

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF WEST POKOT

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2018-2022

MID TERM REVIEW REPORT



## Vision

A Model County in Service Delivery.

## Mission

To Transform Livelihoods through Equitable and Sustainable Utilization of Resources



Figure 1: Launch of County Bursary 2018

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
LIST OF TABLES.....	v
LIST OF FIGURES.....	vi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....	viii
FOREWORD .....	x
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	xi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	xii
CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND INFORMATION.....	1
1.1. Introduction .....	1
1.1.1. Position and Size .....	1
1.1.2. Political Units .....	1
1.1.3 Population Size and Composition .....	1
1.1.4 County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022.....	2
1.2. Objective of the Mid Term Review.....	2
1.3. Rationale for Mid Term Review.....	2
1.4. Scope of the Review.....	3
1.5. Methodology.....	3
CHAPTER TWO: SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE.....	4
2.1. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING .....	4
2.1.1 Overview of the sector.....	4
2.1.2 Sector Targets and performance .....	4
2.1.3 Implementation Challenges .....	10
2.1.4 Recommendations .....	11
2.2. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE .....	12
2.2.1 Overview of the sector.....	12
2.2.2 Sector Targets and performance .....	13
2.2.3 Implementation Challenges .....	16
2.2.4 Recommendations .....	17
2.3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION .....	18
2.3.1 Overview of the sector.....	18
2.3.2 Sector Target and performance .....	19
2.3.3 Implementation Challenges .....	23

2.3.4	Recommendations.....	24
2.4	DEPARTMENT OF PASTORAL ECONOMY .....	25
2.4.1	Overview of the sector.....	25
2.4.2	Sector Target and performance .....	25
2.4.3	Implementation Challenges .....	30
2.4.4	Recommendations .....	30
2.5	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL TRAINING.....	31
2.5.1	Overview of the sector.....	31
2.5.2	Sector Target and performance .....	32
2.5.3	Implementation Challenges .....	40
2.5.4	Recommendations .....	40
2.6	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE ICT AND DECENTRALIZED UNITS .....	41
2.6.1	Overview of the sector.....	41
2.6.2	Sector Target and performance .....	41
2.6.3	Implementation Challenges .....	43
2.6.4	Recommendations .....	44
2.7	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT .....	45
2.7.1	Overview of the sector.....	45
2.7.2	Sector Target and performance .....	45
2.7.3	Implementation Challenges .....	48
2.7.4	Recommendations .....	48
2.8	DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES.....	49
2.8.1	Overview of the sector.....	49
2.8.2	Sector Target and performance .....	50
2.8.3	Implementation Challenges .....	55
2.8.4	Recommendations .....	56
2.9	DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRIALIZATION, INVESTMENT AND CO-OPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT.....	57
2.2.9.1	Overview of the sector.....	57
2.2.9.2	Sector Target and performance .....	58
2.2.9.3	Implementation Challenges .....	61
2.2.9.4	Recommendations .....	61
2.10	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, SANITATION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES.....	64



2.2.10.1 Overview of the sector.....	64
2.2.10.2 Sector Target and performance .....	65
2.2.10.3 Implementation Challenges.....	68
2.2.10.4 Recommendations .....	69
2.11 DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM, CULTURE, GENDER AND SOCIAL SERVICES.....	70
2.11.1 Overview of the sector.....	70
2.11.2 Sector Target and performance .....	70
2.11.3 Implementation Challenges .....	78
2.11.4 Recommendations .....	79
2.12 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES AND DIRECTORATES.....	80
2.12.1 Overview of the sector.....	80
2.12.2 Sector Target and performance .....	80
2.13.3 Implementation Challenges .....	82
2.13.4 Recommendations .....	82
<b>CHAPTER THREE: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>83</b>
3.1 Implementation Challenges .....	83
3.2 Recommendations .....	84
<b>ANNEXES AND REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>1</b>
a) County Fact Sheet .....	1

## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Constituency and County Wards .....	1
Table 2: Budget Estimate at Mid Term.....	1
Table 3: Summary of Revenue performance for the Review Period .....	1
Table 4: Budget Allocation at Mid Term.....	3
Table 5: Development Expenditure at Mid Term .....	5
Table 6: Recurrent Expenditure at Mid Term.....	7
Table 7 Department of Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure .....	13
Table 8: Flagship Projects under Department Of Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure ...	16
Table 9: County certified Seed distribution and beneficiaries.....	19
Table 10: KCSAP Project Coverage and Prioritized Value Chains .....	22
Table 11: Flagship Projects under department of Agriculture and Irrigation.....	23
Table 12: Completion of Nasukuta Export Abattoir activities planned activities .....	28
Table 13: Staff Training and Performance.....	42
Table 14: Flagship projects under Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	47

Table 15: County Fact Sheet.....	1
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## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Launch of County Bursary 2018 .....	ii
Figure 2: Own Source Revenue Performance.....	1
Figure 3: County Budget Allocation at Mid Term.....	4
Figure 4: Development Allocation at Mid Term .....	6
Figure 5: Development Absorption rate at Mid Term .....	7
Figure 6: Recurrent Budget allocation at Mid Term.....	8
Figure 7: Tarmacking of Ortum Market .....	12
Figure 8: Opening of historic Sowò road at Marich Pass connecting Sigor constituency to Kapenguria.....	14
Figure 9: Seeds subsidy distribution to farmers.....	18
Figure 10: Weiwei irrigation harvest .....	20
Figure 11: Distribution of Sahiwal bulls.....	25
Figure 12: Galla goat handing over at Lomut ward.....	26
Figure 13: Distribution of camel at Kapchok ward .....	27
Figure 14: Flagship Projects under Department of Pastoral Economy.....	29
Figure 15: Bursary distributions to secondary schools .....	31
Figure 16:H.E The Governor Prof. John Lonyang’apuo presenting learning materials to ECDE and primary school children and pupils 2018 Chepareria ward .....	32
Figure 17Lomangiro ECDE Riwo ward .....	34
Figure 18: Chelowo ECDE Kapenguria ward .....	34
Figure 19: Kangilikwan ECDE Mnagei ward.....	34
Figure 20: Launching of KES 300,000,000 bursary fund at tartar Girls 2018 .....	35
Figure 21: Katikomor peace border school class room block.....	36
Figure 22:Prof. Magoha CS Education presenting UNESCO award to HE, Prof Lonyang’apuo 9th sep2019 .....	37
Figure 23: Adult learners receiving 2019 proficiency tests certificates at Kasei learning center.	37
Figure 24: Driving school training at Kodich VTC .....	38
Figure 25: Renovated carpentry and joinery workshop at Chepareria VTC .....	38
Figure 26: County inter VTC ball games at Makutano stadium.....	39
Figure 27: Flagship Projects under Department of Education and Technical Training .....	39
Figure 28: Flagship Projects under Department of Public Service ICT and Decentralized Units	43
Figure 29: Children fetching water at Chemuserion water project in Lomut Ward .....	49
Figure 30: Upgraded Lokitonyala Borehole .....	52
Figure 31: Tree nursery.....	53
Figure 32: Flagship Projects under Department of Water, Environment and Natural Resources	54
Figure 33: Kamelei Fresh Produce Market, Tapach Ward .....	57

Figure 34: Flagship Projects under Department Of Trade, Industrialization, Investment and Co-Operatives Development.....	60
Figure 35: County represented in International Honey Expo in Qatar .....	61
Figure 36: Chepkopegh boda boda shed, Chepareria Ward .....	62
Figure 37: Sina Fresh Produce Market – Work in Progress .....	63
Figure 38: First Lady Margaret Kenyatta officially opens Obstetric Theatre at the Kapenguria County Referral Hospital .....	64
Figure 39: Commissioning of Renal Health Unit at Kapenguria County Referral Hospital on November 2019.....	65
Figure 40: Flagship Projects under Department of Health, Sanitation and Emergency Services. ....	68
Figure 41: Nasolot game reserve home to one of the world's biggest black elephant species. ....	70
Figure 42: Ongoing Construction of Mtelo Conference Facility.....	71
Figure 43: Grand homecoming of miss tourism Kenya 2018.....	72
Figure 44: Ms Sarah Pkiach being crowned 2018 Miss Tourism Metropolitan International in Malaysia.....	73
Figure 45: Collaring of an Elephant Exercise underway at Nasolot Game Reserve .....	74
Figure 46: PS, Culture and Heritage is welcomed to the County Department of Tourism and Culture.....	75
Figure 47: Participating Team during the 2018 Governor’s Cup Competition. ....	76
Figure 48: Flagship Projects under Department of Tourism, Culture, Gender and Social Services .....	77
Figure 49: Successful corrective surgeries .....	82

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIC	African Inland Church
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Virus
ANC	Antenatal Care
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASDSP	Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme
BOM	Board of Management
BQ	Bill of Quantity
CAPR	County Annual Progress Report
CARA	County Allocation of Revenue Act
CBC	Competency Based Curriculum
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
CPS	County Programme Secretariat
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIGs	Common Interest Group
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECDE	Early Child Development Education
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FP	Family Planning
FY	Financial Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDEAS	Instrument for Devolution Advice and Support
IDEP	Integrated Development Plan
IPC	Infection Prevention Control
KDSP	Kenya Devolution Support Programme.
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Authority
KENHA	Kenya National Highway Authority
KERRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KIBHS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KICOSCA	Kenya Inter County Sports and Cultural Association
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
KRA	Key Result Areas
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority



KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Programme
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCA	Member of County Assembly
MTR	Medium Term Report
NOFBI	National Fibre Optic Backbone Infrastructure
NOREB	North Rift Economic Bloc
NRT	Northern Rangelands Trust
OCB	Open Competitive Bidding
OSR	Own Source Revenue
PLWDs	People Living With Disabilities
PPR	Paste Des Petits Ruminants
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
PS	Permanent Secretary
PSM	Public Service Management
RPLRP	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound
TB	Tuberculosis
TSC	Teacher Service Commission
TTC	Teachers Training College
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VCA	Value chain Actors
VCO	Value chain organizations
VMGs	Vulnerable and marginalized group
VTC	Vocational Training College
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

## FOREWORD

This Mid Term Review of the County Second Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022, the plan contains programmes and projects designed with great consideration to promoting equitable distribution of resources within the County, aimed at improving infrastructure, health-care services, education, environmental conservation, agricultural value addition and disaster risk management.

The Mid Term Review provides overall performance implementation of second CIDP and lessons learnt. The preparation process of Mid Term Review was a participatory process which ensured consultations with departments and other key stakeholders.

I am pleased for the key milestone achieved during the period in meeting the targets as outlined in the Second County Integrated Development Plan. Most notable achievements include supported farm inputs subsidy programme, where over 42,600 bales of certified maize seeds were distributed to over 511,192 beneficiaries in the entire County to support food production; revival of cash crop farming by supporting farmers with seedlings; 380,000 Coffee, 207,500 Tea , 217,000 Sisal and established four Pyrethrum bulking units and 10 tons of cotton seeds. Livestock breed improvement and production through distribution of 875 dairy cattle, 780 Sahiwal bulls, 72 pedigree dairy bulls, 3,676 Galla goats and 85,500 improved modern poultry breeds.

To promote education access the County supported construction of 276 ECDE centers with 377 classrooms, disbursed bursary to 127,625 needy beneficiaries, (12,295) universities (11 443) Colleges and (103,927) secondary. The County Government constructed 3 peace border schools; Kanyerus, Katikomor, and Akulo to promote sustainable peace within the region. Also the County drilled 43 boreholes, constructed 50 new health facilities and employed 114 nurses. Opened 837.1 Km of new roads, and improved 47.35 km of road to bitumen standard to promote road access and infrastructure.

I therefore call upon all County stakeholder to consider this Mid Term Report as we work together towards implementation of Second CIDP.



**H.E. PROF. JOHN LONYANGAPUO**  
**GOVERNOR, WEST POKOT COUNTY**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The constitution of Kenya 2010 mandates for right to access information, promotion of transparency and accountability. The County Government Act 2012 section 47 outlines County performance management plan. It is keeping with this constitutional provisions that the department of Finance and Economic Planning has undertaken a Mid Term Review of the second County Integrated Development Plan.

I therefore wish to take this opportunity to express my personal and institutional gratitude to all departments and stakeholders for effective, participation and commitment in developing this second Mid- Term Review report.

I wish to particularly recognize cooperation from departments and acknowledge the technical officers from Monitoring and Evaluation unit, all data managers from all the departments for its role in collecting, analyzing and compiling information. Many stakeholders who provided improvement feedback for the success of this report. I thank them most sincerely for their time and effort.



**HON. RUTH KISABIT**

**COUNTY EXECUTIVE MEMBER FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Mid Term report on the implementation of Second County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 presents achievements, challenges, and lessons learnt made during the last three financial years covering 2017 to 2020. The County Second Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022 overall objective target to increase access, retention and completion levels in pre-primary education, primary, secondary and post-secondary education by at least 100 percent by 2022; Support value addition and contribute the manufacturing sector's share to GDP to 20 percent by 2022. Focus on initiatives that guarantee food security and nutrition to all residents by 2022 through expansion of food production and supply, provision of incentives and subsidies to attract investments and support value addition in the food processing value chain; Ensuring equity in all socio-economic opportunities and protection of marginalized groups; Support provision of Universal Health Coverage thereby guaranteeing quality and affordable healthcare to all County residents.

The CIDP development priorities identified are organized into sectors, the following are some of the key targets priorities and achievements realized under each sector:

### **EDUCATION SECTOR**

The CIDP targets for the sector include; Construction of 309 model ECDE classrooms, construct 600 pit latrines, supply 1000 water tanks to ECDE, employ 500 ECDE teachers, recruit 62 qualified instructors for VTCs, Provision of instructional materials for ECDE, provision of vehicles for field operations, Equipping of ECDE centres, feeding of ECDE learners, construction 6 border boarding primary schools, Infrastructure support to 538 primary and 108 secondary schools, support 571,000 girls supported with sanitary pads. Recruit 300 adult education teachers. Others priorities targets were construction of 20 model Vocational and Training Centres (VTCs), Expansion and rehabilitation of existing VTCs, Equipping and provision of training materials for VTCs, disbursement of bursary to 100,000 secondary, 25,000 tertiary and 10,000 VTC beneficiaries, trainees and staff, Operationalize Business start-up kit fund, establish business start-up incubation centre for VTC graduates, formulation and enactment of County ECDE and County Vocational Education and Training Bills.

During the review period 276 ECDE centers were constructed with 377 classrooms, also supported 1057 ECDE centers with instructional materials. The department disbursed bursary to 127,625 beneficiaries, (12,295) universities (11 443) Colleges and (103,927) secondary and supported 61 primary schools and 107 secondary schools with infrastructure support funding. Construction of (3) On-going Peace border school; Kanyerus, Katikomor and Akulo to promote sustainable peace within the region. Established directorate of Adult Education and Employed 277 community mobilizers in 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018. This led to opening up of active 277 Adult Education Centers across the County, resulting 10,018 enrolment of adult learners. West Pokot County was selected to mark 53rd International Literacy Day celebrations held at Makutano stadium on 9th September 2019. The County received UNESCO award for being the best County in promoting adult literacy in the country.

The department also supported construction of 3 model Vocational and Training Centres (VTCs), expanded and rehabilitated existing 6 VTCs, equipped and provided training materials and recruited 42 new VTCs' instructors.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR**

The CIDP target for the sector include; drill 120 boreholes, upgrade 55 boreholes to solar power, construct 12 water pans, 90 sand dams, 100 shallow wells, 17 gravity water supply schemes, rehabilitate 8 water supply systems, install 330 roof water catchment systems and protect 62 water springs. Forest Conservation and Management target include; plant 7,500,000 tree seedlings, establish 45 Ha of Green schools, plant 25km of urban roads with trees, support 80 Women, Youth, and CFAs groups establish tree nurseries, develop 6 laws and policies on forest conservation, conserve, managed and protect 19 forests.

Water catchment protection, climate change adaptation and mitigation targets include; protect 3,000 hectares of water catchments, develop 100 Ha of dryland forest farms, support 50,000 improved energy JIKOS to households, plant 5,000 Ha of land with drought resistant trees and fruit trees, and conduct 22 Community trainings on climate change. County Climate Information Services Targets include inspect and calibrate 250 instruments, install 60 Automatic rain gauges and 110 Manual Rain gauges, acquire 110 mobile data collection tools, install 18 Accurate Hydro-meteorological data for river systems, install 10 Landslide detection instruments

and hold 15 County Climate Forums. Land Reclamation Targets include, reclaim 1550 Ha of degraded land for crops pasture, fruit trees and indigenous tree production.

The department during review period drilled 43 boreholes, upgraded 17 boreholes to solar power, rehabilitated 89 boreholes, constructed 2 water pans, 14 Sand dams, protected 9 water springs, rehabilitated 8 Water supply systems, installed 56 new roof water catchment systems, developed 30 Gravity Water supply schemes, and dug 6 shallow wells. Distributed 423,150 tree seedlings to farmers, planted 5 Ha of Schools land, Planted 12,900 tree seedlings in Kamatira and Kapkoris County Forests. Established 3 County tree nurseries, trained 65 forest guards to protect County forests and developed County Climate Change Action Plan.

### **GENERAL ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS SECTOR**

The sector targets include; conducting resource endowment mapping, support on technology and value addition, Conduct Annual Investment Fora, Expand the Joint Loans Board scheme to reach many traders, Enhance Licensing to E-registry for online licence applications and payments, Improve public private partnerships, Develop one industrial park. Other priorities include; establish a technical institution for the County, Establish Micro and Small Enterprise (SMEs) centres of excellence, Support Sebit Cement manufacturing plant as a Public Private Partnership Model, Support value addition to Milk, Wool, Mangoes, Sunflower, and Aloe vera. Support Establishment of recreational facilities in each of the four Sub Counties. Establish County Cooperative Development Fund and Promote vibrant sustainable marketing Cooperative Movement. Establish 9 New fresh produce markets.

During the review period the department constructed 10 Fresh Produce Markets, opened (11) new Markets, constructed (42) boda boda sheds, trained 45 traders on consumer rights, constructed 4 livestock sale yards, assized 2,391 weighing instruments, supported 10 cooperatives with coolers, registered 17 new Cooperative Societies. Conducted feasibility and Environmental Impact Assessment on two Flagship projects Mango and milk Processing plant. Operationalized Cooperative Development Fund. The department Hosted County wide bee day on 20th May 2018 at Makutano stadium and represented the County in International Honey Expo held in Qatar 2019.



## **AGRICULTURE, RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

### ***Agriculture and Irrigation sub-sector***

The department CIDP targets include; establishment of irrigation infrastructure, purchase of water pumps, promotion of traditional high value crops, promotion of cash crops, post-harvest management(cold stores for onions and Irish potatoes, cereal produce stores),fertilizer and seed subsidy, pest and disease surveillance and control, establishment of Agricultural Mechanization Unit, establishment of demonstration plots, promotion of greenhouse farming, soil and water conservation and training of staff.

The CIDP specific targets for the sub-sector include; operationalization of Agriculture sector coordination Bill and Agriculture Sector Bill. Establish 355 Ha of Horticultural Crops, increase Cash Crops Development; 100 Ha coffee, 300 Ha of Cotton, 120 Ha of Tea, 2400 Ha of Sunflower, 220 Ha of Sisal, 2000Ha of pyrethrum, establish 3000 Ha of traditional crops .Supply Irish Potato seeds to farmers, establish 14 plant clinics, complete Keringet sunflower project, establish Mango Fruit processing plant, Cotton Ginnery and Sisal Processing Plant. Construct 5 Cereal stores and 2 Potato cold stores, distribute 2360 Tons of Fertilizer subsidy to farmers and establish 15 Irrigation schemes.

During the review period 42,600 bales of certified maize seeds were distributed to over 511,192 beneficiaries, 1126 Acres of land ploughed through the County Tractor Hire services to farmers, on-going construction of Kochar and Mrel Irrigation Scheme, Revival of Weiwei irrigation scheme, promoted Horticultural farming by subsidizing seedling price to farmers. Revival of cash crop farming by supporting farmers with seedlings; 380,000 coffee, 207,500 tea , 217,000 sisal, established four bulking units of Pyrethrum and 10 tons of cotton seeds.To promote Value addition, the department on-going effort with partners to make Keringet sunflower factory operational. Constructed Irish potato and onion cold storage at Kamelei and Ortum, partnered with Sema Kenya Project to promote tomato value addition.

