



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF WEST POKOT

**FIRST COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

2013 – 2017





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2013 – 2017

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COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a leading county in effective and efficient resource management, coordinated sustainable development and service delivery.

Mission

To facilitate equitable development and improved public service delivery to stimulate sustainable social-economic development, high quality of life and become the best county in Kenya.

FOREWORD



The Constitution of Kenya 2010 established two tier governance systems with a national government and 47 county governments. The County Government Act 2012 stipulates the need for all counties to prepare five-year County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which replaces District Development Plans (DDPs) that used to guide development under former constitutional dispensation. These plans are expected to integrate county governments' functions as specified in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution and on relevant national policies.

In view of the constitutional requirements and the need to promote the welfare of our residents, I am proud to present the West Pokot First County Integrated Development Plan that will cover the period 2013-2017. This is a blueprint that will guide future development agenda of our county. The Plan will form a basis for appropriating county public funds and integrates economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial aspects of our county. The Plan preparation has been guided by the Constitution, aspirations of Kenya Vision 2030 and its Second Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-2017) that the county is committed to defending and making it a reality respectively.

The County Government under my leadership recognises the existence of socio-economic challenges affecting our residents that includes poverty, rampant insecurity, poor infrastructure and effects of climate change and will over the Plan period work tirelessly to promote the welfare of all residents. West Pokot CIDP 2013-2017 outlines programmes and projects aimed at address these challenges and in overall spur economic growth and development of our county. Under this Plan, the county government will put in place strategies to make West Pokot a destination of choice for all investors and will seek to accelerate investment in the areas of trade, industry, farming and tourism.

The objective of this Plan will be to create a platform for informed decision making; create an environment for robust economic development; building social cohesion and further ensuring that within the county we realise our vision of working together in development and growth. The Plan contains programmes and projects designed with great consideration to promoting equitable distribution of resources within our county. Over the medium term period, the county government will implement programmes and projects aimed at improving our infrastructure, health-care services, education, environmental conservation, agricultural value addition and disaster risk management. Employment creation and promotion of entrepreneurial culture especially for the youth and women will also be a priority of my county government. These aspirations will be achieved through a public sector led, private sector driven and community based development approach.

The county government under my able County Executive, County Assembly and County Staff will strive to build strong and efficient institutions to drive our development course. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas. In order to successfully implement this Plan, the county will pursue prudent financial management practises as outlined in the Public Finance Management Act 2012. The county will promote revenue collection to supplement allocations from the national government and ensure resources are prudently utilized during implementation of this Plan. My government will ensure efficient public service delivery with high level of integrity to enable our people reap the fruits of devolution.

Recognizing the importance of all stakeholders in development of our county, the Plan was prepared through wide consultative process as required by Article 10 of the Constitution. Public consultations were undertaken in all sub-counties to collect views that informed the formulation of policies, programmes and projects outlined in this Plan. Going forward, successful implementation of our development priorities will require collaborative approach and a sense of responsibility by all stakeholders. Our county government will also work closely with the national government, neighbouring, and all other county governments in fostering our development agenda through building synergies and benefiting from varying comparative advantages.

I therefore call upon all county residents, development partners, private sector players and all other stakeholders to commit themselves to play an important role in the implementation of this plan, so that our county moves forward to a prosperous future. The County government under my leadership on its part is committed to coordinating successful implementation of this plan. I strongly believe working together for this common course will take our county to greater heights of development and contribute to our Kenya Vision of being a middle-income rapidly industrializing country by 2030, offering all its citizens a high quality of life.

H.E. SIMON KACHAPIN
GOVERNOR,
WEST POKOT COUNTY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The West Pokot First County Integrated Development Plan has been prepared through a consultative process involving varied stakeholders within the county. I am indebted to H.E the Governor Mr Simon Kachapin, His Deputy Mr. Titus Lottee and the County Executive Members, Senator Prof. John Longanyapuo, the Hon. Members of parliament and County Assembly for their support, guidance and their continued collaboration throughout the entire preparatory process.

The Ministry of Devolution and Planning played a key role by preparing the guidelines and County Development Profiles that have informed the preparation of this Plan. The county shall continue working closely with the Ministry during implementation of this Plan especially in building capacity of our county staff.

The County Planning Unit provided leadership, guidance and coordination of the various stakeholders and especially in designing programmes and projects contained herein. I am grateful to the leadership and support of the CIDP secretariat led by Mr. Maurice Wanyonyi (County Secretary) with members comprising of Mr. Philip Seroney (Chief Finance Officer), Mr. Powon Kapello (Transition Authority Coordinator), Kennedy Tegeret (County Development Planning Officer) and Mr. Joshua Ondari (County Physical Planning Officer). Preparation of this Plan could also not have been successful without invaluable technical input from Mr. Benard Biegon (DDO South and Central Pokot) and Mr. Isaac Ritakou (DDO North Pokot).

The County Planning Unit also benefitted immensely from the technical heads of departments who provided guidance and inputs as well as leadership in their relevant areas of operations. I also wish to appreciate the immense role played by the members of the public who are the direct beneficiaries of this Plan. Their contribution during the Sub- County Consultative Forums made this Plan legitimate and responsive to their needs.

Finally, I wish to appreciate the individual persons and organizations that provided their inputs through memoranda and written submissions. To all, I thank you and look forward to continuous engagement in improving the lives of our county residents. Let us all arise to this righteous course of moving our county to prosperity.

God bless you all.

JOEL NGOLEKONG
COUNTY EXECUTIVE MEMBER
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAC	Area Advisory Council
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALLPRO	Arid Lands Livestock Programme
ALRMP	Arid Land Resource Management Programme
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BIC	Business Information Centres
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CEC	Counties Environmental Committees
CFA	Community Forest Association
CHW	Community Health Workers
CLRCs	Community Learning Resource Centres
CMEC	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CMIS	County Management Information System
CSOS	Civil Society Organizations
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
EAC	East Africa Community
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood illness
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supply Agency
KEPI	Kenya Expanded programme on Immunization
KERRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFA	Kenya Farmers Association
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIE	Kenya Institute of Education
KTB	Kenya Tourist Board
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust Limited

KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSSE	Micro and Small Scale Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MYWO	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake
NAAIAP	National Agriculture Access Input Accelerated Programme
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Program
NASCOP	National AIDS and STD Control Programme
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and evaluation system
NLMIS	National Livestock Market Information System
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NYC	National Youth Council
OVC	Orphans & Vulnerable Children
PAVES	Pastoral Veterinary Systems
PIP	Evangelical Lutheran Pokot integrated programme
PITC	Provider Initiated Testing and Counselling
PLWHA	People living With HIV AIDS
PMTCT	Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission
PWSD	People with Severe Disability
RBM	Result-Based Management
REP	Rural Electrification Programme
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SHG	Self Help Group
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TIVET	Technical Industrial Vocational Entrepreneurship Training
TOWA	Total War against HIV/AIDS
TTC	Teachers Training College
U5MR	Under-Five Mortality Rate
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCO	Voluntary Children Officers
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
YEF	Youth Enterprise Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This County Integrated Development Plan is the first publication produced by the county government of West Pokot and its stakeholders. It is the new medium term county development blueprint and is motivated by a collective aspiration for a better society by end of the Plan period. The Plan has been carefully prepared and informed by the Kenya Vision 2030 that aims to transform Kenya into 'a newly industrialising, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment'. Simultaneously, the plan aspires to accelerate the realization of the MDGs for county residents by 2015. Its implementation will be through annual rolling work plans starting from the period 2013/2014.

The Plan is divided into eight chapters. The first chapter provides an overview of the county in terms of its location, area, administrative and political units, demographic and settlement patterns and natural conditions. It also provides information on the current state of infrastructure; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry and agroforestry; environment and climate change; mining; tourism; industry; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health and nutrition; education and literacy; and private sector competitiveness.

The second chapter discusses the major development challenges such as poor infrastructure, poor marketing systems and low agricultural productivity among others. It also discusses the cross cutting issues such as population growth, poverty, environment and climate change, HIV and AIDS, Gender each with a detail SWOT analysis. The chapter concludes by discussing potential strategic policy thrusts that address the developmental challenges.

The County Spatial Framework is provided in chapter three which identifies development projects and programmes and locates them on specific geographic areas in the county. This framework also displays the necessary coordination between various sectors and includes economic, social and governance dimensions of the Integrated Development Plan.

Chapter four details how county planning is in harmony with aspirations of national policies and other legislative provisions. It provides linkage of the CIDP with the Constitution, Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans. It also discusses status of implementation and mainstreaming of MDGs at the county level and crosscutting projects and programmes involving the county and its neighbours.

Chapter five outlines the county institutional framework and organizational flow chart 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 efforts.

The framework for resource mobilization and a budget projection required for managing the county government is discussed in chapter Six. It presents the resources requirements for implementation of programmes and projects together with strategies for raising revenue and projections for the Plan period. It also outlines strategies for asset management, financial management, and capital financing.

Chapter Seven presents priority programmes and projects identified for implementation as per Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors. There are ten MTEF sector working groups, namely, Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development; General Economic and Commercial Affairs; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources; Health; Education; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Social Protection Culture and Recreation; Public Administration and International Affairs; and National Security. For each of the MTEF sectors, we have highlighted the roles of the stakeholders and the county government's contribution to achieving the sector goals.

Chapter eight provides the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that facilitates the realization of the identified goals. It specifically identifies verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor programmes and projects, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

In summary, this Plan will provide basis for strong linkage between policy, planning and budgeting and the spring board for realizing socioeconomic transformation under the new devolved structures.

CHAPTER ONE
COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter gives background information about the county in terms of its location, area, administrative and political units, physical features description, settlement patterns, demographic features and status of key sectors of county economy. Detailed data is presented in the fact sheet in Annex I.

1.1.1 Position and Size

West Pokot County is one of the 14 Counties in the Rift Valley region. It is situated in the north rift along Kenya's Western boundary with Uganda border. It borders Turkana County to the North and North East, Trans Nzoia County to the South, Elgeyo Marakwet County and Baringo County to the South East and east respectively. The County lies within Longitudes 34° 47' and 35° 49' East and Latitude 1° and 2° North. The County covers an area of approximately 9,169.4 km² stretching a distance of 132 km from North to South.

Figure 1: Map of Kenya showing the location of the County



1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The county is characterized by a variety of topographic features. On the Northern and North Eastern parts are the dry plains, with an altitude of less than 900 m above sea level. On the Southeastern part are Cherangani Hills with an altitude of 3,370 m above sea level. Landscapes associated with this range of altitude include spectacular escarpments of more than 700 m. The high altitude areas have high agricultural potentials while medium altitude areas lie between 1,500 m and 2,100 m above sea level and receive low rainfall in addition to being predominantly pastoral land. The low altitude areas include Alale, Kacheliba, Kongelai, Masol and parts of Sigor. These areas are prone to soil erosion due to flash floods.

1.2.2 Ecological Condition

The main forests in the county are found in Cherangani Hills. The gazetted forest, which forms part of the Cherangani Hills in Lelan, covers an area of 20,857 ha. The un-gazetted forest covers 15,719 ha and consists of rain forests blocks scattered all over the county. These are natural forests dominated by tree species like cedar (*Juniperous procera*) and bamboo (*Aredinaria alpina*). Plantation forests cover an area of 662 ha of which approximately 34 ha are indigenous and the rest exotic.

The main rivers in the county are Suam, Kerio, Weiwei and Muruny. Cherangani Hills are the main source of Muruny and Weiwei rivers, while Mt Elgon is the main source of river Suam. River Muruny, Kerio and Weiwei drain northwards into Lake Turkana, while other small rivers join and drain into River Nzoia which in turn drains into Lake Victoria. River Suam drains into Turkwel dam that generates hydro-electric power.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

The county has a bimodal type of rainfall. The long rains fall between April and August while the short rains fall between October and February. There is, however, great variation in the total amount and distribution of the rainfall received in the county. The lowlands receive 600 mm per annum while the highlands receive 1,600 mm per annum.

The county also experience great variations in temperature with the lowlands experiencing temperatures of up to 30^o C and the highlands experiencing moderate temperatures of 15^o C. These high temperatures in the lowlands cause high evapo-transpiration which is un-favourable for crop production. The high altitude areas with moderate temperatures experience high rainfall and low evapo-transpiration hence suitable for crop production.

1.3 Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative Subdivision (Sub-Counties, Divisions, Locations)

The county has four constituencies, 13 divisions, 61 locations and 222 sub locations. It covers an area of 9,169.4 Km². Table 1 presents the existing number of administrative units in terms of Sub-Counties, Divisions, Locations and Sub locations.

Table 1: Area, and Administrative Units by Sub-Counties

Sub-County	Divisions	Area (Kms)	No of locations	No of sub-locations
West Pokot	Kapenguria	335.6	9	28
	Sook	750.5	6	23
	Kongelai	736.4	4	16
South Pokot	Lelan	313.4	3	13
	Chepararia	495	4	15
	Tapach	205.2	3	9
Pokot central	Sigor	1582.8	8	30
	Chesegon	797.3	5	17
North Pokot	Kacheliba	925.4	5	18
	Alale	1571.5	5	18
	Kasei	1035.9	3	12
	Kiwawa	230.7	4	15
	Konyao	189.7	2	8
TOTAL	13	9169.4	61	222

Source: West Pokot County Commissioners' Office (2013), Kapenguria

1.3.2 Political Units (Constituencies, Electoral Wards)

The county has four constituencies namely: Kapenguria, Kacheliba, Sigor and Pokot South and a total of twenty county wards. Kapenguria and Kacheliba constituencies have six wards, while Sigor and Pokot South have four wards each.

Table 2: Constituency and County Wards

Constituency	Number of County Wards	Area km ²
Kapenguria	6	1,822.5
Sigor	4	2109.7
Kacheliba	6	3,953.2
Pokot South	4	1,284
Total	20	9,169.4

Source: West Pokot Sub-County Statistics Office (2012), Kapenguria

1.4 Demographic Features

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

The population of the county is estimated at 631,231 persons as per 2013 projections. This population consists of 313,746 males and 317,484 females giving sex ratio of 100:101. The county inter-censal growth rate is 5.2 percent which is higher as compared with the national average of 3.0 percent. If current trends prevail, the county population is expected to grow to 700,414 and 771,180 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. It is also worth noting that the youth (aged 15-34 years), who's population estimate is 196,830 forms 31 percent of the County population.

Table 3: Population Projection by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2013 (Projected)			2015(Projected)			2017(Projected)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	49,362	48,160	97,522	60,775	59,295	120,070	67436	65794	133230	74827	73005	147832
5-9	46,483	44,908	91,522	57,230	55,291	112,522	63503	61351	124854	70463	68075	138538
10-14	40,465	38,466	78,931	49,821	47,360	97,181	55281	52551	107832	61340	58310	119650
15-19	28,746	27,198	55,944	35,392	33,487	68,879	39271	37157	76428	43576	41229	84805
20-24	19,937	23,499	43,436	24,547	28,932	53,479	27237	32103	59340	30222	35622	65844
25-29	15,835	18,494	34,329	19,496	22,770	42,266	21633	25266	46899	24004	28035	52039
30-34	12,597	13,561	26,158	15,510	16,696	32,206	17209	18526	35736	19096	20557	39653
35-39	10,223	10,943	21,166	12,587	13,473	26,060	13966	14950	28916	15497	16588	32085
40-44	7,577	7,486	15,063	9,329	9,217	18,546	10351	10227	20578	11486	11348	22834
45-49	6,180	6,180	12,199	7,609	7,609	15,218	8443	8443	16886	9368	9368	18736
50-54	4,685	4,929	9,614	5,768	6,069	11,837	6400	6734	13134	7102	7472	14574
55-59	3,585	3,458	7,043	4,414	4,258	8,671	4898	4724	9622	5434	5242	10676
60-64	2,904	3,164	6068	3,575	3,896	7,471	3967	4323	8290	4402	4796	9198
65-69	1,896	2,072	3,968	2,334	2,551	4,885	2590	2831	5421	2874	3141	6015
70-74	1,448	1,661	3,109	1,783	2,045	3,828	1978	2269	4247	2195	2518	4713
75-79	950	1,019	1,969	1,170	1,255	2,424	1,298	1,392	2,690	1,440	1,545	2,985

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2013 (Projected)			2015(Projected)			2017(Projected)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
80+	2,047	2,020	4,667	2,520	2,487	5,007	2,797	2,760	5,556	3,103	3,062	6,165
AGE	68	50	118	84	62	145	93	68	161	103	76	179
TOTAL	254,827	257,863	512,690	313,746	317,484	631,231	348,133	352,281	700,414	386,289	390,891	777,180

Source: West Pokot Sub-County Statistics Office (2013), Kapenguria

The proportion of the population aged below 14 years and above 64 years comprises about 55 per cent. These age groups are dependants and their proportion is higher than the population in the labour force (15-64 years) which constitutes 45 per cent. These dependants are therefore likely to exert pressure on the workforce to provide for their basic needs. The County population is further disaggregated into special age groups as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2013 (Projected)			2015 (Projected)			2017 (Projected)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	10,669	10,461	21,130	13,136	12,880	26,016	14,576	14,291	28,867	16,173	15,858	32,031
Under 5years	49,362	48,160	97,522	60,775	59,295	120,070	67,436	65,794	133,230	74,827	73,005	147,832
Pre-School (3-5 yr)	29,899	28,731	58,630	36,812	35,374	72,186	40,847	39,251	80,098	45,323	43,553	88,876
Primary(6-13yr)	69,885	67,758	137,643	86,043	83,425	169,468	95,474	92,568	188,042	105,938	102,713	208,651
Secondary (14-17yr)	25998	23,438	49,436	32,009	28,857	60,866	35,517	32,020	67,537	39,410	35,529	74,939
Labour force(15-64yrs)	112,108	118,907	231,015	138,029	146,400	284,429	153,157	162,445	315n,602	169,943	180,249	350,192
Youth (15-34yrs)	77,115	82,752	159,869	94,945	101,885	196,830	105,351	113,052	218,403	116,898	125,443	242,340
Reproductive female (15-49yrs)	-	107,365	107,365	-	132,189	132,189	-	146,677	146,677	-	162,753	162,753
Aged (65+)	6,409	7,422	13,831	7,891	9,138	17,029	8,756	10,140	18,895	9,715	11,251	20,966

Source: West Pokot Sub-County Statistics Office (2013), Kapenguria

Under five years (0-5yrs): In 2013, the under five year age group in the county is estimated at 120,070 children. This is nearly 20 per cent of the total population. The population of this age cohort is projected to be 133,230 in 2015 and 147,832 in 2017.

This age group forms the base for the future human resource for the county. It is therefore an important group when planning especially on health and education. Early Childhood Programmes (ECDE) provides a foundation for this group for meeting cognitive, psychological, moral and emotional needs. Health on the other hand ensures a healthy child population. This age group is highly vulnerable to morbidity and mortality. For instance, the under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) for the county remains high, estimated at 127 deaths per 1,000 live births (127/1,000) compared to the national estimate of 54/1,000. This is double the country's U5MR and efforts to address this are very crucial. The major challenges in reduction of child mortality include: inequity in access to health care service, high cost of accessing health care due to the high poverty levels, inadequate medical personnel and drugs in government facilities. There is need therefore to focus on access to healthcare services through construction of new health facilities and ensuring availability of essential medical drugs.

Primary school age group (6-13yrs): The population of this age group is estimated to grow from 169,468 in 2013 to 188,042 in 2015 and 208,651 in 2017. This age group accounts for 26.8 per cent of the total population.

The focus for this group is the provision of free and quality education to ensure the achievement of the MDG goal No. 2 on Universal Primary Education.

Free Primary Education has had a positive impact on enrolment in the county. Despite this improved performance, primary education continues to experience a number of challenges such as overstretched facilities, overcrowding in schools, low teacher- pupil ratio, retrogressive cultures, nomadic lifestyle and inaccessibility of education facilities. Some of the requisite interventions to improve access to education to this group include; construction of new schools, expansion of existing school infrastructure, deploying teachers to schools and establishing boarding facilities for nomadic families.

Secondary School Age group (14-17 yrs): The population of this age group is estimated to increase from 60,866 in 2013 to 67,537 in 2015 and 74,939 in 2017. The increasing enrollment rates due to free primary education and subsidized secondary school education have exerted pressure on the existing secondary school facilities. This calls for continued investment in secondary school infrastructures, staffing and additional training institutions to ensure increased opportunities for secondary education are available. There is also need for an increase in allocation of school bursaries and improved transparency to enhance completion rates and for the benefit of the disadvantaged poor.

Youth (15-34 yrs): This is the most productive age group and accounts for 31 per cent of the total population in the county. It is expected to increase to 218,403 and 242,340 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The county will require more training institutions and employment opportunities to make them productive citizens.

Currently, the county has few institutions of higher learning. As a result, only a small proportion of eligible school leavers are absorbed. Every year less than one half of those graduating from primary schools either join the youth polytechnics for artisan training or enroll directly for apprenticeship training within the “Jua kali” sector. There is therefore need to implement quality skills development programmes through TIVET institutions that target this group to enable them to engage in productive employment in both the formal and informal sectors. Promotion of small and medium enterprises is also very important.

Labour force (15-64yrs): This population is expected to grow from 284,429 to 315,602 and 350,192 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The dependency ratio in 2013 was estimated at 100: 122 and is expected to remain high over the years. The county therefore needs to put in place programmes for older persons in order to reduce the high dependency on the working population.

This age cohort forms the pillar for economic development in the county as the county depends on it to provide both skilled and unskilled labours to enable the county achieve its vision. Promotion of small and medium enterprises is also very important for this group. The county must invest heavily on the labour force existing in the county by improving their work culture, creativity, ethics, and education, entrepreneurial and other skills necessary for economic take off.

Female reproductive age group (15-49 yrs): The population of this age group as at 2013 was 132,189 and is projected to increase to 146,677 and 162,753 in 2015 and 2017 respectively.

This age group faces a number of challenges in the county that include; shortage and inaccessible health facilities, understaffing of health facilities, high illiteracy levels and poor quality of health services. More than half of public health facilities are poorly equipped to handle pregnancy related complications, while only a small percentage of pregnant women have births attended to by skilled personnel. This means that most deliveries take place at home assisted by poorly skilled Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs).

Contraceptive acceptance for this age group is only 9 per cent meaning that women in the reproductive age group are either not accessing or utilizing family planning services. This has led to the high population growth

rate in the county. Most adolescents and youths lack appropriate sexual information and services to respond to their reproductive health needs and engage in unprotected sex. The result is the high levels of STIs, unwanted pregnancy, abortion and abortion-related mortality. The poor performance of maternal indicators is due to weaknesses in the health systems such human resources, infrastructure, and referral systems. Negative socio-cultural practices which are rampant such as female genital mutilation and early marriages continue to impact negatively on maternal health.

For the county to achieve MDG 5 on improvement of maternal health; more programmes need to be implemented to address the reproductive health issues. High Maternal Mortality Rate will be reduced by ensuring the availability of adequate maternity services in rural health facilities and rapid response to complications caused by unsafe/induced abortion, malaria and HIV and AIDS among others. This will also be achieved by ensuring that health facilities have adequate staff and by providing more facilities to increase accessibility.

1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

Population distribution in the county is influenced by climatic conditions and socio-economic development. Urban areas and high potential agricultural areas have high population distribution and density. The population density for the county is expected to increase from 69 in 2013 to 76 and 85 persons per square km in 2015 and 2017 due to the high population growth.

Table 5: Population density per sub-county

Sub-County/Constituency	Area in Sq. KM	Pop. 2009	Density (persons/Sq Km)	Pop. 2013	Density (persons/Sq Km)	Pop. 2015	Density (persons/Sq Km)	Pop. 2017	Density (persons/Sq Km)
		Total		Total		Total		Total	
North Pokot/Kacheliba	3,953.2	156,011	39	192,083	49	213,135	54	236,495	60
Pokot Central/Sigor	2109.7	85,079	40	104,750	50	116,231	55	128,970	61
Pokot South	1284.0	132,100	103	162,643	127	180,469	141	200,249	156
West Pokot/Kapenguria	1822.5	139,500	77	171,754	94	190,579	105	211,466	116
TOTAL	9,169.4	512,690	56	631,231	69	700,414	76	777,180	85

Source: West Pokot County Planning Unit (2013), Kapenguria

Table 5 shows that population density is high in Pokot South estimated at 127 persons per km² while Kacheliba is lowest with a density of 49 persons per km² as per 2013 projections. The high population density in Pokot South is due to high agricultural potential of the area.

1.5 Human Development Approach

The human development approach emerged in response to the growing criticism of the use of economic development as a measure in the standard of living. The approach examines broader human development issues and is concerned with both building up human capabilities and with using those human capabilities fully. It underlines the expansion of opportunities so that the disadvantaged can do more for themselves through economic, social and political empowerment.

Human development approach recognizes that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development. The link has to be made through deliberate policies at all levels. Economic growth is necessary to

enlarge human choices but not sufficient. Economic growth provides resources to support health care, education, and advancement in other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In turn, achievements in human development make critical contribution in assuring quality human capital to spur economic growth via productivity gains.

The use of Human Development Index (HDI), normally in the Human Development Reports (HDR) measure a country's development which is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development to reflect a country's achievements in health and longevity (as measured by life expectancy at birth), education (measured by adult literacy and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolments), and living standard (measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity terms). Achievement in each area is measured by how far a country has gone in attaining the following goal: life expectancy of 85 years, adult literacy and enrolments of 100 percent, and real GDP per capita of \$40,000 in purchasing power parity terms.

National human development reports provides a tool for analysis, reflecting people's priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress at country level. The basic objectives of NHDRs are to raise public awareness and trigger action on critical human development concerns, strengthen national statistical and analytic capacity to assess and promote people-centred development; and shape policies and programmes by providing options and broad recommendations based on concrete analysis.

It would be important in future, for counties to measure their development by calculating and using the specific HDI and GDI

1.5.1 Human Development Index

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 uses three basic dimensions namely education, health and 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 programmes 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.

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 regions. 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 nation. However, a large group of youths are potentially at risk of engaging in harmful anti-social behaviours, including risky sexual behaviour, substance use, and crime.

The constitution requires measures to be undertaken to ensure the youth access 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.

1.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

It reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour 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. In addition, 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. Improving equity in gender issues and reducing gender disparities will benefit all sectors and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social injustices.

1.6 Infrastructure and Access

1.6.1 Road, Rail Network, Ports and Airports, Airstrips and Jetties

The road network in the County is predominantly earth and gravel surface which makes up 87 percent of the road network. The gravel surface roads cover a distance of 349 km while the earth surface roads cover 697 km. The total length of bitumen surface (tarmac) road is only 151 km. This means that for every 60.7 km², there is 1 Km of a tarmac road and for every 1 Km of the same tarmac road, we have 4,180 persons. The general status of the road network in the county is poor. The tarmacked road is poorly maintained while the earth and graveled roads becomes impassable during the rainy seasons. A rugged and hilly terrain within the county poses another challenge in road connectivity. The county has no rail network, ports and airports. The airstrips are completely inactive.

1.6.2 Communication Services

The county has 4 Post Offices and 3 courier services. In terms of mobile handset communication, the coverage of the mobile network is still low despite the presence of all major mobile operators (Safaricom, Zain, Yu and Orange) in the county. The low coverage has therefore limited access to mobile phone services in most parts of the county. There is need to encourage these network providers to extend their network services to all parts of the county to facilitate easy communication and also to eliminate marginalization of some parts of the county. This can have a multiplier effect of opening up these areas for other development activities to support the realization of Kenya vision 2030. Television access is limited to some areas in the county. In addition, the county has one local FM radio station. External FMs radio stations also play a big role in the dissemination of information. They also offer platforms for people to air their views and for authorities to disseminate policies and issues affecting the people.

1.6.3 Financial Institutions

The county has 3 commercial banks (KCB, Equity and Barclays), 4 Micro Finance Institutions and 6 SACCOs. Most of these financial institutions have their services concentrated in Makutano Town. Pokot Central and Pokot North Sub-Counties do not have banks or micro finance institutions thus limiting access to financial services. The percentage of citizens owning bank accounts remains low in the county. Loan uptake and repayment is also low and more effort is needed to reverse this trend. Agency banking is expected to play a key role in enhancing financial services penetration into rural areas and in mobilising savings for investment.

1.6.4 Education Institutions

The county has a total of 503 primary schools, 58 secondary schools and 479 ECD centres. There are 11 tertiary institutions which cater for both primary and secondary graduates. These comprise of 5 polytechnics and 4 middle level colleges and Kapenguria Extra Mural Centre, a constituent of the University of Nairobi.

The school enrolment rates in the county are generally low owing to a number of factors among them high poverty levels, insecurity and negative cultural practices (cattle rustling, FGM, and early marriages). The primary school enrolment in the County was 156,272 compared with the overall population of 177,091 based on the 2009 census data. This represents 88 per cent gross enrolment rate. More investment in the education sector is needed to boost county human development index.

1.6.5 Energy Access

Energy is one of the infrastructural enablers of the three pillars of Vision 2030 and the level and intensity of commercial energy use is a key indicator of the degree of economic growth and development. The main source of energy in the county is fuel wood which accounts 90 per cent of the energy needs of the county population. Petroleum energy is another source accounting for 5 per cent energy needs. Despite the presence of Turkwel Dam, which generates electricity, connection is still low with only 2 per cent of the population accessing electricity and only 10 trading centres connected with power. Electricity power outages are also prevalent in the county. Paraffin, which is another source of energy, is used by 8 per cent of population. Other sources of energy in the county include charcoal and solar. The county has a high potential for solar energy which remains untapped.

1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres

The main urban as well as trading centre in the county is Makutano Centre in West Pokot Sub-County. Other Market centres include: Chepareria, Ortum and Kabichbich in Pokot South, Sigor, Lomut, and Chesegeon, in Pokot Central, Kacheliba, Olorwo, Kodich, Konyao, and Alale in Pokot North Sub-County. Improvement of market centres and establishment of new ones is a priority due to its contribution in the economic development of the county.

1.6.7 Housing

Kenya Vision 2030 aims to provide the country's population with adequate, affordable and decent housing in a sustainable environment. The main housing types in the county are grass thatched houses, semi-permanent and permanent houses. In overall, there are 88,026 grass thatched houses, 5,129 permanent and semi-permanent houses mainly found in the urban/town centres. Traditional manyattas are found in some parts of Pokot North and Pokot Central Sub-Counties. The county housing sector is characterized by inadequacy of affordable and decent housing, low investment, extensive and inappropriate dwelling units.

1.7 Land and Land Use

1.7.1 Mean Holding Size

The average farm size in the county stands at 30 ha. The population is predominantly rural depending on pastoralism as their main source of livelihood. Subsistence crop production is also undertaken in the arable areas.

1.7.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

90 per cent of land in West Pokot sub-county and 60 per cent in Pokot Central have title deeds. Almost all the persons in North Pokot do not have title deeds as land is owned communally. Overall, only 11 percent of the farmers in the County have title deeds. Land reforms are geared towards a holistic management of this critical resource so as to create a foundation for the implementation of projects identified in the integrated plan.

1.7.3 Incidence of Landlessness

Land in the county is largely communally owned. Cases of landlessness are minimal with most parts of the land being unutilized because of communal ownership. Most parts of Pokot Central and all of Pokot North sub-counties are communally owned.

1.8 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.8.1 Cooperative Societies

Cooperative societies will play a critical role in the development of the county by providing a better interaction between savings and investment. The County has 48 registered cooperative societies. However, only 30 are active. The rest are either dormant or have collapsed/bee liquidated. The societies are distributed as follows: North Pokot has 6, West Pokot 32, Central Pokot 4 and South Pokot 6. The active cooperatives deal with a variety of activities which include marketing, savings, consumers and housing, mining, multipurpose and unions. SACCOs have enormous potential to mobilize additional savings and to provide credit, especially to sections of the population that do not use banking services and the low income groups.

1.8.2 Non-Governmental Organizations

The county has a number of Non-Governmental Organizations working in their various capacities to complement the development initiatives of the Government. The notable NGOs in the county include: World Vision, ACTED, UNICEF, ACF, USAID, Red Cross, and Health Right International. There are also local NGOs working with the communities such as Yangat, SIKOM, Maendeleo Ya Wanawake and others. These NGOs are expected to continue supporting rural communities in the areas of agriculture, nutrition, water, disaster relief, health and education.

1.8.3 Self Help, Women and Youth Groups

The establishment of Government devolved funds as well as grants have led to registration of a number of Self Help Groups, Women, Men, Youth and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). These groups and CBOs undertake economic activities such as mixed farming, table banking, capacity building, environmental conservation and other small and medium enterprises. Through these groups the county hopes to increase its human and social capital.

A total number of 4,297 groups have been registered since 1973 (SHG 2204, women group 992, youth groups 935, men 5, PWD 35, community projects 117, CBO 6, Older persons groups 3). Self Help Groups continue to serve as avenues for accessing the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), Youth Enterprise Fund (YEF) as well as other devolved funds and grants. A total of 127 groups have benefited from the YEF while 80 groups have benefited from WEF. A total of Kshs. 4.05million has so far been disbursed for both WEF and YEF.

1.9 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

1.9.1 Main Crops Produced

The main crops produced include maize, finger millet, potatoes, beans, onions sweet potatoes, green grams, peas, mangoes, oranges, bananas, coffee and pyrethrum. Maize is the staple food in the County and is mainly grown in West Pokot Sub-County. Potatoes and pyrethrum are grown in South Pokot Sub-County. These food crops produced do not meet the food requirements of the county.

1.9.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The total acreage under food crops and cash crops is 22,000 ha. This consists of 17,000 ha under food crops and 5,000 ha under cash crops. The main cash crops in the County are coffee and pyrethrum. Coffee is grown in West Pokot Sub-County while pyrethrum is grown in Pokot South Sub-County. Pyrethrum farms have however been neglected due to problems affecting the sector and this sector is in a sharp decline. Acreage under food crops continue to increase due to irrigation schemes such as the Weiwei irrigation scheme in Sigor.

