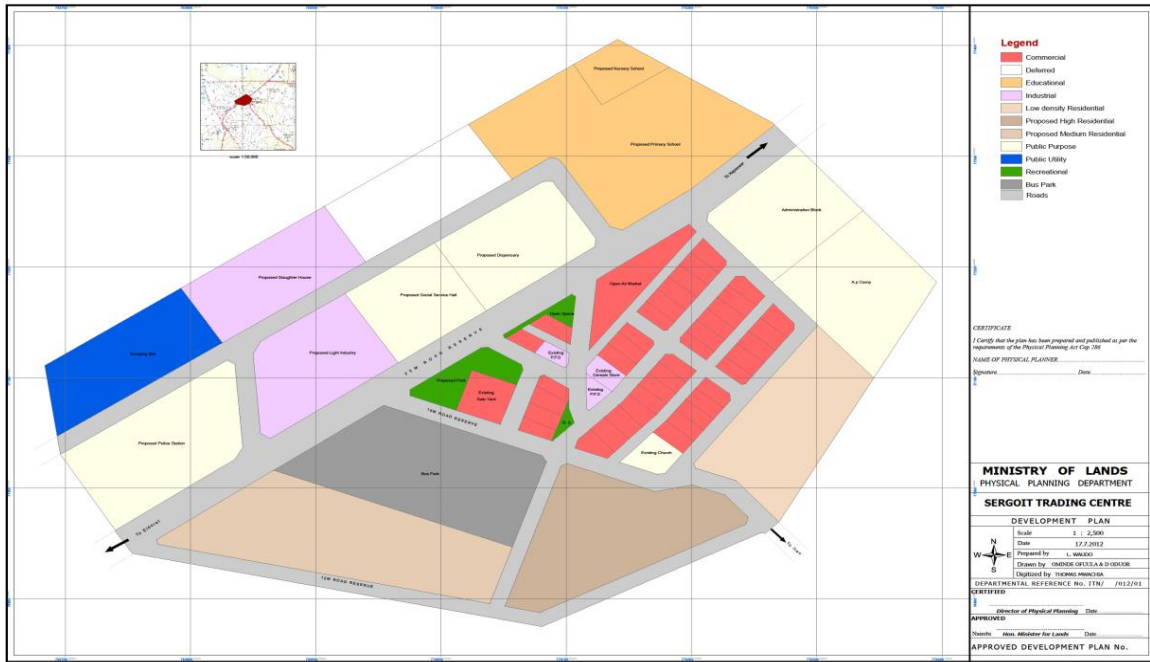
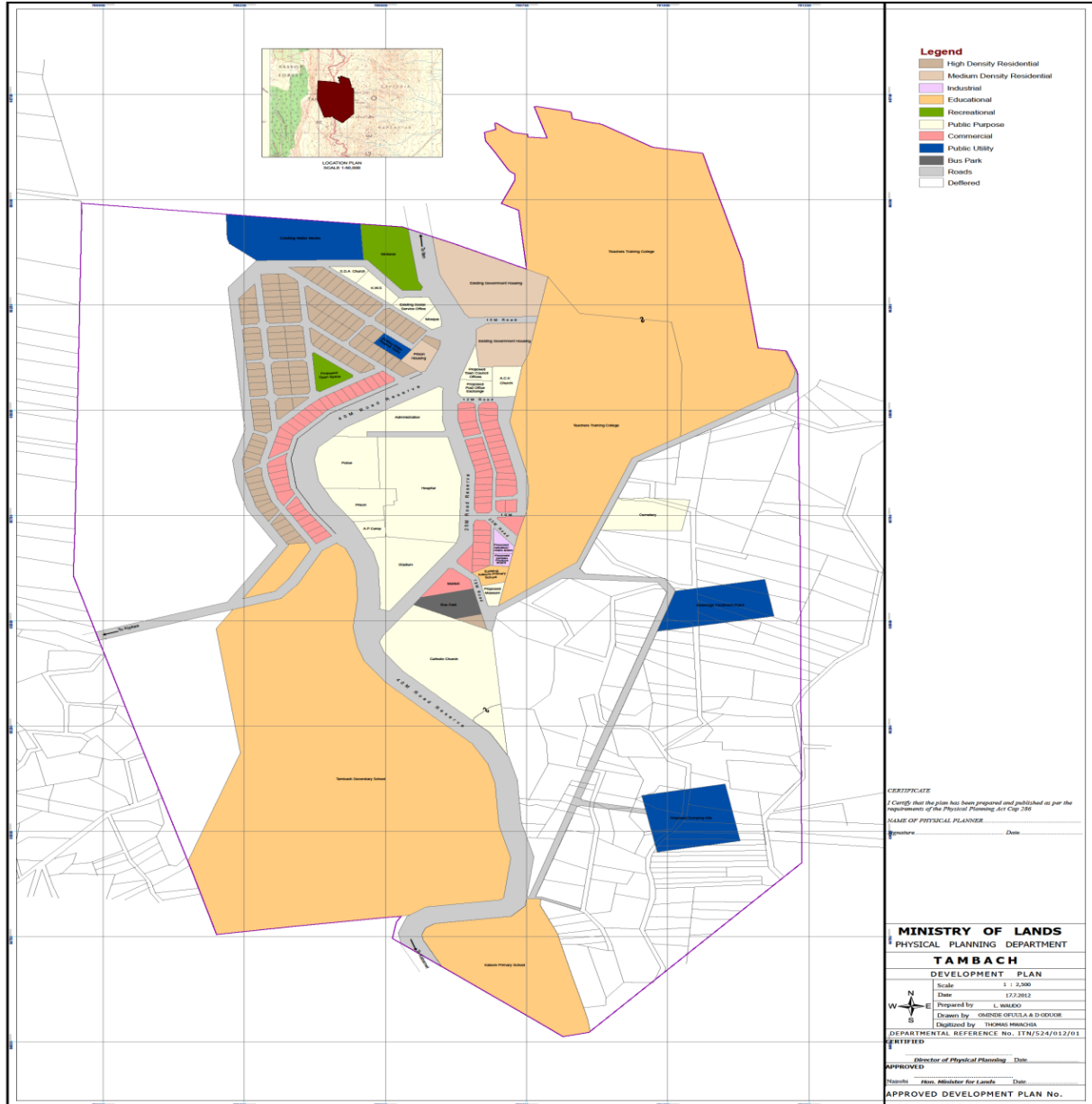


Figure 9: Tambach Development Plan



3.3.3 Road Network

The county has a road network of 1,579.4 km of which 152 Km is Bitumen, 996.2 km is gravel surface and 431.2 km is earth surface. The road networks cover approximately 1percent of the total land surface in the county. Road networks are more established in the Highland areas.

The major roads are as listed here as follows:

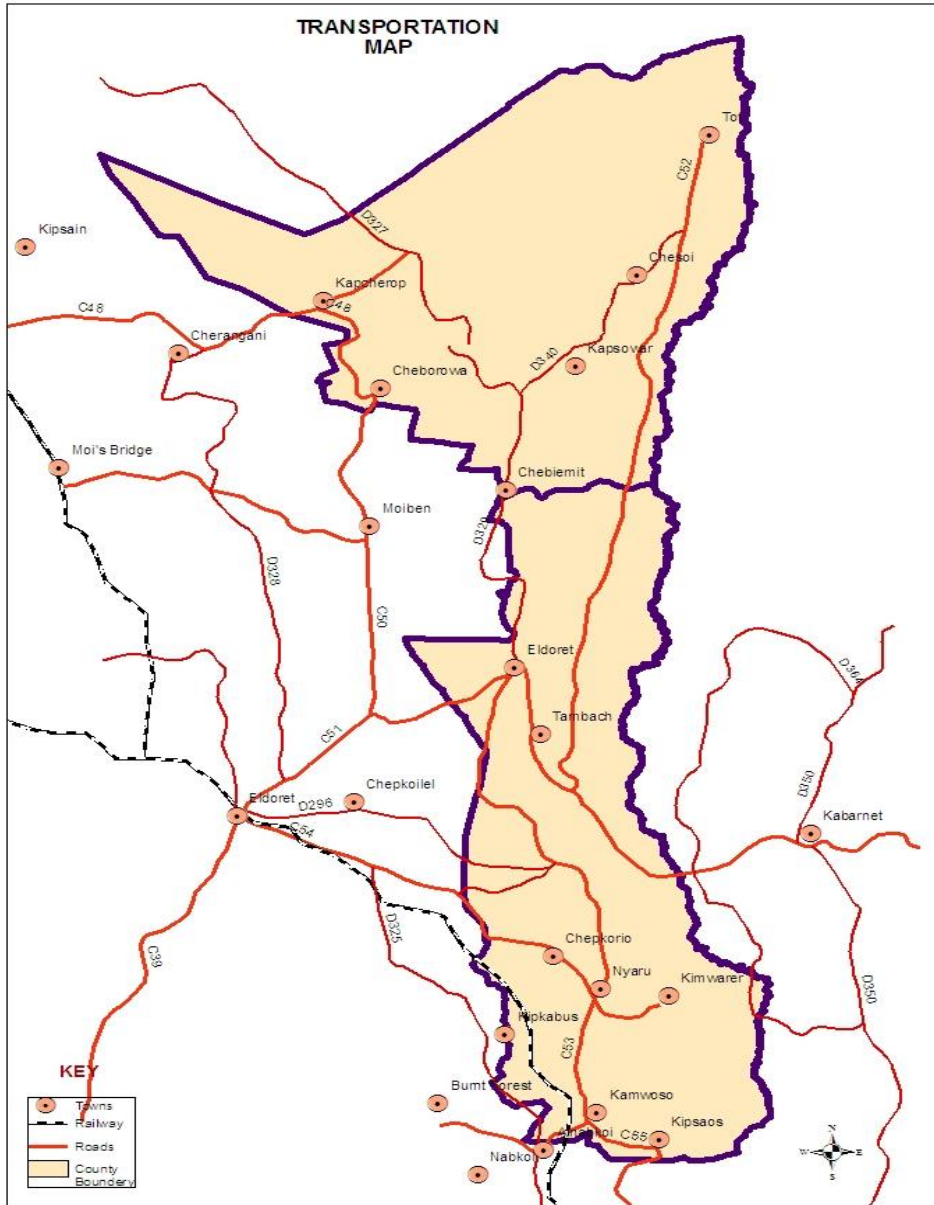
- C54: Kipsaos – Nyaru – Chepkorio to Eldoret = Bitumen.

- C51: Cheploch Bridge – Tambach – Iten – Eldoret = Bitumen
- C53: Kimwarer – Nyaru – Kaptarakwa - Iten = map and upgrade
- D329: Iten – Bugar – Cheptongei – Chebilbai – Kapcherop = map and upgrade
- Makutano – Kapsait – Kapenguria = A key access road to map and upgrade
- Makutano – Kaptalamwa – Kapyego – Kararia - Chesoi
- Chesoi – Tutung – Kapchebau – Embobut = Bitumen
- C48: Chebororwa – Kapcherop – Cherang’any = strategic though poorly maintained.
- D340: Cheptongei – Kapsowar – Chesoi – Chesongoch = main road.
- E280: Kipsaos – Kocholwo - Kimwarer – Emsea
- C52: Biretwo – Arror – Chesongoch = Key access road which is susceptible to flash floods

Critical Class “E” and unclassified roads provide very strategic link for the community to the service centres.

The Plan overall is to improve the road network in the county. This will be done through engaging the youth on a cash-for-work basis for repairs and maintenance and private investors to repair and open up new roads. Another key actor will be the Ministry of Roads, Public Works and Transport on major roads upgrading.

Figure 10: Major Roads Network in the County

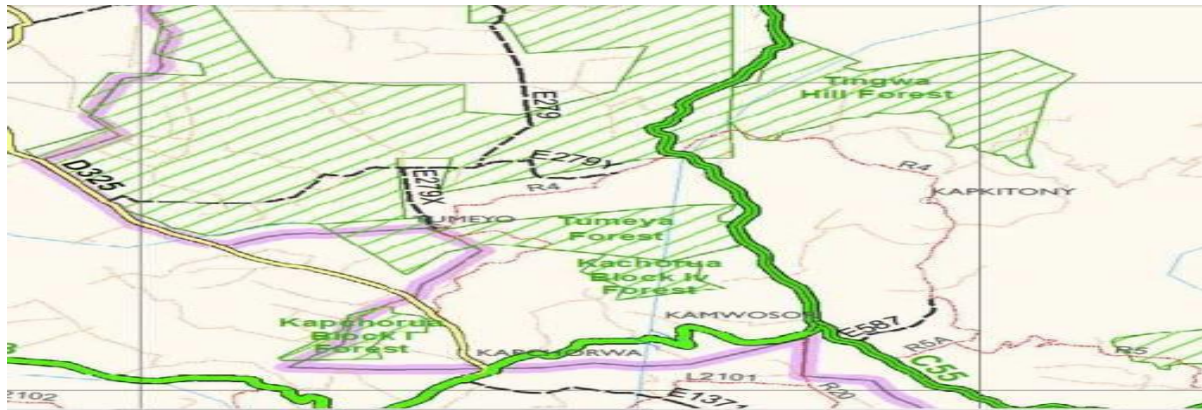


3.3.4 Forests

Indigenous and exotic forests are the main forest types in the county occupying a total area of 93692.48 Ha. There are a total of 16 gazetted forests in the county. Kapkanyar, Kapolet and Kiptaberr Forest Reserves together form a large block of forest. Forest Reserves of Lelan, Embotut, Kerrer, Koisungur, Sogotio, Toropket, Chemurkoi, Kipkunurr, Cheboit, and Kapchemutwa are fragmented and separated by extensive natural grasslands, scrub and farmland.

The forests are extremely important in keeping and sustaining local and national ecosystems, climate and rain patterns. Besides, they support livelihoods of communities living around it in terms of supplying herbal medicine, firewood, source of water for domestic use, fodder for livestock and aesthetic beauty including creating a favourable atmosphere for human and animal habitats. There are approximately 688 households living as squatters in the forest reserves. There is dire need to resettle them outside the forest to ensure protection, conservation and rehabilitation of the endangered forest cover.

Figure 11: Tingwa Hill, Tumeiyo and Kapchorua block forests



3.3.4.1 Tingwa Hill Forest

The striking Tingwa Hill Forest has a humid climate. The land area is cultivated and some natural vegetation is preserved. The landscape is mostly covered with mosaic vegetation/croplands. The climate is classified as a tropical savanna (winter dry season), with a subtropical dry forest biozone. The soil in the area is high in nitosols, andosols (nt), and soil with deep, clay-enriched lower horizon with shiny ped surfaces.

3.3.4.2 Tumeiyo and Kapchorua Block Forests

Tumeiyo Forest is a forest(s) in the region of Rift Kerio Valley, the country of Kenya with an average elevation of 2,455 m above sea level. The landscape is mostly covered with closed to open broadleaved evergreen or semi-deciduous forest. The climate is classified as a tropical savanna (winter dry season), with a subtropical dry forest biozone. The soil in the area is high in nitosols, andosols (nt), soil with deep, clay-enriched lower horizon with shiny ped surfaces.

Figure 12: Map of Kaptagat Forest



3.3.4.3 Kaptagat Forest

The forest has a humid climate while the land area that is cultivated, still conserves some natural vegetation. The landscape is mostly covered with mosaic vegetation/croplands. The climate is classified as a tropical savanna (winter dry season), with a warm temperate moist forest bio zone. The soil in the area is high in Nitosols, Andosols (nt), soil with deep, clay-enriched lower horizon with shiny pad surfaces.

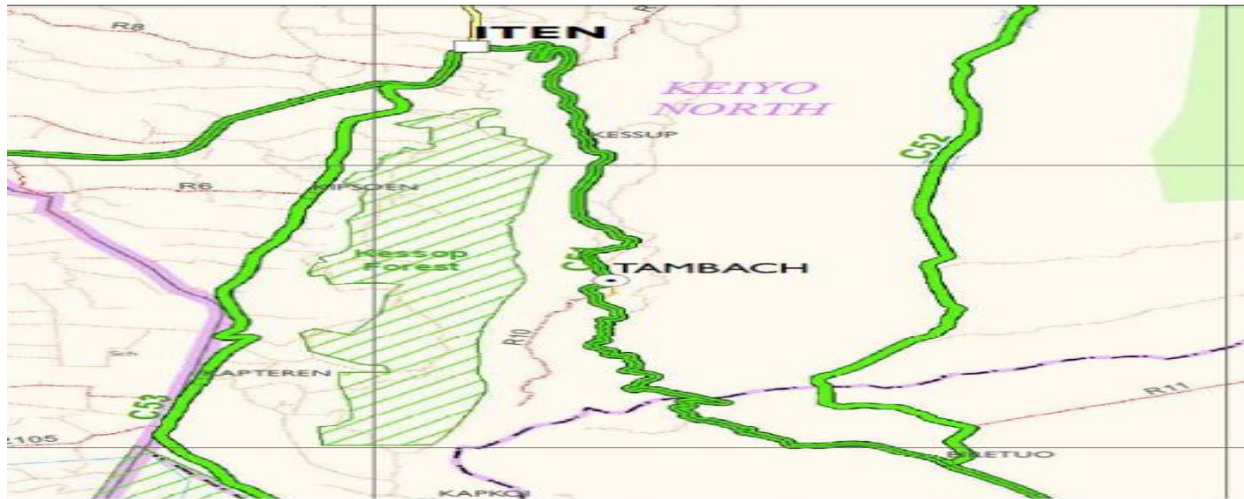
Figure 13: Kipkabus Forest



3.3.4.4 Kipkabus Forest

Unlike other forests in the region, this forest is a subtropical dry forest with tall/medium/short grassland and 10-40% woody tree cover. The soil type is composed of Nitosols, Andosols (nt), and soil with deep, clay-enriched lower horizon with shiny pad surfaces.

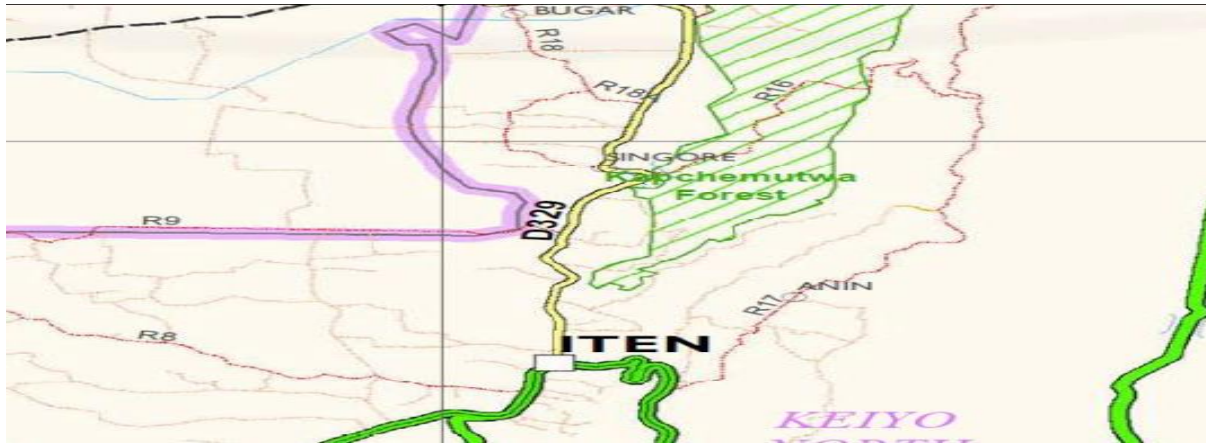
Figure 14: Kessup Forest



3.3.4.5 Kessup Forest:

Kessup Forest has a humid climate and the land area is cultivated, while still conserving some natural vegetation. The landscape is mostly covered with closed to open broadleaved evergreen or semi-deciduous forest. The climate is classified as a tropical savanna (winter dry season), with a subtropical moist forest bio zone. The soil in the area is high in leptosols (lp), a weakly developed shallow soil. Much of the eastern line is marked by the steep Elgeyo Escarpment.

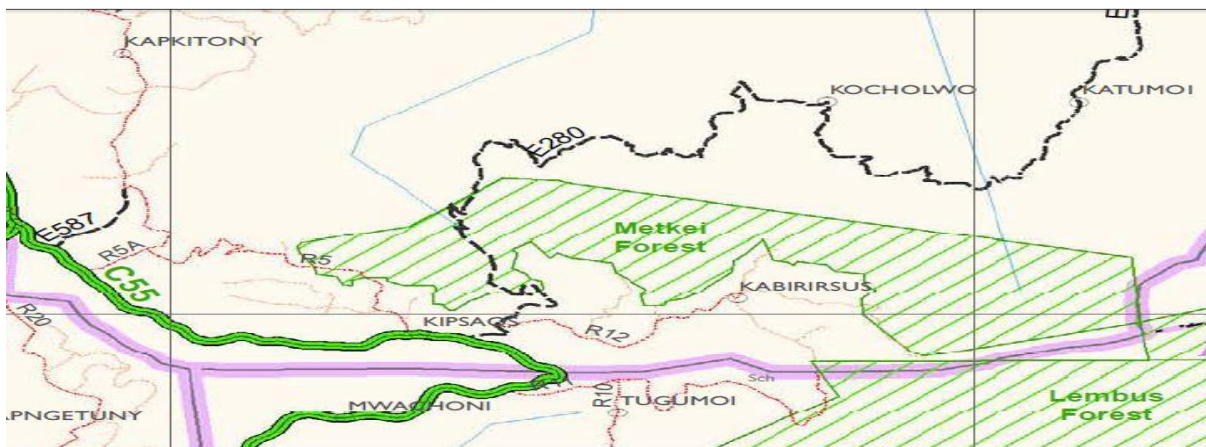
Figure 15: Kapchemutwa Forest



3.3.4.6 Kapchemutwa Forest:

It is a forest dominated by tree vegetation and has the latitude of 0.8 and longitude of 35.53 and it has an elevation of 2477 meters above sea level. It has tall/medium/short grassland with 10-40 percent woody tree cover. The soil type here is Leptosols (LP), which is a weakly developed shallow soil. Kapchemutwa Forest has a humid climate with a land area that is cultivated and some natural vegetation preserved. The landscape is mostly covered with open broadleaved deciduous forest. The climate is classified as a tropical savanna (winter dry season), with a subtropical dry forest bio zone.

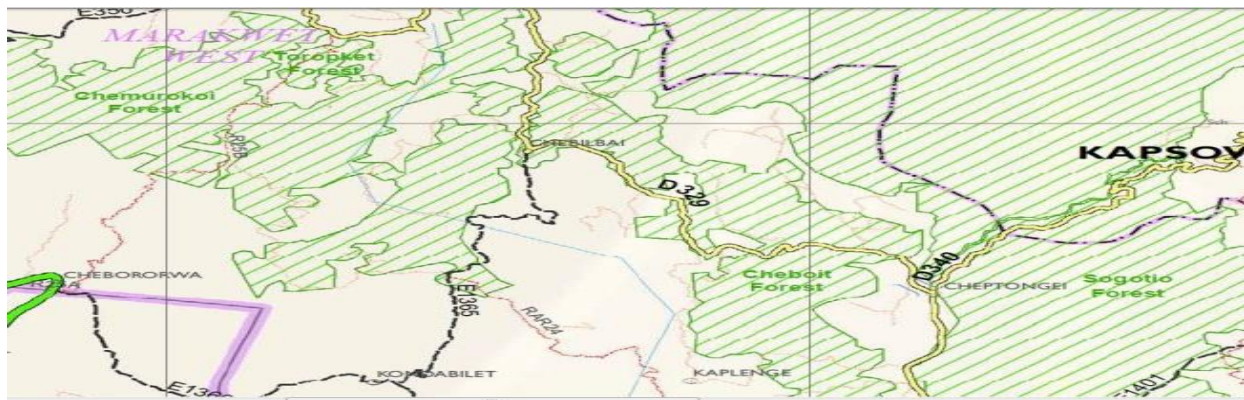
Figure 16: Metkei Forests



3.3.4.7 Metkei forest

It is located at an elevation of 2,554 meters above sea level and dominated by tree vegetation. The landscape is mostly covered with mosaic vegetation/croplands. The climate is classified as a tropical savanna (winter dry season), with a subtropical dry forest bio zone. The soil in the area is high in Nitosols, Andosols oil with deep, clay-enriched lower horizon with shiny pad surfaces.

Figure 17: Chemurkoi, Toropket, Cheboit and Sogotio forests



3.3.4.8 Chemurkoi, Toropket, Cheboit and Sogotio Forests:

Chemurkoi is subtropical moist forest with an average elevation of 2,650 meters above sea level. The landscape is mostly covered with mosaic grassland/forest - shrub land. The climate is classified as a tropical savanna (winter dry season), with a subtropical moist forest bio zone. The soil in the area is high in leptosols (lp), a weakly developed shallow soil.

Toropket and Cheboit Forests: are subtropical Moist Forests with average elevations of 2,791 meter above sea level. The landscape is mostly covered with mosaic vegetation/croplands. The climate is classified as a tropical savanna (winter dry season), with a subtropical moist forest bio zone. The soil in the area is high in leptosols (lp), a weakly developed shallow soil.

Sogotio Forest is a subtropical Dry Forest with an average elevation of 2,454 meter above sea level. The landscape is mostly covered with closed to open broadleaved evergreen or semi-deciduous forest. The climate is classified as a tropical savanna (winter dry season), with a subtropical dry forest bio zone. The soil in the area is high in leptosols (lp), a weakly developed shallow soil.

Figure 18: Kaisungor Forest



Figure 19: Kiptaber and Kapkanyar Forests



3.3.4.9 Kaisungor, Kiptaber and Kapkanyar Forests:

Kaisungor Forest is a subtropical moist forest with an average elevation of 2,883 meters above sea level and also has a humid climate. The land area is not cultivated thus most of the natural vegetation is still intact. The landscape is mostly covered with mosaic grassland/forest - shrub land. The climate is classified as a tropical savanna (winter dry season), with a subtropical moist forest bio zone. The soil in the area is high in leptosols (lp), a weakly developed shallow soil.

Kiptaber forest is also a subtropical moist forest with average elevation of 2,246 meters above sea level. The land area is not cultivated thus most of the natural vegetation is still intact. The landscape is mostly covered with mosaic vegetation/croplands. The climate is classified as a tropical savanna (winter dry season), with a subtropical moist forest bio zone. The soil in the area is high in ferralsols, Acrisols, nitosols (fr), soil composed of kaolinite and quartz, enriched in Fe and Al oxides.

Figure 20: Kipkunurr Forest



Figure 21: Kerrer Forest



3.3.4.10 Kipkunur and Kerrer Forests

Kipkunur Forest is a subtropical Moist Forest with an average elevation of 1,517 meter above sea level. The land area is not cultivated thus most of the natural vegetation is still intact. The landscape is mostly covered with mosaic vegetation/croplands. The climate is classified as a tropical savanna (winter dry season), with a subtropical moist forest bio zone.

Kerrer Forest is also a subtropical moist forest with an average elevation of 2,626 meters above sea level and tall/medium/short grassland with less than 10 percent woody tree cover or tuft-plant cover. Kerrer has a humid climate. The land area is not cultivated thus most of the natural vegetation is still intact. The landscape is mostly covered with mosaic vegetation/croplands. The climate is classified as a tropical savanna (winter dry season), with a subtropical moist forest bio zone.

Figure 22: Embobut Forest



3.3.4.11 Embobut Forest:

This is a subtropical dry forest with an average elevation of 1,999 meters above sea level and Tall/Medium/Short Grassland with 10-40 percent Woody Tree Cover. Embobut Forest has a humid climate. The land area is not cultivated, thus most of the natural vegetation is still intact. The landscape is mostly covered with mosaic vegetation/croplands.

3.3.5 Climate Change and its Effects

Environmental degradation has resulted in severe climatic changes such as rain pattern changes, massive soil erosion, landslides at the Escarpments and floods in the Kerio Valley besides prolonged drought periods in the county. The above effects have resulted in reduced agricultural and livestock productivity which has in turn jeopardized the already vulnerable food security given that residents of the county are dependent on agriculture.

3.4 The National Climate Change Response Strategy

Kenya developed a National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010) which seeks to strengthen nationwide focused actions towards adaption and mitigation against a changing climate by ensuring commitment and engagement of all stakeholders while taking into account the vulnerable nature of the natural resources and society as a whole. The strategies are:

- To enhance understanding of the global climate change regime: the negotiations process, tap on international agreements including carbon credit scheme in order to maximise on the ecosystem services that stand at 32 percent of forest cover.
- To domesticate policies, processes and regulations in view of the strategic position of the county as the host of Cherang'any water tower in order to maximize beneficial effects and secure the water sources. The water tower is one of the five water towers in the country.
- To carry out an in-depth study to identify, document and ensure regular monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of climate change in the county.
- To recommend and ensure implementation of robust adaptation and mitigation measures needed to minimize risks associated with climate change while maximizing opportunities.

CHAPTER FOUR

LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

4 Introduction

The chapter indicates the linkages of the CIDP with Vision 2030, its Medium Term Plan, the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and other sectoral plans within the county. It also enumerates the linkage of the plan with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and gives the status of implementation of Millennium Development Goals at the county.

4.1 Linkages between National Legislations and CIDP

The County Government Act 2012 stipulates guidelines on the purpose, development and implementation of the CIDP. Part XI of the Act specifies the details involved in County Planning; specifically, section 108 of the Act requires the CIDP to have clear goals and objectives, an implementation plan, monitoring and evaluation plan and clear reporting frameworks. The section also guides the content of the CIDP: The CIDP should include an institutional framework, strategies and programmes including investment initiatives, and resource mobilization framework, among others. Section 113 of the Act gives effect to the CIDP. The section requires the CIDP to inform the county budgets, and expects that annual action plans are developed from the CIDP for implementation. Section 115 requires that members of the public be involved in the planning process. Other legislations enacted to ensure efficient operation of the county governments are: County Government Act, 2012; Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2011; Public Financial Management Act, 2012; Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; Transition to County Government Act, 2011; Loans and Guarantee Act, 2011 and the National Government and Coordination Act, 2013.

Table 13: Enacted laws and their Provisions

ENACTED LAWS	MAIN PROVISIONS
County Government Act 2012	<p>A law to give effect to Chapter eleven of the Constitution; to provide for county governments powers, functions, and responsibilities to deliver services and to provide for other connected purposes.</p> <p>Provisions:</p> <p>Provides mechanisms for handling the existing diversity in the county governments based on ethnicity, religion and geographical disparities through further units of decentralization.</p> <p>Establishment and organization of County Administrative Structure.</p> <p>Establishment of County Public Service Board and the Advisory Boards.</p> <p>Establishment of citizen participation mechanisms in County Government affairs through the citizens public forums and county sectoral forums</p> <p>Addresses the problem of minority or special group's participation in the affairs of county governments through the sub county and ward administrative units in the county government.</p> <p>Repeals CAP 265 Laws of Kenya of the Local Government Act to subject the management of the cities and urban areas to the county management boards under the County Governor's</p>

	watch
Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011	<p>A law to give effect to Article 184 of the Constitution; to provide for the identification, classification, governance and management of urban areas and cities; to provide for the criteria of establishing urban areas and cities, and for</p> <p>Connected purposes.</p> <p>The governance and management of urban areas and cities shall be vested in Boards, Managers and such other staff and officers as the respective Boards may determine.</p> <p>Provisions:</p> <p>Governance and management of Urban Areas and Cities Establishes structures and mechanisms of managing Urban Areas and Cities in Kenya in accordance with article 184 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. Provides for conferment of municipal status in Kenya (Towns, Municipalities and Cities) Entrenches an integrated Urban Development Plan for the Urban Areas and Cities.</p>
Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012	<p>A law to establish a framework for intergovernmental consultation and co-operation and to establish mechanisms for dispute resolution and for connected purposes.</p> <p>Provisions:</p> <p>Establishes formal structures and framework of cooperation between the two levels of government Establishes the framework for dispute resolution mechanism Defines relationship principles for enhancing harmony and unity in the affairs of the two levels of government</p>
Public Finance Management Act 2012	<p>A law to secure the sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of county governments, cities and municipalities, and other county public entities and to provide for matters connected thereto</p> <p>It also provides for co-operation and consultation between the national and county levels of government on fiscal, budgetary and financial matters; to prescribe a process for budgeting and the determination of equitable sharing and allocation of revenue raised nationally;</p> <p>It also provides for a process for the determination of the control, coordination and management of borrowing; the granting of loan guarantees; the proper management of public debt by both the national and county levels government; the receipt and use by both the national and county levels of government of donor grants;</p> <p>Other provisions:</p> <p>Shows how county resources should be used for development purposes in the devolved government regime in Kenya Establishes mechanisms of resource sharing between the two levels of government Establishes ways in which the county resources should be managed to achieve development at both levels. Procurement process of public works, goods and services in county government. County internal audit mechanism and financial problem resolution mechanisms in County Government.</p>
Transition to Devolved Government Act 2012	<p>A law to provide for a framework for transitional arrangements and processes for the establishment and operationalization of devolved government; the phased transfer of functions and powers; and for connected purposes.</p> <p>Provisions:</p>

	Provides mechanism of how devolved system of government should be implemented Establishes structures that will assist in the implementation of the devolved government
Loans and Guarantee Act 2011	A law to govern the process of giving loans to the county governments and the relationship between the two levels of government especially when the National Government guarantees loans to the county governments.
National Government Coordination Act 2013.	A law that restructures the national government operation at the county levels in a manner that accords and respect the county government structures.

4.1.1 Linkages with the Constitution

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 creates the County Government structure based on principles of democracy, revenue reliability, gender equity, accountability and citizen participation. Article 174 of the constitution, highlights key objectives of devolved government, among them, promoting social and economic development and the provision of proximate, easily accessible services throughout Kenya; ensure equitable sharing of national and local resources throughout Kenya; facilitate the decentralization of state organs, their functions and services, from the capital of Kenya.

4.1.1.1 Agriculture, Rural Development, Economics and Natural Resources

Chapter 5 of the Constitution classifies all minerals, oils and government forests as defined by law as being public land and shall vest in and be held by a county government in trust for the people resident in the county. However, this is with an exemption of forests which are lawfully held and managed or used by a specific community as a community forest, grazing areas or shrines, government game reserves, water catchment areas, national parks, government animal sanctuaries and specially protected areas.

Under Chapter 5(69), the state is obliged to:

- a) Ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits.
- b) Work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least ten per cent of the land area of Kenya;
- c) Protect and enhance intellectual property in, and indigenous knowledge of, biodiversity and the genetic resources of the communities;
- d) Encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment;
- e) Protect genetic resources and biological diversity;
- f) Establish systems of environmental impact assessment, environmental audit and monitoring of the environment;
- g) Eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment
- h) Utilize the environment and natural resources for the benefit of the people of Kenya

4.1.1.2 Education Technology & Training

Article 53 (b) of the constitution stipulates that every child has a right to free and compulsory basic education while Article 54(b) states that a person with any disability is entitled to access educational institutions and facilities for persons with disabilities that are integrated into society to the extent compatible with the interests of the person. In addition, article 55 (a) indicates that the State shall take

measures, including affirmative action programs, to ensure that the youth access relevant education and training

4.1.1.3 Health, Water and Sanitation

Article 43 (a) and (b) gives everybody a right to the highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to health care services, including reproductive health care and to accessible and adequate housing, and to reasonable standards of sanitation.

Every person also has the right to a clean and healthy environment, which includes the right;

a) To have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures, particularly those contemplated in Article 69; and

b) To have obligations relating to the environment fulfilled under Article 70.

Article 70(1) states that if a person alleges that a right to a clean and healthy environment recognized and protected under Article 42 has been, is being or is likely to be, denied, violated, infringed or threatened, the person may apply to a court for redress in addition to any other legal remedies that are available in respect to the same matter.

4.1.1.4 Socio-cultural, Gender and Sports

It is one of the devolution objectives as provided in article (174) (d) of the Kenya Constitution, to recognize the right of communities to manage their own affairs and to further their development. CIDP therefore, provides an avenue for efficient exercise of this particular provision.

In relation to gender, the constitution under the principles of land clearly states that land shall be held, used and managed in a manner that is equitable and in accordance with the principle of elimination of gender discrimination in law, customs and practices related to land and property. Article 59 (2) (b) of the constitution on the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission states that it is the function of the commission to promote gender equality and equity generally and to coordinate and facilitate gender mainstreaming in national development.

Further, Article 55 (d) stipulates that the State shall take measures, including affirmative action programs, to ensure that the youth are protected from harmful cultural practices and exploitation.

4.1.1.5 Governance, Legal and Political Leadership

CIDP will be aligned according to the object of devolution provided in Chapter 11(174) (c) i.e. to give powers of self-governance to the people and enhance the participation of the people in the exercise of the powers of the State and in making decisions affecting them by ensuring adequate public participation through consultative forums and use of necessary data collection tools to acquire information from the people of Elgeyo/Marakwet county.

In line with the constitution, it will be the role of the county senator to exercise oversight over national revenue allocated to the county government as provided in Article 217.

4.1.1.6 Physical Planning, Urbanization and Housing

1) National legislation provides for the governance and management of urban areas and cities and in particular;

- (a) Establishes criteria for classifying areas as urban areas and cities,
 - (b) Establishes the principles of governance and management of urban areas and cities; and
 - (c) Provides for participation by residents in the governance of urban areas and cities.
- 2) National legislation contemplated in clause (1) may include mechanisms for identifying different categories of urban areas and cities, and for their governance.



Kapsowar Town

4.1.2 Linkages of Kenya Vision 2030 with CIDP

Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's new development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. It aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, "middle-income country providing a high quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030.

The Vision is based on three "pillars": economic, social and political.

The economic pillar aims to improve the prosperity of Kenyans through an economic development programme and aiming to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10% per annum.

The social pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment.

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

The Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP covering a five year period (2013-2017) has laid out guidelines that ensure that it is aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030 to ensure prosperity, transformation of life and achievement of goals by all its county residents.

4.1.2.1 Agriculture & Rural Development, Economics and Natural Resources

Agriculture

Kenya Vision 2030-The vision seeks to improve earnings in the sector by ensuring that there is an innovative, commercially oriented and modern agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector. The specific strategies employed will involve the following: (i) transform key institutions in agriculture and livestock to promote household and private sector agricultural growth; and (ii) increasing productivity of crops and livestock. Kenya will also introduce new land use policies through: better utilization of high and medium potential lands by its farmers; preparation of new land for cultivation by strategically developing more irrigable areas in arid and semi-arid lands for both crops and livestock; and by improving market access for small holders through better marketing. The vision also seeks to increase the number of extension officers because the current national average is one extension officer per 1,093 farm households.

Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP- The plan seeks to adopt new farming technologies such as extensive use of subsidized fertilizer provided by the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) by setting up a depot in each of the four sub-counties; setting up a centralized maize milling plant; strengthen marketing structures by ensuring that farmers are registered in cooperative and marketing unions; develop and implement better post-harvest storage techniques such as construction of storage silos and milk cooling plants in all sub-counties. The milk cooling plant in Kamariny will be upgraded to a county milk processing plant. The plan also seeks to ensure that the funds allocated for agricultural development is invested more in irrigation infrastructure. There are already plans to construct the Aror Multi-purpose dam which will serve Marakwet West sub-county with water for hydropower generation, irrigation and domestic use. Other irrigation projects will be initiated throughout the county to improve on agricultural production.

Economics

Kenya Vision 2030- Kenya aims to increase annual GDP growth rates to an average of 10% over the vision horizon. This will be achieved through supporting the informal sector which will raise productivity and distribution, increase jobs, owner's incomes and public revenues. The key sectors that have been given priority in acting as key growth drivers in the journey include; encouraging saving, tourism, value addition in agriculture, developing better and more inclusive wholesale and retail trade sector, improving manufacturing for the regional market, developing business processes, offshore borrowing and improvement of access to financial services.

Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP-The plan will ensure that trade export networks for tea, pyrethrum, fruits (mango, pawpaw, watermelons, passion fruits, grapes), potatoes,cotton, mutton, wool, beef, dairy products, honey, silkworm, mineral water, minerals, building stone, artifacts, timber, protection and

commercial production of sandal wood is created. The CIDP intends to build capacity in governance and management of credit facilities such as the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) and Youth Enterprise Fund.

Natural Resources

Kenya Vision 2030 Land is a critical resource for the socio-economic and political developments spelt out in Vision 2030 hence the need for proper national land use policies which will enhance rapid economic transformation and the introduction of an enhanced legal framework for faster resolution of land disputes. Other specific strategies will involve promoting environmental conservation by increasing forest cover from 6.99% at present to 10% and exploitation of mineral resources in the country.

Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP- Currently, the proportion of land owners with title deeds in the county is 52.5 percent with majority of them being found in the Highlands.

A large part of the county (especially the Kerio Valley and the Escarpment) is still held as community land with no individual land ownership. The plan will therefore ensure that land adjudication process is hastened for issuance of title deeds. This will promote security of land ownership for investment promotion. The plan also looks at possible ways of establishing regional modern weather forecasting stations and establishment of a County Mitigation Fund to curb cases of emergencies from natural calamities such as landslides, floods and famines which are common in the Kerio Valley. Mineral explorations are already underway in the county's Kerio Valley. There are other mechanisms put in place to ensure that the county's forest cover is increased and conserved.

During the planned period, promotion of use of alternative sources of energy, controlled charcoal burning, protection of existing indigenous forests, intensive reforestation of indigenous forests, encouraging household forest cover to 10% or above and revitalization of natural resources will be given priority.

4.1.2.2 Wildlife and Tourism

Kenya Vision 2030: Kenya aims to be among the top 10 long-haul tourist destinations in the world offering a high-end, diverse, and distinctive visitor experience. Attaining the top ten long-haul destination status will involve addressing constraints facing the sector and implementing strategic projects to improve the quality and breadth of Kenya's tourist offerings at the coast, in game parks, and in "niche" products (e.g. culture and ecotourism), as well as an expansion in conference tourism. Further attention will be paid to creating an environment where tourists spend more per visit. Although the primary focus will be promotion of Kenya as a long haul tourist destination, Vision 2030 encourages domestic and regional tourism in order to even out fluctuations occasioned by the decline of visitors during the traditional low seasons. Tourism accounts for close to 10% of Kenya's GDP and 9% of total formal employment.

Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP: The development plan looks critically into the establishment of ecotourism, (about 32% of land area in Elgeyo-Marakwet County is under forest cover), conference tourism, sports tourism, entertainment and recreational sites. Mapping out of nature trails in the natural forests along the Elgeyo Escarpment, fencing and protection of Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve and improvement of sports facilities (Biking, paragliding and Hiking,) will boost revenue from tourism.

4.1.2.3 Education, Technology & Training

Kenya Vision 2030: The first immediate challenge facing the sector in Kenya’s transformation to vision 2030 is identifying ways of meeting human resource requirements for a rapidly changing and more diverse economy. The next challenge is to ensure that the education provided meets high quality standards, and that its contents are relevant to the needs of the economy and society. The third challenge to move rapidly in raising the standards of the regions that lag behind in enrolment to bring them to par with other areas. The enrollment rate should be over 95%. This is another way of reinstating the goal of universal school enrolment to which Kenya is committed. A fourth challenge lies in improving the overall transition rates to over 10%, particularly from secondary to tertiary levels. Education and training sector will be charged with the responsibility of creating a knowledge-based society that upholds justice, democracy, accountability and encourages issue-based and results-oriented engagements.

Vision 2030 proposes intensified application of Science, Technology and Innovation to raise productivity and efficiency levels across all sectors. This is achieved by devoting more resources to scientific research, technical capabilities of the workforce, and in raising the quality of teaching mathematics, science and technology in schools, polytechnics and universities.

Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP: The current net enrollment rate is 67% for pre-primary, 90% for primary and 40% for secondary schools. The enrollment rate should be over 95% for pre-primary and primary and 90% for secondary schools at the end of five years. The transition rate from primary to secondary and secondary to university is 59% and 40% respectively.

The plan has put a roadmap to ensure that literacy levels in the county increase from the current 60% to 90%. It also envisages at training and recruitment of enough ECD teachers to ensure that a comprehensive early childhood education is offered. Equipping, expansion and upgrading of existing primary and secondary schools is also ongoing to ensure better education. The plan will also look into ensuring that tertiary institutions are created. The county currently has thirteen youth polytechnics and only one teachers training college at Tambach which is proposed to be upgraded gradually to a University.

It is proposed to set up a county ECD training college. The county plans to start a county government training school. There are two proposed Technical Training Institutes at Chepsirei and Kerio Valley the Ministry of Education. There exist two medical training colleges; one private and one public. The public medical college (Iten) needs to be improved to a full medical school.

4.1.2.4 Health, Water and Sanitation

Kenya Vision 2030: To improve the overall livelihoods of Kenyans, the country aims to provide an efficient integrated and high quality affordable health care system. Priority will be given to preventive care at community and household level, through a decentralized national health-care system. With devolution of funds and decision-making to district level, the Ministry headquarters will then concentrate on policy and research issues. With the support of the private sector, Kenya also intends to become the regional provider of choice for highly specialized health care, thus opening Kenya to “health tourism”. Improved access to health care for all will be achieved through:

- (i) Provision of a robust health infrastructure network countrywide
- (ii) Improvement of the quality of health service delivery to the highest standards

- (iii) Promotion of partnerships with the private sector
- (iv) Provision of access to healthcare for those excluded for financial or other reasons.

Special attention will be paid to lowering the incidence of HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB, and lowering infant and mortality ratios. All these will reduce inequalities in access to health care and improve key areas where Kenya is lagging, especially in lowering infant and maternal mortality rates.

Water and Sanitation: Kenya is a water scarce country and yet the economic and social developments anticipated by Vision 2030 will require more high quality water supplies than at present. The country, therefore, aims to conserve water sources and start new ways of harvesting and using rain and underground water. The 2030 vision for water and sanitation is to ensure that improved water and sanitation services are available and accessible to all. The goal for 2030 is to increase both access to safe water and sanitation in both rural and urban areas beyond present levels where there is only 647 m³ per capita.

Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP: The County's development plan will put in place measures that will ensure that life expectancy is increased from the current 63.0 and 68.8 years for males and females respectively. These measures include: reduction of the doctor to patient ratio from the current of 1:15,548 (which does not conform to international standards) as well as reduction of prevalence of Malaria, Pneumonia, Respiratory diseases and HIV/AIDS which are the leading causes of deaths in the county.

It is planned to have all households in the country access clean potable water. This can be achieved through the construction of dams and water pans for storage, piping, building water treatment plants, rain water harvesting, spring protection and protection of water sources in the county such as Embobut forest, Kaptagat Forest and Cherang'any Hills.

The plan will ensure the construction of sewerage facilities in each of the major urban centers in the county.

4.1.2.5 Infrastructure and Energy

Kenya Vision 2030: The Vision 2030 aspires for a country firmly interconnected through a network of roads, railways, ports, airports, water and sanitation facilities, and telecommunications. The Government is committed to continued institutional reforms in the energy sector, including a strong regulatory framework, encouraging more private generators of power, and separating generation from distribution. New sources of energy will be found through exploitation of geothermal power, coal, renewable energy sources, and connecting Kenya to energy-surplus countries in the region.

Elgeyo-Marakwet CIDP: The plan aspires for a county that has more road network cover from the current 1,579.4 km of which 152km is Bitumen, 996.2km gravel surface and 431.2 km earth surface. This will be achieved by working with the ministry of roads, engaging private investors, community participation, and donor grants. There are airstrips at Tot and Chepsirei which need rehabilitation for their full utilization, as well as opening up new ones in the other two sub-counties.

The main source of energy in the County is firewood with about 91% of the population using it. Though electricity connectivity has expanded in the recent past due to the rural electrification programme and funding of electricity projects through CDF, most of the residents cannot afford to connect to their homes. Other sources of renewable energy, such as solar energy, biogas and wind, are being exploited in the

county. The county plans to improve mobile network connectivity and integrate ICT in all its infrastructure projects.

4.1.2.6 Socio-Cultural Practices, Gender and Sports

The vision 2030 for gender, youth and vulnerable groups is equity in power and resource distribution between the sexes, improved livelihoods for all vulnerable groups, and responsible, globally competitive and prosperous youth.

In addition, Kenya aims to capitalize on her international reputation as an “Athletic Superpower” by opening up the country for top global sports events, boosted by corporate sponsorship.

Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP: The County is reknowned for producing world champions in the field of athletics, this as made the county a brand ‘County of Champions’. The county has high altitude training grounds compounded with ideal climatic conditions favoring training of athletes from all over the world. These training grounds include: Iten High Altitude Training Centre, Kaptagat, Kapsait and Kapcherop. The county also boasts of cultural heritage with cultural centers such as Cheptarit Cultural Centre in Kerio Valley and Sambalat cultural dancers who leave guests visiting the county entertained and relaxed. There is also watching of the scenic Escarpments (Elgeyo Escarpments) of the vast Kerio Valley and a newly introduced sport of paragliding.

Further, the county will nurture sports, drama and music talent in young people for economic empowerment and engaging the youth in gainful participation in the society. It is intended to build youth empowerment centers in all wards (with sports, theatre, library facilities).

4.1.2.7 Governance, Justice, Legal and Political Leadership

Kenya Vision 2030: In order to ensure that economic, social and political governance gains made under the Vision are neither reversed nor lost as a result of change in ruling parties, the following nine governance principles shall be adhered to: constitutional reform, sovereignty of the people, equality of citizens, national values, goals and ideology, bill of rights, a viable political party system, public participation in governance, separation of powers and decentralization.

By 2012, the vision also committed the country to the adoption of legal and institutional framework in security, peace building and conflict management.

The political pillar for vision 2030 is “a democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented and accountable to the public”. An issue-based system is one in which political differences are about means to meet the widest public interest.

Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP: The county plan will initiate measures such as civic education initiatives, conducting awareness campaigns on the Constitution, increasing the number of security personnel, seeking voluntary surrender of illegal arms, holding of regular peace meetings and increasing the capacity of police to fight crime. The county government officials will liaise with other political leaders in ensuring that the above measures are implemented.

4.1.2.8 Physical Planning, Urbanization and Housing

Kenya Vision 2030: Kenya will need to plan for decent and high quality urban livelihoods. The vision wants an adequately and decently housed nation in a sustainable environment.

Overcrowding, lack of adequate sanitation and pollution in urban slums pose serious health risks to residents. Unplanned informal settlements, on the other hand, pose a serious challenge to the socio-economic development of the country. Kenya's urban areas have over the years suffered from poor planning, which has resulted in the proliferation of informal settlements with poor housing and little or no infrastructure services.

Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP: The plan seeks to ensure that the county has physical planners in all the sub-counties who will zone and plan for both the rural and urban areas. This will ensure future expansion plans for the major urban centers are in line with the county's development plans to avoid concentrating resources in one region/district. The Plan also seeks to ensure a rapid construction of houses for office and residential use especially at the county headquarters in Iten where there is acute shortage of housing.

4.1.3 Linkages of MDGs with CIDP

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty and hunger alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to free poverty and hunger. The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration. The eight MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development. Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieve the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges. As we pursue development agenda at the county level, we need to fast track the achievement of these goals.

It is only two years to the end of the MDGs period and a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core. This agenda will be cascaded in the County Integrated Development Plan in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets both at the national and county levels.

Table 9: Mainstreaming of MDGs in Elgeyo/Marakwet County

MDG goal	Targets	County status	County Target by 2017
Goal 1: Reduce extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day Target 1B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	57% of residents living below poverty line 52% unemployment rate Irrigated agriculture and optimum productivity not realized Food poor population is 54.5%	47% 42% 30% of arable land irrigated 40%
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Target 2A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Transition rate (primary) is 68% Literacy rate is 60% Gross enrolment rates is 113% Net enrolment rates 94%	97% 71% 100% 98%
Goal 3: Gender equality and women empowerment	Target 3. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2017, and in all levels of education no later than 2022	Female literacy rate 55%, male literacy rate is 65% Girls school enrollments 50% Ratio of girls to boys in both secondary and primary schools is 1:1 Ratio of women participation in government 20%	66% 75% 70% 1:1 ≥30%
Goal 4: Reduce infant mortality	Target 4. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Infant mortality rate stands at 50 deaths per 1,000 live births Under-five mortality rate stands at 72 deaths per 1,000 live births Full immunization coverage of children aged 12-23 months is 67%	30deaths/1000 births 50deaths/1000 births 100%
Goal 5: Improve the maternal health	Target 5A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	Home deliveries 66% Health facilities 34% Antenatal clinic levels 67% Access to contraceptives 60%	20% 80% %72 80%
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and	Target 6A. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal Access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all	HIV/AIDS prevalence 2.4 % Proportion of pregnant mothers using treated	1.0%

MDG goal	Targets	County status	County Target by 2017
other diseases	those who need it Target 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	mosquito nets 79 % Proportion of children under 5 years sleeping under mosquito nets 79% Prevalence of T.B cases 5.2% Latrine coverage 76.8%	100% 100% 1% 100%
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation Target 7D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Proportion of population with access to clean drinking water 10% Nearest water point 2.5 Km Percentage of population living in the slums is 1% Forest cover is 30%	50% 1.5Km ≤1% ≥35%
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnerships for development	Target 8: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	Mobile network coverage 80% ICT access 10% Percentage of budget for development by non-state development actors is 32%	100% 35% 56%

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5 Introduction

This chapter outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. It will outline stakeholders in the county, and the roles they play and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts.

5.1 Implementation Framework Overview

Previously, the implementation framework for identified, approved projects and funded projects depended on the institution the projects were being funded from. Those projects that were being funded by government ministries through their district departments would be implemented through the District Development Committee (DDC) mechanism.

Projects that were being implemented under the defunct Local Authorities were identified and implemented under the Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP) mechanism though approval had to be done at the District Development Committee (DDC) level.

There were also projects done through the Constituency Development Fund Committees whose implementation was mainly done at the committee level with less linkage to the Development Committees at the District level. In such a case, the Member of Parliament played a leadership role.

With the devolved system of governance, the organization of the county is headed by the Governor. The county government constitutes both the county executive and the county assembly.

The county assembly, its speaker and the members of county assembly, who are elected by county residents, are responsible for making necessary legislation as regard the governance of the county.

5.2 CIDP Implementation Framework Responsibilities

5.2.1 The Governor

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

- Recognizing the rights and aspirations of the people of the county towards self-governance and to this end promote understanding and unity among the residence of the county. The numerous consultative forums that were held in the process of developing this CIDP justify the recognition of the people's rights and aspirations.
- Exploring and identifying the existing and potential county resources that can be exploited for social and economic gains. This role, in relation to the CIDP was accomplished through the Ward and Sub-county

consultative forums that were conducted across the county whose aim was to identify existing and potential county resources.

- Submitting the county plans and policies; in this case the County Integrated Development Plan, to the county assembly for deliberation and possible approval.
- The Governor also supervises, manages and implements the County Financial budget efficiently to ensure that all funds allocated for development projects in the CIDP are properly utilized and accounted for.
- The governor has the mandate to assign to every member of CEC responsibility to ensure discharge of any function within the county and the provision of related services to the people as captured in the CIDP.
- Submit to the County Assembly an annual report on the implementation status of the County Integrated Development Plan.
- Ensure proper implementation of both county and national legislation and promote efficient administrative linkages between county government and national government that ensures projects and programmes in the CIDP are implemented efficiently and effectively
- The Governor as the chairman of the County Executive (Cabinet) will guide for possible approval policy proposals discussions that will be tabled by the respective County Executive Committee members as the leaders of the various departments at the county. These policy proposals should be based on recommendations from the CIDP.
- The Governor will also chair the County Community Policing Authority whose recommendations and proposals will be in line with the security projects proposals within the CIDP.
- The Governor will also manage the Sub-county Administrators who will be co-chairs at the Sub-county Development Committees
- The Governor will also chair the County Economic and Budget Forum whose responsibility will be to guide the county on adoption of development strategies and approving the annual budget as submitted by the CEC in charge of Finance before submission to the County Assembly

5.2.2 The Deputy Governor

- Shall deputize the governor's functions for the success of the proposals and strategies contained in the CIDP
- May be assigned any other responsibilities or portfolio as a member of the County Executive Committee to undertake duties that may relate to the implementation of the CIDP.

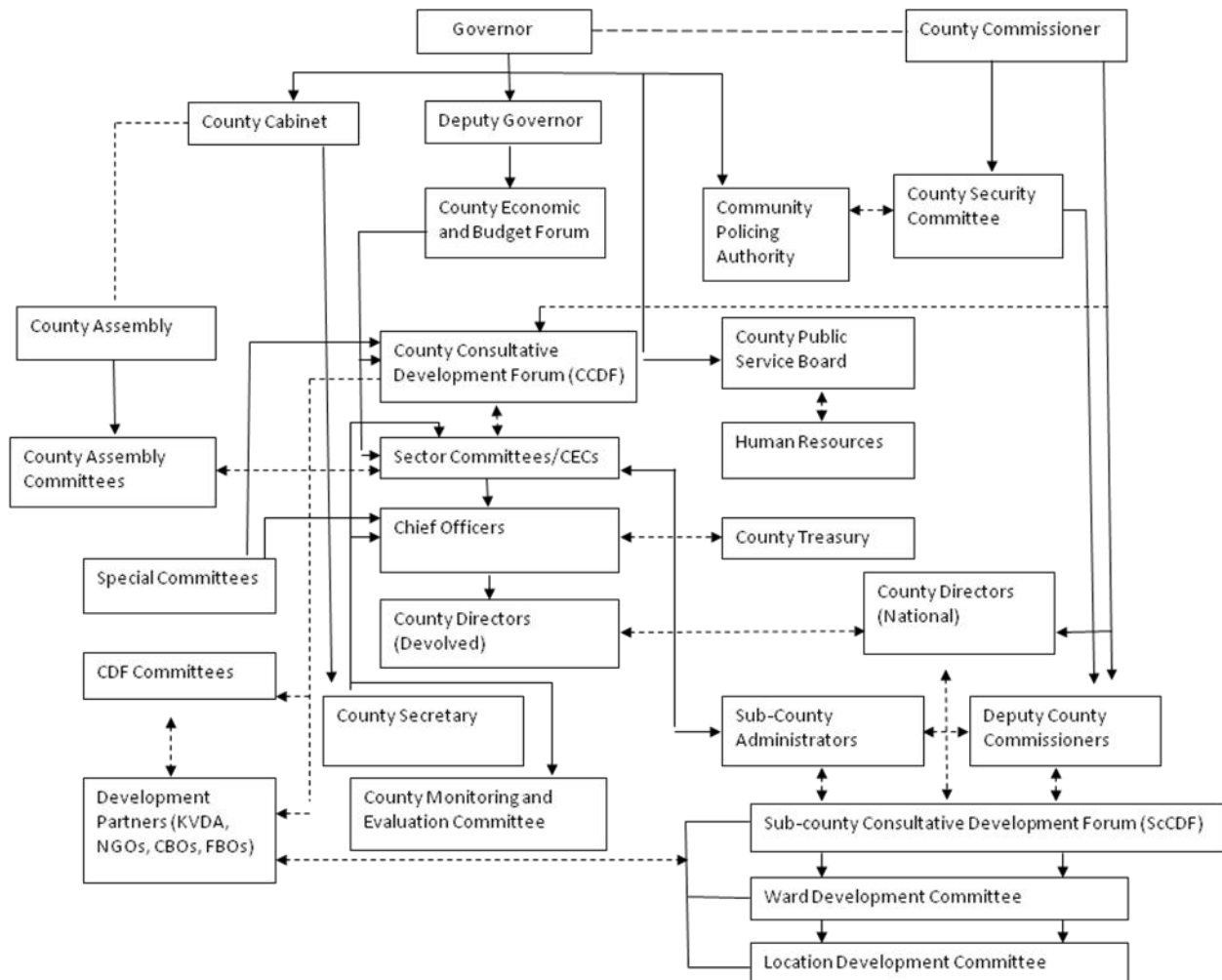
5.2.3 County Consultative Development Forum (CCDF)

This will be a Forum consisting of all development actors in the county. These will include; county government, national government, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith-Based Organizations (CBOs), Community Based Organization (CBOs), Regional Development Authorities (RDAs),

international development partners and representatives of special interest groups including but not limited to; women, youth, People Living with Disabilities (PWDs), and civil society organizations.

These members of the CCDF will deliberate on the possible collaborative and partnership agreements on development interventions envisioned in the CIDP to ensure progressive developments and minimal duplications

Figure 23: CIDP Implementation Framework



5.2.4 Sector Committees and County Executive Committee Members

As per the Constitution and various legislations that operationalizes the Constitution, the functions of the County Executive Committee members and their respective sectoral committees include;

- Monitoring the process of planning, formulation and adoption of the County Integrated Development Plan for the county and its components; the Sectoral Plans and the Spatial Plans.

- Assisting a city or municipality with the planning, formulation, adoption and review of its integrated development plan.
- Facilitating the coordination and alignment of County Integrated Development Plans with the plans, strategies and programmes of the national and other development plans.
- Taking appropriate steps to resolve any disputes or differences in connection with the planning, formulation, adoption or review of an integrated development plan.
- Supervision of the administration and delivery of services in the county and all decentralized units and agencies in the county
- Carrying out any function incidental to any of the assigned functions regarding to CIDP
- To draft bills and implement county legislation relating to development as envisaged in the CIDP.
- Implementing, within the county, national development legislations domesticated through CIDP as long as the appropriate legislation requires.
- Managing and coordinating the functions of the county administration and its departments on the areas where CIDP demands.
- Preparing proposed legislation for consideration by the county assembly.
- Providing the county assembly with full and regular reports on matters relating to development in the county.
- Prepare departmental budgets to be submitted to the CEC in charge of Finance for onward submission to the County Assembly for deliberations and possible approval

5.2.5 Chief Officers

- Shall be responsible to the respective CEC for the administration of a county department and drafting technical policy documents for possible legislation
- Shall be the authorized officer in respect of exercise of delegated power
- Shall perform duties as may be assigned by the Governor, CEC, and Sectoral Committees regarding CIDPs implementation.
- Chief accounting officer of the department thus responsible for disbursement of funds for the projects approved and budgeted for
- Responsible annual departmental work-plans that is the sub-set of the CIDP

5.2.6 County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

The County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC) will be responsible for designing appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure effectiveness and efficiencies of projects being

implemented. It will also ensure that measurement of outcomes and impacts of development interventions are done and that future development ventures are benchmarked.

The committee will also be responsible for developing appropriate indicators for measuring the success of CIDP. At the national level, the Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation at the Ministry of Devolution and Planning has designed a M & E framework named the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) that monitors and evaluates development interventions country wide.

The CMEC at the county level will domesticate the NIMES concept and even design a localized version so as to measure and document the implementation of the CIDP.



Torok Falls

5.2.7 County Commissioner

The County commissioner, Deputy County Commissioners, Assistant County Commissioners, chief and the Assistant Chiefs will be very important in the implementation of the CIDP. These are officers appointed and deployed by the national government and are responsible for the public administration in the county.

The County Commissioner is the chair of County Security and Intelligence Committee whose responsibility will be to ensure that security prevails. Security is vital for development initiatives especially given that the CIDP has adopted the Public Private Partnerships whose sustainability is sensitive to security. He is also a member of County Community Policy Authority in which the Governor is chairs and where recommendations on proper security measures will be done.

The County Commissioner is a member of the County Consultative Development Forum (CCDF) which constitutes all development actors in the county and whose main mandate will be to guide county development in all sectors.

5.2.8 Deputy County Commissioner

The Deputy County Commissioner is the chair of Sub-County Security and Intelligence Committee whose responsibility will be to ensure that security prevails at all times in the sub-county for enhanced investments as contained in the CIDP.

The Deputy County Commissioners will also be an alternate chairmain to the Sub-county Consultative Development Forums (ScCDF) which constitutes all development actors in the sub-county and whose main mandate will be to guide sub-county development in all sectors.

The Deputy County Commissioners will also guide the Chiefs and Assistant chiefs on the implementation of security issues captured in the CIDP. He/she will also Chiefs and Assistant chiefs on their roles in the various development committees which fall within their jurisdiction.

5.2.9 Sub-County Administrators

The Sub-County Administrators will chair the Sub-county Consultative Development Forums (ScCDF) which constitutes all development actors in the sub-county and whose main mandate will be to guide sub-county development in all sectors.

The Sub-County Administrators will ensure that all revenue collections are efficiently collected in a good governance framework so as to increase the resources available for the implementation of the CIDP.

5.2.10 County Departmental Directors

The county directors constitute those whose roles have been devolved and also those whose functions are those for the National government. They are civil servants, appointed by the Public Service Commission and the County Public Service Board. The Directors are responsible for heading their respective sectors by guiding policy formulation and implementation within the CIDP and other development documents that will be guiding development at the county.

5.2.11 Sub-county Consultative Development Committee (ScCDF)

This will be a Forum comprising all development actors in the sub-county. These development actors will include; county government, national government, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith-Based Organizations (CBOs), Community Based Organization (CBOs), Regional Development Authorities (RDAs), international development partners and representatives of special interest groups including but not limited to; women, youth, People Living with Disabilities (PWDs), and civil society organizations.

These members of the ScCDC will deliberate on the possible collaborative and partnership agreements on development interventions envisioned in the CIDP to ensure progressive developments and minimal duplications at the sub-county.

5.2.12 Development Partners

These development partners include CDF Committees, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Community Based Organization (CBOs) and Regional Development Authorities (RDAs).

Their role in the implementation of the CIDP will include; being members of the County Consultative Development Forum (CCDF) and the Sub-county Consultative Development Forum (ScCDF), collaborate and partner with the county government in the proposed development intervention within the CIDP

5.2.13 Ward Development Committee (WDC)

This will be a Committee constituting of all development actors at the Ward level. These development actors will include; county government, national government, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Community Based Organization (CBOs), Regional Development Authorities (RDAs) and representatives of special interest groups including but not limited to; women, youth, People Living with Disabilities (PWDs), and civil society organizations.

These members of the WDC will deliberate on the possible collaborative and partnership agreements on development interventions envisioned in the CIDP to ensure progressive developments and minimal duplications at the Ward.

5.2.14 Village Development Committee (VDC)

This will be a Committee constituting all development actors at the village level. These development actors will include; county government, national government, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Community Based Organization (CBOs), Regional Development Authorities (RDAs) and representatives of special interest groups including but not limited to; women, youth, People Living with Disabilities (PWDs), and civil society organizations.

These members of the VDC will deliberate on the possible collaborative and partnership agreements on development interventions envisioned in the CIDP to ensure progressive developments and minimal duplications at the Ward.

5.2.15 Special Development Committees

These are Committees that will facilitate and implement development initiatives for cross cutting and emergency occurrences. These special committees will include but not limited to; County Bursary Committee, County Disaster Committee, County HIV/AIDS Committee.

5.2.16 County Assembly and County Assembly Speaker

- Receive and approve among other plans and policies, the County Integrated Development Plan
- Approve the borrowing by the county government in accordance with Article 212 of the Constitution

- Approve the budget and expenditure of the county government in accordance with Article 207 of the Constitution, and the legislation contemplated in Article 220(2) of the Constitution, guided by Articles 201 and 203 of the Constitution
- While respecting the principle of separation of powers, the county assembly may exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organ on the implementation of the CIDP.
- County Assembly Speaker organizes and determines business to be conducted in the house including those regarding CIDP approval and implementation.
- County Assembly Speaker Receives bills, motions and questions and prepares an order paper for house business including those relating to CIDP.

5.2.17 County Assembly Departmental Committees

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

5.2.18 County Public Service Board

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

5.2.16 Residents

In line with CAP 11 of Article 174 of the constitution, this CIDP meets the objective of devolution as envisaged in the Constitution of giving powers of self-governance to the people and enhancing the participation of the people in the exercise of the powers of the state and in making the decisions affecting them. As such, the residents of Elgeyo Marakwet played their role towards the development of this County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) through contributions of their wishes and aspirations as well as assisting in identifying the existing and potential county resources.

5.2.19 County Treasury

A digitalized, effective, efficient and responsive County Treasury will be vital in the timely implementation of the CIDP.

CHAPTER SIX

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

6 Introduction

This chapter contains a budget projection required for implementation of the proposals in the CIDP. It also indicates resources available for the implementation of development initiatives. It also outlines strategies for raising revenue during the Plan period in addition to strategies for asset management, financial management, and capital financing. The strategies in this chapter includes, but not limited to, strategies to expand the revenue generation, resource sharing with the national government and other development actors and means of attracting external funding.

6.1 Resource Mobilization Strategy

The Resource Mobilization Strategy supports the implementation of projects and programs in the execution of the county mandates and the achievement of its objectives. The Resource Mobilization Plan is divided into four main sections:

- (1) Contributions and budgets
- (2) Mobilizing resources
- (3) Predictability of funding
- (4) Management, allocation and disbursement of resources.

Each section includes strategies and targets to achieve the intended objectives.

The Resource Mobilization Strategy is based on estimated resource requirements for projects and programmes implementations in this CIDP from 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 Financial Years as contained in chapter eight of the CIDP.

6.2 Contributions and Budgets

The trends in the funds meant for development to the county in the recent years and the proposed budgets for 2013/2014 to 2016/2017 Financial Years provide the required background information to determine appropriate strategies and targets for resource mobilization.

6.2.1 Trends in development contributions

The county has, in the past, relied on three sources of funding for the County's projects, programmes and activities, namely: -

- a) The central government funding through government departments at the county
- b) Funding through devolved levels such as: -

- Constituency Development Fund
 - Constituency Roads Constituency
 - Rural electrification programme
 - Secondary school bursary fund
 - Constituency AIDS Funds
 - Free Primary Education and Free Day Secondary Education
 - School infrastructure development.
- c) Development partners (Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), USAID, Kenya Seed, Heifer international, Horticultural Crops Development Authority (HCDA), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA), Ampath, Rural Electrification Authority (REA), and World Vision, Red Cross, Hope WorldWide, Health Right International and other partners.



Chebloch Gorge as one of the nature based tourism sites at the County

6.2.2 Projected Budget Requirements

6.2.2.1 Projected Budget Requirements by Source per Financial Years

The level of funding required to implement the development proposals contained in the CIDP is estimated at Kshs. 38 billion for the period 2013/14-2017/18 Financial Years. Given that funding from the central government through the Commission of Revenue Allocation (CRA) is inadequate, coupled with low

levels of revenue collections at the county, the county government will need to seek out new donors to meet funding deficits in the Plan.

The county provides projected funding in the year 2013/14-2016/17 for projects and activities from both internally generated funds and the national government grants. It is however noted that the funding of these projects is inadequate to meet the development needs of the people of the county. The county therefore, has identified strategies and projects to enhance and achieve sustainability revenue generation, and continual economic and social development of the people.

The strategic objectives identified and formulated through the consultative forums will be realized through a number of projects as outlined in chapter eight. The resources required for implementing the identified strategies have been aligned with the county budget.

This plan envisages that the projects will be financed from county government finances, Government of Kenya grants, donor funding as well as Constituency Development Fund (CDF). Table 6.2 below shows the expected finances for year 2013/2014, and projections for the period 2013/14 to 2017/18. The projections have factored in inflation effects.

Table 10: Financial Projections 2013/14 to 2017/18, by source of funds in Kshs. (Millions)

SOURCE OF FUNDING	FINANCIAL YEARS					
	TOTAL	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
County Government (A-I-A)	3314	600	630	662	695	729
GOK/CRA	16495	3118	3207	3300	3346	3524
Donors	6961	500	1560	2000	2000	2060
PPP Strategy	10000	3451.4	1703.9	1478.4	1123.4	616.9
CDF	1200	240	240	240	240	240
TOTAL	37970	7909.4	7340.9	7680.4	7404.4	7169.9

6.2.2.2 Projected Budget Requirements by Sector per Financial Years

The annual budget requirements have also been enumerated per sector so as to guide in direction focus whenever necessary. The breakdown of projected budgetary requirements for each sector annually is summarized in the table below;

Table 11: Projected Budget Requirements by Sector per Financial Years (Millions)

SECTOR	FINANCIAL YEAR					
	TOTAL	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Agriculture and Rural Development	1280	280.5	333	258.5	223	185

Education	2511.5	468.9	578.9	571.4	461.4	430.9
Health and Sanitation	1598	330	332.5	336.5	329	270
Environment and Natural Resources	3031	1878	670	165	160	158
Water	8721	940	1135	2082	2082	2382
Infrastructure, Energy and ICT	11755	2402	2402	2381	2250	1955
Social Protection, Recreation	460	74	82	120	112	72
Physical Planning, Urbanization	1628.5	210	360.5	348	385	325
Economics, Commerce, Tourism and Labor affairs	5344	1079	1069	1068	1064	1064
Governance, Justice, Law and Order and Public Administration	1641	247	378	350	338	328
TOTAL	37970	7909.4	7340.9	7680.4	7404.4	7169.9

6.3 Resource Mobilization Strategies

6.3.1 Broaden the donor base

A broadened donor base is essential if the county government is to meet its mandate and the proposed development interventions. Although the county has other development actors in the county undertaking development interventions across various sectors, these donors are not adequate to cover all the areas in the county.

In addition to efforts to increase the number of new development actors, the county government will seek a greater proportion of its required resources from new sources. Many development actors in the county currently fund awareness, civic education and community empowerment initiatives. The county government proposes to increase the volume and the proportion of financial contributions from development cooperation and multilateral funding windows for donors as well as in-kind contributions.

Targets:

- *At least 25% of total contributions to county government financial requirements be from non-governmental development actors sources by 2017*
- *At least three new development donor/partner identified and facilitated per year*

6.3.2 Increase proportion of in-kind support

Important elements of the county government that will require support by partners include logistical, technical, research and human resources requirements. The county government will actively engage partners including the national government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academic and technical institutions, and the private sector to generate in-kind resources in support of the projects and programmes contained in this CIDP.

Target: In-kind support with a value of at least Kshs 350 million per year is targeted

6.3.3 Expand support from the private sector

Vision 2030 puts emphasis on mechanisms that encourages Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in development strategies adopted. Consequently, the county government will replicate those mechanisms to ensure that most of the development interventions proposed in the CIDP are implemented under PPP to ensure faster development. Corporate sponsorships in form of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) will also be encouraged and sustained.

Target:

- *Financial contributions to the county government from private sector and corporate entities of approximately Kshs 500m annually targeted*

6.4 Predictability of Funding

Execution of the proposed projects and programmes in the CIDP between 2013/14-2018/19 Financial Years relies upon predictable funding. Bound by the Constitution of Kenya and the relevant Laws the county government requires predictable funding to ensure timely delivery of the interventions proposed. The county government will aim to implement several strategies including: improving timeliness of payments and written pledges, and increasing the proportion of contributions.

6.5 Resources for Capital Development

The county government will endeavor to engage in Public Private Partnerships for other developments that cannot be funded by devolved funds. This will be made possible through creation of an enabling environment for both local and international investors. The county will legislate for favorable levy exemptions for investors and provide land as an incentive. However, the land will later revert back to the community. The county will also hold annual investment conference to show case the county's potential.

This investment will target Tea, Milk, Pyrethrum, Mangoes Processing, Grain Milling, Irrigation in the lower Kerio Valley, Power generation (dams and wind) Tourism and Mineral Mining.

6.6 Development Partners

The County plans to solicit continued support from donors and development partners to fill the resources gap in the CIDP budget. The relationship between the County and development partners will be strengthened by among other things, developing strategic networking and collaborations based on the needs and policy direction of the County. Funds have been invested in capital development and capacity building through these projects. Resource mobilization over the plan period will be enhanced through more partnerships and fund raising.

6.7 Exploiting the Untapped Resources

The county is endowed with vast resources, both natural and human. The county government therefore plans to source revenue through levies on products and services generated through different economic activities in the county. Exploitation of natural resources such as conducive climatic conditions for sports training, forests, Escarpments and sceneries for tourism attraction, while at the same time utilizing stakeholders for investments in county projects.

6.8 Value Addition and industrial development

The county has prioritized development of value addition and industrial projects to the first two years of the plan. These will in turn generate funds for development of other sectors and projects.



A mango plantation at the county

6.9 Strategies for Assets and Financial Management

The County will redirect its resources to the strategic priority areas while striving to eliminate wastage. It will also strengthen the County's expenditures management system (M & E) and formulate total quality management strategies that will enhance waste reduction. The county also proposes to automate the operations of all public offices to reduce recurrent expenditure, enhance cost management, and increase efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of service.

6.10 Resource Management and Financial Efficiency

The implementation of identified projects and programmes contained in this CIDP is geared towards improving the livelihoods of the county residents through improved incomes and social welfare.

In this regard, public spending should not be seen as an end in itself but the basis for achieving development objectives outlined in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan of Kenya Vision 2030. The focus of the 2013/14-2017/18 will therefore be on programmes aimed at enhancing economic growth, increasing employment opportunities, reducing poverty and promoting equity in line with the new constitution

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 introduced fundamental changes to Public financial management and specifically to the budget process. In particular, the Constitution established two levels of government, apportioning different functions for each level. The National Government is expected to provide support to the county governments to ensure that service delivery is successful.

6.10.1 Management, Allocation and Disbursement of Finances

The management and disbursement of funds in the county government can be improved through initiation and reinforcement of results based management practices across the county government departments. This is aimed at enhancing delivery and tracking capacities, strengthening donor relations, and systemizing monitoring of programmes.

6.10.2 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

The Government adopted the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) approach to budgeting in the FY 2000/2001. It's key objective was to link policy, planning and budgeting and ensure stakeholders' participation in budget making process. One of the MTEF process successes has been the ability to link the Government Budget to the National Policies and Plans.

In addition, vital lessons have been learned since the adoption of the MTEF process. The key lesson learned is that the involvement of the key stakeholders throughout the budget making process has been weak particularly at the devolved level and that the MTEF Sector Working Groups (SWGs) which provide an entry point for stakeholders' participation in budget making process has only existed at the national level thus leading to a lack of an institutionalized framework for public participation in the budget making process.

6.10.3 Utilize Results-Based Management System

The Results Based Management System (RBMS) will strengthen the county work planning, budget and programmatic monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The RBMS includes performance management and capacity building systems for county government staff to deliver on work plan targets and reporting requirements to secure subsequent funding and ensure value for money in development implementations.

In meeting the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 2012, the county government will develop and maintain computer based financial management systems to enhance efficiency and transparent financial disbursements and management.

Target

- *Systematically utilize the results based management system to guide the distribution and expenditure of resources.*

CHAPTER SEVEN

PROPOSED PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

7 Introduction

This chapter gives detailed description of all projects and their locations. These are to be implemented in the five year planned period in nine sectors namely; Agriculture and Rural Development, Education and Training, Health, Environment Water and Natural Resources, Socio-culture, Gender and Sports, Energy, Infrastructure & ICT, Physical Planning, Urbanization and Housing, Commerce, Trade and Tourism and Governance, Legal Justice and Political Leadership.

The projects have been grouped into 3 major categories; On-going Projects, Proposed Flagship projects, and Proposed Priority Projects and Programs per sub-sector. The other projects that were identified by stakeholders but not prioritized but can be implemented by other donors are listed in Annexure B.

The chapter also gives mission and vision of each sector and the stakeholders involved in the project implementation and their roles.

7.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

7.1.1 Introduction

The county's economy and livelihood is driven by agriculture which include crop, livestock production and fisheries which is depended on by over 76% of county's rural population. However, fisheries is new venture and still at a very low scale with alot of potential. Agriculture also provides food and income to urban population through trade. Except for the Wards in ASALs which cover approximately 29% of the whole county, the climate and soils support all agricultural activities. The sector however has several cross-cutting challenges which include poor road network, youth unemployment and HIV/Aids and population pressure resulting in degradation of land resources.

7.1.2 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be an innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector in the county.

Mission

To improve livelihoods of the people of the county through promotion of competitive agriculture and innovative research, sustainable livestock and fisheries development, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources.

7.1.3 Sector sub-sectors

The Sector comprises of several sub-sectors which include; Agriculture sub-sector, Livestock Development sub sector, Fisheries Development sub-sector, Lands sub-sector, and Cooperative development sub sector.

7.1.4 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county is predominantly agricultural and this will be fully harnessed to produce adequate food, create employment and conserve natural resources. The community, county Government and private sector participation will be enhanced for the sector to realize its county and national objectives of food security, poverty reduction and development. Transfer of modern technology from researchers to farmers, mobilization of farming communities to enhance cost sharing in agricultural extension delivery and enhanced liaison with other private extension providers like breeders, veterinary, drugs companies, dairy cooperatives societies and NGOs will be enhanced. Small-scale farmers will be encouraged to diversify especially into horticulture, fruit production and explore venturing into external markets. The fisheries development sub-sector will be developed and sustainable fish farming and consumption of fish for household-nutritional food security will be enhanced. An intergrated produce marketing, farm input supply, credit facilities and training of farmers will be developed through co-operative sub-sector.

The county has two major agro-ecological zones, highlands and lowlands (ASALs) which have varied agricultural potential. The highlands which is ideal for the major cash and food crop Value Chains (VCs) will be utilized for production of Tea, Pyrethrum, Potatoes, Passion fruits, Horticultural vegetables (cabbages, kales, carrots, peas etc), Temperate fruits, Maize, wheat and beans. The lowlands and hanging valley (Escarpment) which are ideal for producing several crops will be prioritized to produce Mangoes, Coffee, Tomato, Paw Paw, Groundnuts, Passion fruits, watermelon, Dryland cereals (millets, maize, pearl millets, sorghum etc) and Legumes (beans, pigeon peas, green grams, cowpeas, soya, chickpeas etc). In both zones, Livestock value chain will be priority and will include Dairy in the highlands and Beef and Goats in the low lands. These value chains will be promoted as priority projects in every ward to boost agricultural growth and overall livelihoods in the county.

The Value Chains will cover from supply of quality planting material, production and management, farmer technical training, processing (value addition), marketing, rural access, input access, linkage with the private sector for establishment of processing factories and international marketing opportunities.

Quick wins will be maximized to complete and exploit the already existing value chains like mango processing and promotion of 1 million mango tree campaigns, processing of milk in established cooling plants, enhancing AI to upgrade dairy breeds completing groundnut processing mill, coffee bulbing/milling and establishment of abortours in Kerio valley and linking to output markets. The fish value chain will be promoted to ensure high consumption of fish in the county and regular supply of fingerlings through establishment of breeding centre within the county.

For the agriculture sector to be enhanced in the county, cooperative development should be strengthened. Co-operative societies will be trained on magement so as to effectively deliver on their objectives. Further, the cooperatives will be encouraged to mobilize group's savings so as to deepen provision of credit; affordable housing facilities and bulking of their produce in order to enjoy economies of scale and

enhance their bargaining power hence stimulate investment. Road networks will also be improved statuses which allow produce get to the market in good time and with minimum cost.



An irrigated farming activity in the county

7.1.5 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Farmers	Carry out farming activities; environmental conservation; adoption of skills and new technologies; active membership to cooperative societies
NGOs, CBOs, Religious organization and other development partners	Financing and technical assistance to development; capacity building in participatory development, participating in National Food Policy
Government	Staffing, Research and development; Extension and supervision services; Environmental conservation and management; Fish farming promotion; Funding of projects; Policy review and formulation; Guide land development and management;

	Prevent and eliminate counterfeit seeds
Kenya Dairy Board Cotton board Tea board of Kenya Kenya Forest Service Kenya Veterinary Board	Regulate dairy production and marketing of dairy products Regulate cotton production in the county Regulate tea production in the county Development of Nyayo Tea Zones Corporation Regulate veterinary profession and training
Kenya Seed Company Egerton University seed unit KARI University of Eldoret Coffee Research Foundation Horticultural Crops Development Authority	Provide quality crop seeds to farmers Technical advice on varieties Technical advice on dairy breeds Development of Horticultural Crops
Cooperatives	The Co-operatives will mobilize savings with a view of deepening access to affordable credit facilities and housing, bulking of produce for economies of scale, value addition, market access and enhanced bargaining power. Co-operatives also create employment and wealth.