### ***Livestock, Veterinary and Fisheries Sub-Sector***

The department CIDP targets include; strengthening extension services, livestock breed improvement, beekeeping promotion, establishment of livestock strategic feed reserves, range development, exposure tours, establishing disease free zones, improving access to artificial

insemination, livestock marketing and value addition, establishment of fish hatchery, restocking Turkwel dam, expand fingerlings distribution and develop sub-sector policies and legislations. Specific targets include Supply improved breeds; 10,000 Dairy cattle, 1,600 Sahiwals, 500, Boran, 2,000 camels, 1,000 Dorper sheep, 2,250 Galla goats, 600 Wool sheep, 22,000 modern poultry, 5,000 indigenous chicken and establish 6 A.I. schemes. Reseed 5,000 acres of Pasture lands, supply 1,000 beehives to farmers, establish leather industry, prepare 6 Policies/bills and recruit 67 new staff. Construct 45 new cattle dips, repair 62 dips and construct 105 metallic crushes. Supply 1,545 Foot spray pumps to farmers. Vaccinate 3,000,000 cattle, 7,500,000 Sheep/Goats, 2,500,000 poultry, 6,000 camels and 25,000 dogs. Supply 1,000,000 Fingerlings for Turkwel dam and 500,000 Fingerlings for farmers.

During the review period the department supplied farmers with;875 dairy cattle,780 Sahiwal bulls,72 pedigree dairy bulls, Artificially Inseminated 626 cattle, 3676 Galla goats,20 camels,178 Bee Hives,85,500 improved poultry breeds, 133 wool sheep and 750kg of Boma Rhodes seeds. Stocked Turkwel dam with 250,000 pcs of mixed sex tilapia fingerlings, 500 fishing nets to fish mongers, 120 life jackets and 4 motorboats to dam fishermen. Vaccinated 808,722 cattle, 1,147,625 sheep and goats, 1,268 dogs, and 3,188 camels. Constructed 19 cattle dips, repaired 11 cattle dips, constructed 16 metallic crushes, and purchased 100 foot spray pumps. Also established 5 Artificial Insemination centres and recruited 17 livestock / veterinary officers. The on-going completion of Nasukuta Export Abattoir is at completion stage.

### ***Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development Sub-Sector***

The sub-sector target include; preparation of Kapenguria Municipality Integrated Development Plan, Development of a County Urban development control Bill, completion of County spatial plan, geo spatial mapping of projects, land adjudication programmes, cadastral surveys of public land, resolution of boundary disputes, preparation of part development plans, town beautification, construction of public toilets, street lighting and maintenances of town roads.

During the review period the department installed street lights in 12 towns, developed 2,337 Inventory of plots in urban areas, opened up 24.9 Km of urban road network, tarmacked 2Km of road in Ortum and Chepareria towns, constructed 30 public pit latrines in towns, supported 12 Local Physical Development plans in towns, revived stalled 10 year spatial plan

development process. Registration process of Chesra, Chemwochoi, Kases, Kiwawa, Lopet and Chelopoy Community Land in partnership with FAO, operationalized Kapenguria Municipality and implemented Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP) which supported municipality projects on Solid Waste Management, Connectivity and Storm water drainage, Urban Economic and social Infrastructure, Fire and Disaster Management, Purchase of Modern Refuse Truck, Rehabilitation of Kapenguria Dumpsite, maintained 50 Km of Municipal Roads, installation of Market Stalls and Refurbishment of Bus Park.

### **HEALTH SECTOR**

The sector CIDP target priorities include; the elimination of communicable conditions, adequate support to all the health system, upgrading of the County referral hospital to level 5, improvement of the Chepareria, Sigor, Kacheliba, Kabichbich sub County hospitals, construct Alale and Makutano dispensaries, leverage on information technology through telemedicine and use of EMR, construction and equipping of ICU, and the Renal Unit, completion, equipping and operationalization of the blood bank, Purchase of 8 additional ambulances, recruitment of health workers, and supporting provision of universal health care by promoting enrolment to NHIF.

During the review period the department in improving physical infrastructure, increased 50 new health facilities from 104 in 2016/2017 to 154 in FY 2019/2020. Three (3) Level 4 health facilities were equipped with X-Ray services to provide specialized curative diagnostic interventions, also inaugurated new dialysis services at the Renal Unit in Kapenguria County Referral Hospital (KCRH). Constructed and operationalized a modern laboratory in Chepareria Sub County Hospital, drugs store at Kacheliba Sub County Hospital and installed 12 solar powered vaccine fridges.

To strengthen health human resource the department employed 114 new nurses. During the period latrine coverage increased from 38% to 58% through Community led total sanitation activities, 50 facilities were made Family Planning commodity secure. 73.6% children under one year received DPT/Hep+HiB (DPT3) fully vaccinated. On COVID-19 response the County containment measures undertaken involved; established COVID-19 border screenings points, disinfection and fumigation of 12 urban centres, training of health workers in COVID-19 reporting, prevention and control, provision of 24 hand washing stations at entry points, enforcement of COVID-19 measures in all public places, and the daily surveillance, testing and

reporting of COVID-19 cases in the County and operationalized isolation centres across the County. Also during the period the department prepared County Facility Improvement Fund Act to ring-fencing revenues generated by health facilities for use in improving health infrastructure and other essential services.

## **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS SECTOR**

### ***County Peace and Security Sub-Sector***

The CIDP target priorities for County peace and security include; promoting community policing in the County, support opening up of more security roads, support establishment of more water points for animals, establish more police stations/posts, promote education, climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes, creation of peace and reconciliation committees, strengthening community security early warning system, and implementation of joint projects with neighboring communities/counties.

During the review period the County formed Peace committee in every sub-County and successfully conducted consultative meetings with peace stakeholders across the County. Three out of ten of the targeted five peace boarder schools have been constructed. There is on-going peace policy formulation preparation.

### ***County Public Service Management Sub-Sector***

Under County public service management, the CIDP target priorities include; provision of adequate office space, furniture and office equipment, introduce performance management systems, staff uniforms, conduct staff education and training for effective service delivery in all County departments, strengthen civic education and public participation, Development of policies ( HR Manual Policy, Code of Regulations, Skills Inventory Framework, Discipline Procedure Manual, Schemes of Service),staff welfare, promotion, motivation and, training of County government security personnel.

During the review period, 46 officers were trained on supervisory management skills and 36 on senior management, One hundred and sixty five (165) officers were sensitized on Performance Contracting. The department developed three policies; Performance management policy, Training Policy and Staff Disciplinary policy which are at the draft stage.

### *Finance and Economic Planning Sub-Sector*

CIDP Target for the department include; providing leadership and technical backstopping to County departments in the development of 10 sectoral plans, Annual development plans, hold development coordination forums, hold Budget and Economic forums, Policy analysis, prepare County Profile and Statistics database, County Fiscal strategy paper, and County Annual Programme Based Budget.

Develop Consolidated County procurement plan, Sensitize the public on procurement opportunities and additional technical staffs for procurement and accounts section. Ensuring efficient internal resource mobilization, effective and equitable public spending, prepare county Quarterly and Annual Financial reports, prepare Ministerial Audits reports. Strengthening internal revenue and internal staff capacity through training and promotions, strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation to support preparation of Quarterly and Annual progress reports, Evaluation of selected strategies, policies, programmes and projects, support establishment of new monitoring and Evaluation System.

Support Proposals Development for External Resources Mobilization. The other sector priority include providing leadership in the mainstreaming and implementation of sustainable development goals, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, gender and persons with disability mainstreaming.

During review period the department developed Annual Planning, Budget Policy documents and forwarded to County Assembly for approval. The documents include; Annual Development Plan, County Budget Review and Outlook Paper, County Fiscal Strategy Paper, Debt Management Strategy Paper and the Budget Estimates. The department also conducted public participation in the 20 wards for budget preparation.

To improve tracking of County development policies, programmes and non-programmes. The department prepared field project monitoring reports, County Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. Successful implementation of all Procurement modules of IFMIS (E-sourcing) in all the departments. Submitted Quarterly reports to County Assembly, OCB, PPRA and National Treasury. Implemented Framework contracting for common user goods.

Automated County Revenue Collection to enhance own Source Revenue collection. Recruited qualified accountants and supply chain management officers. To strengthened public expenditure internal controls. The department recruited and operationalized County Audit Committee. Appointment and operationalization of County Budget and Economic Forum committee to enhance transparency and coordination of County public participation for budget proposals. During the period the county received qualified opinion in financial statements and Budget transparency.

### **ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT SECTOR**

The strategic target for the sector include development of a safe and efficient road transport system that facilitates easy mobility of goods, services and people through routine maintenance of existing infrastructure and construction of new roads. Operationalize mechanical and transport fund. The CIDP specific targets for roads and public works include; opened up 2,100Km new roads, grade/ murrume/ gravell 1,800 Km, maintain/ Rehabilitate 6,800 Km, tarmac 255 Km, train 743 Bodaboda riders on road safety, construct 6 bridges, 12 Footbridges, purchase road construction equipment; 4 graders, 2 excavater2 tippers, 1 dozer, 2 lorries, 1 roller, 1 water tanker, 1 tractor and improve 40 staff capacity.

During the review period the department opened 837.1Km of new roads in the twenty wards, graveled 60.3Km of existing roads to all weather condition, maintained 1,664.7 Km of the existing roads to motorable standards, improved 47.35 km of road to bitumen standard, constructed four new footbridges, and Iyon River Bridge was constructed by Kenya Rural Roads Authority.

There was an upgrade on Internet Bandwidth from 8mbps in 2017 to 20Mbps in 2020. Additionally, the National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFBI) project under ICT Authority, supported internet connectivity to department of Water and Natural resources. Three hundred and twelve (312), official staff emails were created, the official County Government website was upgraded and 4 key modules were introduced. There was completion of CCTV installation in the department of Finance. Installation of Revenue system in January 2019. The ICT unit produced sixty two (62) newsletters and Five (5) Documentaries.



## **SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION SECTOR**

The sector CIDP target priorities include; policy and legislative framework for community service program, sports development, cultural resource management, and gender mainstreaming and youth development, sector plan for the department, completion and operationalization of the ongoing projects ,ensuring gender equity in County appointments and promotions, Empowerment of PLWDs, Gender, Youth and Disability Mainstreaming in County policies, programs and projects, marketing women cottage industries, develop youth talents, Liquor licensing and undertaking sensitization on the dangers of drugs and substance abuse.

During the review period, on-going construction of Mtelo Conference Facility, bought land at Morpus to build Tourist Cottages and cultural exhibition centre, identified several tourist attraction sites and circuits, Conducted County Miss Tourism Competition auditions. Wildlife department partnered with, Save the Elephant (STE), Kenya wildlife services (KWS), Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT), and the local conservancies; (Pellow and Masol) to collar five elephants in Nasolot Game Reserve. Twelve Cultural sites were profiled for preservation, the department actively participated in the annual Simar and Sindagh cultural celebrations, also 20 cultural troupes were registered, trained 450 Ushanga Master Beader with support from state department. The department also supported community Herbalists in collaboration with North Rift Herbalist Association (NRHA), KEMRI and University of Eldoret. The County participated in KICOSCA games and won in various sports categories. During the period, Kapenguria Heroes and Tartar Maroon actively participated in Chapa Dimba supported by Safaricom in 2018 and both teams braved all odds to reach the National qualifiers where Kapenguria Heroes won and Tartar Maroon took the 1<sup>st</sup> runners up position. This competition airlifted Kapenguria Heroes to London. The department also equipped 2 new empowerment centres Makutano and Chepareria YECs.

## **FLAGSHIP PROJECTS**

Flagship or County Transformative Projects are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing County competitiveness, and revenue generation. The CIDP Flagship target projects to support Manufacturing and value addition include completion of Nasukuta Export abattoir, establish Mango, Milk, Sunflower and Honey Processing Plants, establish industrial park/ Special Economic Zone, Limestone Processing at Sebit, Oil Exploration and drilling. Flagship target to support Education access include Establishment constituent public university college and Establish 6 Border Peace Schools. To Support Livestock production, flagship target was to establish Livestock Disease-free zone. Road infrastructure target include

Tarmacking 50 Km of Urban Roads and tarmacking of County Strategic Roads (*Chepareria - Chepnyal road, Marich-Sigor-Lomut-Chesegon road, Kapenguria-Alale road, Keringet-Tartar road, Kapsait-Sekution Road*).

To improve Urban development flagship targets include; Preparation of County Urban Integrated Development Plans (*Approved Kapenguria Municipality Charter, Approved Kapenguria municipality urban integrated development plan, Approved County Spatial Plan*), Installation of street lights (*Kapenguria Municipality, Chepareria, Ortum, Kacheliba, Sigor, Alale, Kabichbich* ), Kapenguria Sewerage system, County Solid Waste Management System and Investment in 60 new housing units. Target on Health access was to establish a New County Referral Hospital.

Development of Information Communication Technology infrastructure, Automation of County Services. Also targets to support Tourism include; Development Nasolot Game Reserve, Develop community conservancies (*Masol, Orwa, Nguruch, Kositei, Ombolion and POMA community conservancies* ) and Construction of Modern Sports Stadium.

Target on Food security include promotion of Cash crops development (*coffee, pyrethrum, Tea, Sisal, cotton and Aloe vera*), Agriculture Inputs, Fertilizer, and seed subsidy and establish 1,750 hectares of land under irrigation. To promote water access the flagship target include construction Muruny-Siyoi Extension Water Project, Muruny-Chepareria Water Project and Kacheliba Water Supply. To increase tree cover from 3.9% to 7% by 2022 flagship target include Planting 50,000 Hectares of trees, Conservation and Management of Cherangany Hills Water Tower by planting 10,000 hectares.

Performance of flagship targets during the review period include; completion Construction of Nasukuta Export Abattoir at 95% completion. Conducted Feasibility study and EIA on Mango and Milk Processing plants. Started Kisii university branch at Keringet and constructed 3 On-going peace border schools at Kanyerus, Katikomor, and Akulo. On disease prevention, Vaccinated 808,722 cattle, 1,147,625 sheep and goats, 1268 dogs, and 3188 camels. Constructed 19 cattle dips, repaired 11 cattle dips, constructed 16 metallic crushes, and purchased 100 foot spray pumps. Tarmacked 30Km of Kapenguria Municipality, 350m of Chepareria and 1km of Ortum town.

To support functional municipality during the period prepared Kapenguria municipality Charter and Integrated plan, fenced Kapenguria Municipality dumpsite and continued preparation of County spatial Plan. On tourism and wildlife conservation the County Government in collaboration with KWS, NRT and STE colored some elephants in Nasolot game reserve, also MOU between County government and NRT on community conservancy was signed.

Revived cash crop farming by supporting farmers with seedlings; 380,000 coffee, 207,500 tea, 217,000 sisal, Pyrethrum four bulking units and 10 tons of cotton seeds. On water the Muruny-

Siyoi Extension Water Project on-going, Muruny-Chepareria Water Project Design completed and the tendering process is on-going. During the review period distributed 120,000 Tree seedlings to farmers' equivalent to 75.879 Hectares of private farms.

## **ORGANIZATION OF MID TERM REPORT**

The Mid Term report is organized into three parts. Chapter one; Background Information which outlines the County background information, overview of CIDP 2018-2022, objectives, rationale, scope and methodology of Mid Term Review. Chapter two; Sector Performance which outlines performance analysis review by sector, indicating key achievements, challenges and recommendations. Chapter three; outlines General challenges and recommendations.

## CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND INFORMATION.

### 1.1. Introduction

This chapter outlines the County background information, overview of CIDP 2018-2022, objectives, rationale, scope and methodology of Mid Term Review.

#### 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<sup>0</sup> 47' and 35<sup>0</sup> 49' East and Latitude 1<sup>0</sup> and 2<sup>0</sup> North. The County covers an area of approximately 9,169.4 km<sup>2</sup> stretching a distance of 132 km from North to South.

#### 1.1.2. Political Units

The County has four constituencies namely: Kapenguria, Kacheliba, Sigor and Pokot South with a total of twenty wards.

*Table 1: Constituency and County Wards*

Constituency	Wards
Kapenguria	Sook, Endugh, Kapenguria, Riwo, Mnagei, and Siyoi
Sigor	Lomut, Masol, Weiwei and Sekerr
Kacheliba	Suam, Kodich, Kapchok, Kasei, Kiwawa and Alale
Pokot South	Lelan, Tapach, Chepareria and Batei

#### 1.1.3 Population Size and Composition

The population of the County in the 2019 census was 621,241. This population comprised of 307,013 males, 314,213 females and 15 intersex persons. There were 116,182 households in the County. The County population is estimated at 634,422 persons in 2020 and is projected to grow to 661,635 and 782,672 in 2022 and 2030 respectively. According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 57.3 percent of the population in the County live below the poverty line, compared to a national average of 36.1% (KIBHS, 2016). Food poverty stands at 57.4 percent

against the national average of 32 percent, 26.3 per cent of the County population live in extreme/poverty. In addition, the County has a dependency ratio of 139:100

#### **1.1.4 County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022.**

West Pokot County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022. The plan outlines programmes and projects aimed at addressing the challenges and in overall spur economic growth and development in the County. The plan targets to; Increase access, retention and completion levels in pre-primary education, primary, secondary and post-secondary education, support value addition and contribute the manufacturing, focus on initiatives that guarantee food security and nutrition, ensuring equity in all socio-economic opportunities and protection of marginalized groups and also support provision of Universal Health Coverage, thereby guaranteeing quality and affordable healthcare to all County residents.

The County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022) is linked to the National Development Blue Print, Kenya Vision 2030 and its Third Medium Term Plan, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Big Four Agenda.

The plan outlines County spatial development strategies and natural resource assessment with development priorities and strategies covering all sectors and Flagship /County Transformative Projects. The CIDP is implemented yearly through preparation of County Annual Development Plan (ADP) which extracts from CIDP the development proposals, projects and programmes for the fiscal year. The ADP progress is monitored using quarterly and Annual Progress Reports.

#### **1.2. Objective of the Mid Term Review.**

The performance review of the CIDP implementation at Mid Term is fundamental in County planning process as it provides a comprehensive mid-way assessment of the extent which goals and set targets have been achieved. The MTR seeks to assess the progress implementation results of West Pokot CIDP 2018-2022, to identify achievement, challenges, lessons learned and develop future strategies to improve the programming and implementation of CIDP programmes.

#### **1.3. Rationale for Mid Term Review.**

Mid Term Review promotes accountability as it seeks to establish the extent to which the programmes has been effective in producing the results anticipated, and efficient in use of the resources to produce the results. Also for learning, Mid Term Review identifies programmes and

non-programmes success and failures that could be translated into more effective, efficient and sustainable programme interventions.

#### **1.4. Scope of the Review.**

The MTR reviewed the performance of the CIDP 2018-2022 at Mid Term. It covered the Plan's goal, strategies, objectives, outcomes and impact as outlined in the CIDP with focus on County development priorities.

#### **1.5. Methodology.**

The consultative and participative approach was adopted. This included desk review of relevant documents including CIDP 2018-2022, Annual progress Reports, Annual Development plans ADP, Annual Work Plans and Budgets. Data was collected through document review, questionnaires, interviews and group discussions and Field project assessment on sampled projects. Validation process of the findings and recommendations of the MTR was conducted via a workshop with County staff and other key stakeholders. The teams of departmental directors and M&E focal persons were engaged on data collection and report preparation.



## **CHAPTER TWO: SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE.**

This section outlines performance analysis review by sector, indicating key achievements, challenges and recommendations.

### **2.1. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING**

#### **2.1.1 Overview of the sector**

The mission of the department is to pursue prudent County Economic and Fiscal Policies and effectively coordinate County financial operations. Its core mandate includes integrated development planning, mobilization of revenue, effective and efficient management of public resources, tracking implementation of programmes and creating conducive environment for the private sector investment.

#### **2.1.2 Sector Targets and performance**

##### **i) CIDP Targets for the Sector**

CIDP Target for the department include; providing leadership and technical backstopping to County departments in the development of 10 sectoral plans, Annual Development Plans, hold development coordination forums, hold Budget and Economic Forums, Policy analysis, prepare County Profile and Statistics database, County Fiscal strategy paper, and County Annual Programme Based Budget.

Develop Consolidated County procurement plan, Sensitize the public on procurement opportunities and recruit additional technical staffs for procurement and accounts section. Ensuring efficient internal resource mobilization, effective and equitable public spending, prepare county Quarterly and Annual Financial reports, prepare Ministerial Audits reports. Strengthening internal revenue and internal staff capacity through training and promotions, strengthening monitoring and evaluation to support preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports, Evaluation of selected strategies, policies, programmes and projects, support establishment of new monitoring and Evaluation System.

Support Proposals Development for External Resources Mobilization. The other sector priority include providing leadership in the mainstreaming and implementation of sustainable

development goals, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, gender and persons with disability mainstreaming.

## ii) CIDP Mid Term Performance for the sector

The following are the sub-sector performance during the period under review.