Crop production in Weiwei Irrigation Scheme-in Sigor



1.9.3 Average Farm Sizes

The average farm sizes for small farmers is 10 ha and 50 ha for large scale farmers. Land ownership in some parts of West Pokot Sub-County is adjudicated, while in Pokot North and Central Sub-Counties is still communally owned.

1.9.4 Main Storage Facilities

The main storage facility is provided by NCPB with a capacity of storing 150,000 bags of cereals. The storage facilities are found in Sigor, Makutano and Kacheliba. Other storage facilities include traditional granaries which are prone to high post-harvest losses.

1.9.5 Main Livestock Bred

The traditional zebu is the main breed in Pokot Central and North Sub-Counties for meat production while West Pokot and Pokot South Sub-Counties keep improved dairy cows such as Ayrshire and Friesian. There are

686,375 indigenous Zebu cattle, 460,327 sheep, 551,596 goats, 30,617 camels, 36,473 donkeys and 397 pigs. The annual production of beef stands at 3.6 million kg valued at Ksh.653 million while annual milk production is 4.7 million litres valued at Ksh.134 million. The livestock subsector has huge potential for generating household income and revenue for the county.



Lelan Highland Dairies; cooler plant

The above figure shows county potential for milk value chain that is yet to be exploited.

1.9.6 Number of Ranches

There are 16 group ranches in the county covering an area of 125,072 ha. Most of the ranches are situated in Pokot Central and North Sub-Counties. Most of these ranches are communally organized.

1.9.7 Main Fishing Activities, Types of Fish Produced, Landing Sites

Fishing activities in the county are minimal and mainly confined to Turkwel Dam. The government has been promoting fish farming through construction of fish ponds through Economic Stimulus Projects. There are also 3 permanent rivers traversing the County (Suam, Muruny and Weiwei where minimal fishing activities are practised. Tilapia is the main fish found in these rivers.

1.10 Forestry and Agro Forestry

1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

The gazetted forest covers an area of 20,857 ha. Natural forests are mainly found on the highland side of Pokot South and Pokot Central which forms Cherangani Hills. Forest cover is continuously being depleted due to human activities and deforestation is largely in areas of Kamatira, Sondany, Solion, Kawuk, Kuper, Seker, parts of Alale, and most parts of Pokot South. There are also exotic forests in West Pokot and Pokot South. Farmers also practice tree planting on their farms.

1.10.2 Main Forest Products

The main forest products include firewood, timber, herbs, fruits, grazing fields and honey production. The quantities of these products and their value have not so far been determined.

1.10.3 Promotion of Agro Forestry and Green Economy

a) Income Generating Activities

There are few farm forests in the county with woodlots for commercial purposes. The Kerio Valley Development Authority have set up fruit seedling demonstration plots at Kongelai to encourage farmers to engage in farm forestry as a source of income. There exists a huge market for forests products such as poles, timber and wood fuel which can be tapped. Several community based organizations are also engaged in woodlot establishment as an income generating activity.

b) Protection of Water Catchment Areas

The county has forest that covers an area of 36,576 ha which act as water catchments and their conservation is key for the county survival. This is because environment and catchment areas is the backbone of the other sectors of the economy. Conservation efforts are being undertaken by both government agencies and community to conserve forest catchment areas in the entire county. This effort has not been very successful due to the high population pressure, illegal encroachment, high demand of timber for the construction industry, and the demand for farming land. Therefore, the county needs to prioritise increase of tree cover in water catchment areas. It is worth noting that Cherangany water catchment area has been under illegal encroachment

and therefore, there is need to strengthen protection of this catchment area so that the county can continue benefiting from this catchment area as most rivers emanates from it.

c) Prevention of Soil Erosion

The county is well endowed with rich fertile soil which needs to be protected from soil erosion. Areas that are prone to soil erosion include Sigor, Kongelai and most parts of Pokot North and Pokot Central Sub-counties. The main causes of soil erosion in the County are deforestation, flash floods and loose soils. Protection of water catchment areas as well as planting of trees in hilly places should be a priority. In addition, improved farming practices like intercropping and agro-forestry need to be promoted in the county. Farmers should also plant trees in their farms to prevent soil erosion.

d) Provision of wood fuel and generation of energy for industries

Wood fuel is the main source of energy used by the households in the county. Many households harvest dead wood from forests for wood fuel. However, the use of wood fuel has to be undertaken in a sustainable manner. In order to reduce the dependency on wood, use of solar powered lanterns, wind energy and biogas technology needs to be promoted. The use of wood as a source of energy for industries is minimal since there are no major industries within the county.

e) Improvement of soil fertility by growing fertilizer trees

Due to persistent soil erosion, flash floods and poor agricultural practices, the county has lost its soil fertility over the years. There is need to sustain agriculture in the county by improving soil fertility through planting of fertilizer trees. The planting of nitrogen fixing trees such as *Sesbania*, *Calliandra* and *Luecena* species which are exotic trees and *Acacia* species which are indigenous trees needs to be promoted.

f) Growing of fruit trees for improved nutrition both for domestic use and surplus for markets

Fruit trees are grown in the county in small scale mostly for domestic use while others grow naturally in the forests. The fruit trees grown in the county includes oranges, bananas, and mangoes among others. The lowland areas of the county namely Sigor, Lomut, Chesegeon and Kacheliba are favourable for fruit farming. There is need therefore to upscale fruit farming in these areas.

g) Provision of Carbon Sinks such as Carbon Trading

These are initiatives in the county to encourage afforestation to offset greenhouse gas emission that is responsible for global warming and climate change. Ecological stability and reduction in biodiversity loss is necessary for continued green economy. Opportunities provided by carbon markets should therefore be explored. However, this needs to be scaled up to attract more stakeholders to plant more trees for carbon trading.

h) Beautification activities in urban centres, highways, schools, homes and other public places

Trees grown for beautification purposes in the county are mainly found in homes, schools and other public places. Along the highways and the urban centres, the tree cover for beautification is minimal. However, Makuatano and Kapenguria Township have undertaken a beautification programme. This activity however needs upscaling.. In addition to providing environmental beauty these trees and gardens filter pollutants and dust from the air, improve air quality and reduce heat buildup in towns. Beautification promotes green economy.

i) Animal Feeds Production Ventures

Production of animal feeds from agro forestry is practised in the county in small scale and especially by individuals. Some of the animal feeds produced through agro-forestry in the include hay. This is a venture that the county needs to invest in as way of promoting green economy.

j) Growing and processing for medicinal purposes/ value plants and products

A number of trees in the forests are used for their medicinal values. Most of these trees grow naturally in the forests although some are grown by tree farmers. However, processing of forest products for medicinal purposes has not been exploited as a venture. The medicinal trees grown include *aloevera*, *prunus africanum*, *olea hotstetteri*, *croton megalocarpus* and *dombeya*.

1.11 Environment and Climate Change

1.11.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

Some of the major contributors to environmental degradation in the county include: poor disposal of both solid and liquid wastes, unsustainable farming methods, charcoal burning, overgrazing, deforestation and human encroachment of the protected areas. The impact of poor waste disposal is evident in all centres, especially Makutano trading centre, where there is no sewerage system. Charcoal burning is largely prevalent in Kongelai, Marich and Sigor. Human encroachment to forest has adversely Pokot South Sub-County.

1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

The county has suffered the effects of the environmental degradation which include massive soil erosion, unpredictable weather patterns, resource based conflicts water pollution, air pollution, reduced agricultural outputs/yields, increased drought incidence/desertification, reduced and diminishing forest products and flooding.

1.11.3 Global warming and Climate Change and its Effects in the County

Global warming is the observed increase in the average temperature of earth's atmosphere and oceans that arise as a result of the increasing use of fossil fuels and other man's activities that release excessive greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The greenhouse gases include water vapour, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane and chlorofluorocarbons. The greenhouse effect causes variation in weather patterns and intensity resulting in climate change.

Temperatures have risen throughout the county. Rainfalls have become irregular and unpredictable, and when it rains, downpour is more intense. The impact of climate change in the county is mostly manifested by flooding, prolonged drought and landslides. Parts of Kongelai and Sigor divisions have experienced adverse soil erosions with huge gully erosion, while landslides and flooding frequently affects parts of Muino, Sondany and Ptirap in Pokot Central Sub-County. Due to rising demand for forest products as well as poverty and urbanization, there has been an upsurge in encroachment in forest and water catchment areas, charcoal burning and deforestation. This has in effect led to increased desertification.

1.11.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

Various measures need to put in place to mitigate the effects of climate change These adaptation and mitigation measures include: agroforestry, reforestation, green energy development, proper management of agricultural

waste, promoting planting of drought tolerant crops (such as cassava, sorghum, millet, green grams and cow peas), camel keeping, laws limiting charcoal burning, dams and water pan construction, construction of more health facilities, sensitization of the community through workshops and barazas to protect the environment and providing early warning information on floods, landslides and drought. Counties must implement these measures as part of their disaster risk reduction.

1.12 Mining

1.12.1 Ongoing Activities

The County has limited gold deposits along river Muruny, Seker and parts of Alale, limestone deposits in Sebit, Ortum, Muino and parts of Alale. However, the deposits have not been commercially exploited. Sand harvesting is carried out in most parts of the county but is mainly in Kongelai Division.

1.12.2 Mining Potentials

The county mineral potentials remain untapped. The following minerals are unexploited: limestone, gold, and ruby. Massive limestone deposits are found in Sebit, Ortum, Muino, and Alale. There is a proposed cement industry to be established in Sebit to fully exploit the limestone deposits. In addition to these potentials, the County has prospect of oil reserve in parts of Pokot North and Central Pokot. All these minerals in the county have the potential of generating additional revenue to the county government. There is need for the county government to enter into partnership (PPP) with investors to be able to explore and tap these natural resources.

1.13 Tourism

1.13.1 Main Tourist Attractions

Tourism sites in the county have largely remained unexploited. For instance tourist attraction sites in the county include (Nasolot Game reserve), scenic sites, escarpments (Marich escarpment, Kaisagat viewpoint, Mtelo and Koh hills), ecotourism and Turkwel Dam remain untapped. Others tourism attractions include the rich Pokot Culture and artefacts in Kapenguria museum, curio shops and wildlife. Apart from these, the County is a proud home of the infamous “Kapenguria Six” Cells that is found in Kapenguria Museum.

1.13.2 Main Wildlife

There are a variety of wild animals at the Nasolot Game Reserve. The animals include Elephant, Buffalo, Hyena, Impalas, Leopard and Lions. Currently, there are more than 160 elephants and more than 20 leopards in the County. The elephants found in Nasolot game reserve are among the largest Elephants found in the world. . Human-wildlife conflict due to drought and encroachment of the wildlife habitat which has led to crop destructions and human deaths is the main challenge.

The figure below is the infamous cells that hosted the famous Kenyans christened “Kapenguria Six”



Kapenguria Museum



Koh Hill: West Pokot County is rich with beautiful sceneries



Turkwel Escapement

1.13.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants, Bed Occupancy

Despite the tourism potential, there are no classified hotels and restaurants in the county. The places where tourist can reside include Mtelo view campsite, Lamut cultural site (Sigor), KVDA guest house (Sigor) and Chesta guest house (on the foot of Koh hills). These are however not classified and need to be improved. It is worth noting that for the existing hotels, the bed occupancy is low.

The lack of classified hotels and the low bed occupancy is due to unexploited and poor marketing of tourism potential of the county. This is a setback in the development of tourism sector. Given the tourism potential, there is need to promote hotel industry through aggressive marketing and putting up of the requisite infrastructural support. A tourist circuit within the county need also to be established.

1.14 Industrialization

Industrial development in the county is still low. Currently, there are no industrial plants for manufacturing purposes within the county. However, there is huge mining potential that can attract industrial development. Plans are at advanced stages to establish a limestone processing in Central Pokot Sub-county. The county not harnessed potential of agro processing plants. Future industrial plants to be established include milk processing plant, mangoes processing plant and commercial maize processing plants. Service industry will also be promoted to create more employment.



Proposed site for Cement Manufacturing at Sebit

1.15 Employment and Other Sources of Income

1.15.1 Wage Earners

Wage earners constitute only five percent of the county population. This is due to low education levels among the county residents, lack of technical skills and limited job opportunities. Informal sector employs a good proportion of the County population through farming and pastoralism.

1.15.2 Self-Employed

An agriculture and livestock sector contributes 84 per cent of household income in the county and is the biggest source of employment. The pastoralist keep cattle, sheep, goats and camels while those practicing agriculture mainly grow maize, potatoes, pyrethrum, coffee and beans. Other sources of self-employment in the county include trading, transport sector and Jua kali business activities.

1.15.3 Labour Force

The labour force (15-64 years) in the county comprises 45 per cent of the county population. Therefore, there is an urgent need to put in place strategies that facilitate generation of employment opportunities to enable the labour force to be employed.

1.15.4 Unemployment Levels

With a population of 286,183 aged above 15 years, 204,155 persons representing 34 per cent of the county population are employed. Those either seeking work or have no available work are 29,454 representing 5 per cent of the population, while 37 per cent (153,648 persons) are economically inactive.

1.16 Water and Sanitation

1.16.1 Water Resources and Quality

Cherangani water tower forms an important resource of the county with two of its permanent rivers, rivers Weiwei and Muruny emanating from this water tower. Another important water resource in the county is Mtelo hill and Mt. Elgon. Mt Elgon is the source of River Suam. There are also very many springs with clean water.

Most of the water projects in the county tap their water direct in the intake and thus assuring the residents of water quality. The County has no major treatment plant for its water supplies. Potential water harvesting sites in the county include rivers Suam, Muruny and Weiwei. In the lower side of Suam and Muruny, there are high cases of copper and iron in the water thus affecting its quality.

1.16.2 Water Supply Schemes

The main water supplies in the county are Makutano-Kapenguria, Tartar-Keringet, Karas, Kabichbich and Chepareria Water supply systems and are largely gravity propelled. These schemes are nonetheless inadequate to serve the general population of the county.

1.16.3 Water Sources

Water sources in the county include streams, wells, boreholes, dams, roof catchment and piped water. The households with access to borehole/spring/well water stands at 26,259 which translate to 28 per cent of the population. There are also 8,563 households with access to piped water while 1,210 households have access to piped water into their dwellings. However, majority of the households, 54,977 which is 59 per cent of the population still use rivers/streams as their source of water. The average distance to nearest water point is 5 km. In summary, water resources in the county are unevenly distributed in both time and space.

1.16.4 Sanitation

The number of households with latrines stands at 30,449 representing 33 percent of the population. There are 156 households connected with septic tanks, 1,922 households with VIP latrines, 28,527 households using pit latrines and a massive 62,901 households representing 67 percent of the population using bushes especially in the rural areas. This will impact negatively on the achievement of the MDG goal No. 7 on environmental sustainability on the target of reducing the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

1.17 Health and Nutrition

1.17.1 Health Access

The health sector plays a critical supportive role in maintaining a healthy, working population, which is necessary for increased labour productivity. Health services in the county remain inaccessible both in terms of personnel as well as physical distance. The county has 2 Hospital, 2 sub-Sub-County hospital, 7 health centres and 72 dispensaries. The Doctor to patient ratio is 1:63,747 with the average distance to the nearest health facility being 25 Km, this makes the health services in the county inaccessible to the population.

1.17.2 Morbidity

The most common diseases in the county include malaria, respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea and stomach ache. Malaria prevalence remains high at 60.4 percent. The use of treated nets has helped to significantly reduce infection and transmission of Malaria and more effort is needed to ensure its continued use.

1.17.3 Nutrition Status

The percentage of children at risk of malnutrition stands at 6.6 per cent. Poor nutrition is attributed to food poverty that stands at 69.7 per cent at the county. Currently, there are efforts by development partners to improve on child nutrition. World Food programme and ACF in conjunction with Ministry of Health have a number of programmes that relate to provision of nutrition.

Immunization coverage is still low in the county. With other parts of the country gearing to the achievement of 100 percent immunization coverage, the immunization coverage in the county stands at 65 percent. This is attributed to low staffing of health facilities, few and inaccessible health facilities and nomadic life style. Most affected areas are: Kasei, Konyao, Sook, Seker and Chepkokogh.

1.17.5 Family Planning Services

The contraceptive acceptance in the county is low, estimated at 9.2 per cent. This is attributed to the culture of valuing many children as source of wealth and protection in the community, ignorance and high illiteracy. Due to awareness creation and family planning campaign, this acceptance is expected to rise.

1.18 Education and Literacy

The right to education has become a constitutional right under the bill of rights of the constitution of Kenya 2010. Education equips citizens with understanding and knowledge that enables them to make informed choices about their lives and those facing the Kenyan society. Its standards and contents therefore must be relevant to the needs of the economy and society. Through education, counties will be able to build a knowledge- based society capable of adapting to the dynamic sociopolitical and economic environment.

1.18.1 Pre-School Education

There are 479 pre-primary schools in the county with 984 ECD teachers. This gives a Teacher pupil ratio of 1:45 with an enrolment of 33,398. The enrolment is almost half of the eligible number of ECD school age children under this age bracket. This represents 49 per cent enrolment rate. Low enrolment is contributed by nomadic lifestyle and long distances to schools. The priority areas under early childhood development include construction of classrooms and recruitment of ECD teachers.

1.18.2 Primary Education

There are a total of 503 primary schools with 3005 teachers and an enrolment of 156,272 pupils in the county. The Teacher pupil ratio stands at 1:52. The county has a gross primary school enrolment of 88 percent. Staffing and school infrastructure needs to be proved to enhance the learning environment and ensure quality education.

1.18.3 Literacy

The literacy levels in the county stands at 40 percent. However, there are variations in the literacy rates, with higher rates in West Pokot Sub-county. Low literacy rates are due to various factors such as nomadic lifestyles, negative cultural practices, inaccessibility and inadequate education facilities. Concerted efforts to address the root causes of low literacy are therefore needed. Areas of focus include: provision of adequate education facilities, addressing negative cultural practices namely; FGM, early marriages and cattle rustling and changing nomadic lifestyle of the community to permanent settlement through provision of water and pastures for animals and development of more adult education centres.

1.18.4 Secondary Education

The number of secondary schools stands at 58 with 598 teachers and teacher to student ratio of 1:26. The secondary school enrolment stands at 15,550 while there are 57,782 children under the secondary school age bracket as per the 2012 population projections. Therefore, secondary school enrolment stands at 27 percent. The county needs more boarding secondary schools, bursaries to boost the transition rates and public education campaign against retrogressive cultural practices.

1.18.5 Tertiary Education

There are eleven tertiary institutions in the county of which five are polytechnics, extra mural centre of Nairobi University, Kitale technical branch, Kenya Institute of Professional Studies, Teachers training colleges (Chesta TTC and Murpus TTC) and Ortum Nursing School. These tertiary institutions remain insufficient and there is need to put up more institutions in the county.

CHAPTER TWO

COUNTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

2.0 Introduction

The chapter gives an analysis of the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that are constraining the development of the county towards meeting the goals and aspirations of Kenya Vision 2030. The chapter further provides a highlight of development issues, their causes and some of the proposed development strategies and targets.

2.1 Major Development Challenges

2.1.1 Poor Road Network

The county has poor road network with 87 per cent of the network being either gravel (349 km) or earth road (697 km). The poor infrastructure is an impediment to development as there are no access roads to most market centres. The rough/ rugged terrain makes it also difficult to construct roads. However, with the support from CDF and KERRA more access roads have been opened to connect the high potential rural areas to the market centres.

2.1.2 Low Electricity Coverage

Energy is very important for economic development due to its impact on productivity. The county has electricity coverage of about 2 per cent. Currently, Kenya Power is in the process of extending the supply lines to connect more centers. In order to address the shortage of power supply, public institutions need to encourage alternative use of renewable energy sources such as solar energy, which is abundant in the county.

2.1.3 Inadequate Education Facilities

Education is key to development yet the county has inadequate education facilities therefore making accessibility to education a big challenge. There are some sub-locations without a single primary school. There is need therefore to build more boarding schools as the community predominantly practices nomadism. The county has no higher learning tertiary institutions. There is therefore urgent need for establishment of these institutions. Devolved funds have greatly supported schools with the construction of classrooms, laboratories and dormitories.

2.1.4 Population Growth

In 1999, the county had a total population of 308,048 people while in 2009, the population was 512,690 representing an inter censal growth rate of 5.2 per cent per annum. This huge increase of the population will exert more pressure on social amenities especially health services, education and food security. This high population growth rate poses a big challenge.

For sustainable development to be realized in the county there is a need to intensify awareness creation on family planning and addressing the cultural barriers that prevent and hinder use of contraceptives. Currently, contraceptive acceptance is only 9 per cent and should be increased to at least 60 per cent to reduce the population growth rate and total fertility rate.

2.1.5 Insecure Land tenure system

In overall, only 11 per cent of the farmers in the county have title deeds. Land adjudication needs to be addressed to increase tenure security and minimize frequent land conflict in the county. Land adjudication will create incentive for improved land management and increased production as well as enable farmers to access credit facilities. Land reforms are critical for successful implementation of projects identified in the integrated plan. Improved land reforms increases investors' confidence and trigger major development investments.

2.1.6 Food insecurity

The county is within arid and semi arid region and therefore experiences frequent drought which has led to recurrent food insecurity. The county food poverty stands at 69.7 per cent. This shows that majority of the population cannot afford the minimum basic nutritional supplements. The farming methods have remained traditional over a long time, exemplified in dependence on rainfed agriculture, shifting cultivation, cultivation along sloppy areas, mono-cropping and non-mechanized farming.

Food insecurity continues to hinder other development investments both by the government and at individual level. Resources are usually shifted to solving short term food insecurity problem in the county rather than tangible investments. There is however a huge potential for irrigation farming that could make the county food sufficient.

2.1.7 Inaccessible health services

A healthy population is key to development of a society. The health services within the county remain inaccessible to a larger population. The health services are characterised by inadequate health personnel, with the doctor to patient ratio standing at 1:63,747. There is inadequate health facilities to deal with the growing population. The average distance to the nearest health facility is 25 Km making the health services in the county inaccessible to the population. There is therefore need to heavily invest in health facilities, health personnel and drugs to ensure quality health services in the county.

2.2 Cross-Cutting Issues

This section provides an overview of major cross cutting issues affecting the county. An In-depth analyses that include a SWOT analysis is provided.

2.2.1 Security

Insecurity has negatively impacted socio-economic development in the County. These negative impacts include loss of lives and livelihood, disruption of provision of basic services such as education, health and other social amenities and high dependency on humanitarian assistance e.g. relief food. The Government, Non-Governmental Organizations, peace and conflict resolution committees have invested huge resources and energy in insecurity related issues at the expense of development.

With the enhancement of security on the Uganda side of the border, and the creation of Pokot North and Pokot Central Sub-Counties, the field of operation for bandits has considerably narrowed. There is therefore need to promote community policing in the County. More security roads need to be opened up, establish more water points for animals, establish more police stations/posts and promoting education to enhance security of the County. Reversing climate change will also help in reducing resource based conflicts.

SWOT Analysis for Security

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Political good will; Cooperation from opinion leaders; Existence of County/Sub-County peace and reconciliation committees and Presence of Kenya Police Reservists.	Retrogressive Cultural Practices; Infiltration of illegal fire arms; Inadequate security personnel and Inadequate security posts.	Creation of peace and reconciliation committee at the grass root level; Construction of more security posts with adequate personnel; and Implementation of joint projects with neighbouring communities.	Hostile and cattle rustling neighbours; Rough terrain and existence of ranges and hills creating hiding places for bandits; High cost of dowry

2.2.2 Environment and Climate Change

Majority of the population in the county depends on natural resources to derive their livelihoods. Consequently, protection of the environment is paramount. The County faces environmental challenges which include loss of natural biodiversity, degradation of forest resources, forest fires, soil erosion as a result of overgrazing and de-vegetation, frequent drought, water and land pollution as a result of poor waste management. Soil erosion is mainly attributed to poor farming methods.

The main cause of deforestation is encroachment and clearing for cultivation, demand for timber and fuel wood. The quality and quantity of water in many water bodies in the county has therefore reduced due to deforestation of catchment areas and unpredictable weather patterns and climate change.

Climate change manifest itself in rising global temperatures and sea levels, decrease in glaciers, flooding and unpredictable weather patterns. Evidence shows that environmental degradation contributes heavily to climate change. Currently, there are no studies to quantify the impact of climate change in the county. Therefore, there is need to conduct studies to establish the relationship between environmental degradation and climate change to enable the county develops sustainable mitigation and adaptation measures.

In addition, there is need to put in place strategies to ensure effective waste management, adopting better farming methods, protection of water catchment areas and forests, promoting agro-forestry and diversification in fuel energy.

SWOT Analysis for Environment and Climate Change

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of laws and regulations e.g. EMCA (1999) Agricultural by-laws and other regulations and Cooperation from local leaders.	Non adherence to environment/agriculture/ land by-laws and regulations; Inadequate personnel to enforce the law; Poor management of natural resource due to high illiteracy level; Low awareness on the impact of destruction of natural resources and Overstocking of livestock.	Rehabilitation of catchments and afforestation of the degradation areas; Training opportunities for Community Environment Committees and CFAs on environment management; Community cooperation; Formation of disaster management committees for the county and subcounties	Destruction of forests and catchments; Natural disasters e.g. landslides and drought; Forest fires

2.2.3 HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS remains a developmental challenge in West Pokot County especially due to its socio-economic impact. Its prevalence rate is 2.5 per cent in the county. The most affected age group is 15-45 years which is the economically active population.

The major constraint in the fight against HIV/AIDS is stigma and inaccessibility to health services as most services are offered only at the Sub-County hospitals and the health centres due to shortage of personnel. Other constraints include high poverty levels and illiteracy that hampers the delivery of the services due to health service non-seeking behavior of the community.

The interventions to address HIV/AIDS pandemic include mobile VCT & outreaches, PMTCT and PITC. The Ministries of Health will continue strengthening the interventions to reduce the infection rates through promotion of detection, care and support to the affected through VCT, PMTCT, awareness campaigns and capacity building on home based care. NACC through Total War on AIDS (TOWA) programme is also supporting Community Based Organizations and local NGOs to help address HIV/AIDS pandemic.

SWOT analysis for HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of mitigation programmes in the County e.g. VCT services, ARV, PMTCT; Trained counsellors both at the institutional and community level; NGOs, CBOs and social groups implementing HIV/Aids mitigation and prevention activities; Government support through NACC.	Inaccessibility of VCT services in some rural health facilities; Girl Child early marriages to older men who have been exposed to the virus; Polygamous families; Loose morals especially those living in the slums; High levels of illiteracy hence not able to read IEC materials.	Community participation in HIV/Aids mitigation programmes; TOWA programme. Increase awareness	Deep rooted Retrogressive culture practices. High poverty levels

2.2.4 Disaster Risk Reduction

A disaster is a serious disruption in the functioning of a society that results in widespread human, social, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to use its own resources. Disasters can occur as a consequence of the impact of a natural or a human instigated hazard. Some of the common disasters in the County include: Drought, floods, landslide, conflicts, livestock diseases, lightning strikes, road accidents, deforestation, soil erosion and fire.

Drought: the county is located in arid and semi-arid region and experiences frequent occurrence of droughts each year. The most affected areas are Pokot North, Pokot central and parts of West Pokot Sub-counties. In the recent years, drought has become more frequent occurring 2-3 years. The impacts of drought include: loss of livestock, loss of livestock body mass due to low pasture, frequent movement in search of pasture, increased pasture and water conflicts, increased school dropout rates, malnutrition, rise in cost of living, high poverty levels and loss of human lives.

Floods/Landslides: The county experiences floods, landslides and mudslides mainly as a result of torrential rainfall. Landslides and mudslides are accelerated by flooding. The most affected areas are Muino, Sondany and the hilly parts of Cheptulel. The impact of floods and landslides include migration of

people from lowlands to higher grounds, death and injury of human and animals, destruction of settlements, loss of livelihoods, soil erosion, loss of food reserves, increased diseases and epidemics, loss of land, displacement and disruption of the ecosystem.

Conflicts: Conflicts in the county, are both intra and inter community and nearly all revolved around control over and access to natural resources particularly water and pasture. Other sources of conflicts are as a result of livestock raids and historical rivalry frequent along County boundary lines. Among the Pokots, intra-community conflicts are largely as a result of land disputes. Land ownership in county is both communal and freehold. Most of the communal lands, where pastoralism predominates, are found in the lowlands while freehold land ownership is largely in the highlands where land is arable.

The need to access the available land resources, during the dry spell, triggers conflicts between community members living on the lowlands of Sigor, Cheptulel, Kacheliba and the highlands of Chepareria, Lelan and Kapenguria. The conflicts are either as a result of unclear land boundaries or where one clan claimed ownership of land that belonged to the other. Loss of livelihood sources and the search of alternative sources during droughts force the affected community members living in lowlands to move to the highlands claiming ownership of the arable land triggering conflicts. Such conflicts are short-term existing only during the dry seasons.

Inter-community conflicts are the most prevalent conflict in the county and are caused by historical rivalry, cattle rustling and competition for water and pasture. Conflicts as a result of historical rivalry existed between the Pokot and members of other pastoral communities such as the Turkana, Sabao, Samburu and Marakwet (from Kenya) and Sabiny and Karamajong (from Uganda).

Some of the impact associated with conflicts includes loss of lives, displacement of people, destruction of property and loss of livelihood.

Road accidents: The incidence of road accidents is higher along Kapenguria-Lodwar road especially at Kamatira forest. This is due to hilly and steep bent road that makes navigation a challenge. Accidents involving boda boda have also been on the rise.

Lightning: Lightning strikes in highland areas of Sondany, Lelan, Chemutlokoty, Pitpagh and cheratak are occasionally experienced during the rainy season. This has led to destruction of property, loss of both human and animal life. All buildings within this area need to have lightning arresters.

Deforestation: High demand of timber, fire and charcoal has resulted to fast destruction of forests in Kamatira and Lelan. These have resulted to deforestation, soil erosion and destruction of water catchment areas. Impacts of deforestation include: drought, flooding, environmental degradation and land slides

Soil erosion: Soil erosion is rampant in Sigor, Kongelai and most parts of Pokot North and Pokot Central Sub-counties. It is characterized by deep gullies. The main causes are loose soils, deforestation and flash floods. The impacts of this erosion include low land productivity, poor road infrastructure and increased desertification.

Fires: The main prevalent fires are forest fires. These fires largely occur during the dry seasons especially in Kamatira and Lelan/Tapach forests. The fires are caused by traditional agricultural practices of bush clearing using fires which spread out consuming large portions of forest areas. Other causes include honey harvesting, charcoal burning, forest encroachment and smoking. The impacts of fires include loss of natural fauna and flora, environmental degradation and desertification.

In order to reduce forest fires, the county will need to put in place the following measures: addressing forest encroachment, adoption of good farming practices and creation of buffer zones in forested areas.

SWOT Analysis for Disaster Risk Reduction

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Kenya Red cross, World Food Programme and National Drought Management Authority; Existence of an early warning system; Presence of county government	Lack of effective disaster preparedness; Lack of laws governing climate change and disaster management; None adherence to environment/agriculture/ land by-laws and regulations; Lack of political goodwill.	Train communities on early warning signs and disaster mitigation and preparedness; Provide a contingency emergency fund; Reforestation on depleted slopes and catchments areas; Train on better farming methods to reduce soil erosion. Carbon trading	Unpredictable natural disasters; Changing weather patterns Pokot culture of overstocking livestock; Aridity and harsh climate conditions in some areas; Encroachment of water towers and forest reserves

2.2.6 Gender Inequality and Youth

Gender concerns are increasingly becoming important developmental issue due to its role in reduction of inequality and poverty. Gender inequality is a major challenge in the county. For instance, most women are confined to domestic chores and are mostly not involved in decision making committees. The gender inequality is also manifest in education as there is poor parity in gender enrolment. The ratio of boys to girls in primary schools is 100:92 and 100:64 for secondary schools. The county will need to put in place strategies to empower women in decision making.

Youth population comprises more than 50 per cent of the total Population County's. However, they have limited access to resources and financial services which would enhance their opportunities for growth. Development of the county will be accelerated through changing attitudes and building capacities of youth in order to reduce unemployment.

SWOT Analysis for Gender Inequality and Youth

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of law on gender balance; Existence of MYWO; Programmes to empower youth and women e.g. KWFT, KREP, uwezo fund, Youth Fund and Women Fund.	High illiteracy level among the women; Low representation of women in major forums and Sub-County committees; Dependency culture due lack of self-confidence.	Sensitization against retrogressive cultural like FGM and early marriage; Build more rescue centres and boarding schools for girl child; Creation of awareness on the existence of existing support programmes and Train communities on IGAs.	Entrenched retrogressive cultural practices; Alcoholism; HIV/AIDS and High poverty levels

2.2.7 High Poverty Levels

Poverty is complex and its causes are multidimensional in nature and manifest itself in various ways. In West Pokot County, the incidence of poverty is estimated at 68.7 percent while food poverty stands at 69.7 percent. Other manifestations of poverty are lack of access to amenities such as health, education, safe drinking water and sanitation, conflicts over natural resource use and insecurity.

The high incidence of poverty in the county is associated with: drought, high illiteracy levels, and traditional culture of cattle rustling, poor infrastructure and proliferation of illegal arms. This deprives the community of their livelihood, destruction of property, reduced economic activities, and low investment in the area. Other causes are lack of employment opportunities, poor marketing outlets, ignorance and slow uptake of new agricultural and livestock technology and methods.

