



Elgeyo Marakwet County

Alternative Budget Memo on Sanitation 2020/21

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By Institute of Economic Affairs

1.0. Introduction

The Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA-Kenya) together with Elgeyo Marakwet Civil Society Network (CSOs) are pleased to present the Budget Memo on sanitation for the fiscal year 2020/2021.

The budget memo contains budget proposals from the pre-budget forum held on 22nd August 2019 at Elgon Valley resort as well as key findings from some social audit work that was done by CSO network in various health facilities in the county. The comprehensive audit report was presented to county officials in charge of public health on 09/07/2019 at Iten Youth Polytechnic in the presence of IEA Officers. The proposals submitted is in line with the CIDP and Medium Terms Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors largely based on their feasibility.

The budget memo seeks to influence county government decisions and help civil society develop viable alternatives to government policy. Equally, it provides a complementary avenue for deepening participatory budgeting given the legal basis for public participation in government planning and budgeting processes. Since the country transitioned into devolved system of government, it is envisaged that through the IEA-Kenya and EMC CSO Network pre-budget hearings, a Budget Memo would be developed and therefore this would in turn increase civil society likelihood of engagement with county government planning and budgeting processes.

2.0. Why focus on sanitation and why does coverage matter?

Sanitation is a devolved function of the county government, and it is a constitutional right in Kenya. The National Government has the responsibility of ensuring that it develops the requisite policies on sanitation which are then integrated and implemented by the county government. Further, universal access to improved sanitation yields maximum health, social and economic benefits.

A study entitled “The Effects of Poor Sanitation on Environment, Public Health and Well-Being” commissioned by SNV Netherlands Development Organization as part of the Voice for Change Partnership (V4CP) Programme advocates for county governments to address Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) issues affecting their communities. The V4CP Program is implemented by SNV in collaboration with the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA). The research was conducted by the Centre for Population Health Research & Management (CPHRM). Key findings suggest that Elgeyo Marakwet County has high cases of diarrhoeal diseases which is one of the leading causes of illness for children aged below five years, many households are exposed to water and sanitation related diseases and exposure to sanitation messages and caregiver’s personal hygiene habits affect the likelihood of a child contracting diarrhoea. The research indicates that:



1. Latrine coverage is less than 80%
2. Population practicing Hand Washing less than 16 %
3. Number of food and water samples taken for analysis indicates *ecolii* presents.
4. There is high public demand for sanitation services and affordable sludge disposal methods.

The above deficits lead to Diarrheal cases in the county.

Goal and Objectives

1. To identify and profile major priorities in Elgeyo Marakwet County that needs to be considered in the Budget.
2. Cases chosen to overcoming challenges for sustainable WASH initiatives
3. Improving sustainable access to improved affordable sanitation through appropriate technology.

“Elgeyo Marakwet County loses KShs. 308 million each year due to poor sanitation (World Bank report) and this includes losses due to access time, premature death, health care costs and productivity. This estimate does not include some costs that could be significant (such as water pollution and tourism) and is therefore likely to under-estimate the true cost of poor sanitation”.

3.0 Is there any need to understand the priority setting in the budget process?

The process of priority setting in whatever sector at the county government level is preceded by a planning process. This entails preparation of annual county development plans that identify strategic priorities for the medium term. These plans are drawn from the five year County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) that each county has developed.

As the basis of county budgeting and expenditure process, county governments make efforts towards aligning these plans to Vision 2030 and its Second Medium Term Plan. However, this is constrained by the fact that available statistics are segregated by the former districts, division and location and not the

current planning and service delivery units of the devolved system (county, sub counties and wards). Equally, although majority of counties involved the public in the formulation of these plans, this has not been done consistently coupled with the fact that most counties engaged consultants to develop the CIDPs. Given the limited time and the foregoing issues, a number of counties are currently reviewing their CIDPs for the period 2017-2022.

Counties through the County Executive Committee member for Finance are supposed to submit their annual County Development Plan to the County Assembly not later than 1st September for their approval and a copy sent to the National Treasury and to the Commission on Revenue Allocation(CRA). As a critical entry point for public engagement, the County Executive Committee member for Finance is legally required to publish and publicize the annual development plan within seven (7) days for public access.

To implement these priorities, detailed programmes will be developed with complete financial implications and performance indicators. In addition, these plans also provide details on how county governments will respond to changes in financial and environmental context.

4.0 Basis for Resource Envelope and stakeholders’ views in the budget cycle

The basis for deciding the size of resource envelope or the macro fiscal policymaking process involves county governments making projections of resources they anticipate to raise or mobilize. These resources are to finance priority and expenditure plans over the medium term.