7.1.6 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Agriculture sub-sector		
Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Increase crop production for food, income generation and employment creation; Promote value addition of agricultural products	Crop pests and diseases; Poor seeds and planting materials; High cost of inputs; Declining soil fertility due to acidity and soil erosion; Lack of agro-processing industries for value addition; Poor marketing of agricultural produce; Poor land management practices such as poor land fragmentation.	Strengthen agricultural extension services; Provide subsidies on inputs such as fertilizer; Promote disease tolerant seed variety and use of environment friendly chemical; Promote product development by addressing value chain and addition; Establish credit avenues for farmers; Conduct demonstrations on newly researched production technologies; Establish strong linkages with KARI, Kenya Seed Company and other collaborators to improve quality of seeds.
Co-operatives Sub-sector		
Coffee, Dairy, Pyrethrum & Horticulture sub – sector	Low prices High cost of inputs Delays/non payments of produce deliveries High cost of credit facilities Lack of youth participation Poor governance Access to markets	Promote and encourage value addition Encourage bulk buying and establishing of stores for resale of inputs Mobilization of savings for affordable credit facilities Encourage youth participation Capacity building on management skills and adoption of modern technology
SACCO Sub- sector	Non remittance by employers Poor governance Low level of ICT utilization Stiff competition from other financial institutions	Lobby for inclusion of PRD as statutory deduction. Capacity building on management skills and embracing of ICT to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery Facilitate development of strategic plans by Saccos

	Loan defaulting	Facilitate development and implementation of loan policies
Housing and investment	High cost of land and building materials Lack of project managers to advice on project development Stringent policy on conversion of land usage Double taxation on land transaction Low capital base in housing co-operatives	Facilitate public-private partnership Lobby for policy harmonization Capacity build and encourage on savings culture
Leadership and governance	Mismanagement, Wrangles Poor record keeping Lack of compliance Lack of youth and women on leadership roles Substance abuse and HIV/AIDS	Capacity building on management skills Enforcement of compliance issues on co-operatives Mainstreaming of gender balance, youth and women participation Facilitate counselling
Livestock Development sub sector		
Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Expand vaccination and surveillance of diseases; Meat inspection and licensing of new slaughter points; Hides and skins improvement; Improve tick control; Improve breeding of high quality breeds. Establish milk cooling plats in the county	Low funding levels; Low staffing level; Poor management of dips and weak dip committees; Lack of knowledge/technology on breeding. No hides and skins tannery.	Lobby for more funding; Employ more extension staff; Create public awareness on diseases; Establish tannery for value addition of skins and hides; License more slaughter houses in the county; Strengthen livestock extension services; Set up Artificial Insemination station centre in the country; Strengthen and establish breeding centers for small stock improvement.
Fisheries Development sub-sector		
Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Improve breeding of fish; Introduce fish farming	Low funding; Poor marketing of fish produce; Lack of knowledge/technology on breeding. No fingerling production Unreliable water sources Pond seepage due to porous soils	Lobby for more funding; Employ more extension staff; Strengthen field extension services; Establish breeding centers; Construct fish processing plants.
Land Sub-Sector		
Priorities	Constraints	Strategies

Prepare physical development plans; Enforce development control through approval of building plans, sub-division plans, and change of user/extension of user/extension lease.	Lack of current data on land; Inadequate funding; Outdated physical planning techniques.	Enhance physical planning; Elevate land adjudication.
--	--	--

7.1.7 Projects and Programmes

a) On-going project and programs per sector

Project Name and Location	Sub-sector	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agricultural and livestock extension services All Wards	Agriculture and Livestock	Farmers training; Farmers mobilization; Agricultural research; Co-ordinate other stakeholders in agriculture; Crop improvement; Monitoring and evaluation. Livestock improvement	To reach 3000-7,000 households yearly with agricultural extension packages	To reach 3000-7,000 households yearly with agricultural packages; Food security; Improve household income; Improve nutritional status; Crop diversification; Environmental conservation.
Soil conservation All Wards	Agriculture	Implement soil conservation measures	Protect all water catchments areas by 2017	Environmental conservation; Food security; Improve households' incomes.
Horticultural crop development All wards Escarpment and Kerio valley Wards	Agriculture	Farmers training and mobilization Introduction of new horticultural crops; Crop diversification.	Improve household income by 50% by 2017	Operationalize nurseries; Provide horticulture planting material; Farmer education.
Traditional High Value Crop All Wards	Agriculture	Improved food security and revamping production of traditional crops.	Bulking of assorted seeds annually	Farmers are given material to plant for bulking purposes
Small scale Horticultural development project(SHDP) Marakwet West Sub-County	Agriculture	Intensification of crop production; Empowering farmers; Poverty eradication; Enhance food security; Increased household incomes.	Rehabilitate two existing small holder irrigation scheme per sub-county by 2017	Rehabilitate and expand existing irrigation infrastructure
Small scale Horticultural development project(SHDP) Marakwet West Sub-County (Koitolial – Matira road)	Agriculture	Facilitate transportation of goods and services	Rehabilitate one scheme access road by 2015	Rehabilitate one scheme access road-18km

Project Name and Location	Sub-sector	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Small scale Horticultural development project(SHDP) Marakwet West Sub-County (offices)	Agriculture	Enhance supervision; Increased production of horticultural products and enhanced marketing.	Facilitate water users associations(WU As) Construct WUA office block by 2015	Construct Water Users Association (WUA) office block
Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP) All Sub-Counties	Agriculture	Enhanced on-farm incomes, off-farm incomes and food security; Reduced gender disparities in farming activities; Enhanced productivity.	Increase on-farm incomes by 5% by 2017; Increase off-farm incomes by 6% by 2017; Increase food security by 10% by 2017	Value chain development; Trainings; Coordination and facilitations.
Animal Health Services All Wards	Veterinary	To strengthen animal health service delivery and improve livestock production and marketing; Create a disease free livestock zones.	Surveillance in 26 locations every year Vaccinate 100% of the livestock against notifiable diseases Supervise 6 livestock markets on weekly basis.	Consistent sampling of livestock for disease diagnosis; Impose and enforce quarantines in disease outbreaks; Vaccinate regularly livestock against common notifiable diseases; Supervise all livestock markets and stock routes; To carry out active and passive disease control.
Pest control services All Wards	Veterinary	To train livestock farmers on new techniques of vector suppression and application of improved acaricides	Organize 25 field days with collaborators for extension work provision; Hold 10 meetings for 96 dip committees per year on plunge dip management; Rehabilitation of 20 plunge dips.	Carry out survey on Tick resistance to acaricides; Survey on the extent of tsetse fly infestation in Kerio Valley; Supervision of dip rehabilitation and construction.
Rimoi Community Beehive Project All Wards with favourable conditions	Kenya Wildlife Service	To improve the social economic capacity of the community; Encourage environmental conservation.	Increase amount of honey produced by 100% by 2017	Procurement of beehives and equipment
Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve fencing project	Kenya Wildlife Service	Prevent and control human settlement around the game reserve; Reduce human wildlife conflicts.	Fence off 28Km by 2014	Poles and wire acquisition
Upgrading of local breeds All Wards	Veterinary	To breed high quality stock by farmers	Ensure all farmers rear high quality stock	Artificial insemination of livestock

Project Name and Location	Sub-sector	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training Cooperative management Committees All Wards	Cooperatives	Improve management of cooperative societies Enhance efficiency, transparency and profitability of cooperative societies	Undertake two newly registered cooperative societies trainings per year in each sub-county	Identify training needs; Carry out trainings
Formation of Cooperative Societies All Wards	Cooperatives	Avoid exploitation of middlemen by farmers and thus maximize on farm incomes; Access cheaper transport facilities.	Register at least 10 cooperative societies by 2013	Sensitize the farmers on the importance of cooperative movements; Facilitate actual registration.
Co-operatives extension services	Co-operatives	To enhance good governance	All cooperative societies in the county	Training managers Train members Training of board members Tours and visits Trade fairs and shows

b) Proposed Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets	Expected Impact
Livestock weigh bridges	All Wards	Construct auctions with weighbridges	20 livestock weighbridges by 2017	Improve livestock prices and income
Revive ASK show grounds	Kamariny, Chepkorio, Chesoi and cheptongei	4 ASK show ground	4 ASK shows annually by 2017	Marketing of all products from the Ward, will attract customers and investors.
Model green houses	All wards	Two green house per ward in per women and youth group	200 greenhouses by 2017	Improve horticulture and generate income
AI services with storage facilities	All Wards	Promote AI services and subsidize costs through milk cooperatives in the county	At least 40 AI stations by 2017	Improve production milk production value chain and incomes
Arror Multipurpose Dam and Hydro-electricity for Irrigation schemes for horticultural and food crops including value chains	Arror	Construction of dam at kipsaya	More land under irrigation and residents accessing electricity	Increased acreage under irrigation, fish production and production of electricity
Embobut, Embolot, Embomon Dam for sugarcane irrigation	Embobut, Embolot	Construction of dam	1 dam to serve 3500 HH by 2017	Increase economic participation of the community members
Construct Potato Factory/processing plant at labot and Chepkorio	Lelan/Chepkorio	Construct a processing and crisp factory for potatoes	Potato processing plant by 2017	improve the economic growth
Construct Potato cooling at Kapyego and Kaptarakwa	Kapyego and Kaptarakwa	Construct a cooling	3 potato cooling plants by 2017	Improve marketability and productivity of potatoes
Tea Nurseries Projects	Metkei	Establishment of tea	At least 14 tea	Increased income HHs

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets	Expected Impact
	Chepkorio Kaptarakwa Sambirir Kapcherop Kapsowar Embobut/Embolot	nurseries to supply seedlings	nurseries in the county by 2017	
Install cooling plants for Dairy value chain at Kapcherop, Kipkabus Kimnai and Chebororwa, Cheptongei, Kaptarakwa and Kabiemit, Emsoo	Kaptarakwa Kabiemit Lelan Cherangany/ Chebororwa, chebororwa Moiben/Kuserwo Emsoo	Improve value chain and value addition	10 cooling plants by 2017	Improved HHs income
Construct new Tomato processing plants Kibendo and Sangach	Emsoo Endo	Tomato production on going to establish a processing plant	2 new Tomato processing plants by 2017	Increased income for HHs
Formation Marketing Co-operatives	All Wards	Revival of 15 Marketing co-operatives Facilitate trainings on value addition Facilitate networking and partnerships	15 more cooperatives by 2017	Increased market access and capitalization
Leadership and Governance projects for Co-operative movement	All Wards	Carry out sensitization on gender and youth mainstreaming Facilitate development of code of conduct Enforce compliance with existing laws Facilitate capacity building on succession management Carry out sensitization on HIV/AIDS and substance abuse	Governance and leadership skill imparted on the leaders of cooperative societies	Increased Cooperatives governance
Mango processing plant at Tot	Endo	Improve varieties through top working Establish a mango processing plant to meet the large number of mangoes	One complete and operational mango plant by 2017	Increase income from Mango production
Pyrethrum value chain (seeds, markets, technologies)	All relevant Wards	Pyrethrum growing /passion fruit factory	Value chains enhanced by 2017	10000 HHs to benefit and their income increased
Passion fruit processing plant	Kapchemutwa, Metkei	Improve the value chain and construct a processing plant	2 plants by 2017	Increased HHs income
Tea Value chains	Kapsowar (Sangurur), Sengwer, Metkei, Sambirir, Cheokorio and other favourable Wards	Introduce tea and establish tea nurseries for 10,000 acres at Sangurur	More areas under tea	Improve tea production

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets	Expected Impact
Wool shearing factory Sheep value chain	Kapyego	Establish the factory and improve the sheep value chain	1 factory completed by 2015	Earn revenue to the people
Milk processing plants at Metkei, Cheokorio and Cheptongei	Metkei Moiben/Kuserwo, Chepkorio	Upgrade the cooling plant to a processing plant	At least 3milk processing plants by 2015	5000 HH will benefit and improved dairy production Creation of employment
Coffee pulping Machine	Relevant Wards	Construct coffee milling plant at Muskut	Involve KVDA in establish 1 pulping plant	1500 HHs to benefit
Ground nut value chain	Soy South	A mill is in place complete installation of the mill and processing of the ground nut	Over 80 % of the population to benefit	Increased income
Fish breeding centre(hatchery)/poultry and expansion of Fish ponds	Soy South, Endo and Chepkorio	Establish two breeding centres for the production of quality fish seeds(fingerlings)	5000HHs to benefit	Increased incomes
Learning visits and lessons replications	Leaders and farmer representatives	Train stakeholders trainings	200 Participants	Replicated experiences

c) Proposed and Prioritised Projects

Project Name:	Location: Ward	Description of activities	Targets	Expected impact
Fisheries promotion and marketing	All four sub-counties	Identify and restock four dams per sub-county	5000 HHs to benefit	Their income
Establish four Grain Stores	All four sub-counties	Construct Grain stores in liaison with Ministry of Agriculture	At least 4 grain reserves by 2017	Reserve grains enhanced and prices stabilization ensured
Management and capacity building cooperatives, management committee	All wards	Establish capacity building programme	At least 50% to be covered by 2015	Improved cooperative management
Establish small scale farming of traditional vegetables	All Wards	Start among women groups one in every ward	More diversified vegetable growing	Improve economy and livelihoods for women
Fish feed cottage industry	4 in each Sub-county	Production of fish feeds and in dams and wet lands	4 fish cottage industries by 2016	Increased fish productivity for the whole county
Establish two Fish multiplication ponds at all favourable Wards	All favourable Wards	Multiply fingerlings for fish ponds in all other Wards	2 Fish multiplication ponds by 2015	Increase access of
Mango value addition factory	Aror	Value addition of produce through establishment of processing plants for Mangoes	At least 1 factory by 2017	Improve mango production
Produce Market and Livestock Yard/Holding grounds	Cherangany, Chepkorio	Construct the yard in cherangany and expand in Chepkorio	Holding ground expanded	Improved marketing

Project Name:	Location: Ward	Description of activities	Targets	Expected impact
Establish Chebororwa market stall	cherangany/c hebororwa	expand market stalls at Chebororwa	1 open market stall	Improve marketing active
Cattle Dips Projects	All Wards	Construct 1 new and renovate 1 existing dip every year per Ward	200 functional cattle dips by 2017	Reduce tick borne diseases and increase livestock production
Slaughter Houses and weighing machine projects	All Wards	Construction	Slaughter houses and weighing machiness	Increased prices of livestock
Sub ginnery for cotton processing	Emsoo	Establishment of ginnery	New proposed state for ginnery	Increased cotton productivity and income
Irrigation schemes along River Embobut and other 4 rivers	Endo	Irrigation and water supply projects in the five major irrigation schemes on the major rivers	newly proposed	Increased agricultural productivity
Improvement of Water Furrows for irrigation	Endo	Improve Water Furrows for irrigation to safe water	Water furrow irrigation schemes improved	Reduction of water losses and blockages
Kipchumwa irrigation scheme	Embobut/Embolot	Irrigation infrastructure construction	1 irrigation scheme completed and functional	Improve food security
Emsoo Irrigation Scheme	Emsoo	Irrigation infrastructure construction	1 irrigation scheme completed and functional	Improve food security
Cotton value chains	All Wards in Kerio Valley	Cotton in kiptumbir including improvement of salawa ginery in baringo county	Cotton already in place improvement on the productivity	Increased Income and cotton productivity
Establish a livestock auction at Chesongoch, Embobut, Kapchemutwa, cheboen	Endo, Embobut/Embolot, Kapchemutwa, Kabiemit	Start construction	4 livestock auctions by 2017	Farmer empowerment on livestock prices
Potato storage plant at kapchebelel	Kabiemit	1 potato staorage plant built by 2017	I storage	Maximize potatoe economy.
Reseach centre at ketigoi on coffee.	Kabiemit	Introduce coffee to the area	1 research centre established	Bring a cash crop to the area.
Tea value chain and factory at Kapcherop	Sengwer	Expand tea production and establish a processing plant	1 value chain	Improved living standards
Maize Milling facilities	Kapsowar, Iten	Start Establishment	2 maize milling plants established	Improved maize productivity and marketing
Zero Grazing dairy promotion	All Wards	Improve the dairy breeds	New proposed state	Improved dairy production
Pyrethrum drying at Labot	Lelan	A pyrethrum dryer to cover 2000 farmers Establish 2 nurseries' for the seedlings in ward	New proposed state	Improve pyrethrum value chain as a cash crop hence improving their living standards of 2000HHs
Wool shearing shades at Kapsait, Kaptalamwa Kimnai Kipkundul and Kibigos	Lelan	Wool shearing shades to be established	New Proposed	Increased income

Project Name:	Location: Ward	Description of activities	Targets	Expected impact
Establish a research and demo centre at Labot centre	Lelan	Establish ATC and crop & livestock demo centre	This will improve their crop production-seeds	Improve agricultural productivity for 2000 HHs
Establishment of ATC at Kaptamut for crops and Nerkwo for livestock	Moiben Koserwo	Establish ATC at Kaptamut for crops and Nerkwo livestock demonstration and seed increase	Newly proposed	Should be prioritized to improve technical training and agricultural production
Kapcherop Cereals Board	Sengwer	Construction and establishment	New proposed state	Improved marketing and easy input access for cereals
Establish Agricultural college and training centre at Cheptebo	Soy North	Establish 1 AI centre at AIC Cheptebo Supply seeds Banana Tissue culture and fruit seedlings, Dryland seeds	New establishment	New farming methods adopted hence increased productivity
To promote new crops and fruits for diversified commercial purposes	All favourable Wards	Promote and establish nurseries for bamboo trees and temperate fruits respectively	At least 4 nurseries for temperate fruits by 2017 Over 50 acres of bamboo by 2017	Diversified economic activities
Intergrated water projects along escarpment for irrigation schemes and HHs supply at Kocholwo, Kalwal, Turesia, Ngobisi, Simit	Soy South	Improve water intakes and construct dams and water supply for the locations	Priority for ward	Increased food supply and incomes
Bee keeping (Apiculture)	Lower Valley in the county	Improve on going activities on bee products	On going	Increase HHs income
Mon Basin irrigation scheme	Sambirir	Improve agricultural activities in the ward	New proposed	Increase HHs income
Housing & Investment Co-operatives	All Wards	Carry out sensitization on gender and youth mainstreaming Facilitate development	Proposed	All co-operative societies (400)
Sacco sub-sector development initiatives	All Wards	Empower co-operative members economically, socially & politically	Proposed	Urban Saccos – 200 Rural Saccos – 40 Youth Saccos – 7 Women Saccos – 4 Jua Kali -

7.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sub-sectors within this sector will collaborate with the Gender and Social Services sub-sector and Youth Affairs sub-sectors in providing training for women and youths engaging in sector related activities such as farming and are being empowered financially through the women and youth enterprise funds. People with disabilities engaging in sector related activities will be supported to improve their productivity. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups within the sector. The sector will continue to sensitize the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutrition value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected.

A curriculum will also be introduced to train and sensitize farmers on issues regarding HIV/AIDS. The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment such as sensitizing farmers on the dangers of planting eucalyptus trees along water catchments areas, and protection of water catchments areas. Farmers will also be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment as they seek to raise incomes and promote environmental friendly alternatives.

ICT will play an important role in this sector in provision of agricultural information to farmers. The use of technologies such as M-SHAMBA, a mobile-phone enabled technology which will help farmers to link up with crop researchers, meteorological departments and veterinary scientists to improve their farms yields will be explored and be fully exploited in the county.

7.2 EDUCATION SECTOR

7.2.1 Introduction

Education Sector has been and is still the key sector/pillar in the socio-economic transformation of the county. The county is endowed with well trained human resource and also well established training institutions like Tambach Teachers Training College which has been proposed to be upgraded to a University College. A plan to build a new TTC is envisaged.

In addition, the county has well established Secondary schools and Youth polytechnics. Main hiccup is that the quality of education and skills acquired by the youth is not in tandem with the vocational industrial requirements. Existing youth polytechnics are not fully utilized. Early Childhood Education (ECE) is however poorly established in the county and requires urgent attention, especially in infrastructure and teachers. Key challenge affecting primary and secondary schools in the county is the high number of schools build and operating in national forest reserves. Great progress is evident in regard to transition rates from secondary to university which stands at 39.8 percent as compared to 20-25 percent in other counties in Kenya.

7.2.2 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be a globally competitive education training, research and innovation for sustainable development.

Mission

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

7.2.3 Sector Sub-sectors

The education sector comprises of ECD education, Primary education, secondary education, adult education, Higher Education, Science and Technology and their affiliated Institutions.

7.2.4 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

This subsector will be a key pillar to other sectors as it translates the knowledge gained from schooling into informed decisions that helps in catapulting the other sectors of the economy. This will be achieved through provision and facilitation of education and training, through enhanced school enrolment, minimized drop-outs and revamping of adult-learning in the County. The key issue should be the improvement of learning environment and provision of facilities to improve on the quality of performance in KCPE and KCSE and also better the transition rates to university. The tertiary institutions proposed for equipment will empower the youth with skills and thus self employment.



A modern ECDE Classroom at the county

7.2.5 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector To provide free universal and basic primary education to all children of school going age & free secondary education to all;
Donors	Compliment government efforts through funding of development of education infrastructure and

	programs
Community	Participate in development of education infrastructure and support school going children through provision of the basics - food, shelter and uniform.
FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of education
Private Sector	Supplement government efforts in provision and improving access to education
KNUT	Protecting the interests of employees and advocating for improved working conditions

7.2.6 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Construction of science laboratories; Construction of classrooms in schools; Avail ICT equipment and materials in schools; Support needy students through bursary	Inadequate learning facilities and equipment in schools; High cost of education; Inadequate teachers	Build more classrooms in schools; Mobilization/involvement of BOG/PTA/Sponsors to supplement government funding; Allocate more funds for bursary; Build more ECD centres; Build laboratory/ICT facilities in all secondary schools; Employ more teachers at all levels – ECD, Primary, secondary and Adult education.
Higher Education, Science and Technology	Establish more universities and mid-level colleges	Few institutions of higher learning and middle-level colleges; High cost of Higher Education to many parents	Establish Polytechnics and Technical Institutions in the county; Upscale HELB to support needy and brilliant students joining universities; Encourage the private sector to invest in this sub-sector

7.2.7 Project and Programmes

a) On-going Projects per Sector

Project Name and Location	Sub-sector	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement in infrastructure, retention and transition rate All wards	Education	To make a deliberate move to ensure education is achievable to all through day schools and low cost boarding schools	Improve the present enrolment retention rate to 98% and improve transition rate by 70% at all levels	Promote school searching programmes; Build more day secondary school and low cost boarding primary schools.

Dropout rate reduction programmes All Wards	Education	The school dropout should be contained and improve transition and completion rate at all levels	Reduce all dropout rates by 100% by 2017	Strengthen guiding and counseling in schools; Charge reasonable fees especially for schools that were already well established; Provide bursaries; Equip schools with required learning material; Enhance assessment in schools.
County Bursary Fund Disbursement by Ward Bursary Committees	Education	Improve transition rates	Ensure all students complete their education annually	Identification of needy students, vetting and allocation of bursary
School infrastructural development Each Sub-county	Education	Improve access and quality of education	Classrooms, laboratories, dining Halls and dormitories	Identifying needs, funding, procurement and implementation
Construction of 2 Technical Training Institutes (Chesoi and Chapsirei)	Adult Education	Improve secondary to tertiary institutions transition rates	Encourage local skills development	Site identified, procurement process

b) On-going Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets	Expected Impact
Primary schools				
Provide two dormitories in two centre of excellence per ward per year	All wards	Construct boarding facilities	4 dormitories per ward per year	Improve access and quality
Establish and complete centers of excellence Iten, Sitotwo, Kapsegut, Yatoi, Chesoi, Kapsowar, sambalat, Nyawa and Chegilet	All subcounties	Complete construction of classrooms ,dorms ,library and staff rooms in eight model school and initiate one new per sub county	100% completed centers of excellence by 2017	Improve access and quality
Secondary schools				
Improve Kaberewo secondary school	Lelan	put up two laboratories, a library and a dormitory to Improve education in the ward	2 laboratories and 1 library completed by 2015	Improve education

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets	Expected Impact
School centers of excellence: Tambach High School, Kessup Girls High and Singore Girls Metkei Girls, Kitany Secondary, Moi Kapsowar Girls High School, Marakwet Boys High School, Kapcherop Boys High School, Sambirir Girls High School, keriovalley Secondary, Liter secondary School and Soy Secondary schools	All wards	Construction of classrooms, ablution blocks and septic tanks, libraries and dormitories under Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP)	100% completion of facilities in schools of excellence by 2017	Improve quality of education
Tertiary schools				
Construction of Koitilial Youth Polytechnic,	Arror	Build new classrooms and two hostel	Completed, equipped and staffed with instructors by 2017	Access to technology skills
Upgrade and equip Kerio Valley technical Institute	Endo	Expand administration block and Build workshops and hostels	Administration block, workshops and hostels completed by 2017	Access to technology skills
Chesongoch youth polytechnique	Endo	Expand hostels and equip workshops	Hostels completed and workshops equipped by 2017	Access technology skills
Integrated Vocational training centre and ACE		Expand Rorok integrated vocational centre	Expansion completed by 2017	Access ICT skills
Improve Iten youth polytechnic	Kapchemutwa	Build 2 hostels and 6 workshops	2 hostels and 6 workshops completed by 2017	Improve access to technology skills and quality
Upgrade Chepsirei polytechnic to a Technical Training Institute	Soy South	Build workshops and hostels	Complete workshops and hostels by 2017	Access to technology skills
Construct Kiplabai polytechnic	Kapsowar	Construct 6 workshops and 2 hostels	2 hostels and 6 workshops completed by 2017	Access technology skills
Establish Adult and Continuing Education (ACE)	One per sub county	Construct an ACE Centre in each sub county Metipso –M/West Lawich-M/East Kimwarer-K/South Kobil-K/North	An integrated ACE/ICT Centre per Sub County completed by 2017	Improve access to ACE/ICT

c) Proposed Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets	Expected Impact
ECD				
Establish ECD centres	All wards	Construct 1 ECD centre per ward per year	100 ECD Centres by 2017	Improve early childhood education
Primary schools				
Construction of two classrooms in two schools per ward per year	All wards	Construction of 2 classrooms per ward per per year in all wards	40 classrooms per year starting 2014	Access to technology
Secondary schools				
Upgrade Kapkenda girls and Tambachto an intergrated special school	Kaptarakwa and Tambach	No construction. Just an adoption	2 V.I. students admitted each year per school 2014	Assist the SNE students
Tertiary schools				
Upgrade Chepkorio polytechnic to a technical training institute, alongside the polytechnic	Chepkorio	Build one welding workshop and equip among other facilities.	1 fully equipped welding workshop in 2014	Access to technology skills
Technical institute at Kapcherop	Sengwer	Upgrade Kapcherop polytechnic to technical institute to absorb large number of school leavers in the area and its proposed that two hostels be constructed	1 workshop built and equipped at kapcherop in 2014	Access to technology skills
Construct a youth polytechnic at Maron/Sitat	Embobut/Embolot	Construct a polytechnic	Built and equipped workshops by 2017	Access to technology skills
Establish an Intergrated Technical Institute at Chebara polytechnic because of Nerko special school	Moiben /kuserwa	Improve constructions in the institute to make them SNE friendly	Complete facilities SNE friendly by 2014	Improve access and quality technical SNE

d) Proposed Priority Projects

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets	Expected Impact
ECD centres				
Establish ECD centers	Kapyego	Construct ECD centers at Kapchorua, Kimanich, Takar, Kabuseen, Chebaiwat, Kamoyokwo, Kabagazi, Chepyomot, Kewabus Siren And Litiny (Glade ECDs)	Proposed due to unavailability of titles and distance from schools	Improve access to ECE for children the squatter settlement
Primary schools				

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets	Expected Impact
Establish Centres of excellence	Kapyego	Upgrade Kapyego and Kamasia primary to be centers of excellence	2 classrooms upgraded by 2017	Improve education
Construct Permanent classrooms	Metkei	Building of permanent classrooms in lower classes at Kamwosor, Kapsergeny, Kipsaos, Kabirirsus, Kapchorwa, Kombatic, h,	6 classrooms by 2017	Access and quality education
Supply electricity to all primary schools	Whole county	National/County government issue	All public primary schools in the grid by 2017	Enhance access to ICT in education
Construct 1 Model day secondary in Kaptagat sub-location	Kaptarakwa	Build quality day school classrooms, two laboratories, one library.	1 complete day secondary school at kaptagat by 2017	Access to free day secondary education
Integrate SNE in Kapsowar special primary school	Kapsowar	Upgrade structures to be SNE friendly	Facilities improved and SNE programmes started in the school in 2014	Provide conducive learning environment to SNE students
Secondary schools				
Secondary school laboratorie upgrading and building	Whole County	Establish and equip two labs in all secondary schools	All public secondary schools should have 2 functional science laboratories by 2017	Improve science performance
Establish two talent shoools in the county one for girls and one for boys	2 per sub county	Start a programme at kapcherop for boys there's an existing one for girls at Mokwo secondary school	A talent academy at Kapcherop Boys in 2014	Nurture talents among students Talent development and naturing
Provide Sanitary pads in all primary schools	Whole county	Prioritized schools in the valley (ASAL)	All right age girls in upper primary in the valley are provided with sanitary towels on a termly basis in 2013	To enhance girls esteem, class attendance and improve performance
Expand existing secondary schools.	Whole county	Expand two schools per ward (1 boy and 1 girl school) 40 classrooms per year in the whole county wards	Each ward should have 2 , 3 streamd schools by 2017	Improve transition rate and boost performance
Issue title deeds for all schools in the forest in the county	Whole county	Liase with KFS, county and National assemblies	All public schools should have title deeds by 2017	Pride ownership of schools to the community

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets	Expected Impact
Establish Secondary center of excellence	Embobut/Embolot	Upgrade Kapchebau girls and St. Michael boys to centers of excellence	1 classroom and 1 hostel each by 2017	Improve quality access of education
Tertiary schools				
Establish Primary Teachers college	Selected Ward	Upgrade Chebara polytechnic, and Biwot to a teachers training college	1 primary teachers training college by 2017 to substitute the Tambach TTC which has been proposed as a university	To promote tertiary and middle level education
Expand Polytechnics	All Wards	Expand capacity of polytechnics to offer more courses and attract more students	All polytechnics expanded to offer more courses by 2017	To promote tertiary and middle level education
Special Schools for Visually impaired children Kapkenda Girls (girls), Tambach High(boys), Kapsowar Primary	Chepkorio, Tambach, Kapsowar	Construct required facilities for the visually impaired	3 secondary schools and 1 primary schools expanded to have streams for the visually impaired	To promote access to education for pupils who are visually impaired
Initiate Follow -up on schools on the border of Uasin Gishu and Elgeyo marakwet Uswu, Kaplolo, Elgeyo sawmills and Maua, Soiyo and Kipsenende primary schools	Kapchemutwa	Inter-county stakeholders forum	All schools at the county borders be reached in follow-up initiatives	To enhance harmony and intercounty resource utilisation
Construct Polytechnic	Kapyego	Construct a polytechnic at Cheptobot	2 workshops fully equipped by 2017	Technical skills access for residents
Construct Tambul youth polytechnic	Metkei	Construct a youth polytechnique at Tambul	2 workshops fully equipped by 2017	Access to technology skills
Construct one polytechnic at Kapchorua,	Metkei	Highly recommended for full construction and equipped	2 workshops fully equipped by 2017	Access to technology
Construct Chesubet primary	Moiben Kuserwo	Construct new school in ward	5 classrooms by 2017	Improve access to basic education
Establish ECD training college at Iten	Kapchemutwa/Kamariny	Construct ECD training centre to cater for 500 teachers	An ECD cum Government Training School completed by 2017	Have a training facility for county public servants and a home for ECD

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets	Expected Impact
Establish mentorship, talent identification and sponsorship programmes at Secondary schools	All schools	Establish intergrated mentorship programmes for music, sport, sciences in secondary schools in partnership with Kenya Secondary Schools Heads Association	All schools to have benefited from the mentorship programme by 2017	Sports and talent identification in our schools
Establish Guiding and counselling programmes in primary and secondary schools.	All primary and secondary schools in county	Expand counselling in all schools in all wards	Reach all schools for guiding and counselling every year	Character moulding, role modeling and good career choices for students
Improve evaluations in examinations	All primary and secondary schools in wards	Intitiate Intergrated county examination and evaluations for all primary and secondary schools	Joint standard 6 and and form 2 county evaluation exams in 2014	Create competitiveness amongst our schools and inform on intervention measures needed
County integrated burseries and scholarlarship programme	All wards	Set aside funds for best students in TIVETs and varsities per ward for sponsorship	Establish a scholarship Fund in 2014	Bright and needy students access burseries and soft loans to fund their education
Establish Monitoring and Evaluation programme	All projects in this sector	Conduct M& E in all projects in sector	Monitor and evaluate all educational projects annually	Maintain and Ensure Standards
Complete all Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) projects	All Wards	Complete infrastructural works for all ESP	All education ESP programmes be completed by 2017	Improved accessibility of services
Complete all Local Authority Tranfer Fund Projects	All Wards	Complete infrastructural works for LATF	All education ESP programmes be completed by 2017	Improved accessibility of services
Establish Technical Training Institutes	All Ward	Construct infrastructure and related facilities	Upgrade existing polytechnics and start new technical institutes where there are none	Improved accessibility to post secondary education

7.2.8 Main cross cutting issues

The proposed projects and programmes within this sector will indirectly have an impact on the poverty levels. This will be through reduced illiteracy levels of the community. This is because a knowledgeable society is an able society. The skills acquired in schools are assumed to be of great importance in the fight against poverty. It will also eliminate gender imbalances as more Girls are targeted for enrolment in

schools. Environmental conservation measures will be integrated into the taught curriculum to inculcate a culture and tradition of environmental awareness.

Issue	Project Name	Objectives and Targets
School title deeds	Issue of title deeds	Provide title deeds for all schools in the forest
Girl child performance	Sanitary pads provision	Provide Free/subsidized sanitary pads All Primary and secondary schools

7.3 HEALTH AND SANITATION SECTOR

7.3.1 Introduction

Health and sanitation are key sectors that affect the health status of the residents of the county. The county has several health facilities including Iten district hospital, Kapsowar AIC Mission hospital and several other health centres spread across the county. But several Human Health Indicators (HHI) fall below WHO and other International standards. Sanitation standards fall below acceptable international standards at 15%. The health sector is faced with serious challenges of HIV/AIDS, lack of drugs and limited number of staff.

7.3.2 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be an efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan.

Mission

To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all Kenyans.

7.3.3 Sector Sub-sectors

The Health sector comprises medical services, and public health and sanitation.

7.3.4 County Response to the Vision and Mission

This sector has contributed immensely to the development of the county though indirectly. The quality of services offered has enabled residents to enjoy a high quality lifestyle, the end product being their active participation in economic activities. The healthy population has enabled the highly talented athletes produce exceptional performance in international competitions. The community has been greatly sensitized to focus on a healthy lifestyle that promotes a high quality of life.

There has also been substantial improvement in access to quality preventive, curative and rehabilitative services by all people in the county. This encompasses affordable costs to ensure non-exclusion of the poor. The effect of this is reduced prevalence of common diseases across all social strata and enhanced productivity amongst the labour population segment. Therefore, through health, the county will be assured of a healthy population with physical and mental capacities to push the development mission of the county.

7.3.5 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government, NHIF	To give policy guidelines for the sector Develop health infrastructures To provide essential health services and drugs to patients and technical support (personnel)
Donors/NGOs	Compliment government efforts through funding of development of health infrastructure and programmes
Community	Participate in preventive and promoted health services and programmes and cost share in curative medical services
FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services
Private Sector	Supplement government efforts in provision and improving access to health services
KEMSA	Procure and supply medical supplies. Replenishment of stocks of medical supplies in public health facilities.

7.3.6 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Implementation of community health strategy; Expand immunization coverage; Maternal and Child Health Care; Improve access to health care; Sensitize the public on HIV/AIDS to prevent new infections and support the infected.	Inadequate funding; Inadequate staff; High cost of drugs; Inadequate facilities; High poverty levels.	Involvement of all health stakeholders; Selection and training of community health committees and community health workers; The sector will increase the immunization coverage; ocus on preventive, promotive and mitigation of the impact on both the infected and the affected with particular attention to the vulnerable groups.