SWOT Analysis for High Poverty Levels

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Devolved youth and women fund; Sub-County joint trade loan;; Loans from micro finance e.g. KWFT; Mineral deposits e.g. limestone; Abundance of Livestock and agricultural potential in the highland areas.	Lack of entrepreneurial culture among the locals; Lack of saving culture for investment Fear of taking loans; A high dependant population; Slow pace of adopting new technology e.g. improved livestock breeds; High illiteracy level hence unable to compete for formal jobs; Poor access roads to the market centres.	Skills development for youth at the Youth polytechnics; Train communities on IGAs and prospective businessmen on entrepreneurship; Promote more self-employment by giving trade loans and youth fund; Construction of cement factories; Cooperative societies to start value addition plants to increase value of their outputs; Provide agriculture inputs to boost food security; Expand and rehabilitate irrigation schemes; Improve and open more access roads.	Frequent droughts that destroy lives and livelihood; Insecurity hindering external investors.

2.2.8 Illiteracy

The County illiteracy level is estimated at 60 per cent. Due to high illiteracy levels, most communities have retrogressive cultural practices such as early marriages, FGM and cattle rustling, hence affecting development efforts in the County. High illiteracy levels have impacted on the uptake of programmes in education because the benefits are not clear. In order to improve the levels of illiteracy, there is need to integrate adult education literacy classes in all the development programmes.

SWOT analysis for high illiteracy levels

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Adult education programmes; Financial support from the devolved funds and donors.	Low awareness on importance of education. Teacher shortage for adult education	Expansion of adult literacy classes through construction of more classrooms and recruitment of teachers.	Nomadic lifestyle.

2.3 County Strategic Policy Thrusts

This section presents an analysis of developmental challenges in the county, their causes, development objectives, and proposed strategies to address the problems. The issues are analysed in line with the MTEF sectors. The issues that have been noted have been linked to either the National or County Government.

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues Problems	Link to national/ county functions	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Agriculture and Rural Development	Agriculture	Food security	County	Low yields per ha; Inadequate rainfall; High cost of inputs.	Improve food security by 50percent by 2017.	Increase acreage under crop production by 30percent Increase No .of farmers in the inputs support program	-Employ 50 more extension officers by 2015 -Weiwei irrigation scheme to cover 1000 hectares by 2015 -Increase the number of farmers planting drought resistant crops by 100% by 2017 Increase the income of farmers by 100% by 2017
	Veterinary	Animal diseases	County	- Low coverage in the Vaccination -Lack of vaccine especially for PPR. -Lack of funds to carry out vaccination campaigns	To eradicate all forms of animal disease by 100percent	-To prevent outbreak of animal diseases and control their spread. -Vaccinate all goats and sheep against PPR so that we can lift the Quarantine hence open all livestock markets in the Sub-County;	Eradicate all forms of animal disease by 100percent by 2017
		Low disease surveillance		Shortage of veterinary staff to carry surveillance	-Recruit or post 100 vet staff to the county.	-With the few staff carry out surveillance in the existing 11 stock routes -Post more staff Organize regional /division extension campaign forums.	Post 100 vet staff to the county by 2017
		No meat inspection		No trained meat inspectors in the Sub-County	Meat inspection improved by at least 50percent	-Sub-County Veterinary department to work in collaboration with public	Train and post 50 meat inspectors to the main centres by 2015

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues Problems	Link to national/ county functions	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
						Health office to enhance meat inspection.	
	Land	Unplanned settlement schemes and town centres	County	-Land is communal land, -Lack of coordinated efforts with the local authorities	Prepare County spatial plans and urban development plans	Land adjudication	Spatial plans for the county and urban development plans for the major urban centres prepared by 2017 60 percent of the land owners have title deeds by 2017
	Co-operative	Inadequate processing capacities in marketing & production co-operative societies High rate of dormant societies	county	-Inadequate savings -Low working capital -Poor planning -Inadequate feasibility studies at formation - Mismangement	-To install processing facilities for coffee, wool, pyrethrum, cotton and dairy co-op. societies to improve on quantity and quality Revival of at least 100 percent of viable dormant co-op. societies	Installation of efficient mango processing facility -Education /training -Adequate field extension services to dormant viable soc.	1 processing facility in place by 2017 All cooperative societies are active
	Livestock	Low livestock Productivity	county	Keeping of animal of poor Genetic potential	To improve the income of the farmers by 50% by 2017	To sensitize the livestock keepers & community on the importance of good breeding stock	Improve the genetic potential of the existing stock by 25 per cent by 2015
				Inadequate forages	To Improve natural pasture production by 20 per cent and hays by 10 per cent by 2015	To create awareness on the importance of pasture production, utilization and conservation	Improve natural pasture production by 40percent and hays by 30 per cent by 2015
	Fisheries	Cultural negative attitude	county	-Prioritization of livestock keeping to fish	-Fish resources exploited and utilized	Increase the number of people eating	Construct 10 fish ponds by 2017

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues Problems	Link to national/ county functions	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
		towards fish consumption		farming		fish by 100% by 2017	
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	Labour	Child labour	county	-High Poverty levels of parents forcing children to fend for themselves -Ignorance as to the benefit of education in the long run.	Labour laws adhered to by all employers	Eradicate child labour and encourage children to go to school	Increase the primary school net enrolment to 85% by 2017
	Kenya wildlife	Human- wildlife conflict	national/ county	Lack of awareness in wildlife conservation education Decrease of wildlife habitat	Eradicate human conflict Free movement of animals	Fence Nasolot game reserve - - Negotiate with the community for land corridors/ conservancies -Sensitize the community to adopt compatible land use practices	Reduce the number of human wildlife conflict by 50% by 2017 1 baraza per month per Sub-County
		Lack of tourist	national/ county	Insecurity; Lack of marketing; Poor infrastructure; Lack of facilities	Increased tourism	Map and publicize tourists attraction sites	Crate a Tourist Information Centre by 2017 Enhance publicity of the county Develop 3 tourist destination by 2015
	Trade:	Lack of capital to invest	county	- Inaccessible credit -Lack of collateral security as required by most financial institutions	Poverty alleviated	Disbursements of trade loans to existing and potential entrepreneurs - Creation of employment by supporting MSSE	50% of the business entrepreneurs accessing loans
		Insecurity and Illiteracy		Communities upholding retrogressive culture	Business skills promoted	-Train at least 150 potential business men on business	Train at least 150 potential business men on business management

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues Problems	Link to national/ county functions	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
						management; -Provincial Administration to put in place security measures for all businesses	by2015
	Enterprise Development	High Unemployment -Limited access to financial services	national/ county	-Limited employment opportunities -Insufficient land allocation to MSEs -Shortage of serviced working sheds and or stands -Lack of micro finance institutions to support the MSEs	MSE development by 2015. Development sheds on the already allocated lands.	Liaise with the local authorities to offer incentives on license, taxes / Cess; Liaise with the department of youth with a view to accessing the youth	5 MSE developments by 2015. Develop 3 sheds on the already allocated lands by 2015.
Education	Education	High levels of illiteracy	national	Few schools; High Poverty levels in the community is high; -High level of illiteracy hence low value of education.	Increase the literacy level to 50percent by 2017.	Mobilize resources from the community, Donors construct 50 classrooms in strategic sites	Construct 50 new schools by 2015
		High dropout rate		High levels of indiscipline in schools; High rates of HIV/AIDS pandemic leading to OVC.	Reduce the current dropout rates by 20percent in schools by 2017.	Support the HIV/AIDS orphans in schools; Open more Non-formal education (NFE) centre for the street children.	Construct 7 boarding schools by 2015 Sensitize community on economic empowerment Support 500 OVC through devolved funds and grants from donors
		Low levels of Girl child Education in the county.		Negative attitude towards the girl child Education; F.G.M. and Early forced marriage.	Increase enrolment for girls to 60percent by the year 2017.	Conduct girl-child Education Campaigns.	Gender ratio of 100:100 in primary and secondary schools by 2017 toEstablishment of 8 rescue centres by 2017
		Insecurity		Cattle rustling.	Improve	-Post security	Upgrade 6 police

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues Problems	Link to national/ county functions	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
		within the borderline schools.			security in the region by 100percent.	personnel.	posts to pice stations, establish 6 new pollice stations, 4 new patrol bases, 2 new police division and 5 police vehicles per police station by the year 2017
		-Low quality of Education offered.		-Under staffing of teachers in schools and QASOS.	-Improve the quality of education offered by 2017.	Increase the No. of ECDC; Carry out staff balancing; Deploy more qualified teachers.	Seek for more staffs Construct more new classrooms and schools
Health	Health	Inaccessibility to health services.	national/ county	Shortages of Health workers (Nurses, PHO's). Long distance to health facilities	Increase deployment of staff to 80% in all the health facilities. Establish a referral hospital for the county Establish one health centre per county assembly ward	Boost the morale of the current staff so that they can work for more; Encourage private clinics.	Employ 200 staff by 2017 One county referral hospital 20 new health centres by 2017
		Poor Sanitation.		None usage of latrine facility.	To increase pit latrine usage from a current coverage of 33 per cent to 70 per cent.	To increase the latrine coverage in the county currently at 33 per cent.	34,140 new households with pit latrines by 2017
		Shortage of Medical supplies from KEMSA.		Inadequate qualities supplied by KEMSA.	Increase the supplies by KEMSA.	To have adequate supplies to meet demands for drugs for the patients.	All the facilities to have all the essential supplies
		High HIV/Aids prevalence.		Lack of awareness; Lack of behavioural changes for those aware.	Reduce the Prevalence Rate from 3.6 per cent (2006) to 2.8per cent (2015).	Increase adequately trained counsellors.	Intensify awareness to achieve 99 per cent behaviour change by 2015
		Poor Healthy status for		Low immunization	Increase the coverage of	Increase the Coverage of	Open up 5 new immunization

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues Problems	Link to national/ county functions	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
						and are able to access youth fund; Leadership training in every division.	
	Children	Increased child abuse.	county	-Impact of HIV/AIDS, insecurity.	To alleviate sufferings for 100 orphans within the community set up.	To encourage community participate through networking.	alleviate sufferings for 100 orphans within the community set up by 2015
		High number of street children.		-Domestic violence, poverty, delinquent children, orphans.	To reduce the number of children in street by 50 per cent.	To identify root causes and interventions; To rehabilitate those who are there.	Reduce the number of children in street by 50 per cent by 2015.
		FGM		-Engrained retrogressive culture on initiation	To reduce the practice of FGM by 70 per cent	To encourage community participation through networking Hold ANT-FGM campaigns	reduce the prevalence of the abuses by 70 per cent by 2017
		Rising number of child offenders		General truancy, lack of parental care and poverty	Reduce cases of children in conflict with the law by 50 per cent	Intervene for children offenders in line with the children act.	
	Culture	Retrogressive cultural practices	county	-High level of illiteracy in the county -Lack of funds for literacy in cultural education /information.	- Culture literacy increased by 60 per cent 2017	-Increase funding to support literacy education -Rehabilitate & equip operational cultural centres.	Culture literacy increased by 60 per cent 2017
	Museum	Few tourists & visitors to Museum	national/ county	Few and deteriorating tourist attractions sites due to historic nature of the exhibits e.g. the Sengwer	Increase number of visitors to the museum	Put a face lift to the exhibits	Facelift the museum by 2015

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues Problems	Link to national/ county functions	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
				homestead was constructed in 1993.			
		Poor community participation an heritage management		Lack of awareness within the community Poor interpretation of research work	Increase the number of community participation in heritage management to 80 per cent by the end of 2015	Behavioural charge of the culture and synthesizing the need of importance of culture and heritage management.	
Governance, Justice, Law and Order	Security	Insecurity	national/ county	Cattle rustling	To create an peaceful and investor friendly environment in the County	To reduce the number of cattle rustling incidences by 50% by 2015	To reduce the crime rate by 70% by
	Judiciary	Expensive administration of justice	national/ county	Existence of only one resident magistrate covering whole county	Speed the administration of justice	Reduce the backlog of cases by 100 percent by 2017 Reduce the number of absentee witness by 80% by 2017	Construct 2 law courts in Alale and Sigor by 2015
	Prisons	-Congestion of remands Lack of transport	national/ county	In adequate accommodation space -Increase of crime from the society Departmental lorry is grounded	Comfortable accommodation for all remands	-Draw a plan for construction and a budget of the same - Construct 2 wards -Decongest remands using judicial officers	- Construct 2 wards by 2015 -Decongest remands by 2015
					Better transport for the convicts	Repair the lorry engine	Lorry repaired every quarter
		Inadequate staff Housing		-Inadequate houses	All staff accommodated	-Estimates for the cost proposed construction of 2 units forwarded to head office.	
	Water supply		-Irregular water supply	-Adequate water to the	- Sinking of boreholes	Ensure continous supply of water	

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Issues Problems	Link to national/ county functions	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
				-Old pipes which breaks often	institution	-Construct spring water protection	
		Limited capacity of the prison		-Originally constructed as semi-closed prison.	- The capacity of the prison expanded	- Up grading of the existing structure	
Environmental Protection, Water and Sanitation	Sanitation	Poor disposal of liquid and solid waste	national/ county	High percentage of households with no latrines Lack of a sewaregae system in Kapenuria-makutano urban centre Lack of a dumping site in the whole county	Reduce the prevalence of sanitary diseases	Identify the dumping site and do an EIA	70% of the households with latrines by 2017 A dumping site in use by 2017 A sewerage system in place by 2017
	Water	Inaccessibility to potable water		Inadequate water supply due to aridity of the Sub-County Reduced water supply as a result of catchment destruction	Water accessibility improved	Enforce the water resource use regulations Conserve flood water in dams and water pans, Drill more bore holes, conserve and reclaim the destroyed catchments	Drill 50 boreholes by 2017
	Irrigation	-Irrigation potential has not been exploited -Area under irrigation very low		-Most irrigation canals destroyed by rain gullies -Poor / temporary canal intakes	-Area under irrigation Increased	Construct canal gully crossings and permanent intake points for existing schemes	Area under irrigation Increased by 50 per cent by 2015
Poor management of irrigation schemes			Lack of management skills	Properly managed irrigation schemes	Form scheme committees and train on management of irrigation schemes		

CHAPTER THREE
COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 Background

County spatial framework is an initiative that evolved due to the enactment of the Constitution in 2010 that directs every county to prepare spatial plans that locates development programs on specific geographic locations. Spatial planning entails formulation of integrated national land use policy agenda that would guide the allocation, utilization, development and management of the county physical resources. It is a logical arrangement of activities on land and space to achieve order, convenience, safety, aesthetics, health amenity and environmental sustainability.

Spatial planning aims at conserving the environment, control of haphazard development and reduce land conflicts. Spatial plan integrates national values and concepts, address major aspects of access and community participation, it is a basis of allocation of County funds and ultimately to control development in urban and peri urban areas.

3.1 Introduction

County spatial framework provides the analytical parameters for the planned allocation, use and management of the County's land and other physical resources. It is intended to serve as a framework through which the planning and management of these resources are guided.

Specifically, the CSF can be used in:

- Identifying physical planning issues and concerns, particularly those that are critical to the County.
- Appreciating the physical and competitive environments that initiate, foster or discourage land using activities
- Assessing the most appropriate location characteristics for major land use components.
- Recognizing intersectoral linkages involved in the use and allocation of land and other physical resources
- Determining the most appropriate policy options and corresponding specific strategies, measures or actions to attain the desired development objective.

This framework provides a platform for spatial planning for the county. In essence, spatial planning aims to:

- a) Promote territorial cohesion through a more balanced social and economic development of regions, and improved competitiveness;
- b) Encourage development generated by urban functions and improve the relationship between the town and countryside;
- c) Promote more balanced accessibility;
- d) Develop access to information and knowledge;
- e) Reduce environmental damage;
- f) Enhance and protect natural resources and natural heritage;
- g) Enhance cultural heritage as a factor for development;
- h) Develop energy resources while maintaining safety;
- i) Encourage high-quality, sustainable tourism;
- j) Limit the impact of natural disasters.

Effective spatial planning also helps to avoid the duplication of efforts by actors such as government departments, commercial developers, communities and individuals. This is of great importance, as many of the above issues are of a cross-sectoral nature and therefore should be

treated as such. Spatial planning is a public sector activity at all levels. Hence a clear distribution of responsibilities is needed between the different levels of administration.

County spatial framework consists of 3 major parts:

- Vision and principles- this provides a broad long-term development vision and philosophy based on characteristics of the physical resources peculiar to the County
- The planning environment, challenges and strategies- it contains general strategies with which to provide directions to the overall development of the county based on natural resource endowments and market requirements
- Land use policy guidelines- offers major policy areas, namely protective land use, productive land use, settlement development and infrastructure development.

3.2 County Spatial Framework

3.2.1 Vision and Principles

The vision of national development is anchored on sustainable development and growth with social equity. It is the development that will be sustainable for all generations living within the county such as the use of county land and other physical resources to yield the greatest economic benefit.

To achieve the county vision, land use, physical and related planning activities shall proceed within the context of the principles that support the allocation and use of land and water resources with due regard to their sustainability. These principles include:

- Food security- utilizing the county's land and water resources in a manner that provides sufficient and affordable food products through local production and or importation
- Environmental stability and ecological integrity- Achieving environmental sustainability through observance of appropriate standards, and ensuring ecological integrity through effective natural resource management and balancing the demand and land using activities vis a vis preservation of ecosystems
- Rational urban development- encouraging the sustainable growth of urban centers and towns while complementing the growth of rural areas by adopting alternative urban development approaches
- Spatial integration- linking consumption and production areas to achieve physical and economic integration through appropriate infrastructure systems
- Equitable access to physical and natural resources- ensuring equitable access to resources through a just distribution of the county's resources and by providing equal opportunities in the use, acquisition of land and other resources
- Private- public partnership- encouraging shared responsibility between the government and the private sector in the development and management of the County's physical resources
- People empowerment- establishing of pragmatic, appropriate, flexible and dynamic structures or mechanisms that involve the participation of key stakeholders
- Recognition of the rights of indigenous people- ensuring the indigenous people's rights to develop, control and use lands within their ancestral domain

3.2.2 The Physical Environment, Challenges and Strategies

The overall physical planning challenge as far as the County spatial framework is concerned is to provide policy guidelines towards the envisioned growth of the County in a manner that is efficient, equitable and sustainable. It is a challenge that has to address the fundamental condition that the County faces—that of limited physical and economic resources and increasing demands from a population that continues to grow to unprecedented levels

In particular, the policy guidelines need to address:

Increasing urban population, density and demand for urban services; unplanned expansion of settlement areas; declining agricultural productivity; land degradation; limited access to land; outdated land use plans; lack of institutional linkages; access to public infrastructures and encroachment of forest reserves.

These challenges require a set of strategies that would provide direction to the overall development of the County where: the geographically fragmented lands are economically integrated; social, cultural, political and economic interaction takes place beyond local, regional and even national boundaries; comparative advantages and regional resource endowments are fully harnessed without destroying their assimilative and regenerative capacities; and access to productive opportunities and minimum desirable levels of social welfare is guaranteed

3.3 Land Use Policy Guidelines

The land use policy guidelines form the core of the county spatial framework. It covers the 4 major land use components of settlement development, production land use, protective land use and infrastructure development. As presented, each component includes discussions on the current situation, physical planning issues and concerns and policy options.

3.3.1 Settlement development

Settlements are areas where concentrations of population engage in economic, political, cultural and other social activities. The primary concerns of settlements development are to help ensure:

- An effective integration of activities within and among settlements, allowing efficient production and movement of people and commodities through the provision of appropriate land, infrastructure and other facilities.
- The access of the population to housing, education, healthcare, recreation, transportation and communication, sanitation and basic utilities i.e water, power, waste disposal and other services.

The major concerns and the corresponding policy guidelines in planning for settlement development are the following:

A: Planning within the context of a national network of settlement

Some of the policy guidelines that need to be considered are the following:

- Formulate individual urban plans within the context of a national hierarchical network of settlements where there will always be differences in the level and scale of activities.

- Guide the formulation of physical plans by the close of relationships between local economic growth and production efficiency, market access and the provision of basic services.
- Establish and maintain external linkages to increase inter and intra-regional integration that leads to improvements in local production and market access.

B: Spatial Distribution and Planning for future population growth

Given demographic growth trends, virtually all settlements will experience a continuing growth of its population. The selection of spatial strategies to accommodate future growth, however, lacks consideration for the specific economic and environmental characteristics of the area concerned. Thus the physical plans become unrealistic and difficult to implement.

The 4 policy options that will guide planners depending on the environmental and economic condition that coincide with the local situation are: redevelopment/renewal; growth of other towns; urban expansion and new town/city development.

C: Infrastructure and basic services

There is currently a wide gap between the provision of infrastructure and basic services and the demand of the existing population.

Faced with such reality, it is essential to adopt a more strategic approach to planning for the land and infrastructure requirements of basic services. This means maximizing the benefits of investments in these requirements in terms of: number of people served; the extent to which they promote and support regional and local physical framework plans and the opportunities for private sector participation.

It is also imperative that the future population is taken into consideration when planning for basic infrastructures to achieve sustainable development in the long run.

D: Housing and Informal Settlements

Rapid urbanization, low income levels and lack of areas allocated for affordable residential developments have led to the proliferation of unplanned, informal and overcrowded settlements.

This may be addressed in part, by increasing the supply of land, particularly to those in need of affordable housing through: a) Direct allocation b) Improving infrastructure to access unutilized land c) Encouraging mixed use and higher density development in selected areas d) Improving services and infrastructure support to existing residential areas.

In addition, physical plans as well as land use plan should identify disaster prone and other environmentally critical areas and define appropriate residential development limits and specifications to reduce safety risks.

E: Environmental impacts

The growth and development of settlements have adverse impacts on the physical environment.

Physical planners need to be aware and prepared to deal with the situation which is from natural resource- based type of problems to those dealing primarily with urbanization and industrialization. Industrialization pollution, vehicle emissions, encroachment into disaster prone areas, sanitation

and health problems caused by lack of water supply, sewerage and waste disposal services and even erosion cultural/historical resources.

These will be mitigated by: delineating land available for or restricted from settlement expansion; identification and management of environmentally critical areas; matching of land uses and densities with environmental and service infrastructure capacities and encouraging appropriately planned mixed use development, transit use, pedestrianization and cultural/historical preservation in large urban centres.

F: Food Security and Land conversion

Settlement planning will assist in the attainment of food security objective by helping protect key agricultural production sites, enhancing productivity and improving efficiency of the distribution network.

3.3.2 Production Land Use

Production land use refers to the direct and indirect utilization of land resources for crop production, fishery, livestock and poultry, timber production, agro forestry, mining, industry and tourism. Lands under this category include agricultural areas, production forests, mineral lands, industrial and tourism development areas where productive activities could be undertaken to meet the County requirements for economic growth. The primary objective of planning for production land use is to determine the most efficient and equitable manner of utilizing and managing land resources such that there is adequate and accessible space for sustainable food production, forest and mineral resource extraction, industry and tourism, with the end in view of meeting the material and other requirements of the population.

In order to help protect these important land use sites, the following will be undertaken;

- Geo mapping of all mineral sites and conserving them for mineral exploration.
- Realignment of forest boundaries to curb future encroachment and gazetting all forest reserves
- Undertaking Environmental impact assessments for all projects.
- Strengthening community participation in decision making and creating awareness on the importance of bio diversity conservation.
- Alienating land for expected industries and industrial parks
- Fencing of Nasolot game park and other conservancies
- Curbing further subdivision of lands to smaller unviable units in agriculturally rich areas.

3.3.3 Protective Land Use

Protective land use refers to the rehabilitation, conservation and management of sensitive/critical ecosystems to preserve their integrity, to allow degraded resources to regenerate and to protect the human population from environmental hazards. Protection land use policy guidelines seek to achieve environmental stability and ecological integrity, ensure balance between resource use and the preservation of some educational, cultural and historical significance and protect people and man-made structures from the ill effects of natural hazards.

There are 4 major physical planning issues within protection land use. These include: non demarcation of boundaries of protection areas - need to be demarcated and protected; conflict resolution with protection areas; information, education, communication campaign and disaster mitigation, use of resources and impact on protection areas.

3.3.4 Infrastructure Development

The role of infrastructure is to provide the built up environment that allows production, consumption and service to take place. Infrastructure is the physical entity that enables economic processes, supports and guides urban and rural development. Infrastructure development in the county spatial framework covers 5 key sub sectors: transportation; communications; energy; water resources and social infrastructure (health and education)

3.4 Geo-Spatial Planning and Cadastral Aerial Maps

To achieve the intended objectives of spatial planning, all the important aspects regarding settlement, productive, protective and infrastructures shall be done using Geographical Information System (GIS). The use of GIS shall be embraced as a planning tool to enhance equity in distribution of basic infrastructures and facilities. GIS also as a planning tool will assist in zoning of the county as per the existing land use and for future land uses.

CHAPTER FOUR

LINKAGE WITH OTHER PLANS AND POLICIES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the linkages between the County Integrated Development Plan with the national development blue print, Kenya Vision 2030 and its Second Medium Term Plan (2013-2017), the Millennium Development Goals, the Constitution and other legal frameworks.

4.1 Implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan

The Kenya Vision 2030 is a long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a newly industrializing middle income country providing high quality of life to its citizens in a clean and secure environment by 2030. The Vision is anchored on three pillars: Economic, Social and Political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through a sustainable economic growth rate of 10 per cent per annum over the Vision period while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims at a democratic, issues based, people-centered and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of the citizens.

The Vision is being implemented through a series of five year Medium Term Plans (MTPs). The second phase of the MTP covers the period 2013 to 2017. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The County Integrated Development Plan covering 2013-2017 is the first county based plan to actualize Vision 2030 at the county level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects prioritized under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget consultative process (2011), Medium Term Plan consultative forum (2012), budget sub county stakeholders forum (2013), ward public stakeholders' forums (2013), Departmental priorities and the Governor's manifesto. These projects are prepared in line with the MTEF sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the County level.

4.1.1 Economic Pillar

This pillar has the mission of "*Moving the Economy up the value chain*". The National Medium Term Plan 2013-2017 has identified seven priority sectors to raise the national GDP growth rate by 10 per cent. The sectors under this pillar include Tourism, Agriculture and Livestock, Wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, Business process Outsourcing and Financial services and Oil and Mineral resources.

Tourism: This sector has been the leading foreign exchange earner in the country after tea and horticulture. The country's earning grew by 85.6 per cent from KShs 52.7 Billion in 2008 to Kshs 97.9 Billion in 2011 following 20 per cent average annual increase of tourist's arrivals.

Tourism sector in the county has not been well developed. This is despite the presence of various tourist attractions in the County including Nasolot game reserve, Kapenguria museum, beautiful and good sceneries and the rich culture that remain untapped.

The county has few tourist class hotels and with a low bed capacity. Poor road network and insecurity also hump the development of this sector. There is therefore need to revamp this untapped sector with a potential of increasing the income of the county and creating employment to the youth

During the plan period, the following interventions will be undertaken to revamp the sector:

- Establish a county tourist circuit.
- Marketing of destination sites and attractions within the county.
- Establish a tourist information centre at the county.
- Engage private investors to develop the hospitality industry to increase bed capacity and develop high value cultural products as well as annual cultural festivals to show case the Pokot culture.
- Develop a tourism strategic plan.
- Improve the road network connecting the tourist circuit.
- Rehabilitate Kapenguria museum to provide high quality service to customers.

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

This sector contributes 24 per cent of the country's GDP, about 75 per cent of the industrial raw materials and 60% of the export earnings. It also accounts 60 per cent of the country's total employment. This makes it an important sector as its performance is reflected by the performance of the whole economy. This is a key sector that has been identified as one of the drivers to sustainably achieving 10 per cent annual economic growth rate, poverty reduction to 25 per cent and boosting food security by 30 per cent by the year 2030.

This sector accounts for 84 per cent of the county's economy and its growth will have both forward and backward linkages on a large section the populace of the county. The sector comprise of six sub sectors:- Industrial crops, food crops, horticulture, livestock, fisheries and forestry This sector is however bedeviled with the following challenges:

- Low adoption of technology and over reliance of rain fed agriculture
- Insecurity and land conflicts
- Poor market for farm produces- (Unreliable markets and regular price fluctuations.)
- Low penetration of electricity
- Low level of extension agent farmer ratio
- Inadequate credit facilities for farmers
- Post-harvest losses.
- High rate of environmental degradation.
- Encroachment on forest reserves
- Animal disease outbreaks

During the plan period, priority will be given to undertake the following:

- Increase animal disease surveillance
- Gazette all forest reserves and boundaries realignment of forests.
- Intensify irrigation programmes
- Promote traditional crops and cash crops farming especially tea, coffee and pyrethrum.
- Improve access to extension officers
- Promote value addition technologies and modernizing market facilities.
- Improve access to quality agricultural inputs.
- Promote of local demand for fish and fish farming.
- Improve access of agricultural credit and insurance to agricultural players.

- Develop water pans and dams to increase access to water for livestock and irrigation projects.

Trade and Manufacturing

In the Vision 2030 blue print, trade sector is referred to as wholesale and retail trade. This sector covers private sector development and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) development.

Manufacturing sector's contribution to the GDP has remained static at 10 per cent over the last 5 years. This is attributed to inadequate and costly infrastructure, low technology adoption, high cost of doing business, soaring cost of fuel, weak Kenya shilling against other currencies and recurring droughts. At the county, trade sector is faced with inadequate utilities (especially water and electricity), limited access to trade finances for MSMEs as well as centralized system of trade licensing.

The manufacturing sector has a potential of spurring technology and innovation as it's a major conduit for diffusion of new technologies into the other sectors of the economy. This sector also has a high potential of employment creation with strong forward and backward linkages and spill-over effects that can stimulate demand for agricultural products.

To revitalize this sector, the following shall be given priority;

- Establish a Business Information Centre (BIC) to collect, collate and disseminate trade information.
- Develop and support of capacity building and training programmes on technology and value addition.
- Enhance the Joint Loans Board scheme to reach many traders.
- Rollout an E – registry for online licence applications and payments.
- Improve public private partnerships.
- Develop 4 MSMEs infrastructure worksites throughout the county (one in each sub county).
- Equip all the existing polytechnics with requisite infrastructures and put up 4 modern polytechnics for each sub county.
- Establish a technical institution for the county to strengthen MSMEs.
- Establish a Micro and Small Enterprise (SMEs) centres of excellence.
- Support Sebit cement manufacturing plant
- Develop and equip Constituency Industrial Centres to provide worksites and tools for the youth to pursue gainful employment.

The county will thus pay more attention to the development of manufacturing industry as it has the potential of unlocking many opportunities. Cement manufacturing as well as value addition technologies to fruits and milk and other animal products among others will be a priority for the county under this sector.

Financial Services

Financial services sector aims to ensure effective financing of investment needs for sustainable development. The sector in the county is undeveloped with all the financial institutions based in the county's headquarters. This hampers the unlocking of investment opportunities in other areas of

the county thus encouraging unbalanced development. Over the plan period, the following will be undertaken in order to unlock growth within this sector:

- Promote retail banking and expansion of agent banking to the unbanked.
- Promote the establishment of more deposit taking micro finance institutions (DTMs)
- Promote FOSA establishments and SACCOs that take withdrawal deposits.

Oil and Mineral Resources:

This sector accounts for merely 1 per cent of the country's GDP and 3 per cent of the export earnings. However, this sector can spur other economic activities if well managed. The potential of this sector within the county remains untapped and efforts to explore the presence of oil should be initiated. Mineral exploitation is being done in small scale. There is need to upscale this though in a more sustainable and organized manner. There is also a need to build a mineral database through Geo spatial mapping of mineral resources.

Regulation of Sand harvesting is also key to ensure that it is done sustainable and within a legal framework to ensure that incomes from this sector trickles down to communities.

4.1.2 Social Pillar

This pillar aims at building a just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. It has the following sectors; education and training, health, environment, water and sanitation, population, urbanization and housing and gender, vulnerable groups and youths.

Education and Training: Constitution guarantees every child to free and compulsory basic education and further provides for access to affordable tertiary education and training as well as skills development. This is underscored by Vision 2030 to ensuring relevant human and social capital for sustainable development. Some of the challenges in this sector include:

- Inadequate educational facilities making education inaccessible and of poor quality.
- Low teacher student ratio – from ECD to secondary
- Poverty and Hunger
- Retrogressive cultures like FGM, cattle rustling and early marriages that affects enrolment rates.

To address these challenges, a number of initiatives will be put in place;

- Establish an ECDE resource centre to serve the county.
- Provision of capitation grants of Kshs 1020 to each child enrolled in ECD.
- Recruit ECD teachers for all public ECD centres.
- Establish new schools and construct and rehabilitate more facilities especially the dormitories, classrooms and laboratories.
- Anti FGM campaigns and awareness creation on the need for delayed marriages.
- Establish more rescue centres.
- Establish low cost boarding primary schools in North and central pokot sub counties.
- Enhance nutritional programmes to vulnerable children.
- Affirmative action to boost needy and vulnerable children with bursaries and to correct gender imbalances in school enrolment to promote equity in access to education.
- Recruitment of more teachers for primary and secondary schools.

- Construction of staff houses in secondary schools.

In order to enhance science, technology and innovation existing village polytechnics will be equipped, 4 new polytechnics in each sub county to be established and a technical training institute also established.

Health

This sector has a goal of providing equitable, affordable and quality health care to all citizens. It's the gate way to the enjoyment of right to health as enshrined in the constitution. The national health policy framework 2012-2030 has six policy objectives and seven strategic objectives that aim towards attainment of vision 2030 goal of "equitable, affordable and quality health care of the highest standard".

The six policy objectives include; eliminating communicable diseases, half and reverse the burden of Non communicable diseases, reduce the burden of violence and injuries, provide essential care, and minimize the exposure to health risk factors and strengthen collaboration with providers. These will be achieved through health financing, leadership, product and technologies, health work force, infrastructure, information and service delivery systems.

The goal of the interventions under this sector is to improve the livelihoods of Kenyans by reducing health inequities while also improving health care delivery services.

Some of the indicators that are targeted to be monitored at the end of the plan period include maternal mortality rate, under five mortality rate, infant mortality rate, HIV/AIDS prevalence, immunization coverage, malaria cases, distance to nearest health facility and doctor/nurse to patient ratio.