Specifically, the process starts with the issuance of circulars to guide all county government entities in their preparation of the budget. Consequently, each county prepares a Budget Review and Outlook Paper (BROP) that are submitted to the County Executive Committee (CEC). Further in February, the County Treasury in consultation with the various stakeholders prepares and submits County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) to the CEC which captures details of broad strategic priorities and policy goals to guide budget



preparation. The CFSP is consequently submitted to the County Assembly for their approval by 28th February.

The CFSP shall contain the following:

1. How the projections on economic growth of Kenya and other macroeconomic indicators as contained in the Budget Policy Statement (BPS) will impact on the economic environment for the county for the following budget year and in the medium term.
2. Anticipated size of county budget based on expected growth of the county, revenue, expenditure and public debt projection over the medium term accompanied by underlying economic assumptions
3. Indicative expenditure ceilings for the various county entities
4. Statement indicating whether the county adhered to fiscal responsibility principles.

The approved CFSP and recommendations provided by the County Assembly forms the basis of finalizing County Budget Estimates for the financial year. Counties are allowed to revise their fiscal framework in case of a significant or an unexpected change in the County economic growth for instance and/or due to induced policy changes emanating from change of government.

5.0 Did the previous (2018-2019) County integrated Development Plan for Elgeyo Marakwet contain programmes on Sanitation?

The planning process is an integral part of the development process. It is the first critical stage of the budget process (PFM 35 and PFM 126). The PFM 126 provides that every county shall prepare a development plan in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Constitution of Kenya for approval by the county assembly. The county executive committee member responsible for planning shall submit the development plan before the county assembly by 1st September. The development plan will inform the budget priorities for the coming year.

The CIDP reflect the strategic mid-term priorities of the county governments. The CIDP contain specific goals and objectives, a costed implementation plan, provisions for monitoring and evaluation and clear reporting mechanisms. It contains information on investments, projects, development initiatives, maps, statistics, and a resource mobilization framework. The County Governments Act, 2012 (CGA), 104 obligates a county to develop an integrated plan, designate planning units' at all county administrative levels and promote public participation and engagement by non-state actors in the planning process. The county plans shall consist of the following:

1. The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is a 5 year plan that shall inform the county's annual budget;
2. County Sectoral Plan (10 year plan);
3. County Spatial Plan is a 10 year plan using the Geographic Information System (GIS) based system and will be reviewed every 5 years;
4. City and municipal plans

The issues related to sanitation in Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP Feature's in two Key Sector; Health and Sanitation sector. Environment, Water and Natural Resources are also given priority. In the Health and Sanitation sector, the County CIDP does not mention issues of sanitation as sector priority. In particular, the CIDP identified various health sector initiatives that will further improve health service delivery while sustaining the replicable health practices already put in place. These health initiatives that the CIDP seeks to emphasize on include; improvement and upgrading of health facilities, service delivery enhancement, community health strategy, efficient drugs and commodities management strategy and cemetery and mortuaries. While it's important to focus on Health Facilities Improvement and Upgrading, Service Delivery Enhancement, Community Health Strategy, Drugs and Commodities Management Strategy, Cemetery and Mortuaries in the sector, a focus on sanitation should be integrated in the next phase of preparation of CIDP.

The major waste disposal and sanitation facilities in Elgeyo Marakwet County are pit latrines with coverage of 75%. With the growing urbanization, there is need to put in place proper sewerage treatment systems so



as to cope with the rapid housing and expansions. This will help prevent the spread of hygiene related diseases

The CIDP identifies the following targets to be focused on by 2022:

1. Develop four sewerage and treatment systems by 2022
2. Put in place WASH strategies that will enable the county achieve 100% latrine coverage by 2022.
3. Develop legal frameworks for use of septic tanks in human waste disposal systems

Key proposals in the county on sanitation should have clear priority on sanitation domiciled in one ministry during the preparation of the next phase of CIDP.

6.0 Does the budget reflect focus in sanitation as reflected in the CIDP?

Elgeyo Marakwet County is one of the counties that need more focused attention to improve sanitation outcomes and indeed ensuring resources allocated toward sanitation are expended as envisaged. From the analysis of the CIDP, the county recognizes sanitation issues as an upfront priority by ensuring that programme are in place that will ensure that the county eradicates diseases, which are associated with poor sanitation. This can only be enhanced through budget allocation toward the sanitation sector and address issues of absorption capacity in the public Health sector of the county.

From the above summary of resources allocated to the sector, it's clear that the priorities in the CIDP are not observed when allocating resources going by what is either contained in the county fiscal strategy paper or the final approved county budget estimates. What is clear is that resource allocation toward sanitation and community led total sanitation has had positive impact since inception of devolution. However, actual expenditures on sanitation are not readily available and where such information is shared, the total expenditure on sanitation is highly aggregated.