7.3.7 Projects and Programmes

a) On-going projects

Project Name & Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Reproductive Health All Wards	To increase the No of pregnant women having at least 4 ante-natal visits during pregnancy period To increase the No of pregnant women receiving 2 doses IPT; To increase the No of deliveries conducted by skilled health personnel; To increase the No of WRA receiving	To increase the baseline statistics by 50% by 2017 To train at least 60% of staff.	Create awareness to the public; Educate pregnant women on importance of receiving IPTx2; To encourage hospital deliveries; Increase the NO of health

Project Name & Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	FP services; To train health staff on safe motherhood.		facilities offering FP services. Capacity building.
HIV/AIDs/TB All Wards	Promote access to ART for all HIV positive patients; Enhance PMTCT service in all facilities; Establish community support services in the community.	Access of 70% of HIV positive patient to ART; Increase NO. of facilities offering PMTCT; Establish home based activities from the current status.	Open up more ART centers; Increase facility from the current 23; Training community health workers HIV and AIDS
Malaria All Wards	To enhance promotion /prevention and curative services against malaria.	To decrease the high prevalence rate of malaria cases in the community by 50%.	Procure chemicals and encourage use of I.R.S and mosquito nets; Educate the community on prevention and sanitation measures.
Immunization programme All Wards	To increase immunization coverage among the under fives; To ensure regular supply of vaccines; Maintenance of cold chain. Supervision of immunization programmes.	To increase immunization coverage to 95% per antigen; Supply vaccines at least mainly to all health facilities; Supply equipment that are used for the maintenance of cold chain; Supervise at least once a month.	To ensure all under-fives complete immunization schedule. Prompt distribution of vaccines; Servicing of cold chain and maintenance of equipment; Do facilitative supervision monthly and reporting.

b) Proposed Flagship Projects

Name of Project	Location	Description of Activities	Targets	Expected Impact
1 Model health center to be identified and upgraded from existing facilities in every ward	20 wards	Upgrade 20 model health centres to offer integrated and comprehensive healthcare	20 model health centers by 2017	Improve health services
1 Health facility to be upgraded to sub-county Referral hospital	4 sub-counties	4 hospitals improved facilities to offer integrated and comprehensive healthcare- Provide a mortary, drug store, staff houses, laundry, generator incinerator, septic tank , ambulances, x-ray, theatre wards to capacity of 30-200 patients	1 facility as referral and 4 to ve sub-counties	Improved health services to residents
Upgrade Iten hospital to a county referral hospital	All Wards	Upgrading and equipping the hospital to the proposed CountyReferral hospital status	At least 1 referral hospital per year	To serve the whole county
Strengthen county Health strategy for Preventive and Promotive health care services	All Wards	Establish preventive and Promotive health care activities	Capacity building session for CHWs and CHEWs	Community members takes responsibility of their own health
Community Health Strategy; develop	All Wards	Train and capacitate Community Health Care Workers (CHWs)	On-going for Marakwet East	Improved health services to

Name of Project	Location	Description of Activities	Targets	Expected Impact
community health programs in all health units in 21 Units at Keiyo South, 18 units Keiyo North, 22 in Marakwet West and 17 in Marakwet East			Keiyo South has identified AMPATH as partner and work to start soon	residents
Arror Dispensary	Arror	Upgrade Arror Dispensary to a Health Center	1 health center at Arror by 2017	Improved health services to residents
Chepkorio sub county hospital	Chepkorio	Upgrade to a Sub County Hospital	1 project annually	Improved health service for Mekei, Chepkorio and Kaptarakwa
Kamogo health centre to be upgraded to a Modern Health Centre	Embobut/Embolot	More construction and fully equipped to Sub District hospital	1 project annually	Improved health services to residents
Establish new Health Centre	Emsoo	Construct new dispensary Kobulwo Health Centre.	3 new health centers established by 2017	Reduce distance to health services
Chesongoch Mission Health Centre	Endo	Completion of a mortuary and build staff staff.	A mortuary and staff houses by 2017	Improved health services to residents
Kaparon, health centre		Complete maternity and equip	Maternity facilities increased by 2017	Improved health services to residents
Kabetwa, Malkich, and Chechan Dispensaries		Upgrade to health centre	3 dispensaries upgraded to health centers status	Improved health services to residents
Tot healthcenter		Upgrade to Sub County Hospital Level 4 and fully equip to its status, and Construct a Mortuary	Tot sub-county hospital upgrade to sub county status	Improved health services to residents
Construct 18 public toilets in all centers and encourage community to have latrines Legislate a bill on on every household to have toilets		Establish 18 public toilets in all centers and encourage community to have latrines (2 doors each)	All urban centers to have well managed public toilets by 2017	Improved health services to residents
Iten KMTC	Iten KMTC	Complete, equip and construct student hostels, dining hall, kitchen and staff houses KMTC to take students in March 2014	KMTC complete and operational by 2017	Improved health services to residents
Simotwo health Centre	Kabierit	Construct to maternity and equip it to a health Centre status	Maternity wing operational	Improved health services to residents
Kapteren health	Kamariny	Equip to its status	Fully equipped	Improved health

Name of Project	Location	Description of Activities	Targets	Expected Impact
Centre			by 2015	services to residents
Sergoit Health Centre		Expand and equip the facility	Fully equipped by 2015	Improved health services to residents
Increase partnership with Mission hospital to upgrade Kapsowar Hospital to referral Hospital	Kapsowar	Upgraded Kapsowar Mission Hospital with Mission to expand mortuary, theatre	Enhanced partnerships	Improve health service delivery
Kapsowar dispensary to health Centre		Expand and provide facilities-Land issue.	Fully equipped by 2015	Improved health services to residents
Kaptarakwa Sub district to hospital	Kaptarakwa	Equip the theatre and Modern Lab construct more wards and increase the number of staff, morgue, X-ray Upgrade to sub county Hospital	Fully equipped by 2015	Improved health services to residents
Kaparbarokwo, Chororget, Kiptulos and Sabor Dispensaries		Upgrade to health centre	Upgraded by 2017	Improved health services to residents
Kaptalamwa Health centre	Lelan	Upgrade to Sub County and equip	Fully equipped by 2015	Improved health services to residents
Kamwosor sub District Hospital	Metkei	Upgrade to Sub county hospital and equip Construct X-ray room and Mortuary	Fully equipped by 2015	Improved health services to residents
Chebiemit Sud District hospital Upgraded to Level 4	Moiben/kuse rwo	Construct a mortary, drug store, staff houses, laundry, incinerator, generator septic tank equip x-ray department theatre and a ward capacity of 200 patients	Fully equipped and upgrade by 2015	Improved health services to residents
Chemworor health center Chesoi Mission Health Centre	Sambirir	Construct and equip to a health Centre status Upgrade to Modern Health Centre	Fully equipped by 2015	Improved health services to residents
Kapcherop health Centre	Sengwer	Upgrade to Modern Health centre and fully equip-	Upgrade and equip	Improve health services
Kamoi Dispensary to health centre		Upgrade to Health Centre and Equip to its status	Upgrade and equip	Improve health services
Kocholwa sub district hospital	Soy south	Upgrade and Equip to its status	Upgrade and equip	Improved health services to residents

c) Proposed Priority Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Expected impact
To upgrade Sisiya health centre to be a health centre district hospital	Kapsowar	Construct a maternity wing, mortuary and a cemetery	Access to quality health care services
Staffing-Employ health workers.	All county	Increase staff in all the health facilities	Access to quality health care

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Expected impact
			services
Kapakata dispensary	Arror	Upgrade to health centre	Access to quality health care services
Tunyo dispensaries		Upgrade to health centre	Access to quality health care services
Upgrade Kapchumutta dispensary		Upgrade and Provide ambulance	Access to quality health care services
Kondapilet dispensary	Cherangany/ch ebororwa	Upgrade to health Centre	Access to quality health care services
Yatoi dispensary		Upgrade to health centre	Access to quality health care services
Tenden dispensary		Upgrade to a health centre	Access to quality health care services
Chebororwa health centre		Chebororwa Health center to be upgraded to Modern Health Centre purchase one ambulance	Access to quality health care services
Kamoi dispensary-	Sengwer	Upgrade to a health centre	Access to quality health care services
Upgrade health facilities	Kapchemutwa	Upgrade Kapkessum and construct Kendur dispensaries	Access to quality health care services
Upgrade health facilities	Kamariny	Construct and equip Katelel dispensary	Access to quality health care services
Upgrade health facilities	Chepkorio	Complete Kapletingi dispensary	Access to quality health care services
Flax dispensary	Chepkorio	Upgrade to health centre	Access to quality health care services
Nyaru dispensary		Upgrade to a health centre	Access to quality health care services
Lelboinet health centre		Equip to its status	Access to quality health care services
Kapalwat dispensary		Staff and fully equip	Access to quality health care services
Marichor dispensary to health centre	Embobut/Embo lot	Upgrade to health centre and increase staff	Access to quality health care services
Mungwadisp to health centre		Upgrade to health centre and increase staff	Access to quality health care services
Construct new dispensary at katilit		Construct new dispensary at katilit	Access to quality health care services
Kibendo Modern Health Centre		Construct wards and provide	Access to quality health care

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Expected impact
Hosp		ambulance	services
Upgrade kaptum and kabulwo dispensaries		Upgrade to health centre	Access to quality health care services
Upgrade health facilities	Moiben Kuserwo	Upgrade Katee, Chebulbai, Chemunada, Sumbeiywet, Kaplanege, Bungwet, Kiplobotwo to health Centre	Access to quality health care services
Upgrade kabiemit to health centre	Kabiemit	Improve and upgrade health services	Access to quality health care services
Upgrade Kipkabus disp to healthcentre		Improve and upgrade health services	Access to quality health care services
Complete Ketigoi, kabrisus, Tugumoi and Kiptengekwer Dispensaries		Improve and upgrade health services	Access to quality health care services
Construct health centre at Kapkitony		Improve and upgrade health services	Access to quality health care services
Construct Kiprirai dispensary		Improve and upgrade health services	Access to quality health care services
Construct Kibonge dispensary		Improve and upgrade health services	Access to quality health care services
Construct tulwobedisp		Improve and upgrade health services	Access to quality health care services
Upgrade simotwo health centre to a sub county hospital.		Upgrade health services.	Access to quality health care services
Upgrade kabiemit to health centre		Improve and upgrade health services	Access to quality health care services
Upgrade kipkabus forest disp to healthcentre.		Improve and upgrade health services	Access to quality health care services
Complete ketigoiDisp		Improve and upgrade health services	Access to quality health care services
Construct health centre at Kapkitony		Improve and upgrade health services	Access to quality health care services
Construct tulwobeidisp		Improve and upgrade health services	Access to quality health care services
Sangurur, Kaptabuk, Litei, Kapchesewes, Kipsimotwo dispensary	Kapsowar	Upgrade to a health centre	Access to quality health care services
Kapyego health centre	Kapyego	Construction of staff houses and increase the staff	Access to quality health care services
Kapchemurkelte , Cheptobot Dispensaries		Staff and equip Cheptobot and Kapchemurkelta dispensary	Access to quality health care services

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Expected impact
Kimnai, Kamasia and kokwangoi dispensary	Lelan	Upgrade and equip the dispensaries	Access to quality health care services
Labot,kipkundul,kapsait and kerer		Complete, equip and staff	Access to quality health care services
Kapchepsar dispensary		Construct a new dispensary and equip at kapchepsar	Access to quality health care services
Kombatich and Kapchorwa	Metkei	Construct and equip	Access to quality health care services
Construct and equip Chugor, Mureto, Nyirar dispensaries	Sambirir	Staff and equip Chugor, Mureto dispensaries	Access to quality health care services
Establish VCT centers and subsidize cost of drugs	Soy north	2 VCT centres at Biretwo, Muskut	Access to quality health care services
Mobile clinics		Provide clinics to far hospitals	Access to quality health care services
Mobile clinics and supply of first aid kits		Areas where the distance to dispensaries are far	Access to quality health care services
Provide ARVs In dispensaries		All health facilities	Access to quality health care services
Improve and upgrade health centres		Biretwa, Emsea, Muskut, Kaptere, Kapshekwa, Simit, Kures, Emis, Toror and Epke	Access to quality health care services
Tambach sub district hospital	Tambach	upgrade to Sub county hospital level 4 Construct and x-ray room and more wards piped water, mortuary incinerator and	Access to quality health care services
Anin, Rimoi and Sengeto dispensary		Upgrade to a health centre and fully equipped	Access to quality health care services
Kewapsos dispensary		Construct and equip	Access to quality health care services
Motorbikes	All wards	Provide motor-bike per C.U and wards	Access to quality health care services
Medical stores	All sub counties	Construct a Central store at the county and a satellite at every sub-county	Access to quality health care services
Medical supplies	All county health facilities	Supplementation of medical supplies	Access to quality health care services
Monitoring and Evaluation	All county	Monitoring and evaluation operational research	Access to quality health care services



Access to health services for children under five years is vital for development

7.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR

7.4.1 Introduction

This sector is the main support of several sectors, namely, agriculture, health and sanitation apart from producing major sources of energy (firewood and charcoal) and all other materials required in industry. The county has large forest cover of approximately 32% which is above the required national requirement of 10%. The forest ecosystem has more than 16 rivers supplying water to various parts of the county. The current forest resources are facing danger of extinction due to excessive deforestation and encroachment from settlements especially in Embobut forests. Massive propagation and planting of indigenous and exotic tree seedlings to beplanted in deforested areas, along river banks and farms is planned during the life of this CIDP. However, all possible options including basic legislation, banning livestock grazing in forests, use of electric fences and hefty fines to offenders will be applied to counter the wanton human acts of uprooting and destruction of planted tree seedlings in forest reserves.

Water for domestic consumption is largely drawn from the rivers and streams including water furrows that channel water to irrigated fields. Thus, much of the water is not safe. In a few places, piped water

systems and water kiosks have been developed and managed by community groups. Water borne diseases especially typhoid and diarrheal diseases are the common causes of morbidity.

The Escarpments have also been over-cultivated and have become serious sites of disaster through frequent landslides that have killed residents and rendered others homeless e.g. in Soy North and Soy South Wards. The county is generally endowed with natural resource sites like Kerio River, Elgeyo Escarpment, hills, Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve, deep river gorges, hot springs etc. which need to be conserved and utilized for national heritage and tourism. The SWOT analysis is presented below.

The Escarpments have also been over-cultivated and have become serious sites of disaster through frequent landslides that have killed residents and rendered others homeless e.g. in Soy North and Soy South Wards. The county is generally endowed with several resources like Flourspar, sand, quarries, water, marble etc. There are also several natural resource sites like Kerio River, Elgeyo Escarpment, hills, Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve, deep river gorges, hot springs etc. which need to be conserved and utilized for national heritage and tourism.

7.4.2 County Vision and Mission

Vision

Sustainable access to adequate water in a clean and secure environment

Mission

To promote, conserve and protect the environment and improve access to water for sustainable national development.

7.4.3 Sector Sub-sectors

The Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector Water, Environment and Natural Resources.



River Kerio that crosses through the county

7.4.4 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

Human settlements require a clean water system and effective sewerage disposal system. Sanitation levels are higher with clean water leading to reduced prevalence of diseases. Good quality and sufficient water is important for domestic, farming and livestock uses. Specifically, water contributes to the improvement of the health status of citizens and increased crops and livestock production. Concerted efforts should therefore be directed towards ensuring sustainable provision of adequate water in a clean and secure environment to ensure sustainable development of the county.

7.4.5 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
National government Service providers	Hand over major water works to autonomous bodies Provide funds for development of water projects Provision of safe water and sewerage.
County government	To take lead responsibility in facilitating for the preparation of a contingency plan and its implementation. The county government also to establish a unit to deal with issues of DisasterRisk Reduction. The composition of the unit should be all inclusive Provide resources for development of projects; Provision of safe water and sewerage

NEMA	Conduct EIAs and environmental audits on all projects/Programmes
Min. of Housing	Supervise and give guidance during construction of houses, advice on adoption of appropriate technologies for constructions
Donors, NGOs and CBOs and other donors	Financing the establishment of physical facilities, capacity building on participatory development
(KNBS) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Development of a database on disaster prone areas and occurrence
Community/residents	To be made aware of possible disasters and subsequent response mechanisms
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	Financial support through emergency vote
Meteorological Department	To provide advance warning on possible disasters such as drought and landslides due to heavy rains

7.4.6 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Key Issues	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Accessibility to quality and safe drinking water (for both livestock and human use)	Construct dams Construct water pans along the valley Sink boreholes in the county only where necessary Promote and support tapping of roof catchment at institutions	Inadequate water conservation structures such as dams, pans, boreholes and roof catchment Construction and expansion of water supplies Establishment of water quality analysis centre at the county	Construction and expansion of clean water supplies. Establishment of water quality analysis centre at Iten to serve the County.. Regulate/Legislate and implement waste management Community mobilization and sensitization on environmental conservation and management Installation of smart water meters for ease of water management
Destruction of catchment areas	Start a massive reforestation programme; Remove people on land slide prone areas; Protection of wetlands (Gazette and conserve all water catchment areas); Create a buffer zone by establishing a belt of indigenous trees along the forests and steep slopes in the County.	Deforestations, charcoal burning and overgrazing	Enforce 10% rule of forest cover. Provide funds for youth and women groups to raise tree seedlings; Provide funds for relocation especially for people in landslide prone areas along the steep sections of the middle hanging valley and escarpment. Hold meetings and training sessions for Water Resource Users Associations and farmers associations to focus on environmental rehabilitation, conservation and protection.
Mineral exploration	Geophysical survey and exploration to build a database of the existing minerals	Potential land conflict due to speculation un-adjudicated land parcels in Kerio valley	Engage geologists and provide enough resources for exploration. Existence of marble in Kerio Valley has not been commercially tapped. Engage with public and mineral extractors on matters of environmental safety, including conflict resolution.
C. Forestry And Wildlife Sub Sector			
Create awareness on importance of forests; increase forest cover; empower local communities to Manage, conserve and protect forests; encourage formation community forest	Inadequate funding; low staffing levels; violation of laws by project proponents; deforestation; lack of tree seedlings; poaching.	Training on enforcement and prosecution; reforestation; promote PELIS/Shamba system. Encourage agro-forestry at household level enhance natural regeneration and FMNR in private and community land. Increase tree seedlings production. Community participation through community forest associations (CFAa);	

Key Issues	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
associations (CFAs)		intensify patrols and surveillance. Impose heavy penalties for offenders to deter resettle forest squatters with directory of special programmes	

7.4.7 Projects and Programmes

a) On-going Projects for all Sub-sectors

Project Name & Location	Sub-sector	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Plantation development programme and natural forest conservation All Wards	Natural Resources	Produce adequate plantations for sawn timber and pulpwood for domestic and industrial use; Protect water catchments; Increase tree cover on private, public and trust lands; Rehabilitate degraded sites; Promote agro forestry.	Raise 2,500,000 seedlings of exotic trees and 200,000 indigenous seedlings yearly; Plant at least 1,200 hectares of trees annually. with KFS as lead actor. Apply PELIS/Shamba system to speed up reforestation of deforested areas. Raise 100,000 seedlings of agro forestry tree species annually	Seedling products; Tree planting; Undertake Civic and cultural practices; awareness raising and creation sessions.
Re-afforestation All Wards	Natural Resources	Replant trees to reforest all deforested areas	To increase water supply and raise forest cover	Ongoing initiatives
Protection of catchment areas in All Wards	Natural Resources	Protection of wetlands and water sources like springs	To increase water supply in county	Ongoing initiatives
Water Dams Construction Soy South	Water	Irrigation scheme (construction of dams)	Dams at Orabei, Kaptega, Kiboige, Koimur Demos for seed-Kapkosom to irrigate 20,000 acres in the valley	On going
Cherota water project in Chepkorio	Water	Increase water intake for the piped water project	45% of ward to benefit thus increasing access to clean water and improve livelihoods	Ongoing
Kapkessem Kipchiloi water project in Chepkorio	Water	Increase water intake for the piped water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Koibarak water project in Chepkorio	Water	Increase water intake for the piped water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Koibarak, Kamelil and Kipsaina water project in Chepkorio	Water	Increase water intake for the piped water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Chegilet water project Emsoo	Water	Expand, construct dams and supply water to HHs	50% of population to access water with high impacts on improving livelihoods	On-going
Kamoinon-Litei water project	Water	Expand, construct dams and supply water to HHs	50% of population to access water with high impacts on	On-going

Project Name & Location	Sub-sector	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Emsoo			improving livelihoods	
Kobulwo water project Emsoo	Water	Expand, construct dams and supply water to HHs	50% of population to access water with high impacts on improving livelihoods	On-going
Chemwabul water project Kaptarakwa	Water	Completion of the water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Chepsamo water project Kaptarakwa	Water	Completion of the water project	60% of the ward to benefit from the project thus better hygiene and	On-going
Chebior water project Kaptarakwa	Water	Completion of the water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Kaptililei water project Kaptarakwa	Water	Completion of the water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Kitany water project Kaptarakwa	Water	Completion of the water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Kamokio water project Kapchemutwa	Water	Installation of pumps and water pipes	20% of ward to benefit thus reduce water-borne diseases	On-going
Kapkesum water project Kapchemutwa	Water	Installation of pumps and water pipes	20% of ward to benefit thus reduce water-borne diseases	On-going
Mukurgoin water project Kapchemutwa	Water	Installation of pumps and water pipes	20% of ward to benefit thus reduce water-borne diseases	On-going
Kamastai water project Kapchemutwa	Water	Installation of pumps and water pipes	20% of ward to benefit thus reduce water-borne diseases	On-going
Water supply and piping Soy North	Water	Develop an integrated water supply that involves dam construction, protection of water sources and piping water to households at Poe, Tapare, Epke, Simit	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Luguitany-Chepsirei water project Soy South	Water	Complete the water supply project(new intake and storage tanks)	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Molol-Kaptega water project Soy South	Water	Complete the water supply project	50% of the ward to benefit from the water supply thus bettering lives	On-going
Owaak-Kibigor-Katumoi-Kimoloi water project Soy South	Water	Complete the water supply project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Tairop-Kalwal water project Soy South	Water	Complete the water supply project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Kapchorwa water project	Water	Installation of pumps and water pipes	20% of ward to benefit thus reduce water-borne diseases	On-going

Project Name & Location	Sub-sector	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Metkei				
Kaptich-Kapchumari Water Supply Project Kapyego	Water	Installation of pumps and water pipe	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Chebara-Chebiemit Water supply project in Moiben/Kuserwo	Water	Procure and lay distribution pipes, including other reticulation systems	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Chesingei-Stoton-Kaplenge Water project		Rehabilitation	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases	On-going
Tirich, Kosich in Embobot/Embolot	Water	Complete and ensure safe water supply to HH	To benefit 50% of residents	On-going
Koibatek Community Water supply project in Sambirir	Water	Complete and ensure safe water supply to HH	Benefit over 50% of the residents	On-going
Kaben and Turkuyon Water project in Endo	Water	Expand the piped system for safe water supply	Serve the both sub-communities water users association	On-going
Murkutwo and Mokoro Water supply system in Endo	Water	Expand the piped system for safe water supply	Serve the 2 locations water users association	On-going

b) Proposed Flagship projects in Environment and Natural Resources Sub-sector

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
Gazettement, Protection & legislation measures in all water Catchment areas and wetlands,	All wards	To increase and enhance environmental sustainability.	Conservation of environment
Farmer managed natural resources	All Wards	Embrace FMNR for farmers to ensure regeneration and growing of trees as case of Ethiopia	Conservation of environment
To establish specific areas for social functions & establishment of arboretums in each Ward	All Wards	No of arboretums set up	High quality environment for retreats
Squatters of 6 families displaced by FTC in 1970s	Cherangany/Cheborowa	Settling squatters	Conservation of environment
Settle squatters in the forest in Embobot 2,964 HH, Lalak – 14 HHs, Chebara – 18, Kapkore – 147 HHs, Kaptagat – 9 HHs	Embobut/Embolot, Kapyego, Moiben/Kuserwo, Kapchemutwa and Kaptarakwa Wards	Settlement by offering alternative land and issuance of title deeds to evictees	Conservation on Forest reducing land disputes
Control of illegal charcoal burning,	All Wards	Initiate measures and regulate charcoal burning. Arrest and prosecute culprits	Steady supply of fresh water
Regulation and Legislation of sand harvesting and quarrying	In all Wards	Putting in place measures to harness sand harvesting	High income from sand harvesting and reduction in incidents from unlicensed mines

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
Establishment of indigenous, exotic and fruit tree nurseries	All Wards	Support organized groups to establish at least one per sub-location	More tree plantations and affordable seedlings
Resettle HHs on the steep escarpment prone to landslides causing loss of lives and property	Escarpment areas stretching across the County overlooking Kerio Valley	Relocation of those people living along the Keiyo escarpment to avoid environmental degradation and land slides	Total Relocation and provision of alternative land Consider land-for-land.
Establishing tree nurseries in every Sub location (initiate afforestation – enhance tree cover and agro forest in Household farms	All Wards	At least one tree nursery per Sub location	Availability of affordable tree seedlings and high forest cover
Conservation of water towers/springs and enforce environmental conservation practices	All county water towers	Empowerment of community youth to conserve and exploit forest products	High income from registered forest products Steady supply of clean water from springs
Encouraging afforestation and and protection of wetlands	All Wards	Sensitization on importance of tree planting and ban of charcoal burning	Increased forest cover and proper conservation of environment
Solid waste disposal plant at Iten	Kapchemutwa	Establishment of disposal plant	Conserved environment
Reduce soil loss through soil conservation practices	All Wards	Embrace water conservation practices	Improved soil conservation and fertility
Re/afforestation of the steep escarpment prone to landslides		Empower youth and women to grow tree and agro-forestry seedlings	Improved soil and forest cover and reduce landslides.
Issue titles to Kibonge and Tingwa, Chesubet residents	Kabiemit	Land exchanged with forest during H.E. Moi's era.	Security of land tenure and investment promotion.
Reclaim and conservation of Kipkabus settlement scheme wetlands		Encroached by the public	Improve water table.
Regulate and legislate Fluorspar pollution	Soy South	Input measures to eradicate water and air pollution and proper disposal of mining wastes	Healthy environment hence no health hazards

c) Proposed Flagship Projects in Water Sub-sector

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
Sabor - Iten water project to serve county Headquarters and its environs	Kaptarakwa, Kamariny, Kapchemutwa and Tambach	Design and construction	Increased access to clean portable water
Existing community water projects	All Wards	Rehabilitate and expand incomplete	Increased capacity of water sources to meet increasing water demands
Water springs protection works	All Wards	Protection works and activities	Improved water supply
Roof catchments water harvesting technologies	All Wards	Create awareness and enhance promotional activities	Improve storage of water and its access

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
Arror Multipurpose Dam	Arror, Kapsowar and the Kerio Valley parts of Sambirir Ward	Construction of dam at Kipsaiya	Improved access to water, fisheries and hydropower Will reach 80% of population Increases income and jobs.
Integrated water projects for Arror at Embar and Koikoi in Chesuman and Arror sub-locations	Arror	Supporting water projects	Increased access to clean water, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Integrated water project for Chepkorio Nyaru water project, Kamelil, Chepkesem, and Senetwo gravity water	Chepkorio	Supporting the water projects	Increased access to clean water, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Integrated water projects to cover Tendean-Tuiyobei-Koiman-Kesum water projects	Cherangany/Cheorowo	Supporting the water projects	Increased access to clean water, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Integrated water project Kamwago- Kapletingi Nyaru and Mosorto water project	Chepkorio	Support completion of the water projects	Increased access to clean water, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Integrated water projects at Kaptum escarpment to cover all locations to Chegilet Kobulwo, Matany and desilt Chepogon wetlands and build dam	Emsoo	Supporting the water projects	Increased access to clean water, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Integrated water project for Embobot from Tirich, Kosich, Koirel, Sirat and Kotogot water sources and to cover 3 locations Embobot, Embolot, Kipchumwa	Embobut/Embolot	This will ensure supply of safe clean water for HHs	Increase water supply
Integrated water projects at Tot, Kaben, Olot- Turkuyon and Chesongoch areas	Endo	Supporting the water projects	Increased access to clean water, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Mugula water project , Kinnai water project, Kibigos water project, Kokwongoi, Chemosong, Kipkundul water project and Boroon water project	Lelan	Supporting the water projects	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Integrated water project for Kabiemit at Tirwane dam, borehole Kipiriria, Borowon Kipkabus, Mwochet dam, Tingwo gravity, Chepkurmum, Kimware dam, Cheboen dam disilting	Kabiemit	Supporting the water projects	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Integrated water projects in Kaptarakwa to cover 3 locations Chepsamo, Chemwabul, Kaptarakwa, Kaptilil	Kaptarakwa	Supporting the water projects	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Integrated water projects in Kapsowar to cover all locations at Kapsumai, Sisiya, and Sinon Water Supply	Kapsowar	Supporting the water projects	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Integrated water projects for Kapyego to cover Kapsitotwo, Kapero, Kaptich-Kapchumari, Tenderwa	Kapyego	Supporting the water projects	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
Integrated water projects for Kapchemutwa ward at Kamokio, Kapkesum, Murgoin and Kamastai to cover other areas not covered by Sabor-Iten water project	Kapchemutwa	Supporting the water projects	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Integrated water and expand Ainabyat Dam, Kapchorwa, Silanga dam, Kiptengwer, Mosobor, Kipkoro, Kibomet and distribute the water to the community	Metkei	Establishment of dam and water treatment area	30% of the ward to be covered with improved access to water
Integrated Kuserwo Water project (Kipkunur –Chebilbai – Chemunada -Sumbeiwo)	Moiben/Kuserwo	Supporting the water projects	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Integrated projects in Sengwer (Kamoi-Kibuga and Chesubet) water project	Sengwer	Supporting the water projects	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Integrated water projects in Soy North from Poe, Torok, Chepsiria, Embobei, Segero,	Soy North	Expansion and supporting the water projects	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Integrated water projects for Soy South	Soy South	Establish dam and piping to supply Soy, Fluorspar, Simit, Ngobisi	To serve 75% of residents in the Ward
Construct 2 water pans per year for rain water catchment in Kerio Valley	Wards in the Kerio Valley	A total of 10 water pans constructed	Improve water availability for livestock and small scale irrigation
Water analysis center at Iten	Iten Town	Provide services for the water sector	To serve the county residents

d) Proposed Priority projects in the Water Sub-sector

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
Lolgarini dam then pipe and distribute the water to households, desilt the dam to increase the volume of water	Kabiemit	Establishment and distribution of water	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Expand Mukurgoin dam project to serve all Kapchemutwa ward	Kapchemutwa	Expansion of dam	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kamogio and Kapkessum dams		Support Kamogio and Kapkessum dam and provide with storage tanks and distribution pipes	Improved access to water, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Piped water at Kapsumai and Sisiya locations as a priority; Kapsumai, Sinon Water Supply	Kapsowar	Distribute piped water to all areas	20% of ward to benefit and reduced water-borne diseases
Sirat piped water projects Kitinos water supply, Kipkener, Chemwonyo water supply	Sambirir	Establish the water projects	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Establish bottled water co-operative at Sirat through youth groups	Embobut	Establishing water-bottling company	Income to youth groups and clean water supply

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
Support Kesum-Kapchebit-Chemunada-Kondabilet water supply project	Lelan and Cherangany/Chebororwa	Preliminary design has been done for safe water supply	To benefit rural HHs and schools
Korongoi – Kapkanyar water project	Sengwer	Identify and tap safe water	To benefit 4 sublocations.
Torok falls water supply	Soy North and Tambach wards	New dams to be established	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Talal-Kibonge water project to supply water to Soy, Fluorspar, Simit and Ngobisi	Soy South	Establish dam to supply water to Soy, Fluorspar, Simit and Ngobisi	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kocholwo water project	Soy South	Establish water supply to supply Kocholwo, Kapkayo, Kalwal, Chemoibon	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kessup water project	Tambach	Establish the water project for irrigation	50% of ward to benefit from the water supply hence reduced water borne diseases
Water projects; Ngemba Cheptile and Chepati water projects	Kapchemutwa	Establish the water projects and pipe	Three locations will benefit

7.4.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

The sector will work with the productive sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchment areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects arising thereof.

7.5 ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT SECTOR

7.5.1 Introduction

This sector is composed of several sub-sectors roads, energy, minerals and development of ICT infrastructure in the county. This sector is expected to transform the socio-economic development of the county through increased transportation of residents and goods to output markets. In addition, increased electricity coverage and installation of ICT infrastructure is expected to create a favourable environment and spur business. An advantage and added impetus is drawn from the national campaign to provide electricity in all primary schools to power laptops for pupils in school. Currently the sector is poorly developed with very low tarmac road coverage (9.6%) and electricity coverage which range from 10% in Marakwet to as high as 92% in some Wards in Keiyo South. ICT infrastructure is poorly developed with no single cable linking the county including the county headquarters at Iten. Elgeyo Marakwet County is pursuing every opportunity to tap on the existing high potential for hydro-power generation development projects. Any breakthrough will lead to improved supply of electricity for development. Basic infrastructure esp. roads and ICT are equally critical.

7.5.2 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A World class provider of cost-effective physical and ICT infrastructure facilities and services.

Mission

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

7.5.3 Sector Sub-sectors

The Energy, Infrastructure and ICT sector is comprised of the Energy, Roads, Transport, and Information and Communications Technology subsectors.

7.5.4 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

More than 80 percent of the county's income is from agro-based economic activities. This income status effectively requires a well-managed and reliable physical infrastructure that supports and sustains progressive and efficient output optimization. An effective transport system ensures accessibility of markets. Resource management, planning and energy provision are critical for reasonable living standards where people are able to make use of modern and more efficient machines and systems. With the completion of programmes and projects identified under this sector, its contribution towards the county's development could be realized.

7.5.5 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
County government	Provide guidelines and funds for implementation
Min. of Roads; KERRA, KURA, KENHA and Min. of Public Works	Provision of funds for construction and maintenance of the road networks and government.
Ministry of Energy; Kenya Power Company (KPC) & Rural Electrification Authority (REA)	Accelerate the implementation of rural Electrification Programme
Donors, NGOs and CBOs	Financing the establishment of physical facilities; capacity building on participatory development
Private sector: Kenya Fluorspar Company Raiply and Telkom	Partnership in implementation of projects
General Public	Good will for implementation of projects

7.5.6 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Key Issues	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Extremely Poorly maintained road network and transport facilities	Tarmacking of classified roads; Maintenance of existing roads; Opening up of new roads; Putting up more foot bridges on river crossings. Classification of unclassified roads; Maintaining existing and establishing new Airstrips (Airstrips in Tot, Chegilet, fluorspar, Kapsowar, Iten and Kapcherop);	Low investments in road construction and maintenance Poor drainage system Difficult terrain Community ignorance and	Maintenance of existing roads; Opening up of new roads; Putting up more foot bridges along the rivers; Classification of unclassified roads.

Key Issues	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Sensitization on traffic rules.	misunderstanding on road maintenance	Involve the community in road maintenance
Energy distribution and harnessing of electricity	Connect all schools and health facilities, all public utilities; market centres, churches with electricity Develop facilities for tapping of hydroelectricity power in Arror, Torok and Talaal.	Under-funding Low PPPs in major infrastructural projects	Encourage development and use of Bi-gas Technology as well as solar and wind energy Improve on use of renewable sources
Information Communication and Technology transfer	Establish ICT centres and research institutions/digital villages in each constituency; Extension of Fibre Optic into the county and sub-counties; Encouraging the setting of TV and mobile boosters.	Poor roads and energy and infrastructure Poor mobile network Inadequate basic transmission e.g. Fibre Optic Cable Poor TV signal in the county	Need for good partnership between the government and the private sector
Proper land use planning Inadequate social amenities and fire disaster management	Develop physical plan and land use plan; Construct new and rehabilitate existing market structures; Develop a sewerage system and fire fighting equipment for major towns in the county Boundary demarcation of the county; Set land for cemetery in each sub-county; Put up lightening arrestors at strategic places; Establish landfills and dump sites at each Sub-County	Inadequate funding Inadequate technical expertise	Encourage PPP in the county Capacity building

7.5.7 Projects and Programmes

a) On-going Projects (Roads)

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Target
Fast track tarmacking Iten-Bugar	Kapchemutwa, Kapsowar, Moiben, Kuserwo	Tarmac about 70 km of the Iten-Kapsowar Road by 2014 Improve accessibility Open up areas for spurred economic activities	12 km under construction 12km under tender 90% of population to be reached with high impacts on incomes, food security and jobs
One footbridge per sub-county per year and maintenance of existing footbridges	4 Sub-counties	Construction	50% of population to be reached
Routine maintenance of existing roads	All wards	Cover approximately 1500 Kilometres of existing road network in the county every year Spot improvement of the roads to make them relatively all weather; to access schools and other Public utilities; Ease the transportation of farm produce; Connect the Escarpment and Kerio Valley to the Highlands.	Improved access and reduced accidents Earth works; gravelling grading; Culvert Installation; Drainage; bridge construction
Environmental assessment for all works	All wards	Assessment	100% of population to benefit
Routine maintenance,	All wards	Surveys, design and constructions	100% of population to

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Target
Survey, design and documentation of new roads and bridges and culverts			benefit
Kiplegetet-Kapkanyar road Kapcherop-Kamoi road	Sengwer	Open and expand	Improved access and travels
Choroget-changach-Barak - kaptere-Simit road	Soy North	Complete construction to ease transport	Improved access
Bailey Bridges	2 for the county	Purchase two bailey bridges for emergency cases in the county	Emergency preparedness during disasters

b) Proposed Flagship Projects for the Sector

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Kipsaos-Kocholwo-Emsea- Biretwo-Tot-Marich pass	Wards in Kerio Valley	Tarmacking	Three sub-counties will benefit
Tarmacking of Nyaru- Kaptarakwa-Iten-Bugar- Cheptongei-Makutano- Kapsait-Kapenguria	County wide	Tarmacking	Two counties will benefit
Koisoen-simit-muskut road	Chepkorio, Soy North	Gravelling road	60% of population to benefit with high impacts on food security, jobs and income
Tenden-Simat-Tarakwa, Dukamoja-Kapkoros- Kaptiony-Koitugum road Bridges;mosongo- Tuyobei,Tenden-Simat- Sokoto-Chebororwa	Cherangany/Chebororwa	Construction of roads and bridges	75% of population to be reached with high impacts on income, jobs , food security and travel access
Extension of Fibre Optic Cable from Eldoret to Iten	County Head quarters	Initiate the process	Increased network coverage in the county including access to communication for economic growth
Maron-Chemisto-Sambalat road	Embobut/Embolot	Survey and construct new road	Improved access to water by 30% Will reach only 10% of population Low impacts on income, food security and job creation
Sitat-Korobkwen-Kamologon- Kapyego	Embobut/Embolot	Improve road by graveling as expansion	30% of population to benefit with high impacts on income, jobs and food security
Kapchelal – Chegilet road	Emsoo	Road construction	80% of population to be reached with high impacts on food security, jobs, income and travel access
Kamwosor-Kapkitony-Talaal- Chepkosom-Cheboen-Flax	Kabiemit	Tarmacking road	90% ofpopulation to be reached with high impacts on access,incomes,job creation and food security
Kaptagat- Kaptarakwa and Chepkorio-Chororket	Kaptarakwa	Tarmacking road	90% of population to benefit with high impacts on food security,job creation and incomes
Chesoi-Kapyego-Tangul- Maron road	Kapyego	Tarmac	Will reach 60% of population and have high impacts on income, food security and jobs. Will improve access by 80% to travels
Kapsangar-Tenterwa-	Kapyego	Tarmac Routine	60% of population to be reached with

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Kapyego-Segut-Kipnai-Cheptongei road		maintenance	high impacts on income, food security and jobs Increases access by 80%
Tangul-Kapyego-Segut-Makutano -Kapcherop road	Kapyego	Upgrade by gravelling	60% of population to be reached with high impacts on income, food security and jobs Increases access by 80%
Kapcherop-Kibuga-Kipsambach junction-Rogor road ;Chebai-Kapcherop-Chesubet-Kamoi-Rogor road	Sengwer	Construction of roads	85% of population reached with high impacts on incomes, jobs, food security and travel access
Kapsowar-Arror Road	Sengwer	Improve by gravelling	Will reach 80% of population with high impacts on travel access, incomes, food security and jobs
Rokocho-ChangachBarak-Kaptere-Chemwabul	Soy North, Kaptarakwa	Gravelling road	40% of population to benefit with improved access and high impacts on food security, jobs and incomes
Siroch-Kiptoror and Tambach-Sangeto Roads	Tambach	Improve the two roads	60% of population to be reached with improved access and high income, jobs and food security impacts
Chebororwa-magoi-kibigos-kipkundul-kapchesar-tembu-kapsait	Lelan	New roads	Improve access
Connection of other public facilities and domestic households in their vicinity	All Wards	Feasibility studies, survey and installations	More population having access to electricity
Development of 50 Mw of electrical capacity from renewable energy	All Wards	Installation of solar power in Public Institutions and Markets	Improve access to electricity

c) Proposed Priority Projects for Sector

Project Name:	Location: Ward	Sub-sector	Description of Activities	Targets
Metipsoo-Chesewew-Kumbulul-Mogil road	Sambirir	Roads	Open up new road	40% of population to be reached with high impacts on food security, income and job creation
Kapsowar- Sangurur-Anin-Kapchepkoima; Kapsowar-Sisiya-Arror; Kater-Matira - Koitilial;Kosupwa- Chebiemit; Sangurur-Kapkoros road	Kapsowar	Roads	Open up roads and expand existing road.	90% of population to benefit with high impacts on incomes, jobs, food security and travel access
Kapsowar-Kapengong	Kapsowar	Roads	Open up new road	80% of population to be reached with high impacts on incomes,jobs,food security and travel access
Roads and Bridges construction Iten-cheptongei-kibigos-kapcherop; Kamasat-Kapbargai-Yemit and Koisungur-Tenden-Kapcherop road,	Lelan	Roads	Construct the roads and Bridges	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage

Project Name:	Location: Ward	Sub-sector	Description of Activities	Targets
Resurvey roads: Kokwongoi –Chebororwa Black spot;Tingamanuel Bridges: Kibigos-kipkundul Kipkundul-Tembu Kapsait-Kaberewo Chemulany-Kaberewo Kaberewo-Kabelel Chelekwa-Kaptangwalas Kimnai-Mastangat Kerer-Chemulany				
Burbei,Tunyo,Kapkatar,Konyo koi and Kapcheber bridges Kapsowar –Arror,Koitialial – MatiraLobosia-KIpnai,Arror – Sinon and Kapkatar-Sangurur roads	Arror	Roads	Construct foot bridges: Foot bridges conditions urgent attention on dilapidated foot bridges	80% of poplation to be reached with high impacts on jobs, food security and travel access
Roads ; Kamoi- Kabei-Siroch road Mindiliwo-Kamogio-Siria Mindiliwo-Kapchigomet Mindililwo- Chebokokwo Kapaigei Road -Oldoldol-Amdanya -Kapsio road Singore- Charar road -Bugar-Msekekwa-Kapsoiyo – Kendur	Kapchemutwa	Roads	Maintain the roads All Iten and bugar town roads to be tarmaced and expanded Also create by-passes	90% of population to benefit with high impacts on incomes,jobs and food security
Maina- Chemworor- Kokwor road	Sambirir	Roads	Upgrade the road	Increase access to the whole county
Road ; Chororoket-Simit-Muskut	Soy North	Roads	Gravelling and expansion	40% of population to benefit with high impacts on incomes, jobs and food security
Construct one bridge per sub county per year	All wards	Roads		Improved access
Acquire two bailey bridges for rescue mission during disasters for the county	All wards	Roads	Procure new bridge	Improved access
Upgrading and maintenance of existing roads	All wards	Roads	To improve upgrade and maintain all existing roads at the county	Improved access
Hydroelectric power generation at Arror Dam	Arror	Energy	Power generation	Reduce cost of power
Install a power supply sub-station at Kapsowar and Tot to supply of power to Endo residents (Turkwell power is unreliable)	Kapsowar/Endo	Energy	New proposal	Improved access to reliable power
Hydroelectric power at Embobot/Embolot	Embobut/Embolot	Energy	Power generation	Increased household Access to power
Hydro electric power at Talaal/ (Kibonge)	Kabiemit		Power generation	Increased household Access to power

Project Name:	Location: Ward	Sub-sector	Description of Activities	Targets
Wind energy at Koisungur hill and Kimnai Hydroelectric at Chemosong river	Lelan	Energy	Carry out feasibility study and develop sites	New energy sources
Design and survey new roads annually	All wards	Roads	Design and survey	Document the new roads
Monitoring evaluation for all projects	All wards	All		
ICT for model schools	All Wards	ICT	Avail ICT to 20 institutions (by establishing ICT lab.	Improved ICT performance Enhanced communication New business opportunities
Four Intergrated ICT interconnectivity project	4 sub-county hgs	ICT	A centre for interne interconnectivity and t network distribution to all sub county	Increased network coverage in the county
To Extend fibre optic cable from Eldoret to Iten	To connect the county to Iten	ICT	To connect the county to ICT	Improve ICT connectivity to the county
Establish 20 ICT centres (one in every Ward) as per priorities	Metkei	ICT	Propose an intergrated centre with an ICT, Resource Centre	Improved network connectivity/ Telephone connectivity
ICT Centres Emsoo	Emsoo	ICT	Construct ICT centres at Chegilet Kokwao, Kibendo	Improve network connectivity and economic growth
Base Transmission for mobile connectivity	All Wards without network boosters	ICT	Boosters for communication and ICT center	Improve mobile phone network communiation. Improve Telephone connectivity
Notice Boards in ICT Centers	All Wards	ICT	Place notices in ICT centers both on paper and Smartscreens	Improve communication and feedback from communities
Capacity building on ICT	Al Wards	ICT	Train Communities	Improve utilization and literacy of county residents

7.5.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sub-sectors within the sector will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of roads. On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector also has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers. Sensitization of this group will also be important in prevention of new infections.

The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on tradition sources of energy in relation to the alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages of each. Improved drainage on our roads is another way to reduce the harmful effects on the environment. On Environment care will be taken to minimize degradation of the environment while constructing physical infrastructure. Before any implementation, projects will be subjected to NEMA regulations of submitting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Environmental audit reports.

7.6 ECONOMICS, COMMERCE, TOURISM AND LABOUR AFFAIRS SECTOR

7.6.1 Introduction

A big majority of county residents have limited capacity to engage in trade and commerce besides being less industrious in exploiting the tourism potential. Furthermore, the sector is hampered by the poor road network, the poorly established SMEs parks and poorly organized business groups in the county, the hospitality industry has a high potential. The tourism potential is enormous and needs to be exploited for the economic benefit of the county; particularly the Rimoi National Reserve and sports tourism. A few commercial institutions and supermarkets exist and contribute in the stimulation of trade and commerce. Agricultural, livestock and forest products form a bulk of goods to be traded, while value addition is an area to be harnessed especially to curb losses incurred as a result of seasonal and perishable farm produce. Financial institutions and mobile banking should be established in the major centers within the county to enable the members of the community to access credit facilities and other benefits.