The following interventions will be put in place:

- Upgrade Kapenguria hospital to a referral hospital
- Employ more medical staffs
- Construct staff houses especially in all health facilities.
- Connect all health facilities with electricity or a generator or renewable energy.
- Purchase an ambulance for each ward.
- Expand coverage of health benefits to all indigents.
- Promote preventive care.
- Support PLWHAs.

Environment, Water and Sanitation

This sector aims at enhancing access to clean, secure and sustainable environment. It is being depended strongly by the main productive sectors of Agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and energy. The economic survey of 2011 reported that 42 % of the country's GDP is derived from natural resource based sectors.

This sector is faced with poor sanitation and environmental degradation due to low latrine coverage, lack of sewarege facility in Major Township, lack of a dumping site, poor farming techniques, encroachment of water catchment areas and deforestation. The county is also faced with poor access to potable water both for drinking and animal use.

To achieve the goal of this sector, the following shall be implemented at the county;

- Waste management and pollution control – dumping sites in the entire 4 sub counties shall be identified, sewerage system for Kapenguria-Makutano urban area shall be established, provide litter bins at the designated sites in major centres and purchase of trucks for solid waste transportation.
- Protect and rehabilitate all the water catchment areas especially Cherangany hills.
- Establish 4 meteorological sites and providing all the necessary equipment.
- Promote participatory forest management and conservation especially through community forest associations.
- Gazette all the ungazetted forest reserves and forest realignment for all the forest blocks.
- Rehabilitate degraded areas and all strengthen reforestation programme.
- Encourage on farm tree planting as well as Agro-forestry.
- Fence Nasolot game reserve to reduce human-wildlife conflict.
- Promote the use and adoption of green energy by sensitizing the communities on the use of Biogas, solar and wind energy sources.
- Map all the mineral resources within the county.
- Establish more water supply programmes to improve on water accessibility.
- Promote water harvesting technologies both at the household level and institutions.
- Increase the area under irrigation.

Population, Urbanization and Housing

This sector has the mission of providing “adequate and decent housing in a sustainable manner”. The county is faced with population explosion that needs to be checked for sustainable development to be achieved. The annual intercensal growth rate stands at 5.2 per cent for the county. The high growth rate has also triggered rapid urbanization and thus putting pressure on the authorities for provision of basic amenities in urban areas. The family planning uptake has been low and efforts to reverse this trend should be put in place. Priority will be given to:

- Advocacy on population issues.
- Preparation of integrated urban development plans as well as physical development plans for all the centres.
- Prepare a land use plan covering the whole county.
- Encourage private investors and other stakeholders like National Housing Corporation to put up more housing units.

Gender, Vulnerable Groups and Youth

While youth forms majority of the population in the county, there are also vulnerable groups like the older persons, orphans and vulnerable children, the disabled and women who needs special attention.

While women are defying cultural stereotypes, there still exist strong cultural setbacks that prevent them from attaining their goals and also from opportunities in life. Therefore, a designed and well-intended affirmative action of 30 per cent action policy would be practiced as a way of empowering them. Other efforts to improve this sector include;

- Elimination of retrogressive cultural practices through

- Establishment of rescue centres in each sub county
- Campaign against FGM, early and forced marriages
- Scaling the Women Enterprise Fund
- Capacity building of women entrepreneurs
- Support the development of infrastructural investments that supports women entrepreneurs like market space.
- A modern market will be established in Kapenguria to empower women economically.
- Encourage the formation of women owned SACCOS through promotion of cooperative movements.
- Create a fund to support PWDs to improve the socio-economic status.
- Construction of a cultural centre.
- A county Education bursary fund will also be established to assist the vulnerable children access education.
- Empower the cultural practitioners through organizing exhibitions and cultural festivals to show case their trade.
- Establish a county archives.
- Establish a Library to serve the County.
- Acquisition of land and development of a sports stadium for the county in Makutano.
- Establish a training camp in Pokot south to promote athletics.

4.1.3 Political Pillar

The political pillar has a mission of ensuring that all the Kenyans move to the future as one nation. It envisages a democratic political system that is issue based, people centred, and result oriented and accountable to the public. The projects and programmes under this pillar aims at strengthening national cohesion and integration, judicial transformation, promoting transparency, leadership and integrity in the conduct of public affairs and entrenching the rule of law. In order to ensure that the county moves in tandem with the country's desire for a democratic political system that is issue based, people centred, and result oriented and accountable, the following will be undertaken:

- Establishment of a high court in Kapenguria and satellite courts in Alale and Sigor to enhance and strengthen justice system as well as making the cost of justice affordable to all.
- Undertake civic education on the rights and responsibilities of the public, as enshrined in the constitution, to raise their level of conscience to effectively engage the government processes. The civic education should also strive to inculcate the respect for the rule of law by the citizens and also a culture of constitutionalism amongst government agencies, non-state actors and individuals.
- Promote alternative dispute resolution mechanisms by empowering local leaderships and village elders.
- The county will also encourage civil society organizations and other non-state actors in the provision of legal aid and legal education.
- Enhancing Public participation to achieve a "people centred" development.
- Build capacities of public servants to fully embrace and implement devolution.

- Development of sub county administrative offices and ward offices for the County Government staff working at those levels.
- Establish public notice boards in all the wards to improve on transparency in Government operations.
- Enactment of key laws that will ensure smooth operations of the county activities.

4.2 Legal Framework for County Planning

The promulgation of the Constitution in 2010 ushered in a structure of Government with a two-tier system, one at national and at the other at county level. Under the new governance structure, a number of laws have been enacted to guide governance at both levels and their modalities of cooperation. Therefore, the Economic Planning in the County shall be guided by the following legal framework: County Governments Act (2012), The Transition to Devolved Government Act (2012), the Public Finance Management Act (2012), the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), the Intergovernmental Relations Act (2012) and the National Government Coordination Act (2012).

4.2.2 Kenya Constitution (2010)

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created a two-tier system of governance, a national and devolved county government that requires a paradigm shift in development planning. Article 220 (2) (a) of the Constitution states that “national legislation shall prescribe the structure of development plans and budgets”. Following the principles stated in the constitution (Chapter 6 Art 10 on National Values and governance), development planning in Kenya should be based on integrated national values, people’s participation, equity, and promotion of human dignity, equity, social justice and inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination, resource mobilization, concerns of the minorities and marginalized groups and sustainable development. The Constitution also requires an integrated development planning framework to enhance linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. The legislation cited above presents the legal framework that will govern planning at national and county levels.

4.2.3 The County Government Act 2012

The County Government Act 2012, in fulfillment of constitutional requirement to legislate preparation of county plans, details the goals and procedures of “County Planning” (Part XI of the Act). County planners are required to prepare 5-year integrated county development plans and the annual county budgets to implement them.

According to Article 102(h), county planning is expected “to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review”. A county planning unit shall be responsible for “coordinated integrated development planning”. County plans will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation.

The County Government Act, 2012, section 104 (1), states that, “a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly”. It also states that the county planning framework (as in the definition above) shall integrate economic, physical, social,

environmental and spatial planning. In addition to an integrated county development plan, each county is expected to have the following:

- A County Sectoral Plan; - a program based 10 year plan that are component parts of the CIDP.
- A County Spatial Plan; - A 10 year GIS based database system also a component of CIDP.
- A City and Urban Areas Plan - for every city and municipalities

Urban planning process shall also be done for every settlement with a population of at least 2,000 persons. Section 107(2) explains that these plans “shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a county”. A county planning unit has been established by this Act to coordinate integrated development planning and to ensure that county planning is linked to national planning frameworks.

4.2.4 Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012

Under the Transition to Devolved Government Act (2012), the Transition Authority is expected “to provide mechanisms for capacity building requirements” of the new county authorities to prepare the appropriate plans and budgets.

4.2.5 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012, emphasizes what the County Government Act states but puts a slightly different emphasis on planning. Whereas the County Government Act requires a “five-year County Integrated Development Plan”, the PFMA (Part IV Article (126) (1)) requires both a long-term and medium term plan. According to the PFMA, a budget process for the county government in any financial year shall consist of the following stages:

- Start with an integrated development planning process, which shall contain both short term and medium term plans.
- Every county shall prepare a development plan as per Article 220 (2) of the Constitution.
- Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

4.2.6 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011

Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) is also emphatic on the need for 5 year integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. These plans are separate from those of the county. In section 36(2) it states that “an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions.”

4.2.7 County Governments Public Finance Management Transition Act 2013

This Act provides that each transition county treasury shall have a transition head of the Economic Affairs that shall be responsible for economic analysis and budgeting. This act also requires the transition county treasury to coordinate county planning activities. It is also to monitor, evaluate

and oversee the management of the county public finances and economic affairs until when a county treasury is established.

As stipulated in the Constitution, “Integrated Development Planning” will govern the preparation of national annual budgets and those of the counties and that no public funds will be appropriated without a planning framework as stipulated in the County Government Act. In addition, all planning is expected to be inspired by the Kenya Vision 2030 and be aligned to the second Medium Term Plan of Kenya Vision 2030.

4.3 Implementation of the MDGs at the County Level

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development Goals to be achieved by the year 2015. The goals are: eradicating extreme poverty, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality rates, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability, and developing a global partnership for development.

The CIDP take cognizance of the country’s international commitments on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The development agenda and strategies at the county level therefore needs to be in harmony with the national development agenda which contributes to the overall well-being at national level.

4.3.1 Status of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

This section highlights the performance of the eight MDG targets in West Pokot County. It uses data from various secondary sources from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and respective line ministries. The following gives a summary of the eight MDGs in the county:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015 – Goal 1 targets halving the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day as well as the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015. The proportion of population below poverty line was estimated at 68.7 per cent, according to Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2005/06. This translates to 394,150 people living below the poverty line. According to Geographic Dimensions of Well-Being in Kenya; A Constituency Level Profile 2005, poverty levels in some constituencies of the county are on the increase. For instance, estimates indicate that in Sigor, poverty increased from 53.4 per cent in 1999 to 70.8 per cent in 2005/06, an increase of 17 per cent. In Kapenguria, poverty increased from 52.6 percent to 69.7 percent while in Kacheliba it increased from 46.6 per cent to 62.5 per cent. There are no current surveys done to determine actual statistics on poverty levels. However, this scenario may have shown minimal improvement. Food poverty is estimated at 69.7 per cent of the population meaning about 400,117 persons in the county cannot generate sufficient income to purchase food hence they lack an entitlement to that food.

Going by the current trend, it is unlikely that the county will achieve this MDG target. However, programmes and projects have been put in place to address hunger and food insecurity. Some of the interventions put in place include agricultural and livestock projects like KAPAP and Nasukuta livestock improvement centre, irrigation schemes, and youth and women empowerment programmes.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education: This goal targets to ensure that, by 2015, all children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

The gross enrolment in West Pokot County for primary education stood at 97 per cent in 2012. In 2009, the net enrolment was 51.1 per cent, this figure was attributed to high dropout rates due to insecurity, distance to nearest education facilities, poverty/hunger, nomadism, female genital mutilation and early marriages. With net enrolment of one half, the county is unlikely to achieve the Goal's target.

In order to increase enrolment, the county will put in place a number of strategies to enhance equity and access to education facilities and those that will retain children in school. Some of the measures in place include outlawing FGM, increasing boarding facilities for primary schools, school feeding programme, improving security, expansion of school infrastructure and putting more water points for livestock use to reduce nomadism.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women: This MDG goal targets elimination of gender disparity in primary and secondary education and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

The ratio of male to female population in the county is 100:101. However, this has not been reflected in the school going population. In primary school age population, the ratio of boys to girls is 100:92 while in secondary school, this ratio is much worse at 100:64.

The gender issue in the county is affected by negative cultural practices that encourage early marriages among girls and female genital mutilation. However, with efforts from different stakeholders, this scenario is likely change. Some of the measures in place include empowerment of the girl child. The notable one is awareness creation for the girl child to be treated as an equal in the family unit, provision of bursaries and also fighting female genital mutilation and early marriages.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality: This goal has a target of reducing by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

The Under-five mortality rate in the county is estimated at 127 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with the national figure of 54 deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate stands at 81 deaths per 1,000 live births. With these high mortality rates, the county will not be able to achieve the target of lowering the child deaths. Efforts to reduce these mortality levels have been hampered by low proportions of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Some of the interventions that have been put in place include improving accessibility to health facilities and providing adequate staff. Efforts have been made also to bring traditional births attendants on board by training them on safe health practices during child births.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health: This goal has two targets of reducing by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio and achieve by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.

Maternal deaths are associated with complications related to pregnancy and child birth. In the county, births attended by skilled personnel are currently at 16.9 percent compared with the

national average of 43.8 per cent according to the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey of 2008/09. The county is also faced with low contraceptive acceptance which stands at 15 per cent. The proportions imply that the county will need to put in place measures to enhance performance of maternal health indicators if the target of the goal is to be achieved.

Some of the measures to increase accessibility to health facilities include: putting up new facilities and improving road networks, increasing the number of ambulance vehicles, engaging community health workers, combating the spread of HIV/AIDS, posting more health staff to facilities and family planning programmes.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases: This goal has the targets of halting by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS; achieving by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it and halt by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

County data indicate that the proportion of population with advanced HIV is estimated as 2.5 per cent of the population whereas 0.2 per cent of this has access to antiretroviral drugs. Malaria is the most prevalent disease among all the diseases and its prevalence rate stands at 60 per cent. Although measures such as use of bed-nets have been up-scaled, only 26.5 per cent of children under 5 are sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets. The TB prevalence is estimated to be 57 cases per 10,000 persons.

In order to address the high prevalence rates in some of the diseases, a number of interventions have been put in place. The Government, through National AIDS Control Council has been funding CBOs and local NGOs to spearhead HIV/AIDS campaigns. Other programmes include: assistance of the infected with access to antiretroviral drugs, free TB treatment and arresting/prosecuting of TB defaulters and supplying more treated nets to pregnant mothers. The targets of this goal are however unlikely to be met in the county.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability: This goal has the targets of integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources, reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss, halving, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation and By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

The total forest cover in the county is estimated at 5.6 per cent while proportion of population using an improved drinking water source is 37.2 per cent. Also, the proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility is 33 per cent. The main urban centre in the county is Kapenguria-Makutano. The centre is experiencing an increasing growth of informal settlements due to increasing population. Efforts to curb proliferation of slums should be put in place especially by re-planning the town.

In order to address these challenges, there is need to: upscale afforestation programme; put up a sewerage system and a dump site, create awareness on the need for sanitation facilities, protect of water catchment areas, increase the forest cover and urban planning should be a priority area to achieve this target. The county can achieve some of these targets especially those related to safe drinking water and sanitation.

Goal 7: Develop a Global Partnership for Development: The county borders Uganda, hence creation of a favourable business environment is an important aspect that needs to be fast-tracked. Issues regarding cattle rustling/insecurity along the border, foreign exchange and exports/imports, common tribes/culture along the border and immigration issues are of great interest to the county. Fast-tracking the East Africa Community federation will greatly benefit the county through trade and economic integration.

4.3.2 Challenges in achieving the MDGs

Some of the challenges facing the achievement of MDGs in West Pokot are:

- Inadequate resources for financing MDGs related activities;
- Recurrent droughts and unpredictable climatic conditions due to climate change;
- Overstretched school facilities, high teacher, pupil ratio, retrogressive culture nomadic lifestyles and inaccessibility of education facilities;
- Rigid culture attitude towards women;
- Few health facilities with inadequate drugs and low staffing level and
- High poverty levels.

CHAPTER FIVE
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.0 Introduction

This section identifies and examines the various institutions and structures put in place to facilitate the overall development of the county as well as for implementation of this plan.

5.1 The County Assembly

West Pokot County Assembly was established in 2013 under Constitution as one of the basic principles of devolved Government. Article 175 (a) of the Constitution is explicit on the need for separation of powers. Separation of powers is implied to mean County Executive and County Assembly. It also states in article 185 that the County Government shall consist of a County Assembly and a County Executive. In line with the Constitution, the following are the functions for the County Assembly;

- Make laws that necessitate effective performance of the County Government;
- Provide oversight over the county executive committee and
- Approve plans and policies

Moreover, the County Government Act (2012) gives the following roles to the County Assembly:

- Vetting and approving nominees for Appointment to the county public offices.
- Approving the budget and expenditures of the county government.
- Legislation
- Approve the borrowing of the county development fund

Therefore, this organ shall be crucial in ensuring that there the executive is effective and resources are used efficiently. This organ is also responsible for approving the county Plans and ensuring that the projects and programs are implemented accordingly.

5.3 The County Executive Committee

The County Executive Committee has been established vide Article 176 (1) of the Constitution. This executive shall be headed by the County Governor or in his/her absence the Deputy Governor with not more than 10 other executive members appointed by the Governor. The functions of the County executive as enumerated in the County Government Act include supervising the administration and delivery of services in the County and all decentralized units and agencies within the county. The county executive shall also have the responsibility of determining its own programmes of activities.

Therefore, this is the overall organ in the county with the mandate of collecting and collating community priorities' with a view to integrating them with their vision and mission for the county as well as aligning them with national agenda and goals. The committee will also be responsible for development planning, budgeting and implementation.

The County has the following ten Executive offices;

- Finance and Economic Planning;
- Water Development, Environment, Natural resources and Disaster Management
- Agriculture and Irrigation

- Tourism Culture, sports and Social Development
- Trade, Industry and Energy
- Education and ICT
- Health and Sanitation Services
- Roads, Public Works, Transport and Communication
- Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development
- Lands, Physical Planning and Housing

The County Executive Committee shall be assisted in executing their mandate by other officers who are recruited by the county public service board. These include the County Secretary, County Chief Officers, departmental heads and other subordinate staff.

A performance management plan will be used as a tool by the county executive committee to evaluate performance of the County Public service and implementation of county policies. This plan will act as a report card for the county government in execution of its mandate and shall be done annually and presented to the County assembly.

5.3 Decentralized units

The function of the county will be decentralized to cover key units such as: urban area of Kapenguria-Makutano, Sub-counties; Wards and Village councils. Each of the decentralized unit shall be headed by an administrator who shall be appointed by the County public service board.

The sub county administrator shall be responsible for the coordination, management and supervision of the general administrative functions of the sub county. The ward administrators and village administrators shall carry out the same functions corresponding to their levels.

The sub county administrators shall be responsible to the relevant county chief officer while the Ward administrator shall be responsible to the sub county administrator. The village administrator shall report to the Ward administrator.

The village will be the lowest level of decentralizing the county activities. Each village will establish a village council which will coordinating the participation of the respective village in governance of the county, monitor implementation of policies at village level and advising the ward as well as sub county administrator in matters relating to that village.

An urban area with a population of not less than 10,000 residents as per the last census (2009) and with capacity to provide essential services effectively and efficiently and also with financial viability shall be accorded a status of a town by the Governor in consultation with an ad hoc committee constituted for that purpose.

A town committee appointed by the Governor shall oversee the affairs of the town, develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes, formulate and implement an integrated plan, control land use and other functions as listed in Section 20 (1) of the County Government Act.

The town administrator shall perform the functions of the town committee as the committee may determine.

5.4 Inter-Governmental Relationships and County Intergovernmental Forum

The national government and county government has been accorded a framework for consultation and cooperation. Intergovernmental relations Act calls for respect for the functional and institutional integrity of the two levels of Government as well as constitutional status of the two levels and the institutions of government established at either level of government.

This Act also calls for promotion of equality and equity in service delivery, consultation and cooperation and promotion of accountability in decision making. The criteria for transferring powers, functions and competencies between the two levels of governments have also been provided by this Act. Dispute resolution mechanisms are also provided.

This county intergovernmental forum will strive to harmonize all the services rendered in the county by the two governments. It will also be coordinate development activities and intergovernmental functions in the county.

5.5 County Development Coordinating Forum

This forum will be made up of all the development agencies working within the county. These include International and National NGOs, CBOs, civil societies, private sector and other development partners that are active in the county. This forum will be meeting four times a year in order to spear head the following functions;

- To harmonize plans and development projects and programs.
- Share information on the existing development partners working within the county.
- Explore ways of strengthening partnerships and promoting public participation in the decision making process.
- Exploring ways of funding and possibilities of cofounding of projects and programs.

5.6 County Planning Unit

This will be the central point in charge of coordinating development projects and programs at the county. The unit will perform the following functions;

- Coordinate preparation of CIDP and sectoral plan preparation;
- Review of the CIDP progress including mid-term review;
- Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes;
- Integrating National plans and other national goals into the county plans;
- Building a spatial database system for projects/programs within the county using GIS.
- Collection, collation, storage and updating of data and information suitable for the planning process.
- Prepare and market investment profiles to different stakeholders.

5.7 County Budget and Economic Forum

This forum shall provide means for the:

- a) Preparation of county plans, the County Fiscal Strategy Paper and the Budget Review and Outlook Paper for the county; and
- b) Matters relating to budgeting, the economy and financial management at the county level.

5.8 County Projects Committee

This is a committee established by CDF Act 2013 to harmonize development activities funded by different government agencies. The CDF managers shall be required to table their respective projects in the first quarter of every financial year to this committee. The planning unit will then harmonize them with county priorities and include them in the project database for the county.

5.9 Amendment of the Plan

The County Government Act (2012) outlines steps to be taken in order to amend this Plan. The proposal to amend the Plan shall be undertaken by the County Executive committee by a resolution. The amendment will then be subjected to the County Assembly for approval or rejection. A proposal to amend the Plan will be subsidized by a memorandum explaining the reasons for the proposal. In amending the Plan, the county governments as well as urban centres to affected by the proposal, shall be consulted. For the amendment to be considered by the county assembly, all the members will have been given adequate notice. The proposed amendment will also be published for public comment for a period not less than three weeks. This is to allow the public an opportunity to input on the said proposal.

5.10 The Sub-Structures

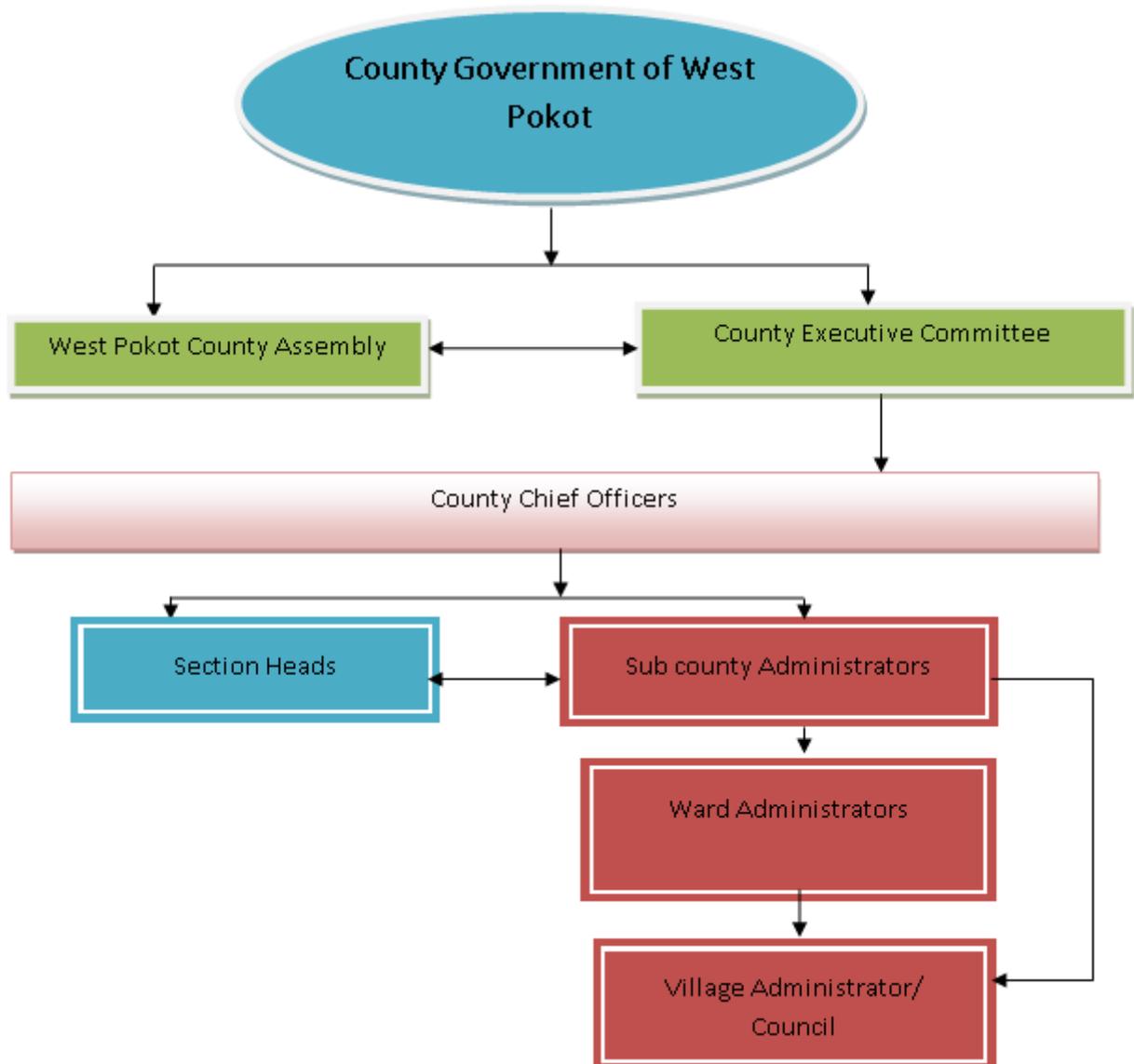
To facilitate decentralization, democracy and good governance in the county, the following sub-structures shall be put in place to ensure popular participation in the development process. The village units shall correspond with administrative Locations. The table below provides detailed information on the sub structures;

Name of Sub county	Name of Headquarters (Sub-county)	Wards	Tentative Name of Headquarters (Ward)	No. of Village
Kapenguria Sub county	Kapenguria	Riwo	Kitelakapel	6
		Kapenguria	Kapenguria	3
		Mnagei	Kishaunet	3
		Siyoi	Siyoi	3
		Endugh	Ptoyo	3
		Sook	Tamugh	3
Sigor	Sigor	Sekerr	Chepkondol	2
		Masool	Tikit	2
		Lomut	Lomut	4
		Weiwei	Sigor	3
Kacheliba	Alale	Suam	Kacheliba	2
		Kodich	Kodich	2
		Kasei	Kasei	3
		Kapchok	Konyao	2
		Kiwawa	Kiwawa	3
		Alale	Amakuriat	5
Pokot South	Kabichbich	Chepareria	Chepareria	4
		Batei	Ortum	2
		Lelan	Kabichbich	3
		Tapach	Tapach	3
Total		20		61

5.11 Other Developmental Organizations/Agencies

The county has in the past years enjoyed assistance from government, non-governmental, multilateral and bilateral organization/agencies in various ways. Some of the key organizations in the county include Community Development Trust Fund that is funding social infrastructural facilities that is, ACTED, ACF, World Vision, SIKOM, Action Aid, Red cross, CDF, banks and MFIs, KVDA, NACC etc. This poses a challenge of coordination which shall be addressed by the forums like county projects committee, intergovernmental forum, county development coordinating forum and county planning unit.

County Government Flow chart



CHAPTER SIX

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

6.0 Introduction

This section seeks to inform and guide the County government efforts towards sustainable financing of its programmes and operations. The chapter also contains a snapshot of the resources that are available for capital projects development in order to attain citizen socioeconomic transformation. It also outlines the strategies for raising revenue and their projections for the plan period. It reviews funding sources, provides guiding principles, and proposes strategies for mobilizing resources to support the implementation of the integrated Plan and the ultimate fulfillment of its vision and mission.

There is need for the county government to diversify its resource base. The diversification should consider various types of investments, donor sources and conditions they attach to the funding so as to reduce the risk of losing funding. This plan lists several resource mobilization strategies, ranging from long-term, short term, new and potential revenue sources and donors that could potentially enhance funding to the devolved government priorities.

The successful implementation of the plan is anchored on four key factors;

- Efficient Mobilization of Resources
- Timely Deployment
- Effective Monitoring and Evaluation of the entire process
- Leadership commitment to continuous process and system improvement.

6.1 Sources of Revenue for the County

The following sources will provide the basis for funding the county development activities as specified in this plan;

6.1.1 County Government Allocation Revenue

This is the equitable share of the revenue raised nationally that is allocated to county governments. Just like other counties, it is the main source of revenue for the county government of west Pokot for financing both recurrent and development expenditure.

The county government will lobby with the Commission for Revenue Allocation, Members of the Senate and National Assembly to enact legislation that will allow for decentralization of more funds to the counties so that the goals of devolution are met. It is expected that Ksh 25 billion revenue will be realized over the plan period from this allocation.

6.1.2 Equalization fund

The Equalization Fund is a Constitutional national revenue fund. This fund is allocated to specific counties to improve the basic infrastructure services in those areas and regions categorized as marginalized. The national government shall use the Equalization Fund only to provide basic services including water, roads, health facilities and electricity to marginalized areas to the extent necessary to bring the quality of those services in those areas to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the nation, so far as possible. The county is a beneficiary of this fund and hence will fund a significant proportion of the identified priority projects. This fund will generate an estimate of Ksh 2 billion over the plan period for project financing.

6.1.3 County Government Internal Revenue and Investments

County government revenue is all money derived by or on behalf of a county government from levies, rates, fees, charges or any other source as authorized by the Constitution or an Act of Parliament. The county government will continue to levy rates on property, entertainment taxes, and charges for its services and expand its revenue base by weeding out corruption, adopting electronic payment and monitoring systems for charges, rates and fees for its services. It will also explore investments in housing, tourism, mining, agriculture and livestock subsectors. The county will also boost road infrastructure, provide an enabling business environment to improve trade and economic integration as an indirect means of boosting revenue generation for the county.

The county government will also promote foreign direct investments into the county to accelerate socioeconomic development and revenue generation. An annual revenue forecast of Ksh 100 million is expected and the revenue generated would support priority programmes and projects identified for implementation over the plan period.

6.1.4 Borrowings Guaranteed by the National Government

The county government will take loans within and outside Kenya to finance capital projects. This will be done with the approval of the county assembly and guarantees from the national government. While raising these loans either for cash management purposes or for project financing, it will ensure that the loan and the terms and conditions for the loan are set out in writing and are in accordance with;

- a) Article 212 of the Constitution,
- b) Sections 58 and 142 of the public finance management act (2012),
- c) The fiscal responsibility principles and the financial objectives of the county government set out in its most recent County Fiscal Strategy Paper,
- d) The debt management strategy of the county government over the medium term.

In borrowing money, the county government will also ensure that its financing needs and payment obligations are met at the lowest possible cost in the market that is consistent with a prudent degree of risk, while ensuring that the overall level of public debt is sustainable.

6.1.5 Development Partners and Donor Support

Voluntary contributions to finance the priority projects and programmes of West Pokot County will be provided by governments, UN Agencies, Multi-Donor Trust Funds, Inter-Governmental Organizations, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and private donors, including private sector entities and foundations.

Funds received in the form of grants or donations from development partners/donors will only be spent in accordance with Articles 221 and 223 of the Constitution. Regulations approved by Parliament provides for the administration, control and management of grants, including;

- a) Procedures to ensure that grants are spent on the basis of the integrated national development plan;
- b) Procedures for the allocation and disbursement of the grants

- c) Requiring that grants be used only to finance programmes within the integrated development plan;
- d) The publication of transparent criteria for the allocation of grants;
- e) Requiring specific terms and conditions in agreements to which grant recipients are subjected
- f) Procedures for the budgeting, financial management, accounting and reporting of grants by grants recipients;
- g) Procedures under which a third party may be authorized to receive, control or pay public money as a grant; and
- h) Measures to ensure that a third party authorized to receive control or pay public money as a grant, or responsible for any other aspect of administration of a grant, is subject to the same obligations as a public officer.

The county government will support its service departments on proposal development initiatives with the aim of securing development support from donors. It will also ensure public participation, transparency and accountability in the utilization of donor funds.

6.1.6 Public Private Partnerships

This is an arrangement between a contracting authority (county government) and a private party under which a private party

- a) Undertakes to perform a public function or provide a service on behalf of the contracting authority;
- b) Receives a benefit for performing a public function by way of-
- c) Compensation from a public fund;
- d) Charges or fees collected by the private party from users or consumers of a service provided to them; or
- e) A combination of such compensation and such charges or fees; and
- f) Is generally liable for risks arising from the performance of the function in accordance with the terms of the project agreement

Public private partnerships provide for the participation of the private sector in the financing, construction, development, operation, or maintenance of capital intensive infrastructure or development projects of the government through concessions and other contractual arrangements.

6.1.7 Other National Government's Devolved Funds

This includes the constituency development fund, social protection fund, women fund, HIV/AIDS fund, youth fund, uwezo fund among others. These grants will finance a significant proportion of the priority projects identified for implementation. They will also finance economic empowerment group projects. There is need for harmonization of plans especially with CDF to ensure that there is no duplication or wasteful expenditure. All these grants will play an important role in socio economic empowerment of the community.

6.1.8 Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate companies will continue to offer support in the areas of health, education, environment, entrepreneurship, water and sanitation, welfare and sports. The county government believes corporate institutions in west Pokot and other areas will continue to be a caring partner for all our communities, and at branch levels this will be exhibited through their support for a number of local needy institutions, school events, charity walks and sponsorship towards deserving causes.

6.2 Cross cutting issues in resource mobilization

a) Strengthening Governance, Management and Organizational Structure and Systems

Efforts towards strengthening governance systems and structures in the county will continue. The management of the county resources will ensure clear definition of roles, powers and responsibilities. Transparent and accountable systems, internal controls and external audits will ensure prudent utilization of the available resources.

b) Implementation of high-quality, demand-driven, sustainable programmes

This will ensure greater ownership and impact sustainability of the projects and programmes.

c) Communication

Communication is the heart and soul of resource mobilization. The county government of west Pokot will adopt flexible, persuasive, user-friendly, targeted, factual, culturally-sensitive and brand-building communication strategy.

d) Enacting Cost-saving Measures

Another way of mobilizing resources is through reduction of overheads within an organization. The county government will substantially invest in ICT in order to enhance effective revenue collection, attracting foreign investments and fundraising.

e) Equity, Transparency, Accountability Financial Reporting and Auditing

The county government will be committed to openness, transparency and accountability and service delivery to all the stakeholders. It will ensure that the burdens and benefits of the use of resources and public borrowing shall be shared equitably between present and future generations and promote an equitable and just society.