### a) Key Achievement of the sub-sector

During the period under review the department achieved the following

- To strengthen planning and policy formulation. The department developed Annual Planning, Budget Policy documents and forwarded to County Assembly for approval. The documents include; Annual Development Plan, County Budget Review and Outlook Paper, County Fiscal Strategy Paper, Debt Management Strategy Paper and the Budget Estimates. The department also conducted out public participation in the 20 wards for budget preparation.
- To improve tracking of County development policies, programmes and non-programmes. The department prepared field project monitoring reports, County quarterly and annual progress reports.
- Successful implementation of all Procurement modules of IFMIS (E-sourcing) in all the departments.
- Submitted Quarterly reports to County assembly, OCB, PPRA and National Treasury.
- Implemented Framework contracting for common user goods.
- Automation of County revenue collection to enhance own Source Revenue collection.
- Recruitment of qualified accountants and supply chain management officers.
- To strengthened public expenditure internal controls. The department recruited and operationalized County Audit Committee.
- Appointment and operationalization of County Budget and Economic Forum committee to enhance transparency and coordination of County public participation for budget proposals.
- Received qualified Audit opinion in Audit Report of FY 2017-2018.

## b) Overview of budget at Mid Term

Table 2: Budget Estimate at Mid Term

Source	2017-2018		2018-2019		2019-2020		Cumulative budget at Mid term	
	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual
Equitable Share	4,741,400,000.00	4,741,400,000.00	4,929,800,000.00	4,929,800,000.00	4,898,000,000.00	4,898,000,000.00	14,569,200,000.00	14,569,200,000.00
Own Source Revenue	111,245,626.00	88,743,201.00	122,370,000.00	118,829,439.00	150,320,184.00	107,146,629.00	383,935,810.00	314,719,269.00
Conditional Grants	498,194,516.00	355,210,000.00	742,368,187.00	397,082,414.00	802,681,584.00	437,600,000.00	2,043,244,287.00	1,189,892,414.00
Cash Balance from previous FY	298,270,028.00	298,270,000.00	574,974,004.00	574,940,000.00	570,800,331.00	468,100,000.00	1,444,044,363.00	1,341,310,000.00
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>5,649,110,170.00</b>	<b>5,483,623,201.00</b>	<b>6,369,512,191.00</b>	<b>6,020,651,853.00</b>	<b>6,421,802,099.00</b>	<b>5,910,846,629.00</b>	<b>18,440,424,460.00</b>	<b>17,415,121,683.00</b>

*Source: West Pokot County Treasury*

From above Table 2, the County budget estimate at Mid Term was KES 18,440,424,460.00 funded from KES 14,569,200,000.00 (79%) from equitable share of revenue raised nationally, KES 2,043,244,287.00(11.1%) from Conditional grants allocations, KES 383,935,810.00 (2.1%) from own source revenue and cash balance of KES 1,444,044,363.00(7.8%) brought forward from FY 2017-2018, 2018-2019 and 2019-2020.

During the review period the County received KES 14,569,200,000.00(100%) from expected equitable share of revenue raised nationally, KES 314,719,269.00 (82%) from expected own source revenue, KES 1,189,892,414.00,189,892,414.00 (58.2%) from expected conditional grants, KES1,341,310,000.00341,310,000.00(92.9%) from cash balances brought forward from FY 2017-2018, 2018-2019 and 2019-2020.It can be noted that during the review period the County received 94.4% of the expected revenues at Mid Term, there was low actual receipts performance from expected conditional grants .

### c) Own- Source Revenue

Table 3: Summary of Revenue performance for the Review Period

Financial Year	Annual Target Revenue	Actual Revenue Achieved	% Annual Target
2017-2018	111,245,626	88,743,201	79.77
2018-2019	122,370,189	118,829,439	97.11
2019-2020	150,320,184	107,146,629	71.28
<b>Totals</b>	<b>383,935,999</b>	<b>312,608,550.35</b>	<b>81.42</b>

Source: West Pokot County Treasury

During the review period the Annual revenue Target was KES 383,935,999 while Actual revenue Achieved was KES 312,608,550.35 representing 81.42 percent of the Mid Term revenue target. The own source revenue collection failed to meet its targets by 18.58 percent in the review period, this was due to various challenges which include; resistant in payment of land rates and rent by customers, the outbreak of foot and mouth diseases which made livestock market be closed, the Coronavirus pandemic outbreak which led also to closure of all markets and other major businesses since early March 2020. Other challenges experienced includes weak enforcement on revenue collection areas and slow adoption of automated revenue collection and management system.

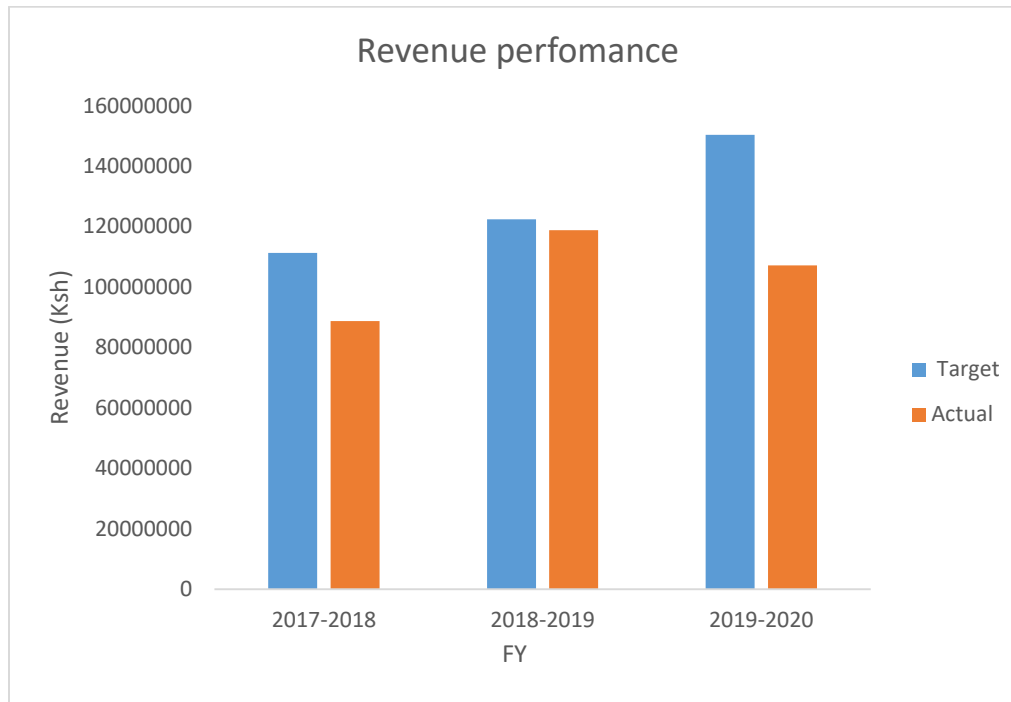


Figure 2: Own Source Revenue Performance

The review analysis of own source revenue collection in the review period reveals that the County has not met its revenue Annual targets.

#### **d) Revenue System Management**

Automation of Revenue collection system was commission on 16<sup>th</sup> January 2019 powered by Sense Network Consultants. The system was jointly funded by Department of Finance and Economic Planning and Kenya Devolution Support Program (KDSP) grants.

The configuration and implementation status for both structural and non-structural streams of revenue collection at the County is at 95 percent, the land rates/rent stream of revenue was on-going development. The system with both modules of POS and back office (Cloud system) was able to process payments faster with ability of multiple payment option across different providers such as mobile money transfer, digital kiosk and others which has eased payments of revenues to the County government by local investors. New system has ensured maximum utilization of all the avenues for revenue collection by sealing loopholes and enabled the County to provide better services to the citizens.

### e) Expenditure Analysis

This section outlines expenditure analysis for both recurrent and development expenditure for the County.

#### i) Budget allocation at Mid Term

Table 4: Budget Allocation at Mid Term

Department	Development Allocation at Mid Term	Recurrent Allocation at Mid Term	Total Allocation Mid Term	% of Total Budget at Mid Term
Health, Sanitation and Emergencies	1,058,657,095.06	4,134,653,731.05	5,193,310,826.11	28.16
Education and Technical Training	709,333,037.00	1,882,433,333.49	2,591,766,370.49	14.05
County Assembly	339,815,273.00	1,679,006,242.00	2,018,821,515.00	10.95
County Executive	113,330,525.36	1,293,648,716.84	1,406,979,242.20	7.63
Roads, Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure	1,109,827,682.06	253,249,792.60	1,363,077,474.66	7.39
Water, Environment and Natural Resources	722,151,377.60	229,450,847.72	951,602,225.32	5.16
Finance and Economic Planning	26,896,521.00	810,401,153.78	837,297,674.78	4.54
Agriculture and Irrigation	509,648,543.48	318,453,192.00	828,101,735.48	4.49
Pastoral Economy	472,614,544.28	317,620,178.90	790,234,723.18	4.29
County Public Service, ICT and Decentralized Units	71,742,467.60	632,208,053.68	703,950,521.28	3.82
Land, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Dev	378,162,785.24	237,758,734.60	615,921,519.84	3.34
Tourism, Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services	250,959,794.44	194,686,450.44	445,646,244.88	2.42
Intergovernmental, Special programmes and Directorates	66,400,000.00	288,414,992.16	354,814,992.16	1.92
Trade, Industrialization, Energy, Investment and Cooperatives	148,352,437.41	190,547,146.20	338,899,583.61	1.84
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,977,892,083.53</b>	<b>12,462,532,565.46</b>	<b>18,440,424,648.99</b>	

Source: West Pokot County Treasury

During review period department with highest budget allocation at Mid Term, include; Health, Sanitation and Emergencies (28.16%), Education and Technical Training (14.05%), County Assembly (10.95%), County Executive (7.63%), and Roads, Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure (7.39%).

Departments with low budget allocation at Mid Term include; Tourism, Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services (2.42%), Intergovernmental, Special programmes and Directorates (1.92%) and Trade, Industrialization, Energy, Investment and Cooperatives (1.84%) as indicated in figure 2 below

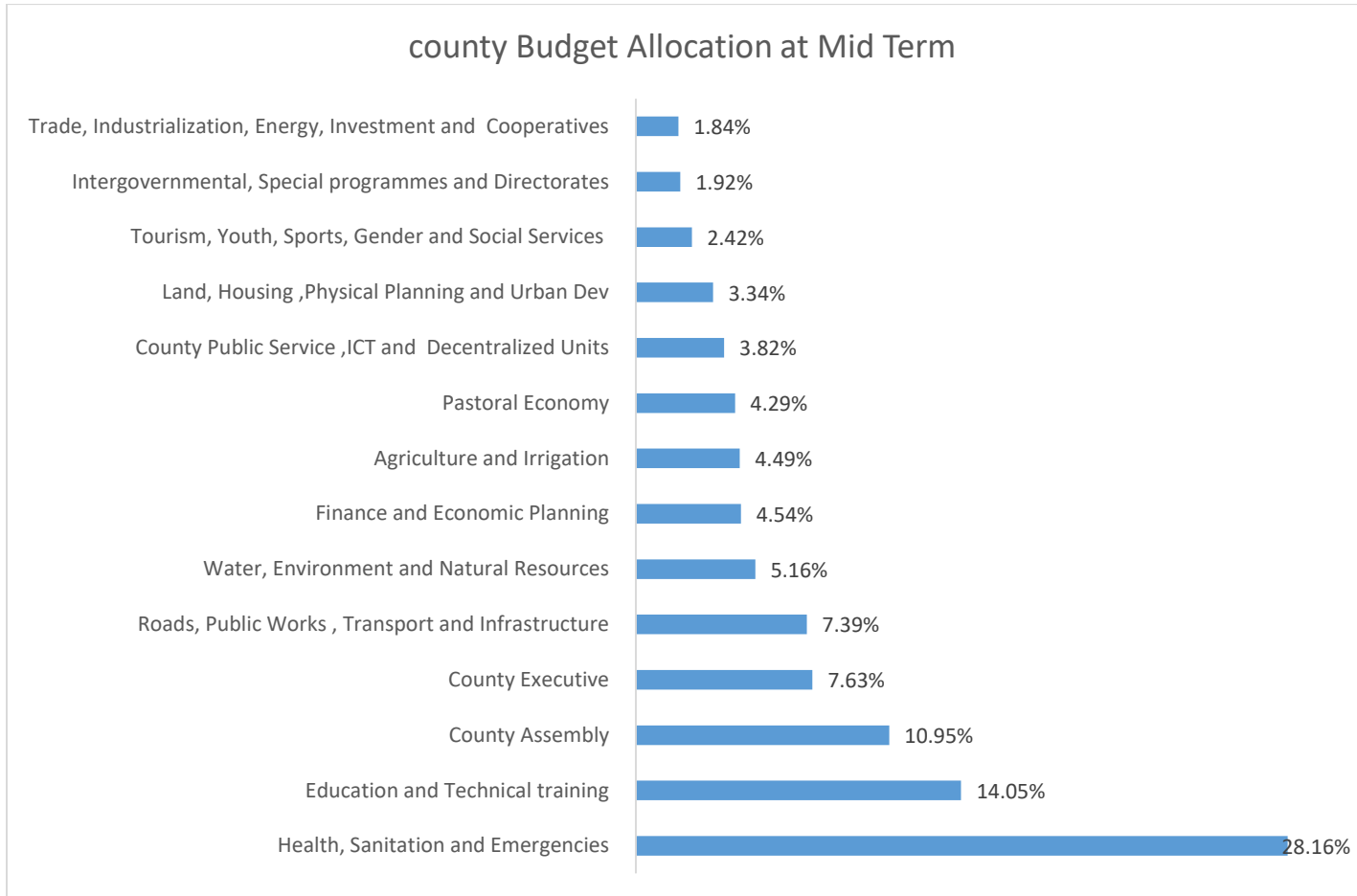


Figure 3: County Budget Allocation at Mid Term

## ii) Development Allocation and Expenditure at Mid Term

Table 5: Development Expenditure at Mid Term

Department	Estimate Budget Allocation at Mid Term (KES)	Actual Expenditure at Mid Term (KES)	Variance (between Requirement and Actual Allocation)	Absorption rate (%)	% allocation of development
Finance and Economic Planning	26,896,521.00	23,446,520.00	3,450,001.00	87.17	0.45
County Assembly	339,815,273.00	264,737,097.00	75,078,176.00	77.91	5.68
Roads, Public Works , Transport and Infrastructure	1,109,827,682.06	842,105,185.00	267,722,497.06	75.88	18.57
Tourism, Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services	250,959,794.44	185,515,181.00	65,444,613.44	73.92	4.20
Agriculture and Irrigation	509,648,543.48	375,274,593.00	134,373,950.48	73.63	8.53
County Executive	113,330,525.36	81,285,466.00	32,045,059.36	71.72	1.90
Intergovernmental, Special programmes and Directorates	66,400,000.00	47,299,800.00	19,100,200.00	71.23	1.11
Education and Technical Training	709,333,037.00	480,513,750.01	228,819,286.99	67.74	11.87
Pastoral Economy	472,614,544.28	307,672,733.00	164,941,811.28	65.10	7.91
County Public Service ,ICT and Decentralized Units	71,742,467.60	44,099,996.00	27,642,471.60	61.47	1.20
Health, Sanitation and Emergencies	1,058,657,095.06	635,897,298.00	422,759,797.06	60.07	17.71
Land, Housing ,Physical Planning and Urban Dev	378,162,785.24	204,043,034.00	174,119,751.24	53.96	6.33
Trade, Industrialization, Energy, Investment and Cooperatives	148,352,437.41	68,606,690.00	79,745,747.41	46.25	2.48
Water, Environment and Natural Resources	722,151,377.60	304,128,634.00	418,022,743.60	42.11	12.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,977,892,083.53</b>	<b>3,864,625,977.01</b>	<b>2,113,266,106.52</b>	<b>64.65</b>	

Source: West Pokot County Treasury

During the review period, the total County development allocation at Mid Term was KES 5,977,892,083.53 out of which department of Roads, Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure



had highest development allocation of 18.57% while Finance and Economic Planning had lowest development allocation of 0.45% as indicated in figure 3 below.

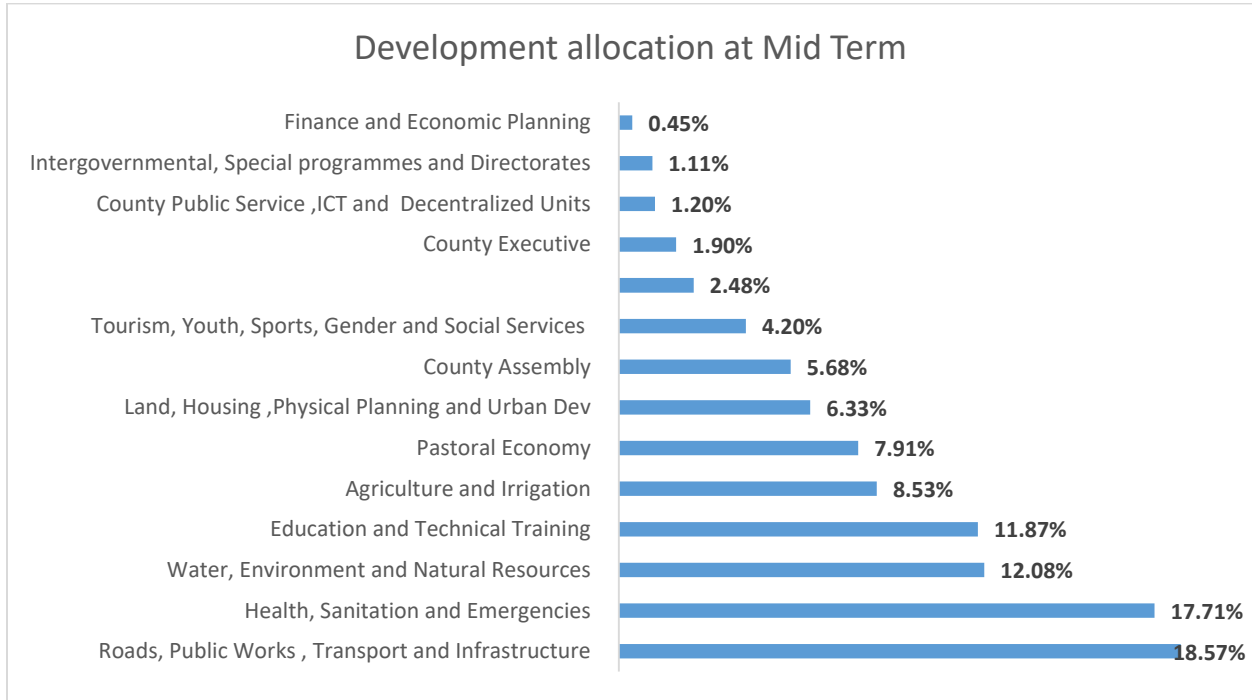


Figure 4: Development Allocation at Mid Term

During the Mid Term review period, the County recorded development budget absorption rate of 64.65 percent. Finance and Economic planning had the highest development absorption rate of 87.1 percent while Department of Water, Environment and Natural Resources had the lowest proportion at 42.11 percent as indicated in figure 4 below