7.6.2 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be a globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development.

Mission

To promote, co-ordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programs for a rapidly industrializing economy.

7.6.3 Sector Sub-sectors

The Economic, Commerce and Labour Affairs Sector comprises of several sub-sectors. These sub-sectors include; trade, tourism, industrialization, labor and productivity initiatives.

7.6.4 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The trade sub-sector provides affordable credit to the traders in the county and facilitates the regulation of business enterprises. The industrialization sub sector ensures that small-scale industries both in the manufacturing and agro-based are established so as to meet demands and raise the competitiveness of the farm produce from the county.

The county has attractive scenery in addition to the sports tourism that is gaining popularity because of the high altitude nature of the county. This has in the recent past attracted athletes from all over the world. Therefore, the tourism sub-sector will play a key role in ensuring that the county is marketed as a tourism destination, hence generate revenue.

7.6.5 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government agencies – Kenya Investment Authority (KIA) , Kenya Industrial Estates,	Work in collaboration with government in promoting Tourism, trade & industry.

Kenya Tourism Board, EPZ, Kenya Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Industry	Provision of credit
GOK	Provide an enabling environment for private sector led growth Develop more infrastructure especial roads and electricity
Private sector, businessmen/women	Undertake more investments
Financial institutions	Provision of credits for investment and other financial services
Joint Loans board	Provide loans to businesses

7.6.6 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	<p>Improve access to credit facilities and other financial services</p> <p>Document and inventorize trade information. Promote export trade</p> <p>Enhance business counseling and trainings</p> <p>Establish new business investment opportunities and establish new ones</p> <p>Organize trade fairs and exhibitions</p> <p>Improve trading environment for traders by erecting small scale stalls and lighting systems</p>	<p>Inadequate information on markets</p> <p>Poor infrastructure</p> <p>High duty on imported inputs making agricultural production more expensive</p> <p>High cost of doing business</p> <p>Difficulties in accessing credit facilities</p>	<p>Identify training needs for entrepreneurs and develop training programmes;</p> <p>Joint loan board/credit schemes - increase the minimum from 20,000 to 50,000 with a maximum of 500,000;</p> <p>Sensitize the public on the available credit channels</p> <p>Establish an industrial park within the county</p> <p>Organize trade fairs and exhibitions.</p> <p>Erect stalls for small scale traders and lighting systems to improve their working environment.</p>
Tourism	<p>Brand the county as a tourist attraction</p> <p>Market the county as a tourism destination internationally</p> <p>Promotion of Eco-tourism</p> <p>Map and document key tourism attractions in the county</p> <p>Improve Rimoi National park and other tourist sites by making them more attractive to tourists. Design clear legislation and enforcement initiatives to protect wildlife</p>	<p>Low investments in the sub-sector</p> <p>Insufficient tourist class hotels in the county</p> <p>Unclear legislation and enforcement rules</p>	<p>Brand the county as a tourist attraction</p> <p>Allocate adequate funds for marketing the county as a tourist destination</p> <p>Encourage local investors to venture into this sub-sector- establishment of Eco lodges.</p> <p>Establishment of animal orphanage, camp sites, ostrich and giraffe centres</p> <p>Encourage community participation to help reduce poaching and reduce animal- human conflicts</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industry	Support local industries financially Create an enabling environment to attract investors	High cost of doing business Poor access to credit Inferior and inappropriate technology in use in the informal sector Poor physical infrastructure Inadequate managerial, technical and entrepreneurial skills	Provide training and technical support to entrepreneurs in the informal sector Establish and develop agro-processing industries to value-add agricultural produce to improve output prices Develop and support cottage industries Establish an industrial park within the county. Encourage investors through PPPs initiative

7.6.7 Projects and Programmes

a) Ongoing Projects for Sector

Project Name & Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Business management skills development All Wards	Equip traders with modern business management skills; Provide traders with an opportunity to network; Increase their capacity to take risks;	Train 100 traders every year	Identify training needs; Develop training programs; Train traders; Evaluate training curriculum; Work together with other service providers; Emphasize cost sharing;
Business counseling Countywide	Educate and inform entrepreneurs on new emerging markets.	To counsel 500 traders annually up to 2017 until	Offer counseling service to micro and small scale enterprises.
Joint Loan Board All Wards	Promote the growth of business in the county; Create employment opportunities; Promote availability of goods and services; Future upcoming entrepreneurs to graduate for commercial banks MFI loans	To finance 80 traders annually by Kshs1.05m i.e. Kshs 7.35 m	Finance micro and small scale enterprises Encourage PPP

Project Name & Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Export Promotion All Wards	Increase the market for domestic product; Enhance the competitiveness of export products;	Increase farm produce for international markets	To promote exports through provision of information; Identifying products with export potentials;
Enhance investment Partnerships	Take advantage of the opportunities; Expand the market for local products; Add value to the export products.	100% by 2017 26 sensitization meetings held	Assist in product development and marketing; Sensitization of the business community on opportunities provided by AGRA, Cotonou agreement and Comesa.
Industrial promotion All Wards	Attract both local and foreign investors	26 sensitization meetings held	Identification of potential projects evaluating the projects and sensitizing the local community

b) Proposed Flagship Projects (Tourism)

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
To establish Tourist County Cable car to link highland and lower valley across the inaccessible steep Elgeyo Escarpment	Kamariny-Tambach-Rimoi, Kapsowar-Arror Chesoi-Chesongoch. Kapkoi-Chororget, Kapchebelel-Nyaru-Tingwo Tabare Kocholwo	Establishment of the sites Sourcing for PPP investment.	Increased business ventures and income generating activities Safe on precious time on distance covered.
Establishment of paragliding sites	All Wards	Along the escarpment	Increased business ventures and income generating activities
Baseline survey on the existing tourist sites and opportunities	All wards	Map and come up with and inventory of existing resources	Boost tourism development and increase revenue in the county
Sensitization and creation of awareness about tourism activities	Identified Wards	Sensitize the community on the importance of tourist sites	Boost tourism development and increase revenue in the county
Develop tourism service facility tour vans/trucks	All wards	Buy and equip tour vans/trucks	Boost tourism development and increase revenue in the county
Identify, train/employ and equip tour guides for use in the tourist sites	All wards	Identify and train tour guides as a CSR initiative	Increase skilled manpower

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Complete the construction of a museum, cultural centre and a Tourist Link marketing at Iten and Biretwa	Soy North, Kapchemutwa	Complete and operationalize the center	Increase tourist attraction and marketing
Establishment of ecolodges and camp/picnic sites at Rimoi National reserve	Rimoi	Advertise for investors to establish the lodges	Increase revenue for the county
Establish animal orphanage, ostrich and giraffe farms at Rimoi	Rimoi	Liaise with KWS Construction of the farms	Increase revenue for county and make the reserve attractive.
Establishment of water points for the wildlife and erection of watch towers	Rimoi	De-sitting of Tabar dam Erect watch towers	To make the wild animals to access drinking water easily.
Train management and conservancy committees, hoteliers and expose them to replicable practices in the county	County	Train the committee on financial, marketing and administration. Visit a successful national reserve	To be able to manage the flow of tourists into the county
Identify and train game rangers	Tambach	10 per year (8 rangers and 2 officers with specialized skills)	Reducing poaching
Open up, maintain the road network and control gullies in the reserve	Rimoi	Clear bushes and open up new roads	For tourists to access the animals
Construction of gates and view points at key tourist entry and attraction sites	County gates establishment programs at Rimoi National reserve and other sites in the county	No of gates constructed Amount of revenue collected	Increase Revenue
Establish a tourist website, promotional materials, tourist trade fairs and design and erect signages	Headquarters	Develop websites, materials and trade fairs	Increase tourist attraction
Conduct baseline Survey and Inventory of tourist resources to determine the existing opportunities and challenges	All the wards	Conduct baseline survey	Enhance tourism
Organize events for the World Tourist week, Miss Tourism	All wards	Identify events and models	Market the county to investors
Development of calendar of events in liaison with neighboring counties eg Baringo and other government agencies like KTB, KTDC	Headquarters	Host world paragling event-sports, culture	Improve tourism
Establishment of user rights framework for sports and adventure activities eg paragliding, sports	Headquarters	Increase income from sport tourists and visitors	County resources generate incomes
Legislation of enabling and supportive laws to protect wildlife and promote sporting industry	Headquarters	Enforcement of available laws and coming up with clear and new legislation and enforcement policies	Protect tourism
Complete and operationalize the Rimoi snake park	Rimoi	Complete construction Liaise with KWS	To attract more tourists
Redesign, plan and construct the Cheptarit cultural/ tourist centre	Emsoo	Design and construct the centre	To attract tourists

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Organize tourism sensitization seminars, collect monthly bed night statistics and tourism flow	The whole county	Identify stakeholders for training. Visit hotels and take statistics	To know the tourism flow in the county
Conduct Feasibility study and partnership framework (PPP) for cable car	Headquarters	Establish cable PPP	Increase possibility of Donor funding
Long term peace building and human animal conflict resolutions in all wildlife centres eg Rimoi, Cherangany etc	All wards	Reduce human-wildlife conflicts and reduce poaching	Reduce poaching
Establish and develop tourist Circuits & sites ICT centres with paragliding sites at Chororget , Kipsaina, Cherota and boat riding at Kapalwat and Mosorto dam Establish curio shops	Chepkorio	Establish integrated and tourism centres with paragliding sites (parachutes) at Koilam escarpment at Chororget and Cherota	Enhance tourism development and increase revenue in the county
Establish integrated and tourism, ICT centres/social hall with paragliding sites at Tenden, Koitugum centres	Cherangany/chebororwo	Establish integrated and tourism centres with paragliding sites (parachutes) at Tenden and Koitugum	Promote tourism development and increase revenue in the county
Establish and develop tourist Circuits & sites, ICT centres/social hall, festivals, snake parks at Moror hills, Wewo view point ,Korou hills and Kipchumwa hills	Embobut/embolot	Improve tourism and open up county for tourist attraction at Moror hills Wewo view point, Korou hills and Kipchumwa hills	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Establish and develop tourist Circuits & sites/cultural huts and nature trail at Mellaa, Kochonchor, Kimiro hill Kipiyet cave, Torteket, Koibatamoto, Koibaserem, Ngembakechir	Emsoo	Promotion of tourist sites at Mellaa, Kochonchor, Kimiro hill, Kipiyet cave, Torteket, Koibatamoto, Koibaserem, Ngembakechir	Improve local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Establish and develop tourist Circuits & sites, cultural huts and nature Historic sites at Tot, Koibirir and Kabetwo, Kewabus	Endo	Promote and develop tourist Circuits & sites, cultural huts and nature Historic sites at Tot, Koibirir and Kabetwo, Kewabus	Boost tourism development and increase revenue to the county
Establish and develop tourist Circuits & sites, cultural huts and nature Historic sites at Kessup Forest, Kamariny, Annin, Iten	Kamariny, Tambach	,Develop cultural huts and nature Historic sites at Kessup Forest, Kamariny, Annin, Iten	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Establish and develop tourist Circuits & sites, cultural huts and nature Historic sites at Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve, Kamoi , Iten, Cheptarit, Kombasakong, Mindililwo, Chepinyiny	Kapchemutwa	Improve tourism and nature Historic sites at Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve, Kamoi , Iten, Cheptarit, Kombasakong, Mindililwo	Increase income from tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Establish and develop tourist Circuits & sites, cultural huts and nature Historic sites at Kewabus and Kapchemare, Kiplachoch cave	Kapyego	Develop tourism at Kewabus and Kapchemara, Kiplachoch cave	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Establish and develop tourist Circuits & sites, cultural huts and nature Historic sites at Tingwo Hills, Kureswo Hot springs, Simit, Ngobisi, Watelo hills, Chemoibon Cultural centre and Elephant migratory routes to salt licks at Soy South	Soy South	Develop tourism at Tingwo Hills, Kureswo Hot springs, Simit, Ngobisi, Watelo hills, Chemoibon Cultural centre and Elephant migratory routes to salt links at Soy south	Improve local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Initiate tourist Circuits & sites, cultural huts and nature Historic sites, curio centre at Cheploch, Torok falls, Kolol view, Biretwo museum, Simit and Elephant migratory routes to salt links at Soy North	Soy North	Establish tourism at Cheploch, Torok falls, Kolol view, Biretwo museum, Simit and Elephant migratory routes to salt links at Soy North	Improved culture protection and appreciation
Develop tourist Circuits & sites, cultural huts and nature Historic sites at Tingwo hills, Kapkitony, paragliding, migratory birds fly way observatory	Metkei, Kabiemit	Promote tourism at Tingwo hills, Kapkitony, paragliding, migratory birds fly way observatory	Boost tourism development and increase revenue to the county
Establish and develop tourist Circuits & sites, cultural huts hotel at Chebara dam Kipkunur, Simbaywet, Kapsigoria, Mindiliwo, Birirwok, Chebiemit, Koisungur	Moiben/Kuserwo	Develop tourism at Chebara dam Kipkunur, Simbaywet, Kapsigoria, mintilwaet, chebirwork, Chebiemit	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Develop tourist Circuits & sites, cultural huts hotel at Kalbul and Kapcherop Kapkanyar Forest and waterfall at Ainop Kong along Kapterit river, Kipteber Hill	Sengwer	Promote tourism at Kalbul and Kapkanyar Forest and waterfall at Ainop Kong along Kapterit river, Kipteber	Increase income from tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Establish and develop tourist Circuits & sites, ecotourism, cultural huts hotels at Kipkabus forest, Kapchebelel view, Tingwa hill trails, Elnino viewpoint	Kabiemit	Develop tourism at Kipkabus forest, Kapchebelel view, Tingwa hill trails, Elnino viewpoint	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Develop tourist Circuits & sites, ecotourism, cultural huts hotels at Kaptagat forests, Escarpment of Kaptarakwa, Kapkoi, Kiptulos, Chororget	Kaptarakwa	Develop tourism Circuits & sites, ecotourism, cultural huts at Escarpment of Kaptarakwa, Kapkoi, Kiptulos, Chororget	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Establish and develop tourist Circuits & sites, ecotourism, cultural huts hotels at forests, , Kapsowar and all scenic sites	Kapsowar	Promote tourism Circuits & sites, ecotourism, cultural huts in all sites in Kapsowar	Increase income from tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Develop tourist Circuits & sites, ecotourism, cultural huts hotels at Lelan scenic sites and caves	Lelan	Develop tourism at all locations in scenic sites in Lelan	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Develop tourist Circuits & sites, ecotourism, cultural huts hotels Sambirir ward and scenic sites, caves	Sambirir	Develop tourism at all locations in scenic sites in Sambiri	Improve penetration of tourists
Research and knowledge management eg Furrow water in Arror as World heritage site	Arror, Endo, Sambirir	Preserve knowledge	Increase cultural sites

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Establish Tour trade fairs and Expos/shows at in each Sub-county	Chepkorio, Kamariny, Cheptebo, Nerko, Kapsowar, Tot, Emsoo, embobut, Sengwer airts	Establish 8 trade and business fairs	Enhanced exposure thus more tourism opportunities
Establish M&E for sub-sector	All projects	Continuous process for all projects and activities	Enhanced M&E

c) Proposed Priority Projects (Tourism)

Name of Project	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Ecotourism and cultural centre	Chepkorio	Map, identify the area for, Boat riding at Kapalwat and Mosorto Dam and curio shops	Enhance tourism development and increase revenue in the county
Establish a guest house	Chepkorio	Kapsamich Hotel	Promote tourism development and increase revenue in the county
Guest house project	Kapyego	Establish one guest house at Kewabus to promote domestic and international tourism	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Tourist Hotels	Endo	Construct tourist resort hotels at Koibirir and Kabetwo	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Integrated cultural Resource centre at Tot	Endo	Construct an integrated Cultural and ICT resource centre at Tot with museums, culture facilities, Cyber	Improve local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Tourism site promotion	Endo, Sambirir	Construct a hall and Museum at Tot	Improved culture protection and appreciation
Marathon Race at Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve	Emsoo	Initiate annual marathon races at Game Reserve	
Nature trail and camp site and paragliding	Kamariny	Acquire land for paragliding and utilize Kessup Forest	Boost tourism development and increase revenue to the county
Improve tourism activities	Kapchemutwa	Cable cars connecting the escarpment and Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Establish 2 cultural centres	Kapchemutwa/ Kamariny	Kamoi and Cheptarit cultural centre and nature trail	Increase income from tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Preserving and improving tourist sites	Kapchemutwo	Improve Kombasakong, Mindililwo escarpment and Iten view point.	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Establish and develop cave as a tourist site and nature trails	Kapyego	Establish Kiplachoch cave	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Establish 2 Guest houses	Kapyego	Kewabus and Kapchemare	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Development of tourism	Soy South	Tingwo Hills Kureswo Hot springs Cable car potential Watelo hills for	Create employment opportunities for the youth

Name of Project	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
		resorts and construct roads to the sites	
Eco tourism	Metkei	Map and identify tourist sites and encourage investors to develop, Eco-tourism, paragliding, migratory birds fly way observatory	Boost local tourism as well as conserving the environment and increase income
Tourist sites at Chororget, Chepchonge and Kitany	Kaptarakwa	Build paragling sites at Chororget, Chepchonge and Kitany	Boost local tourism as well as conserving areas
Tourism and Cultural, hotels, lodges, camps and ICT centre	Moiben/ Kuserwo	Acquire land and develop an integrated tourist hotel at Chebara dam. Establish tourism circuit, museums and hotels at Kipkunur, Simbaywet, Kapsigoria, Mindililwo, Kibirwork, and at chebiemit	Employment creation for the youth
Kipteber Hill - Museum and tourist hotel	Sengwer	Establish a museum and a hotel at Kalbul and Kapkanyar Forest and waterfall at Ainopkong along Kapterit river, Kipteber Hill	Boost tourism development and increase revenue in the county
Establish Integrated tourism, curio, cultural centres, events and circuits in ward	Soy south	For festivals, snake parks, and cultural events at Kapkayo, Chemoibon cultural centres	Increased revenue and creation of employment
Establish Integrated tourism, curio, cultural centres, events and circuits in ward	Soy North	Construct tourism, ICT, curio centre at Cheploch, Torok falls, Kolol view, Biretwo museum, Hotels and cultural events at Biretwo	Increased revenue and boost tourism
Integrated Tourism and cultural centre at Chemoibon	Soy South	Establish Tingwo hills- Kureswa Hot springs, Wetelo hills for resorts, and construct roads to the sites	Increased revenue and creation of employment
Elephant migratory routes to salt licks from Soy South to	Soy south	Map Elephant migratory routes to salt licks from Soy South to Turkana-west-PokotBaringo, migratory corridor	Boost tourism and increase revenue for the county
Poaching and sensitization	All wards	All areas where there is wildlife	Boost tourism and increase revenue for the county
Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve	Tambach	Fence and promote	Boost tourism and increase revenue for the county
Tambach Museum	Tambach	Upgrade Tambach museum to Sub-county level	Increased income generated from the facility
County Cultural day	Tambach	At least one cultural day	Enhanced culture appreciation
Establish hotel and tourist sites at Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve in liaison with KWS	Tambach	International hotel, snake park, more wild animals, branding	Boost tourism and increase revenue for the county
Acquire land for tourism development	Major touristic sites in the county	Acquire land for investors/ land demarcation and acquisition of title deeds	Boost tourism development and increase revenue in the county
Marketing of tourism activities	Local, regional and international	Map, develop marketing strategies and IEC materials, create the Inter county tourist circuit and market the county- creation of a website	Boost tourism development and increase revenue in the county

Name of Project	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Eco tourism sites at Chemonde, Chepngelelei and Kapateb Kapkok	Kabiemit	Develop kipkabus forest ecotourism including the Kapchebelel view point,tingwa hill trails,and elnino viewing point	Tourist attraction.

d) Proposed Priority Projects (Trade and Industry)

Name of Project	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Business/incubation centres and park	Iten	Improve markets	Economic growth and increased income
Business/incubation centres and industrial parks in all wards	Intergrated county busine parks in all wards	Establish business park at Mororia	Increased economic activities
Develop industrial parks	4 at Iten, Chepkorio, Kapsowsar, Chesoi	Establish 1 industrial park per sub county	Increased income in the major towns
Beautification of the major centres	The whole county	Design and beautify the centres. CSR from other stakeholders	Improved trade environment
Entrepreneurship and Business Skills Training In county (youth and women)	Integrated county entrepreneur training in all wards	Training of 20 entrepreneurs per ward	Increased business ventures and income generating activities
Establish Trade, commerce and trade fairs and Expos/shows at in each Sub-county	County integrated trade fairs and Expo at Chepkorio, Kamariny, Cheptebo, Nerkw, Kapsowar, Tot, Emsoo, embobut, Sengwer	Establish 8 trade fairs and business	Increased marketability of products
Establish slaughter houses in all wards	County integrated slaughter house Establishment in all wards	20 slaughter houses established in every ward	Increase income
Establish quarry, ballast and sand harvest legislations	County integrated quarry, ballast and sand harvest and legislations and management	Register and manage all quarries and sand resources	Enhanced revenues
Joint Loan Board Countywide	All wards	Promote the growth of business, employment opportunities, upcoming entrepreneurs to graduate for commercial banks MFI	Business promoted and incomes
Export Promotion Countywide	County integrated county export promotion initiatives	To promote exports through provision of information, products with export potentials, product development and marketing;	Exports promoted and incomes
Jua kali shades	County Intergrated Jua Kali establishments	20 Jua Kali shades established 1 per ward	Increases income generating activities for youth
Polythene Recycle project	Iten and Kapsowar townships	Establish polythene recycling industries	Increased incomes and enhanced environmental conservation

Name of Project	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Fresh Produce Markets	Nyaru, Tot, Iten and Kapcherop	Completion and operational zing of market shades and stalls complete	increased business activities and income
Establish small fresh produce stalls in all wards	All Wards	Establish 20 per year County Integrated Small Fresh Produce establishment	Increased business activities and income
Producer Business Groups' Investment Ventures	All Wards	Establish 20 business groups in every ward after trainings	Increased business activities and income in the county
Trade Fairs and exposure tours for entrepreneurs	All Wards	Organize trade fairs and exposure visits	Increase farmers knowhow and skill through Trade fairs
Establish stakeholder forums, create and train trade management committees	All Wards	Establish and train the committees	Improved management systems in all the trade activities
Lighting of the major trading centres	All Wards	Identify the areas	Increased security and trade
Establish quarry	Emsoo	Establish Quarry for ballast to use many stones in the ward	Economic growth and increased income
Cheptarit Slaughter House	Emsoo	Establish the slaughter house	Increase income
Kobulwo market	Emsoo	Improve markets	Increased income
Kapkayo market stalls to be build	Soy South	Establish new markets	Improved marketing activities of the locals
Market Stalls	Kapchemutwa	Construction of market stalls at Mindililwo and Bugar Centres	Improved marketing activities of the locals
Establishment of trading markets at Arror, Mogil, Chesongoch, Tot, Kamoi and Kamariny	Kamariny, Endo, Sambirir, Sengwer, Arror	Establish market centres at Katalel, Kiptabus	Increased economic activities and income
Trade fairs	Soy north	Establish trade fairs at Cheptebo	Increased agricultural income
CIPC Projects	Chepkorio	Community centres to be completed	increased business activities and income

7.6.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

In mainstreaming cross-cutting issues, the sector will ensure that environmental issues are considered in all business and industry ventures. Issues of HIV/AIDS will also be integrated in programmes especially those involving foreign tourists whose cultures may not conform to the acceptable county morals. In addition, the sector will continue to integrate HIV/AIDS curriculum in trainings for traders on entrepreneur skills.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment including protection of water catchment areas that are found near industries. Sensitization on the need to conserve the environment to promote sustainable development will also be pursued.

7.7 SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION SECTOR

7.7.1 Introduction

This sector covers a large proportion of population which consists mainly of youth and women affairs. The county faces serious socio-cultural challenges associated with drunkardness, illiteracy and discriminative cultural practices. In this sector youth are very vulnerable group and are currently lacking skills despite the large number of youth polytechnics in the county like Chepsirei, Chepkorio, Chebara, Kerio Valley and Iten.

Currently over 80% of the youth are unemployed and they are faced with serious socio-cultural problems including alcoholism (drunkardness), drugs, prostitution and poverty. Women also face serious challenges including breakdown in family structures and values due to failure by men to provide leadership, HIV/aids and single motherhood. This trend is expected to change since various organizations and government agencies providing financial support for both youth and women empowerment like the Youth and Women Enterprise Funds, World Vision Kenya, KWFT amongst others. The county is also rich with cultural resources such as cultural sites and traditional culture of the people which has not been exploited for economic benefits of the people. The county is rich in sports abilities and has the greatest talents mainly in athletics which can be exploited further.

7.7.2 County Vision and Mission

Vision

To ensure sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all Kenyans

Mission

To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained and balanced socio-cultural and economic development of the Country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups and areas.

7.7.3 Sector Sub-sectors

The Social Protection, Culture and Recreation sector is made up of several sub-sectors. These sub-sectors include Gender, Children and Social Development, Culture, and Youth Affairs and Sports.

7.7.4 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector has a key role in the county as it ensures that the labor force is productive. The sector also addresses the development of potentials that are within the county which can be harnessed. Closer collaboration with other sectors to realize utmost utilization of such potential will be enhanced.



A county tourism event

7.7.5 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector To facilitate capacity building and training
Donors	Compliment government efforts through funding and conducting sector related activities
Community	Participate in development activities
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Supplement government efforts in capacity building and training
Private Sector	Support community initiatives
Sports Associations	To nurture sporting talents and develop sporting activities

7.7.6 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Culture	Establish a cultural centre; Support research on herbal medicine.	Inadequate funding; Retrogressive cultural practices.	Establish cultural centres and support cultural groups; Sensitize the community against retrogressive cultural practices; Come up with a dynamic and accepted county cultural heritage.
Sports	Nurture sporting talents especially amongst youths; Promotion of friendship and	Inadequate funds to develop sports in the county;	Organize tournaments in the county to scout for talents; Establish talent academies and training

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	good relation through sports;	Absence of coaches to train on sports; Expensive sporting kits and equipment.	camps for athletics; Develop sports facilities such as stadia in the county.
Social services	Encourage women participation in leadership positions; Empower women economically. Support the physically challenged with necessary tools and equipment; Enhance social protection for the aged and vulnerable.	Inadequate funds; High poverty levels; Unfriendly public infrastructures to the physically challenged.	Enhance women enterprise fund; Deploy more gender officers to the county; Enforcement of gender laws; Allocate funds for registration and trainings for women groups; Upscale cash transfers funds; Make all public infrastructures friendly to the physically challenged.
Youth Affairs	Empower youth economically Revamping of youth polytechnics	Negative attitude amongst youths; Lack of entrepreneurial skills amongst youths; Low enrolment in youth polytechnics.	Develop and equip youth polytechnics; Enhance Youth Enterprise Fund; Establish mentorship programmes; Enable advocacy and lobbying of youth issues; Establish youth friendly centers such as sports facilities, rehabilitation centres, youth empowerment centres.

7.7.7 Projects and Programmes

a) Ongoing Projects for Sector

ProjectName & Location	Sub-Sector	Objectives	Targets	DescriptionandActivities
Effective management of youth enterprise fund Inliaison with committee All Wards	Youth Affairs	Increaseyouth employment Improveyouth involvement inthe development process Provide alternative economic activities for the youth	Toensure that by2015 210 groupswill benefitedfrom theFund	Collectinganalysis evaluating business proposals; TrainingbeneficiariesofYout hfund; M &E of youth groupswhichbenefited fromyouth fund; Loan repayment, certification of groups, loan dispersements, &recoverymeasures
Youth & Environmental conservation All Wards	Youth Affairs	To participate in mass treeplanting exercises; To organize urban Centre-marketclean- ups; To mobilize youth in reservation and conservation of environment.	Plant 20,000 tree seedlings per year; Tenclean-ups per year; To mobilize 4000 youths in tree planting exercises.	Buying of tree seedlings from youth groups; Planting trees in forests and public land Cleaning of Item Tambach, Chepkorio, Metkei & other markets; Establishing tree nurseries owned by youth groups; Initiating environmental clubs in learning institutions.
Youth Training and Education: Training	Youth Affairs	Scale up youth participation in vocational training through youth	All youth polytechnics in the County to increase their	Inspect Youth Polytechnic; Popularize Youth Polytechnic in the County; Train youth on entire

ProjectName & Location	Sub-Sector	Objectives	Targets	DescriptionandActivities
All Wards		polytechnics	enrolment by 60%	premierskills.
YouthEnterprise Developmentand Management All Wards	Youth Affairs	Equipyouth with modernentrepreneur management skills; Provideyouthswith anopportunityto network, increase the capacitytothe risks.	Train5000 youthannually	Identifytrainingneeds, training,trainyouth, evaluatetrainingandworktogetherwithother stakeholders (Providers)
ConstituencyWomen Fund Countywide	Social Services	Empowerwomenfinancially throughprovisionof loans; Capacitybuildwomenon entrepreneurship	Fund 50%of women groupswithinthe county by2015	Trainingof womenon businessmanagement skills; Givingoutloanstowomen groups and individuals.
Registration, Mobilization, and capacitybuildingof groups All Wards	Social Services	Empowergroupsand ensure group cohesion for sustainable development	Capacitybuilt50 groups per year ineachsub-county	Mobilization;organize workshopsandseminars
Mainstreaming Gender,PWDissues inallsectorsof development All Wards	Social Services	Ensure equityand Equalityin development Ensurewomen, and people withdisabilitiesare representedinalldecision makingorgansinthe sub- county	Ensure a thirdwomen representatio nall development initiatives inthe district	Workshopsand seminars ongender related issues suchas girlchild education,FGM; workshop and seminarson disseminationofthe DisabilityAct
AntiFGM campaigns All Wards	Social Services	Toeliminate retrogressive cultural practices thatdegrade women Ensure thatthere are no FGM inthesub-county	Target70% girlsdo not undergo FGM ritesby 2015 and100%by 2017	Awarenesscampaigns Involvementinthe campaigns Promote girlChild Education
Social protection transferprogramme for peoplewithsevere disabilities All Wards	Social Services	Improve livelihoodsofpeople withsevere disabilities	Offer fundingtoall peopleliving with severe disabilities inthe county by2017	Identificationandfunding ofpeoplewith severe disabilities
Social protection transferprogrammeforthe aged	Social Services	Improve livelihoodsofpeople withsevere disabilities	Offer fundingtoallaged personsinthe countyby 2017	Identificationandfunding ofaged persons

ProjectName & Location	Sub-Sector	Objectives	Targets	DescriptionandActivities
All Wards				
Mindililwo special school for the mentally handicap	Social Services	Ensure accessofappropriate educationbythe disabled	Ensure quality facilities for special schoolby 2015	Construction, completion and acquisitionof facilities forspecial school
CashTransfer for Orphansand vulnerable Children (OVC) ProgrammeC ountywide	Children	Improve livelihoodsoforphans and vulnerablechildren	Offer CT-OVCtoall orphansandvulnerable childreninthe countyby 2017	Identificationandfunding OVCs
Talent Identification, nurturing and development	Sports	Towards enhancing talents thus job creation	Number of talent identification centers identified Number of sports disciplines	Trainings, equipments purchases, sports mentorship activities
Sports events organization	Sports	Promotion of sports activities	Number of sports activities organized	Championships, tournaments, leagues, races and meets

b) Proposed Flagship Projects for Sector

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Establish Integrated centre for people with special needs	All wards	Equip integrated sports centre at all major areas in all wards	Improve access to information hence improved skills
Establish two training camps per subcounty sports training camp	All sub-counties	Establish a sports training camp including Tenden/Chebororwa	Improved talent identification and nurturing through training
Establish and improve 2 integrated centres per ward	All sub-counties	Establish 2 integrated cultural centres per county 8 in all county, including upgrading Kaptum	Improve economic and cultural activities
Expansion of Kamariny Stadium	Keiyo North	Expand Kamariny stadium	Improvement of stadium
Construction of 3 Stadia	County	Construction and improve 4 stadia per count of modern sporting stadia facility in every sub county	Expected to boost county sports, cultural events and tourism
Establish height high sports centres altitude training centre	All county	Establish 2 high altitude training centre in the ward for harnessing sports activities	Improved talent identification and nurturing through training
Develop a functional Recreational facility in each ward	County	Upgrade existing sports fields in the wards	To maximize youth potential in search of talents
Establish peace initiatives	All Wards	To enhance security	Peaceful coexistence amongst communities

d) Proposed Priority Projects for Sector

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Initiate programmes for Social protection for the Vulnerable	All wards	Funds and empowerment Programmes	Empowerment of the Vulnerable groups
Initiate Youth empowerment and awareness programme	Arror	To engage Youth in the ward in recreation activities to maximize on their economic potential	Enhanced empowerment of the youth
Establish Intergraded sports and culture centre	Chepkorio	To maximize on the 160acil unity participation and protection of good cultural practices	Culture promotion
Establish ICT hub at Nyaru	Chepkorio	Establishment of the intergraded centre at Nyaru	Access to information dissemination
Construct Social Hall	Chepkorio	Improve the social hall at Chepkorio and Nyaru	Improve community participation
Improved the fields/Grounds	Emsoo	Upgrade the play grounds at Kaptum, and Kabulwo	Enhanced talents among the youth.
Establish Rehabilistioncentre at Kokwao		Establish the centre	Rehabilitate the community towards productivity
Developing Community Resource Centers at Tot	Endo	Initiation and equipping of resource center with ICT and cultural promotion	Social integration and culture preservation
Establish ICT centre	Kabiemit	Construct a library at Talal (hz)	Improve education and dissemination of information
Establish talent centre	Kabiemit	Develop training facility at Loboem&Lolgarini	Talent search and nurturing
Establish ICT centre	Kamariny	Establish and equip the ICT centre	Access to technology and dissemination of information
Establish Paralympic sports programme at Iten	Kapchemutwa	to gather for world class Paralympics sports and sensitization	Improved participation on sports PWDs
Establish Cultural centre	Kapchemutwa	Setting up of cultural centre and initiating annual cultural activities at Iten	Culture appreciation and promotion
Establish a sports museum/wall of fame at Kamariny	Kamariny	To showcase sports attire and equipment in memory of our champions	In appreciation of champions
Establish county library and resource headquarters at Iten	Kapchemutwa	Construct five storey building to house library,ICT center,archives, sports center and social hall	To disseminate information to foster research
Upgrade the Iten sports ground to a required sports competition standard	Kapchemutwa	Redesign and provide the sports facilities	To provide room for sports promotion
Establish training field, Library, cultural center/community resource center	Kapsowar	Upgrade the field at Kapsowar boys Construct and equip the resource centre	Talent promotion and enhanced social welfare youth
Establish Sports academy	Kaptarakwa	To promote Talents	Talents explored

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Construct a Stadium	Lelan	Built a stadium at Kibigos and Kibirech	Talents search and nurturing
Build Social hall	Lelan	Construct a community social hall at Labot	The facility is expected to serve a number of social functions
Establish Athletics training Centre	Metkei	Establish a training camp at Kibirirus	Improved sports and talent identification
Establish Cultural center, community resource centers	Moiben/kuserwo	Establish a cultural Centre at Chebiemit ,Mindiliwo And Kipsigoria sports field at Cheptongei	Culture promotion and enlightened community due to access of resources in community Centre
Construct Sports Centre at Moiwo	Moiben/kuserwo	Build new sports Centre at Moiwo	Talents search
Establish Sports Centre at KawapTambach	Moiben/kuserwo	Build sports Centre at Kewaptambach	Sports promotion among the youth
Rehabilitate sports Centre at Chebara	Moiben/kuserwo	Upgrade sports Centre at Chebara stadium	Quality sporting facilities availed
Upgrade the sports at field Chesoi primary	Sambirir	Redesign the field to sports standard.	Promotion of talents through access to training facility
Establishment of athletics training facility	Sambirir	Construct the facility to nurture sports in the ward	Identification and support of highly talented youth
Establish Luguket Hill camp site	Sambirir	Establish a museum and fund Kaptira cultural Centre	Improved local tourism
Initiate and enhance Youth and Women capacity building	Sambirir	Fund youth and women capacity building	Youth and women empowerment
School for physically challenged	Soy North	Establish integrated school of physically challenged	Educated people
Support Chepsigot special school	Soy North	Support chepsigot special school for the people with disabilities	Access to special education
Establish rehabilitation centre at Cheptebo	Soy North	Establish a rehabilitation centre to equip the youth with skills and empowerment	Promotion of social welfare
Establish Resource center at Biretwo	Soy North	Upgrade Biretwo cultural tourism and ICT Centre	Promotion of local tourism
Rehabilitate Chepsirei playground	Soy south	Rehabilitation	Quality sports facility
Build women cultural Resource centre at Chemoibon	Soy south	Complete women cultural Resource centre at Chemoibon	Empowered women
Construct Chepsirei Training centre for PWD	Soy south	Establish the vocational training centers for the PWD for short courses to the disabled	Empowerment of PWD
Construct Sports academy	Tambach	Construct a sports academy at Anin	Talents Nurtured
Establish ResourceCenter	Tanbach, Emsoo	Establish community resource center at Tambach and Rimoi Construct Cultural center and cultural village at Chegilet	Empowered community
To establish a jua kali shade for the physically challenged	All sub-counties	Jua kali shade for physically	Improve welfare of physically challenged
To establish and construct a rehabilitation centre for alcoholic	Iten/Kapchemu twa	Construct rehabilitation centre for alcoholic	Reduce loss of life

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
To establish a Jua kali shade for the physically challenged	Every sub-county	Building of Functional shades for physically challenged	Improve welfare of disabled
Integrated sports Centre with museum and accreditation facilities	Iten/Kamariny	Establish sports Centre and a museum at Kamariny	Income generation
Trainings of coaches, referees and officials	County	Enhance technical abilities in sports	Sports competences and management
Peace Initiatives through sports	County	Enhance peaceful co-existence between communities in the county	Improved community relations through sports

7.7.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

This sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated on developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups. Moreover, it will work with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups such as youth and migrant workers with respect to HIV/AIDS related issues and mitigation of social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS. The sector will also sensitize the community on environmental conservation. Environmental conservation issues will be factored into community trainings and capacity building. The sector will also mainstream ICT in delivering services such as electronic cash transfers in the Cash Transfer Programmes run by the Gender and Social Services and Children sub-sectors. In addition, the sector will encourage the adoption of e-learning in Youth Polytechnics.

7.8 PHYSICAL PLANNING, URBANIZATION AND HOUSING SECTOR

7.8.1 Introduction

The urban and rural areas in the county are facing problems related to poor infrastructure, poverty, environmental degradation and declining urban areas. All these have a direct implication on the well being of the society and the physical and economic planners of today are duty-bound together with other stakeholders to provide solutions to tackle these issues.

This sector is the most important sector that determines the quality of human settlements and related developments in the county due to their inputs on spatial planning of natural resources and zoning of county for specific activities like economic development, settlements, natural economic resources (rivers, roads, minerals, oils,) and tourist sites (hot springs, game reserves, caves, hills etc) and cultural sites (*“sugutek”*, *“kapkoros”* etc).

7.8.2 County Vision and Mission

Vision

To become a lead agency in the promotion of well planned and sustainable human settlements

Mission

To provide an appropriate Spatial Framework for sustainable development through preparation of Physical development Plans

7.8.3 Sector Sub-sectors

The Physical Planning, Urbanization and Housing sector comprises physical planning, urbanization, and housing.



Minerals mining at River Aror

7.8.4 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector needs increased capacity building and focus owing to its key role in urban development and planning, land adjudication, investment promotion, security of land tenure and conflict resolution, protection of natural resources and quality design and construction of housing and all spatial developments in the county.