6.3 Asset Management

County government assets include land, buildings, revenue, human resources, vehicles and other machinery. The county government will manage its assets efficiently to ensure that it receives value for money when acquiring, using or disposing them. Continuous maintenance and improvement of its buildings will be undertaken. All grabbed public land will be repossessed.

It will also ensure that the respective county government entities have adequate systems and processes in place to plan for, procure, account for, maintain, store and dispose of assets,

including an asset register that is current, accurate and available to the County Treasury or the Auditor-General;

All public officers are also expected to provide information on any frauds, losses, or any violations of the existing legislation on asset management.

6.4 Financial Management and County Budgets

In managing the county government's public finances, the County Treasury will enforce the following fiscal responsibility principles-

- a) The county government's annual budget will neither have surpluses nor deficits.
- b) Over the medium term a minimum of thirty percent of the county government's budget shall be allocated to the development expenditure.
- c) The county government's expenditure on wages and benefits for its public officers will not exceed a percentage of the county government's total revenue as prescribed by the County Executive member for finance in regulations approved by the County Assembly.
- d) Over the medium term, the government's borrowings will be used only for the purpose of financing development expenditure and not for recurrent expenditure.
- e) The county debt will at all times be maintained at a sustainable level as approved by county assembly.
- f) The fiscal risks shall be managed prudently.

The County Treasury will monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of county public finances and economic affairs of the county government including;

- a) Developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county;
- b) Preparing the annual budget for the county and coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government;
- c) Co-ordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government
- d) Advising the county government entities, the County Executive Committee and the county assembly on financial matters
- e) Managing the county government's public debt and other obligations and developing a framework of debt control for the county;
- f) Consolidating the annual appropriation accounts and other financial statements of the county government in a format determined by the Accounting Standards Board
- g) Acting as custodian of the inventory of the county government's assets except where provided otherwise by other legislation or the Constitution;
- h) Ensuring compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time
- i) Ensuring proper management and control of, and accounting for the finances of the county government and its entities in order to promote efficient and effective use of the county's budgetary resources
- j) Maintaining proper accounts and other records in respect of the County Revenue Fund, the County Emergencies Fund and other public funds administered by the county government;

- k) Monitoring the county government's entities to ensure compliance with public finance management Act (2012) and effective management of their funds, efficiency and transparency and, in particular, proper accountability for the expenditure of those funds;
- l) Assisting county government entities in developing their capacity for efficient, effective and transparent financial management.

Resources are a means to achieving the county government's vision and mission. As a result, the county government will continuously aim to strengthen local capacities to attract investment and increase its contribution to development in the county.

6.5 Budget Projections

In the next five years, the county is expected to spend Kshs 20 billion from the county allocation, Kshs 300 million from internal revenue generation, Kshs 1.5 billion from equalization fund and 1.6 billion from the CDF kitty. At least 30 per cent of these county projections shall be used for capital/development projects.

CHAPTER SEVEN

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

7.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the priority programmes and projects geared towards poverty reduction and enhancement of wellbeing in the county. The chapter also highlights the ongoing programmes/projects and proposed projects. The new programmes and projects identified are based on past county forums, community priorities at the ward level, National MTP 2013-2017, Governor's manifesto and other sectoral priorities. The priorities of the county have been organized according to Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Sector Working Groups (SWGs). The SWGs consists of sub sectors that share common goals and outcome that have been grouped together.

The MTEF is a transparent planning and budget formulation process that attempts to improve decision making process so as to link government policies, priorities and requirements with limited resource constraints. Some of the key outcomes of MTEF include; allowing for spending within the means, enabling allocation of resources in accordance with priority areas and sector needs as well as allowing for utilization of resources to implement strategic priorities at the lowest costs possible.

Under the MTEF sectors, the mission and vision are stated and the county's response to each of the sectors mission and vision is highlighted. In addition, the roles of stakeholders as well as strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues have been highlighted.

7.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector covers the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries Development.

7.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Mission

To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable Cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources and sustainable management of forestry and wildlife resources.

7.1.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The County's population largely depends on livestock production due to its semi-arid ecological conditions. In order to achieve the sector's mission and vision, the county will lay emphasis on increasing livestock production and food crop production. Livestock production and marketing will be enhanced through the following: establishment of improved livestock breeds, development, conservation and utilization of high quality livestock feeds, development of a sound marketing system in both rural and urban areas, This will be achieved through appropriate technological development; development of markets and value addition.

Marketing groups for dairies, honey refineries, livestock marketing council, sale-yard committees will be established. This will have the effect of improving the off-take and prices. Communities will also be

involved in the management of their facilities i.e. livestock breeding farms, sale-yard and processing plants to promote sustainable production, market accessibility and environmental conservation.

The county recognises that land is a scarce commodity. As a result, efforts will be made to ensure proper land use for optimal productivity. This will be achieved through enhancing land use planning and integrated development planning. Forest conservation measures will be enhanced through the establishment of woodlots in private farms, reclamation of degraded sites, planting trees along river banks, afforestation in catchment areas and in existing gazetted and county forests. Arid and semi-arid forestry will be promoted to uplift socio-economic status through sale of wood and non-wood forest products. Nasolot game reserve and other natural habitats will be upgraded and fenced in order to promote tourism in the county.

In order to increase crop production, growing of drought resistant crops will be encouraged. Vulnerable farmers will be supplied with fertilizers and planting maize seeds as a way of enhancing food security. Service delivery will also be improved through provision of comprehensive agricultural packages to farmers.

In order to increase farmers' income the County, cotton production in the lowland divisions will be promoted. This will be done through extension services by training farmers on emerging technologies that enable increased production.

7.1.3 Role of Stakeholders

Name of stakeholder	Role
Agriculture	Provision of inputs and extensions services.
Veterinary	Provision veterinary services.
Livestock	Provision extensions services.
Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	Formulation, implementation and enforcing of the Forest Policy.
Cooperative Development and Marketing	Formation of marketing cooperative societies.
NGOs-(Pokot Outreach ministries. (POM)	Support food security and water programme. Promote education through sponsoring students. Putting up clinics and dispensaries that offer services at subsidized prices.
Coffee Research Foundation Kitale substation	Dissemination of research findings through publication field days, Kenya Coffee college, field visits and farmers visits to the institution. Soil leaf and pesticide analysis provision of planting materials. Work with stakeholders and coffee growers in adaptive research.
K.F.A	Provision of farm inputs.
Evangelical Lutheran Pokot integrated programme (PIP)	Community based agriculture and livestock empowerment services. Environmental /Livestock management practices.
Kenya Wildlife Service	Wildlife conservation and management.
Pastoral Veterinary Systems (PAVES)	Agro vet services and products. Clinical services; Advisory and extension services.
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP)	Facilitation of sector institutional reform; Support to research system reform; Support to farmer/client empowerment.
Land department	Provide technical support on land management
Kenya Agribusiness & Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPAP)	Value chain development on dairy, fruits, vegetables & meat.

7.1.4 Project/Programmes

(i) On-going Projects/ Programme:

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	All divisions in the County	Support community driven food security improvement projects; -Support community nutritional and school meals programmes	40 groups	Grant to the community; Community trainings
National Accelerated Agricultural input Access Programme (NAAIAP)	West Pokot Sub-County	-Increase use of fertilizer and other agricultural inputs.	1000 farmers	Giving farm inputs to the poor; Capacity building
Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project (KAPAP).	County	The main KAPAP objective is to increase agricultural productivity and incomes of smallholder farmers from agricultural and agribusiness activities in the Project area (West Pokot).	Targets 5 value chains on Dairy Cow, Natural Resource Management (Bee Keeping), Meats (Sheep and Goats), Fruits (Mango), Vegetables (Bulb Onions) in 4 sub counties	value addition and Market Aggregation Addressing five main value chains namely: Vegetables (Bulb Onions), Meats Sheep and Goats; Dairy (Dairy Cow); Natural Resources Management based value chain (Apiculture) and Fruits (Mangos) Extensions Service Provision
Livestock Development				
Nasukuta Livestock Improvement Centre	Chepareria	Provide breeding stock to upgrade the local animals; Equip farmers through capacity building; Enhance feed production and conservation; Generate income to farmers.	1 shade, fenced 250 acres perimeter, Plant 250 acres with pastures Purchase 1 Tractor, trailer, plough and a Harrow Purchase 30 Sahiwal and 15 Dorper Rams 8,000 litre capacity Water Pan constructed 1 cattle dip of 10,000 litres capacity	Construction of Hay Shade Perimeter Fencing Pasture Production and Conservation. Purchase tractor and its implements Purchase animals Construction of water pans Construction of cattle dips
ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Programme(ALLPRO)	Linyot Self Help Group(Orolwo Market) and rukei borehole in Kongelai	Increase livestock productivity, animal health and disease control; Improve marketing and provide grants to community groups	Rehabilitate 1 borehole (Rukei bore hole) A functioning honey refinery	Rehabilitation of Bore holes Construction of Honey Refinery
Rangeland Rehabilitation	Kongelai and Chepareria Divisions	To promote pasture development during drought	800kgs of pasture seeds distributed to farmers Reseed 500 acres of land	Reseeding of denuded lands

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cooperative Development				
Revival of dormant agricultural and livestock marketing cooperatives	County wide	Increase incomes and reduction of poverty among farmers	Ensure 4 dormant societies are revived	Training; mobilization of strong cohesive cooperatives; promote group cohesiveness

(ii) New projects

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget 2013-17 (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Agriculture development								
TarTar and Kaibos Coffee Pulping factory	Mnagei and Siyoi	To create employment and boost coffee farming	Keringet coffee factory revived Kaibos coffee factory completed	Functioning factory Amount of coffee processed per annum	Department of Trade and industry	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	60,000,000
Mango processing plant	Lomut	Improve value addition for mangoes	A processing plant in lomut	% increase in farmers income	Department of Trade and industry	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	30,000,000
Maize mill factory plant	Makutano	To increase the income of the farmers	Processing of maize and packaging	Amount of maize processed per year	Department of Trade and Industry	2013-2018	Private investment	80,000,000
Sunflower processing plant	Chepareria Sook Keringet	Increase employment opportunities	Sunflower plant	Amount of sunflower processed per year	Department of Trade and Industry	2013-2018	Private investment	12,000,000
Agricultural administration offices	Kapenguria Alale, Sigor Mnagei (Makutano)	Improve the working conditions	One county administration block, 2 subcounty offices and 1 ward office	No of offices constructed	Department of Agriculture & Irrigation	2014-2016	County Government	30,000,000
Irrigation schemes	Weiwei Lomut Cherangan Sekerr Masol Riwo Endugh Sebit	Improve food security & income generation	8 No. Furrow rehabilitation Establishment of new irrigation schemes Improvements of all furrow schemes to piped schemes to improve efficiency and construction of permanent intakes	Length of furrow rehabilitated No of farmers benefitting No of schemes established	Department of Agriculture & Irrigation	2013-2017	County government CDF Dev. Partners	250,000,000
Micro irrigation projects	County wide	Improve food security & income generation	Drip irrigation kits laid Small irrigation farms established	No of Drip irrigation kits laid No of small irrigation farms established	Department of Agriculture & Irrigation	2013-2017	County government CDF Dev. Partners	50,000,000
Agricultural mechanization	County wide	To increase agricultural output	12 tractors purchased (3 per sub county)	No of tractors purchased	Agriculture Department	2013-2018	County Government	96,000,000
Promotion of cash crop farming	County wide	To increase farmers income	Pyrethrum and Tea in Lelan, Coffee in Kapenguria and Sook, Sisal, Cotton and	Acreage under cash crops % increase in farmers income	Agriculture Department	2013-2017	County government	8,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget 2013-17 (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
			Sunflower farming in all dry lands					
Capacity building & Extension services	County wide	Improve farmers capacity to adopt modern farming methods and value addition Improve farmers extension agent ratio	Recruitment of new extension officers Improved uptake of new technology, modern farming methods Reduced soil erosion	No of farmers reached with extension services annually No of CIGs formed No of extension staff employed	Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary & fisheries	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	80,000,000
Potato demonstration and bulking centre	Lelan	To improve potato yields	A bulking and demonstration centre for potatoes	% increase in potato income and yields	Agriculture department	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	2,000,000
Development of Traditional High Value Crops (THVC), value chains	County wide	To mitigate loss against drought and improve drought resilience of the communities	New varieties of drought tolerant crops adopted	No. of tonnes of drought tolerant crops introduced to farmers per year	Department of agriculture	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners National Government	21,200,000
Soil and Water Conservation	County wide	Control flash floods and environmental degradation	Reforestation of hilly areas and rehabilitation of degraded areas	Map all areas prone to erosion No. of gabions constructed over the plan period No. of seedlings planted in hill areas	Department of agriculture & livestock NDMA	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	36,000,000
Agriculture Training Centre	Kapenguria	Improve farmers knowledge & Skills	One training centre established for training farmers (construction of dormitories, classrooms, conference halls, dinning hall; provision of electricity; purchase of vehicle, equipping bee keeping workshop, workers salaries)	No. of farmers trained No. of farmers adopting new farming technologies	Department of agriculture	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners National Government	80,000,000
Grants/seed capital/revolving fund	countywide	Support vulnerable households to access subsidized farm inputs and venture capital to farming	Improved food security and income	No of grants /Revolving fund provided to vulnerable households to purchase farm inputs	Department of agriculture & livestock	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	80,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget 2013-17 (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Market linkages and access to credit facilities	County wide	To improve income from farm produces To enable farmers acquire capital for investments	Increased linkages to markets Improved access to credit facilities Sensitization done to farmers on existing markets and credit facilities	The no of farmers accessing credit facilities Amount of credit accessed by farmers and repayment pattern No of farmers linked to markets No of new markets linked	Department of agriculture & livestock		County government CDF Dev. Partners	8,000,000
Fresh produce market improvement	Countywide	Improve business working environment	10 market centres Improved	No of fresh produce markets constructed/ improved	Department of trade.	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	16,000,000
Demonstration farms/plots	Makutano, Alale, Sigor, Kabichbich and Ortum	Transfer of innovations, technologies and knowledge to farmers	New farming methods adopted and increased productivity Fencing of demonstration plots	No of demonstration plots established No of farmers visiting No of farmers adopting new technologies			County government CDF Dev. Partners	25,900,000
County Agricultural show/exhibition centre	Mnagei	Transfer of innovations, technologies and knowledge to farmers	An ASK show established Show ground in place	No of exhibitions No of farmers attending the show			County government CDF Dev. Partners	85,000,000
Cereal Storage facilities	Alale Sook Sekerr kasei	Reduce post harvest losses by 50%	4 cereal storage facilities in Alale, Kasei, Sekerr and Sook wards	No of storage facilities in place No of farmers benefitting Post harvest losses reported	PPP		County government CDF Dev. Partners	8,000,000
Mobile Maize drier & tractors	West Pokot & Pokot South	To improve quality of stored food	To enhance food security by minimizing food losses	No of maize driers bought	Ministry of Agriculture	2013-2017	County government, CDF	29,000,000
Establishment of plant health clinic	County wide	To minimize crop losses through pests and diseases	To enhance food security and household income	No of plant clinics established	Ministry of Agriculture		County government CDF Dev. Partners	4,000,000
E-Extension project	countywide	To Improved access to ICT-based Agricultural information -Improved extension services and adopting modern technologies	- Effective Project Management and coordination established and Implemented -Information desks equipped with ICT facilities and equipment for internet Access -Staff Trained on	-Increased Agricultural Productivity by 2% -Increased Farm income by 0.5% -Increased extension coverage 20%	Ministry of Agriculture and Stakeholders	2013 - 2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	9,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget 2013-17 (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
			application of E-Extension at county, Sub County and Ward Level. -Farmers trained through e extension					
Establishment of land development machinery services	Mnagei	To disseminate agricultural technologies and innovations To enhance agricultural market access	-County AMS established	-County AMS in place	Ministry of Agriculture and Stakeholders	2013 - 2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	200,000,000
County Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme (NAAIAP)	countywide	-To increase agricultural productivity for farmers with one hectare of land through provision of basic farm inputs; and mobilization of farmers resources for re-investment in agriculture	-Improved farmer choice of enterprises/value chains -Improved input availability and affordability	No. of agro-dealer trainings done -No. of beneficiaries recruited -No. of sensitization/mobilization barazas done	Ministry of Agriculture and Stakeholders	2013 - 2018	County Government, National and PPP	40,000,000
Sustainable land management (Water harvesting for crop production, soil and water conservation, farm forestry)	Countywide	-To improve productivity and sustainability of land use systems -To introduce and promote alternative livelihoods for ASALs. -To conserve the environment and reduce land degradation.	-Conserved environment - Improved farm productivity -Alternative livelihood strategies adopted.	- No of farms laid and established by type and length. - No of trees planted. -No of farmers adopting SLM practices. No. of water harvesting structures established	Ministry of Agriculture and Stakeholders	2013 - 2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners National Government	40,000,000
Agricultural research and development	Kapenguria	To disseminate agricultural technologies and innovations To enhance agricultural market access	- Establish County Agricultural Information and research Centre (AIRC)County AIC established Crop census/survey	--County AIRC established Land under crops established	Ministry of Agriculture and Stakeholders	2013 - 2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners National Government	30,000,000
Establishment of sugarcane plantations along river suam	Turkwel	To improve production Enhance farmers income	-Production per unit area improved.	Acreage planted	Ministry of Agriculture and Stakeholders KVDA	2013 - 2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	110,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget 2013-17 (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
(Turkwel)		and food security					National Government	
Develop a County Demonstration Plot complete with a Greenhouse Organic Kit	Kapenguria	To disseminate agricultural technologies and innovations	-Production per unit area improved.	Acreage planted	Ministry of Agriculture and Stakeholders	2013 - 2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners National Government	4,350,000
Green house project	All sub counties 2 schools in every subcounty	To disseminate agricultural technologies and innovations	-Production per unit area improved.	No of green houses established No of farmers visiting the greenhouse	Ministry of Agriculture and Stakeholders	2013 - 2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners National Government	7,500,000
Develop Commercial Villages (Value chain development)	All Sub Counties	To improve production Enhance farmers income and food security	-Production per unit area improved.	Acreage planted	Ministry of Agriculture and Stakeholders	2013 - 2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners National Government	12,200,000
Livestock development								
Rangeland rehabilitation	Riwo, Kongelai, Batei, Endough, Sook, Pokot North, and Pokot Central Sub-Counties	To rehabilitate denuded areas of the County resulting in availability of pastures and increased productivity	Reseeding of 4,000 acres	Acres of land reseeded	Department of Livestock Production	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	20,000,000
Water harvesting	Alale, Kapchok, Kasei, Riwo, Chepareria, Endugh, Lomut, Masol	To reduce loss of livestock during drought period by 50%	8 water pans	No of water pans	Department of Livestock Production	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	40,000,000
Strategic Livestock Feed Reserve Programme	Chepareria and Mnagei (Nasukuta and Keringet) Riwo, Kapenguria, Chepareria, Suam, Kasei, Alale, Sook, Weiwei, Sekerr, Lelan	To reduce loss of livestock during drought period by 50%	Nasukuta hay shade completed New hay shade in keringet constructed 210 acres in Nasukuta under pastures 40 acres in Keringet under pastures 10 New hay shades for groups and 1,000 acres of pasture for groups	No of hay shades Amount of pastures produced Acres of land under pastures	Department of Livestock Production	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	70,750,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget 2013-17 (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Construction of Coolers and milk processing plants	Tapach, Lelan, Kapenguria, Siyoi, Chepareria	Value addition of milk for improved income generation & employment creation	6 No. new milk coolers 1 No. milk processing plant	No. of coolers and processing plants constructed.	Department of Livestock Production and Cooperatives	2013-2018	County government Lelan coop society	120,000,000
Promotion of quality wool production	Tapach, Lelan	To add value and increase income for sheep farmers	1 Multiplication Centre established, 5 Shearing shades constructed	No. of multiplication centres established, No. of shearing shades constructed	Department of Livestock Production	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	35,000,000
Market infrastructure development (sale yards)	Chepareria, Mnagei, Suam, Kasei, Endugh, Weiwei, Lelan, Alale, Batei,	Improve revenue generation & sale yard infrastructure. To enhance access to livestock markets	12 Sale Yards Constructed	No. of sale yards constructed	Department of livestock and veterinary services	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	60,000,000
Rehabilitation of Holding grounds	Suam, Kapenguria, Lelan, Weiwei Mnagei	To facilitate disease control/screening and feeding/watering of livestock on transit to markets. To access pasture/fodder planting materials	4 Holding grounds rehabilitated	No. of holding grounds rehabilitated	Department of livestock and veterinary services	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	100,000,000
Establishment and improvement of Livestock Multiplication Centres	Chepareria, Lelan, Weiwei, Suam, Mnagei	Improve livestock breeds to enhance productivity	4 Multiplication Centres established, 1 Multiplication Centre Improved	No of multiplication centres established and improved. No. of animals purchased.	Department of livestock and veterinary services	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	75,000,000
Construction and equipping of bee keeping workshop	Chepareria	To avail bee hives and honey harvesting kits at affordable prices	1 bee keeping workshop constructed and equipped.	No. of workshops constructed	Department of Livestock Production	2013-2015	County government CDF Dev. Partners	11,000,000
Establishment of Pastoral Training Centre	Chepareria (Nasukuta L.I.C)	To train pastoralists/farmers on various aspects of livestock production	1 Pastoral Training Centre established.	No. of Pastoral Training Centres established.	Department of Livestock Production	2014-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	90,000,000
Completion of Nasukuta export	Chepareria	To promote value addition	Balustrades and Gates	No. of Gate House	Department of Livestock	2014-2018	County government	24,300,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget 2013-17 (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
slaughter house		and increase farmers income	Gate House Holding Pens and Races Perimeter wall, Bush stones around main block Rail steel infrastructure Pump house Water Borehole Water Filtration Plant Low level water tank bases	Balustrades, gate house,perimeter wall,constructed. Borehole drilled	Production		CDF Dev. Partners	
Promotion of Camel Keeping	County wide except Pokot South	To provide an alternative source of livelihoods to pastoralists	1000 Camels introduced to the county. 2000 pastoralists trained	No. of camels introduced No. of pastoralists trained	Department of Livestock Production and Veterinary Services	2014-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	80,000,000
Refurbishment of buildings	Kapenguria	To improve working environment and service delivery	Renovation of one administrative office, registry office, accounts office and store	New renovation made	Department of Livestock Production and Veterinary Services	2014-2018	County government	3,100,000
County administrative office	County Hq.and sub-counties	To improve working environment and service delivery	construction of one County Director's office at Kapenguria, 3 sub county offices for DVO's,generator house,perimeter wall	No.of New office constructed Perimeter,generator house wall constructed,	Department of Livestock Production and Veterinary Services	2014-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	21,700,000
Livestock development - Veterinary services								
Cattle dips	County wide	Improve livestock health & productivity	300 No. cattle dips to be constructed/rehabilitated/repared.	No. of functional dips constructed annually No of dips rehabilitated /repaired.	Department of veterinary services	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	148,000,000
			15,000 Litres of Acaricides purchased for the Dips.	No of Litres of Acaricides purchased.	Department of veterinary services	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	27,472,000
Foot Pump Sprays and Acaricides	Pokot North Pokot Central Parts of West Pokot and Pokot South,	Improve livestock health & productivity	250 Foot Pump Spray purchased 1,150 Litres of Acaricides purchased	No of Foot Pump Spray No of Litres of Acaricides purchased.	Department of veterinary services	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	9,158,000
			1,150 Litres of Acaricides purchased	No of Litres of Acaricides purchased.	Department of veterinary services	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	2,290,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget 2013-17 (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Vaccination of cattle, sheep, goats, dogs and poultry against CBPP, CCPP, PPR, Rabies and Newcastle Disease	County wide	Improve livestock health & productivity	Animals vaccinated - 80%	No. of cattle, sheep, goats, dogs and poultry vaccinated annually	Department of veterinary services	2013-2018	County government Dev. Partners	122,673,000
Animal diseases surveillance	County wide	Improve livestock productivity	Disease outbreaks detected and reported on time Staff employed (livestock field staff) Sample collection and analysis Transport for field staff	No of cases reported No of staff employed Samples collected and analysed, Transport provided	Department of veterinary services	2013-2018	County Government ,DVS, Development partners	9,480,000
Specialized plant and machinery	Kapenguria & sub-counties	To promote research and increase production	Microscope, Incubator Surgical Kit, Water bath, Auto Clave, Oven, Medias, Discs, Bunsen Burner,	No. of specialized equipment purchased	Department of veterinary services	2013-2018	County Government ,DVS, Development partners	5,000,000
Livestock upgrading program (Artificial Insemination)	Subcounties of West Pokot [Kapenguria] and Pokot South [Kabichich]	Improve livestock breeds to enhance productivity	Training and licencing of two A.I. Service providers, Purchase of two A.I. Kits	No of A.I. Service providers trained and licenced, No of A.I. Kits purchased.	Department of veterinary services	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	1,050,000
Cattle branding	County wide	Livestock [Cattle] identification and Traceability	400,000 Heads of Cattle to be branded	No. of cattle branded	Department of veterinary services	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	30,525,000
Metallic Crushes	Pokot North Pokot Central Parts of West Pokot and Pokot South,	Metallic Crushes construction for vaccination, branding and spraying of livestock	120 Metallic Crushes constructed. 600 Litres of Acaricides. purchased	No of Metallic Crushes. No of Litres of Acaricides	Department of veterinary services	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	7,326,000
Cooperative development								
Strengthening existing cooperatives and cooperative movements	County wide	Improve management of SACCOs	Improve income & savings culture	Percentage annual increase in income & savings The no of active coop societies in place	Department of cooperative development	2013-2018	County government Dev. Partners	6,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget 2013-17 (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Office construction	West & south pokot	Improve service provision to stakeholders	2No. offices constructed	No. of offices constructed	Department of cooperative development	2013-2018	County government	14,000,000
Capacity building for value additions in 4 value chains	County wide	Improve employment opportunities	Value chains in honey, milk, mangoes and livestock developed	No of value chains developed	Department of cooperative development		County government	12,000,000
Land development								
Land Settlement (Adjudication & Processing title deeds)	County wide	Reduce land conflicts	Issuance of land titles	No of schemes registered and adjudicated No of people registered and issued with title deeds	Department of lands	2013-2018	County government	80,000,000
ARDHI House	Kapenguria	To improve working environment and service delivery	Functioning ARDHI house	ARDHI House constructed	Department of lands	2013-2018	County government	60,000,000.
Land and surveying, mapping	County wide	To improve database of land	topographical and cadastral databases and aerial photographs acquired	Aerial map produced Topographical map in place Cadastral database in place	Lands department	2013-2018	County government	40,000,000
Land Use Planning	County wide	To maintain sustainable land use forms	Land use plan developed	Land use plan developed	Lands department	2013-2017	County government	120,000,000
Physical Development Plans	County wide	To promote sustainable development of urban areas	Physical plans	No of physical development plans	Lands department	2013-2017	County government	40,000,000
Public land management	County wide	Protection of public land	All grabbed public land repossessed Titles secured	Acreage of land repossessed Public land title processed	Lands department	2013-2017	County government	10,000,000
Land information management system	Kapenguria	To digitize land management and bring land services closer to the people	Ardhi house constructed Land registry records digitized	Ardhi house in use No of people served Amount of revenue generated	Lands department	2013-2017	County government	40,000,000
Fisheries development								
Promotion of fish farming	Countywide	Diversify sources of income to farmers	Development of 10 fish ponds. Supply of young fish for breeding. Fish consumption promoted	No. of fish ponds constructed annually	Fisheries department	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	20,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget 2013-17 (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Restocking turkwel dam	Turkwel dam	Make use of the dam	New fish introduced in the dam	No of fishers licenced Amount of fish produced	Fisheries department			5,000,000
Establishment of aquaculture demonstration centre	Sub county Hqs	Facilitate transfer of fish farming knowledge to farmers	Construction of 4 No. demonstration plots	No of young fish supplied No. of fish demonstration plots.	Fisheries department	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	15,000,000
Construction of fisheries office & Staffing	Kapenguria	Facilitate provision of service delivery	1No. fisheries office	Completion rate	Fisheries department	2013-2018	County government	10,000,000
Forest development								
On farm forest development	South, west & parts of Central Pokot	Increase forest cover & income generation	Farmlands under trees Agro-forestry promoted	Acreage of farmland with tree cover No of farmers practicing agro forestry	Agriculture & forest departments	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	20m
Dryland forest development	Central, north & parts of west Pokot	Reduce degradation & climate change	All dry lands fully rehabilitated	Percentage of dry land under forest cover	KFS Drought management authority	2013-2018	County government CDF Dev. Partners	30m
Gazettement of new forests	Countywide	To improve forest cover	Reforestation of gazetted forests	Acreage of new gazette forest	Kenya forest service	2013-2018	National gov't	10m
Forest realignment and forest protection	County wide	To protect gazetted forests	Boundaries marked illegal squatters evicted	Forest boundaries clearly marked by 2015 All squatters evicted from the forest	Kenya forest services County government			40m
Registration of Community Forest Association's	Countywide	To promote community participation for sustainable forest management and conservation	Increased No. of community forest associations	No. of new CFAs registered annually and active	Kenya forest service	2013-2018	National & county gov'ts	3m
Community woodlots	County wide	Increase forest cover and reduce dependency on gazette forest s	20 community nurseries supported	No. of tree seedlings distributed No of woodlots established annually	Kenya forest services Community CDF County Government	2013-2018	County government CDF KVDA Dev. Partners	20m
Protection of fragile ecosystem	County wide	To mitigate against natural disasters	All fragile ecosystem mapped and protected through planting of trees	No of areas mapped and protected	Kenya forest services Community CDF County Government	2013-2018	County government CDF KVDA Dev. Partners	30m

7.1.5 Strategies to Mainstream Crosscutting Issues in the Sector

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty through agricultural and livestock development. The performance this sector is affected by several crosscutting issues including environmental degradation, gender concerns and HIV/AIDS. The mainstreaming of environmental issues will be through extension services provided by the livestock, agriculture, environment and cooperative sub-sectors.

The Livestock Department is encouraging the local community to reduce their stock and keep improved breeds which are of high value. The Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, ASAL Programme and Forest Department will promote rehabilitation of water catchment areas. Formation of co-operative societies will not only bring cohesion in the community hence promote peace and harmony but will also create a secure environment for investment.

To reduce gender inequality, gender balance will be observed in all programmes. This is already in place especially in extension services which are offered to all without discrimination. Furthermore, the affirmative action will be fully implemented.

To mitigate against the impact of drought, focus will be on introduction of drought resistant crops and encourage keeping of camel and goats which can withstand drought. There will also be need to curb illegal harvesting of trees and promoting agro-forestry to reduce the impact of aridity and desertification.

7.2 Energy Infrastructure and ICT

The sub sectors in this sector are: Roads, Transport, Energy, Public Works, Information and Communication and Research and Development. In the Kenya Vision 2030, infrastructure development has been recognized as an enabler for sustained development of the economy and particularly for the six key sectors identified under the economic pillar. The EII Sector plays a major facilitating role in realization of the key targets under economic pillar.

The Kenya Vision 2030 recognizes the importance of development infrastructure as critical for socio-economic transformation. The Sector aims at improving both the quality and quantity of Infrastructure facilities in order to contribute to the attainment of a sustained economic growth. In the long run, the aim is to provide an enabling environment for socio-economic development.

7.2.1 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

7.2.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This is a sector that will propel the achievement of other sectors. Establishment of sound road infrastructure in both urban and rural areas will have a positive impact on the community

sustainable economic growth. This can be achieved through appropriate technological development, rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of resources available.

The Constituency Roads Committee mandated to oversee management, maintenance and rehabilitation programmes should ensure strict and transparent construction procedures, proper management of road maintenance funds, adherence standards, capacity building of the implementing agents and disciplining of defaulters and non-performing road constructors with the aim of improving professionalism, transparency and accountability in the sub-sector. Emphasis will be on labour intensive techniques especially in rural and minor feeder roads, with sub-contracts given to local communities.

7.2.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stake holder	Role
Public works Department	Construction and maintenance of classified roads.
Donor	Provide funding and technical expertise.
KPLC	Supply of electricity and implementation of rural electrification programmes.
Community	Identification and implementation of community based projects. Contributing of labour and local materials.
Telkom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication facilities.
NGOs	Capacity building and funding.
Private sector	Developing infrastructure especially housing.