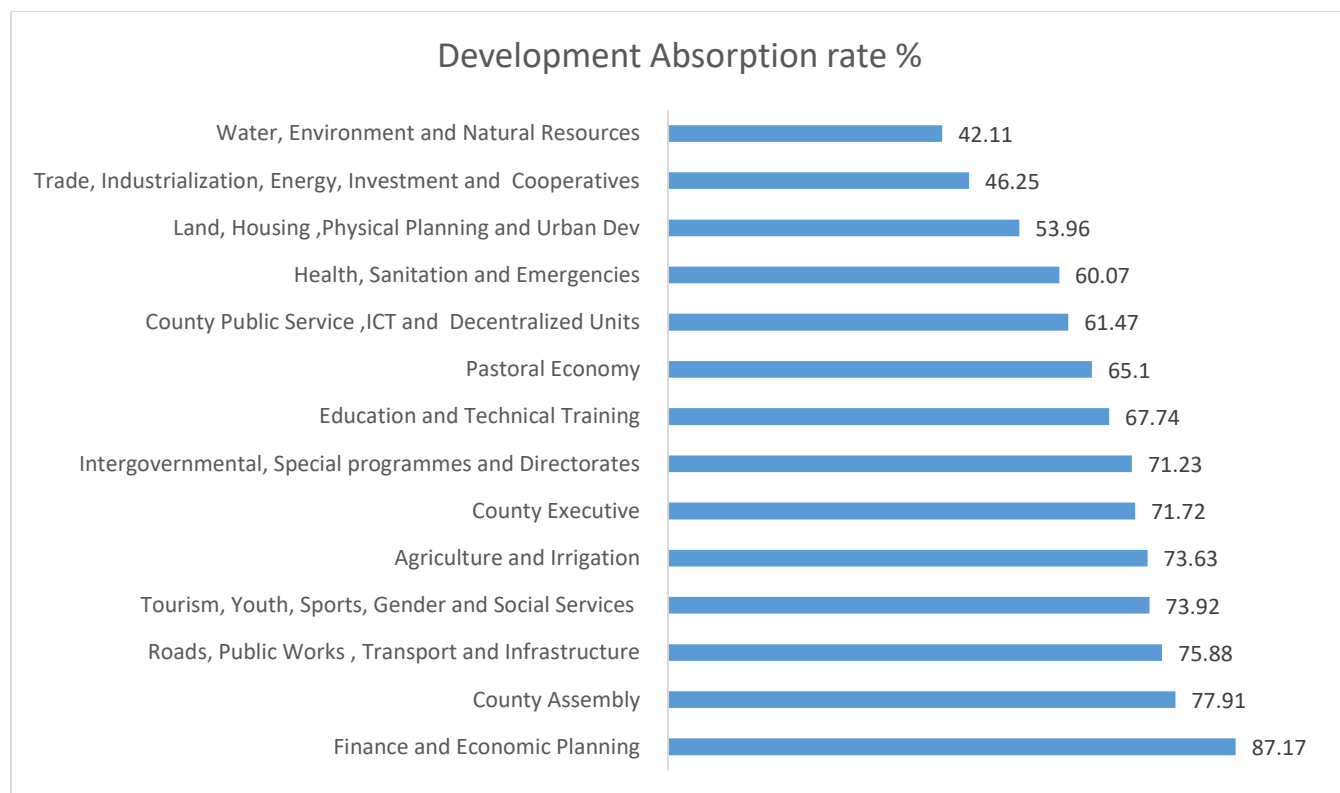


Figure 5: Development Absorption rate at Mid Term

### iii) Recurrent Allocation and Expenditure

Table 6: Recurrent Expenditure at Mid Term

Department	Budget Estimate at Mid Term (KES)	Budget allocation %	Actual Expenditure at Mid Term (KES)	Variance (between Requirement and Actual Allocation)	Absorption rate (%)
County Executive	1,293,648,716.84	10.38%	1,269,197,692.00	24,451,024.84	98.11
Health, Sanitation and Emergencies	4,134,653,731.05	33.18%	4,032,566,665.00	102,087,066.05	97.53
Education and Technical training	1,882,433,333.49	15.10%	1,835,985,185.00	46,448,148.49	97.53
County Assembly	1,679,006,242.00	13.47%	1,614,299,812.00	64,706,430.00	96.15
Agriculture and Irrigation	318,453,192.00	2.56%	305,391,642.00	13,061,550.00	95.90
Pastoral Economy	317,620,178.90	2.55%	304,287,922.00	13,332,256.90	95.80
Land, Housing ,Physical Planning and Urban Dev	237,758,734.60	1.91%	227,774,570.00	9,984,164.60	95.80
Roads, Public Works , Transport and Infrastructure	253,249,792.60	2.03%	239,251,907.00	13,997,885.60	94.47
Intergovernmental,	288,414,992.16	2.31%	270,282,420.00	18,132,572.16	93.71

Special programmes and Directorates					
County Public Service ,ICT and Decentralized Units	632,208,053.68	5.07%	592,296,492.00	39,911,561.68	93.69
Finance and Economic Planning	810,401,153.78	6.50%	732,786,614.00	77,614,539.78	90.42
Tourism, Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services	194,686,450.44	1.56%	175,957,614.00	18,728,836.44	90.38
Water, Environment and Natural Resources	229,450,847.72	1.84%	204,454,118.00	24,996,729.72	89.11
Trade, Industrialization, Investment and Cooperatives	190,547,146.20	1.53%	157,655,524.00	32,891,622.20	82.74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,462,532,565.47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,962,188,177.00</b>	<b>500,344,388.47</b>	<b>95.99</b>

Source: West Pokot County Treasury

During the period the total County recurrent allocation was KES 12,462,532,565.47 with department of Health, Sanitation and Emergencies and Education and Technical training receiving largest recurrent allocation of 33.18% and 15.10% respectively while department of Trade, Industrialization, Investment and Cooperatives received the lowest recurrent allocation of 1.53 % of the total recurrent allocation at Mid Term period as indicated in Figure

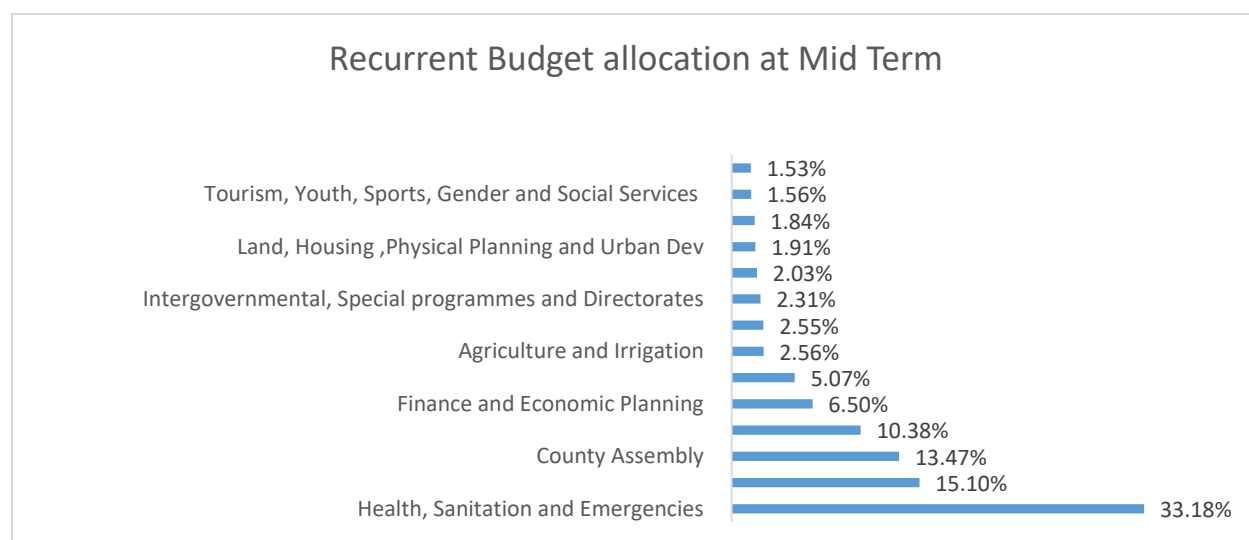


Figure 6: Recurrent Budget allocation at Mid Term

During the review period, the County recorded a recurrent budget absorption rate of 95.99 percent. The County Executive recorded the highest absorption rate of recurrent budget at 98.1 percent while the Department of Trade, Industrialization, investment and Cooperatives had the lowest at 12.1 percent.

#### **f) Pending bills**

A pending bill is an unsettled financial obligation at the end of a financial year. The Office of the Auditor General undertook the process of collation and verification of pending bills for all County governments as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018, the report classified pending bills into eligible and ineligible. The final report indicated that Eligible pending bills for West Pokot County amounted to KES 483,053,261.00 and ineligible pending bills amounted to KES 1,296,640,858.80.

The County Proposed Management Strategy for Liabilities and Pending Bills which included; Appointment of County Ineligible Pending Bills Resolution Committee to resolve all ineligible pending bills matters. The committee prepared a final report which certified Bills amounting to 348,386,970.73 to be eligible and recommended for County Government action. The report was forwarded to County Assembly for consideration. Departments to prioritize payment of pending bills while preparing the final estimates of FY 2020/2021-2022/23 MTEF period. At least 12 percent and no more than 20 percent of departmental allocation be used to repay pending bills. Revenue department to develop strategy and measures to enhance the performance of internal revenue to obtain surplus in the FY 2020/2021-2022/23 MTEF period. The surplus can then be used to offset part of pending bills and liabilities.

Pending bills pose a serious threat to County development and the new administration development agenda. It constitutes a fiscal risk with major potential consequences to the economy.

#### **g) Kenya Devolution Support (KDSP Programme).**

In response to the major capacity challenges posed by devolution, the national and county governments developed the National Capacity Building Framework (NCBF) in 2013. The overall objective of the NCBF is to ensure that the devolution process is smooth and seamless to safeguard the delivery of quality services to citizens.

KDSP was designed to support the implementation of the National Capacity Building Framework. At the County level, the capacity and performance grants supported by KDSP has

financed and supported County capacity building activities, investments, and incentives for improved performance. The program supported five Key Result Areas (KRA): Public Financial Management, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Human Resource and Performance Management, Civic Education and Public Participation, and Environment and Social Safeguards.

During review period the program supported purchase of equipment's which increased the capacity to deliver devolved services in all the KRAs. Supported purchase of new Revenue system which has helped increase revenue collection for the County. Also the program strengthened civic education and public participation and capacity to plan and Monitor County policies, programmes and projects at the County level.

#### **h) Policy, Legal and Institutional Reforms.**

Under the CIDP, various regulatory and institutional reforms were proposed during the plan period. The polices that have been put in place or are ongoing include: County Poverty Graduation Policy, County Internship Policy, County Emergency Fund Bill, North Rift Economic Block bill, Post COVID Recovery strategy(2020-2022), County Complaints Handling Policy, Several Finance bills/Acts and appropriations bills/Acts.

### **2.1.3 Implementation Challenges**

The department faced the following challenges in the period under review:

- Inadequate policies, legislations, Acts and regulations to support implementation of programmes and projects in the County Integrated Development Plan.
- Delay in disbursement of the equitable share by National Treasury;
- Delay in preparation of bills of quantities and hence delay in procurement process. This affected timely implementation of projects;
- Rising wage bill and delayed of staff promotions in most County departments. This affects staff productivity and morale.
- Inadequate utility vehicles for the departments of Finance and Economic Planning especially Revenue, Audit and M&E Sections; this has affected service delivery and execution.
- Low budget allocation for M&E activities, operationalization of M&E committees and lack of M&E systems this has hindered proper monitoring of projects implemented by the County.

- Coronavirus pandemic outbreak which disrupted budget implementation and own source revenue collection.
- Inability to audit all County units because the department is underfunded and understaffed.
- Lack of automation of internal Audit function.
- Huge pending bills inherited.

#### **2.1.4 Recommendations**

- Need for provision of adequate emergency fund allocations to respond to disasters and other unforeseen emergencies.
- Procurement processes and bills of quantities preparation should start within the first Quarter of every FY to avoid late implementation of projects.
- Need for Maintenance budget allocation for machine, equipment and buildings in all departments to ensure smooth continuity of service delivery.
- Relocation of funds for approved projects during supplementary budgets should be discouraged as it affects implementation of procurement plan.
- Support CIMES operationalized in all the departments in the County with adequate budget allocation to facilitate effective monitoring of County projects.
- Emphasis should be directed in preparation of ten years sector plans for all County departments.
- Carry out staff rationalization and staggered promotion of staff.
- Support Automation of internal audit and M&E function.
- Provision of more utility vehicle for Finance and Economic planning, especially Internal Audit, M&E and supply chain.

## 2.2. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE



*Figure 7: Tarmacking of Ortum Market*

### 2.2.1 Overview of the sector

The Department comprises of the following sections; Roads, Transport and Public Works. In the Vision 2030 and the big Four Agenda infrastructure development has been recognized as an enabler for sustained development of the economy.

The strategic mandate for the sector include; safe and efficient road transport system that facilitates easy mobility of goods, services and people through routine maintenance of existing infrastructure and construction of new roads. The department ensure timely provision of technical services to other departments. Apart from County funds, the department receives conditional grant (fuel levy fund) from Kenya Roads Board (KRB) for improvement and maintenance of roads.

## 2.2.2 Sector Targets and performance

### i) CIDP Targets for the Sector

The strategic target for the sector include development of a safe and efficient road transport system that facilitates easy mobility of goods, services and people through routine maintenance of existing infrastructure and construction of new roads. Operationalize Mechanical and Transport Fund. The CIDP specific targets for roads and public works include; to open up 2,100Km of new roads, graded/ murramed/ graveled 1,800 Km, maintained/ Rehabilitated 6,800 Km, tarmac 255 Km, 743 Bodaboda riders trained on road safety, construct 6 bridges, 12 Footbridges, purchase Road construction equipment;4 graders,2 excavater2 tippers, 1 dozer , 2 lorries, 1 roller,1 water tanker ,1 tractor and improve 40 staff capacity.

### ii) CIDP Mid Term Performance for the sector

Table 7 Department of Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure

Key outputs	Baseline 2016/2017	Target at Mid Term	Achievements at Mid Term	% of Mid Term Target
New roads opened up (Km)	684	1,800	837.1	46.51%
Road graded/ murramed/graveled (Km)	400	1,150	60.3	5.24%
Road maintained (Km)	1,715	4,400	1,664.7	37.83%
Road tarmacked (Km)	151	135	47.35	35%
Bridges constructed (No)		4	1	25.00%
Foot bridges constructed (No)	20	8	9	112.50%
technical staff recruited (No)		8	5	62.50%
Staff trained (No)		12	6	50.00%
Supervision vehicles purchased (No)		4	0	Nil
Road construction equipment purchased		Graders 3 Excavator 1 Tippers2, Dozer 1 Grader 1	Nil	Nil



#### **a) New roads opened up**

To improve accessibility in the County, the department opened 837.1Km of new roads which is 46.51% of the Mid Term Target. All the roads opened were prioritized on need basis through public participation, some of the opened roads include; Kaptabuk,-Kaghmu-Kotopngwiny-Kaptum, Ortum- Sobukwo-Embough-Psapai-Kriich-Riting, Kasei-Apetaa-Kour-Ombolion, Kalapata-Lodwar, Emboasis-Marcha, Kamalokon-Kapushen, Kacheliba-Muruebong-Uganda Border, Kabichbich-Simotwo-Motpokor, Kokwochaya-Lokales, Chesupet-Riring-Manian-Kapchila, Talau-Kapchila-Paraywa roads.



*Figure 8: Opening of historic Sowd road at Marich Pass connecting Sigor constituency to Kapenguria*

#### **b) Roads gravelled**

The department managed to gravel 60.3Km of existing roads to all weather condition against a target of km 1150 in the review period. This represent 5% of the targeted number of kilometers. The underperformance was due to reduced funding and high cost of acquiring quarries.

#### **c) Roads maintained/graded**

The department maintained 1,664.7 Km of the existing roads to motorable standards against target of 4,400 Km under Mid Term period. This represents 37.8% of the planned target. The department underperformed due to lack of enough machinery. The department had anticipated to purchase three motor graders to support road maintenance, which were not acquired during the period under review due to lack funding.

#### **d) Roads tarmacked**

The department and national government road agencies managed to improve 47.35 km of road to bitumen standard against a target of 135 km at Mid Term. This roads include; Makutano-Konyao, Keringet-Junction, Kamatira-Lelan, Murkokoi-Kapsangar, Ortum town roads, Chepareria town roads, Murkwijit-Talau road and Makutano town roads. Tarmacking of roads is being carried out in conjunction with the National Government through the Road Agencies; KURA, KeRRA and KeNHA.

#### **e) Construction of bridge, foot bridges and box culvert**

In order to link communities to social amenities the department constructed four new footbridges which include Kapatet-Marus, Koopulio, Kngwal-Katikomor and Kanyangareng and repaired five footbridges in the period under review. Iyon River Bridge was constructed by Kenya Rural Roads Authority and the department prepared two proposals to KeRRA for bridge construction at Ortum-Empough and Kimpur rivers.

#### **f) Road construction equipment**

During the review period, there was no Road construction equipment purchased by the department.

### g) Flagship projects

Table 8: Flagship Projects under Department Of Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure

Project Name	Target	Achievement
Tarmacking of Urban Roads	Kapenguria Municipality,	3km complete
	Chepareria town,	350m complete
	Ortum town,	1km complete
	Kacheliba town	To be tarmacked in the FY 2020/2021
Tarmacking County Strategic Roads	Chepareria–Chepnyal road,	Works ongoing
	Marich-Sigor-Lomut-chesegon road	Works ongoing
	Kapenguria-Alale road,	20km Works on-going
	Keringet-Tartar road	3km Works on-going
	Kapsait- Sekution Road	20km Works on-going

### h) Policy, legal and institutional reforms.

- Road maintenance bill
- Mechanical and Transport bill

#### 2.2.3 Implementation Challenges

- Late disbursement of development funds leading to late procurement process.
- The Limited use of Force Account to open new roads which opening of new roads.
- Heavy rains and flash flooding affected most earth surface roads and bridges. During period under review
- Inadequate utility vehicles for project supervision.
- Inadequate technical staff to designed and supervise County projects.
- Inadequate budget allocation for machinery maintenance.
- Difficulty in accessing information e.g. maps
- Inadequate funds to implement the programs.

#### 2.2.4 Recommendations

- Need for emergency maintenance fund for unforeseen adverse conditions.
- Early preparation of Procurement plan.
- Need for purchase of more road construction equipment, machineries and vehicles. (2 dozers, 2 motor graders, 1 self-propelled roller, 1 water bowser/tanker)
- Enhance Maintenance budget allocation of equipment, machineries and vehicles
- Need for framework management of hire vehicle and machineries.
- The County should consider acquiring quarries in future to reduce the cost of buying gravel each time need arises.
- There is need for department of roads to harmonizing its programs/work plans with the national government agencies stakeholders.
- Need for More regulations, policy and legal framework on force account and ward specific funds.
- Develop a policy on public-private partnerships
- Encourage the entry of other service delivery agents to operate in the County



## 2.3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION



*Figure 9: Seeds subsidy distribution to farmers*

### 2.3.1 Overview of the sector

The department comprises of Agriculture and irrigation sub-sector. The department mandate is to improve livelihoods of the West Pokot County residents and ensure food security through creation of an enabling environment, provision of effective support services and sustainable land resource management. West Pokot County is endowed with high agricultural potential for crops which is fundamental pillar for sustainable development. These priorities and needs are being addressed through establishment of irrigation infrastructure, promotion of traditional high value crops, post-harvest management (cold stores for onions and sensitization campaigns), fertilizer and seed subsidy, pest and disease surveillance and control.

## 2.3.2 Sector Target and performance

### i) CIDP Targets for the Sector

The department targets include establishment of irrigation infrastructure, purchase of water pumps, promotion of traditional high value crops, promotion of cash crops, post-harvest management(cold stores for onions and Irish potatoes, cereal produce stores),fertilizer and seed subsidy, pest and disease surveillance and control(fall armyworm and maize lethal necrosis disease etc.), establishment of agricultural mechanization unit, establishment of demonstration plots, promotion of greenhouse farming, soil and water conservation and training of staff and farming communities.

The CIDP targets for the sub-sector include; operationalization of Agriculture sector coordination Bill and Agriculture Sector Bill. Establish 355 Ha of Horticultural Crops, increase Cash Crops Development; 100 Ha coffee, 300 Ha of Cotton, 120 Ha of Tea, 2400 Ha of Sunflower, 220 Ha of Sisal, 2000Ha of pyrethrum, establish 3000 Ha of traditional crops .Supply 1,000 Ha of Irish Potato seeds to farmers, establish 14 plant clinics, establish Keringet sunflower project, Mango Fruit processing plant, Cotton Ginnery and Sisal Processing Plant. Construct 5 Cereal stores and 2 Potato cold stores, distribute 2360 Tons of Fertilizer subsidy to farmers and Establish 15 Irrigation schemes.

### ii) CIDP Mid Term Performance for the sector

During the period under review the department realized the following achievement:

#### a) Food Security and Household Income

##### i. Seed input subsidy

Table 9: County certified Seed distribution and beneficiaries

s/n	FY	Approximate bales	Beneficiaries
1.	2019/2020	8,766	105,192
2.	2018/2019	21,917	263,000
3.	2017/2018	11,917	143,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42,600</b>	<b>511,192</b>

The department under review period supported farm inputs subsidy programme, where over 42,600 bales of certified maize seeds were distributed to over 511,192 beneficiaries in the entire County to support food production.

## **ii. Ploughing**

The department was able to plough 1126 Acres of land ploughed through the County Tractor Hire service to farmers.

## **iii. Irrigation**

To enhance food security through Irrigations the department constructed on-going Kochar Irrigation Scheme in Sook Ward and Mrel Irrigation Scheme in Wei Ward which are at the piping stage ,the department also conducted rehabilitation of Wakor irrigation canal and many other furrow irrigation's in the County and also trained 270 farmers on irrigation agronomy. Due to inadequate budgetary allocation during the review period to irrigation schemes the on-going works on irrigation projects was not completed.