This budget memo thus raises certain questions of budget transparency and prioritization of sanitation spending that affects life outcomes for children and

citizen of the county in general. This memo is directed at the Budget and Appropriation Committee and Health Committee of Elgeyo Marakwet County Assembly and provides facts and offer recommendations to enable the committee to put both the County Treasury and the County Executive to task as they are scrutinizing the Estimates on how views from the public will be incorporated with respect to the sanitation sector.

Solid Waste Management Facilities

The county collects an average of 30 tonnes of solid waste per day in major urban centres. This represents 30% of the waste that is generated. Waste that is generated in the County is not segregated at the source, neither is it recycled. Household waste generated at the household level is managed at the household level through refuse pits. Both at the household level and the dumping sites the waste disposal system adopted is crude dumping and burning. The county does not have a gazetted dumping site. Hazardous medical waste from health facilities is disposed off in the institutions by use of incinerators.

Sanitation

Current latrine coverage in the County stands at 87.4% as compared to the national average of 91.1% (KIHBS, 2016). Various wards within the county have different latrine coverage with the lowest ward being Aror, having 42% and Endo having 43%. The wards with the highest coverage are Chepkorio being 92% and Kapsowar being 90%, (Sanitation Reports, 2017). Hand washing, on the other hand, is practiced by 9.9% of the population (KIHBS, 2016). There are no sewerage systems in the county, but septic tanks are commonly used for disposal of liquid wastes in town centres and institutions and comprise 0.8% as compared to the national average of 4.6% (KIHBS, 2016).

7.0 Unavailability of County Budget Estimates to the public will hamper effective public participation

The County Budget Estimates for Elgeyo Marakwet County like in most counties is not available online since it was tabled before the County Assembly by the end of April 2017. This is direct violation of both



the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Finance Management Act (2012) which requires each of the 47 counties to publish and publicize budget information throughout the budget cycle.

It therefore means that the residents of Elgeyo Marakwet participated in the public hearings without information on budget proposals for the different sectors including sanitation and this mean that the public did not effectively influence or shape proposals in sanitation or any other sector. This has been a consistent violation and an unfair constraint to active and meaningful participation in shaping budget policy.

This memo therefore raises the issue of ensuring that the county government shares with the members of the public budget estimates and any other budget document so that the citizen can contribute their views which are in turn incorporated into the final document for effective service delivery and the development of the county.

PROPOSALS

Elgeyo Marakwet county Budget proposal from CSOs on Sanitation for the financial Years 2020/2021

The Elgeyo Marakwet Based CSOs held a half day pre-budget forum on Thursday, 22 August 2019 at Elgon Valley Hotel collating views on sanitation submission that need to be included in the financial year 2019/2020. The aim was to advocate for Inclusive planning and budgetary prioritization in sanitation by the County Government, Increased CSOs influence in agenda setting with the county ministries as well as improved collaboration between CSOs and County government officials.

The following proposals were shared during the pre-budget hearings and they are key in ensuring that resources toward sanitation components and programmes are allocated.

8.0 Elgeyo Marakwet Budget Estimates are not comprehensive and their presentation makes it difficult to interpret and conduct analysis

The level of detail and breakdown in budget information is important to enable the public to interpret and conduct any analyses they wish to.

A review of budget estimates for Elgeyo Marakwet County since 2013/14 shows that despite considerable improvement in the way budget information is presented, the budget statements are still opaque in the following ways:

- For example, some information on the health sector is not broken down to meaningful levels and therefore one is not able to comprehend. For instance, in the Ministry of Water and Environment, one cannot easily tell specific allocations to sanitation. Given the critical place of sanitation in the county, the failure to disaggregate budgets information to disclose allocations and spending to these areas is a serious failure of the duty to inform the public.



Proposed Elgeyo Marakwet budget submissions for the financial Year 2020/2021

Marakwet East

No	Situational analysis	Justification	Proposal
1.	No public toilet at Chesoi Centre two, Chesongoch, Soko bora, Sambalat and Sangach.	This will reduce OD in the nearby pushes near these market centers.	Construction modern public toilet that can accommodate a population of over 1500 people.
2.	The water sources are not protected and they are being used by schools, health facilities and the community at large.	To reduce the high cases of Cholera and water bond diseases	Protection and construction of water sources at:- 1. Embo moon 2. Enow 3. Emboloot 4. Embobut
3.	Latrine coverage stands at 71% and hand washing stands at 17% and the CHVs are incapacitated to reach out to the community.	The CHVs level of aware on sanitation is still low to support the entire community in terms of knowledge.	Empowerment and facilitation of CHVs to do community sensitization.