7.2.4 Project/Programmes

i) On-going projects/Programme

Project Name	Project Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Expected Eompletion Period
Routine Maintenance	County wide	To ease communication problem	Gravelling spot patching, drainage opening and bush clearing all existing roads	To maintain all road to be used in all weather.	Continous
Construction of Bridges across Suam River Lokomolo, Nakwijit, Cherangany, Tapandany	Pokot North	Improved rural Access	Schools, markets, health facilities, churches etc	Construction of steel deck foot bridges	December 2013
County Works Office	West Pokot	Provide office space	Civil Servants, General public	Construct of a three storied building	December 2013
Construct of 4No footbridges over Muruny River Cheptya, Ortum, Chepkwowon, Kaibichbich	Pokot Central Pokot South	Improved rural Access	Schools, markets, health facilities, churches etc	Construction of steel deck foot bridges	December 2013
Construction of Kaptarin footbridge	West Pokot	Improved rural Access	Schools, markets, ,health facilities, churches etc	Construction of steel deck foot bridges	June 2014
Construction of Wai-wai	Pokot Central	Improved rural	Schools,	Construction of steel	June 2014

Project Name	Project Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities	Expected Eompletion Period
Ketpoluk footbridge		Access	markets, ,health facilities, churches etc	deck foot bridges	
Construction of Akiriamet-Masol footbridge	Pokot Central	Improved rural Access	Schools, markets, ,health facilities, churches etc	Construction of steel deck foot bridges	June 2014
Construction of Sebulion-Karenger Footbridge	West Pokot	Improved rural Access	Schools, markets, , health facilities, churches etc	Construction of steel deck foot bridges	June 2014
Construction of Kodera-Kanyangareng footbridge	Pokot North	Improved rural Access	Schools, markets, ,health facilities, churches etc	Construction of steel deck foot bridges	June 2014
Construction of Lyon footbridge	West Pokot	Improved rural Access	Schools, markets, ,health facilities, churches etc	Construction of steel deck foot bridges	June 2014
Construction of District Works Office Alale	Pokot North	Provide office space	Civil servants, Service delivery to the public	Construction of office block	June 2014
Construction of Classrooms at Murkwijit Primary School	West Pokot	Improve education standards	School going children	Completion of 6No classrooms	June 2014
Construction of staffroom and offices- Karenger secondary school	West Pokot	Improve education standards	School going children	Completion of office block	December 2014
Construction of staffroom and offices Karanyakwat	West Pokot	Improve education standards	School going children	Completion of office block	December 2014

ii) New projects

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project	Project Location							
Upgrading new roads to bitumen standard	Kape/pokotsouth	1).To improve road Accessibility	Tarmac the following roads: 1. Kamatira-Kapsait D327(39.6 KM)	No of Km tarmacked	KeRRA	5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donor	1.6 b
	Kape/kacheliba	2).To reduce vehicle costs.	2. Makutano – Konyao-alale –loya D344 (192.5 KM)	No of km tarmacked	KeRRA	5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	7.68 b
	Kape/pokot south	3) Reduce Travel Time.	3. Chepareria Ptoyo – Tupet-Nasolot game reserve(D345)(95 KM)	No of Km tarmacked	KeRRA	5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	4.24 b
	Pokot central		4.Marich – Cheseagon (B4) (45 KM)	No of Km tarmacked	KeNHA	5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	1.8 b
Upgrading roads to gravel standard	Kapenguria	Upgrading Existing roads to gravel standard, to improve accessibility	1). A1:-Amon River(D341) (9.5 KM)	No of km upgraded	Ministry of Infrastructure , Transport and communication (KeRRA) And county government	5years	Fuel levy and Donors	28,052,000
			2). A1:Murkwijit – D327:Chepyomet(E342) (17 KM)			5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	27,211,000
			Mtembur - Cheptumot (15 KM)	No of Km upgraded		5 years	GOK	22,000,000
			Kongelai –Loknamiskwony (25 KM)	No of Km upgraded		5 years	GOK	25,000,000
			Kutung – cheptuya (7 km)	No of Km upgraded		5 years	GOK	12,000,000
			Kitelakapel- lodupup – kongelai (12 KM)	No of Km upgraded		5 years	GOK	19,000,000
			Pkopoch – akera (5Km)	No of Km upgraded		5 years	GOK	10,000,000
			Kaibos-kaprich	No of Km upgraded		5 years	GOK	15,000,000
	Kapenguria / pokot south		Kanyarkwat – kongelai – Chesra - D345:Chepkobegh (E347) (70 KM)	No of km upgraded		5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	57,275,000
	Kapenguria / pokot south		Kotit –Chekomos – Ortum(URP17/URP 21) (35 KM)	No of km upgraded		5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	26,460,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project	Project Location							
	pokot south	Upgrading roads to gravel standard, to improve accessibility	Kapsait – Kapsangar – sina – chepkorniswo(E353/E354)	No of km upgraded	Ministry of Infrastructure , Transport and communication (KeRRA) And county government	5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	64,162,000
	pokot south		A1:Chepareria – Rekeret Kapchemogen (R13) (21KM)	No of km upgraded		5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	45,340,000
	pokot south		Mokoyon – cheparten- saramee (R25) (30 KM)	No of km upgraded	Ministry of Infrastructure , Transport and communication (KeRRA) And county government	5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	77,975,000
			Sebit – parua-ptop (27 Km)	No of km upgraded		5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	60,000,000
			Sebit-chepkoriong-kapkaremba-sina (20 KM)	No of km upgraded	5 years	GOK	30,000,000	
			Ortum-kerelwa – kapchikar road (20 KMs)		5 years	GOK	30,000,000	
			Ortum-psiwa-sondany road (14 KMs)	No of km upgraded	5 years	GOK	25,000,000	
			Kacheliba	Losam – kamketo – kasei (R16) (29.5 KM)	No of km upgraded	5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	60,517,000
	Kacheliba		Kacheliba – Kanyarus (E1335) (34 KM)	No of km upgraded	5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	48,130,000	
	Kacheliba		Kacheliba – cherangan- Nakwijit (E1336) (25 KM)	No of km upgraded	5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	34,271,000	
	Pokot central		Weiwei – Tamkal (E355) (17 KM) – solion (25 KM)	No of km upgraded	5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	40,000,000	
	Pokot central		Lomut – Annette – Chesegeon (URP37) (24 KM)	No of km upgraded	5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	39,742,000	
	Pokot central		Lomut –Lotongot (D346) (50 KM)	No of km upgraded	5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	72,000,000	
			Wakor-nyarpat-waiwai	No of km upgraded		5years	GOK (Fuel levy)	22,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project	Project Location							
							and Donors	
			Paroo-kakachawa	No of km upgraded		5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	22,000,000
			Tamkal-kokwososion	No of km upgraded		5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	22,000,000
			Sopukwo-sokaa	No of km upgraded		5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	22,000,000
			Sangat-ipet-waiwai	No of km upgraded		5years	GOK (Fuel levy) and Donors	22,000,000
Opening up new roads & spot improvement on existing roads	Kapenguria	To improve accessibility of rural areas	New construction Chepnyal-kotit-chepolet-krich (URP17&URF5)(61 KM)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	69,410,000
			Chepkobegh–Nakwijit- Ptoyo Ptoyo (URP 15) (41 KM)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	54,900,000
			A1:Chepareria – Ptoyo (D345) (56.5 KM)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	47,970,000
			Keringet – cheptuya- kreswo-kanyarkwat-katikomor (R11 & URF1) (54 KM)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	45,760,000
	Kacheliba	To improve accessibility of rural areas	Amakuriat – wyakal – kalapata (URP40) (20 KM)	No of Km to be opened	County Government & KeRRA	5years	County Government	46,650,000
			Kasei – kongai – Ombolion – Turkwel(URP39) (40 KM)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	70,300,000
			Nauyapong – Loya (E364) (14 KM)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	24,985,000
			Kacheliba – tapandany nakwapuo – cherangan (20km)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	27,685,000
			Chepnyal – kola – nakwijit – konyao(40 km)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	70,300,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project	Project Location							
	Pokot South		Kapsangar – Tapach – Sekution(URP29) (30 KM)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	54,575,000
			Sebit – Parua – Ptop- Tapach (E353A) (27 KM)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	45,528,000
			Saramee – Cheparten – Mokoyon (R25) (30 KM)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	31,580,000
			Kipatchesupet – chorwai (20km)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	31,580,000
			Kabichbich – cheparten-kaptabuk – chepungon(30km)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	33,000,000
			Chepkono –manian –chorok –ringring – kipat (28km)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	33,000,000
	Pokot central	To improve accessibility of rural areas	A1: Marich – Chepkondol URP 30 (25 KM)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	57,100,000
	Pokot Central	To improve accessibility of rural areas	Wei-wei – Tamkal – Solion – Kamelei E355 (38 KM)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	59,100,000
	Pokot Central	To improve accessibility of rural areas	Annette – Kapusien URF 6 (34 KM)	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	44,997,000
	Pokot central	To improve opening up of security roads	Chepkoghin-kaporo road- Tamakaru- chepkondolo- sarmach -slip	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	34,697,000
	Pokot central	Opening up of new roads	Annet –kokworitit - chesta	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County governmen t	20,000,000
	Pokot central		Lomut – kokwositet – cheptokil	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County governmen t	23,000,000
	Pokot central		Arpollo –sabulmoi	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County governmen t	14,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project	Project Location							
	Pokot central		Kisonowon –maros – sewero – chesegon	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	28,052,000
	Pokot central		Weiwei-Lotongot-Akule	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	8,414,868.00
	Pokot central		Marich-Mbara-Chepkondol-Kaporo	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	12,093,161.00
	Pokot central		Kasetiang-Akiriemet	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	9,000,000.00
	Pokot central		Takaywa-Amolem	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	10,000,000.00
	Pokot central		Wakor-kokwotendwo-perkau Solion –kapusien road	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	48,052,000
	Kapenguria		Town roads	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	10,000,000
	Kapenguria		Chekamos-Sobukwo	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	4,000,000.00
	Kapenguria		Kapkoris-Chepkochir-Emboasis	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	8,000,000.00
	Kapenguria		Murkwijit-Kangulikwan-Keringet	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	4,000,000.00
	Kapenguria		Chepkobegh-Lokna-Nakwijit	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	7,300,000.00
	Pokot South		Chepkorniswo-Sina	No of Km to be Opened/ improved	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	7,450,000.00

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project	Project Location							
	Pokot South		Kosulol-Tolkaghin	No of Km to be Opened/ improved	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	8,628,000.00
	Pokot South		Chepareria-Cheptum'guny	No of Km to be Opened/ improved	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	4,600,000.00
	Pokot South		Chepkobegh-Cheptung-Sobukwo	No of Km to be Opened/ improved	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	9,750,000.00
	Pokot South		Chepekere Simotwo-Kabichbich centre	No of Km to be Opened/ improved	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	7,400,000.00
	Pokot South		Kapsangar-kutomwony – kaptum -kapchemok	No of Km to be Opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	7,000,000.00
	Batei		Ngoyomwo – simotwo	No of Km to be opened	County government KeRRA	5years	County government	24,410,000
	Sekerr		Sarmach-kapozo Orwa and chepkondol foot bridge	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	20,410,000
	Batei		Ortum - sekution	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	15,410,000
	Batei		Wakor – kokwotendwa – nyarpat	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	23,410,000
	Batei		Chepkaitit – chemoris - tororo	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Kasei		Kasei - korokou	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Kasei		Losam – kamketo – kasei	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Kasei		Konyao – kamketo – kangoletian	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Kasei		Kangoletiang- chepkosil- klaya	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Kasei		Kasaka - takar	No of Km to	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County	25,410,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project	Project Location							
				be opened	County Gov't		Government	
	Kasei		Kamketo – kapyomot	No of Km to be opened		5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Kasei		Kasei - kalam	No of Km to be opened		5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Kasei		Kasei –kongai – ombolion	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Pokot North		Ngotut – kodera – kawawamoi	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Pokot North		Konyao – napitiro – lokitedel	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Pokot North		Kalukuna - tuwit	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Pokot North		Kacheliba-Cherangan	No of Km to be Opened/ improved	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	6,817.155.00
	Pokot North		Kacheliba-Kanyerus	No of Km to be Opened/ improved	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	7,170,000.00
	Pokot North		Nakuyen – kokwochaya – kanyerus	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Pokot North		Karou – moruebong – abongai	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Pokot North		Pokatusa – kopulio – kapetakinei – ngengech	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Pokot North		Lokii - Pokatusa – lokomolo	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Pokot North		Kitelanengan – kosia – kases – lakatet	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Pokot North		Kacheliba – tapandany – ngengechwo	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Pokot North		Junction karita – chirchirkut road	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Pokot North		Chebosebei – lopusiennikou – footbridge – naleliamit	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000
	Pokot North		Nangetosinyon kalodeke road	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Government	25,410,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project	Project Location							
	Pokot north		Songolol road Nakirerit road Lopalia –kauriong Nakirerit – kamila Akorikea -Kases – kalodeke Nangelosinyo – kalode Kwirir – tokalinyang road	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	90,000,000
	Sekerr		Mbara –temou road Ngoyomwo –simotwo	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	40,000,000
	Lelan		Kabichbich – cheparten - sina Kapchemongen – korosion- meshau – kapsangar Kaptabuk – murkusian - kaptabuk Kabichbich – kapkunyuk – mokoyon Kapsait – chorwai – kapwabai Ketepochepokoro-tonoyon Kabichbich – ringring Kipat – chesupet – kiptebar Kabichbich simotwo	No of Km to be Opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	90,000,000
	Tapach		Nyarkulianm – sekution road Tapach - chebon Sina- Tapach	No of Km to be opened	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	45,000,000
Specialized plant/equipment	Kapenguria	For opening up new rural roads	Purchase of motorgrader Crawler tractor D7 dozer Supervisory vehicle(land cruiser)	No of new specialized plant purchased.	County Government &KeRRA	5years	County Governme nt	110,000,000

7.2.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues in the Sector

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty and youth issue by ensuring there is access to markets, goods, social amenities such as health and education. The sector also employs a number of young people in casual labour thus mainstreaming youth issues. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment because most of the projects have an impact on the environment.

Towards reducing road disasters, road signs will be erected at the correct and strategic positions to forewarn the drivers and other road users on the impending dangers ahead. Continuous trainings and awareness will be enhanced for all drivers and for the general public and specific efforts will be done to reach the motorbike riders. Road maintenance will also be done regularly to ensure that standards are maintained.

7.3 General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs

Sub-sectors in this sector include: Trade, EAC, Tourism and Industrialization and Regional Development Authority.

7.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic Development, where citizens operate freely across borders

Mission

To promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrializing economy.

7.3.2 County Response to Sector Mission and Vision

To achieve the targets for the Kenya Vision 2030 in the County, this sector will need to be supported and potential investment exploited. In the tourism subsector, the county will enhance promotion of its tourism potential. These include promoting the Nasolot Game Reserve as a tourist destination and the development of eco-tourism e.g. the Pokot culture and the artifacts, construction of a tourist hotel and development of nature trails. The “Kapenguria 6’ Museum will need rehabilitation and marketing.

Wildlife conservation will be enhanced to ensure that the future generation will benefit from the same. The attraction of more tourists will ensure trickle down to the County and the local community will benefit either directly or indirectly. KWS will encourage sustainable an integrated approach for conserving and managing wildlife and its habitat and also reduce cases of human wildlife conflict.

7.3.3 Role of Stakeholders

Name of stakeholder	Role
Kenya wildlife services	Wildlife conservation and management
Museums of Kenya	Support the national heritage by maintaining and introducing new artefacts and exhibits
Cultural Development	Support communities in the development of culture
KVDA	Provide support to development programs and activities
Trade development	Facilitate trading activities and business environment and issuance of lans to traders
Tourism department	`support tourism development
Industrialization department	Support development of industries and SMEs development
Private sector	Initiate business activities through investments in the sector

7.3.4 Project/Programmes

i. Ongoing Projects /Programmes

Regional Development Authority (KVDA)

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Weiwei Irrigation scheme	To increase food self sufficiency Reclamation of badly degraded land Increased incomes from sale of farm produce	325 ha to benefit 325 households	Material support to farmers Fruits farming Crop farming Irrigation
Tree nurseries and horticultural development	To conserve environment Provide quality seedlings to farmers	Farmers in the County	Establishing tree nurseries Selling the seedlings
Ptokou/Sangat Irrigation Project	To increase food self sufficiency Reclamation of badly degraded land Increased incomes from sale of farm produce	320 Ha to benefit 600 households	Material support to farmers Fruits farming Crop farming Irrigation
Catchment conservation and rehabilitation	Sustain the economic life span of Turkwel gorge dam reservoir	Turkwel gorge dam catchment area	Afforestation Demo plots for pastures Construction of feeder roads Public awareness on environmental protection

ii. New Project Proposals

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget ('000 Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
Sebit Cement Factory	Batei ward	Create employment opportunities and spur County economic growth	Limestone factory, Power plant	Factory in operation, No of people employed, Amount of revenue generated for the county	Department of Trade and industry Cemtech company PPP	2013-2017	Cemtech	5B
Kishaunet Airstrip improvement	mnagei	To improve transportation & tourism	Fencing & development of runways & offices	No of new facilities developed	Department of trade & industry	2013-2017	Kenya airports authority/ county government	15,000,000
Mineral exploration	County wide	To Research and exploit untapped mineral resources in the county	Map and built a database of all mineral resources, Identify potential investors	Mineral database, No of mining licences issued, Amount of revenue generated	County government and private partners Ministry of Mining	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	50,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget ('000 Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
Establish County tourist information center	Kapenguria	To avail a centralised county investment information	Information centre, brochures, tourist information guide, Investment opportunities Establish a website County Tourism marketing board	Functioning information centre, No of tourist recorded, No of brochures distributed, No of licences issued to investors.	County government and private partners	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	30,000,000
Entrepreneurship development(SME)	County wide	To encourage self-employment	Jua kali sheds ,Industrial park, Entrepreneurial trainings, Funding of youth and women entrepreneurs through Youth and Women enterprise fund establish 1 No. incubation centre	No of Jua kali sheds constructed, Functioning industrial park, No of Entrepreneurial trainings. No of women and youth entrepreneurs funded.	County government and private partners	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	100,000,000
Licence reforms	Countywide	To ensure timely issuance of trade licences	Licence issuance decentralized and digitized for online applications	No of new licence issuance centres established Online applications enabled	Trade department	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	4,000,000
Joint loans Board(JLB)	County wide	Support small scale traders with investment capital	Small scale traders supported with loans	No of traders issued with loans Amount of loans disbursed and repaid	Trade department	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	50,000,000
Promoting Fair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection	Countywide	To protect consumers from exploitation	All weighing machines are up to the standards Business premises inspected regularly	No of weighing and measuring machines verified No of cases reported No of traders prosecuted Number of	Trade department	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	5,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget ('000 Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
				business premises inspected				
Strengthening chamber of commerce and business associations in the county	County wide	To improve coordination of trade related issues and to provide a linkage with the business community	Functioning chamber of commerce for county and sub counties and business associations	No of traders linked	Trade department	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	10,000,000
Rehabilitation and expansion of Kapenguria Museum	Kapenguria	To improve revenue generation	Build new exhibition galleries for Kapenguria museum Marketing of the museum	No of visitors recorded, Amount of revenue generated.	County government and private partners	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	20,000,000
Development of hospitality industry	County wide	Improving Hotels and conference facilities in the county.	Development of hospitality industry in Kapenguria, Nasolot, Chesta and Mtelo	No of hotels and conferences halls constructed	County government and private partners	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	100,000,000
Car parking bays & drainage system	makutano	To improve business environment & revenue generation	Construction of car parking bays and drainage systems	No. of car parking bays constructed annually	County government	2013-2017	County government	30,000,000
Street lighting project	Chepareria, Ortum, Kacheliba, Kabichbich and Sigor	To improve business environment & security	Installation of 20M High Lights Masts	No. of 20M High Lights Masts installed annually	County government	2013-2017	County government	9,055,730.00
Development of Marich resort centre	Sekerr	To optimize the rich tourism Potential presented by, Turkwel George, Nasolot Game reserve ,Masol wildlife conservancy , Lomut cultural centre	Resort centre	Functioning resort centre	PPP	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	100,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget ('000 Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
Nasolot game reserve	Endugh	To improve revenue generation	Fencing of the park, tourist hotels, road improvement within the park. Restocking of wild game	Amount of revenue generated, No of visitors recorded, functioning hotels, Km of road improved. No of wild game introduced	County government and private partners Tourism Board KWS	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	100,000,000
Masol Wildlife Conservancy	Masol	Create employment and protect wildlife.	Wildlife conservancy setup, Fencing of the park, infrastructure in the Wildlife Conservancy, tours and trainings. Road improvement, Training of rangers	Functioning wildlife conservancy,	County government and private partners	2013-2017	GOK/county govt/community	50,000,000
Security of wildlife and tourists	Countywide	To improve Safety and Security of Tourists and Wildlife.	Recruitment and Training of Rangers, Conduct community Sensitization meetings around the park	No of rangers recruited, % reduction of poaching, % reduction in Human-wildlife Conflicts	County government and private partners	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	10,000,000
Cultural Centre's	Countywide	To preserve cultural diversity	Built cultural centres (4), Gallery arts, curio shops, and restaurants along tourist circuit	No of cultural centres constructed, No of visitors recorded	County government and private partners	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	80,000,000
Develop a county Tourist circuit		To maximize tourism potentials of the county	Defined entry and exit tourist points, Map tourist potentials	No of defined entry and exit tourist points, No of visitors recorded in all destinations.	County government and private partners	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	10,000,000
Expansion of Weiwei Irrigation scheme	Wei wei	To increase food self sufficiency Reclamation of badly degraded	325 ha to benefit 325 households	No of Ha in farming, No of beneficiaries	County government and KVDA	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	300,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget ('000 Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
		land Increased incomes from sale of farm produce						
Tree nurseries and horticultural development	Suam/Weiw ei	To conserve environment Provide quality seedlings to farmers	Farmers in the County	No of trees planted	KVDA County government and private partners	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	5,000,000
Ptokou/Sangat Irrigation Project	Wei wei	To increase food self sufficiency Reclamation of badly degraded land Increased incomes from sale of farm produce	320 Ha to benefit 600 households	No of Ha in farming, No of beneficiaries	County government and KVDA	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	300,000,000
Catchment conservation and rehabilitation	Along river suam	Sustain the economic life span of Turkwel gorge dam reservoir	Turkwel gorge dam catchment area rehabilitation and protection	Ha of land rehabilitated	KVDA County government and corporate responsibility	2013-2017	GOK/county govt	30,000,000

7.3.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting

The sector promotes income generation and hence poverty reduction. To achieve this; the manufacturing sub-sector of the County will be boosted with the establishment of a cement factory and the starting of various processing factories e.g. milk, honey, pyrethrum and cotton ginnery. With the increase of the financial institutions in the County and the government devolved funds there will be rapid growth of the retail and wholesale trade and the Department of Trade will achieve its target on the enterprise training.

7.4 Health

This sector includes the following subsectors: Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation. Good health is a prerequisite for enhanced economic growth and poverty reduction and a precursor to realization of the Vision's Social Goals. Further, the Constitution under the Bill of Rights, access to equitable healthcare is a right to every Kenyan. Against this background, the Health Sector is re-positioning itself to fulfil the expectations of Kenyans through improved health infrastructure and service delivery systems.

Kenya has an average of 16 doctors and 153 nurses per 100,000 people, compared to WHO recommended minimum staffing levels of 36 and 356 doctors and nurses respectively per 100,000 populations. In the County, there are 2 doctors for every 100,000 populations and 46 nurses per 100,000 populations. This is extremely low considering the country's average as well as WHO standards.

7.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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.

7.4.2 County Response to Sector Mission and Vision

The County will respond to the sector's vision and mission by giving emphasis to the following: review, revision and establish a sustainable health management information system, providing adequate, affordable, quality basic health, including supplies and equipment, improving the cost revenue sharing, improving performance of Community Health Workers (CHW's) and providing physical infrastructure in the hospital, health centres and dispensaries .Rehabilitation of existing health facilities will also be carried out. Health service management through competent and skilled staff at all levels of service delivery will be provided.

7.4.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GoK and Line Ministries,	Funding, construction of facilities, programmes (Maternal and child health); HIV/AIDS and TB programmes, staffing, provision of drugs, Provision of policy framework guidelines. Provision of drugs and Promote proper nutrition; Support to physical facility development; Support for outreach campaigns
Donors, NGOs, CDF, LATF, FBOs,	Funding, construction of facilities, programmes (Maternal and child health); HIV/AIDS and TB programmes. Capacity building of the community; Advocacy and awareness campaigns; Increasing uptake of health services
Community	Cost-sharing for physical facilities construction; management of projects Seeking services, reporting cases, contributions for construction of facilities, participate in identification of programmes and projects.
National AIDS Control Council	Fund HIV and AIDS activities in the County

7.4.4 Project/Programmes

i) Ongoing Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Target	Description & Activities	Project Name	Location
TOWA HIV/AIDS programme	Countywide	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS and reduce the stigma	CBOs working in the County	Awareness creation Training CBOs	TOWA HIV/AIDS programme	Countywide

ii) New Projects

Project ID		Objectives	Expected outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
Kapenguria referral hospital	Kapenguria	To improve access and quality health care service delivery	Infrastructure and capacity improvement Establishment of gender recovery centre Expansion & improvement of mortuary Purchase of more incubators A standard drug store Blood bank units Borehole & water harvesting Casualty wing, lab equipment & other assorted equipment ICU & renal equipment Additional toilets General renovations of existing facilities CCTV system installation	Blood bank X-ray/scanning Theatre Fistula ward Adequate staffs Lab Eye clinic Drug and alcohol Rehabilitation Centre Functioning gender recovery centre	MOH/ county department of health	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt	450,000,000
Medical Training college	Kapenguria	To improve human resource capacity	Infrastructure development, staffing, admission of students	No of students admitted annually	MOH	2013-2017	National Govt County Govt Development partners	200,000,000
Construction and equipment of an operation theatre in KachelibaDH	Kacheliba	To improve access to surgery services	Construction and equipping of an operation theatre	A complete and operational theatre	Department of health	2013-2017	County government	15,000,000
Upgrading programme (Dispensaries)	County wide	To upgrade dispensaries into health centres	16 dispensaries upgraded into health centres through improved facilities and staffing (kapenguria 1, siyoi 1, sekerr 1, masol 1, weiwei	No of dispensaries upgraded	MOH	2013-2017	CDF County Govt National Govt	96,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
			1, suam 1, kodich 2, kasi 1, kapchok 1, kiwawa 2, alale 2, chepareria 1, tapach 1, Mnagei 1, Kaptabuk, Parua, Serewo, Kanyarkwat)				Development partners	
Upgrading programme (Health centres)	countywide	To upgrade health Centre's into hospitals	5 health Centre's upgraded into hospitals through improved facilities and staffing (Chepareria, sigor, Kabichbich, Sook and kacheliba) Establishment of theatres and office block Purchase of motor vehicles/cycles and incinerators	No of dispensaries upgraded	MOH	2013-2017	CDF County Govt National Govt Development partners	150,000,000
Health Staff housing project	All wards	To improve living environment and retention of health workers	Construct staff houses for all the health facilities	No of staff houses constructed No of staff with accommodation	Health department	2013-2017	CDF County Govt NGOs National govt	200,000,000
County afya house	kapenguria	To provide management & administration offices to health staff	Construction of modern afya house plaza complete with offices	No. of offices constructed	Health department	2013-2017	County Govt National govt	200,000,000
Health Capacity Improvement programme	County wide	To improve the quality of health care delivery	Strengthening and expanding community units Equipping all health facilities Recruiting of more medical staff	No of Community units strengthened No of health facilities fully equipped and working No of health personnel employed	MOH	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt Development partners	50,000,000
Model Health dispensaries	County wide	To improve access and quality of health care provision	Establish 34 new dispensaries (mnagei 1, siyoi 1, riwo 1, sook 2, endugh 4, kapenguria 1, sekerr 1, masol 2, lomut 2, weiwei 1, suam 2, kodich 1, kasei 1, kapchok 2, kiwawa 3, alale 2, chepareria 1, batei 3, lelan 2, tapach 1)	No of dispensaries put in place and Functioning	MOH	2013-2017	CDF County Govt National Govt Development partners	120,000,000
Health facilities Electrification program	County wide	Promote quality health care provision	All health facilities connected with electricity or renewable energy	No of facilities connected with power	REA	2013-2017	CDF County Govt National Govt Develop	250,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
							ment partners	
Preventive service promotion	County wide	To promote preventive health care	Residual spray in malaria prone areas Communities sensitized on preventive care Supply of treated mosquito nets to pregnant mothers Promote full immunization coverage	No of communities sensitized Cases of malaria reported Percentage of full immunization coverage	MOH	2013-2017	CDF County Govt National Govt Development partners	10,000,000
Sanitation programme	County wide	To ensure safe disposal of human waste	Awareness created on the need for sanitation facilities All urban centres with public VIP latrines County legislation act on sanitation	No of household with pit latrines No of urban centres with public latrines	MOH	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt Development partners CDF	10,000,000
Water supply to all health facilities	County wide	Promote quality health care provision	All health facilities have piped water	No of health facilities connected with piped water	MOH	2013-2017	CDF County Govt National Govt Development partners	100,000,000
NHIF scheme promotion	County wide	To improve access to health care service	More community members join the NHIF scheme Each hospital to have functional NHIF offices	No of persons who have joined NHIF	MOH	2013-2017	CDF County Govt National Govt Development partners	5,000,000
Ambulance services	County wide	Improve access to health care delivery	Purchase 20 vehicles for all wards and equip them to provide ambulance services Engagement of competent body to repair & service the vehicles	No of ambulance services purchased	MOH	2013-2017	CDF County Govt National Govt Development partners	120,000,000
HIV/AIDS programme	County wide	To reduce the prevalence rate from 2.5% to less than 1% by 2017	Strategic plan in place active sub county committees established Peer education promoted Scale up mobile HIV/ AIDS outreaches and ART centres Community units capacity built on HIV/AIDS Effective use of condoms promoted HIV/AIDS education/sensitization intensified	Strategic plan in use No of committees formed No of peer educators trained No of community units trained No of condoms distributed No of people sensitized Database for all	MOH	2013-2017	CDF County Govt National Govt Development partners	30,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
			All actors effectively Coordinated Build capacity of stakeholders in HIV/AIDS	actors in place				
PLWHAs and OVCs empowerment	County wide	To provide Care and support of PLWHAs and OVCs	Identify and support PLWHAs and OVCs Food supplements provided Train Identified PLWHAs and OVCs in entrepreneurship skills Facilitate the Formation of PLWHA groups Home based care in communities Promoted. Anti-stigma campaign carried PLWAs supported with ART services	No of PLWHAs and OVC identified, trained and supported No of PLWAs groups formed and supported Reduced stigma	MOH	2013-2017	CDF County Govt National Govt Development partners	10,000,000

7.4.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

This sector ensures health for all, thus takes care of all special interest groups. The environmental and gender issues are mainstreamed into the sector through the reproductive health programme. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, minority tribes are involved in the Sub-County Health Stakeholders Forum thus taking care of the interests of all groups. The health sector is also involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as drought, floods and for internally displaced persons as well as providing supplementary feeding to children and PLWHA. Medical personnel will be sensitized on the risks associated with blood screening, contagious diseases. Timely availability of medical supplies will be given attention to assist medics in case of such risk. Hence, mainstreaming disaster management issues into sector is critical as it will assist in rapid response to emergencies.

7.5 Education

This sector includes the following sub-sectors: Education, Higher Education and Teachers Service Commission.

The success of turning Kenya into a globally competitive and a prosperous nation is hinged on performance of the Education Sector. In the Kenya Vision 2030, the government recognizes that Kenya's main potential is in its people; their creativity, education, and entrepreneurial skills. Therefore, this sector has an onus responsibility of facilitating the process of inculcating knowledge and skills necessary for uplifting the country to a globally competitive country.

7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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 integration of science, technology and innovation in sustainable socio-economic development process.

7.5.2 County Response to Sector Mission and Vision

The sector aims at equipping the county's human capital with quality education that meets the global standards through: The county will respond to the sector's vision and mission by improving enrolment rates and provision on quality education. Emphasis will be put on encouraging the community and other stakeholders to participate in the provision of early childhood education; mobilizing the community and other partners to participate in the provision of learning facilities; taking advantage of Free Primary and Secondary Education to enroll more pupils and students to schools by conducting enrolment campaign and increasing completion rate. Other measures include: Conducting inspections and advisory services in all learning institutions with a view to achieving quality education; Organizing training and workshops to strengthen the teaching of mathematics and science education in primary and secondary schools; and Strengthening Information Communication Technology (ICT) education in schools.