7.8.5 Projects and Programmes

a) Proposed Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Construct sewerage systems and dumpsites in all major urban centers	All Wards begin with: Iten, Kapsowar, Kapcherop and Kamwosor	Purchase land, design and construction of sewerage treatment plants/systems	Improved sanitation and waste disposal
Septic tanks in institutions and market centres	All Wards	Create awareness and promote/legislate use of septic tanks in institutions and market centres areas	Improved sanitation and waste disposal
VIP and pit latrines in rural areas	All Wards	Create awareness and promote use of VIP and pit latrines in rural areas. Name and shame HH heads who have no such sanitation facilities in their homesteads.	Improved sanitation and waste disposal
Facilitation of Physical planning Office	Iten and Sub county offices	Purchase of mapping & survey equipment and vehicles	Efficient service delivery
Enhance spatial planning	All Wards	Spatial planning of all major urban areas in the county	Create an organized land use based on approved spatial plans with inclusion of public utilities/facilities It will ensure optimal space utilization.
Planning & improving major Centres	All wards	Street lights for security and business promotion.	Expected to enhance security
Iten Town planning	Iten	Development of Iten town master plan- street lights for Iten town damp site relocated Waste management (Solid and liquid) Fire brigade station. Develop a disaster management plan for the whole county	Expected to benefit 50000 people in terms of security especially the street lighting Expected to enhance security to benefit about 15000 people.
Enhance provision of cemetery and crematorium services	County – esp. for Iten, Chepkorio/Kabie mit, Kapsowar, Kapcherop, Chesoi/Tot	Identify and acquire land for cemetery and crematorium services in all Sub-counties, esp. for Iten County Hospital facility. -	Expected to benefit 50000 people
Affirmative action in support of Physically challenged persons	All buildings in the county	construction to consider physically challenged	Easy access of buildings for physically challenged
Kapsowar Town Planning	Kapsowar	Implementation of plan and land acquisition for expansion	Enhanced growth of kapsowar town
Promote and legislate on Land sub-division	Whole County	Create awareness and support legislation on minimum land size for economic productivity	Expected to improve economic land use and ownership.
Natural Resource	Whole county	Protection of environmental, cultural, tourism and scenic assets	Ensure improved access and protection of

Project Name	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
mapping			environmental, b cultural, tourism and scenic assets in the county
Digital Topographical Mapping and preparation of a Urban and Regional Spatial Plan for Keiyo Sub Counties	Spatial plan for Keiyo sub county; Iten, Bugar, Kamwosor, Chepkorio, Flax Kitany, Tambach, Kimwarer and Biretwo/Chepsigot	Preparation of digital topographical maps for the centers. Preparation of Urban Area plans for the towns use plans and their zonal regulations for the urban centers	To produce digital topographical maps for the selected urban centers in Keiyo North and South Sub counties To prepare urban development plan for the centers
Encourage the Private public partnership	Whole county	Encourage private public sectors in areas with high potentials and low investments	Promoted development
Twining (Sister towns) Initiatives	Urban centers	Promote and market urban centers with international cities	Best practices replication and proper urban development progress
Digital Topographical Mapping and preparation of a Regional/Spatial Plan for Marakwet Sub Counties	Marakwet Sub county Spatial plan Kapyego Tot, Kapcherop, Chebororwa, Chesoi, Cheptongei, Chebara, Kaptalamwa and Chebiemit.	Finalize the on-going Digital Topographical mapping and preparation of Spatial Plans for Marakwet Sub County	To provide an overall integrated spatial framework for regional growth of Marakwet East and West Sub Counties and its urban centres

b) Proposed Priority Projects

Project Name	Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Digital Topographical Mapping and preparation of a spatial plan for Kapsowar town	Structure plan for Kapsowar	Surveying –preparation of a digital topographical map for Kapsowar town Preparation of a structure plan for Kapsowar town Preparation of a land use plan and its zonal regulations for Kapsowar urban Centre	To produce digital topographical maps for the urban centre To conduct participatory planning exercise in the region. To prepare short, medium term plans including for all the identified urban centres.
Improve Land demarcation and adjudication	Whole county	Revisit, adopt and regulate/legislate adoption of Spencer line on demarcation of all steep escarpments and wetlands	Protection of wetlands and areas with high susceptibility to erosion and land slides
Improve Land adjudication and sub division	All Wards, esp. Along Kerio Valley and other areas in need of adjudication.	Undertake land demarcation and adjudication then ensure issuance of title deeds in Kerio Valley and all other areas	Reduce land disputes and promote investment security
Develop Housing	All urban centres	Increase the number of houses for business use in the town Housing unit construction at Iten township, Mindililwo, Kapkessum and bugar	Enhanced expansion and economic growth.
Enhance Land adjudication	All unadjudicated community land esp. Kerio Valley	Undertake adjudication of land	Reduce land disputes and ensure security of land tenure for investment promotion

Project Name	Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
	and Hanging Valley		
Litter Bins and Public Toilets	Urban centres	Provide litter bins and construct public Toilets to be operated through PPP	Improved sanitation and disposal mechanisms
Designate and build car parks and Bus parks	All major urban centres	Space and shades provision, gravelling	Enhance revenue collection and management of parking
Street lighting and beautification	All Urban service centres	Plant trees, gravelling, electrification and lighting	Enhance security and beauty Create 24 hour business culture.
Athletes footpaths	Iten town	Grade and gravel footpaths for athletes to practise and exercise.	Enhance road safety and encourage sporting activities

7.8.6 Strategies to mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated on developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups.

The sector will work with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups; youth and migrant workers regarding HIV/AIDS related issues; mitigation of social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS. The sector will also sensitize the community on environmental conservation. Environmental conservation issues will be factored into community trainings and capacity building. The sector will also mainstream ICT in delivering services such as electronic cash transfers in the Cash Transfer Programmes run by the Gender and Social Services and Children sub-sectors. In addition, the sector will encourage the adoption of e-learning in Youth Polytechnics.

7.9 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

7.9.1 Introduction

This sector covers the governance, the County Assembly, Security and Justice, Devolution and Planning and Political leadership in the county. The county has able local leaders and promising devolved governance. Key challenges affecting this sector include lack of infrastructural support to accommodate the Governor, facilitate the security teams and house courts in some parts of the county.

7.9.2 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be a secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

Mission

To ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic and secure environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens, for the achievement of socio-economic and political development.

7.9.3 Sector Sub-sectors

Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector comprises; the National Coordination Ministry, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Prisons, Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission and Immigration and Registration of Persons. Others are Commission for Implementation of the Constitution; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and National Police Service Commission amongst others.

7.9.4 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector endeavors to maintain peace and security to avoid any disruption of peoples' livelihoods. This provides for an enabling environment which further attracts investments, effective exploitation of the local resources and expansion of job opportunities. The Prison's reforms have further turned the sector into an institution for social rehabilitation whereby offenders are transformed into socially acceptable, productive and responsible members of the society. The Probation sub-sector implements the Community Service Order (CSO) which assists the probationers to find acceptance into the society. The Ministry of Devolution and Planning will ensure appropriate policies are adopted so as to put the county in the right path of development. The Transition Authority will provide guidance in the transition period and undertake appropriate training both civic and staff related so as to enable the county stabilize promptly and assume its roles as envisioned in The Constitution.

This sector further ensures that the available resources are utilized efficiently and effectively for the benefit of the target community groups. It also ensures that the different development partners are working in a coordinated manner to minimize duplication and that community participation and ownership of projects is enhanced. Additionally, the sector endeavors to maintain peace and security to avoid any disruption of peoples' livelihoods and thus provide an enabling environment, which attracts investments and creation of job opportunities.

7.9.5 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector To provide leadership, and implement government policies Maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice
County Public Service Board	Traning of staff, making arrangement for better working conditions for staff, guide on proper housing requirements, performance measurement and recruitment and placement of required staff
Donors	Provide funds for reform programmes
Community	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen.
Private Sector	Provision of services such as legal services, partnership with the government in key programmes
Penal Institutions	Reform and rehabilitate offenders
NGOs	Provision of resources and capacity building.



H.E. Alex Tolgos, Governor, Elgeyo Marakwet County, being sworn-in at his swearing-in ceremony

7.9.6 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
National Coordination	Maintenance of security	Inadequate funding; inadequate trained manpower and transport; lack of modern communication equipment; lack of effective communication and leadership skills; inadequate office accommodation.	Provide adequate funding; deploy and train personnel; provide modern communication facilities; train community and staff on public relations and communications skills, construct and expand office space.
Prisons	Petty offenders to be dealt with through the Community Service Orders (CSOs) system so as to decongest prisons; involvement of the community in the CSO programme; crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders;	Lack of adequate funding; lack of reliable means of transport; shortage of officers; inadequate institutional infrastructure to oversee the CSO programme; Inadequate resources; limited carrying capacity; lack of	Provide sufficient funding; probation length to be increased in order to de-congest prisons; Provide facilities that help in skill development; de-congest the institutions; provide training to wardens; expand and improve the

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Training of wardens on proper handling of prisoners; enhance the corrective role of these institutions; improve the living conditions of the inmates and prison staff.	facilities such as workshops and tools; lack of relevant training.	facilities.
Immigration and Registration of persons	Improve the quality of services offered to the members of the public by creating adequate office space and improving on data retrieval and processing; Sensitize the general public on the need, importance and benefits of registering births and deaths.	Lack of funds; use of unreliable and out dated data; poor filing system; inadequate staff; inadequate awareness on the members of the community.	Mobilize financial resources; provide more staff, install computers for efficient recording and filing; organize trainings for local leaders on the role and important of registration.
County Public Service Board	Staff recruitment and placement Retaining staff Improved working conditions for staff	Inadequate office space and residential houses Misplacement of staff based on skills Brain drain due to inadequate remuneration	Training and capacity building Job performance measurement and rewards and sanctions PPP strategy for residential housing units Top-up remunerations for staff attraction and retention
Judiciary	Improve speedy execution and determination of cases; promote community policing; improve the filing system for ease of retrieval of information; enhance mobility of staff by providing more transport facilities.	Number of judicial police officer and other staff is insufficient; poor filing and record keeping system; inadequate office space.	Deploy more officers; computerize court registries; expand existing space.

7.9.7 Project and Programmes

a) Proposed Flagship Projects

Name of Project	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Construction of modern county Head Quarters	Iten	Design and construct a modern county Head Quarters	Unified and efficient service delivery
Equipping of County Hqs	Iten	Equip the county Headquarters	Unified and efficient service delivery
Staff improvement project	All Wards	Capacity building , training and remuneration top-ups for best performing staff	Improved staff performance and retention
Performance reward schemes for staff	County	Cash and training rewards for top performing staff	Improved staff performance and retention

Name of Project	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Building Police houses and improving welfare	All police posts in ward	County Govt to improve housing, provide water, electricity to all police posts to enhance security	Improve security
Purchase of land for staff housing	Iten, Chepkorio, Chesoi and Kapsowar	Purchase land (40 acres) to be utilized for residential houses construction for staff	Improved staff performance and attraction and retention
Sub-county offices	All wards	Construction of Offices (Sub counties)	Services brought closer to the people
Construction of Administrative offices	All wards	MCA's offices	Services brought close to the people
Governor's and Deputy governor's residences	Any ward	Construction of Residences	Increased efficiency in service delivery especially if located within the headquarters
Construct residential housing units (pool) at the county and sub-county headquarters	All sub-counties	Construct residential houses	Construct 300 residential house units by 2017
Construct residential housing units (Institutional) within health facilities	All health facilities	Construct institutional houses	Construct 200 institutional houses by 2017
Upgrade Police station at Kapcherop to provide OCPD	Cherangany	Upgrade station	Improve security
Enhance security by purchasing a patrol car	Embobut/ Embolot	Construct a police station at Sitat and AP Camp at Mungwa	Improved security
Enhance security by purchasing a patrol car	Embobut/ Embolot	Construct an A.P camp at mungwa	Improve security
Enhance security by purchasing a patrol car	Embolot/ Embobut	Ward has no police post and nearest is chesoi which is approx 75km away.	Improve security
Fully equipped fire brigade station	Iten Township	Fire brigade Facility	Prompt response to fire disasters
Purchase of Land-County HQS and governor's residence	Kamariny	Purchase of lands only	Expected to benefit 100% of the population through convenient leadership
County headquarters	Kamariny/ Kapchemutwa	Construction of Offices(headquarters)	Positive impact on service delivery
Enhance security by purchasing a patrol car	Kapyego ward	Police post due to interclan rivalry and wars	Improve security
Enhance security by purchasing a patrol car	Lelan	Construct a police post at Yatoi serious security problems	Improve security
Peace building dialogues and activities	All Wards	Hold peace activities in all communities	Improve security and co-existence
Support Peace Secretariats	All Wards	Technical support to peace initiatives	Improve capacity to sustain peace initiatives
Monitoring and Evaluation exercises	All Wards	Field visits; Production of reports	Less duplication of projects Improvement in the efficiency and effectiveness of development interventions
County Monitoring and Evaluation Information System	County	Design and adopt an appropriate M&E Computer Information System	Efficiency and effectiveness in projects implementation

Name of Project	Location: Ward	Description of Activities	Targets
Annual Budget Making Consultative process	Sub-county	Consultative Forums	Promote community participation in the budget making process

7.9.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors therefore the sector will play a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as the sector fulfils its role of coordination and provision of leadership and guidance. The most important role of this sector is that of conducting public mobilization to assist in development activities whose provisions will include cross-cutting development issues.

CHAPTER EIGHT

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

8 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the specific programmes and projects to be funded during the plan period from internal and external financial sources. It also specifies the objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/programme implementations. The chapter also sets medium term milestones to measure impacts of the specified programs and projects in chapter 7. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor projects and programmes implementation and roles of the various stakeholders involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programmes.

During the plan period, periodical evaluations will be undertaken through annual reviews that will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). A mid-term review during the mid-plan period and an end-term review after implementation at the end of the current plan period shall also be conducted.

8.1 Implementation Framework, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The implementation framework gives details on how CIDP will be implemented, summarizing the Sector Strategies and objectives, activities to be undertaken and key Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) and Observable Measurable Indicators (OMI) to be measured. It also gives comprehensive cost implications and expected results in addition to partners involved in the CIDP implementation period. Monitoring and evaluation are essential components in the planning process which have to be undertaken in order to measure the achievements met in relation to set targets at start of implementation period. This will ensure that the CIDP is effectively implemented and has measurable results. The County government will therefore institute mechanisms to continuously monitor and evaluate the plan to determine the extent to which the established targets have been achieved quarterly, annually, and mid-term during the implementation period. Funds will be set aside for implementation, monitoring and evaluation as provided for in the financial plan.

Implementation actions plans shall be developed from the implementation matrix and the specific details of the projects will be identified from the project details as provided in Chapter seven showing project locations and expected impacts.

Monitoring and Evaluation units shall be inbuilt into all levels of the administrative and stakeholder structures. This will ensure decentralization of M&E and decision making are taken as close as possible to

the activity. Action plans will be developed from the implementation matrix and shall form the basis for annual performance contracts. The project activities shall be refined, and implemented as performance contract targets, and shall be reported adequately. Evaluation shall be conducted by the performance contracting team and the planning team, and shall be based on the indicators specified. It is expected that household variables of the target county residents are affected and/or changed by the investments and implementation of the projects during the 5 year period.



Cultural artifacts at the county

8.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

The implementation matrix focuses on the projects to be implemented to meet the objectives, means of verification and measurement, time frames and actors. The matrix is as detailed below.

8.2.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF /Donors	
To increase acreage under irrigation	Expansion of irrigation using water from Aror Multipurpose dam	Acreage of land irrigated and amount of electricity generated	Over 10 thousand acres irrigated	100	20	20	20	20	20	✓	✓	KVDA, CECs for Energy and Agriculture
To improve productivity and absorption of new technologies	Agricultural and livestock extension services	No. of extension services per year No. of new agricultural technologies adopted	Improved productivities	40	8	8	8	8	8	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
To implement soil conservation measures	Soil conservation initiatives	No. of soil conservation initiatives	Improved soil conservation	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
To strengthen animal health, productivity and create disease-free zones	Animal Health and Pest control services	No. of livestock vaccinated and treated No. of zones made disease-free	Improved animal productivity No. of diseases controlled	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Introduction of new horticultural crops for diversification	Horticultural crop development initiatives	No. of horticultural crops adopted yearly	Diversified crops	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture, HCDA
To promote	Promote and	Size of land	Diversified	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF /Donors	
new crops and fruits for diversified commercial purposes	establish nurseries for bamboo trees and temperate fruits respectively	under bamboo farming No. of temperate fruit trees planted No. of temperate fruit trees established	farming									Agriculture, HCDA
To improve the social economic capacity of the community	Bee-hives community initiatives	No. of bee-hives distributed	Diversified economic activities	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture, KWS, KVDA
Improve livestock prices and incomes	Livestock weigh bridges	No. of weighbridges constructed	Maximum returns on livestock sales	40	8	8	8	8	8	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Revive Kamariny show ground	Kamariny show ground	No. of functional show grounds	1 show ground operating	50	20	20	10	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture, ASK
Revive ASK show grounds	3 show grounds: Chepkorio, Chesoi and Cheptongei	4 ASK show ground	Reviving the show grounds	30	10	10	10	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture, ASK
Increase horticulture production through green houses	Model green houses initiatives	No. of green houses established	200 green houses established	50	10	10	10	10	10	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Youth
To initiate irrigated sugarcane cultivation	Embobut, Embolot, Embomon Dam for sugarcane irrigation	Size of dam constructed Acreage of sugarcane planted	1 dam constructed	10	-	10	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Increase income from Mango production	Mango processing plant at Tot	No. of mango processing plants constructed	1 functional mango processing plant	15	5	5	5	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Trade and Industry

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
Establish a fruit processing factory												
Improve potato production through construction of potato Factory	Potato Processing plant	No. of potato processing plants established	1 potato processing plant established	20	-	20	-	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Trade and Industry
Improve potato production through construction of potato cooling plants	Potato cooling plants	No. of potato cooling plants established	3 potato cooling plants established	30	-	10	10	10	-	✓	✓	
Improve tea production Introduce tea and establish tea nurseries	Tea nurseries to cover 10 wards	No. of tea nurseries established	100 Tea nurseries established to serve 10,000 acres of land for each tea project	20	5	5	5	5	-	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Youth
To process tea and increase adoption of tea crop	Construct a tea factory at Kapcherop	No. of tea factories constructed	Amount of tea processed No. of residents adopting tea crop	60	-	15	15	15	15	✓	✓	
Marketing Co-operatives project	Establish marketing Co-operatives project	No. of marketing cooperatives established	35 marketing cooperatives established	15	3	3	3	3	3	✓	✓	CEC Cooperatives
Co-operatives Extension services project	Enhance Co-operatives extension services	No. of extension services undertaken	All cooperatives in the county	30	6	6	6	6	6	✓		CEC Cooperatives
Construction of cooling	Milk cooling plant	no of cooling plants	8 milk cooling plant	40	10	10	10	10	-	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture,

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
plants		established	constructed									Cooperatives
Establish Farmers training demonstration sites 2 per sub county	Farmers training and demonstration sites	No. of demonstration sites established	8 demonstration sites established	8	-	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Upgrade Cheptebo Farmers training college	Cheptebo Farmers training college	Average yield and No of training staff	1 college	10	5	2.5	2.5	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Upgrade Chebara training centre	Chebara Agricultural training Centre (ATC)	Average yield and No of training staff	1 Training centre	5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Expansion of irrigation under schemes	Irrigation schemes in all wards	No. of irrigation schemes expanded	1 irrigation schemes per ward	40	20	10	10	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
To increase productivity and acreage under irrigation	Mon Basin Irrigation Scheme project	Size of acreage under irrigation	Increased crop production	40	-	16	8	8	8	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture, infrastructure
Improve income through cotton value addition	Cotton project	Acreage of land under cotton production	100 acres of cotton	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
To enhanced and stabilize prices of grains	Establish four reserve grain stores	No. of grain stores established	4 reserve grain stores established	80	-	20	20	20	20	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture, NCPB
To improve returns to maize farming	Maize Milling facilities established	No. of maize milling facilities established	Increased incomes from maize farming	80	-	20	20	20	20	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Construct	Tomato	No of tomato	increased	8	4	2	2	-	-	✓	✓	CEC

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
Tomato processing plant	Processing plant	processing plants constructed for use in Kamariny Tambach/Emsoo wards	income for 10000 HH									Agriculture
Upgrading of Kamariny cooling plant promote milk value addition in the existing facility	Upgrade Kamariny, Metkei and Chepkorio Processing plants	No. of processed products from the facility	3 cooling plants upgraded with 4 milk products	60	20	20	20	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives
Increase pyrethrum production Enhance Pyrethrum value addition	Pyrethrum value chains	No. of value chains established	13 value chains for pyrethrum processing in all wards	26	6	6	6	6	2	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives
Increase productivity of Passion fruits	Passion Fruit Value chain	No. of value chains	20 modern nurseries capacity building marketing and processing	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓		CEC Agriculture
Increase coffee productivity Coffee value chains	Coffee mills and Pulping plant	No. of coffee mills constructed	1 coffee mills and 3 processing plants	30	2	7	7	7	7	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives
Value addition to ground nuts. Installation of milling and processing	Groundnut processing plant	No. of processing plants installed	1 operational ground nut processing plant with butternut and animal feeds	30	6	6	6	6	6	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives
Increase fish production	Fish breeding Centre	No. of Fish hatcheries	2 fish hatcheries	6	3	3	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
	(hatchery)	funded	fully funded									
Fish value chain	County Fish programs including multiplication ponds	No. of fish produced	20 fish programs	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives
Wool value chain	Establish wool shearing shades	No. of wool shearing shades established	8 shearing shades established	8	-	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives
Improve Livestock marketing and introduce a Weighbridge	Chepkorio Auction, Endo, Emsoo, Soy North and South	No. of weighbridges and auctions build	6 weighbridges installed in the auctions n lowland wards and highland	24	10	10	4	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives
Cereal banking and food security improved	Cereal value chain	Amount of produce that can be stored in the facility	4 cereals board and depots to cover Each sub county 3000 tons	30	10	5	5	5	5	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Improve wool productivity	Sheep value chains for Wool production and shearing factory at Lelan	No. of wool shearing factory established	1 working wool factory	5	3	2	-	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives
Improved meat marketing by construction and equip slaughter houses	Slaughter House construction	No. of slaughter houses constructed	2 slaughter houses per ward to be constructed (total 40)	20	5	5	5	5	-	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Boost agricultural marketing	Produce Market and Livestock yard	No. of markets and Yards established	20 produce market and 1 livestock yard established	10	2	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives,

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
												Trade
Improve livestock breeds and rearing AI and Veterinary services and establish a fully equipped	AI and veterinary services and AI Centre	No. of veterinary staff deployed	100 Veterinary officers deployed to 5 per ward	40	10	10	10	5	5	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Establish capacity building cooperatives, management committees	Cooperative capacity building	No. of management committee developed	20 management committee	4	2	2	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Co-operatives
Improve Goat value chain in the low lands	Capacity building and breed improvement	No. of breeds improved per ward	6 wards in valley	10	2	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Improve dairy value chains in highlands	Capacity building and breed improvement	No of breeds improved per ward	20 integrated dairy breed improvements	10	2	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives, Trade
Improve Beef value chains in valley	Capacity building and breed improvement	No. of breeds improved per ward	20 integrated beef breed improvements	10	2	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives, Trade
Improve honey value chains	Expand honey and bee keeping	No. of hives and honey farmers	20 integrated honey programs per ward	5	3	2	-	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives, Trade
Poultry Value chains in	Expand and increase poultry	No. of breeds sold and	40 youth and women	4	2	2	-	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture,

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
county	breeds	incomes	groups supported 2 per ward									Co-operatives, Trade
Research and Development in dryland areas for food and nutritional security	Expand food production from dryland cereals and legumes in ASALs	No. of new drought tolerant crops & technologies	12 programs in 6 wards in ASALs	5	3	1	1	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture, Research Insitutions
Establish Demonstration sites for improved agricultural productivity	County integrated Demonstration and increased productivity	No of demonstration sites	20 demo sites established 1 per ward	20	5	5	5	5	-	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation on Agriculture projects	Monitoring and evaluation reports	10 M&E reports	5	1	1	1	1	-	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives, Trade
Capacitated technical officials	Capacity building of all implementing officers	No. of trainings	No. of trained officers	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Co-operatives, Trade
Improve storage of crop production Silos	Provide silos at cereals board in Iten	No. of silos constructed	No of cereals available	10	2	2	1	2	3	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Improve crop production Cooperatives societies	Establish ,fund and support cooperatives	No. of cooperatives	18 co operatives established	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Improve farming Machinery	Provide farm machinery for community hire	No. of machines purchased	10 machines per sub county	15	3	3	3	3	3	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture, Infratructure
To reduce livestock	establish new cattle dips	no of new cattle dips	100 new cattle dips	2	1	1	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
diseases through construction and rehabilitation of dips												
Discover aquaculture places Survey and mapping	Survey and map Marakwet East & West on the aquaculture potential and support to procure liners	No. of ponds in the area	No of acreages under survey	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Agriculture
Improve variety of crops Promote growing of Emerging crops[mushroom and Artemisia	Establish a value chain on mushrooms and Artemisia	No. of farms under mushrooms and Artemisia	2 value chain on mushroom and Artemisia	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	✓	CEC Agriculture
Housing investments Cooperatives	To increase volume of investments	No. of houses built No. of investments initiated No. of people living in own homes No. of partners developed	Enhanced investment Slums upgraded	13	1	3	3	3	3	✓	✓	CECs Cooperatives , Housing
Sacco sub-sector project	Improved income and standard of living in	Amount of credit facilities No. of jobs	Enhanced savings	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Co-operatives

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
	household	created										
Construction of 7 sub-county cooperative offices	Improved service delivery	No. of cooperative offices constructed	Enhanced service delivery	25	-	7	6	6	6	✓	✓	CECs Cooperatives , Infrastructure
Purchase of new vehicles	Improve supervision and M&E	No. of vehicles purchased	Enhanced service delivery 24,115	40	6	13	7	7	7	✓	✓	CECs Cooperatives , Finance
			TOTAL	1280	280.5	333	258.5	223	185			

8.2.2 EDUCATION SECTOR

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
To improve primary Education	Improve 8 centers of excellence in primary schools per Ward	No. of centers of excellence KSCE index	2 dorm in 2 schools per ward (8 dorms) KCSE index	60	20	20	20	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Education, , Infrastructure GOK, CDFs
To improve boarding facilities	Provide boarding facilities at all the primary centers of excellence	No. of primary boarding schools	2 hostels in each primary school Centre of excellence	80	20	20	20	10	10	✓	✓	CEC Education, GOK and CDFs
Add number of	Establish 1 center of	No. of centres of excellence	20 new primary schools centres of	100	20	20	20	20	20	✓	✓	CEC Education,

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
centre of excellence	excellence in primary school per ward		excellence									Infrastructure , GOK, Donors
To improve secondary school education	Build secondary school at Kaberewo in Lelan	No. of class rooms constructed	No of quality day schools	15	5	5	5	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Education, Infrastructure , GOK, CDFs
Centre of excellence in secondary schools	Improve and complete centres of excellence in secondary schools	No. of centres of excellences	10centres of excellence schools completed	50	10	10	10	10	10	✓	✓	CEC Education, , Infrastructure GOK, Donors
Improve education	Construct primary classrooms	No. of classrooms	2 classrooms in 1 school per ward (200 classes)	120	20	20	20	20	40	✓	✓	CEC Education, GOK, CDFs
Adult education	Construct adult education Centre/ICT Resource centers	No. of adult schools in the county	4 AEC centers/Resource centers constructed Improved community literacy	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Education, CDFs
To improve tertiary education	Construct 6 Youth polytechnic	No. of polytechnics No. of students admitted	6 polytechnics established 400 students admitted	240	50	50	50	50	40	✓	✓	CECs Education, Infrastructure , GOK, Donors
To enhance smooth education in both the university and the teachers college	Construct multi-purpose hall in Tambach to aide in transition of TTC to University	Functional hall No. of activities hall uses	Functional hall No of activities hall is used	25	5	5	5	5	5	✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
To improve Special/EC	Modernize assessment	No. of modern assessment	4 assessment centers/ECD	60	-	20	20	20	-	✓	✓	CEC Education,

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
D education	centers/ECD offices	centers and ECD offices	offices									Infrastructure , GOK, Donors
To improve special education	Establish Kapkenda and Tambach secondary schools as integrated schools	No. of integrated schools	No of students admitted	65	15	15	10	10	10	✓	✓	CEC Education, Infrastructure , GOK, Donors
To enhance tertiary education	Upgrade and build new Polytechnics to technical training (TTI) institutes in wards	No. of polytechnics upgraded No of students graduating	7 polytechnics upgraded to TTI 500 grandaunt's per year	90	18	18	18	18	18	✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
To complete and equip Kiplabai Polytechnic	Kiplabai youth polytechnic	Complete and functional polytechnic No. of students admitted	Complete and functional polytechnic 200 students admitted per year	25	-	10	10	5	-	✓	✓	CEC Education, Infrastructure , GOK, Donors
To upgrading of Chebara polytechnic to an integrated polytechnic to cater for special needs	Chebara youth polytechnic	Integrated polytechnic No. of special needs persons admitted	Integrated polytechnic 20 special needs persons admitted	60	-	15	15	15	15	✓	✓	CEC Education, Infrastructure , GOK, Donors
ECD centres	Construct 2 ECD centre's per ward per year in the all county	No. of ECD center's	200 ECDs No of ECD pupils	80	16	16	16	16	16	✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
	Establish 2 new ECD per ward	No of ECD	8 EDC established	40	10	10	10	10	-	✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
To improve tertiary education	Construct permanent classrooms for primary education in all 20 wards	No of classrooms constructed	22 classrooms per ward	22	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	✓	✓	C EC Education, Infrastructure, GOK, Donors
To widen public knowledge	Construct public libraries	No. of libraries	1 library per sub-county 4 libraries	70	-	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	✓	✓	CEC Education, Infrastructure, GOK, Donors
To improve electricity supply	Supply electricity to all primary schools in county	No. of power connections	200 schools connected	70	-	20	20	20	10	✓	✓	
To improve needs of special children	Equipping of Kapsowar special school to Special Needs Education (SNE)	No. of equipment's provided	1 special school equipped Equipment's provided	10	10	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Education, Infrastructure, GOK, Donors
Integrated county secondary school Lab upgrading and building	Establish or equip 2 labs in every school in county	No. of labs build	75 schools to have 2 labs (150 labs improved)	75	20	20	20	15	-	✓	✓	CEC Education, Infrastructure, GOK, Donors
To improve talents among students	Establish 2 talent schools per sub-county	No. of talents schools established	8 talents schools 2 talents schools each for girls and boys per sub-county	2	.5	.5	.5	.5	-	✓	✓	CEC Education, Lands, GOK, Donors

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
To improve sanitation in primary schools	Sanitary provision in primary schools in all ward especially in ASALs	No. of girls reached	All girls reached I primary schools	45	9	9	9	9	9	✓	✓	CEC Education, Social services, GOK, Donors
To secure land property	Issue title Deeds to 28 schools in Forests	No. titles issues	20 tiles	5	-	2	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Education, Lands, GOK, Donors
To expand 2 schools per ward (1 boy and 1 girl) 40 classrooms per year in the wards	Increase classrooms in secondary schools	No. of classrooms existing No of schools	No of students	80	16	16	16	16	16	✓	✓	CEC Education, Infrastructure, GOK, Donors
Upgrade Kapchebau girls and St. Michael boys to centers of excellence	Secondary centers of excellence	No. of centers of excellence	Average rate of performance	20	10	5	5	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Education, Infrastructure, GOK, Donors
To improve teachers training	Upgrade Chebara, and Biwott high school to a teachers training college	No. of teachers college	No of teachers admitted	100	40	25	25	5	5	✓	✓	
Improve facilities for disabled persons	Establish 1 integrated vocation and ICT training centre in each sub-county	No. of vocational and ICT centers for disabled	4 ICT and vocational centers for disabled	20	10	5	5	-	-	✓	✓	

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
To recover schools in Uasin Gishu	Follow up 6 schools in Uasin Gishu	No. of schools recovered	6 schools regired in the county	.5	-	.5	-	-	-	✓	✓	
To upgrade Tambach TTC into a university while building a new	County university	No. of universities	No of graduates per year	200	50	50	30	20	50	✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
Implement and develop monitoring and evaluation	Establish monitoring and evaluation programs for education	-	-	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	
Improve secondary education	Upgrade Augustine Kapyego centre of excellence	No. of secondary schools improved	No of children enrolled	2	1	1	-	-	-	✓	✓	
Improve tertiary education	Construct polytechnic at Cheptobot	No. of polytechnics	polytechnics build	5	2	2	1	-	-	✓	✓	
Improve failities	Build classrooms at Kabirirsus, Kapchorwa, Kombatic,	No. of temporary classrooms	No of schools with temporary classes	20	5	5	5	5	5	✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
Improve tertiary education	Construct polytechnic at Tambul	No. of polytechnics	Improved transition rates from secondary to post-secondary institutions	5	2	2	1	-	-	✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
Improve tertiary education	Construct polytechnic at Kapchorwa	No. of polytechnics	Improved transition rates from secondary to	5	2	2	1	-	-	✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors	
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors		
			post-secondary institutions										
Improve tertiary education	Establish Technical Training Institutes	No. of Technical Training Institutes	Improved transition rates from secondary to post-secondary institutions	40	4	9	14	9	4		✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
To construct and equip Chesubet Primary	Construction of Chesubet primary school	Functional school & equipment/ facilities provided	Functional school & facilities provided	18	6	6	6	-	-		✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
To establish facilities for the visually impaired in schools	Special Schools for Visually impaired children Kapkenda Girls (girls), Tambach High(boys), Kapsowar Primary	No. of facilities constructed and equipped	Enhanced access to educational facilities by the visually impaired	15	-	4	4	4	3		✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
Improve ECD education and enrollment	Establish ECD training college at Iten for certificate and diploma training	Functional ECD training No of students admitted	Functional ECD training 300 students admitted per year	50	-	-	20	15	15		✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
Educational improvement programmes	Initiate mentorship programmes for primary and secondary	No. of programmes running in schools	300 mentorship programmes	20	4	4	4	4	4		✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
Guiding and counseling programme	Institute guiding and counseling programmes in	No. of programmes running in schools	300 guiding and counseling programs	20	6	8	6	-	-		✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
	schools											
To Improve Evaluations in examinations	Institute joint county evaluation	No. of evaluations conducted	300 evaluation reports	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
To initiate Integrated County Bursaries and scholarships programs	Establish bursary and scholarship programs for bright, needy and special students	No. of bursaries/ scholarships awarded	300 bursaries/scholarships awarded	30	6	6	6	6	6	✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
To initiate County integrated Talent identification and sponsorship	Establish talent academies for sports, music and science congress	No. of talent academies established No of students benefiting	4 talent academies 1000 students benefiting	12	-	4	4	4	-	✓	✓	C.E.C Education and C.D.F
To establish M& E in all sector	Establish M& E for all projects and programs	No. of M&E	10 M&E programs per year	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	
To hire ECD teachers	Hire ECD teachers in all public schools	No. of ECD teachers hired	Hire 742 teachers by 2017	405	45	90	90	90	90	✓	✓	
			TOTAL	2511.5	468.9	578.9	571.4	461.4	430.9	✓	✓	

8.2.3 HEALTH AND SANITATION SECTOR

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable	Observable Measurable	Total Estimate	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds	Implementing Actors
--------------------	--------------	------------------------	-----------------------	----------------	---	--	--	--	--	-----------------	---------------------

		Indicators	Indicators	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
To improve health facilities and training institutions	Upgrade Iten hospital to County Teaching and Referral hospital	No. of new facility developed	1 district hospital upgraded to county Referral hospital	200	40	40	40	40	40	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
To develop and offer integrated and comprehensive healthcare services	Upgrading sub-district Hospital at Chebiemit, Chepkorio, Tot and Tambach to District hospitals	No. of patients No. of equipments required	4 sub-county to get Hospital s upgraded to level 4	100	20	20	20	20	20	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
Strengthen County community Health strategy	Integrated County community health strategy program	Train and capacitate health workers and Community Health Care Workers (CHWs,CHeWs and CHCs)	Continue with Marakwet East, Keiyo South and initiate with others AMPATH as partner Of 70 programs in county	80	20	20	20	20	-	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
Create model Health centres per ward	County Model Health centres	No. of health services improved	20 model hospitals upgraded per ward	200	40	40	40	40	40	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
Upgrade dispensaries to health centres	County Health Upgrading program	No. of health services improved	20 health centres upgraded 1 per ward	100	20	20	20	20	20	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
To improve sanitation and Health	Construct public health toilets	No. of facilities purchased	18 public health facilities	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	
Improve health centres	Construct a theatre and wards at Kapwosor, Tot sub district hospital	No. of construction build	Improved access tp medical facilities	100	20	20	20	20	20	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
Increase access	Construct new	Construct new	1 New	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	C.E.C

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
through new Health facilities	Health centre between Biretwo and Chegilet centres in Emsoo	health centre	medical facility									HEALTH GOK
To improve Reproductive health strategies	County reproductive health programs and campaigns To increase the no of pregnant women having at least 4 ante-natal visits during pregnancy, IPT, deliveries conducted by skilled health personnel, WRA receiving FP services.	Reproductive health indicators improved	Increase the no of pregnant women having at least 4 ante-natal visits during pregnancy, IPT, deliveries conducted by skilled health personnel, WRA receiving FP services.	10	2	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
To reduce HIV/TB cases	County promotion to access to ART for all HIV positive patients; Enhance PMTCT, Establish home based care services in the community	No. of affected patience reduced Reduced deaths	Reduced HIV/TB positive effects and more care services in the community	15	3	3	3	3	3	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
To enhance promotion /prevention and curative services against malaria	County reduction of malaria cases in the community	No. of cases recorded No. of preventive measures	50% reduction in malaria in county	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
To promote immunization	County immunization,	No. of cases recorded	Increase by 20%	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD/DF/Donors	
and vaccination program	programs for under fives; supply of vaccines	No. of vaccinations done										GOK
To build capacity building for community Units	County community units establishment	No. of community units build	Develop 1 unit in each ward	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
Capacity building of all health workers in county	Capacity Building program	No. of health workers trained	Training programs	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
To upgrade more dispensaries to health centres	Dispensaries upgrading to health centres program	No. of dispensaries upgraded	8 health centers upgraded	80	15	15	25	25	-			C.E.C HEALTH GOK
To increase housing for staff	Construction of staff houses for workers	No. of staff houses constructed	5 houses constructed per ward (100 houses)	100	20	20	20	20	20	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
To build new dispensaries	Construct and equip Kewapsos, Kamoi, Mororia and Kipsabu dispensaries	New health centre	4 New hospitals constructed	40	10	10	10	10	10	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
To employ more health staff	Increase staff in all health facilities	No. of additional staff	600 additional staff	120	24	24	24	24	24	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
To improve transport to referral hospitals	Provide ambulances for to upgraded for health centres and hospitals	No. of ambulances provided	20 ambulances provided	200	40	40	40	40	40	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
To establish Sewerage	Provide Sewerage systems in Sub-	No. of sewerage units	24 sewerage in every ward	50	10	10	10	10	10	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
management/Hospitals	county hospitals		and 1 sub-county hospitals									GOK
To purchase Motorbikes for health centers	Purchase motorbikes for county health facilities	No. of motorbikes bought	2 per ward 40 motorbikes	28	10	10	4	4	-	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
To enhance medical supplies in county	Develop Integrated County medical supplies in health facilities	No. of supplies	20 centers for supplies	75	20	20	20	10	5	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
To develop and implement Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	County M&E Programs for Health sector	No. of M&E done Reports and indicators	20 M&E done in 20 wards	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
Improve Public health monitoring	Establish public health laboratory in County	No. of labs established	No. of new equipments purchased	10	-	2.5	2.5	5	-	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH GOK
				1598	330	332.5	336.5	329	270	✓	✓	

8.2.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
To Protect and gazette all water catchment areas & wetlands	Identification and protection of County wetlands and water catchment areas	No. of wetlands and catchment areas protected	Wetlands and catchments per sub-county protected	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH, KFS

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
Rehabilitate and expand existing community water projects	Existing community water projects	No. of community water projects rehabilitated and expanded	Improved water access	320	20	75	75	75	75	✓	✓	CEC Water
To protect water springs	Water springs protection works project	No. of water springs protected	Sustained water supply	15	3	3	3	3	3	✓	✓	CEC Water
To improve water harvesting techniques	Roof catchments water harvesting technologies project	No. of roof water catchment technologies introduced	More access to portable water	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Water
To improve water supply	Water supply systems-Talal and Embobut projects	No. of water supply systems improved	Sustained water resources	200	40	40	40	40	40	✓	✓	CEC Water
To promote Soil and water conservation in environment	County soil and water conservation strategies	No. of strategies & trainings done	Measures in fragile ecosystem in county	25	5	5	5	5	5	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH, KFS
To resettle forest squatters in alternative land	Settle forest evictees in all county forests in Embobut, Lelan, Embolot, Chebara, Kaptagat, Kapye go Kapkore,	No. of squatters resettled	3152 squatters and forest evictees resettled	1261	1261	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	C.E.C HEALTH, KFS Min of Lands
To resettle squatters of land slides along the escarpment on alternative land	Land slide squatters on the escarpment settled in Soy North, South, Emsoo, Lelan, endo, sambirir	No. of squatters resettled	2500 land slide squatters	1000	500	500	-	-	-	✓	✓	Governor. GOK. CEC Lands
To promote farmer managed	County farmer natural resource	No. of natural resources	Establish 50 in each sub-	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
natural resources & agro-forestry	promotions and agro-forestry		county									
To train and build capacity on conserving forests & funding CFAs	Capacity Building on community forest Association	No. of forest conservation associations formed	4 associations per sub county formed and funded	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	KFS, CEC Forestry
To establish specific areas for social functions & establishment of arboretums	Setting up of County arboretums	No. of arboretums set up	1 arboretums set up in each ward 20 in county	10	2	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CEC Environment
Re-afforestation of all deforested areas	County Re-afforestation program	No. Forest cover to 40% & supply	2 tree nurseries/ location and one youth group/location empowered to plant trees	25	5	5	5	5	5	✓	✓	KFS, CEC Forestry
To eradicate charcoal burning and conserve forests and legislation of laws rendering charcoal burning illegal	County Control of illegal charcoal burning	Legislations done and nurseries set up	All areas of wards protected	1	1	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	KFS NEMA KFS, CEC Forestry
To plant more trees on the hanging valleys to prevent landslides	Upgrading and reforestation of the escarpment valley in county	Trees planted and incidences of landslides	All hanging valleys planted with trees and no cases of landslides reported	10	2	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	KFS NEMA KFS, CEC Forestry
To protect environmental pollution through legislation & management	Sub-County environmental protection and pollution of air, water	No. of legislations and types of pollution protection	5 legislations done and 5 environment managements implemented	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	KFS, CEC Forestry

