



Institute of  
Economic Affairs

# Elgeyo Marakwet County

# Alternative Budget Memo on Sanitation 2018

November 2018

By Institute of Economic Affairs

## 1.0. Introduction

The Institute of Economic Affairs-Kenya (IEA – Kenya) together with Elgeyo Marakwet sub county Civil Society Organization (CSOs) are pleased to present Budget memo on sanitation for the fiscal year 2019/2020.

The budget memo contains budget proposals from the public Sub county stakeholders who attended the IEA pre-budget hearings that took place on Thursday, 16th August 2018 at Elgon Valley Resort in Iten Town. The proposals submitted were consolidated and synthesized by the IEA according to the various Medium Terms Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors largely based on their feasibility, whether they make economic sense and whether they are in line with the county priorities of the government.

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 country transitioned into devolved system of government, it is envisaged that through the IEA-Kenya pre-budget hearings and Budget memo, there is likelihood of increased civil society engagement with county government planning and budgeting.

## 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. For example, Elgeyo Marakwet County loses KES 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.

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 Programme 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 diarrhoea diseases which is one of the leading causes of illness for children aged below five



years, Many households are exposed to sanitation-related diseases and exposure to sanitation messages and caregiver's personal hygiene habits affect the likelihood of a child contracting diarrhoea.

### 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)<sup>1</sup>. Equally, although majority of counties involved the public in the formulation of these plans, this has not 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. 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)<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup>Council of Governors Conference Report 2014 via [www.cog.go.ke](http://www.cog.go.ke)

<sup>2</sup>BROP is a document that captures reviews of government performance in the previous years with regard to meeting revenue and spending targets and also provides an outlook of the same. This document is supposed to be submitted to the County Executive Committee by end of September every year.

<sup>3</sup>Section 26 and 27 of the Regulations to the PFMA, 2012



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 (2013-2017) 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 midterm priorities of the county governments. The CIDP contain specific goals and objectives, a coasted 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 2017:

1. Develop four sewerage and treatment systems by 2017
2. Put in place WASH strategies that will enable the county achieve 100% latrine coverage by 2017.
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 a positive 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.

## 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.

## 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 for example in the Ministry of water and environment to tell specific allocations specific 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.

## PROPOSALS

### Elgeyo Marakwet county Budget proposal from CSOs on Sanitation for the financial Years 2019/2020

The Elgeyo Marakwet Based CSOs held a half day pre budget forum on Thursday 16th August 2018 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.

#### Situational analysis

The Sanitation sector in Elgeyo Marakwet county budgetary allocation remain low despite statistics showing the need to invest infrastructure to achieve ODF status as depicted in the CIDP and the ministry of health National ODF Kenya 2020 campaign framework 2016/17- 2019/2020. The following table shows the ODF status for the county;

Sub county	No. of villages	Triggers	Claims	Verifications	Certifications	Unassigned
Keiyo North	218	82	65	26	0	45
Keiyo South	510	380	168	66	0	45
Marakwet East	379	58	0	0	0	276
Marakwet West	365	220	87	21	9	28
Total	1472	740	320	110	9	394

**Source:** Ministry of Health as of 4th month of October, 2018

The overall ODF campaign objective is to eradicate open defecation by the end of the year 2020. Specific objectives under ministry of health National ODF Kenya 2020 campaign framework 2016/17- 2019/2020 includes Social mobilization and participation, education and media campaign, CLTS Implementation Stakeholders and intergovernmental forums and Monitoring and Evaluation and reporting. Each of the specific objectives has a possible funding either from the national government, the county government or even development partners. It is therefore important for both levels of government to allocate resources to the sanitation sector for the realization of these objectives.