7.5.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Constituency Development Fund	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of schools and provision of bursary funds
CDTF	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of schools
World Food Programme	Provision of food for the school feeding programme
NGOs and FBOs	Support school feeding programme, infrastructure development and nutritional support
County Government	Provide bursaries, support infrastructure development and staffing of ECD
Ministry of Education	Provide staff, infrastructure improvement, grants, and bursaries.
County Education Board	Coordination of education activities in the County

7.5.4 Projects/Programmes

i.) Ongoing Programme and Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of the Activities
Provision of learning and teaching materials to primary schools	County wide	Improve learning environment; Improve Academic performance; Reduce cost of learning.	To supply textbooks and furniture to needy primary schools in the Sub-County.	Distribution of essential textbook and furniture to most needy schools in the Sub-County.
Construction of science facilities in secondary Schools	County wide	-Improve performance in Science subjects.	One laboratory per year.	Identify needy schools for the projects and provide others with necessary equipment's.
Girl child education	County wide	To enhance participation of girls in education.	Increase enrolment and completion rate for girls to 50percent.	To hold sensitization campaigns on the Importance of the girl child, Enforce anti FGM and early marriage laws.
Dormitory Construction	County wide	To provide more accommodation to students.	Construction of dormitories in 4 schools.	Organize resources for the community and NGOs for construction purposes.

ii) New projects

Project ID		Objectives	Expected outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
Early Childhood Development	County wide	To improve access and quality of Early childhood education	Construct 480 ECD classrooms and 90 offices Recruitment of 1000 ECD teachers	No of classrooms and offices constructed No of teachers recruited	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt CDF NGOs/FBOs Donors	250,000,000
Primary school infrastructure development	County wide	To improve access, retention, quality and enrolment	Construct new schools Construct additional classrooms Expand the school feeding programme Construct more boarding facilities	No of new schools established No of classrooms established No of boarding facilities No of schools under feeding programme	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt CDF NGOs/FBOs Donors	500,000,000
Secondary schools Infrastructure development	County wide	To improve access, retention, quality and enrolment	Construct new schools Construct additional classrooms Construct more boarding facilities Construct and equip Laboratories Construct computer labs for every	No of new schools established No of classrooms established No of boarding facilities No of laboratories	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt CDF NGOs/FBOs Donors	250,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
			secondary	No of schools with computer labs				
New Centres of excellence – secondary schools	County wide	Improve the education infrastructures	1 secondary schools identified in each sub county and upgraded with facilities/equipments to a national level school	No of schools upgraded	Department of education	2013-2017	County government	120,000,000
Primary school Computer project	County wide	To provide storage for laptops Improve computer literacy skills	Construct a laboratory in each primary school Conduct Training of Trainers	No of schools with computer labs No of teachers trained	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt CDF NGOs/FBOs Donors	450,000,000
Low cost boarding primary schools	County wide	To improve enrolment rates	4 low boarding primary schools constructed	No of pupils enrolled	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt CDF NGOs/FBOs Donors	65,000,000
West Pokot Technical Training Institute	Chepareria	To improve human resource needs for the county	Establish physical infrastructure Equip the facility Acquire staff	No of students enrolled	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt CDF NGOs/FBOs Donors	100,000,000
Chesta Teachers Training College	Sigor	To improve human resource capacity for primary schools	Infrastructure development Staffing	No of students enrolled	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt CDF NGOs/FBOs Donors	80,000,000
Primary schools water and sanitation facilities	County wide	Improve sanitation in primary schools	10 schools in central and north pokot supported to build water reservoirs and improved latrines	No of schools supported	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt CDF NGOs/FBOs Donors	10,000,000
Early Childhood Development Training Centre	Konyao	To strengthen human resource for ECD	To establish a new training centre	No of ECD teachers enrolled/trained per year	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt CDF NGOs/FBOs Donors	30,000,000
ECDE capitation grant	County wide	To increase enrolment in ECD centres	Kshs 1020 bursary paid per ECD child per year	No of children enrolled in ECD	County Department of education	2013-2017	National Govt County Govt	500,000,000
Youth Polytechnics project	County wide	Strengthening existing institutions to provide relevant technical courses	Provide all the existing polytechnics with necessary equipments Construct/establish 4 new polytechnics in each sub county	No of polytechnics that are fully functional No of youth trained annually	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt CDF NGOs/FBOs Donors	220,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
School feeding programme	County wide	Improve enrolment rates and retention	Dropout rates reduced Malnutrition cases reduced	No of schools and students supported	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt CDF NGOs/FBOs Donors	200,000,000
ECD nutrition programme	County wide	Improve health standards of ECD learners	Healthy pupils Improved enrolments	No of pupils and ECD centres supported supported	County Dept of education	2013-2014	National Govt NGOs/FBOs Donors	320,000,000
County Bursary Kit	County wide	Improve access to secondary and tertiary education for the poor and vulnerable	The vulnerable and poor bright students access education	No of students supported Improved transition rates	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt	150,000,000
ICT in secondary schools	County wide	To enhance ICT knowledge	Construct computer lab for every secondary school Supply computers and e-learning materials to secondary schools	No of schools supported No of computers and e-learning materials supplied	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt CDF NGOs/FBOs Donors	200,000,000
Adult education centres	County wide	To improve adult literacy and economic participation	1 number adult classroom per ward Staffing	No of adult centres No of staff employed No of adult learners enrolled	County Department of education	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt CDF NGOs/FBOs Donors	50,000,000
University constituent colleges	Kapenguria	To improve human resource capacity in the county	Partnerships with universities to establish satellite campuses	No of students enrolled No of satellite campuses No of courses offered	County Government MoE UoN	2013-2017	UoN County govt	100,000,000

7.5.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The crosscutting issues in the sector include gender concerns, environmental issues, disasters and HIV/AIDS, The Education Sector has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into school curriculum Enrolment of the girl child has been enhanced through the free primary and secondary education. The sector will also continue supporting all schools, with infrastructure, materials and staffing. The sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth.

Fire outbreaks, lightning strikes and droughts are the common disasters this sector is prone to. Therefore all schools will be encouraged to adhere to education policy instruction on dormitory and classroom construction. This will ensure that loss of lives; as a result of fire outbreaks in dormitories are minimized. All schools in areas prone to lightning will also be required to put up lightening arrestors. To minimize the impact of drought on school enrolment there is need to

promote low cost boarding schools to ensure that school enrolment is sustained during drought. This will ensure that pupils are retained in school, thus ensuring that enrolment is not affected during dry spells.

7.6 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This sector includes the following sub-sectors: Immigration and Registration of persons, Probation Department, Provincial Administration, Prisons and the Police Departments and the Judiciary.

These sub-sectors play an important role in providing a stable environment for social, economic and political development of the country as outlined in the Vision 2030. The Sector has a responsibility of providing security, coordination of government business, peace building and conflict management, reforming of laws, promotion and protection of human rights, administration of and access to justice, prosecution and legal advice to Government agencies. It also ensures good governance and accountability in the use of public resources, management of electoral process, delimitation of electoral and administrative boundaries, rehabilitation, reintegration and resettlement of custodial and noncustodial offenders, regulation of gaming industry, providing population registration, migration services and management of refugees, spearheading constitutional reforms, implementation of the Constitution, and maintaining law and order. The sector further plays a major role in corruption eradication, eradication of drugs and substance abuse, promotion of gender equality and freedom from discrimination, witness protection, crime research, government printing services and registration, regulation and funding of political parties.

7.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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 environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens for the achievement of socio-economic and political development.

7.6.2 County Response to Sector Mission and Vision

Accountable leadership and security at all levels is important for socio-economic development. The sector plays a key role by ensuring that law and order is maintained. This calls for robust governance institutions in the county. All stakeholders will ensure effective and efficient leadership by ensuring prudent financial management through justice and zero tolerance on corruption. All will participate in crime detecting and eradication. The county will also strive to ensure that the cost of administering justice is low.

7.6.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Law enforcement
Judiciary	Administration of justice
Prisons Department	Custody of convicts and remands prisoners
Police department	Maintenance of law and order
Community	Participate in community policing

7.6.3 Programmes and Projects

i) New projects/ programmes

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Activities	Project location (Ward)							
County assembly infrastructure development	Kapenguria	To improve working environment for the MCAs and assembly staff	Modern assembly building complete with offices Modern restaurant Ict equipment borehole	No. of offices in use Assembly in use County assembly networked with ict 1 No. borehole drilled	County assembly	2013-2017	County government	170,000,000
MCA and assembly staff capacity building	kapenguria	To improve the capacity of MCAs & staff to undertake effective legislation	MCAs & staff capacity built on effective county legislation	No of staff & MCAs trained annually	County assembly	2013-2017	County government	40,000,000
Peace campaign	Border areas, conflict prone areas		Real actors Capacity built on conflicts resolution and to embrace peace. Active peace committees in all the wards Peaceful coexistence of neighbouring communities Resolve Boundary disputes and address historical injustices	No of peace meetings held No of active peace committees in place No of conflicts /cases reported	Ministry of Interior Office of the Governor	2013-2017	GOK County Government NGOs	20,000,000
Rehabilitation of warriors	Conflict prone areas	To reduce incidences of cattle rustling	Warriors as agents of peace Introduction of alternative	No of warriors rehabilitated No of cases reported	Ministry of Interior Office of the Governor	2013-2017	GOK County Government NGOs	20,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Activities	Project location (Ward)							
			livelihoods to warriors					
Police reservists	County wide	To build capacity of police reservists to respond to insecurity	All the reservists mapped and closely supervised Provide them with incentives to work KPR training & welfare improvement	No of cases reported Type and amount of incentives offered	Ministry of Interior Office of the Governor	2013-2017	GOK County Government NGOs	30,000,000
Community policing		To improve collaboration in community policing	Community policing units in place	No of community policing units in place	Kenya police service Office of the Governor	2013-2017	GOK County Government NGOs	5,000,000
Animal branding		To reduce incidences of cattle rustling	All cattle branded with a county mark	No of animals branded	Ministry of Interior Office of the Governor	2013-2017	GOK County Government NGOs	25,000,000
Security Infrastructure			Upgrade 6 police posts to police station, 6 new police stations and 4 new patrol bases and establish 2 new police divisions Purchase 5 vehicles per police station Open more security roads	No of police stations No of patrol bases No of police divisions No of vehicles purchased Kms of security roads opened up	Kenya police service	2013-2017	GOK County Government NGOs	150,000,000
Courts reforms		To make justice system affordable and accessible	Establish a High court in Kapenguria Establish mobile law courts in Alale and Sigor Local disputes resolving mechanisms in place	High court constructed No of cases disposed through mobile courts and local courts	Judiciary	2013-2017	GOK County Government NGOs	40,000,000
Disarmament programme.		To improve security within the county and reduce cases of insecurity	All the weapons held illegally surrendered or forcefully taken	No of fire arms surrendered Cases of insecurity reported	Ministry of Interior Office of the Governor	2013-2017	GOK County Government NGOs	20,000,000
Livestock Water points		To minimize resource based	Livestock water point established in	No of livestock water points	Ministry of Interior Office of the	2013-2017	GOK County Government	50,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Activities	Project location (Ward)							
		conflicts (Water and Pasture) through Controlled grazing	strategic points	established	Governor		NGOs	
Civic education programme and voter education on good governance and on new constitution		To enhance citizen participation and ownership of government initiatives	Minimized corruption incidences Well informed citizenry on their rights	No of civic education programmes conducted No of brochures distributed No of people reached	Office of the Governor	2013-2017	GOK County Government NGOs	20,000,000
Awareness of government policies		To increase the level of public awareness on government policies	Informed public on government policies	No of public barazas held	Ministry of Interior	2013-2017	GOK County Government NGOs	10,000,000
National registration services		To register more Kenyans	All eligible persons given ID cards All eligible persons have birth certificates 3 registration centres constructed in subcounties	no of persons issued with ID cards and Birth Certificates	Ministry of Interior	2013-2017	GOK County Government NGOs	20,000,000
Voter education		To increase the number of eligible persons as voters	Increased persons registered as voters	No of persons registered as voters in relation to eligible persons	IEBC Office of the Governor	2013-2017	GOK County Government NGOs	15,000,000
Human rights protection and education	County wide	To protect and promotion of human and gender rights	Conduct civic education on human rights aspects enhance community participation in project planning and M&E promote good governance and rule of law	No of civic educations conducted No of people reached Public perception on corruption Improved community participation on governance and development issues	County human rights and gender office (KNCHR)			20,000,000

7.6.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues in Governance, Justice, Law and Order

To ensure security, peace building and conflict management as envisaged in the Political Pillar of Kenya Vision 2030 the county will involve community in peace building initiative, policing, conflict resolution and reconciliation to ensure peace and a harmonized living. More police posts will be built and more security personnel will be deployed to areas prone to banditry and Sub-County boundaries conflicts.

Delivery of justice will be improved by organizing mobile courts in areas far from Kapenguria Senior Magistrate court. Transparency and accountability will be upheld. Result-Based Management (RBM), in public service will be promoted through performance contracts. The other sectors greatly depends on this sector thrive as it promotes integrity.

7.7 Public Administration and International Relations

This sector includes the following sub-sectors: Public Service, Foreign Affairs, Planning, Audit and Finance. The goals of the Public Administration and International Relations sector are to Provide leadership and policy direction in the governance of the country; coordinate and supervise Government affairs; Promote sound public financial and economic management for national development; Articulate and implement Kenya's foreign policy for national development; Promote policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and Promote efficient and effective human resource management and development for improved Public Service delivery; Promote accountability and efficient utilization of public resources.

The Public Administration and International Relations Sector play a key role in national policy formulation, implementation monitoring and evaluation. This role is facilitated by data collection, collation, analysis and dissemination, function executed by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. The data collected aids evidence based policy and decision making in both private and public sectors of the economy. For purposes of enhancing policy formulation, this sector undertakes rigorous policy research and analysis through Kenya Institute of Public Policy and research Analysis (KIPPRA) of the sector the results of which are used by the entire economy for national development.

7.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

Mission

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

7.7.2 County Response to Sector Mission and Vision

The County will focus on development with coordinated and harmonized implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs in the plan as well as harmonizing funding mechanisms and maintaining accountability. The County will provide an enabling environment to propel the economy towards achievement of the sector vision and mission and to encourage savings and investment. In response to the sector vision and mission, there will be provision of essential services to the public through a strong, enlightened public sector which is focused and productivity oriented. Employees will be motivated through capacity building, training and improvement of working conditions and facilities. Administrative units will also be rationalized so as to improve service delivery.

In order to improve dissemination of information for planning, efforts will be made to modernize and equip the DIDC so that it becomes an ICT centre, accessible to both government departments and the community. ICT should also be introduced in schools so as to instill the IT culture in the future generation.

7.7.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
State house	Gives guidance to Government ministries.
Cabinet office & State for Public Service	Coordinates Government ministries.
Ministry of Devolution and Planning and County Government	Coordinates planning & implementation of development programmes.
Public Service Commission of Kenya	Coordinates operations & formulates policies relating to civil service.
Treasury	Ensures sound & transparent financial management.

7.7.4 Programmes and Projects

i.) Ongoing Projects:

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sub-County Planning Unit	Sigor	To accommodate ministry staff and facilitate all ministry operations in the Sub-County.	A Sub-County Information office by 2012	Buy computer, printers, UPS, furniture; Construction and equipping of office.
Poverty Eradication	West Pokot Subcounty	To reduce the level of poverty	Community Based Organizations within West Pokot sub county	Allocation of revolving funds

ii.) **New Projects**

Activities	Project Location (Ward)	Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Ksh)
Establishment of administration offices	Subcounties headquarters & all Wards	To improve coordination of county government activities	Subcounty & ward offices constructed and fully equipped Subcounty treasuries integrated into subcounty administration offices	No of offices completed annually	National/ county government	2013-2017	County government	120,000,000
Sub county planning units	Alale and Kabichich	To improve the coordination of planning activities	Planning offices in use GIS lab	No of offices in place	County Planning unit	2013-2017	County government	10,000,000
County Treasury	kapenguria	To facilitate timely implementation of projects and programmes	Offices constructed Staffing Sub county treasuries in place	County treasury in place and functioning	County treasury	2013-2017	County government	50,000,000
Customer surveys		To improve on public service delivery	A survey done with the clients/residents	Customer satisfaction Report in place	County Public service board	2013-2017	County government	15,000,000
County planning unit		Enhance harmonized county planning	County planning unit established Enhanced public participation in planning Effective planning and monitoring and evaluation GIS lab	County GIS lab No of forums held No of field visits undertaken No of reports generated	county government	2013-2017	County government	40,000,000
Staff capacity building	-	To equip the staff with necessary skills, competency and training Improve employee work environment	More staff trained on service provision per annum(scholarships) All staff put on performance appraisal	No of staff trained No. of staff put on performance appraisal Human resource training centre established Motivated workforce	County public service board	2013-2017	County government	100,000,000
County public service board offices	kapenguria	Improve board work environment	County public service board office block constructed Establishment of human resource training centre	Office block No of public officers trained	County public service board	2013-2017	County government	
Community empowerment programme		To empower project committees in project management and financial management	Project committees empowered through training	No of project committees /persons trained	County/national government	2013-2017	CDF County Government NGOs	15,000,000

Activities	Project Location (Ward)	Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Ksh)
Development of county scheme of service	countywide	To facilitate career development & progression	Effective scheme of service developed Adequate employee compensation	Developed scheme of service completed	County gpublic service board	2014-15	County govt	2,000,000
County ombudsman agency	County level	To address public complaints and find solutions	Improved public service conflict resolution	Level of public satisfaction in service delivery	National government	2014-2017	National govt	16,000,000
Geo spatial mapping of projects and development actors	countywide	To provide a one stop shop for all development projects and actors	Geo Database of projects and development actors	Database in place	County planning unit	2013-2015	CDF County Government NGOs	6,000,000
Development of sectoral plans	County level	To provide a policy direction for specific sectors	12 respective sectoral plans developed	No of sector plans developed	Respective departments	2013-2015	County Govt CDF	60,000,000
Masol integrated Millenium Project	Masol	To fastrack the attainment of MDG goals in masol	To improve poverty, health, education, gender and environmental indicators	Poverty rates, mortality, under 5 mortality,	County planning unit	2013-2017	County Govt National Govt	150,000,000

7.7.5 Strategies to Mainstream Crosscutting Issues in Public Administration

The county will put in place measures, to incorporate women in the county monitoring and evaluation committees, from the county to sub location level. This will enable them participate in decision making on projects and programmes and how best they can be managed to reduce poverty in the county.

In planning there is need for rational allocation of resources while budgeting should entail contingency planning to cater for unforeseen risk and unplanned expenses associated with disasters. Public awareness on disaster management and response will be enhanced.

7.8 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

This sector includes the following subsectors: National Heritage and Culture, Gender, Children, Social Development, Special Programmes, Youth and Sports and National Drought Management Authority. Social protection in Kenya is defined as “policies and actions, including legislative measures, that enhance the capacity of and opportunities for the poor and vulnerable to improve and sustain their lives, livelihoods, and welfare, that enable income-earners and their dependants to maintain a reasonable level of income through decent work, and that ensure access to affordable health care, social security, and social assistance.” It is now widely accepted that social protection is a powerful way to fight poverty and promote inclusive growth.

7.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“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 County and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups and areas.

7.8.2 County Response to Sector Mission and Vision

In the County, various interventions have been put in place to enhance the community capacities for self-reliance and greater participation in the development process. The interventions include community mobilization as well as initiating and supporting community based development programmes with particular emphasis on women, children, older persons, youth, physically challenged persons, the poor, internally displaced persons and other disadvantaged groups.

For the vulnerable groups in the County, social grants (cash transfers) are availed through the Gender, Children and Social Services sub-sector. Through the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, the youth will benefit from access to loans. The community driven development and support to local development components of Arid Lands Resource Management Project will empower the vulnerable in drought prone areas. There will also be various interventions on drought preparedness, mitigation against drought effects, provision of relief food and reconstruction.

The Culture and Social Services subsectors will, focus on training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities, preservation of cultural identity and heritage through cultural resources centres as well as carrying out flagship cultural and sports festivals and exhibitions. Efforts towards fighting against harmful cultural practices such as FGM, early marriages will also be enhanced through collaboration of various stakeholders. Efforts will also be put in facilitating the development, management, maintenance and expansion of sports facilities as well as initiating programmes to promote the development of music and dance.

There will also be efforts geared towards enhancing and sustaining adult literacy and lifelong education through development of community learning centers and literacy promotion efforts.

The County will also increase its efforts in including women, youth, the physically challenged, People living with HIV/AIDS and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs.

The Special Programmes subsector will enhance human resource development through capacity building for social-economic development. It will mobilize and coordinate social groups to improve their knowledge base and ability to participate in nation building and in return improve their standard of living. The sector will coordinate the provision of basic literacy, innumeracy and communication skills to illiterate adults that is critical in equipping the community with knowledge and life skills necessary for improved and effective work performance.

7.8.3 Roles of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Youth Department	Mobilization of Youth for training and Empowerment
Children Department	Ensuring Children rights
Labour	Ensure labour laws are adhered to
Social services	Registration and coordination of groups
Community	Provision and maintenance of physical facilities Participation in literacy classes
CDF	Provision of funds to construct learning facilities
NGO's/FBO's	Provision of physical facilities and learning materials
Politicians/Individuals	Help in publicity and advocacy campaigns to encourage more people to enrol.

7.8.4 Programmes and Projects

i) Ongoing Projects: Vision 2030 Flagship Projects

Flagship Project	Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation Status	Implementing Agency
Youth Empowerment Centre	Youth Empowerment Centres	In Alale and Sigor	Construction and equipping of the centres with indoor games and internet	Ongoing	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
Consolidated Social Protection Fund	Cash Transfers	County wise	Giving cash to the old, orphaned and the disabled	Ongoing	Ministry of gender and social services
Women Enterprise Fund	Women Enterprise Funds	County wise	Funding women groups	Ongoing	Ministry of Devolution and Planning
Youth Enterprise Fund	Youth Enterprise Funds	County wise	Funding Youth groups	Ongoing	Ministry of Devolution and Planning

ii) New Projects

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
Department of children's services								
Cash transfer - OVC – CT programme	County wide		Increased allocation & No. of beneficiaries of cash transfers from 1344 to 6200 persons Capacity building of caretakers on financial management	No. of annual beneficiaries of cash transfers for OVC CT No. of caretakers trained annually	Department of Children's Services	2013 - 2018	National gov't County Govt	744,000,000
Construction of new office block (children's services)	County west, North, Central and South Pokot	Suitable and habitable office space is the first criteria in determining staff output while	If funds are available construction of new office to provide accommodation for staff. We shall need	No. of office block constructed and functioning No. of equipments and	Children's Services	2013- 2018	National gov't County Govt	25,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
		assuring clients confidentiality and comfort	a total of four offices each sub-county plus an ablution block kitchen and conference hall	stores purchased				
Capacity assessment & capacity building of Beneficiary households and beneficiary Welfare committees	County wide	Enhance monitoring services of OVC-CT programm	Beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries & committees trained	Childrens services	2013-2018	National gov't County Govt	2,300,000
Construction of rehabilitation center and equipping	Kapenguria township	The department co-ordinates protection and welfare programme s aimed at mitigating child abuse issues with all children and special vulnerable groups –orphans disable, FGM	Children with difficult character will be placed in this schools so as to treat them become responsible children that can grow into responsible adults	No. of building constructed	Children's Services	2013-2018	National gov't County Govt	50,000,000
Department of social development and services								
Scale up of Social protection fund	countywide	Cash transfers to vulnerable groups(Older Person Cash transfer	Increased allocation & No. of beneficiaries of cash transfers older persons from current 784 to 7500 persons Capacity building of caretakers on financial management	No. of annual beneficiaries of cash transfers No. of caretakers trained annually	Department of social services	2013-2018	National gov't County Govt	360M
		PWSD-CT,	Increased allocation & No. of beneficiaries of cash transfers PWSD from current 210 to 500 persons Capacity building of caretakers on financial management	No. of annual beneficiaries of cash transfers No. of caretakers trained annually	Department of social services	2013-2018	National gov't County Govt	120,M
Uwezo fund	countywide	Provide venture capital for groups	Improved groups' capital base for investment Capacity enhancement of	Group repayment rate No. of groups funded annually. No of	Ministry of devolution & planning	2013-2018	National gov't	130,M

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
			fund beneficiaries	trainings/persons trained annually				
Promotion of women entrepreneurs	County wide	To empower women entrepreneurs	500 Women trained and supported on entrepreneurship per year	No of women trained and supported	Department of gender	2014-2017	County govt Development partners	10M
Refurbishment and Construction of new Rescue centres	County wide	To provide temporary accommodation to the victims of social ills	Refurbishment of Kapenguria community capacity support centre at kapenguria & construction of 3 new rescue centres within Central, North & South Pokot subcounties	No. of buildings Refurbished No. of rescue centre's constructed No of persons rescued	Gender and social services & Children's Services	2014-2016	County Govt NGOs?FBOs CDF and GOK	120m
Expansion of Person With Disabilities fund	County wide	To economically empower PWD and reduce dependency	Association of PWD in place PWDs supported through grants	No of PWD registered and supported No of ventures supported	Department of social services	2014-2017	County Govt National Govt	10,000,000
Vocational rehabilitation centre for people with disabilities	kapenguria	Rehabilitation of persons with disabilities under the age of 35	Construction of a vocational rehabilitation centre	No. of persons trained in vocational skills	Department of social services	2014-2017	County govt	15,000,000
Provision of assistive devices to Persons With Disabilities	Countywide	Improve PWD live quality lives	Purchase of wheel chairs, hearing aids, surgery boots, crutches, hearing aids, white canes etc Special infrastructure for PWD(toilets)	No. of assistive devices provided	NFDK APDK NCPWD & Other partners	2014-2017	County govt Development Partners	15,000,000
Grants to community groups	County wide	Improve socioeconomic empowerment of group members	Provision of venture capital for business start ups	No. of groups provided with grants Amounts disbursed annually	Department of social services Development partners	2014-2017	County government	20,000,000
Capacity assessment & capacity building of women leaders & social development committees	Countywide	Improve leadership skills and financial management among groups	Capacity building of women leaders & other group leaders	No. of leaders trained	Department of gender and other partners	2013-2017	County government	10,000,000
County stadium	makutano	To nurture sports talent among the youth	Purchase of land for stadium expansion Renovation of Makutano Stadium	Acreage of land purchased New renovations made	Department of sports	2013-2017	County government	10,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
Athletics training centre/camp	Lelan, Tapach (kapchikar)	To nurture athletics talent among youth	A high altitude training camp constructed and in use	No of athletes accessing the facility	County govt	2014-2016	County govt	20,000,000
Recreation parks / beauty gardens	Makutano, Sigor, Alale, Lelan, Chepareria, Kapenguria	Provide recreational facilities & social amenities	Establishment of new parks Improvement of Chelanga garden Parks tree /flower planting	Facilities in the parks	County gov't	2013-2018	County government Corporate social responsibility	20,000,000
Music industry promotion	kapenguria	Provide recreation and job creation for youth	Annual beauty pageants & music industry promotion County song of the year governor award	No of participants and entries recorded	County govt	2013-2017	County Govt Social corporate responsibility NGOs	10,000,000
Cultural centres	Konyao, Kapenguria Museums, Chepareria Pserum, Lomut	Preserve the Pokot culture and other national artefacts Develop archive centre at Kapenguria Museum	Improvement of physical facilities in Kapenguria museum. Archive centre Establishment & equipping of other identified sites	No. of improved facilities Completion rates	Department of culture	2013-2018	National gov't County gov't	50,000,000
Anti FGM campaign	countywide	Accelerate anti FGM activities	FGM reduction through awareness & law enforcement and cross border meetings	No. of public baraza/meetings/trainings held	Department of gender & social development	2013-2018	County gov't Dev. partners	15,000,000
Youth Market exhibition centre	Chepareria	-showcase youth products to potential buyers. -provide market linkages -create & expose ideas through innovations & inventions.	25% to access markets -developed market linkages -increased number of products/ services invented & innovated	reliable markets for the youths	Youth department	2015-2017	National gov't	7,500,000
Community disaster response programme	County wide	To capacity build communities to effectively respond to disasters and mitigate against losses	Communities trained on disaster risk reductions Loss of life and properties minimized Promote early warning systems Integrate disaster risk reduction in development policies & projects Resettlement of farmers living in slide prone areas	No of people trained Reported losses	NDMA		County gov't National gov't	15,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project location (Ward)							
County recreation facility	Kapenguria	To provide recreation facilities and increase revenue generation to the county	A fully equipped gymnastic centre with a pool table, a restaurant	Amount of revenue generated	Social service	2013-2017	County government	25,000,000
Youth empowerment centres (YEC)	Kapenguria Lelan	Promote income generating activities and entrepreneurial skills. Empower youth to promote leisure & leisure activities. Promote life skills, livelihood skills & social responsibility. Reduce the rates of drug abuse and crime. Promote use of ICT as a tool for information access.	25% of youth accessed by YEC are able to initiate IGAS Reduce HIV & teenage pregnancy by 50%. 25% increase in leisure & recreation in the 2 years Promote gender equity & equality among the youth in the above outcomes. 10% reduction in rates of drug abuse & criminal incidences in the first 2 years. Increased use of ICT to 60% of the youth.	2 YECS completed. -100 IGAS initiated. -HIV & teenage pregnancy reported reduced in the 3 years. -Increased number of youths participating in leisure & recreation activities. Increased no. of youths able to use ICT.	Dept of youth development.	2013-2015	National gov't	15,000,000

7.8.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues in Special Programmes

Poverty, frequent droughts and gender discrimination are prevalent in the County. Through the special programmes, strategies are in place for the County to mitigate these issues and to attain the MDG No.1 and MDG No.3; i.e. "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger" and "Promote gender equality"; and also to promote youth and vulnerable groups as recommended in the Social Pillar in Vision 2030. The County will capacity built both the youth and women. The Youth Polytechnics will be refurbished and skills imparted on the youth both for formal and informal employment. The youth will continue accessing the Youth Development Enterprise Fund. Women will be mobilized and trained on group dynamics. They will also continue accessing Women Enterprise Fund and other financial support from other financial institutions e.g. KWFT.

The Devolved funds, that is CDF, NACC funds, LATF, ASAL and ALRMP are funds put aside to specifically uplift the welfare of the vulnerable communities. NACC funds will support the fight against HIV/AIDS.

MYWO is in the forefront campaigning for the inclusion of women leaders in all the County forums. This will enhance gender balance in the entire County's economic and social undertaking. In addition, it will increase community participation in nation building and contribution towards the economic growth of the County and to improve the capacity of the people in decision-making and abandoning of retrogressive cultural practices.

7.9 Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

This sector includes the following sub-sectors: Environment and Natural Resources, Water, Irrigation and Housing.

7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

Sustainable access to adequate water and housing in a clean and secure environment

Mission

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

7.9.2 County Response to Sector Mission and Vision

Environment and water are two important sub sectors in the County. Agriculture and Rural Development sector depends on water for crop farming and livestock production. Water sources namely boreholes, springs and all the rivers in the County will therefore be protected to ensure availability. In addition, construction of dams, water pans and drilling of new boreholes and repair of existing boreholes for both domestic and livestock use will be up-scaled to improve the rural and urban water supplies.

The County has several irrigation schemes under construction and others in use. The development of irrigation infrastructure has a positive impact on the farming community with respect to sustainable economic growth. The development of sustainable farmer-owned and managed irrigation and drainage projects will therefore increase returns for the farming communities. Enhancing irrigation feed farming will increase food production thus improving food security in the Sub-Counties that relies mainly on relief food.