The County Government made a deliberate effort to support Weiwei farmers by assisting them to ploughing 850 Acres, supported them with 940 bags of 50 kg planting fertilizer and 1,300bags of 50kg bag of top dressing fertilizers respectively. The initiative had tremendous results of abundant harvest by farmers.



*Figure 10: Weiwei irrigation harvest*

#### **b) Horticultural and cash crop farming**

The department promoted Horticultural farming of tissue culture Bananas, Mangoes, and Avocadoes by subsidizing seedling price at KES 50 to farmers.

To promote economic diversification the department promoted cash crop farming by supporting farmers with seedlings. Coffee farming increased from 156.6 Ha in 2017 to 456.7 Ha in 2019 with support of 380,000 coffee seedling to 2000 beneficiaries. Tea farming increased from 20.125 Ha in 2017 to 49.125 Ha in 2019, with department support of 207,500 tea seedling to 55 farmers. Pyrethrum farming increased from 1167.4 Ha in 2017 to 1287.4 Ha in 2019 with department establishing four bulking units, and cotton acreage increased to 52 Ha in 2019, the department supported farmers with 10 tons of cotton seeds to 60 farmers while sisal acreage stood at 20 Ha with support of 217,000 sisal seedlings supported to 150 farmers though many farmers planted along the fence.

#### **c) Promotion of value addition**

To support and promote Value addition, the department on-going partnership with other stakeholders supporting Keringet sunflower factory in process to make it operational. The other value addition interventions included the constructions of Irish potato cold storage at Kamelei Tapach ward and construction of onion cold storage at Ortum Batei ward to help farmers reduce post-harvest losses. The department also in partnership with Sema Kenya Project conducted a demonstration to farmers on how to set up a tomato drying bed.

#### **d) Extension support services**

The department supported extension services which involved trainings, exposure tours, demonstration plots and disease control to farmers across the entire County. During the review period the department sensitized farmers on new technologies, established plant clinics to tackle production problems of pests and diseases and supported 10 farmers from Lokorno sub location in Mnagei ward to a tomato value addition tour in Marigat (Baringo) in partnership with Sema Kenya.



## e) Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP)

### i) Introduction

The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) is a Government of Kenya project jointly supported by the World Bank. KCSAP is being implemented over a five year period (2017-2022) under the framework of the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) (2010-2020) and National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2010).

### ii) KCSAP Objective

The development objective of KCSAP is to increase agricultural productivity and enhance resilience /copying mechanisms to climate change risks in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response. The project is to be implemented through the following components: Up-scaling Climate Smart Agricultural Practices, Strengthening Climate-Smart Agricultural Research and Seed Systems, Supporting Agro-weather, Market, and Advisory services, Project Coordination, Management and Contingency Emergency Response.

### iii) Project Coverage and Prioritized Value Chains

*Table 10: KCSAP Project Coverage and Prioritized Value Chains*

Sub County	Ward	Value chain
West Pokot	Siyoi	Dairy, indigenous chicken, sheep
	Endough	Indigenous chicken, sorghum, green grams, sheep and goats
	Sook	Indigenous chicken, sorghum, green grams, sheep and goats
Pokot Central	Sekerr	Indigenous chicken, sorghum, green grams, sheep and goats
	Lomut	Indigenous chicken, sorghum, green grams, sheep and goats
Pokot North	Alale	Indigenous chicken, sorghum, green grams, sheep and goats

### iv) KCSAP achievements

During the period completed 58 micro projects (49 CIGs and 9 VMGs) consisting of 6 Dairy CIGs, 35 sheep/goats (30 CIGs/5 VMGs) and 17 Indigenous Chicken (13 CIGs/4 VMGs) there are Ongoing 114 micro projects (103 CIGs and 11 VMGs) consisting of 9 Dairy CIGs, 18 Green Grams CIGs, 22 Indigenous Chicken (18 CIGs/4 VMGs), 18 Sorghum (15 CIGs/3 VMGs) and 47 Sheep/Goats (43 CIGs/4 VMGs).

Distributed 21,241 chicks, 1,253 Galla Goats, 285 Dorper sheep, Farm machinery, Agro vet and Hardware materials. Completed construction of Koderu and Kambi Ndege Community Water Pans. Supported 7 Farmer Cooperative Societies with grants to invest in Enterprise Development Plans. The Cooperative societies include; Siyoi Multi produce Cooperative society, Tulwet farmers' Cooperative society, Arakuko poultry Cooperative society, Katai Goat and Sahiwal Cooperative Society, and Lomut farmers' Cooperative Society.

#### f) Flagship projects

Table 11: Flagship Projects under department of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Name	Target	Achievements
Establishment/Expansion of Irrigation projects	Put 1,750 hectares of land under irrigation	<i>on-going irrigations Kochar in (Sook Ward) and Mrel Irrigation (WeiWei Ward)</i>
Sunflower processing plant	Functional processing plants	Not operational
Promotion of Cash crops development :coffee, pyrethrum, Tea, Sisal, cotton and <i>Aloe vera</i>	-100Ha coffee -2000Ha of Pyrethrum -120Ha of Tea -220Ha sisal -300Ha of cotton -50Ha of Aloe vera	-456.7 Ha of Coffee -1287.4 Ha Pyrethrum -49.125 Ha of tea -20 Ha sisal. - 52 Ha of Cotton - Ha Aloe Vera
Agriculture Inputs, Fertilizer, Seed and Seedling subsidy	Improved productivity and access to farm inputs by farmers,	42,600 Bales free certified Maize seed were distribution to Farmers

### 2.3.3 Implementation Challenges

- Low funding to irrigation projects.
- The department seed subsidy programme risks over dependency from farmers.
- Lack of replacement of retired technical staff and succession negatively affected provision of extension services.
- Slow completion of Sunflower factory. This has demoralized sunflower farmers.
- Inadequate mobility to support extension services and supervision.
- Inadequate legal and policies framework to support department programmes implementation.
- Poor access to markets for crop produces especially Irish potato.
- Low application of modern technology in farming.
- Emerging crop pests and diseases (Locust, Army worms) has affected agricultural production.

- Adverse effect of climate change.
- Rising cost of agricultural input.

#### **2.3.4 Recommendations**

- Need for enhanced budget allocation funding to irrigation projects to fund to completion.
- The department to FastTrack preparation of farm input subsidy policy to guide its implementation.
- Need for department proper succession planning and staff establishment.
- There is need for formation of taskforce to assess and provide recommendation to complete and operationalize the Sunflower factory at Keringet.
- The department should prioritize the purchase of motorcycle to support and enhance extension services.
- Support and promote use of modern technology in farming.
- Enhance crop pests and diseases surveillance control and plant clinics.
- Support farmers with drought resistance seeds and seedlings crops to mitigate effects of climate change.

## 2.4 DEPARTMENT OF PASTORAL ECONOMY



*Figure 11: Distribution of Sahiwal bulls*

### 2.4.1 Overview of the sector

The mandate of the department is to promote, regulate and facilitate livestock and fisheries technologies for socio-economic development and food security. The department is divided into three sections; Livestock production, Fisheries and Veterinary services.

### 2.4.2 Sector Target and performance

#### i) CIDP Targets for the Sector

The department targets include strengthening extension services, livestock breed improvement, beekeeping promotion, establishment of livestock strategic feed reserves, range development, exposure tours, establishing disease free zones, improving access to artificial insemination, livestock marketing and value addition, establishment of fish hatchery, restocking Turkwel dam, enhance fingerlings supply and distribution and develop sub-sector policies and legislations. Specific targets include Supply improved breeds; 10,000 Dairy cattle, 1,600 Sahiwals, 500, Boran, 2,000 camels, 1,000 Dorper sheep, 2,250 Galla goats, 600 Wool sheep, 22,000 modern poultry, 5,000 indigenous chicken. Establish 6 A.I. schemes.

Reseeded 5,000 Acres Pasture lands, supply 1,000 beehives to farmers, establish leather industry, prepare 6 Policies/bills and recruit 67 new staff. Construct 45 new cattle dips, repair 62 dips and

construct 105 metallic crushes. Supply 1,545 Foot spray pumps to farmers. Vaccinate 3,000,000 cattle, 7,500,000 Sheep/Goats, 2,500,000 poultry, 6,000 camels and 25,000 dogs. Supply 1,000,000 Fingerlings for Turkwel dam and 500,000 Fingerlings for farmers

ii) **CIDP Mid Term Performance for the sector**

During the period under review the department managed to realize following milestones:

**a) Breed improvement and productivity**

To improve livestock breeds and productivity, the department supported farmers with distribution of ;875 dairy cattle breeds,780 Sahiwal bulls,72 pedigree dairy bulls, 626 cattle Artificially Inseminated,3676 Galla goats,20 camels,178 Bee Hives,85,500 improved indigenous poultry breeds , 133 wool sheep and 750kg of Boma Rhodes seeds.



*Figure 12: Galla goat handing over at Lomut ward*





*Figure 13: Distribution of camel at Kapchok ward*

**b) Fish farming.**

To support Fish Production, the department stocked Turkwel dam with 250,000 pcs of mixed sex tilapia fingerlings, 500 fishing nets to fish mongers, 120 life jackets and 4 motorboats to dam fishermen.

**c) Livestock Disease prevention**

Department of veterinary services contributed immensely in making the County disease free zone by vaccinating 808,722 cattle against anthrax ,FMD, LSD, CBPP, and Black quarter, 1,147,625 sheep and goats against PPR,CCPP,1268 dogs against rabies and 3188 camels .The department constructed 19 cattle dips, repaired 11 cattle dips, constructed 16 metallic crushes, and purchased 100 foot spray pumps. The department also established 5 Artificial Insemination centres and recruited 17 livestock and veterinary officers.

**d) Nasukuta Livestock Improvement center**

The center has been playing a crucial role in improving animal breeds in the County and it is currently rearing; 86 Sahiwal breeds,147 Galla goats,150 Dorper sheep,6 dairy goats 10 camels

and bees in 200 beehives .During the period 15 Boran cattle and 1 Boran bull was introduced into the farm. Furthermore, it is fodder producing center whereby 4,000 bales was harvested and 65 acres of land previous a grazing land was ploughed and reseeded with Boma roads seeds.

#### e) Completion of Nasukuta Export abattoir

The conceptualization and identification of Nasukuta Export abattoir was done before the onset of the devolution system of government 2013. Phase 1 of the project was constructed with the Economic Stimulus Program (ESP) funds of financial year 2009/2010. Handing over of the facility to County government by National Government was finalized on 24th March 2017.

Through the inspiration of European Union (EU) and the Government of Kenya to develop the Instruments for Devolution Advice and Support (IDEAS) Programme as major component of the IDEAS programme of conditional grants West Pokot County was among the benefited counties identified to support completion of Nasukuta Export Abattoir.

The main goal of undertaking the completion of Nasukuta Export Abattoir is to help grow the economy of the County and increase household incomes thus improving the quality of life of the citizens by 2030. The specific objectives of the project include; processing and branding of high quality meat and meat products for local consumption and external markets, improve quality of livestock marketed through enhancement of animal health, breeding and feedlots system, promote value addition of livestock by-products specifically bones, blood, hides and skins and to increase market access for key value chain actors in the livestock sub-sector.

#### Completion of Nasukuta Export Abattoir activities planned activities

*Table 12: Completion of Nasukuta Export Abattoir activities planned activities*

<b>Project Activities</b>	<b>Status</b>
Completion of Nasukuta export abattoir	Most constructions works is complete
Connection of electricity	Still ongoing
Drilling of solar-powered Borehole and installation of pumping equipment and low and high-level tanks	Drilled, equipping is ongoing, construction of water tanks is ongoing
Procurement and installation of slaughter and processing equipment	Procured, installation is ongoing
Operation policies ,legislations and guidelines for abattoir operation	Yellow copy awaiting public participation
Training of livestock producers and traders	Completed through trainings in all wards
Procure refrigerated truck	In procurement process; evaluation
Installation of stand-by generator and electrical works	Ongoing
Undertake study tour for County staff and MCAs	Completed

## f) Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP)

### i) Introduction

This is a Regional World Bank Project that came about as a result of 2011 drought and is being implemented in the horn of Africa Countries of Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia.

The RPLRP Objective include; to enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in cross-border drought prone areas of Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia and to improve the capacities of these countries governments' to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.

### ii) Project Components

The project components include; Natural Resource Management, Market Access and Trade, Livelihoods Support, Pastoral Risk Management, and Project Management and Institutional Support

### iii) Achievements

Completed water projects include; Cheposebei Borehole, Karameri Water Pan, Limangole Water Pan, Cheptuimet Water Pan and on-going Kokwokochiy Water Pan. Completed sale yard include; Kishaunet, Kanyarkwat, Konyao, and Kamila Sale Yard.

Emergence Response Activities distributed 1,570 goats to 157 vulnerable households in 7 wards (Kiwawa, Kapchok, Kodich, Riwo, Masol, Lomut and Sekker). Repaired 6 boreholes in Riwo, Kiwawa, Kapchok, Kodich, Suam and Masol wards. Livestock Vaccinated from 2016 include FMD 145,190, PPR 921,622, CBPP 313,611, and CCPP 217,664 livestock.

## g) Flagship projects

Figure 14: Flagship Projects under Department of Pastoral Economy

Project Name	Target	Achievements
Completion of Nasukuta Export abattoir	Completion and operationalization of meat export abattoir	Completion on-going at 95% complete (
Establish Livestock Disease-free zone	600,000 cattle vaccinated against all diseases per year 1.5 million goats/sheep vaccinated per year 1,200 camels treated per year 500,000 poultry vaccinated per year	Vaccinated 808,722 cattle, 1,147,625 sheep and goats ,1268 dogs, and 3188 camels



	5,000 dogs vaccinated per year	
	2,610,000 doses of vaccines purchased per year	

#### **h) Policy, legal and institutional reforms**

Developed the County Agricultural livestock and fisheries policy that support input subsidy distribution to farmers.

#### **2.4.3 Implementation Challenges**

- Lack of storage facility for both the fresh fish as well as the processed fish at Turkwel dam.
- Weak monitoring and evaluation framework.
- Low funding or thin spread of funds to mega projects.
- Delayed disbursement of funds leading to late implementation.
- Inadequate Staff motivation.
- Inadequate technical staff.
- Inadequate strengthening of existing breeding centers like Nasukuta
- Dormant and underutilized livestock holding grounds.
- Outbreak of livestock disease.
- Climate change effect.

#### **2.4.4 Recommendations**

- Fish farming is a new enterprise in the County and needs affirmative support.
- Recruit more technical personnel to the department.
- Procure enough motor bikes and repair the broken ones to improve the department extension service.
- Strengthen Monitoring and evaluation in the department strengthened
- Motivation of staff through promotion ,recognition, capacity building and being given incentives
- Livestock holding grounds needs to be put into utility to promote fodder availability in the County
- Thorough supervision of any activity by committee involved
- Staff succession and recruitment need to be done to avoid gaps and structure break-up
- Increase financial support to flagship projects 1.e Nasukuta export abattoir for it to be operationalized

## 2.5 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL TRAINING



Figure 15: Bursary distributions to secondary schools

### 2.5.1 Overview of the sector

The sector is composed of three Divisions: Early childhood Development Education, Vocational Education and Training, and Administration, with two sections; County Bursaries and Adult and Continuing education. The mandate for the department is to provide, promote, and coordinate pre-primary education and vocational training while embracing technology to build individuals into competent and responsible citizens.

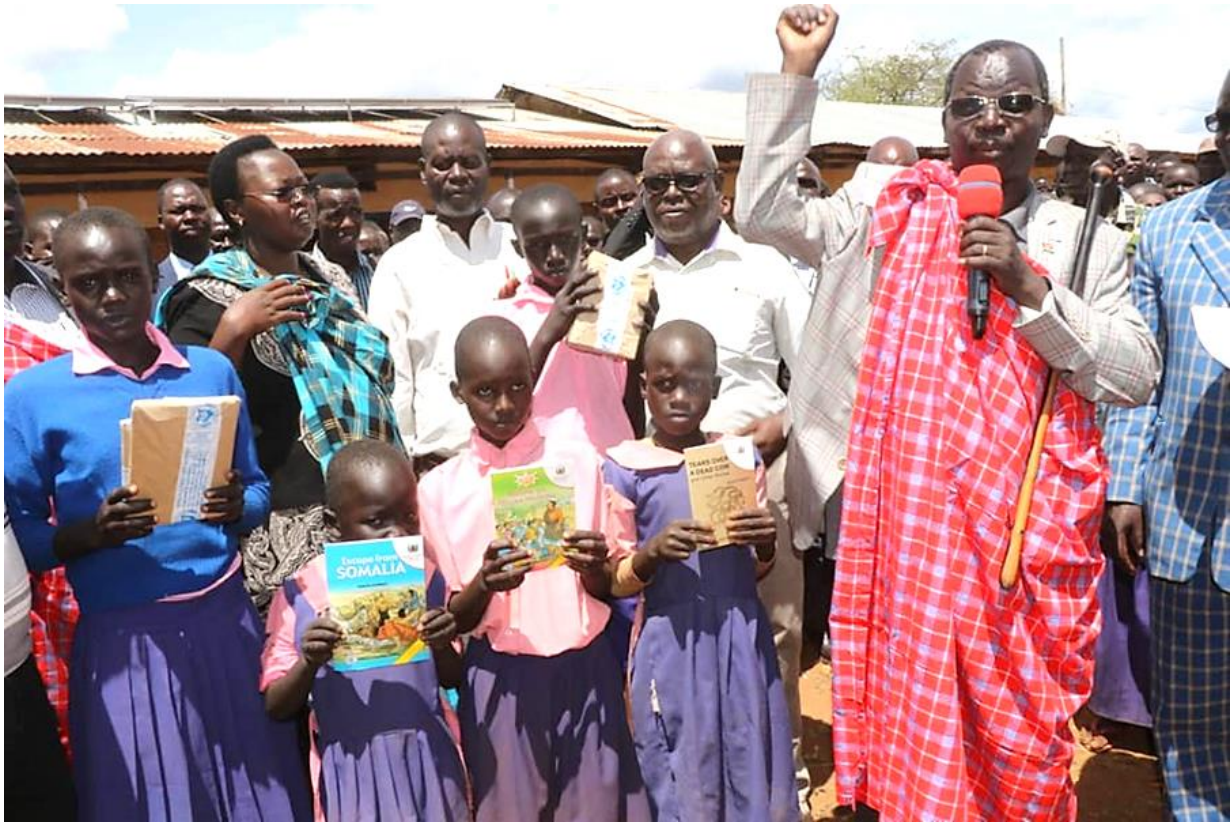


Figure 16: H.E The Governor Prof. John Lonyang'apuo presenting learning materials to ECDE and primary school children and pupils 2018 Chepareria ward

## 2.5.2 Sector Target and performance

### i) CIDP Targets for the Sector

The CIDP targets for the sector include; Construction of 309 model ECDE classrooms, construct 600 pit latrines, supply 1000 water tanks to ECDE, employ 500 ECDE teachers, recruitment 62 qualified instructors for VTCs, Provision of instructional materials for ECDE, provision of vehicles for field operations, Equipping of ECDE centres, feeding of ECDE learners, construction 6 border boarding primary schools, Infrastructure support to 538 primary and 108 secondary schools, support 571,000 girls supported with sanitary pads. Recruit 300 adult education teachers. Others priorities targets were construction of 20 model Vocational and Training Centres (VTCs), Expansion and rehabilitation of existing VTCs, Equipping and provision of training materials for VTCs, disbursement of bursary to 100,000 secondary, 25,000 tertiary and 10,000 VTC beneficiaries, trainees and staff, Operationalize Business start-up kit fund, establish business start-up incubation centre for VTC graduates, formulation and enactment of County ECDE and County Vocational education and Training Bills.

ii) CIDP Mid Term Performance for the sector

**a) Early Childhood Development Education.**

The division of Early Childhood Education has the mandate of facilitating/ management of academic, infrastructure and ECDE human resource in all ECDE centers across the County, the division has 829 ECDE teachers, ECDE director, ECDE Ass Director, six (6) ECDE sub-County coordinators and fifteen (15) ECDE ward coordinators.

To improve ECDE infrastructure the department supported construction of 276 ECDE centers with 377 classrooms against the target of 184 ECDE classrooms. The target was surpassed because the County used community based method of project implementation instead of contracting method, the community based method maximized the resources.

During the period under review, the interventions led to increase in the number of operational ECDE centers from 839 in 2017 to 1,057 in 2020. The enrolment rate rose from 75,972; 77,151; 81,171 in the year 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively. It slightly dropped to 74,462 in 2020 due to the requirement of CBC admission which required children with four years to be enrolled to pre-primary one.