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
To undertake Community mobilization and sensitization on environmental management	Sub-county Community environmental mobilization and sensitization	No. of community mobilized and sensitized	1 sensitization and mobilizations per ward (20 mobilizations)	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	KFS, CEC Forestry
To conserve water towers/springs to increase water sources	Integrated conservation of county water towers/spring	No. of water towers conserved	20 towers and springs in each county	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	KFS, CEC Forestry
To increase wildlife protection and reduce poaching.	Conserve wildlife and wildlife in Rimoi and other sites	No. of legislations	Rate of reduction and poaching and wildlife protection	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	KFS, CEC Forestry
To dispose-off wastes from farms and firms properly and establish waste disposal plant	Waste Disposal plant at Cheptongei	No. of waste disposal sites at Cheptongei	1 waste disposal site in Cheptongei	1	1	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Planning KFS, CEC Forestry
To harness income from sand mining activities &	Registering sand mines and acquiring legislation of sand harvesting in all county	Laws legislated regarding sand harvesting	All sand mines registered	9	3	3	3	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Environment KFS, CEC Forestry
To clean the environment by safely disposing wastes	Tambach dump site and sewerage system established	No. of sewers and dump sites established	1 dumpsite and 1 sewer system established at Tambach	10	5	5	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Planning KFS, CEC Forestry
To issue titles deeds to residents without in county	Issue titles to Kibonge, Tingwa/chesubet and other residents	No. of title deeds issued	All residents in need of titles	2	1	1	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Lands
To control	Encroachment	People	500 families	100	20	20	20	20	20	✓	✓	Lands

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
encroachment into the escarpment Relocating of people living along escarpment and providing alternative land	on the escarpment in all county	relocated from the escarpment	every year people living along the escarpment relocated									Commission KFS, CEC Forestry
To reduce air and water pollution and Enacting laws ensuring mining wastes are properly disposed	Fluorspar mining pollution to be addressed in Soy South	Laws enacted and enforced in controlling air and water pollution	No air or water pollution from Fluorspar mining company	5	2	2	1	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Environment KFS, CEC Forestry
To establish weather forecasting stations to monitor climate change	Weather stations and forecast in county	No. of weather stations/ forecast reports generated	2 weather stations per sub-county (8 total)	3	1	1	1	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Environment KFS, CEC Forestry
			TOTAL	3031	1878	670	165	160	158	✓	✓	

Water Sub-Sector

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
To increase water	Aror Multipurpose Dam to supply all wards in Marakwet	No. of schemes and acres	5 schemes covered and over 10,000	3300	600	600	600	600	900	✓	✓	KVDA, CEC Water CEC

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
access to household s and supply water to irrigation schemes	East and West sub counties	under irrigation cover	acres irrigated									Environment KFS, CEC Forestry
To supply clean water to County Headquarters its surrounding	Sabor-Iten water project	No. of water projects established	1 water project at Sabor-Iten	2000	100	100	600	600	600	✓	✓	GOK, CEC water with donor CEC Environment KFS, CEC Forestry
To increase water access to household s and supply water to irrigation schemes	Talal-Kibonge Multipurpose Dam to for irrigation and water supply in Soy South and North	No. of schemes and acres under irrigation cover	5 schemes covered and over 10,000 acres irrigated	2000	50	150	600	600	600	✓	✓	CEC Environment KFS, CEC Forestry
To increase water access to household s and supply water to irrigation schemes	Torok Falls Multipurpose Dam to for irrigation and water supply in Soy North Tambach, Endo,Emsoo & Kapchemutwa	No. of schemes and acres under irrigation cover	5 schemes covered and over 10,000 acres irrigated	1000	100	200	200	200	200	✓	✓	CECs Energy, Water
To supply clean water to	Integrated water projects for Cherangany/Chebo	No. of water projects	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	two to cover Tendin/Tuiyobei/Koiman/Kesum	supported										
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Integrated water projects for Arror ward at Embor, Koikoi at Chesuman, Kimaiyo	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Integrated water projects in Chepkorio ward to cover Nyaru, Kamelil, Senetwa, Chepkorio, Lelboinet, Chepkesem	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through	Integrated water projects in Emsoo ward at Kaptum, escarpment to cover all locations to chegilet Kabulwa, Matany, Emsoo,	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objective y Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF /Donors	
dams, expansion and piping	Kipchukuku Enoo											
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Integrated water project for Embobot/Embolot ward from Tirich, Kosich Koirel, sirat, Kotogot water sources and to cover 3 locations Embobot, Embolot & Kipchimwa	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Integrated water projects at Endo ward to cover Tot, Kaben, Kosich, Olot-lindat and Chesongoch areas	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Integrated water projects at Metkei at Ainabyat Dam, Kapchorwa, Silungu dam, Kiptengwer, Mosobosipiktao, Kibomet Siringwet, Kiptoro	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK
To supply clean	Integrated water projects for Lelan	No. of water	5 water projects	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	ward to cover all areas at Mugula, Kinnai, Kibigos, Kokwongoi & Boroon, Chemosong, Kipkundul	projects supported	established									
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Integrated water project for Kabiemit ward at Tirwane, Kipirria, Borowon, Kipkabus, Mwochet, Kimawre, Tingwo gravity, chepkurum, Mwochet, Kipchunu, Molem, Kimware, oywech & Cheboen dam disilting	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Integrated water projects in Kaptarakwa ward to cover 3 locations at Chepsamo, Chepyor Chemwabul, Kaptililei, Kiptulos Kaptarakwa	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK
To supply clean	Integrated water projects in	No. of water	5 water projects	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Kapsowar to cover all locations at Kapsuma Sisiya, Kapsumai and Sinon Water Supply	projects supported	established									
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Integrated water projects at Kamariny ward at Kiptabus Kamariny, Somongi, Senetwa & Kapkiai to cover all locations	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Integrated water projects at Kapchemutwa ward at Kamokio, Kapkesum, Murgoin and Kamastai to cover other areas not covered by Sabor-Iten project and all locations	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres	Intergraded water projects for Kapyego to cover Kapsitotwo, Kapero, Kaptich-Kapchumari, Tenderwa areas	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
through dams, expansion and piping												
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Integrated water projects at Moiben/Kuserwo ward to cover all locations at Kuserwo, Chebara, Kipkunur, Kipsigoria, Chelekwa, Sinen	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Integrated water projects in Sengwer ward to cover all locations at Kamoi-Chesubet, Kibuga, and Kipsetan, Rogor, Chegerer, Murombu, Kasaon	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres	Integrated water projects in Soy North to cover all locations from Poe, Torok, Chepsiria, Embobei, Segero	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK
To supply clean water to HHs major	Integrated water projects in Soy South to cover all locations at Kiboiket	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Lugitany, Molol, Kaptega, Owaak Kibigor, Katumoi Kimoloi, Orapbei, Tairop Kalwal Kaptega to cover Kacholonwo, Soy, Fluorspar, Simit, Kowochi, Ngobisi areas											
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Integrated water projects in Tambach ward to cover all 3 wards at Ngemba, Cheptile, Chepati and Kessup	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Water, GOK
To supply clean water to HHs major urban centres through dams, expansion and piping	Integrated water projects in Sambirir ward at Kipkaner Mogil, Chepyomet, Tirich, Kosich, Koirel, Kotoko, Sirat, Kitinos, Koibatek, Chemwonyo to cover all locations in wards	No. of water projects supported	5 water projects established	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC, ministry of water, KVDA
To develop water harvesting technology	Support rain catchments and pans in county	No. of pans and catchments developed	10 large pans constructed and technologies	5	3	2	-	-	-			CDF Office, KVDA, CEC, water ministry

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
es and pan												
To implement water quality regulation and testing	Establishment of water quality analysis centre at Iten county	Quality of water determined	1 quality centre established	8	4	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	WARMA, Ministry of water
To establish a bottled water	Support establishment of bottled plant at Embobut/Embolot.	No. of water projects established	1 bottled plants established	3	2	1				✓	✓	KVDA, CEC, water ministry
To establish M& E for all sector projects	Conduct M&E evaluations for all projects in sector	No. of M&E conducted	10 M&E evaluations done	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC
			TOTAL	8721	940	1135	2082	2082	2382	✓	✓	

8.2.5 INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND ICT SECTOR

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
Tarmaking of two highways in the county	Kipsaos-Biretwo-Marich pass	Tarmacked highways	no and Kms of roads constructed	6825	-	2000	2000	2000	825	✓	✓	KENHA, CEC Roads
To improve existing earth roads	Gravelling of earth roads in all the 20 wards	No. and Kms of roads graveled	7 roads graveled	1400	300	300	300	300	200	✓	✓	KERRA, CEC Roads

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
To open new roads	Establish new earth surface roads in rural areas in all 20 wards	No of new roads constructed	17 roads constructed in the 20 wards	1700	340	340	340	340	340	✓	✓	KERRA, CEC Roads
Household electricity supply	Hydroelectricity generation from Arror multi purpose dam	Amount of electricity generated from dam	1000 Mw produced from 1 station	50	20	20	10	-	-	✓	✓	REA, CDF, KPLC, CEC Energy
House hold electricity supply	Hydro-power unit at Embobot /Embolot	Amount of electricity generated from dam	500 Mw produced from 1 station	170	50	50	50	20	-	✓	✓	REA, CDF, KPLC, CEC Energy
House hold electricity supply	Hydro-power unit at Talal (Kibonge)	Amount of electricity generated from dam	200 Mw produced from 1 station	100	25	25	25	25	-	✓	✓	REA, CDF, KPLC, CEC Energy
To improve county internet connectivity	Integrated ICT interconnectivity project at Iten serve as an ICT county headquarter	ICT Centre developed	ICT centre	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	GOK, CEC ICT
Intergraded Sub-county ICT interconnectivity centre	All sub county ICT Centers project	ICT Centre developed	4 ICT Centres	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	GOK, CEC ICT
To extend Fibre Optic Cable from Eldoret to Iten	County Head quarters ICT Centre	ICT centre developed	1 modern centre with ICT and internet connection	20	10	10	-	-	-	✓	✓	GOK, CEC ICT
To improve capacity of technical staff in ICT	Capacity building of all implementing officers in the county	No. of trainings	No of trained officers	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	GOK, CEC ICT

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
To improve rural access in all wards	Complete construction of 4 new roads	No. and Kms of roads completed	4 roads complete in 4 wards	3000	600	600	600	600	600	✓	✓	KERRA, CEC Roads
To expand access to county areas	Open and expand existing roads	No. and Kms of roads expanded	4 roads expanded	20	10	10	-	-	-	✓	✓	
To improve road maintenance	Spot gravelling of roads for routine maintenance	Kms of roads maintained	1500 Kms maintained	160	40	40	40	40	-	✓	✓	KERRA, CEC Roads
To document road network	Survey, design and document new roads, road supervisions and annual work inventories in all 20 wards	No. of reports generated No. of updated inventories generated	2 new road reports per ward per year 1 inventory per annum	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	KERRA, CEC Roads
Reduce accidents and	Construct Bridges in all 20 wards	No. of bridges	One bridge per sub-county, per annum	280	56	56	56	56	56	✓	✓	Kenya Police Service, CEC Infrastructure
To improve county rescue efforts from disasters	Purchase one metallic Bailey bridge for rescue missions in the county	No. of purchased	1 Bailey bridge acquired	30	10	10	10	10	-	✓	✓	Governor, County Commissioner
To improve, upgrade and maintain existing roads	Upgrade and maintain all existing roads in county	Construct and open up new roads	No and Kms of roads opened	400	100	100	100		100	✓	✓	KERRA, CEC Roads
Construction and maintain bridges	Construct and maintain foot bridges in county	No. of footbridges constructed / maintained	3 foot functional footbridges per ward	50	10	10	10	10	10	✓	✓	KERRA, CEC Roads
Change of source of power supply	Change power line from Turwel to Kapsowar line	20 transformers installed	1 line power source changed	5	2	2	1	-	-	✓	✓	REA, CDF, KPLC, CEC Energy

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
from Turkwel line to Kapsowar line	for constant supply of power to Endo residents											
Monitoring and evaluation	M&E for all projects in sector	Monitoring and evaluation reports	10 M&E Reports	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	REA, CDF, KPLC, CEC Energy
Establish new roads	Construct and open up new roads	No. of roads constructed	90 new roads	800	160	160	160	160	160	✓	✓	KERRA, CEC Roads
Establish bridges	Construct bridges and footbridges	No. of bridges and footbridges constructed	60 bridges constructed	600	120	120	120	120	120	✓	✓	KERRA, CEC Roads
Road expansion and maintenance	Upgrade roads and construct culverts	No. of roads maintained No. of culverts constructed	15 roads upgraded	750	150	150	150	150	150	✓	✓	KERRA, CEC Roads
Expand tarmac road networks to connect to main highways	Tarmac existing roads	No. of roads tarmacked	8 roads tarmacked that link new roads and highways	1600	300	300	300	300	100	✓	✓	KERRA, CEC Roads
Connection of public facilities and domestic households in their vicinity	Electricity connection	No. of facilities connected to electricity	Institutions connected	500	100	100	100	100	100	✓	✓	CEC Energy, REA
Development of 50 Mw of electrical capacity from renewable energy	Electricity connection	Amount of electricity generated	Developed sources of power	20	5	5	5	5	5	✓	✓	CEC Energy, REA
			TOTAL	11390	2402	2402	2381	2250	1955			

8.2.6 ECONOMICS, COMMERCE, TOURISM AND LABOUR AFFAIRS SECTOR

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
To establish Business/incubation centres and Industrial parks	County Integrated business parks	No. of business parks	20 incubators per ward	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Trade
Business/incubation centres and industrial parks in all wards	Integrated county business parks in all wards	No. of parks established	20 business parks	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CECs Trade, Co-operatives
To establish Industrial parks	4 Iten, Chepkorio, Kapsowsar, Chesoi	No. of industrial parks established	1 industrial park per sub county	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CECs Trade, Co-operatives
To establish Bottling plants at strategic water sources for homecrafts	Integrated county Water bottling plants per Sub-county	No. of plants established	4 plants established bottling plants	25	5	5	5	5	5	✓	✓	CECs Water, Trade and Co-operatives
Entrepreneurship and Business Skills Training In county	Integrated county entrepreneur training in all wards	No. of trainings	Training of 20 entrepreneurs per ward	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CECs Trade, Co-operatives
Establish Trade, commerce and trade fairs and Expos/shows at in each Sub-county	County integrated trade fairs and Expo at Chepkorio, Kamariny, Cheptebo, Nerkwo, Kapsowar, Tot, Emsoo, Embobut, Sengwer	No. of expos	Establish 8 trade and business	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CECs Trade, Co-operatives

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
Establish slaughter houses in all wards	County integrated slaughter house establishment in all wards	No. of slaughter houses	20 slaughter houses established in every ward	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CECs Agriculture, Health
Establish quarry, ballast and sand harvest and legislations	County integrated quarry, ballast and sand harvest and legislations and management	No. of quarries, registered Income earned✓	All sites	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CECs Trade, Environment
Joint Loan Board	All wards	No. of loan boards No. of trainee upgrading to MFI	Encourage 10 in every ward	50	10	10	10	10	10	✓	✓	CEC Trade
Export Promotion Countywide	County integrated county export promotion and product branding	No. of councils	Encourage 10 in every ward	3	1	1	1	-	-	✓	✓	Governor, CEC Trade
Jua kali shades	County Integrated Jua-kali shades establishments	No. of shades established	40 shades 2 per county	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CECs Lands, Industry
Polythene Recycle project	Iten and Kapsowar townships	No. of recycling plants	2 polythene plants	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Environment
Fresh Produce Markets	Nyaru, Iten, Chesoi and Kapcherop	No. of fresh produce markets built	4 markets	30	6	6	6	6	6	✓	✓	CECs Trade, Environment
Producer Business Groups” Investment Ventures (PBGIV)	20 one per ward	No. of PBGIV formed	2 formed per ward 40 number	3	1	1	1	-	-	✓	✓	
Establish small	County Integrated	No. of	80 small	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CECs Trade,

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
fresh produce stalls in all wards to women	Small Fresh Produce establishment in all wards with solar panel lighting system	small produce shades	shades in 4 per ward for fruits, vegetables									Environment, Co-operatives
To establish Tourist County Cable car to link	Rimoi Chebara Kapsowar Chesoi Rimoi Iten Kamariny Kapkoi chorogetget, Kapchebelel, Nyaru and Tingwo	No. of sites linked No. of tourists	Tourists volumes Increased tourists sites	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	✓	✓	CECs Tourism, Energy, Infrastructure
Conduct Feasibility study and partnership framework (PPP) for cable car	Headquarters	Establish cable PPP	PPP attraction	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CECs Tourism and Infrastructure
To establishment of paragliding sites	Along the escarpment in the whole ward	No. of sites	Tourists volumes Increased tourists sites	10	2	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CECs Tourism, Sports
To conduct baseline survey on the existing tourist sites and opportunities	All wards	Reports and Maps and inventory of existing resources	Tourism inventory established	2	2	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Tourism, Sports
To sensitization and creation of awareness about tourism activities	Affected areas	No. of programs No. of Communities sensitized	Increased interest on tourism by residents	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Tourism
To engage in	County joint	No. of	Increased	1	1	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	KWS, CEC

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
joint management ventures with KWS of Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve	partnership management of Kerio Valley (Rimoi) Game Reserve	signed agreements with KWS and Baringo Govt	tourism partnerships and cooperation									Wildlife
Long term peace building and human animal conflict resolutions in in all wildlife centres	Long term peace initiatives in all wards	No. cases of poaching and human wildlife conflicts	Reduced human wildlife conflicts	2	1	1	-	-	-	✓	✓	Governor, CEC Social protection
Develop tourism tour vans end equip	All wards	No. of vans bought and equipped	Increased organized tourism	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Tourism
Train and equip tour guides for tourist sites	All wards	No. of tour guides trained	Improved tourism hospitality	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Tourism
Identify and train game rangers and wardens	Tambach	No. of game rangers trained	Improved management of wildlife	3	1	1	1	-	-	✓	✓	KWS, CEC Wildlife
Establish and Tourist Link marketing centre at Iten and Biretwo	Tambach	No. of developed centres	Tourism links established	2	-	1	1	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Tourism, Co-operatives
Construction of gates and view points at key tourist entry and attraction sites	All wards	No. of gates manned No. of view points constructed	Improved tourism volumes	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Tourism
Establish a tourist website and	Headquarters	Develop websites, materials	Increased access to county tourism	10	2	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CEC Tourism

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
promotional materials and tourist trade fairs		and trade fairs	products									
Conduct baseline Survey and Inventory of tourist resources to determine the existing opportunities and challenges	All the wards	Baseline survey available	Increased access to county tourism products	1	1	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Tourism, Trade
Development of calendar of events in liason with neighboring counties	Headquarters	Host world paragliding event-sports, culture	Increased access to county tourism products	1	1	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Tourism
Establishment of user rights framework for sports and adventure activities eg paragliding, sports	Headquarters	Increase income from sport tourists and visitors	Reduced sports ownership conflicts	1	1	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Tourism, Sports
Legislation of enabling and supportive laws to protect and promote the sporting industry	Headquarters	Enhance available laws	Improved management of sports	1	1	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Sports
To establish and develop tourist Circuits	County Integrated Tourist Circuits in all 20 wards	No. of circuits, sites,	Improved access to tourism sites	100	20	20	20	20	20	✓	✓	CECs Tourism, Sports, ICT

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
& sites, Cultural & ICT centres, museums, cultural events, snake parks, curios in county		events, curos, museums established										
To undertake Research and knowledge management eg Furrow water in Arror as World heritage site	County Tourist Research knowledge	Preserve knowledge	Improved decisions on tourism	2	1	1	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Water
To conduct tourism trade fairs and Expos/shows at in each Sub-county	County integrated Tourism trade fairs and Expos	No. of trade fairs held annually	Increased access to county tourism products	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CECs Tourism, Sports
			TOTAL	5344	1079	1069	1068	1064	1064	✓	✓	

8.2.7 SOCIAL PROTECTION, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND RECREATION SECTOR

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
To establish Integrated resource and ICT centre for people with special	Intergraded county ICT and resource & special needs	No. of integrated centers established	20 integrated and ICT & special needs centers	20	-	-	10	10		✓	✓	CECs Sports, ICT

needs	Centres		established										
Establish high altitude Sports training centers	2 Sports Centres per sub-county	No. of high altitude centers established	8 sports training centers established	10	-	-	5	5		✓	✓	CECs Sports, Infrastructure	
Rehabilitation/construction of 3 stadia in county	Intergraded county stadia improvement	No. of stadia build	1 stadia per sub-county improved/upgraded	50	10	10	10	10	10	✓	✓	CECs Sports, Infrastructure	
Upgrade and expend Kamariny stadium	Kamariny Stadium	Stadium expanded	1 County stadium expended	50	15	-	20	15	-	✓	✓	CECs Sports, Infrastructure	
Rehabilitate playing fields in county	Integrated playing field rehabilitation and grading	No. of fields rehabilitated	20 playing fields rehabilitated and graded	4	-	1	1	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Sports, Infrastructure	
To establish recreational and camp sites facilities in each ward	Construct 1 recreational facility in each ward	No. of facilities	20 recreational and camp site facilities	20	4	4	4	4	-	✓	✓	CECs Sports, Infrastructure	
To improve socio-cultural activities in county	Establish Cultural center and initiating annual cultural activities	No. of cultural centers established No. of cultural activities undertaken	1 functional cultural centre Per sub-county 1 cultural activity per year	50	10	10	10	10	10	✓	✓	CEC Sports	
Improve resource centers by intergrading centers as social halls, resource centers with ICT and VCT	Integrated community resource centers with ICT and VCT	No. of resource centre established No. of activities undertaken	4 functional centers established	8	-	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CEC, Social Services, ICT, Health	
To improve Peace in the county	Peace Initiatives projects	No. peace initiatives undertaken	40 peace initiatives undertaken	8	2	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CECs Sports, Culture	
To train coaches, referees and officials	Trainings of coaches, referees and officials	No. of coaches, referees and officials trained	60 identified managers trained	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Sports	

Sports event organizations	Marketing, organizing, publicity	No. of events organized, held and publized	20 football leagues 24 athletics championships 16 athletic meets 16 athletics races 24 tournaments	20	4	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Sports
Establish social support and protection fund for people living with disabilities and vulnerable	Social protection county support program	Functional fund for disabilities established No of people benefitting from fund	100 beneficiaries per year	60	12	12	12	12	12	12	✓	✓	CEC Social Services
Initiate Youth empowerment and awareness programs on use of YEDF, WEDF	County integrated youth programs	Active youth programs	1000 youth every in youth groups in 20 wards	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	✓	✓	CECs Youth, Education
Rehabilitate and equip Kapchesewes home to an orphanage/ rescue centre	Orphanage home/rescue centre	No. of orphans admitted	Functional centre No of children rehabilitated	20	-	5	5	5	5	5	✓	✓	CEC Social Services
To construct and equip library in county	Provide land ,construct and equip 1 National Library in county	Acres of land provided	1 county build and land provided No of people to access	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Youth, Education
Establish a Paralympic sports facility to cater for the disabled	Paralympic sports facilities in Iten	No. of Paralympic activities in the county	No of disabled persons involved in the sports	5	-	2	2	2	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Social Services
Upgrade disability centres	Expand and upgrade Nerkwo Disability centre to integrated centre	No. of additional facilities/ staff No. of PLWDs benefiting	No of additional facilities/ staff No of PLWDs benefiting	4	-	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Social Services
To establish and construct a rehabilitation centre	Construct rehabilitation centre for	Functional centre No of	Functional centre 100	10	-	-	5	5			✓	✓	CEC Social Services

for alcoholic In each subcounty	alcoholic	alcohol rehabilitees	rehabilitees annually									
To establish a jua kali shade for the physically challenged	Jua kali shade for physically challenged	No. of Functional shades No. of physically challenged	8 shades established	8	-	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CECs Social Services, Trade
Integrated sports centre with museum and accreditation facilities	Establish sports centre and a museum at Iten	No. of functional sports centers and museums	no of accredited facilities	5	1	2	2	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Social Services
Establish capacity building by training staff in the sector	Establish capacity building	No. of trainees	No. of departments	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Social Services
To develop and implement monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation programmes for social protection ,culture and recreation	No. of reports	Type of tools used in M.&E	10	-	4	2	2	2	✓	✓	CEC Social Services
Initiate funds for the disabled	Help PWDs access funds for economic activities	Amount of funds distributed No. of beneficiaries	Amount of funds distributed No. of beneficiaries	10	2	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CEC Social Services
Peace Initiatives through sports	To improve co- existence between communities	No. of peace sports initiatives held	Improved peaceful co- existence	10	2	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CEC Sports
Improve children's welfare	Establish Child fund for ward and children's home	Fund established No. of beneficiaries	Fund established 200 beneficiaries annually	20	-	5	5	5	5	✓	✓	CEC Social Services
			TOTAL	460	74	82	120	112	72			

8.2.8 PHYSICAL PLANNING, URBANIZATION AND HOUSING SECTOR

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectivel y	Observable Measurable	Total Estimate	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funds	Implementin g Actors
-----------------------	--------------	-----------------	--------------------------	-------------------	--	-----------------	-------------------------

		Verifiable Indicators	Indicators	Cost (Kshs. Millions)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
Facilitation of Physical planning office to acquire facilities	Purchase of mapping & survey equipment and vehicles	No of staff in physical planning sector	No. of departments in the sector	10	5	3	2	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Physical Planning
Complete sewerage systems in 4 urban centers	Purchase land, design and construction of sewerage systems	No. of sewerage systems constructed	No. of residents accessing the sewerage systems	800	80	180	180	180	180	✓	✓	CECs Physical Planning, Health
Septic tanks in institutions and market centres	Create awareness and promote use of septic tanks in institutions and market centres in rural areas	No. of septic tanks built	No. of residents have access to septic waste disposal mechanisms	2	2	2	2	2	-	✓	✓	CECs Physical Planning, Health
Facilitate Planning in all urban centres	All wards	No. of planned towns	20 urban areas planned	50	10	10	10	10	10	✓	✓	CECs Physical Planning
Street lights in major urban centres	County Urban centre lighting program	No. of the urban centers	8 urban centre street light 2 in every sub-county	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CECs Physical Planning, Energy
To improve safety of Iten County Headquarters and its environs	Construct fully equipped fire station per sub county	Functional fire station No. of fire equipment acquired	Functional fire equipment No. of equipments	120	-	50	30	30	10	✓	✓	CEC Physical Planning
Digital and spatial Planning of Keiyo North and South	Integrated Keiyo spatial Plan to merge with Marakwet map	No spatial county map developed	9 urban centres planned plus Iten	70	10	20	20	20	-	✓	✓	CECs Physical Planning, ICT
Fastback to complete Digital and spatial maps of Marakwet East and West with Real	Integrated Marakwet spatial Plan to merge with Keiyo map	No. spatial sub-county map developed	7 urban centres planned plus Iten	5	2	2	1	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Physical Planning,

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
consultants												
To provide funeral space and cemetery services	Provision of cemetery sites	No. of cemeteries in the county	Buy 50 acres of centres	25	10	10	5	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Physical Planning, Health
Facilitate planning of Kapsowar town	Expansion and facilities development for Kapsowar	Planning reports	planning report	20	-	5	5	5	5	✓	✓	CEC Physical Planning
Development of Iten town master plan street lights for Iten town dam site, trucks for waste disposal management	Iten Town planning	Targeted activities in the town	No. of population in Iten town	8	3	3	2	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Physical Planning, Energy
To build of sewerage treatment plans for Iten town	Iten sewerage system	No. of treatment	1 sewerage	100	-	-	-	50	50	✓	✓	CECs Physical Planning, Health
To establish county Disaster management and risk plan	County integrated Disaster and risk plan	No. of disasters committee formed	4 sub-county disaster teams	2	1	1	-	-	-	✓	✓	Governor, CECs Physical Planning, Health
To initiate Survey on resource mapping in county	County integrated resource mapping and documentation	No. of maps developed No. of resources documented	4 county resource mapping and documentation	20	5	5	5	5	5	✓	✓	CEC Physical Planning
To promote Land adjudication and sub-division of land in valley to	Land demarcation and adjudication in county	Total no of acreage to be demarcated and	No. of population in the lands to be adjudicated	12	4	4	2	2	-	✓	✓	CEC Physical Planning

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
increase land tenure and increases investments		adjudicated										
To build business stalls in major towns	County business stalls development in major towns	No. of business stalls developed No. of towns developed	Additional houses in 4 towns/ Centre's	50	20	10	10	10	-	✓		CEC Physical Planning
To maintain and enhance features that attract tourists and investors e.g. cultural	Resource mapping	No. of tourist sites mapped	No of tourists and investors	15	3	5	5	2	-	✓	✓	CECs Physical Planning, Tourism
To purchase land for solid waste disposal at Iten and Kapsowar	County wastes disposal land acquisition	Land size bought	20 acres Iten and 10 acres Kapsowar	15	15	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	CEC Physical Planning, Lands
EIA for project development	County integrated EIAs for all projects	No. of EIAs	50 EAI projects every year	25	5	5	5	5	5	✓	✓	CEC Physical Planning, Environment
Twinning (Sister towns) Initiatives	Best practices replication and proper urban development progress	No. of urban centers twinned (placed under sister cities arrangement)	2 urban centers in 5 years	13	1	3	3	3	3	✓	✓	CEC Physical Planning
Land adjudication in county mainly in the valley	Integrated county Land sub-division and	No. of divisions	6 wards in valley	50	10	10	10	10	10	✓	✓	CEC Physical Planning

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
	adjudication program											
Dispute resolution of land dispute cases	No of cases resolved	80% cases solved	All wards	1	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	✓	✓	CECs Physical Planning, Social Services
Issuance of title deeds	No of title deeds issued No of people benefiting	70% of valley population to benefit	All wards especially in valley	1.5	0.5	1	-	-	-	✓	✓	National Land Commission, Governor, CEC Lands
Establishment of housing development programs in county	County integrated urban Housing programs	No. of housed developed	5 houses in major urban centres including Iten	50	10	10	10	10	10	✓	✓	CEC Housing
Physical planning of centres	County Intergrated small centre planning	No. of planned centres	2 centres planned per sub-county (8)	16	4	4	4	4		✓	✓	CEC Physical Planning
Establish Capacity building programmes for staff of planning and housing sector	No of staff	No. of departments	All staff in county	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓		CEC Physical Planning
Establish M&E programmes for physical planning	No of reports	Type of tool used in M&E	50 M&E	5	1	1	1	1	1			C.E.C Planning, housing
Purchase of land for expansion of public utilities in major urban centres	Purchase land to expand public utilities	Size of land acquired	60 acres of land purchased	60	-	-	20	20	20	✓	✓	CEC Physical Planning
Designate and	Shades and	No. of	6 car and bus	18	2	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	CEC Physical

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CDF/Donors	
build car parks and Bus parks	Bins	car/bus park designated areas	park areas four urban areas 100 litter Bins in 8 urban areas									Planning
Street lighting and beautification	Plant trees, gravelling, electrification and lighting	No. of streets in major urban areas with street lighting	1000 beauty trees in 8 urban areas 16 streets in 8 urban centers fitted with street lighting	34	2	8	8	8	8	✓	✓	CECs Physical Planning, Tourism
Athletes running footpaths	Grading and gravelling running footpaths	Length of footpaths opened up for athletes in 2 urban centers	20km of footpaths opened and maintained in 2 urban centers with athletes provisions	10	2	2	2	2	2	✓	✓	CECs Physical Planning, Sports
			TOTAL	1628.5	210	360.5	348	385	325			

8.2.9 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
To establish police houses and welfare	Construct police houses in ward posts	No. of houses	4 sub-counties	20	4	4	4	4	4	✓	✓	GOK, Governor CEC Housing

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
Enhance services delivery and governance	Construct County headquarters offices	No. of county offices built	25 county offices built	60	30	30	-	-	-	✓	✓	GOK, Governor CECs Finance, Infrastructure
Improve county governance and service delivery	Purchase of Land-County HQS	acreage of land purchased	2 acres	10	5	5	-	-	-	✓	✓	Governor CECs Finance, Lands
Increase space and service delivery	Construction of Ward 224 administrative offices	No. of offices constructed	20 offices constructed	40	20	18	-	-	-	✓	✓	Governor CECs Finance, Infrastructure, Lands
Increase space and service delivery	Sub-county offices	No. of sub-county offices built	4 sub-county offices built	20	5	5	5	5	-	✓	✓	GOK, Governor CECs Finance, Infrastructure
Expand county facilities	Construct Governors and Deputy Governor's Residence	Facilities for the governor d	5 facilities acres purchased	25	15	10	-	-	-	✓	✓	Governor CECs Finance, Infrastructure
Expand facilities	Purchase of Land-governor's residence	acreage of land purchase	4 acres	10	5	5	-	-	-	✓	✓	Governor CECs Finance, Infrastructure
Upgrade Police station at Kapcherop to provide OCPD	Cherangany	Station upgraded	1 station upgraded	2	1	1	-	-	-	✓	✓	GOK, Governor CECs Finance, Infrastructure
Improving security among the residents	Enhancing security in wards 5 wards Ebobot/Embolot, Kapsowar, Lelan, Endo and kapyego by purchasing Patrol cars	Police Patrol cars and deploy police officers	5 patrol cars	25	5	5	5	-	-	✓	✓	GOK, Governor CEC Finance

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
Enhance security for residents	Build police post in Lelan at Yatoi with serious security problem	Police post build	1 police post upgrded	8	2	2	2	2		✓	✓	GOK, Governor CEC Finance
Establish a fully equipped fire brigade station	Fire brigade	Fire brigade Facility	1 fire brigade at Iten	5	-	3	2	-	-	✓	✓	Governor CECs Finance, Physical Planning
Construct county school of government.	Training and capacity public of county public service	The facility to be constructed in the most underdeveloped/marginalized part of the county	1 school of government	200	50	50	50	50	50	✓	✓	Governor CEC Finance, Education, CPSB
To attract, retain and reward best performing staff	Staff attraction, retention and reward scheme Fund	Improved performance and innovation	County meeting its development objectives	125	25	25	25	25	25	✓	✓	
To Purchase of land for staff housing	Purchase of residential housing land	Improved staff performance and attraction and retention	40 acres of land purchased for staff residential houses construction	40	10	10	10	10	-	✓	✓	
Human Resource Development	Establishment of human resource development by developing a driving performance culture by rewarding best performance	An effective public service	Performance culture developed	50	10	10	10	10	10	✓	✓	Governor CEC Finance, CPSB
Informed	Capacity building	No. of	No of trained	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	Governor

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
technical officials	of all implementing officers in the county	trainings	officers									CEC Finance, CPSB
Monitoring and evaluation	Monitor and evaluate the governance projects	Monitoring and evaluation reports	M&E Reports	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	All CECs, CPSB
Construction of modern county Head Quarters	Design and construct a modern county Head Quarters	Efficient delivery of service	Supervision reports	308	30	38	80	80	80	✓	✓	CEC Physical Planning
Equip the county Headquarters	To enhance service delivery	Efficient service delivery	Supervision reports	32	6	6	6	6	8	✓	✓	CEC Finance and Economic Planning
Improve service delivery and working environment for workers	Construct 300 residential housing units (pool) at the county and sub-county headquarters	No. of pool residential houses constructed	Supervision reports M&E Reports	300	-	75	75	75	75	✓	✓	
Improve service delivery and working environment for workers	Construct 200 residential housing units (Institutional) within health facilities	No. of Institutional houses constructed	Supervision reports M&E Reports	200	-	50	50	50	50	✓	✓	
Staff improvement project	To capacity build staff to enhanced service delivery	Efficient service delivery	Training reports	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	CEC Public Service
Community Peace	To dialogue with community	No. of peace economic and	Dialogue reports and	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	GOK, Governor CECs Finance,

Objective Strategy	Project Name	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Observable Measurable Indicators	Total Estimate Cost (Kshs. Millions)	Schedule (Implementation Timeframe And Cost Per Year, Kshs. Millions)					Source of Funds		Implementing Actors
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	County	GOK/CD F/Donors	
Initiatives	members on peaceful co-existence	social engagements	minutes									Infrastructure
Peace Initiatives secretariat	To form active secretariats to coordinate and facilitate peace meetings	No. of Peace secretariats formed	Minutes and training reports	5	1	1	1	1	1	✓	✓	GOK, Governor All CECs
Annual Budget making consultative processes	To involve the residents on the priorities to be funded in each Financial Years	No. of consultative Forums held	Budgets prepared and approved by the County Assembly	40	8	8	8	8	8	✓	✓	CEC Finance and Planning
County Monitoring and Evaluation Information System	To adopt and utilize a monitoring and evaluation information system	No. of M&E Information system installed	Updated M&E reports	28	8	5	5	5	5	✓	✓	CEC Finance and Planning
Monitoring and Evaluation exercises	To undertake quarterly M&E exercises to ascertain the pace, governace issues and impact assessments on all projects being implemented	No. of quarterly M&E Reports	Quarterly M&E Reports	40	8	8	8	8	8	✓	✓	CEC Finance and Planning
			TOTAL	1641	247	378	350	338	328			

9 ANNEXES

9.1 ANNEXURE A: Data and Statistics

The County Fact sheet contains summary statistics that describe the county at a glance. It was compiled using data obtained from various official sources including Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), District Information and Documentation Center (DIDC), county sectors committees and ministries' departments at the county level.