Marakwet West

No	Situational analysis	Justification	Proposal
1.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The current toilet is a two door and it's not enough to serve the population especially during the market days. The staff toilet at Kapsiw Dispensary is in the verge of collapsing, resulting to staff using the patience toilets. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The population has really increased and the people have resulted in OD around the market places posing risks. As per The health standards the staff and the patience are not allowed to share same toilets. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation of public toilet at Kamoi Market additional of two more. Construction of staff toilets at Kapsiw Dispensary.
2.	The water sources are not protected and they are being used by schools, health facilities and the community at large.	To reduce the high cases of cholera and water-borne diseases	Protection and construction of water sources at:- 1. Embokoin
3.	They currently use pit latrines for waste disposal (including placenta)	All this facilities have emergency maternity wings but prober waste management	Construction of septic tank at Korongoi Sangurur, Kapchemuta, kokwongoi and Yatoi Dispensaries
4.	No incinerators /burning chambers in these facilities	The disposal management is done on shallow pits which poses danger to animals and children around.	Construction of Incinerators at Cheptonge health center, Kamoi Dispensary, Tunyo Dispensary and Matira Dispensary.



Keiyo South

No	Situational analysis	Justification	Proposal
1.	CHVs are incapacitated hence reaching the entire community becomes a challenge, and they also strain a lot by using their own resources.	CHVs provide a lot of health information to the community where health workers cannot access.	To empower and facilitate CHVs to offer community services more effectively.
2.	All water supplies are not treated and yet they are being consumed directly. Very few families boil water before use.	This will reduce water borne diseases.	Water treatment to be done at the following water tanks:- 1. Kaporom at Katumoi 2. Tachasis at Tugumoi 3. Kamwosor 4. Tugumoi Primary school
3.	The waste management is very poor around these market places, they are burned yet the remaining litter around.	This is posing danger to the animals around these areas especially the plastic packs/bottles.	To allocate fund to purchase land for waste disposal at Kamwosor, Nyaru. Chepkorio and Kapkayo
4.	There are no public Toilets at Nyaru Market while at Kapkayo people queue to the one existing public toilet, resulting to OD in the nearby bushes. There is no hand washing equipment also.	The increased population and the new opened market at Nyaru.	Construction of Public toilet at Nyaru and additional one at Kapkayo markets.

Keiyo North

No	Situational analysis	Justification	Proposal
1.	No sewerage system in existence except a private one at Tambach TTC. The Septic tanks and pit latrines are being used. The faecal sludge is being transported to Eldoret by trucks. From the research done by center for population health research and management a) Faecal Sludge contained 58% b) Faecal Sludge not emptied 57% c) FS Safely Managed 57% d) FS unsafely Managed 43%	Most of the pit latrines within the town are filled up and do spillover during rainy seasons causing water-borne diseases. The 43% of the unsafe managed Faecal Sludge is still on the higher side and 57% which have not been emptied, can spill over during the rainy season and if not well managed it can pose a great danger to the community.	Purchase land and construct proper sewerage system.
2.	The existing CHVs are working and not being supported by the county hence straining using their own resources.	CHVs do a lot of good community work that the health workers cannot access.	Empower the CHVs to do community empowerment and provide civic education on health and sanitation.



No	Situational analysis	Justification	Proposal
3.	The athletes currently do OD on maize plantations, running paths and bushes along the road.	Elgeyo marakwet county is an International training centre for athletes and to maintain the high standards, the toilets have to be provided for convenience during trainings.	Construct 2 Pit latrines for athletes along the training paths (Tairi Mbili and Kapkessum)
	The available toilet is in the verge of sinking and its being shared by the dispensary staff and the community.	The Dispensary is serving over 1500 residence from both Keiyo North and Keiyo south. So a better toilet needs to be done to serve this population as this is posing danger.	Construction of Modern Toilet at Kapchebar health facility.
4.	The previous solid waste was being disposed at View point and currently it has been changed to Arboretum. Some part along the gully is currently acting as the dumping side hence, during rainy season it's being washed down the escarpment, posing health hazard.	The unmanaged solid waste is causing health hazard to residence living Anin, Nyawa, Kessup and Rimoi.	Proper solid waste Management.
5.	The communities are currently using untreated water for drinking and all domestic purposes. Those who access piped water are few and the same water is not treated.	The water in the county has been tested to have presence of <i>Ecoli</i> , hence causing water borne diseases. Very view families do boil drinking water.	Enhance water treatment and piping.



Institute of
Economic Affairs

Elgeyo Marakwet County

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The Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA-Kenya) is a civic forum which seeks to promote pluralism of ideas through open, active and informed debate on public policy issues. It is independent of political parties, pressure groups and lobbies, or any other partisan interests.

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