The department provided instructional materials, new curriculum designs for both pre-primary one (1) and two (2); course books for both learners and teachers to 1057 ECDE centers. This was to facilitate competence based curriculum (CBC). The department also introduced school feeding program to all public ECDE centers by providing composite fortified porridge flour.

All ECDE teachers (829), ward and sub-County ECDE coordinators were trained on competence based curriculum (CBC).





*Figure 17 Lomangiro ECDE Riwo ward*



*Figure 18: Chelowo ECDE Kapenguria ward*



*Figure 19: Kangilikwan ECDE Mnagei ward*

### **b) Bursary, infrastructure and development fund.**

The County established Bursary, infrastructure and development fund to support students from needy and vulnerable backgrounds to promote education access, retention and transition rates. The scheme benefits students in secondary schools, colleges and Universities. During the period under review the department disbursed bursary to 127,625 beneficiaries, (12,295) universities (11 443) Colleges and (103,927) secondary. Also during the period the County supported 61 primary schools and 107 secondary schools with infrastructure support funding.



*Figure 20: Launching of KES 300,000,000 bursary fund at tartar Girls 2018*

### **c) Peace border schools.**

For a long time, West Pokot County had conflicts along her borders, caused by proliferation of illegal small arms, retrogressive cultural practices including cattle rustling, female genital mutilation, and early marriages. The insecurity along the border has negatively affected education access, completion, and transition to higher levels of learning.

The County Government initiated peace border schools to promote sustainable peace within the region. The proposed Peace border schools projects include; Katikomor, Kanyerus, Akulo, Sapulmoi, Nauyapong, Apuke, Sarmach, and Kamelei all located along the border boundaries. There are three (3) On-going construction of Peace border school; Kanyerus, Katikomor, and



Akulo funded by the County. The project involves construction of 8 Class rooms, administration block, toilets and 2 dormitories. The schools will inculcate the virtue of peaceful coexistence among pupils, who will be drawn from various communities that in the past were hostile to one another.



*Figure 21: Katikomor peace border school class room block*

#### **d) Adult Education.**

The County government in ensuring access to education, and specifically improving literary rates across the County to mitigate high illiteracy levels which was standing at 68.2 percent started the directorate of adult education in June 2018 with 1 director, 3 sub-County coordinators and Employed 277 community mobilizers in 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018. This led to opening up of active 277 Adult Education Centers across the County. It has attracted enrolment of 10,018 adult learners of which 4,499 were Male and 5,783 female. They are taught reading, writing and basic arithmetic. A total of 2,019 adult learners sat the proficiency exam in July 2019 out of which 1,498 learners passed the proficiency Test (74%).

West Pokot County was selected to mark 53rd International Literacy Day celebrations held at Makutano stadium on 9th September 2019, graced by CS Education Prof. George Magoha. The



County received UNESCO award for being the best County in promoting adult literacy in the country



*Figure 22: Prof. Magoha CS Education presenting UNESCO award to HE, Prof Lonyang'apuo 9th sep2019*



*Figure 23: Adult learners receiving 2019 proficiency tests certificates at Kasei learning center*

#### **e) Technical, Vocational Education and Training.**

Vocational Education and Training (VET) is education and training that focuses on providing skills for work. VET qualification have been developed with specific goal of preparing trainees with skills for work, it is designed to help people to join or rejoin the workforce, move into new career or gain additional skills in their existing career.

In the realization of generating and empowering skills, the department supported construction of 3 model Vocational and Training Centres (VTCs), expanded and rehabilitated existing 6 VTCs, equipped and provided training materials, trained and recruited 42 new VTCs' instructors and staff, mainstreamed ICT in VTCs training programmes, operationalized Business start-up kits and initiated training of riders and drivers in VTCs. With the above measures, enrolment increased from 558 to 1153 during 2017 to 2019 period.



*Figure 24: Driving school training at Kodich VTC*



*Figure 25: Renovated carpentry and joinery workshop at Chepareria VTC*



Figure 26: County inter VTC ball games at Makutano stadium

### f) Flagship projects

Figure 27: Flagship Projects under Department of Education and Technical Training

Project Name	Target	Achievements
Establishment of constituent public university college	constituent public university college	Operational under Kisii university
Establish 6 Border Peace Schools	Construct 6 low cost, integrated primary and secondary schools at Katikomor, Kamelei, Kanyerus, Ompolion, Akulo, Sabulmoi and Nauyapong	3 peace border schools On-going constructions of Kanyerus, Katikomor, and Akulo peace border schools Involving construction of 8 Class rooms, Administration, Toilet and 2 Dormitories

### a) Policy, Legal and Institutional Reforms

- Formation of schools management committees
- Formation of bursary committee.
- Memorandum of understanding with the ministry of education (national government) to implement infrastructure support program for primary and secondary schools.
- Vocational training centers' Bill 2019 (Draft); awaiting enactment by County assembly
- County bursary infrastructure.

### **2.5.3 Implementation Challenges**

- Delayed exchequer release of funds thus delayed in payments of projects causing rollovers and pending bills
- Political interferences in project implementations.
- Delayed legislations for the management of ECDEs and Vocational Training Centers (Village polytechnics and home craft centers)
- Limited Training and Development of staff.
- Inadequate office space and equipment.
- Inadequate ECDE teachers.
- Lack of digital management information system.
- Inadequate adult education staff to conduct field work supervision.
- Insufficient funds for training adult education mobilizers on functional literacy programs.
- Inadequate teaching/ learning resources for adult learning.
- Lack of internet network infrastructure in the department.

### **2.5.4 Recommendations**

- Timely release of funds.
- Enactment of legislation to guide management of ECDEs and VTCs
- Increase funding to the department.
- Employment of more adult education staff
- Creation of management information system
- Need for more budget allocation to complete constructions of 3 peace schools



## **2.6 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE ICT AND DECENTRALIZED UNITS**

### **2.6.1 Overview of the sector**

Public service management, information Communication and Decentralized Units department consist of the following sub sections: Records Management, Human resource, ICT, Public service board. The department is mainly a service department.

### **2.6.2 Sector Target and performance**

#### **i) CIDP Targets for the Sector**

Under County public service management, the target priorities include; provision of adequate office space, furniture and office equipment, introduce performance management systems, staff uniforms, conduct staff education and training for effective service delivery in all County departments, strengthen civic education and public participation, Development of policies ( HR Manual Policy, Code of Regulations, Skills Inventory Framework, Discipline Procedure Manual, Schemes of Service), staff promotion, welfare and motivation, training of County government security personnel.

#### **ii) CIDP Mid Term Performance for the sector**

During the period under review the department achieved the following:

##### **a) Records Management**

Between the years 2017 and 2020, a total of 2,123 personnel files/ records were automated, this provided a reliable data back-up to the personnel files. Two records surveys were also carried out in the department of Finance. During the exercise 6,012 prequalification documents in the supply chain section and 17 sacks of used receipt books from the Revenue section which need to be appraised to ascertain their value and retention periods. 660 files from the defunct local Authorities of Pokot County Council and Kapenguria Municipality were disposed after approval by Kenya National Archives and Documentation service.

##### **b) ICT Infrastructure Connectivity**

There was an upgrade on Internet Bandwidth from 8mbps in 2017 to 20Mbps in 2020. Additionally, the National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFBI) project under ICT Authority, aimed

at ensuring connectivity in all the counties supported internet connectivity to department of Water and Natural resources. Three hundred and twelve (312), official staff emails were created and are all operational. The official County Government website was upgraded and 4 key modules were introduced. They include: feedback module, videos module, partners module and news module. There was completion of CCTV installation in the department of Finance. Revenue system installation commenced in January 2019. During the period the department produced sixty two (62) newsletters and Five (5) Documentaries.

### c) County Human Resource Management

Table 13: Staff Training and Performance

<b>Project/ programme</b>	<b>Target at Mid Term</b>	<b>Achievements</b>
No. of officers trained on supervisory skills management	130	15
No. of officers trained on Senior management	75	10
No. of officers trained on strategic leadership	45	3

Staff training being one of the key components to better service delivery, during the period under review, 46 officers was trained on supervisory management skills and 36 on senior management, One hundred and sixty five (165) officers were sensitized on Performance Contracting. The department developed three policies; Performance management policy, Training Policy and Staff Disciplinary policy which are at the draft stage.

### d) County Public Service Board

During the period under review, the County Public Service Board recruited six hundred and ninety two (692) staff on permanent and contract basis. Confirmed twenty eight (28) newly recruited staff, Promoted and Re-designated one hundred and fifty eight (158) staff, Seconded six (6) officers to KMTC. The Board suspended five (5) County staff who had a case with E.A.C.C pending determination of their case in the court, reviewed the cases of officers on special leave and recalled 18 of them, dismissed seventy two (72) nurses from the public service on grounds of gross misconduct.

### e) Flagship projects

Figure 28: Flagship Projects under Department of Public Service ICT and Decentralized Units

Project Name	Target	Achievement
Development of Information Communication Technology infrastructure	Equipping and furnishing youth empowerment centres to create platform for youths and women get basic ICT skills. Establishment of County Data Center	Makutano, Chepareria, Alale and Sigor are operational. The laptops/computers are ready for launching.
Automation of County Services	Implementation of proper fibre connectivity, structured cabling and telephony across County departments. Revenue Collection and Licensing system	The departments of Water and public works have been connected to WIFI. Revenue system is 85% complete.

### f) Policy, Legal and Institutional Reforms.

The section has developed nine policies and a bill. However two policies have been approved which include; the County Government of West Pokot Employment of casual staff policy and Policy document on Governor's Special Advisors. Policies at draft include: Records and Information Management policy, Information communication Technology acceptable and procedures use, Transport and fleet Management Policy, Performance Management Policy, Staff Disciplinary Policy, Human Resource Development Policy, and Disaster Risk Management Policy.

Community Service Policy is complete and in operation.

#### 2.6.3 Implementation Challenges

During the period of implementation the department experienced challenges;

- No policy in place to support the mobilization of resources.
- Inadequate budget allocation for staff training and capacity building
- Inadequate budget allocation for ICT infrastructure.
- Inadequate utility vehicle when emergency response occurs.



- Unavailability of adequate space for establishment of centralized records center and also in the departments no specific room has been allocated to records management.
- Lack of clear reporting structures in some departments
- Delayed promotions, gaps and lack of clear department succession planning
- No budgetary allocation for procurement of basic and essential working tools like Computers and its accessories.
- Shortage of staff in some sections and departments.
- Lack of support staff in Sub County and ward offices.

#### **2.6.4 Recommendations**

- Need to develop all departments' structure indicating authorized staff establishment and clear reporting structures.
- Need for department succession policy and implementation to address staffing gaps in departments.
- There is need for increased investment in County ICT to enhance connectivity and ease communication.
- Enhanced training and Staff capacity building to improve their skills and knowledge for better service delivery.
- There need to Support establishment of centralized records center and departments to allocate special rooms / space for establishment of departmental records centers.
- There is need to support Full implementation of Enterprise Resource Programme (ERP)
- Training of County staff on the importance of proper management records in government and in their specific offices.
- There is need to employ support staff to address the shortage in sub county and ward offices.
- There is urgent need to allocate a working and conditioned motor vehicle to the department especially legal, communications and disaster sections.

## **2.7 DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **2.7.1 Overview of the sector**

The overall goal of the department to ensure there is sustainable management of the land resource, securing of land tenure, maintain high standard of County development by developing appropriate planning tools, systems, and providing support with accurate information on the County land ownership.

### **2.7.2 Sector Target and performance**

#### **i) CIDP Targets for the Sector**

The sub-sector target include; Establish Kapenguria Municipal board and town committees, prepare Kapenguria Municipality Integrated Development Plan, Development of a County Urban development control Bill, completion of County spatial plan, operationalize Lands registry, geo spatial mapping of projects, land adjudication programmes, cadastral surveys of public land, resolution of boundary disputes, preparation of part development plans, town beautification, construction of public toilets, street lighting, opened up and tarmac 50Km of urban road and maintain town roads.

#### **ii) CIDP Mid Term Performance for the sector**

##### **a) Urban Development**

During the review period the department installed street lights in 12 towns. Inventory of plots in urban areas was undertaken where 2,337 were identified. To improve the urban road network a total of 24.9 Km were opened up to improve roads access, also about 2 Km tarmac road in Ortum and Chepareria towns.

To support conducive business environment, the department constructed 30 public pit latrines in the following towns; Chesegon, Cheptuya, Ortum, Mwotot, Parua, Tapach, Kamelei, Keringet, Kabichbich, Sigor, Chesta, Sebit, Kong'elai, Chepkono, Murkwijit, Chepareria, Chepkorniswo, Lomut, Sina among others. The department also purchased 800 workshop tools and equipment such as Jembe, wheelbarrows, brooms, spade, panga, and hard brush to support cleanliness in urban centres.

#### **b) Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP)**

The program receives support from World Bank. The main objective is to establish and strengthen urban institutions to deliver improved infrastructure and services. The program is expected to create a functional urban areas that contribute to the nation's economic growth.

The programme supports; Solid Waste Management, Connectivity and Storm water drainage, Urban Economic and social Infrastructure, and Fire and Disaster Management with the municipality. Also it supported Purchase of Modern Refuse Truck, Rehabilitation of Kapenguria Dumpsite, maintained 50 Km of Municipal Roads, installation of Market Stalls and Refurbishment of Bus Park.

#### **c) Physical Planning**

The department during the review period supported 12 Local Physical Development plans in towns, the plans will lead to proper and organized construction of buildings in towns. On the County 10 year spatial plan, the process had stalled because of inadequate funding, but now funds have been provided and the contracted firm is doing the final document for submission to the County assembly.

#### **d) Land Survey and adjudication**

This section managed to prepare; 1,500 analogue maps converted to digital platform, 916 Plots surveyed, established GIS Lab. Land registry at Kapenguria is now operation this has helped the inhabitants access process their title deeds easily.

Registration of Community Land the department in partnership with FAO and through the European Union-funded Land Governance Programme created awareness on the provisions of the Community Land Act 2016, mapped the natural resources and public utilities, and created maps on land uses for Chesra, Chemwochoi, Kases, Kiwawa, Lopet and Chelopoy Communities which are now ready for registration. However, the remaining areas, especially Pokot Central and Pokot North are lagging behind, a result which has seen a rise in cases of land conflicts. Securing communal land tenure will see communities make long-term investments, with no worries of pending conflicts, towards food security and economic prosperity.

**e) The adjudication Unit**

Partitioned 12,720 plots at Shalpogh, Tamugh, Endough, Mwino, Sekerr and Sondany adjudication sections.

**f) The Registry Unit**

Issued 11,290 title deeds from Nairobi titling centre in collaboration with the County Government to beneficiaries of Wakor, Parua B, Kapsangar, Tapach, Kapsait and Chebon. Registered more than 3000 various documents during its normal office routine.

**g) The physical planning Unit**

Prepared of Local Physical Development Plan for Chesta and 20% of the work was done and six sub division advisory plans for purposes of title acquisition for Makutano, Chepareria, Sebit, Aramaket, Kabichbich and Kacheliba.

Prepared Part Development plans for public land; Proposed Site for Prisons land at Sigor, Alale, Preparation for Aramaket Advisory Plan, Proposed site for market at Lomut, Konyao and Bendera.

Carried out 8 Building plans and 2 changes of user in Development Control and Ensuring compliance

**h) Policy, Legal and Institutional Reforms.**

- i. Prepared Kapenguria Municipality Charter
- ii. Kapenguria Municipality Integrated Development Plan( IDEP)- Approved by cabinet
- iii. Kapenguria Municipality Solid waste Management policy- Approved by Cabinet
- iv. Kapenguria Municipality By- Laws- a waiting adoption by the County Assembly
- iv. 10 Year County Spatial Plan- At final draft for submission to the County assembly for approval

**i) Flagships projects**

*Table 14: Flagship projects under Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development*

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
Tarmacking of Urban Roads	50km of urban roads tarmacked	All are complete apart from Kacheliba which has been rolled over to 2020/2021
Installation of street lights	No. of functional street lights in place	All are done and functional
County Solid Waste	Purchase land	Not done. Rolled over to 2020/2021 F/Y. The

Management System	Construct, operationalize and maintain County dumpsite	dumpsite at Kapenguria Municipality has been fenced
Investment in new housing units	60 new houses built annually	Not Done, sites for construction of the houses at Kapenguria municipality identified. This is going to be done in conjunction with National Government
Preparation of County Urban integrated Development Plans	Approved Kapenguria Municipality Charter Approved Kapenguria municipality Urban Integrated Development Plan Approved County Spatial Plan	Kapenguria Charter done, Integrated plan for Kapenguria Municipality done, County spatial Plan ongoing

### 2.7.3 Implementation Challenges

- Floods, which led to destruction of properties e.g. Cheseгон market and toilet.
- Inadequate policies to govern activities in our urban centers.
- Inadequate utility vehicle for field work operations.
- Shortage of technical staff (Physical planners)
- Weak Link with the National government especially the departments that have not been fully devolved i.e. Registry, Adjudication, Housing, Survey.

### 2.7.4 Recommendations

- There is need to fasten development and cascading of policies that govern urban institutions.
- Employment of Technical staff in Kapenguria Municipality and urban development section staff that include Physical planners, GIS specialists, Quantity Surveyors, architects, enforcers, surveyors, enforcers and fire brigade.
- Purchase two utility vehicles for field operations.
- There need for clear strategy for waste management system in the County.
- Need for preparation of all County centres Local Physical Development Plans to guide development.
- Support Registration of Community Land to get title deeds.
- Fully operationalize GIS lab to help in planning.
- County Solid Waste Management System



## 2.8 DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES



*Figure 29: Children fetching water at Chemuserion water project in Lomut Ward*

### 2.8.1 Overview of the sector

The County Department of Water, Environment and Natural Resources has five sections; Water Supply Services, Forestry, Land Reclamation, Environment and Climate Change.

The overall goal of the department is to increase access to water, increase forest cover, reclaim degraded lands, control noise pollution and outdoor advertisements, and address climate change through adaptation and mitigation investments, as well as report implementation of the same to National and County climate Change Action Plans 2018-2022 and sub-sequent plans. The departments is also mandated to implementation of national policies that is applicable to County as well as formulate County level specific policies, legislations , by-laws, and institutional

reforms that promote sustainable management of water resources and conservation of environment.

### 2.8.2 Sector Target and performance

This section outlines the sector CIDP targets and performance at Mid Term period.

#### i) CIDP Targets for the sector

The CIDP targets for the sector include; drill 120 boreholes, upgraded 55 boreholes to solar power, construct 12 water pans, 90 sand dams, 100 shallow wells, 17 gravity water supply schemes, rehabilitate 8 water supply systems, install 330 roof water catchment systems and protect 62 water springs. Forest Conservation and Management targets include; plant 7,500,000 seedlings, establish 45 Ha of Green schools, plant 25km of urban roads with trees, 80 Women, Youth, Green Schools and CFAs groups establish tree nurseries, develop 6 laws and policies on forest conservation, conserve and protect 19 forests.

Water catchment protection, climate change adaptation and mitigation targets include protect 3,000 hectares of water catchments, develop 100 Ha of dryland forest farms, supply 50,000 improved energy JIKOS to households, plant 5,000 Ha of land with drought resistant trees and fruit trees, and conduct 22 Community trainings on climate change. County Climate Information Services Targets include inspect and calibrate 250 instruments, install 60 Automatic rain gauges and 110 Manual Rain gauges, acquire 110 mobile data collection tools, install 18 Accurate Hydro-meteorological data for river systems, install 10 Landslide detection instruments and hold 15 County Climate Forums. Land Reclamation Targets include, reclaim 1,550 Ha of degraded land for crops pasture, fruit trees and indigenous tree production.

#### ii) CIDP Mid Term Performance for the sector

Key outputs	Baseline 2016/2017	Target at Mid Term	Achievements at Mid Term	% Achievement of Mid Term Target
Boreholes drilled and operationalized	69	85	43	50.6
Boreholes upgraded to solar power	40	40	17	42.5
Boreholes rehabilitated	100	80	89	111.3
Water Pans constructed/desilted	44	7	2	28.6
Sand/ sub-surface dams Constructed	20	65	14	21.5
Water supply systems rehabilitated		6	8	133.3



New roof water catchment systems installed		170	56	32.9
Gravity Water supply schemes developed		13	30	230.8
Shallow wells dug		60	6	10.0
Springs Protected	22	40	9	22.5
Tree Seedlings raised, planted	No data	3,500,000	423,150	12.1
Greening of Schools (Ha)	No data	35	5	14.3
Beautification of Urban Roads with Trees (Km)	No data	15	0	0.0
Support Women Groups Tree Nurseries (No)	No data	60	24	40.0
Laws and Policies developed on forest conservation and implemented	No data	4	2	50.0
Ha of water catchments, riverbanks, swamps and fragile lands protected	No data	2100	0	0.0
County Forests conserved managed and protected	15	12	4	33.3
No. of Community trainings conducted on climate change conducted	No data	12	17	141.7
No. of improved JIKOS given to households	No data	35,000	0	0.0
dry land forest farms developed	No data	60	12.3	20.5
1,550 Ha of degraded land reclaimed for crops pasture, fruit trees and indigenous tree production	No data	950	0	0.0

During the years under review, the following achievements were realized:-

#### **a) Water Supply Services**

To increase water access in the county, the department during the period drilled 43 new boreholes 50.6 % of the Mid Term Target, upgraded 17 boreholes to solar power 42.5%; and rehabilitated 89 Boreholes representing 111.3 % of the Mid Term Target.