7.9.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stake holder	Role
Water Department	Supply water and maintain existing water facilities
Donors/development partners	Provide funding and technical expertise
Community	Identification and implementation of community based projects; contributing unskilled labour and local materials

7.9.4 Projects/Programmes in Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

(i) Ongoing projects

Project Name	Project Location (Ward)	Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Description of Activities	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Budget
Tamkal water supply project	Weiwei	Supply water to Kacheliba town and its environs	2500 people	Construction of -Intake -Pipe line	2012/2013	GOK	5'000'000
Tapach water project	Tapach	Supply water to kacheliba town and its environs	5000 people	Construction of -Intake -Pipe line	2012/2013	GOK	5'000'000
Desilting of Makutano water supply reservoir and extension of pipelines	Mnagei	Supply water to kacheliba town and its environs	2500 people	Construction of -Intake -Pipe line	2012/2013	GOK	10,000,000
Kacheliba town solar bore hole	Suam	Supply water to kacheliba town and its environs	2500 people	Construction of -Intake -Pipe line	2012/2013	GOK	5,000,000
Muruny-siyoi, Kapenguria gravity water supply&sewerage	Kapenguria-siyoi	Supply water to siyoi,Kapenguria and environs	106,000	Construction of - Intake -Pipe line -Tanks -treatment works	2013-16	World Bank	3.2 billion

(ii) New Projects

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Environment								
Sand Harvesting regulation	County wide	To regulate sand harvesting and maximize revenue generation to the county	A County law in place	Amount of revenue generated from sand harvesting No of licences issued	NEMA	2013/14	County govt	2,000,000
Awareness creation	County wide	To raise awareness on: Catchments protection Dangers of deforestation and charcoal burning. Environmental	All projects to undergo EIA Charcoal burning in sloppy areas reduced All the catchment areas are protected	No of EIA done No of permits	NEMA County Government	2013-2017	National Govt/county govt	12,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
		Impact assessment, solid waste management, river banks protection	Reduced encroachment and deforestation Solid waste to be disposed effectively through Reduce, Recycle and Reuse (RRR)					
Dumping sites	In all the 4 sub counties	To ensure proper solid waste disposal	Dumping sites identified and fenced 10 vehicles/trucks purchased	No of vehicles	County government	2013-2017	National Govt/county govt	150,000,000
Sewerage system	Kapenguria All major urban centres	To ensure proper liquid waste disposal	Site identified and proper infrastructures established All urban centres to have septic tanks	No of effluent discharge licences	County Govt	2013-2017	National Govt/county govt	1.5B
Incinerators	County wide	To ensure proper disposal of all medical waste	All the Hospitals and one health centre in each ward to have an incinerator	No of incinerators in place No of licences issued Amount of medical wastes found in dumping sites	Ministry of Health NEMA	2013-2017	National Govt/county govt	30,000,000
Water catchment Protection	County wide	Protect water catchment areas	Map all the catchment areas Plant trees in all catchment areas	No of catchment areas protected	KFS	2013-2017	National Govt/county govt	20,000,000
Synoptic observing stations (weather stations)		To improve on early warning system and mitigate against losses due to drought and excess rain	4 synoptic observing stations, 20 Automatic rain gauges and 162 Simple standard volunteer rainfall stations operational	No of stations established	Meteorological department	2014-16	GOK County Government	70,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
			Optic fibre linkage & RANET FM station establishment					
Roof water harvesting	Pokot central Pokot north	To provide clean drinking water to the households	Support 1000 families with rain water harvesting technologies in Pokot North and Central sub counties (water tanks and water gutters)	No of families supported	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	40,000,000
Kacheliba gravity water supply(Tandapos /Rurupogh)	Suam	Supply water to kacheliba town and its environs	2500 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	100,000,000
Up grading of Sigor water supply	Weimei	Supply water to Sigor town and its environs	3000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	75,000,000
Koo Kpor gravity water supply project	Lomut	Supply water to koo kpor village	2000 people	-intake -pipeline	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
Ptyok Kalas Water supply	Lomut	To provide clean drinking water to the households	3000 people	intake -pipeline -tanks	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	30,000,000
Tapach water supply	Tapach	Clean water available to the residents	5000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	40,000,000
Pusol-sarmach water project	Batei	Clean water available to the residents	4000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	40,000,00
Bore holes 12 No.	Chepareria	Clean water available to the residents	5000 people	-bore hole -solar panels	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF,	36,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
				-water tank			Donors NGOs/FBOs	
Boreholes 5No	Batei	Clean water available to the residents	5000 people	-bore hole -solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	30,000,000
Katikomor gravity water supply	Riwo	Supply water to residents of katikomor and environs	3000	-intake -pipeline -tanks -treatment works	Water department	2015-2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	30,000,000
Pkoch water supply	Riwo	Supply water to mtembur and its environs	3000 persons	Intake piping Tanks Treatment	Water department	2014-2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	40,000,000
Soipogh water project	Riwo	Supply water to serewo and its environs	5,000	Intake piping Tanks Treatment	Water department	2014-2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	40,000,000
Pans 5No	Chepareria	water available to the residents and livestock	5000 people	-water pan	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
Pans 5 No	Batei	water available to the residents and livestock	5000 people	-water pan	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
Plekan water supply	Chepareria	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014-2015	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	6,000,000
Kopoluk senetwo water scheme	Chepareria	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014-2015	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	6,000,000
Tondwo water supply	Tapach	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014-2015	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
							s	
Kokwopan	Tapach	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014-2015	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	10,000,000
Chebon(Sina)	Tapach	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014-2015	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	15,000,000
Tapach water supply project	Tapach	Clean water available to the residents	5000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	50,000,000
Pusol-Sarmach water supply project	Tapach	Clean water available to the residents	4000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	40,000,000
Kaghot-Pusol	Batei	Clean water available to the residents	6000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	60,000,000
Tanyel water supply project	Tapach	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
Kalutwari water supply project	Lelan	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	60,000,000
Cheparten water supply project	Lelan	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2015/2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	30,000,000
Chepkono water supply project	Lelan	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2015/2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	70,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
RingRing water supply project	Lelan	Clean water available to the residents	5000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2015/2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	16,000,000
Mesau Mukoyon water supply	Lelan	Clean water available to the residents	4000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2015/2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	40,000,000
Manian water supply project	Lelan	Clean water available to the residents	1700 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2015/2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	15,000,000
Korosion water supply project	Lelan	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2016/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	16,000,000
Chelimo Kerelwa Ortum water project	Batei	Clean water available to the residents	2200 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2016/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	40,000,000
Kapkolet water supply project	Batei	Clean water available to the residents	7000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2016/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	7,000,000
Sebukwo water supply project	Batei	Clean water available to the residents	2500 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2016/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	30,000,000
Kapilat water supply project	Batei	Clean water available to the residents	4000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2017/18	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	16,000,000
Kopuluk water supply project	Chepareria	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2015/2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	10,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Chepkor water supply project	Chepareria	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2015/2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	5,000,000
Chemaket water supply project	Chepareria	Clean water available to the residents	1700 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2015/2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	6,000,000
Extension of Muruny water supply	Chepareria	Treatment plant for muruny-chepareria water project Clean water available in plelekan area	450 people	Pipeline extension Treatment plant	Water department	2015/2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	5,000,000
kaibos gravity water project	Siyoi	Extension of gravity line	500 people	Pipeline extension Treatment plant	Water department	2015/2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	5,000,000
Kamurkutwo water supply project	Tapach	Clean water available to the residents	2200 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2015/2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	10,000,000
Chepkesai water supply project	Tapach	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2016/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	10,000,000
Sekution water supply project	Tapach	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2016/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
Cheptapesha water supply project	Tapach	Clean water available to the residents	2100 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2016/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	15,000,000
Kondo Pilet water supply project	Tapach	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2016/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	15,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Pkantul water supply project	Lelan	Clean water available to the residents	2100 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2016/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
Parayon water supply project	Lelan	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2017/18	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	17,000,000
Chepkutwen water supply project	Lelan	Clean water available to the residents	2200 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2017/18	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	10,000,000
Ptunyoy water supply project	Lelan	Clean water available to the residents	2100 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2017/18	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	5,000,000
Chepukat water supply project	Lelan	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2017/18	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	7,000,000
Upgrading of Asilong borehole to solar	Kodich	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,710,000
Rehabilitation of kodich borehole	Kodich	Clean water available to the residents	5000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,730,000
Upgrading of rock valley borehole (Konyao) to solar	Konyao	Clean water available to the residents	4000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,740,000
Upgrading Napitiro borehole to solar	Konyao	Clean water available to the residents	2500 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,740,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Upgrading Kasei school borehole to solar	Kasei	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,760,000
Upgrading Nauyapong borehole to solar	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,760,000
Upgrading Nakwapuo borehole to solar	Suam(Kacheliba)	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,710,000
Upgrading of Kamila borehole to solar	Kiwawa	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,760,000
Upgrading of Tatwa wind pump to solar	Kiwawa	Ensure continuous flow of water	2000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1760,000
Upgrading of otuko bore hole to solar		Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,760,000
Upgrading of nauma bore to solar		Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2015/16	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,760,000
Upgrading of Lolepon/Amakuriat bore hole to solar	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2016/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,760,000
Upgrading of kiwawa bore hole to solar	Kiwawa	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,760,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Upgrading of Lokodoso borehole to solar	Kiwawa	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,760,000
Upgrading Lochoramonyang bore hole to solar	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,760,000
Upgrading of kimpur bore hole to solar	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2015/16	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,760,000
Apuke gravity water supply project	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	5000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
Akiriame gravity water supply project	Kiwawa	Clean water available to the residents	4000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	15,000,000
Kalapata alale gravity water project	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	15,000,000
Chepkinai gravity water project	Kiwawa	Clean water available to the residents	4000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	15,000,000
Takarwa solar water supply project	Kasei	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-Intake -Pipe line -water tanks -solar panels	Water department	2015/16	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,970,000
Sarmat water supply project	Sook	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-Intake -Pipe line -water tanks -solar panels	Water department	2015/16	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	5,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Ketiam water supply	Sook	Extension of gravity line	400 people	-pipeline	Water department	2015/16	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	5,000,000
Kesot gravity water supply project	Sook	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-Intake -Pipe line -water tanks -solar panels	Water department	2014/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	15,500,000
Kamokos/ kiwawa solar borehole project	Kiwawa	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Lowoi solar borehole project	Kiwawa	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Kases solar borehole project	Kiwawa	Clean water available to the residents	2500 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Kalemngorok solar borehole project	Suam(Kacheliba)	Clean water available to the residents	1000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Kasimit solar borehole project	Suam(Kacheliba)	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Katumkale solar borehole	Kiwawa	Clean water available to the residents	1000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Natemer solar borehole	Kiwawa	Clean water available to the residents	400 people	-solar panels -water tank -borehole	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Katuda solar borehole	Kiwawa	Clean water available to the residents	400 people	-solar panels -water tank -borehole	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Nakirikony solar bore hole	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Naruoro solar borehole	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2015/16	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Nagwoilap solar bore hole	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	-solar panels -water tank -bore hole	Water department	2016/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Tamkal water supply project	Weiwei	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/16	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	12,000,000
Weiwei-masol conservancy water project	Masol	Clean water available to the residents	6000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	70,000,000
Kopro/sigor water project	Weiwei	Clean water available to the residents	3500 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/16	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	55,000,000
Turkwel/kamurio	Seker	Clean water available to the residents	4500 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	15,000,000
Chaichai water project	Seker	Clean water available to the residents	500 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Mlamboi/ chepchoi water project	Batei	Improve access to clean safe drinking water	1000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	6,000,000
Tosikirio/ Sokaa water project	Batei	Improve access to clean safe drinking water	1000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	6,000,000
Sausan ipeet water project	weiwei	Improve access to clean safe drinking water	1000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	6,000,000
Solion tamkal water project	weiwei	Improve access to clean safe drinking water	1000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	6,000,000
Sokka piped water	weiwei	Improve access to clean safe drinking water	1000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	6,000,000
Solion –Asar piped water	weiwei	Improve access to clean safe drinking water	1000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	6,000,000
Yayan –Yoton korellach piped water	weiwei	Improve access to clean safe drinking water	1000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	6,000,000
Kakachewa – Paroo piped water	weiwei	Improve access to clean safe drinking water	1000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	6,000,000
Ptakar-Ptokou piped water	weiwei	Improve access to clean safe drinking water	1000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors	6,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
		water					NGOs/FBOs	
Kokwo sosition-tamkal piped water	weiwei	Improve access to clean safe drinking water	1000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	6,000,000
Kwokwo Tendwo-lpeet piped water	weiwei	Improve access to clean safe drinking water	1000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2013/17	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	6,000,000
Kapsoo lulwo water project	Seker	Clean water available to the residents	1000 people	-Intake -Pipe line	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
Ompolion solar borehole	Kasei	Clean water available to the residents	2000 people	-solar panels -water tank -bore hole	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Kases village solar borehole	Kasei	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	-solar panels -water tank -bore hole	Water department	2013/14	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Kases village water pan	Kasei	water available to the residents and livestock	2000 people	-water pan	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
Ompolion water pan	Kasei	water available to the residents and livestock	2000 people	-water pan	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
Arppollo bore hole upgrading to solar	Chesegon	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-solar panels	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Cheptulel girls solar borehole	Chesogon	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	-Borehole -solar panels -water tank	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors	4,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
							NGOs/FBOs	
Korpu water pan	Kasei	water available to the residents and livestock	1500 people	-water pan	Water department	2014/15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
Korpu primary school solar borehole	Kasei	Clean water available to the residents	1500 people	-borehole -solar panels -Water tank	Water department	2015/16	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,800,000
Kamketo/chepokul solar borehole	Kasei	Clean water available to the residents	4000 people	-solar panels -borehole -water tank	Water department	2015/16	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
5 borehole in chesegon area	Chesegon	Clean water available to the residents	5000 people	-boreholes -solar panels -water tanks	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
5 boreholes in seker	sekerr	Clean water available to the residents	5000 people	-boreholes -water tanks	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
5 boreholes in weiwei	Weiwei	Clean water available to the residents	5000 people	-boreholes -solar panels -water tanks	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
5 boreholes in masol	Masol	Clean water available to the residents	5000 people	-boreholes -solar panels -water tanks	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
5 borehole in endough	Endugh	Clean water available to the residents	5000 people	-boreholes -solar panels -water tanks	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
5 water pans in chesegon	Chesegon	water available to the residents and livestock	5000 people	-water pans	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
10 water pans Riwo	Riwo	To provide water for livestock and human use	10,000 persons	Water pans	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	40,000,000
10 sub surface water dams	Riwo	To provide water for livestock and human use	10,000 persons	Water pans	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	30,000,000
5 water pans in weiwei	Weiwei	water available to the residents and livestock	5000 people	-water pans	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
5 water pans in masol	Masol	water available to the residents and livestock	5000 people	-water pans	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
Kases water pan	Kiwawa	water available to the residents and livestock	5000 people	-water pans	Water department	2015-2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
5 water pans in endugh	endugh	water available to the residents and livestock	5000 people	-water pans	Water department	2015-2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
Sand dam at katukuri	Kiwawa	water available to the residents and livestock	3000	-sand dam -hand pump	Water department	2014-2015	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	800,000
10 solar boreholes in riwa	Riwa	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-boreholes -solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	20,000,000
5 water pans in riwa	Riwa	water available to the residents and livestock	5000 people	-water pans	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	12,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
3solar boreholes in chemwochoi	Chemwochoi	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-boreholes -solar panels -water tank	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	12,000,000
3 water pans in chemwochoi	Chemwochoi	water available to the residents and livestock	5000 people	-water pans	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	12,000,000
15 waterpans in chepareria	Chepareria	water available to the residents and livestock	5000 people	-water pans	Water department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	12,000,000
Bore hloe Drilling at katilisia	Kapchok	water available to the residents and livestock	2000people	-bore hole	Water department	2015-2016	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
Rehabilitation of kapunaten bore holes-2No	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	1000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2015/16	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	3,500,000
Rehabilitation of nakirokony bore hole	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	1000 people	-solar panels -water tank	Water department	2015/16	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,750,000
Ptoyo water supply project	Sook	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-intake -pipeline	Water department	2013-15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	15,000,000
Kotit water supply project	Sook	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-intake -pipeline	Water department	2013-15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	15,000,000
Kapkata water supply project	Sook	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-intake -pipeline	Water department	2013-15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	10,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Kirich water project	Sook	Clean water available to the residents	3000 people	-intake -pipeline	Water department	2013-15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	10,000,000
13 No. Storage tanks	Lelan,tapach	Clean water available to the residents	3500 people	Storage tanks	Water department	2013-15	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,500,000
SAND DAMS AND/ SHALLOW WELLS								
Losakam river	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	200 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Alale river	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	200 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Akokos/Kasitot	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	150 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Kimpur	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	150 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Woyakol	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
AKiriamet	Masol	Clean water available to the residents	250 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,600,000
Amolem	Masol	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Tikit	Masol	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Tendukuch	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	150 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Mele/Narulam	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	150 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Kamol	Kiwawa	Clean water available to the residents	200 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,500,000
Kamila	Kiwawa	Clean water available to the residents	300 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,500,000
Kalemngorok	Suam	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,500,000
Katukuri/sasak	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	200 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
nabalwangaber	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Kakoko	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Napodo	Alale	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Pserum	Chepareria	Clean water available to the residents	250 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Kapsimatia	Chepareria	Clean water available to the residents	250 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	1,600,000
Tukumo	Chepareria	Clean water available to the residents	140 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Murpus	Batei	Clean water available to the residents	200 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Chesira	Chepareria	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Kositot	Lomut	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Sabulmoi	Lomut	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Takaiywa	Lomut	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
Kokwomeses	Lomut	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Chemusorion	Lomut	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Nakuyen	Suam	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Tiyiney	Suam	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Merirote	Chesegon	Clean water available to the residents	100 people	-sand dam -Shallow well -hand pump	Land reclamation department	2014-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	2,400,000
Construction of Mrel irrigation scheme		Provide water for irrigation and domestic use	Intake works pipeline	Acreage under irrigation Length of pipeline	Department of irrigation	2013 - 2017	National gov't	30,000,000.00
Construction of Kolutubei irrigation scheme in-take works		Provide water for irrigation and domestic use	Intake works pipeline	Acreage under irrigation Length of pipeline	Department of irrigation	2013 - 2017	National gov't	20,000,000.00
Mokuwo irrigation scheme pipe network, 4000metres		Provide water for irrigation and domestic use	Intake works pipeline	Acreage under irrigation Length of pipeline	Department of irrigation	2013 - 2017	National gov't	18,000,000.00
RECLAMATION OF DEGRADED LAND								
Reclaim degraded lands	Kiwawa	Reclaim degraded lands for economic use	100 Ha	-reclaimed land	Land reclamation department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
Reclaim degraded lands	Kodich	Reclaim degraded	100 Ha	-reclaimed land	Land reclamation	2013-2017	National/ county	4,000,000

Project ID		Objectives	Expected Outputs (Targets)	Monitoring Indicators	Implementing Agency	Time Frame	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs)
Project Name	Project Location (Ward)							
		lands for economic use			department		Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	
Reclaim degraded lands	Suam	Reclaim degraded lands for economic use	100 Ha	-reclaimed land	Land reclamation department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
Reclaim degraded lands	Chemwochoi	Reclaim degraded lands for economic use	100 Ha	-reclaimed land	Land reclamation department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
Reclaim degraded lands	Riwa	Reclaim degraded lands for economic use	100 Ha	-reclaimed land	Land reclamation department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
Reclaim degraded lands	Masol	Reclaim degraded lands for economic use	100 Ha	-reclaimed land	Land reclamation department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
Reclaim degraded lands	Chesegon	Reclaim degraded lands for economic use	100 Ha	-reclaimed land	Land reclamation department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
Reclaim degraded lands	Weiwei	Reclaim degraded lands for economic use	100 Ha	-reclaimed land	Land reclamation department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
Reclaim degraded lands	Sekker	Reclaim degraded lands for economic use	100 Ha	-reclaimed land	Land reclamation department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000
Reclaim degraded lands	Batei	Reclaim degraded lands for economic use	100 Ha	-reclaimed land	Land reclamation department	2013-2017	National/ county Govt/ CDF, Donors NGOs/FBOs	4,000,000

7.9.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

To ensure environmental sustainability, conservation measures such as a forestation in depleted forest reserves, rehabilitation of the catchment areas, enforcement of NEMA act and other environment related laws will be given priority. Communities will be trained on environment management. Access to clean drinking water is a major indicator to development of the County which is largely semi-arid. To attain the strategies proposed in the social pillar of the Kenya Vision 2030, the existing water supplies will be rehabilitated and expanded to provide more families with water for both domestic use and livestock. Boreholes will be drilled and dams constructed in arid areas.

The dumpsites in the County will need to be well protected by fencing to avoid flooding and associated waterborne diseases. Sewerage and dumpsites will need to be carefully selected and designed taking into account environment impact assessment at planning stage.

7.10 Community Priorities: Flagship projects

The following projects were agreed by the communities at their respective ward level to form part of the county's flagship project.

Major Development Issue/ Problem or Challenge	Ward	Proposed Interventions/Projects
Water Shortage for domestic use	Alale	20 Km Gravity Water supply from Chemasiwasio to Amakuriat
Lack of clean drinking water for domestic use	Kapchock	Drilling of 2 boreholes at Losam and Leyo
Shortage of water for domestic use	Kodich	Drilling of 2 borehole at Reretiang and Karameri
Lack of access to education facilities	Kasei	Construction of Kamketo Girls secondary school
Lack of access to health facilities	Kiwawa	Construction of Kases dispensary
Lack of access to health facilities	Suam	Construction of Moruebong dispensary
Inadequate school facilities	Masol	School infrastructural development of primary & secondary schools
Shortage of water for agriculture and domestic use	Sekerr	Irrigation scheme/water project
Lack of training institution to impart knowledge and skills towards education	Lomut	Revival and construction of Chesta Teachers Training college
Shortage of water for farming and domestic use	Wei wei	Extension of irrigation schemes and water supply schemes
High poverty levels	Chepareria	Establishment of a milk cooler
Water shortage for farming and domestic use	Batei	Water supply scheme covering the entire ward
High poverty levels	Tapach	Establishment of pyrethrum plant
Lack of milk processing facility	Lelan	Establishment of milk processing plant at kabichbich
Lack of milk storage and marketing hub	Siyoi	Milk processing cooler at siyoi
Drought	Riwo	Irrigation scheme
Poor road network	Sook	Opening up new roads
Poor road network	Endugh	Opening up new roads
Shortage of medical personnel	Kapenguria	Construct Medical training centre
Lack of sports facilities	Mnagei	Construction of stadium at Psigirio

CHAPTER EIGHT
MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

8.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the mechanisms for implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework that will be put in place for each MTEF sector. The National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) will provide the guidelines to monitor the implementation of the identified priority projects and programmes.

This chapter also seeks to outline the institutional arrangements in terms of monitoring and evaluation activities that will facilitate effective and efficient use of resources during the implementation of the priority projects and programmes contained in the CIDP. It will also assess the inputs, outputs, outcomes and impact of the projects and programmes to the targeted beneficiaries.

The section also defines roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in accordance with the relevant collaborative agreements and other relevant policy provisions. The emphasis will be the participatory approach through the involvement of County, Sub County and Ward authorities, project beneficiaries, Village councils, Civil society organizations and development partners to ensure effective implementation and feedback mechanisms that will enhance monitoring and evaluation information, project ownership and sustainability.

8.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The overall objective of this monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework is to ensure that the county is fully equipped and enabled to systematically generate, capture and disseminate information, through monitoring and evaluation as a mechanism of strengthening the impact and effectiveness of its programmes and projects. This will ensure the evaluation of progress, efficiency, the impact, effectiveness, relevance and sustainability of projects and programmes and provide feedback to enhance future planning.

Monitoring is continuous assessment of policy, project, program or product implementation in relation to planned and agreed time, cost and scope through routine data gathering, assessment and analysis. It involves the tracking of inputs, processes, activities, outputs and outcomes against indicators to assess progress against objectives. The aim of monitoring should be to support effective management through reports on actual performance against what was planned or expected: by ascertaining progress made, early identification of problems and the solving of these problems as and when they occur.

Evaluation is the systematic assessment of the worth or value of part or entire ongoing or completed project or programs or policy aimed at validating their design, implementation and results/outcome. Evaluation provides credible information for improving programs, sharing lessons learnt, and informing decisions about future resource allocation.

Since plans may be affected by external forces such as socio-economic changes, Political climate, international relations and natural calamities; then it is necessary that they are constantly monitored and necessary remedies made accordingly. The process will look at;

- Monitoring activities over the implementation period with due regard to these forces.
- On-going evaluation at specific points within the implementation phase
- Terminal evaluation at the end of the project.

8.2 Institutional Arrangement

The county level, the county planning unit (CPU) will provide leadership and coordination in M&E activities. The CPU will be responsible for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation procedures as well as the monitoring and evaluation plan using national guidelines. In the course of doing its job, the CPU will collaborate with communities, governmental departments, non-governmental organizations and other civil society groups in the county.

The CPU shall perform the following key functions:

- Integrating M & E in departmental annual work plans, development and implementation of the county M&E plan of action.
- Convene quarterly CIDP performance review meetings with all stakeholders.
- Liaise with departments to agree on goals, targets and specific indicators.
- Define indicators for measuring change.
- Collect and collate feedback from the sub-county levels for preparation of the county annual progress report and
- Conduct mid-term and terminal evaluations of the CIDP

The Sub-county/ward/village administrators will be empowered to perform and coordinate M&E at their respective levels. During the field visits, these officers shall accompany the M&E teams to the respective projects.

At the village level, the village councils shall also be empowered to conduct M&E. Training them on basic skills will be done as soon as possible. To ensure proper implementation of projects and programs all the project committees will also be trained on financial regulations and project management. Projects funded through other channels i.e CDF will also be subject to County M&E. The County Project Committee created by CDF Act (2013) will provide a list of all projects financed and the M&E action plan.

8.3 CIDP Monitoring and Reporting

To facilitate proper reporting, the CPU shall compile a register/database of all on-going programmes and projects in the county in accordance with national guidelines on M&E reports. This register shall be updated annually with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of funding, expected date of completion, project status, among other performance indicators. This will facilitate the monitoring of the CIDP.

The CPU will also produce county quarterly and annual progress reports to be submitted to the county assembly and to the national government through monitoring and evaluation division in the ministry of devolution and planning.

8.4 CIDP Evaluation, Review and Reporting

Evaluation is conducted in greater details at the project level. The first evaluation should be conducted one year after completion of the project when the impact of the project should be evident.

In accordance with provisions in the national guidelines for M&E, the CPU and other stakeholders is supposed to conduct mid-term and terminal evaluations of the CIDP. The performance of all projects will also be evaluated when completed to assess its performance and ascertain whether the interventions have met its intended objectives. The annual progress report will include all the quantitative and qualitative information. In particular, these reports will include: a table including the financial implementation of the programme giving, for each measure, a statement of the expenditure paid to beneficiaries during the calendar year. The monitoring tables which will also include quantitative information based on the common output and result indicators. Evaluation will examine the progress of the programmes in relation to its goals by means of result and, where appropriate, impact indicators. A summary of the on-going evaluation activities will be included in the annual progress report.

The evaluation will focus on the following issues;

Objectives

- Have the programme/project objectives been achieved?
- Are the programme/project objectives still relevant?
- Has the programme/project supported the policy (ies) as planned?
- Where the programme/project objectives have not been achieved reasons shall be given
- Statement of any policies which need adjustment.

Time and Finance

- Was the project completed on schedule? If not statement of length of over-run and give reasons.
- Was the project cost within the amount estimated? If not state amount of cost overrun (or under) expenditure and reasons.
- Did the funds come as planned and anticipated? If not what were the shortfalls and reasons.

Programme Targets

- Are the benefits reaching the targeted beneficiaries? If not state beneficiaries not being reached and reasons.
- Are the benefits at the planned quantitative and qualitative levels? If not state shortfall.
- Is revenue at the planned level? If not state shortfall (for programme/projects designed to be revenue earning only)
- Where planned targets, in terms of benefits and beneficiaries have not been achieved give reason in full and state how the situation will be avoided in future.

Operations

- Is the project operating at the planned level? If not state deficiency
- Are the programme/project assets being properly maintained? If not state areas of failure and remedy actions.
- Where future action is required, this should be stated in detail including when and by whom the action is to be taken.

To augment internal evaluation results, the County executive through the CPU may undertake or commission other studies such as:

The results of evaluation will be used to inform decision making during the midterm review of the plan.

8.5 Baseline/Benchmark

A baseline provides a base or point of reference for change measurements attributed to a project/ policy or program intervention. It is a useful tool in the process of managing socio economic change in the county. The county factsheet will provide a good baseline that will be used during evaluation to measure progress in the identified baseline indicators.

ANNEX 1: COUNTY FACT SHEET

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
COUNTY AREA:	
Total area	9,169.4
Water mass (sq. Km)	4
Gazetted Forests (Ha)	20,857
Game reserves	1
No. of urban Centres	2
TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE	
Altitude	500
Lowest	
Highest	3,370
Temperature range: (°C)	
High	35°
Low	15°
Rainfall:	1,600
High	
Low	500
Average relative humidity (mm)	1,333.3
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES	
County inter-censal growth rate (%)	5.2
Population (2013 Projection)	
Total male population	313,746
Total female population	317,484
Total population	631,231
Sex ratio (male: female)	100:101
Projected population:	
Mid plan period (2015)	700,414
End of plan period (2017)	777,180
Infant population: (0-1yrs) (2013 Projection)	
Female	12,880
Male	13,136
Total	26,016
Population under five: (0-5yrs) (2013 Projection)	
Female	
Male	59,295
Total	60,775
	120,070
Pre-school population: (3-5yrs) (2013 Projection)	
Female	
Male	35,374
Total	36,812
	72,186
Primary school age group: (6-13yrs) -2013	
Female	83,425
Male	86,043
Total	169,468
Secondary school age group: (14-17yrs) -2013	
Female	28,857
Male	32,009
Total	60,866
Youth population: (15-34yrs) – 2013	
Female	101,885
Male	94,945
Total	196,830
Labour force: (15-64yrs) -2013	
Female	146,400
Male	138,029
Total	284,429
Aged population: (over 65yrs) – 2013	
Female	9,138
Male	7,891
Total	17,029

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Eligible voting population: (18 and above)	
Female	124,999
Male	114,017
Total	239,016
Urban Population: (2013 Projection)	
Female	58,996
Male	58,417
Total	117,413
Rural Population: (2012 Projection)	
Female	245,390
Male	242,392
Total	487,782
Population Density per sq Km (2013)	
Highest Km ² - (Pokot South)	127
Lowest (North Pokot) Km ²	49
Average Km ²	69
Crude Birth Rate per 1000	54.7/1000
Crude Death Rate per 1000	11.4/1000
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1,000	87/1000
Under five Mortality Rate (U5MR) per 1,000	127/1000
Life expectancy:	
Male	54.4
Female	61.3
Total number of households	93,777
Average household size	5.5
Female headed households (percent)	38.3
Male headed households (percent)	61.7
Children needing special protection:	
Orphans	3,228
Street children	122
POVERTY INDICATORS	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage (percent)	68.7
Number (2013)	433,656
Contribution to national poverty (percent)	2.1
Urban poor (percent)	35
Food poverty:	
Percentage (percent)	69.74
Number	440,220
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture & Livestock (percent)	84
Rural self-employment (percent)	4
Wage employment (percent)	5
Urban self-employment (percent)	7
CROP FARMING	
Average farm size (small scale) (ha)	10
Average farm size (large scale) (ha)	50
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (percent)	11
Total acreage under food crops (ha)	17,000
Total acreage under cash crops (ha)	5,000
Main storage facilities:	3
Population working in agriculture subsector	150,000
Population working in livestock subsector	430,659
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	
Number of ranches	
Company ranches	0
Group ranches	16
Total	16
Total area of the ranches (ha)	125,072
Average size of ranches (ha)	7,817
Main livestock bred	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Indigenous Zebu	686,375
Goats	551,596
Sheep	460,327
Camels	30,617
Donkeys	36,473
Pigs	396
Indigenous chicken	402,996
Commercial chicken	22,052
Bee hives	129,981
Milk production (per annum)	
Quantity (kg)	4,796,242
Value (Kshs)	134,188,660
Beef production (per annum)	
Quantity (kg, Million)	3.6
Value (Kshs, Million)	653
Wool production (per annum)	
Quantity (kg)	89,629
Value (Kshs, Million)	7,618,380
Egg production (per annum)	
Quantity (trays, Million)	5.5
Value (Kshs, Million)	20
Poultry meat production (per annum)	
Quantity (kg)	443,649
Value (Kshs, Million)	132,131,700
Camel production (per annum)	
Quantity (kg)	18,810
Value (Kshs)	2,257,200
Hides and skins production (per annum)	
Quantity: Hides (kg);	25,869
Skins (pieces)	1,601,558
Value (Kshs):	
Hides	163,710
Skins	5,849,787
Honey production (per annum)	
Quantity (kg)	165,882
Value (Kshs, Million)	18,571,110
Pork Production:	
Quantity	5
Value	12,300
Fishermen	70
Number of fish farm families	5
Fish ponds	6
Fish species	2
Fishing Gear:	
Fishing nets	2
Hooks	100
WILD LIFE	
Animal types:	
Elephant	169
Buffalo	20
Hyena	60
Impalas	25
Leopard	16
Estates-private(Marich field education centre)	1
Game reserves (Nasolot National reserve)	1
Staff of KWS	26
Camps	4
MINERALS	
Mines (No.)	42
Mineral Type: limestone, gold, marble, Tale,ruby,carnet chromite,silver, Kaolin, graphite, Asbestos and uranium.	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
FOREST	
Number of gazetted forests	7
No. of Non-gazetted forests	9
Size of gazetted forests (ha)	20,857
Non gazetted forests (ha)	15,719
Main forest products: Timber, charcoal, posts, aloevera	
Quantity of timber produced (Ton per annum)	
No. of people engaged in forestry	9,150
Seedlings production (per annum)	8,020
	67,000
COOPERATIVES	
Number of cooperative societies	48
Active cooperative societies	30
Dormant cooperative societies	15
Collapsed societies	3
Total registered membership:	
SACCOS	2,770
Marketing	20
Housing	1,101
Consumers	922
Total turn-over (in Kshs):	
SACCOS	14,757,775
Marketing	4,146,309
Housing	259,100
Consumers	182,000
HEALTH	
Number of health Facilities:	
Hospitals:	2
Sub County hospitals	2
Nursing homes	0
Health centres	6
Dispensaries	62
Private clinics	15
Beds capacity	338
Doctor/Population ratio	1:57,385
Nurse/population ratio	1:2,192
HIV/Aids prevalence (percent)	2.5
Average distance to health facility	20 Km
Antenatal care (ANC%)	63
Health facility deliveries (percent)	7
Contraceptive acceptance (percent)	9.2
Children vaccination (percent)	50.3
No. Of CHWs	2,000
Five most prevalent diseases (percent)	
Malaria/fever	42
Diarrhoea	6
Upper Respiratory Track Infection	26.2
Lower respiratory diseases	28
Stomach ache	No data
Community distribution by distance to the nearest Health facility (percent)	
0-1 Km	0
1.1-4.9 Km	35
5 Km and more	65
Place of delivery (percent)	
Hospital	16.5
Health centre	1.2
Dispensary	3.8
Maternity home	0
At Home	27.8
Health Facility deliveries	
Delivery Assistant (percent)	
Doctor	13

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Midwife/nurse	86.6
TBA	No data
Trained TBA	No data
Self	0.4
Other	No data
Morbidity Rates (percent)	
Male	13.3
Female	16.7
Total (County)	15.7
Malaria Control:	
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (percent)	
Untreated net	32.1
Treated net	26.5
EDUCATION	
Pre-school:	
No. of ECD Centres	479
No. of ECD teachers	984
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:45
Total enrolment	33,398
Primary school:	
No. of primary schools	503
No. of Teachers	3,005
Teacher/pupils ratio	1:52
Gross enrolment (%)	97
Total enrolment:	156,272
Average No. Years of attendance	8
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public primary school per cent	
0 - 1 Km	13
1.1- 4.9 Km	30
5Km and more	56
Secondary schools	
No. of secondary schools	58
Total teachers	598
Teacher/pupils ratio	1:26
Total enrolment	15,550
Average No. Years of attendance	4
Gross enrolment (%)	27
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public secondary school per cent	
0-1 Km	2
1.1 –4.9 Km	12
5Km and more	85
Tertiary Institutions	
No of tertiary Institutions	11
Number of adult literacy classes Enrolment:	90
Female	762
Male	729
Attendance	
Female	425
Male	380
Literacy rate:	
Female (percent)	22
Male (percent)	39
Literacy population aged 15+:	
Ability to read (percent)	37
Cannot read	57

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Ability to write (percent)	
Can write	36
Cannot write	60
WATER & SANITATION	
Households with access to piped water	8,563
Households with access to potable water	15,865
Number of permanent rivers	3
No. of shallow wells	125
No. of protected springs	39
No. of un-protected springs	-
No. of water pans	17
No of Dams	5
No. of bore holes	73
Households with roof catchments systems	104
Average distance to nearest water point (Km)	5
Households with latrines(2009)	30,449
V.I.P toilet coverage (percent)	2
ENERGY	
Households with electricity connection	2,456
Trading centres connected with electricity	10
Households using wood fuel (percent)	90
Households using solar energy	46
Households using Bio-gas	-
Kerosene (percent)	8
Gas/ electricity (percent)	2
COMMUNICATION & TRANSPORT	
Road length: (Km)	
Bitumen surface	151
Gravel surface	349
Earth surface	697
Total	1,197.5
Condition of roads and bridges	Fair
Railway line length	0
No public vehicles	800
No of railway stations	0
Sea/Lake Ports	0
Airports	0
Mobile network coverage (percent)	60
No. of private courier services	3
Number of Post offices	4
Number of Sub-Post Offices	1
Licensed stamp vendors	12
TRADE	
No. of Trading centres	10
Registered Retail traders	125
Registered wholesale traders	3
Bakeries	0
Manufacturing industries	3
Hotel:	
Middle class	6
Eating place	9
Commercial Banks	3
Micro-finance Institutions	4
Housing	
Types of houses :	
Manyatta	594
Temporary	88,026
Permanent /Semi-permanent	5,129