## Proposed Elgeyo Marakwet budget submissions for the financial Year 2019/2020

### 1.0 Marakwet East

No	Proposals	Justification
1.	The County government should Increase funds to construct public toilets in every trading centre in Marakwet East Sub county	Construction of public toilets will results into reduction of open defecation thus minimizing the spread of water borne diseases e.g. cholera with the sub county of Marakwet East.
2.	To fully implement campaign activities on sanitation, the County Governments need to increase their budgetary allocations to Invest and strengthen CLTS activities to ensure the sub county is ODF by the year 2020.	Investment in institutions and CLTS campaigns are Steps toward Achieving Open Defecation Free Status and also meet the development and institutional strengthening to invest in improved sanitation facilities. Creating public awareness and teaching community on proper use of pit latrines and improved pit latrines together with Construction of septic tanks will significantly reduce the number of communicable diseases cases hence reducing costs for treatment and at the same time improving sanitation in the sub county.
3.	Increase the number of public health workers at the sub-county level to at least one per sub-location who will work together with the CHVs in their units.	The providers can play an important role in increasing access to care and services.
4.	The county government should Undertake capacity building of CHVs and provide them with the required tools and skills.	Develop competency which will play a critical role in providing community-based primary health care, especially to rural populations; and also spread information in isolated communities and sensitize the population on various important topics, including sanitation.
5.	The county government should Increase resources for more water trading plans	Increase in water trading plans will led to a reduction of water borne diseases in the sub county especially cholera
6.	Allocate resources to train food handlers in hotels and in every trading centre in the sub-county.	Compliance with Food Safety

### 2.0 Marakwet West

No	Proposals	Justification
1.	Increase the number of Community Health Volunteers in Marakwet West sub county	The providers can play an important role in increasing access to care and services.
2.	Campaigns and public awareness on the effects of poor sanitation and motivation of Community health workers to spearhead the advocacy for improved service delivery in the sanitation sector.	Awareness raising help to Create public and political awareness as well Initiating public and policy discussions which will Generate an enabling environment and policy changes that lead to action.
3.	County Government to allocate fund for Water treatment, especially those fetched from the springs at the household level.	Improve water quality at the point of consumption leading to reduction in water borne diseases at the household level. This can be effective measure in preventing diseases like diarrhoea.





4.	Allocate resource specifically for training and capacity building for the CHVs	Provision of an opportunity for health care systems to meaningfully address disparities and create a more diverse and culturally competent workforce.
5.	The county government should facilitate the Construction of improved toilets at the ward level.	Improvement of sanitation facilities at the school and household level.

### 3.0 Keiyo North

No	Proposals	Justification
1.	Allocation of funding for the establishment of a sewerage system within town and other urban areas with high population density.	Significant to accommodate the increasing population growth as well as enhancing... Interconnectivity of wastewater and accessibility in the urban areas which is important for delivering healthcare, distributing resources and economic development. It is untenable not to have a sewer system.
2.	Allocate funds for the establishment, strengthening and training of community health units and community health volunteers. To complement public health officers in community sensitization.	Complement public health officers in community sensitization as well as Provision of an opportunity for health care systems to meaningfully address disparities and create a more diverse and culturally competent workforce.
3.	Creation of a waste disposal site/recycling area in the sun county.	Waste dumped in water catchment areas thus exposing the downstream community to water contamination
4.	Allocation of resources toward Community lead total sanitation in the sub county. CLTS and septic tanks promotion	Improvement of CLTS as an intervention that improves standards of sanitation and hygiene in the sub county.
5.	Allocate funds to water testing kits, drainage and hand washing awareness.	Improved standard of living, including the protection of health and the environment.