The department also constructed 2 water pans (Namoru in Kodich ward and Arur in Masol) 14 Sand/sub-surface dams ,rehabilitated 8 Water supply systems, installed 56 new roof water catchment systems, developed 30 Gravity Water supply schemes, dug 6 shallow wells and protected 9 water springs .



*Figure 30: Upgraded Lokitonyala Borehole*

### **b) Forestry**

The County forest coverage stood at 3.8 percent. To increase current County forest cover and sustainably manage County forestry resources for livelihood improvement and mitigation against climate Change, the County forestry section during the review period raised and distributed 423,150 tree seedlings to farmers, planted 5 Ha of School land at Propoi, Emboasis, Chesta Girls, Chesta TTC, Masol, Psigirio Primary, Emboasis among others, Planted 12,900 tree seedlings in Kamatira and Kapkoris County Forests.

To support dry land forestry, 32,000 seedlings were planted at Kalapata, Lorusuk and Korokou. Also the department established three County tree nurseries at Kaprech, Kacheliba, and Chepnyal in Siyoi, Suam, and Sook wards respectively. Supported 24 Women and Youth Group Tree Nurseries in Mnagei, Kapenguria, Siyoi, Lelan, Tapach, Batei, Lomut, Weiwei, Sook, and Chepareria Ward through supply of tree nursery tools, equipment's and purchasing of their tree seedlings and distributing to their village members.

The management, conservation and control of forests in the County the department issued Three hundred (300) movement permits, enhanced patrol on illegal movement of Forest Produce;

charcoal, timber where 30 cases were intercepted and 15 cases proceeded to court. The department trained 65 forest guards to protect County forests across the entire County



*Figure 31: Tree nursery*

#### **c) Environmental Pollution Control**

To control noise pollution and outdoor advertisements, the department procured two noise meters measuring gadgets and identified/mapped eight urban centres emitting noise beyond permissible levels causing environmental nuisance and hazard. The urban centres/towns mapped to emitting noise beyond the recommended level include Makutano, Chepareria, Sigor, Lomut, Kacheliba, Chesegon, Kabichbich and Ortum. The department issued 57 permits for noise making in bid to minimize environmental pollution in the review period.

#### **d) Climate Change**

To build and enhance County's resilience/adaptive capacity to climate change and increase a low carbon economy for livelihood improvement, the department formulated County climate change



policies, development of County Climate Change Action Plan (Adaptation and Mitigation), training of staff on climate change matters, Resource mobilization through development Green Climate Fund (GCF) proposal under NOREB Consortium, Cherangany Water Towers Proposal which was to be Funded by European Union but was terminated before implementation in 2020, UN Habitat-(KOICA Project) in 2020. Climate Change related hazards (Lightning Strikes, Torrential Rainfall, floods and Landslides were experienced in each of the years under review. Landslides and floods were at the worst level in 2019 and 2020 in the County.

The department conducted community trainings on climate change and conservation of forest and tree resources in (Parua/Penon, Tapach, Kalapata, Lorusuk, Korokou, Lomut, Weiwei, Kamatira, Nakuyen, and Sekerr Communities)

#### e) Land Reclamation

To reclaim degraded lands, ASALs, bare lands and flood prone areas into vibrant economic development areas, the department established an Orchards in Mutembur, Lokna and Attacha primary schools in Riwo ward. The County was able to reclaim 50 Ha of degraded land in Tikit village-Masol Ward by planting pasture, indigenous trees and fruit trees, supported 5 tree nurseries Batei ward and trained Kamatira Tree Nursery Self Help Group to establish a Tree Nursery.

#### f) Flagship projects

Figure 32: Flagship Projects under Department of Water, Environment and Natural Resources

Project Name	Target	Status
Kapenguria Sewerage system	10,000 households connected to sewerage system	Being handled by the national government through the Central Rift Water Works Agency. Design is complete and advertisement of tenders for construction done.
Muruny-Siyoi Extension Water Project	7,000 households	Muruny -Siyoi project on-going
Muruny-Chepareria Water Project	3,000 households	Design completed and the tendering process is ongoing.
Kacheliba Water Supply	1,250 households	To be implemented in FY 2020-2021.
County Tree Planting /Reforestation and Afforestation	50,000 Hectares of land planted with trees	Distributed 120,000 Tree seedlings to farmers which is equivalent to 75.879 Hectares of private farms
Conservation and Management of Cherangany Hills Water Tower	10,000 hectares of land reforested	EU did not Fund this project

**g) Policy, Legal and Institutional Reforms.**

Policies prepared during the review include:

<b>Section</b>	<b>Policies, Bills and Regulations</b>	<b>Status as at review Period</b>
Climate Change	Development of County Climate Change Policy, October 2020	Approved by Cabinet
	Development of County Climate Change Finance Policy, October 2020	Approved by Cabinet
	Formulation of County Climate Change Fund Bill, 2020	Approved by Cabinet, Bill Printed by Government Printer
	Climate Change Financing Regulations	Awaiting Passing of the Fund Bill, 2020 into Act.
Forestry Unit	County Forest Conservation and Management bill, 2018	Draft
	County charcoal rules and regulations, 2018	Draft
Environment	County Noise and Excessive Vibrations Rules and Regulations, 2018	Draft
	Sand Harvesting Rules and Regulations	Draft

**Institutional Reforms**

	<b>Institutional Reforms</b>	<b>Status as at Mid Term Review</b>
1	Establishment of County Environmental Committee	Established but not yet Gazetted
2	Establishment of Climate Change Ward Planning Committee	Established for six (6) wards
3	Establishment of County Climate Change Steering Committee	Established but not operational
4	Establishment of County Climate Change Planning (Coordination) Committee	Established but not operational
5	Establishment of Climate Change Unit	Established and operational

**2.8.3 Implementation Challenges**

- Low Budgetary Allocation to the department Forestry, Land Reclamation, Climate Change and Environmental Pollution Control sections.
- Inadequate policies, legislations for effective service delivery of the department functions.
- Inadequate drilling equipment. The department has been operating with only one Drilling Rig, this has affected drilling of boreholes.
- Lack of Office Space and office equipment for all the following sub-sections:- Water , Forestry, Land Reclamation, Climate Change and Noise Control
- Inadequate technical staff in critical sub-sections such as drilling, forestry, land reclamation, and Noise control.

- COVID-19 pandemic affected implementation of the projects.
- Devolved functions especially in forestry have not been fully handed over to the County by Kenya Forestry Service.

#### **2.8.4 Recommendations**

- Need for budgetary allocation on formulation of policies, legislations,
- Enhance department budget allocation to forestry, Climate Change mainstreaming and land reclamation functions.
- Need for purchase of two more Drilling Rigs.
- Employment of Technical Officers as provided by the Proposed Optimal Staffing requirement for the department.
- Need for office construction to house the six (6) departments (Forestry, Land Reclamation, Environment, Wildlife, Mines and Geology, Natural Resource Management).

## 2.9 DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRIALIZATION, INVESTMENT AND CO-OPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT



*Figure 33: Kamelei Fresh Produce Market, Tapach Ward*

### 2.2.9.1 Overview of the sector

The Department comprises of five sections namely; Trade, Industry, Energy, Investment and Cooperative Development. The department is mandated to promote fair trade practices, promote and strengthen the cooperative movement and its activities, strengthen industrial investment, promote and regulate trade and investment development. It is also mandated to liaise with Rural Electrification Authority for energy infrastructure development in the County.



## **2.2.9.2 Sector Target and performance**

### **i) CIDP Targets for the Sector**

The sector targets include conducting resource endowment mapping, support on technology and value addition, Conduct annual investment Fora, Expand the Joint Loans Board scheme to reach many traders, Enhance Licensing to E-registry for online licence applications and payments, Improve public private partnerships, Develop (1) industrial park. Other priorities include; establish a technical institution for the County, Establish Micro and Small Enterprise (SMEs) centres of excellence, Support Sebit Cement manufacturing plant as a Public Private Partnership Model, Support value addition to Milk, Wool, Mangoes, Sunflower, and Aloe vera. Support Establishment of recreational facilities in each of the four Sub Counties. Establish County Cooperative Development Fund and Promote vibrant sustainable marketing Cooperative Movement. Developed 9 New fresh produce markets.

### **ii) CIDP Mid Term Performance for the sector**

The Department achieved the following strategic objectives during the review period:

#### **a) Trade Development**

The unit is charged with trade regulation and licensing and provision of market infrastructure general promotion and coordination of the development of MSMEs engaged in Trade, management of Credit Finance for MSMEs, promotion of Whole sale and Retail trade in the County and promotion of exports in the County. It is also responsible for management of County Markets and hawking activities.

To improve business environment in the review period the department constructed 10 Fresh Produce Markets and one clothes markets that include Bendera, Ortum, Kacheliba, Konyao, Lomut, Orolwo, Tikit, Kabichbich, Kamelei and Sina Markets. The department also opened eleven (11) new Markets at Chemalei, Nyangaita, Chesta, Chesegon, Sebit, Kachemogen, Chepkono, Tukumo, Chilakou, Murkwijit and Emboasis to create more business environment, which will create job opportunities and increase County own source revenue and market access for traders. Forty two (42) boda boda sheds were also constructed during the period representing 87.5% of the targeted number. Four hundred and five (405) traders were

trained on consumer rights which was 8.4% of the targeted number owing to transportation and facilitation constraints.

The department also constructed four (4) livestock sale yards at Lomut, Serewo, Kamla and Chepareria.

#### **b) Weight and Measures**

To ensure use of approved weights and measuring equipment in trading and undertake consumer protection. The department during the review period assized 2,391 instruments which accounted for 35% targeted. Main challenge was transportation hindrance to reach all parts of the County.

#### **c) Co-operative Development**

The section is mandated in registration of new co-operative societies, support co-operative societies with credit facilities, revive dormant co-operative societies. It carries out civic education and training for co-operative societies, inspections/spot checks in co-operative societies. It also sends officers to attend committee meetings in co-operative societies when they have their general meetings. Facilitate co-operative leaders educational tours. Carry out annual audits for co-operative societies and promote and register new cooperative

In the review period the Feasibility and Environmental Impact Assessment was done on the two Flagship project in the department. That is Mango Processing plant at Lomut Ward and Milk Processing Plant at Ielan Ward. Tendering process done in the financial year 2020/2021.

Forty nine (49) against a target of 90 trainings sessions to existing Cooperative societies was done. The main hindrance being COVID 19 pandemic. Ten (10) cooperatives were supported with coolers and housing units during this period. One (1) against a target four (4) cooperatives was supported with honey processing equipment.

Seventeen (17) new Cooperative Societies were registered against a target of 14 also thirteen dormant cooperative societies were revived. due to anticipation of disbursement of County Cooperative Development Fund Loans thereby resulting to overwhelming need of cooperative societies. Four (4) of possible five hundred and fifty (550) co-operatives were loaned to support their cooperatives through the County Cooperative Development Fund. Books of accounts for twenty four (24) against a target of (70) co-operatives societies were audited in the period. Twenty (20) election of management committee members was done locally and country wide for cooperative societies.

Hosted County wide bee day on 20th May 2018 at Makutano stadium graced by PS Livestock and the County represented in International Honey Expo in Qatar.

#### **d) Cooperative Development Fund**

Disbursement of low-cost loans to cooperative society in the established County Cooperative Development Fund. So far 4 cooperative societies have benefited and have started repaying the loans for other Cooperative societies to benefit.

#### **e) Flagship projects**

*Figure 34: Flagship Projects under Department Of Trade, Industrialization, Investment and Co-Operatives Development*

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
Establish Mango Processing Plant	Processing plant Constructed & operationalized	Feasibility study done and EIA
Establish Milk processing plant	Milk Processing Plant constructed & operationalized	Feasibility study done
Honey Processing	Processing plant operationalized	Not started

#### **f) Policy, Legal and Institutional Reforms.**

During the period under review the department developed County Cooperative Development Act 2018 to promote growth and development of cooperative societies in the County.



*Figure 35: County represented in International Honey Expo in Qatar*

### **2.2.9.3 Implementation Challenges**

- Limited budget allocation to department
- Delay in enactment of the bill, regulations and policies affected implementation of loan disbursement to Cooperatives.
- Few utility vehicles in the department.
- Inadequate standard equipment for verification at the Weights and Measures section.
- There was no funding for the Energy Section.
- Lack of awareness of the importance of calibrating weighing machines
- Inadequate storage facility for seized goods by the Weights and Measures Section.

### **2.2.9.4 Recommendations**

- Increase budget allocation for the department.
- Procure additional field vehicles.
- Purchase more standard equipment for verification.

- The Department should plan to construct a Weights and Measures legal metrology laboratory.
- Enhance civic education targeting traders, farmers and the general public on the importance and benefits of calibrating weighing machines/scales should be rolled out in the County.
- Awareness campaign on the importance of the cooperative movement in the County.



*Figure 36: Chepkopegh boda boda shed, Chepareria Ward*





*Figure 37: Sina Fresh Produce Market – Work in Progress*



## 2.10 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, SANITATION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES



*Figure 38: First Lady Margaret Kenyatta officially opens Obstetric Theatre at the Kapenguria County Referral Hospital*

### **2.2.10.1 Overview of the sector**

This sector comprises of the following subsectors: Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services, and Preventive and Promotive Health Services. A healthy population is a key pillar for enhanced economic growth and development. It is also precursor for realization of the Social Goals for Kenya Vision 2030. The Constitution guarantees the rights to adequate health care to every Kenyan. Against this background, Health Sector in West Pokot County is re-positioning itself to fulfill the expectations of Kenyans through improved health infrastructure Countywide, service delivery systems and promoting access to universal health care.



Figure 39: Commissioning of Renal Health Unit at Kapenguria County Referral Hospital on November 2019

### **2.2.10.2 Sector Target and performance**

#### **i) CIDP Targets for the Sector**

The CIDP sector target priorities include; the elimination of communicable conditions, immunize fully 90% of the eligible children, adequate support to all the health system, upgrading of the County referral hospital to level 5, improvement of the Chepareria, Sigor, Kacheliba, Kabichbich sub County hospitals ,Alale and Makutano hospitals, construct 22 new dispensaries, 25 New Health staff houses, leverage on information technology through telemedicine and use of EMR, construction and equipping of ICU, and the Renal Unit, completion, equipping and operationalization of the blood bank, Purchase of 8 additional ambulances, recruitment of health workers, and supporting provision of universal health care by supporting 10,000 households to access NHIF and enhanced diseases surveillance.

## ii) CIDP Mid Term Performance for the sector

During the review period the sector performance include:

### a) Health infrastructure

During the review period the County in expanding and improving physical infrastructure, increased health facilities from 104 in 2016/2017 to 154 in FY 2019/2020. The 50 new health facilities involved upgrading of 3 health centres; Sigor, Chepareria and Kacheliba to hospitals status, 3 dispensaries upgraded to health centres, and 47 new dispensaries operationalized, with 6 facilities; Kochoi, Katopoten, Chepokachim, Chewaran, Tororo, and Chepotarama operational without Master Facility List (MFL) code.

Three (3) Level 4 health facilities were equipped with X-Ray services at Ortum mission Hospital, Kacheliba Sub County Hospital and Kapenguria County Referral Hospital to provide specialized curative diagnostic interventions, also inaugurated new dialysis services at the Renal Unit in Kapenguria County Referral Hospital (KCRH). The department Constructed and operationalized a modern laboratory in Chepareria Sub County Hospital, constructed drugs store at Kacheliba Sub County Hospital and installed 12 solar powered vaccine fridges.

Two (2) utility vehicles were procured with support from World Bank THS-UHC project. Procured 20,000 mother child handbooks, 12 solar fridges, 43 delivery beds, 30 delivery set, and 17,650 mama kit.

### b) Improve Service Capacity, Access, and Quality

On strengthening core human resource, during the review period 114 new nurses were recruited which led to County Nurses to Population Ratio reduced 1:1,244 to 1:1,181 from FY 2016/2017 to FY 2019/2020, also during the period the Doctor to Population Ratio reduced from 1:18,988 to 1:15,929. Deployed 233 health workers under Universal Health Care (UHC).

### c) Sanitation and Hygiene

To improve sanitation and hygiene, during the review period the County latrine coverage increased from 38% to 58%. This was achieved through Community led total sanitation activities in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programmes which involved 629 villages declared open defecation free zones. Enhanced Hand washing activities at household level through distribution of WASH commodities; 9,000 Jerricans, 250 cartons of Soap, 6000 buckets, 27,400 surgical masks, 1,147 sanitizers, and 220 jerry cans 5 litres to CHVs and Health workers.

Health and sanitary inspections. To enforce Health, safety and adherence to building plans. The department conducted 125 inspections of Health facilities and inspected all schools in the County

**d) Provide essential health care service**

During the review period 50 Facilities were made Family Planning commodity secure, with 24.8% women of reproductive age had access to family planning and 26.5% of pregnant women were able to attend 4<sup>th</sup> ANC visit. On the Proportion of deliveries conducted by skilled attendants, 60.3% of deliveries conducted were by skilled attendants with 6% of mothers attended 1<sup>st</sup> post-natal care services.

**e) Eliminate communicable conditions**

On vaccination 73.6% children under one year received DPT/Hep+HiB (DPT3). HIV/AIDS prevention and control 87.1 % of clients on treatment were virally suppressed. To control malaria 350762 of treated nets supplied to households. Number of TB cases identified and put on treatment reduced to 1507 performance affected by COVID-19.

**f) Non-communicable conditions and mental disorders**

To Halt and reverse the rising burden of non-communicable conditions and mental disorders. Cancer screening was done to 131 women of reproductive age, and 4773 Clients were treated for diabetes.

**g) COVID-19 Response**

The County COVID-19 containment measures undertaken involved; established COVID-19 border screenings points at Murwkijit, Kishaunet, Marich, Chesegon and other entry points to County, disinfection and fumigation of 12 urban centres within the County, training of health workers in COVID-19 reporting, prevention and control, provision of 24 hand washing stations at entry points, matatu terminus, public facilities, markets, enforcement of COVID-19 measures in all public places, hotels, bars and restaurants and the daily surveillance, testing and reporting of COVID-19 cases in the County.

Trained 402 Health Care Workers on COVID-19 case management and Infection Prevention Control (IPC), sensitized 250 Health Care Workers, 1600 Community Health Volunteers on COVID-19. Held 228 Community engagement through radio talks and 30 interpersonal engagements through Community Healthcare Volunteers. Operationalized isolation centres

across the County with 37 beds, KCRH (21) beds, Ortum (10) beds, Kacheliba (2) beds, Sigor (2) beds, and Chepareria (2) beds. The containment measures interventions led to controlled spread of COVID-19, timely reporting and action of COVID-19 case and improved knowledge and skills in the Covid-19 prevention and surveillance among community members, CHVs and HCWs.

**a) DANIDA donor funds**

In the review period the County health sector received KES 49,999,646 DANIDA funds as conditional grants funding from government of Denmark to support equitable access to health services, improve the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery and enhance the regulatory capacity of the department of Health.

**b) Flagship project**

*Figure 40: Flagship Projects under Department of Health, Sanitation and Emergency Services*

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Status</b>
Establish a New County Referral Hospital	Increased access to affordable, quality healthcare	Not started

**c) Policy, legal and institutional reforms.**

The department prepared County Facility Improvement Fund Act to increase investments in health by ring-fencing revenues generated by health facilities for use in improving health infrastructure and other essential services towards universal health coverage (UHC).

**2.2.10.3 Implementation Challenges**

- Inadequate finance.
- Inadequate transport for supportive supervision in the facilities and community level.
- Inadequate the drugs supply.
- In accessible health facility while delivering drugs to health facilities.
- In adequate staff across all the cadres.
- Industrial action during the year under review 2017/2018 which lasted for 5 months and Industrial strike in the year 2019, from January to April resulting to closure of health facilities managed by nurses employed on contract basis.