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
County Area:	
Total area	3,029.9km ²
Water mass	704,000M ²
Gazetted Forests	16
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable land	2,170.7
Non-arable land	856.3
Total urban areas	140
No. of urban centres	7
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude	900
Highest	3,350
Temperature range:	
High	30 ⁰ C
Low	15.1 ⁰ C
Rainfall:	
High	1,500
Low	850
Average relative humidity	56 %
Wind speed	123km per day
Demographic profiles	
Total Population (2012)	401,989
Total Male population	200,066
Total female population	201,923
Sex ratio	1:1
Projected population: 2	
2015	435,906
2017	460,092
Infant population:2012	
Female	12,395
Male	12,896
Total	25,292
Population under five:2012	
Female	39,276
Male	40,047
Total	79,323
Pre-school population:	
Female	39,276
Male	40,047
Total	79,323
Primary school age group:	
Female	47,717
Male	48,243
Total	95,959
Secondary School age group:	
Female	19,774
Male	20,039
Total	39,813

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Youths population: Female Male Total	 56,092 53,864 109,956
Labour force: Female Male Total	 100,812 98,273 199,085
Reproductive age group	89,358
Aged population: Female Male Total	 8,541 7,150 15,691
Eligible voting population: Name of Sub-county: Keiyo North Keiyo South Marakwet East Marakwet West Total (County)	 39,427 56,082 38,354 53,584 186,120
Total Registered voters: Male Female Total	 65,616 63,944 129,560
Urban Population (2012) Female Male Total	 19,071 18,749 37,820
Rural Population:(2012) Female Male Total	 180,995 183,174 364,169
Population density:2012 Highest [Kamariny] Lowest [Kabyego] County	 231 45 132
Crude Birth rate	46.6
Crude Death rate	8.0
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	50/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	37
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	25
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	17
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	72/1000
Life expectancy Male Female	 63.0 68.8
Total number of households	73,692
Average household size	4.8
Female headed households	7,960
Physically disabled persons (No.)	12,309
Distribution of Population by disability type (percentage): Blind Deaf Dumb Mental Paralysed Other	 3,059 2,127 1,231 1,127 4,173 602
Child- Headed households	7,561
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Percentage	57
Number	229,134
Contribution to national poverty	0.915
Urban poor:	
Percentage	44
Number	81,442
Rural poor:	
Percentage	56.35
Number	203,651
Food poverty:	
Percentage	54.5
Number	219,084
Income per capita	
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	66.3
Rural self-employment	75.0
Wage employment	34.6
Urban self-employment	12.8
Number employed per Sector:	
Agriculture	52.6
Rural self-employment	75.0
Wage employment	34.6
Urban self-employment	12.8
Crop farming:	
Average farm size (Small scale)	3.35
Average farm size (Large scale)	17.3
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	52.5
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)	88,639.2
Total acreage under cash crops(Ha)	4,003.74
Total acreage under soil/land conservation (Ha)	
	12,010.1
Total acreage under farm forestry (Ha)	88,428
Total acreage under organic farming (Ha)	1,600
Main storage facilities	Local cribs, improved cribs and conventional store
Livestock farming:	
Number of Ranches	
Company ranches	1
Group ranches	0
Total	1
Average size of ranches	220
Main livestock bred	Zebu, Boran & Sahiwals
Land carrying capacity	6
Total Number of Ranches	1
Beekeeping apiaries	5
Bee hives	52,397
Milk production:	
Quantity	10,364,786.5
Value	114,400,787.1
Beef production:2012	
Quantity	716,335
Value(Ksh)	112,923,342
Mutton Production:2012	
Quantity	252,673
Value(Ksh)	5,735,871
Egg production:2012	
Quantity	749,558
Value(Ksh)	5,735,871
Poultry meat Production:2012	
Quantity	121,137
Value(Ksh)	113,351,636
Honey Production:2012	

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Pork Production:2012	Quantity	75,524
	Value(Ksh)	384,000
	Quantity	1,920
	Value(Ksh)	384,000
Fisheries production:2012		
Fishermen (No.)		0
Fish farm families (No.)		50
Fish ponds		68
Area of fish ponds		6,800
Main species of fish catch:		
Fish catch types		Tilapia
Fishing Effort		
Landing beaches (No.)		
Fishing gear (No.):		
Fishing nets:		8
Hooks:		0
Traps:		1
Motor Boats:		0
Dhows		0
Canoes		0
Wildlife Resources:		
Staff of KWS, camps		24
Poaching control measures:		Fencing of game reserves. Deployment of game rangers
Forestry		
Number of gazetted forests		16
No. of Non-gazetted forests		0
Size of gazetted forests		93,692.48 ha
Main forest products & quantities		Fuel wood, Honey ,grazing, Building materials, Water, Medical/Herbs
No. of people engaged in forestry (percentage)		30
Seedlings production		193,115
Farms engaged in farm forestry		926
Average no. of trees per farm		300
Non-timber forest products harvested		Honey, grass, ferns, moss, water, forest soil, murrum, medicinal plants
Community Forest Associations (CFA) established		23
Quantity of timber produced		600 tonnes
Environment		
Pollution		Air
EIAs endorsed (No.) 2012		3
Environment Audits executed:2012		7
Solid waste management		1
Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected:		0
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected:		
Number of coastal sites protected:		0
Number of quarry sites renovated:		0
Mining activities:		
Mineral Type		Fluorspar
Lifespan		Indefinite
Cooperatives		
No. of cooperative societies		187
Active cooperative societies		112
Dormant cooperative societies		75
Collapsed societies		3

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Total Registered membership	22,993
Total turn-over	151,759,860
Health	
<i>Number of health posts:</i>	
Hospitals (Public)	
Provincial	0
County	0
Sub-county	6
Hospitals (Mission/NGO)	1
Hospitals (Private)	0
Nursing homes (Private)	0
Health centres (Public)	31
Health centres (Private)	5
Dispensaries (Public)	131
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	0
Private clinics	11
<i>Beds capacity:</i>	
Public Health Facilities	
Provincial Hospitals	0
County Hospitals	0
Sub-county Hospitals	827
Total (Public facilities)	185
Mission/NGO Health facilities:	
Hospitals	1
Health Centres	23
Dispensaries	0
Clinics	0
Total Mission facilities	24
Private health facilities:	
Hospitals	0
Health Centres	4
Nursing homes	0
Dispensaries	0
Clinics	1
Total (Private Health) facilities	5
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (percentage)	
0 – 1 Km	0
1.1 – 4.9Km	8
5Km and more	92
Average distance to health facility	8Km
Doctor/population ratio	1:15,548
Nurse/ population ratio	1:2,241
HIV prevalence	3.8
Children vaccination	67%
Contraceptive acceptance	53.4%
Antenatal care (ANC)	62%
Place of Delivery (percentage):	
Hospital	21
Health Centre	21
Dispensary/clinic	11
Maternity home	0
At home	52
Health facility deliveries (percentage)	53
Delivery Assistant (percentage):	
Doctor	0
Midwife/nurse	81
TBA	19
Trained TBA	0
Self	0

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Other	0
Morbidity Rates (percentage):	
Male	47.2
Female	52.7
Total (County)	99.9
Malaria Control:	
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (percentage):	
Untreated net	64
Treated net	36
Five most prevalent diseases (percentage):	
Malaria/fever	18.5
Diarrhoea	5.4
Stomach-ache	6
Respiratory Diseases	
Upper	32
Lower	32
Flu, etc	4.1
Education	
Pre-school:	
No. of ECD centres	513
No. of ECD teachers	797
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:26
Total enrolment	21,062
Gross enrolment Rate	91%
Net enrolment Rate	72%
Drop-out rate	0.23%
Average years of attendance	3-5
Completion Rate	99.7%
Retention Rate	92%
Transition Rate	82%
Primary school:	
Number of primary schools	355
Number of teachers	3156
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:33
Total enrolment	105,274
Gross enrolment Rate	113%
Net enrolment Rate	94%
Drop-out rate	1.4%
Average years of attendance	8
Completion Rate	57.65%
Retention Rate	87%
Transition Rate	67.27%
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (percentage):	
0 – 1Km	55%
1.1 – 4.9Km	40%
5KM and more	5%
Secondary schools:	
Number of secondary schools	74
Number of teachers	719
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25
Total enrolment	17,889
Gross enrolment Rate	76%
Net enrolment Rate	69%
Drop-out rate	25%
Average years of attendance	4 years
Completion Rate	61.5%
Retention Rate	38.5%
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (percentage):	
Collected by local Authority	1.9
Collected by Private firm	0
Garbage pit	50.9
Burning	30.5
Public garbage heap	2.5
Farm Garden	54.6
Neighborhood Community group	2.4
Energy	
Trading centres with electricity	35
Trading centres without electricity	49
Health facilities with electricity	171
Health facilities without electricity	43
Secondary Schools with electricity	51
Secondary Schools without electricity	23
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:	
Firewood	83.7%
Grass	0.65%
Paraffin	3.2%
Electricity	0.9%
Gas (LPG)	0.75%
Charcoal	9.6%
Biomass Residue	0.05%
Biogas	0.7%
Other	0.45%
HH distribution by main lighting fuel	
Firewood	11,744
Grass	0
Paraffin	6,018
Electricity	31,991
Solar	1,155
Gas (LPG)	449
Dry cell (torch)	0
Candles	0
Transport & Communication	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface	152
Gravel surface	996.2
Earth surface	431.2
Railway line length	0
Railway Stations	0
Sea/Lake Ports	0
Airports/Airstrip	1
Number of Telephone connections (percentage)	2
Mobile network coverage	80
No. of Cyber cafes	24
No. of private courier services	4
Number of Post offices	8
Number of Sub-post offices	0
Licensed stamp vendors	4
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office (percentage):	
0 – 1Km	4
1.1 – 4.9Km	27
5Km and more	69
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry	
Trading centres (No.)	84
Registered Retail traders (No.)	1,457
Registered wholesale traders (No.)	38

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Industry	
Manufacturing industries	1
Bakeries	1
Jua Kali Associations	16
Jua Kali Artisans	436
Tourism	
Hotels by category:	
Five Star	0
Four Star	0
Three Star	0
Two Star	0
One Star	0
Unclassified hotels	6
Hotel Bed capacity by category:	
Five Star	0
Four Star	0
Three Star	0
Two Star	0
One Star	0
Unclassified hotels	300
Financial Services	
Commercial Banks	1
Micro-finance Institutions	3
Building Societies	0
Village banks	0
Insurance Companies/branches	0
Housing	
HH distribution by main wall materials:	
Stone	7,313
Brick/Block	5,037
Mud/Wood	41,805
Mud/Cement	5,200
Wood only	15,919
Corrugated Iron sheet	1,558
Grass Straw	235
Tin	62
Other	410
HH distribution by main floor materials:	
Cement	28,038
Tiles	287
Wood	1,409
Earth	113,025
Other	726
HH distribution by main Roofing materials:	
Corrugated Iron Sheet	44,911
Tiles	720
Concrete	65
Asbestos Sheet	890
Grass	30,179
Makuti	161
Tin	110
Other	446
Government houses by category	
LG	71
MG	119
HG	11
Community Development and social welfare sector:	
Active women groups	
Youth groups	334
Adult literacy classes	743
Orphan and vulnerable children (OVC)	102

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
	37,805

9.2 ANNEXURE B: PROJECTS PROPOSALS IDENTIFIED BUT NOT PRIORITIZED

9.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name:	Location	Description of activities	EXPECTED IMPACT
Vegetable processing and canning carrots, cabbages, kales	Chepkorio	Increase markets	Improved income for HH
Vegetable processing plant at Tendin	Cherangany	Processing plant for horticultural crops	Quality products and increased income to the farmers
Upgrade Salawa Ginnyery through joint venture with Baringo County	Emsoo	Improve cotton production	Increased production of
Establish Kutwop-moso agricultural training center	Emsoo	ATC	Farmers learn new methods of farming and will target all households
Centre Crop improvement and Demonstration centre	Endo	Establish crop improvement and Demo centres at Chesongoch Do seed bulking and distribution centres for water melons, beans, sorghum, finger millets and Dryland legumes	Improved crop production
Kipkaren dam and Irrigation scheme	Endo	Promotion of cotton, sisal, sugarcane and millet	High incomes
Timor or HZ milk cooling plant	Kabiemit	Construction of a milk cooling plant at Tumeiyo	Reduced loss of milk
Cereals board kapkitony	Kabiemit	Improve cereals	Improve economic income for residents
Promote growing of Emerging crops (mushroom and Artemisia)	Kamariny	2 value chain on mushroom and Artemisia	New varieties of foods introduced
Livestock selling yard at Kewaptikony	Kapchemutwa	Establish and provide weigh bridge at Kewaptong	Increase in the value of livestock and good market prices
Maize miller	Kapsowar	Construct a maize miller for Value addition	Increased farmers' incomes
Construct a milk cooler at kibigos	Lelan	Cooler To serve more than 1000 farmers	1000 farmers expected to benefit
Construct a milk cooler at Kapsait and	Lelan	Cooler To serve more than 1000 farmers	1000 farmers expected to benefit
Potato Research centre	Lelan	Establish a potato research centre at Labot	Increased Potato supply
Establish FTC at Kapkamut	Moiben-kuserwa ward	Establish FTC at Kaptamut	Adoption of modern farming methods
Koibatek tea, coffee and pyrethrum Processing plant	Sambirir	Construction of value addition firm	Improved livelihoods from high returns of cash crops

Project Name:	Location	Description of activities	EXPECTED IMPACT
ATC	Soy north	Establish ATC at cheptebo to supply seeds Banana Tissue culture and fruit seedlings	Improved food security
Establish crop demonstration site	Soy North	Emsea, Chemalan, AI at cheptebo	Improved crop marketing
Reseeding of pasture	Soy North	Along the kerio river	Increased pastures and less disputes over feeding grounds
Irrigation schemes	Soy North	Establish irrigation schemes along the kerio river at Kapnarok, Kapokpok, Kamolwo, Kaptil and Kiplel approximately 10000acres	Improved crop production
Milk Cooling plant	Soy South	Bulk building for efficient marketing of milk at Turesia, Kocholwo	Expanded market for milk
Coffee bulbing	Soy South	Value addition of the coffee	Optimized returns to coffee farmers
Crop and livestock demo sites	Soy South	Chepsirei	Improved livestock quality
Bamboo Project	Suitable wards	Promotion of Bamboo for export to China	Increased income from export
Depot for seeds	Tambach	Establish depot for seed and fertilizer in Anin	Affordable prices of farm inputs and accessible
Honey refinery	Tambach	Establish honey refinery at Songeto	Boosting of honey production
Sugarcane research	Tot and Arror	Perform a research to encourage sugarcane plantations	Adoption of sugarcane as a cash crop
Camel production(Dromendry)	Lower Kerio Valley in the County	Improve and expansions rearing of Camels	Increased income

9.2.2 Education Sector

Description of activities	Location	Description of activities	Expected impact
Initiate Capacity building of teachers, BOGs and SMC	All county	1 per sub county	-improve TAC centre's existing for teacher improvement -train SMC,BOGs and capacity building
Establish Public Library	Arror	Establish by constructing and equipping a public library at Arror trading centre	Improve education
Renovation Primary schools	Chepkorio	Construct 51 more classrooms -renovation of 8 classrooms in Marichor east and 20 classrooms in Marichor west	Improve education

Description of activities	Location	Description of activities	Expected impact
Upgrade Kipsaina Special school	Chepkorio	Upgrade Kipsaina special school an intergraded boarding schools and construct a computer lab and a library	Improve education
Construct new secondary school	Chepkorio	Construction of a new School at Kipchiloi	Improve education
Expand constructions of Secondary schools	Cheragany - chebororwa	Completion of kondapilet secondary school laboratory	Improve education
Construct Youth polytechnics	Cheragany - chebororwa	Construct and equip Kapchebit and Kamuseng youth polytechnic	Improve education
Establish Training institute	Cherangany - chebororwa	Establish a training college at chebororwa centre	Improve education
Equip Special schools	Cherangany - chebororwa	Equipping Chebororwa small home centre for children with disabilities	Improve education
Establish Special education	Embobut/Embolot	Establish a special school at St. Michael primary school	Modernize assessment centers
Establish Boarding primary schools	Embobut/Embolot	Establish boarding schools at Kapchebau, Chorwa, Boroko And Chawis	Improve education
Establish Secondary schools	Embobut/Embolot	Establish a day school at Kamogo and Maron	Improve education
Establish Secondary school	Embobut/Embolot	Centre of excellence at St. Michael boys and Kapchebau secondary for girls	Improve education
Improve Tertiary education	Embobut/Embolot	Construct a training institute at Sitat and a youth polytechnic at Maron	Improve education and technology
Secondary schools	Emsoo	Expand existing secondary schools Establish 2 secondary school Equip existing schools Extension of land	Improve education
Improve Tertiary education	Emsoo	Kapkei youth polytechnic	Improve access to technology
Establish ECD centre	Emsoo	Construct ECD centre at somokiti	Improve education
Establish a rehabilitation centre at kabulwo	Emsoo	Establish a rehabilitation centre at kabulwo	Improve education
Construct Polytechnics	Endo	Upgrade and equip Kerio Valley , Chesongoch Youth Polytechnics Improve KCSE results and transition rate secondary school	Improve education
Establish Boarding primary schools	Endo	Establish 2 boarding primary schools and to be centre's of excellence at Embomir and Kapkobil primary schools	Improve education
Establish Secondary schools	Endo	Build 1 centre of excellence secondary for boys and girls at Kerio Valley secondary school and St Paul Kapkondot	Improve education
Construct model day Secondary school	Endo	Construct a model day school at Tot	Improve education
Construct Kapkei youth polytechnic	Kamariny	Construct and equip	Access technology
Establish new ECD centers	Kamariny	Construct 3 classrooms for the 28 ECD centres in all locations	Access and quality education
Construct new primary schools	Kamariny	Establish new primary schools at Katalel, Mororia, Senget, Kipsabu And Kaptarit In Irong location	Access and quality education
Equipping schools	Kamariny	Construct 60 teacher's quarters, administration	Access and quality

Description of activities	Location	Description of activities	Expected impact
		blocks, libraries, dining halls and additional 98 classrooms in all primary schools. Build boarding facilities in Kapteren, Chelingwa, Kameza, Kapsisi, Yokot, Chebonet, and Iten primary schools.	education
Establish new secondary schools	Kamariny	Establish mixed day secondary schools at Kamariny, Kiptingo and Kiptabus	Access and quality education
Initiate Purchase of school land	Kamariny	Purchase a total of 53 additional acres of land for Kaptorit, Mororia, Katalel, Sengwet, Kipsabu, Kiptabus, Kiptingo, Kapsio, Chebonet, Kibargoyet, Kaplamai, Chepkitony, Kamagut and Sergoit primary schools	Access and quality education
Improve Tertiary institutions	Kamariny	Develop Kibargoiyet, Kapsisi, Chebonet and Kamagut polytechnics	Access and quality education
Construct Bugar youth polytechnic	Kapchemutwa	Construct and equip to major on carpentry	Access technology
Follow up on Schools on boarder	Kapchemutwa	Follow up on schools on the border of Uasin Gishu And Keiyo-Uswo, Kaplolo, Elgeyo Sawmills And Maua school	Increase no of primary schools
Issue title deeds	Kapchemutwa	Title deeds for Sing' ore , Kimuron secondary and Kobil , Kendur and Msekekwa primary schools in the forest	Issue of title deeds to all schools
Improve Iten day secondary	Kapchemutwa	construct more classrooms Iten day secondary school	Access to quality education
Improve Iten youth polytechnic	Kapchemutwa	Upgrade Iten Polytechnic to Technical Training institute	Improve access to technology
Equip Kaplabai polytechnic	Kapsowar	To equip the already polytechnic with tools and hostels	Improve education
Establish ECD centres	Kapsowar	Construct ECD at Ng'orng'or, Kapkok, Kapchelos locations	Improve education
Complete primary schools	Kapsowar	Complete structures in all primary schools in the ward	Improve education
Expand and equip Secondary schools	Kapsowar	Expansion and equipping school labs Kapsowar Boys, Sinon, Katabut, Litei Secondary Schools	Improve education
Establish Secondary school	Kaptarakwa	Establishment of a Day Secondary School at Kaptagat	Access and quality education
Upgrade boarding schools	Kapyego	Upgrade kapchelanga and tangul primary to boarding schools	Improve education
Construct a polytechnic	Kapyego	Construct a polytechnic at Cheptobot	Improve access to technology
Construct a new primary	Kapyego	Construct a new primary school at kapchumari and Kamelei	Improve education
Establish ECD centres	Kapyego	Construct ECD centres at Kapchirit, Cheptobot And Sinen Kapchumare	Improve early childhood education
Improve tertiary school	Lelan	Construct a T.T.I at Kibirech	Improve access to technology
Construct new Secondary schools	Lelan	Construct more classrooms ,labs,library,administration block and dining hall at Kaberewo secondary school	Improve education

Description of activities	Location	Description of activities	Expected impact
Establish ECD centre	Lelan	Construct an ECD centre at Kaplome and Kasaon primary school Construct a boarding school at Kerer and Boron special schools at Kipkundul	Improve education
Construct a girl secondary schools	Lelan	Construct a girl school at Kipkundul , Boron and Kapsait Mlimani	Improve education
Issue title deeds	Lelan	Title deeds for primary schools in the forest	Improve education
Construct a boarding schools	Lelan	Need of a boarding school at Kerer and boron primary schools special school at Kipkundul	Improve education
Construct Cheboge polytechnic	Metkei	Construct and equip	Access technology
Initiate School feeding programme	Metkei	Feeding programme in schools in the Escarpment Cheboge, Kapsergeny, Wereb, Kabirirsus,	Access and quality education
Construction of more classrooms	Metkei	Build classrooms in schools ,19 new classrooms Tugumoi Kapchorua kombatich Metkei , Kipsaos	Access and quality education
Construct disabled school	Metkei	Construct a disabled school at kipsaos	Improve special school
Establish teachers college	Metkei	Establish a teachers training college at Tugumoi	Improve education
Build library and equip	Metkei	Building and equipping one Library in the ward Metkei trading centre	Access and quality education
Establish ECD centres	Metkei	Build ECD centres within schools and construct at Chepkikwai, Chemaech, Kimamet, Tachasis , Senet , Chebusie, Kaprengwe, Bobeiche, Kamogi, and employ ECD teachers	Improve early childhood
Establish Cheboge youth Polytechnic	Metkei	Establish One polytechnic at Cheboge and centre at	Access technology
Expand and improve Shoe 4 Africa school	Moiben kuserwa	Expand and improve the following institution Shoe for Africa primary school	Improve education
Equipping secondary schools	Moiben Kuserwo	Building and equipping labs in 11 secondary schools in the ward, 11 schools Upgrade Cheptongi, Chepnata Employ more secondary school teachers in ward	Improve education
Construct Chesubet primary	Moiben Kuserwo	Construct Chesubet primary school and a mixed day secondary at Chesubet Kalbul pri sch (2014-15)	Improve education
Construct Secondary schools	Sambirir	Construct classrooms at Luguket day secondary school	Access to education
Build and equip Secondary schools	Sambirir	Building and equipping Kaptora boys boarding and Mogil secondary schools	Improve education
Improve Primary special school	Sambirir	Separation into primary and special unit schools Chesoi primary school and special unit	Improve special education
Construct a training institute	Sambirir	Construction of Kerio Valley Agricultural Training Institute Kaptora Technical Training Institute	Access to9 technology
Construct Polytechnics	Sengwer	Construct youth polytechnic at Kapcherop polythenic Kapkutung primary	Access to technology

Description of activities	Location	Description of activities	Expected impact
Construct Primary school	Sengwer	Construct a new primary at kipsetan	Improve access to education
Construct Primary schools	Sengwer	Construct classrooms at Kapketeng primary school and Rogor primary school	Access to ducation
ECD centres	Sengwer	Kamakitwa-kipsero and kaploma Rogor ECD centre	Access to education
Day secondary school	Sengwer	Construct a day school at chesubet	Access to education
Improve kapterit secondary schools	Sengwer	Construct at Kapterit secondary an administration block,laboratory,	Improve education
Build new ECD center's	Soy North	Build new 12 Korober, kamutei, Kapchillat, Koitui, Kuber, Kabunguru, Kewane, Tachasis, Kapchemwor. ,Kures Teachers for 32 ECDs	Access to education
Upgrade boarding primary schools.	Soy North	Upgrade Muskut, Cheptebo, Kaptubei, Epke, Changach, Simit.	Access to education
Support days school secondary	Soy North	Improve Muskut, Kipyator, Changach, Rokocho, Kaptubei, Epke And Chepsigot.	Access to education
Build and equip at least one training college in the ward	Soy North	Equip youth with technical skills/ improve education levels Construct new TTI at Kapsoo	Access to education
Construct Secondary school	Soy South	Construct classrooms at Kowochii, Kalwal, Katumaai, Koimur kimwarer, kocholwo day secondary schools	Access to technology
Improve Polytechnics	Soy South	Improve Chepsirei polytechnic	Access to technology
Establish ECD centres	Soy South	Build new 12 ECD centres Korober, kamutei, Kapchillat, Koitui, Kuber, Kabunguru, Kewane, tachasis, kapchemwor. ,Kures Teachers for 32 ECDs	Access to technology
Construct and equip secondary day schools	Soy South	Construct and equip day schools at Kowochi,Kolwal and Katumoi	Access to education
Complete construction of Kapchepkoima primary school	Tambach	Construct and equip kapchepkoima primary school	Access and quality education
Construct Kewapsos primary school	Tambach	Complete and equip kewapsos primary	Access and quality education
Improve Adult education	Tambach	Upgrade tambach C.L.R to be integrated adult education centre	Improve education

9.2.3 Health and Sanitation Sector

Project name	Location	Description of activities	Expected impact
Health laboratories	All sub county hospitals	Provide public health laboratory at the county level	Improved health services to residents
Sewerage manangement/Hospitals	All urban centre's in the county/hospital	Urban solid waste management Hospital/hazard waste management	Improved health services to residents

9.2.4 Environment, Water and Natural resources Sector

Name of project	Ward	Description of activities	Expected Impact
Water project/Irrigation project	Arrot	Initiate Chesuman and Arrot irrigation projects and provision of clean piped water to households Rehabilitate Chesuman water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Establish a piped water project and bottled water co-operative through youth groups.	Embobut/embolot	Establishment	High Income to youth groups and access to clean water
Maintain water furrows	Embobut /embolot	Maintain water furrows;mkeno-seki,embomiso-chorwa-kibela,chesawa-simotwa,embosimotwa – borom-kapkoros,	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Build Dams	Emsoo	Construct dams at Emsoo, Kipchukuku , Enoo, to supply water to the community	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kaben, Tot,Kosich, Olot-lindat and Chesongoch water projects	Endo	Improve and expand integrated supply of water to households through piping	40% of ward to benefit thus reducing water-borne diseases and improve hygiene
Poywech borehole	Kabiemit	Drill borehole at Poywech	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Tingwa water project(Chepkogon water scheme)	Kabiemit	Start the water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Simotwo/Kaptartar water project	Kabiemit	Start the water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Mwochet water project	Kabiemit	Start the water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Borowon water projet	Kabiemit	Start the water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Molem water project	Kabiemit	Start the water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kipchunu water project	Kabiemit	Start the water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Chepkurmum water project	Kabiemit	Start the water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Dam construction Kiplus, Logogo, Kapchebutie, Kapolmetetek Rehabilitate Kapsesia dam	Kamariny	Construction of dams at	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases

Name of project	Ward	Description of activities	Expected Impact
Extension of Sabor-Iten water project	Kamariny	Extend Sabor Iten water project to cover the all ward	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kiptabus water project	Kamariny	Provide water tanks for Kiptabus water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kiptabus Kamariny-Somongi Kapkiai water projects	Kamariny	Facilitate piping in Kamariny-Somongi water project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Dam desilting	Kamariny	De-silt Kaptarit dam Desilt Komba Emit dam, Desilt Maziwa dam, Desilt BahariniKapkorum dam in Mutei location	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Boreholes	Kamariny	Initiate Kapteren borehole water projects	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kapkiai water project	Kamariny	Supply water from Kapkiai water project to homesteads	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Water tanks and pipes	Kamariny	Construct Senetwa tank, Provision of water tanks to supply water for kaptilit, lamaon, kamagut, kapsisi and kapnetuny villages Provision of main water pipes to public facilities for Kapnetuny, Kaplamai and Chelingwa water projects	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kapsitwo water supply to HHs	Kapyego	Establish the water supply project	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kiteche water project	Kapyego	Supply water to Kimowo,Kitebe and Chesupko villages	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kararia water project	Kapyego	Supply water to Kararia primary school, Kararia dispensary and Kararia cattle dip	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kapero water project	Kapyego	Supply water to the entire ward	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kipkundul water project	Lelan	Improve and support	Access to water
Chemosong water project	Lelan	Improve and support	Improve and fund the projects
Constructing a dam at Silanga, Kipkoro,	Metkei	Siringwet, Kiptoro	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
New Chepkunur dam and water supply	Moiben/Kuserwo	Establish dam at kipkunur water intake for water supply in 3 locations	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Chepkosup and Murgoin water supply/dam	Moiben/Kuserwo	Construct dams and water supply to HHs at Chepkosup and Murgoin	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kuserwa-Moiben water supply	Moiben/Kuserwo	Develop Kuserwo-Moiben water flow by gravity to community	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases

Name of project	Ward	Description of activities	Expected Impact
Dam rehabilitation	Moiben/Kuserwo	Rehabilitate Dams at Chelekwa and kapkoben and supply water to HHs	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kipkaner Mogil Chepyomet water project	Sambirir	Renovation	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
water scheme	Sambirir	Construction	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Water Project	Sambirir	Supply water to Cheypmet AIC church and Kapchoge cattle dip	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Chegerer water Project	Sengwer	To provide piped water to the community	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Rogor Chegerer Murombu Kasaon water project	Sengwer	To provide piped water to the community	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Murombu water project	Sengwer	To provide piped water to the community	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kasaon water project	Sengwer	Pipe water distributed	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kaplome spring water project	Sengwer	Pipe water distributed	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Water projects; Kamoi-Chesubet Kamoi-Kibuga Chesubet water project Kipsetan primary water project	Sengwer	Establish the water projects	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kocholwo water project	Soy south	Establishment of a dam to cover 75% ward	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kaptega dam	Soy south	For salawa irrigation	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Orapbei dam	Soy south	For soy irrigation	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases
Kiboiket dam	Soy south	Koimur irrigation	Improved water access, better hygiene and reduced water-borne diseases

9.2.5 Infrastructure, Energy and ICT Sector

Name of Project	Location	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
Kapkonga-kapngetuny; kapkulusu-mwachon; silanga-sirerene-chepkikwai-kapchorwa; ainabyat-	Metkei	Opening up of the roads	Will benefit over 50% of the ward

Name of Project	Location	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
tugumoi; Elomkei-Kiptengwer, Kombtich-Kamwosor, Kpchebutuk-Kamwosor; Chebisas-Kamwosor			and improve access
Roads: Flax-Cheboito-Senetwa Railway; Chebaon Road; Junction E282-Kapmondia;-Kipchiloi; Kapletingi Mosorto; Sitotwo –Kapalwat; Mwen-Nyaru; Kamosong School-Eldama Ravine Road; Kipwen-Kaplimo-Lelboinet; Kapkut-Kipchiloi Cattle Dip Via Koisoen; Flax-Cheboito; Cherota-Chororget; Kamwago-Kapngetik-Yatiane, Chepsamo-Kapkenda	Chepkorio	Expansion and gravelling of roads, Improve drainage	Improved access
Bridges Kerionge/ Yatiane-Cherota	Chepkorio	Construction of bridges	Improved access
Windmill along Escarpment at Kapsamich	Chepkorio	New windmill	Increased access to electricity
Roads Tendin-Simat-Tarakwa road, DukaMoja-Kapkoros-Kapchekaurei-Kapyiony-Koitugum road, Chemunada-Chebororwo road, Tendin-Simat-Sokot-Chebororwo road, Kaptiony-Lochin road, Tarakwa-Kapkoros-Chepkawas road, Re-design and Improve Chebororwa-Kabelio-Kokwamoi and Kondabilet-Kapchebit-Chemunada Kamuseny-Soweto and Kamuseny-Seremwo roads	Cherangany	Construct roads in the ward	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Roads Maron-chemisto- sambalat Chepkoit-arapbel-kapyego Mkeno-Toroko Chepkoit –Chorwa-tot Lemeiwo-Meuno Kamiti –chawis –lemeiwo Maron-kamologon-kapyego Moror-kapkitany-mkeno Mungwa-cheptany Cherutich-boroko-kasokotou Tapar- kashalbei –chawis St,micheal-chawis Stage-kesom-katendwo Moror-Toroko-Chesongoch Chepkoit-Arabel-Kapyego Moror-Kapkitony-Mkeno	Embobut /Embolot	Construct and maintain	Improved access
Access Roads Kapchelal-Chegilet, Kabulwo-Salaba, Kasubwo-kapchelal- Kibendo, Kaptum-Orgut-unction, Kibendo-Sing’ ore, Matany-Tartar Arar-Kipere-Kapchai, Ninit-Kitiket-Kibendo, Kabore-Kipkanda-Kaptou roads Iten-Siroch-Matany road KambiNyanya-Yait-Kiptendwo road	Emsoo	Construct and maintain roads	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Establish Footbridges:	Emsoo	Construct footbridges at Emsoo, Kapsio, Metchi, Etyo, otibiptabut, Yat, Embobut river, 2 in Embokaptuyon and Embo Kaben	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage

Name of Project	Location	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
Wind Power	Emsoo	Installation of wind mills along the Escarpment to generate electricity for the all ward at Kipkulot, Kokwobsingo, Kokwob primary, Koibaseba.	Increased access to electricity Increased income generating activities for the residents
Road networks	Endo	Tarmac the major roads Tot-Biretwa Tot-Kolol Tirab-Chesongony And improve all the earth surfaced road; Tot-Chesogom, Chesawach-Horontookapshioi and Chesawach-Lukuget	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents
Power change From Turkwel line to Kapsowar line and increase the number of transformers	Endo	Change of source of power supply	Increased access to electricity Increased income generating activities for the residents
Roads construction: Munanda, Poyweche-Kambi Nyeupe-Flax; Kapkut-Kapchebelel Cheboen-Sawaa-Sach 4-Kipiriria-Sambul-Kipkabus Downs Sambul- Koiluget Kibonge-Chepkosom-Sach Angwan roads Tarmac Talal-Chepkurmum road HZ-Timor, HZ-Kapkitony, HZ-Kapchorua, HZ-Chepkurmum, Simotwo-Kimwogo,SachAngwan-Kipiriria, Tambul cattle Dip-El Nino Tarmac Kapchorua-Simotwo-HZ-Kapkitony-Flouspar road Simotwo-Tuit-El Nino	Kabiemit	Bridges at Ngenye/Ketigoi and Simotwo/Kapsawek(Kapsilwa)	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Roads and bridges construction	Kamariny	Maintain all roads putting murrum to those impassable	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Build bridges; Kiargoiyet -Kapkeneroi Chelingwa -Kamesa Kondabilel-Kipsoen -Kiptela Kipchawat -Rochim Kiplus-Bartai Kibargoiyet-kapkeneroi Torok and Miso bridges	Kamariny	Building bridges to link up roads	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Energy production and distribution	Kamariny	Electricity supply for Kamagut ECD and polytechnic, Torok and Chepkiyeng villages Install street lighting programs Supply electricity to all	Increased access to electricity Increased income generating activities for the residents

Name of Project	Location	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
		schools	
Hydroelectricity power station at Kapkoi; Torok falls Wind mills along the Escarpment and deep sand gullies by measuring electron content	Kamariny	Hydroelectricity to supply electricity to Tambach and Kamariny wards	Increased access to electricity Increased income generating activities for the residents
RANET Radio station/Early warning weather station	Kamariny	To be established at Kamariny or St Patricks	Aversion of disasters
Road construction at Kamoi- Kabei-Siroch road Mindiliwo-Kamogio-Siria-Nindiliwo-Kapchigomet Tekeres-Matembe dip-Oldoldol-Amdanya-Kapsio road Rorok-Soiyo-Kaptebengwo Iten town roads Singore-Chebuliny- Charar road Sea-Bugar Road Lamaon Primary School road	Kapchemutwa	Maintenance of existing roads recarpeting and gravelling of roads	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Roads: Kapsowar-Kasubwa-Chebiemit; Kapengong; Sangurur-Kapkoroo Gravel Katee-Matira-Koitolal road	Kapsowar	Improvement of road networks	Improve access
Roads: Tangul-Kapkok-Maroon; Kimnai-Segut-Kapyego-Kamelei ; Kapsititwo-Chemosong; Tenderwa-Tirich; Tebe-Sinen-Cheptobot; Kimnai-Segut-Kimowo; Kapchoge-Kararia Bridges: Kimnai-Segut-Kapyego Kapsitotwo-Chemosong; Kapchoge-Kararia	Kapyego	Construct the roads and Bridges	Improved access
Tangul-Kamologon-Maroon Kimnai-Segut-kapyego-tenderwa-kapsangar	Kapyego	Construct new roads	Improve access
Hydropower at Kapkuna and wind power at Kapsititwo Electricity to Cheptobot dispensary and primary and Kapchelaga primary with 3 transformers	Kapyego	Establish the power stations and connect electricity	New energy sources and connections
Chebororwa-Magoi-Kibigos-Kipkundul-Kapchesar-Tembu-Kapsait	Lelan	Construct new roads	Improve access
Wind energy at Koisungur hill and Hydroelectric at Mosongo river	Lelan	Construct the site	New energy sources
Roads and Bridges construction Iten-cheptongei-kibigos-kapcherop; Kamasat-Kapbarmagai-Yemit and Koisungur-Kapcherop road Resurvey roads: Kokwangoi-Chebororwa Black sport;tingamanuel Bridges Kibigos-kapsait Kipkundul-kapsait Cheptongei-kapsait Chemulany-kaporon	Lelan	Construct the roads and Bridges	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage

Name of Project	Location	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
Koisungur-cheptobot Kinnai-mastan'gat Kibigos-magoi-chebororwa Chelegwa-kaptangwalas			
Nyrru Eldma ravine Kapsargon Kapkut Kipsaosos cheboge kimomet Kapngosor kapkuot Kibomet Kmwasor kaplolo Kompatic silanga taiya kiptengwer kaporo kaptum Tabare kapechei Tuloi kenewa Tabare Tugumoi B Chebusie	Metkei	Termac mJOR roads and improve feeder roads	Improve access
Chebiemit-cheptongei main road	Moiben/Kuserwo	Tarmac	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Road network; Cheptulon,Kaptitany Cheptongei, Kapkutee Chepsirken, Seret, Jemunda Kilima Kapsilyot, chepyemit Sumbeiwet, Mintililwo, Kondaillet Stoton, Kaplengge, Nerkwo Kaptomut, Chogoo Nerkwo-Kaplengge-Chesirken Chebara, Sumbeiwet Katee-Chebara institute Chepsirkwen,Seret,Jemunanda Katee,Kapkoros, Sangurur Kapsarbat, Mukurai, Emkweu Bungwet, Kilima, Soyo Yemit, Emkew	Moiben/Kuserwo	Improve the roads	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Construct the bridges; BRIDGES Simbolio Nerkwo water treatment Kiptaitai Kapkosol-chemunanda Jogoo-cattle dip Embochesaro Footbridges Renge-kapkutulit Sengenge-kilima Kimugwen-kapsilis Emboyemit-kapsumai	Moiben/Kuserwo	Construct and maintain the bridges	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Wind mills	Moiben/Kuserwo	Build wind mills at Kilima, kaplengge and mandira	Increased access to electricity Increased income generating activities for the residents

Name of Project	Location	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
Kaplusket wind energy Install electricity and establish wind eneryKimaren-chesigei-yemit	Moiben/Kuserwo	Establish wind energy	Increased access to electricity Increased income generating activities for the residents
Road network	Sambirir	Metipsoo-Chesebel-Kumbulul-Mogil road Kochitod-Cheboron-Turgut road Kapsotbororcheseewa road	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Maina-Chemworor road	Sambirir	Upgrading of road	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Lochitod-Cheboror-Turgut road	Sambirir	Construction of new road	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Metipsoo-Chesebel-Kumbulul-Mogil road	Sambirir	Construction of road	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Kapsambat and kapterittand put culverts' Footbridge at kasaon-roger road	Sengwer	Construct and put culverts	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Kaptapketengt-kapkutung-chepkolongei Kapchepum-Seum-kapkarwa road	Sengwer	Construct	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Kapchepsir-kapteteng Kamakitwa-kipsero village road	Sengwer	Construct	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
kipleketet to kapkanyer road kibuga kipsambach road junction-kipsambach chesubet-kamo Chebai -kapcherop-kipsetan	Sengwer	Open the new road	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Kamoi-kipsambach-kibichibich road through the forest	Sengwer	Open through road in partnership with west pokot	Improve access and security
Open kapolet-togom Rogor-bonde Rogor- kapterit road Footbridge at rogor	Sengwer	To facilitate transport of farm produce such as potatoes ,pyrethrum and wool	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Kamoi-kapterit-rogor Kapterit-bonde road Install transformers at kapteritcentre construct 2 cattle dips at kapterit	Sengwer	Also construct 6 foot bridges at Kamoja, Kipkutoi, Emitei, Kapengong, Entorot Emanang	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Airstrip at Kapcherop	Sengwer	Construct	Air transport of products

Name of Project	Location	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
Install transformers in every village	Sengwer	Purchase and install	Increased access to electricity Increased income generating activities for the residents
Roads Major roads Koisoen-simuit-muskut-main road Simit-kapsekwa-turesia Choroget-Simit-Musku-main road Choroget-changach-sumbeiywo-main road Choroget-changach-rokocho-main road Chepwabul-kaptere-changach Chepsongol-surmo-epke Matungen-epke-emis Korober-toror-matungen Kipcheptem-sosio-cheptoroi Cheptem-kerio river Kibaga-endo Chemurgui-endo Chepsongol-endo Chekobei-tukumoi-endo Kakibii-endo Chepmwabul-kaptere-changach-rokocho- chepsongol-surmo-epke-matungen.	Soy North	Tarmac Emsea-Fluorspar road which covers 153 Km Urgent-Choroget-changach-kaptere-Simit road-partly done by CDF 220km Chekobei-kuber-kwembe dam Kabor-kaboro dam-kabangara Rokocho-endo Kaptarit-endo Emsea-endo Chemalan-endo Kapkoroti-endo Sego-endo Muskut-endo Muskut-dam-endo	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Establish 17 footbridges at emsea , Endo and Epke Wind energy; 6 sites; Changach, Torok and Epke Biogas in 17 schools	Soy North	Establish the 17 footbridges	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Construct bridge	Soy north	Establish a bridge at toror	Improve access
Electrification (Transformers)	Soy south	Provide transformers 70% of area not covered	Increased access to electricity Increased income generating activities for the residents Improved security at night
Roads construction	Soy south	Construction of Kapkitony-Ketigoi-Kalwal-Kimwarer road	Improved access
Roads:Kipkaa-Tambach-Sangeto road;Berese-Kapchumbi-Kaptamonger, Kabore-Nyawa, Tambach-Kapchebar, DukaMoja-Chepkogin, Kolol-Kokwao, Sogom-Kolol Tarmac Biretwo-Tot and Tambach town road Maintain and erect culverts and drainage systems on Kapchepkoima-Anin-Siroch; Nyawa-Kewapsos-Kayoi roads	Tambach	Improve existing	Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage
Open new roads; Kapchepkoima-Kaptel-Siroch; Tubebei-Nyawa;Anin-Rimoi;Siroch-Kiptoro-Biretwo; Kipkaa-songeto-Biretwo Open feeder roads; Kiptogol-Siroch; Junction-Kiboi; Anin-AIC-Kibilat; Cheptuiya-Litei;	Tambach		Improved access Reduced instances of accidents Improved drainage

Name of Project	Location	Description of Activities	Expected Impact
Kokwobnyongi-Nyawa; Kapchepkoima-Kabore-Kaptarakwa-Kessup; Kewapsos-Terigon-Kamining; Kabire-Tumkok-Kamining; Kiprao-Usonoi-Kapmaram;Kessup-Kewapsos;Lelin-Kayoi; Kapsinyei-Kayoi;Junction KWS-Dispensary			
Power connection	Tambach	Install street lighting at Tambach town	Improved security at night
Introduce casual person for road maintenance.	Soy north	General operations and maintenance on all-weather roads	Sustainable road use
Electrification (Transformers)	Soy north	Provide transformers 70% of area not covered	Increased access to electricity Increased income generating activities for the residents Improved security at night

9.3 ANNEXURE C: CIDP Implementation M&E Milestones

Sector/Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	Situation in 2013	Mid-term projection 2015	End-term projection 2017
Agriculture and Rural Development	Farmers with title deeds (%)	53	60	70
	Total acreage under food crops	88639.2	100,000	120,000
	Total acreage under cash crops	4003.74	6,000	8,500
	Total acreage under farm forestry	88,428	150,000	200,000
	Food poor population (%)	54	49	43
	Forest cover (%)	30	31	33
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	Bitumen road surface (Km)	152	206	264
	Gravel road surface (Km)	996.2	1300	1700
	Earth road service (Km)	431.2	550	700
	Mobile phone network coverage (%)	80	90	95
General Economic, commercial and labour affairs	Poverty levels (%)	57	54	49
	Literacy levels (%)	60	57	50
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:26	1:25	1:20
	Gross enrolment Rate (%)	92	96	100
	Net enrolment Rate (%)	72	85	95
	Transition Rate (%)	82	90	95
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:33	1:30	1:25
	Gross enrolment Rate (%)	113	100	100
	Net enrolment Rate (%)	94	97	100
	Transition Rate (%)	68	74	79
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25	1:23	1:20
Health	Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	50/1000	45/1000	40/1000

	Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	72/1000	67/1000	63/1000
	Life expectancy	66	68	71
	Distance to the nearest Health facility (Km)	8	6	4
	Doctor/ population ratio	1:15,548	1:12,000	1:10,000
	Nurse/ population ratio	1:2241	1:1800	1:1500
	HIV prevalence (%)	2.5	2.3	1.8
	Children vaccination (%)	67	80	95
	Antenatal care (ANC) (%)	62	71	79
	Safe child deliveries (%)	52	59	67
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	Distance to water point (Km)	3	2	1.5
	Clean water access (%)	10	15	20
	Proper sanitation access (%)	15	25	47



H.E Eng. Alex Tolgos, Governor, Elgeyo Marakwet County together with the County Speaker Hon. Albert Kochei (Left) and the County Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Osiya at the launch of the CIDP



Contact Information

All enquiries relating to Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP should be directed to:

**Office of the Governor
Elgeyo Marakwet County
P.O. Box 220, 30700, Iten, Kenya
Tel: +254-020-2192006
E-mail: emcounty2013@gmail.com
Website: www.elgeyomarakwet.co.ke**