### 3.0 Keiyo South

No	Proposals	Justification
1.	Allocate funds for construction for of Improved toilets in homesteads, schools, centres, churches, market places, hospitals, barazas, parks, tea estates with improved hand washing containers.	Construction of improved toilets will results into reduction of open defecation thus minimizing the spread of water borne diseases e.g. cholera with the sub county of Keiyo South.
2.	Partnership and allocating funds for the construction of public toilets at market centers, homesteads, schools, centres, churches, market places, hospitals, barazas, parks, tea estates with improved hand washing containers.	Reduced open defecation cases in the area hence improving the ODF status of the county and likelihood of achieving rapid coverage of public toilets in the market centers and other areas within the sub county.
3.	Establishment of sanitation advocacy clubs where the public can engage and debate sanitation issues to create more awareness on sanitation issues.	Encourage better sanitation behavior hence improving sanitation in the county. Human behaviour is determined by close social networks and also the socio-cultural and physical environment that each person lives in. Bringing about changes in an individual's behaviour requires a look at the person's environment at different levels, from the household and community to the institutions responsible for support and the policy framework. Each of these levels influences how an individual behaves.



4.	The county Government should Strengthen health Committees to ensure that there is implementation of policies, enforce by laws and strengthen partnership between CSOs and relevant ministries.	There will be better coordination of the sanitation sector and better service delivery as well as Intensified Community engagement. Stronger community engagement and participation is required to address inequity, social exclusion and action on Sanitation determinants.
5.	Establishment of a fund by the county government to train teachers at the sub county level on sanitation in school.	Teachers have an overall understanding of the situation of the school wise needs. Safe water and adequate sanitation system in schools should be considered when preparing the school plans.
6.	Increase budgetary allocations towards infrastructure and improve the sewerage system	Development and management of infrastructure in view of improving access to water and sanitation and the same time easing disposal of fecal matter.

## References

1. 2009 Kenya population and housing census, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
2. Governors Conference Report 2014 v
3. Kenya, A. G. (2010). The Constitution of Kenya. Nairobi: The Government Printer.
4. Kenya, A. G. (2012). Public Finance Management Act, 2012. Nairobi: The Government Printer.



## ANNEXES

### Sector Proposals – Contributors

No	Name	Organisation
1.	Mary M Kiptoo	Eremose Youth Group
2.	Stephen Cheptei Kiboi	CBO Kamoi Unit
3.	Joel Kipkemoi Kirotych	CSO Chesiron
4.	John Kibiwott Kirotych	Mosongo
5.	Kihara Wilfred	Charima Civil Society
6.	Pauline Muthoni Nyaga	CBO Kapsowar
7.	Rev Benjamin K Kiptoo	CSO Keiyo South
8.	Ester Too	Chairlady MYWO Keiyo South
9.	Naomi Cherop	CSO Marakwet EAST
10.	Johnie Chelimo	Elgeyo Marakwet CSO Network
11.	Christopher Komen	Elgeyo Marakwet public Health Department
12.	Agnes Kiplagat	Elgeyo Marakwet public Health Department
13.	Evelyn Mungai	Institute of Economic Affairs
14.	Raphael Muya	Institute of Economic Affairs
15.	Sherly Jepchirchir	Elgeyo Marakwet public Health Department
16.	Kenneth Kimaiyo	Liec -CSO
17.	Mathew C Kore	Elgeyo Marakwet public Health Department- County Public Health Officer
18.	Isaac Kiplagat	Kapyego CSO





Institute of  
Economic Affairs

## **Elgeyo Marakwet County** **Alternative Budget Memo**

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

© 2018 Institute of Economic Affairs

Public Finance Management Programme

5th Floor, ACK Garden House

P.O. Box 53989 - 00200

Nairobi, Kenya.

Tel: +254-20-2721262, +254-20-2717402

Fax: +254-20-2716231

Email: [admin@ieakenya.or.ke](mailto:admin@ieakenya.or.ke)

Website: [www.ieakenya.or.ke](http://www.ieakenya.or.ke)

### **Board of Directors:**

1. Charles Onyango Obbo - Chair
2. Albert Mwenda
3. Sammy Muvella
4. Geoffrey Monari
5. Raphael Owino
6. Brenda Diana Akoth

*Developed as part of the V4CP Programme*