- Social Cultural beliefs among community, hindering utilization of the health care services.
- Under nutrition according to the SMART survey done in 2019, stunting rate was at 35.1percent.

#### **2.2.10.4 Recommendations**

- More funding allocation and hiring of additional staffing to health sector.
- Expand and increase the outreach of initiatives to improve access to quality health services in the County.
- Upgrade the County health facilities and infrastructure in each sub County.
- Improve community participation, reduce social cultural barriers and mitigate.



## 2.11 DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM, CULTURE, GENDER AND SOCIAL SERVICES



Figure 41: Nasolot game reserve home to one of the world's biggest black elephant species.

### 2.11.1 Overview of the sector

The department is comprised of the following sections; Tourism, Wildlife, Culture, Sports, Youth, Gender and Social Services .The mandate of the subsector is to carry out formulation, coordination, administration of policy and programs with respect to promotion of Tourism, Culture, Sports, Youth, Social and Children Services functions. The department has the responsibility to provide an enabling environment for all stakeholders in the sector.

### 2.11.2 Sector Target and performance

#### i) CIDP Targets for the Sector

The sector target priorities include; policy and legislative framework for community service program, sports development, cultural resource management, and gender mainstreaming and youth development, sector plan for the department, completion and operationalization of the on-going projects ,ensuring gender equity in County appointments and promotions, Empowerment of PLWDs, Gender, Youth and Disability Mainstreaming in County policies, programs and projects, marketing women cottage industries, develop youth talents, Liquor licensing and

undertaking sensitization on the dangers of drugs and substance abuse and protect Nasolot Game reserve .

ii) CIDP Mid Term Performance for the sector



*Figure 42: Ongoing Construction of Mtelo Conference Facility.*

**a) Tourism promotion**

The CIDP (2018-2022) prioritized implementation of key projects and programs as part of the long term intervention to improve the competitiveness of the tourism sector in the County. To achieve this, the department oversaw construction of Mtelo Conference Facility which is nearing its completion. This will be used for Meetings, Inventions, Convention and Exhibitions (MICE) in the County. The department bought land at Morpus which will be used to build Tourist Cottages and at the same time serve as a cultural exhibition centre. During the review period, several tourist attraction sites were identified which include Nasolot Elephants, Cherangany hills, Mtelo sacred hill and the aesthetic waterfalls, among



other features of touristic significance. Four tourist circuits were identified that covered the expansive County thus making a tourist get connected in the County.

The department educated the community members on importance of tourism development, to make the community embrace tourism as an economic activity.

To promote tourism in the County, Miss Tourism Competition auditions was organized; Ms Sarah Pkiach won the County contest and proceeded to take the National (MTK) crown in 2018. She later represented the Country and won Miss Tourism Metropolitan International award, an event whose climax was held in Malaysia. Through these initiatives coupled with publicity awareness through distribution of brochures and hiking activities, the department realized 30 percent increase of tourist activities in the County indicated though increase in hotel bed capacity.



*Figure 43: Grand homecoming of miss tourism Kenya 2018*



*Figure 44: Ms Sarah Pkiach being crowned 2018 Miss Tourism Metropolitan International in Malaysia*

#### **b) Wildlife conservation**

Wildlife department partnered with, Save the Elephant (STE), Kenya wildlife services (KWS), Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT), and the local conservancies; (Pellow and Masol) to collar five elephants in Nasolot Game Reserve. This assisted in tracking the movement of these valuable herds and ascertain cases of human wildlife conflict that may arise while traversing along their migratory corridor. Wildlife conservation education awareness was conducted by the department which notably reduced cases of human wildlife conflicts that were quite rampant before the eve of devolution.





*Figure 45: Collaring of an Elephant Exercise underway at Nasolot Game Reserve*

### **c) Culture preservation**

With increasing demand for cultural tourism, twelve Cultural sites were profiled for preservation purposes. The department actively participated in the annual Simar and Sindagh celebrations; an activity that is highly adored by Pokot traditional farmers. 20 cultural troupes were registered during the period, out of whom, 3 groups; Sengekwo, Kalacha and Sengwer groups won various awards during annual cultural competitions. With support from state department of culture 450 Ushanga Master Beaders drawn from all the 20 wards were trained.

The department also supported community Herbalists in collaboration with North Rift Herbalist Association (NRHA), KEMRI and University of Eldoret. Following the COVID- 19 pandemic, the local ‘doctors’ aggressively ventured into researching on herbs that control and prevent respiratory diseases.





*Figure 46: PS, Culture and Heritage is welcomed to the County Department of Tourism and Culture*

#### **d) Sports promotion**

To nurture talents, the department Completed construction of Kaptabuk High Altitude Athletics training Camp a facility that will bring back elite athletes who are training outside the County.

During the period under review, the department in collaboration with the villagers, identified Sub County fields; Konyao in Pokot North and Koposes in Pokot Central. Field levelling of five schools; Tartar Girls, Sina, Chepareria, Runo, Nyarkulian and Tapach Primary Schools were also done. It is out of these projects that the department nurtured 140 youths on varied talents. More tournaments were organized like the Governor's cup held in 2018 that attracted 300 participants across the 20 wards. 18 competitions were held and 8 sports officials were trained to enhance their career.

The County participated in KICOSCA games and won in various sports categories. During the period, Kapenguria Heroes and Tartar Maroon actively participated in Chapa Dimba supported by Safaricom in 2018 and both teams braved all odds to reach the National qualifiers where Kapenguria Heroes won and Tartar Maroon took the 1<sup>st</sup> runners up position. This competition airlifted Kapenguria Heroes to London.



*Figure 47: Participating Team during the 2018 Governor's Cup Competition.*

#### **e) Youth empowerment**

To support youth empowerment, the department equipped 2 new empowerment centres; Makutano and Chepareria YECs, and since the centres were equipped, the youths have immensely benefitted from the free secured WIFI especially students extending their digital learning during the COVID-19 pandemic period.

The department collaborated with Anglican development Services (ADS) and came up with Ajira programmes that significantly reduced youth unemployment rate within the County.

During the period under review, the department held 3 trade fairs and talent exhibitions where 90 youth groups exhibited their skills and wares and 900 individuals sensitized on the 30% AGPO reservations to youth and PLWDs.

### f) Gender and social services

In bid to support the vulnerable and fight retrogressive practices, the department purchased office equipment for Children Protection Unit at West Pokot County Police Headquarters. The department conducted 10 trainings campaigns and sensitizations through stakeholders support from; The Declares, Youth Bunge, Action Aid, I-Rep and World Vision. Which led to sensitization of 1000 participants on Gender issues.

The department developed 300 Brochures and disseminated to target group on campaigns against retrogressive cultural practices. On the same note, with collaboration with CURE International, 750 PLWDs were supported with assistive devices.

### g) Flagship projects

Figure 48: Flagship Projects under Department of Tourism, Culture, Gender and Social Services

Project Name	Target	Status
Develop Nasolot Game Reserve	-Infrastructure development, -Educational tours, & Exposure tours, -Training of rangers, -Establish cottages, -Establish sanctuaries in the park, -Rangelands rehabilitation & management	County Government in collaboration with KWS, NRT and STE colored some elephants in Nasolot game reserve
Develop community conservancies	Masol ,Orwa ,Nguruch, Kositei, Ombolion and POMA community conservancies	MOU between County government and NRT on community conservancy was signed.
Construction of Modern Sports Stadium	Sports disciplines promoted	Not started

### h) Policy, legal and institutional reforms.

S/NO	LEGISLATION / POLICY / TASK FORCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
1	Tourism Policy	Currently using the National Tourism Policy; there is need for domestication
2	Wildlife Conservation and Management Act	Operational
3	Cultural/National Heritage Policy	Currently using the National Heritage Policy; there is need for domestication
4	Ushanga Kenya Bead-Craft Industry Policy	Operational across all the 7 Pastoralist Counties where Ushanga Kenya is Premised
5	Nasolot Game Reserve Task Force	Operational
6	County Ushanga Kenya Initiative Steering Committee	Operational
7	West Pokot County Poverty Graduation Policy	Operational
8	West Pokot County Sports Development Guidelines	Operational
9	Kaptabuk High Altitude Athletic Camp Task Force	Operational
10	Kenya Sports Act 2013	Operational
11	West Pokot County Alcoholic drinks control Act, 2014	Operational
12	Kenya Youth Intercounty Sports Regulation	Operational
13	Kenya Youth Development Policy	Operational

*Table 1.*

From the above remarks, it is evident that the department relies heavily on National Government Policy documents and there is urgent need to domesticate the same for County use.

#### 2.11.3 Implementation Challenges

- Low budget allocation to the department.
- Inadequate policies to effectively implement activities.
- Few mobility vehicles.
- Frequent reallocation of budgeted funds; a case of Nasolot Gate construction, which had been budgeted for in FY 2018/2019.
- Lack of departmental strategic plans to guide planning.
- Poor access feeder roads and watch towers at Nasolot Game reserve.

#### **2.11.4 Recommendations**

- Adequate budgetary allocation
- The department should purchase an official utility vehicle for mobility as the current ones are grounded.
- Erecting some watch towers on strategic sites for Visitors interested with Nasolot Elephants and construction of feeder roads.
- Setting aside resources for mapping and signage of all our tourist attractions sites and considering the various forms of tourism within the County.



## **2.12 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES AND DIRECTORATES**

### **2.12.1 Overview of the sector**

The department is mandated to provide leadership, coordination and policy direction on early warning system, disaster preparedness and communication, early response and livelihood recovery for sustainable development. The other directorates supports resource mobilisation, promoting peace building and harmonious coexistence among various communities within and outside the County.

### **2.12.2 Sector Target and performance**

#### **i) CIDP Targets for the Sector**

The target priorities for County peace and security include; promoting community policing in the County, support opening up of more security roads, support establishment of more water points for animals, establish more police stations/posts, promote education, climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes, creation of peace and reconciliation committees, strengthening community security early warning system, and implementation of joint projects with neighboring communities/counties.

#### **ii) CIDP Mid Term Performance for the sector**

##### **a) Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.**

To enhance disaster early warning systems, community preparedness and resilience, the department installed 10 lightening arrestors in prone lightening areas (Kaprech, Chepkorniswo, Murkwijit, Sook, Snukur, Tangazia, Chepon, Kacheprkong, Sekution and Kaptabuk). Also responded timely to fire outbreaks at Bendera, Chewoyet secondary school, Kapenguria stage, CBD Makutano, and Kaptabuk secondary school and distribution of relief to 14931 the affected households from; Alale, Kiwawa, Riwo, Masol and Chepareria wards. Also distributions of non-food items (mattresses, blankets and beds) as a response to the affected institutions (destruction due to wind, fire and slides).

##### **b) Peace Building and Reconciliation.**

In promoting unity and cohesion the County formed Peace committee in every sub-County and successfully conducted consultative meetings with peace stakeholders across the

County. Three out of ten of the targeted five peace boarder schools have been constructed. There is on-going peace policy formulation preparation.

#### **c) Donor Coordination and Resource Mobilization**

To enhance donor and development partners' coordination and mobilization of external financial resources to supplement the County's national allocation, the County established directorate of resource mobilization to mobilize and coordinate donor's/partners' programs in the County. The unit mapped and document all existing and prospective donors and partners in the County. Developed a County Resource Mobilization Strategy, containing all the projects proposed by all the ministries as indicated in the CIDP and the resources available and the resource gaps that needs funding. They initiated relationships with various donors and linking them with relevant ministries leading to new partners joining the County, Anglican Development Services (ADS), Rotary club, ICRISAT, and Village Enterprise

The admission of West Pokot into the Frontier Counties development Council, FCDC, in 2018, made the County access NEDI (North Eastern Development Initiatives) World Bank funding. Resulting to several NEDI funded projects in the County including Ending Drought and Emergencies Program, funded by EU the Program was initiated courtesy of joint proposal (consortia) pitched by the CG together with the development partners. The Cash transfer program supported to residents of Chesegon and Nyarkulian devastated by landslides.

Held County engagement with donors and stakeholders to support establishment of milk process plant and construction of Kapenguria stadium. The County health team visited Israel for benchmarking courtesy of our coordination. The department also Visited Qatar 2019 to market honey from the County.

#### **d) Youth and Women Empowerment**

Gender and special needs development seeks to promote youth and women empowerment. The department worked in partnership with the County first lady, the Ministry of Education, TSC, BOM, Parents, chiefs, ward administrators and students to conduct 27 school visitations and mentorship Programme where 53,550 youths were reached. The mentorship programme is conducted during the schools holidays. The programme emphasized on importance of education, entrepreneurship, innovation, fight against alcoholism and drug abuse, social and media awareness, FGM, Child early marriage, dress Code and life values, peace initiatives, exemplification and career development.

Women and youth empowerments, the department purchased 140 sawing machines and distributed to women in all 66 locations in West Pokot County to empower vulnerable rural women.

e) **Empowerment of PWDs**

During the period under review, AIC Cure Internal Kenya supported various people living with disabilities (PLWDs) in the County. They distributed 52 wheelchairs and its accessories. Supported 143 children to undergo successful corrective surgery, 20 undergone Clift Lip and Cleft Palate Successfully and 17 children were fitted with walking shoes.



Figure 49: Successful corrective surgeries

### 2.13.3 Implementation Challenges

- The disaster directorate has no vehicle hence find it hard to respond to emergencies and disasters.
- Insufficient resource allocation.
- Geographical terrain of west Pokot County makes it difficult to respond to disasters e.g. in some parts there are poor road networks and some parts has poor or no network for communication.
- Inadequate utility vehicle that facilitates movements of officers.
- Lack of peace policy.

### 2.13.4 Recommendations

- Increase funding allocation to disaster and peace directorate.
- Purchase more utility vehicles to enable coordination of activities.

## CHAPTER THREE: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 3.1 Implementation Challenges

**Delays in release of the equitable share** to the counties resulting in projects that had been budgeted for and executed remain unpaid by the end of the financial year, causing pending bills and delaying project attainment of the intended results.

**Inadequate Policies and institutional framework:** The low achievements realized in some departments were attributed to lack of comprehensive policies, legislation and other institutional frameworks to support implementation of programmes and projects in the County Integrated Development Plan.

**Low funding:** inadequate funding have affected implementations of programmes/projects.

**High Pending bills.** The Auditor General report 2018 indicated that Eligible pending bills for West Pokot County amounted to KES 483,053,261.00, and ineligible pending bills amounted to KES 1,296,640,858.80. The County Appointed of County Ineligible Pending Bills Resolution Committee which certified Bills amounting to 348,386,970.73 to be eligible.

**Under performance of Own Source Revenue.** The review analysis of own source revenue collection in the review period indicated that the County has not met its Own Source Revenue Annual targets.

**Inadequate ICT infrastructure** some County departments were connected with internet connectivity affecting effective communication and service delivery.

**Inadequate staff trainings,** most of the technical officer did not attended technical trainings during the review period, this attributed to low budget allocation for trainings of staff.

**Lack of departments sector plans** - Lack of departmental strategic plans to guide and harmonize long term planning.

**Disasters** is a serious disruption in the functioning of a society that results in wide spread human, social, economic or environmental losses, which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope, using its own resources. in the period under review the County experienced various disasters; landslide and flooding in Muino, (Weiwei Ward),Chesegon (Lomut ward) and

Nyarkulian (Tapach Ward) which led to loses of human lives, displacements, livestock, destruction of roads, bridges, farms and disruption of communications network.

**Pests and disease outbreaks.** Emerging crop /livestock pests and diseases (locust, army worms, foot and mouth disease) has affected agricultural and livestock production leading to reduced productivity, market access, increase mortality, cost of production and harvest losses.

**COVID-19 Pandemic:** The containment measures put in place to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic affected budget implementation .Revenue sector was highly affected.

**Inadequate utility vehicles for the departments:** during the period under review, most departments had few or no vehicle to facilitate tracking of implementations which has affected service delivery and execution in the County.

**Weak departments M&E reporting.** The weak project documentation, data collection and reporting in all departments contributed by lack of institutionalized operational M&E within the departments, this has affected departments clear performance tracking and reporting, leading to weak linkage between planning, budgeting M&E and stakeholders.

### 3.2 Recommendations

**Enhance County Own Source Revenue (OSR) mobilization** by developing a strategy to identify opportunities for optimizing OSR potentials, automating all revenue streams and improve staff capacity for revenue collection.

**Resolving pending bills-**departments should consider pending bills as first priority in their budget implementation and strict adherence to annual work plan to minimize pending bills.

**Legislation of policies** there should be enhanced coordination and collaboration between County executive and county assembly in preparation, approval and enactment of appropriate Policies, Legal and Regulations Framework to support implementation of CIDP.

Regulations Framework

**Strengthen County ICT infrastructure-** develop County ICT road map and installation of ICT networks in all departments to supports automation of County processes and service delivery.

**Enhance County Disaster Management System** to reduce damages caused by natural hazards the County should develop Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by investing in disaster risk for



resilience and enhancing County disaster preparedness for effective response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

**Staff Capacity Building** to achieve the desired service delivery, the County should continuously support staff capacity building through trainings to equip them with relevant skills and emerging technologies.

**Enhance development partners' coordination and mobilization of external financial resources** to address the issues of inadequate funding to County programs, there is need to strengthen partnership and collaboration between County, national government, and development partners in mobilizing resources towards County priority programs, through developing County strategy framework for stakeholders partnership.

**Pests and Disease prevention and control** - The County to enhance surveillance and mapping of livestock diseases and crop pests and support implementation of pest and disease control strategies.

**Fleet management:** There is need to develop and operationalize County fleet management to control and maximize use of County vehicles.

**Strengthened County Monitoring and evaluation function.** There is need to invest for robust County data system through establishment and implementation of a comprehensive M&E framework in all County departments by building capacity for data collection, collation, analysis, storage ,dissemination system and feedback mechanism.

## ANNEXES AND REFERENCES

### a) County Fact Sheet

Table 15: County Fact Sheet

Sub-Sector	Baseline 2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Remarks
<b>HEALTH</b>					
<i>Health infrastructure</i>					
Health Facilities (No.)	104	104	134	154	50 new health facilities
Hospitals	1	1	4	4	3 health centres upgraded to hospitals ( <i>Sigor, Cheparreia and Kacheliba</i> )
Dispensaries	95	95	122	142	47 new dispensaries ( <i>operationalized</i> ) with 6 facilities ( <i>Kochoi, Katopoten, Chepokachim, Chewaran, Tororo, Chepotarama</i> ) them missing Master Facility List code(MFL) code
Health Centres	8	8	8	8	3 dispensaries upgraded to health centres
Ambulances	10	10	13	13	
Health facilities with title deeds					
<i>Improve Service Capacity, Access, and Quality</i>					
No. of Nurses	412	412	426	526	114 new nurses recruited
Nurses to Population Ratio	1:1,244	1:1,244	1:1,458	1:1,181	Nurses to Population Ratio reduced 1:1,244 to 1:1,181
No. of Doctors	27	27	27	39	12 new doctors
Doctor to Population Ratio	1:18,988	1:18,988	1:23,008	1:15,929	Doctor to Population Ratio reduced from 1:18,988 to 1:15,929
<b>FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING</b>					
Poverty level %	68.7	68.7	57.3	57.3	
Population Total	512,690	512,690	621,226	621,226	Population 2009 and 2019
Men	254,827	254,827	307,013	307,013	Population 2009 and 2019
Women	257,863	257,863	314,213	314,213	Population 2009 and 2019
Households	93,777	93,777	116,182	116,182	According to Population

Sub-Sector	Baseline 2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Remarks
					2009 and 2019
<b>Budget allocation</b>					
Development allocation %	34.9	30	35	32	
Recurrent allocation %	65.1	70	65	68	
Actual Own Source Revenue (OSR) collection in KES per year	83,218,908	88,743,201	118,829,439	107,146,629	
<b>Budget Expenditure</b>					
Development absorption rate %		57.2	69.5	54.4	
Recurrent absorption rate %		87.2	94.2	96.7	
Personal emolument (Wage bill) as % of total budget	32	35.7	36.7	41.6	
<b>Roads</b>					
New roads opened up (Km)	684	210	206.9	420.2	837.1Km <i>new road opened up</i>
Road graded/ murramed/graveled (Km)	400	21	31.5	7.8	60.3Km <i>Road Rehabilitation</i>
Road Rehabilitation (Km)	1715	676	560	428.7	1,664.7 (Km) <i>road maintained</i>
Roads tarmacked(Km)	151	22	20	5.35	47.35 Km <i>Roads tarmacked</i>
Bridges constructed (No)	0	0	0	1	1 <i>Bridges constructed</i>
Footbridges constructed (No)	20	3	4	2	9 <i>Footbridges constructed</i>