



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF WEST POKOT
The hidden treasure

MID TERM COUNTY PROGRESS REPORT ON CIDP IMPLEMENTATION

2013-2015

*Devolution for better service delivery and enhanced economic
development*



Transforming lives through equitable and sustainable development

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
MTP	Medium Term Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
PFM	Public Financial Management
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
POS	Point of Sale
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine pleuropneumonia
PPR	Peste Des Petits Ruminants
NCD	New Castle Disease
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
MT	Metric Tonnes
CDF	Constituency development fund

FOREWORD

A project result plays a critical role in social and economic development decisions of any institution. This is because monitoring and evaluation of projects provide a basis of effective decision on projects implemented and budget allocation.

The linkage between Monitoring and Evaluation results and initiating new projects is quite important in the implementation of County Integrated Development Plan. The Midterm progress report indicates the achievements made, challenges and lessons learned for the purpose of improving service delivery in the county. The county government of west Pokot is fully committed to attain development results to improve the wellbeing and quality of lives of the citizens.

This report emphasizes the need to embrace Monitoring and Evaluation in all areas of implementation of county programme and projects. I therefore welcome and urge all players; ministries, departments to embrace this Monitoring and Evolution report as an important learning tool for improving service delivery and realization of County Integrated Development Plan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to recognise with appreciation the enormous contribution from various county ministries, departments and individuals in preparation of the first medium term county annual progress report 2013-2014. The facilitation, leadership, guidance and coordination of county Economic Planning Unit are highly appreciated. Special appreciation goes to Mr Joel Ng'olekong CEC Finance and Mr Kennedy Tegeret Head of Planning for their support and leadership in the preparation of this report. The process was a great success owing to immense technical input and coordination from economists; Isaac Ritakou and Benard Biegon.



JACKSON PENG'AT
Chief Officer
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction:

This document is the first County Mid-term Progress Reports (CMPRs) and the first on the assessment of progress made in the implementation of policies outlined in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP).

The County Integrated Development Plan envisions “A just, equitable and secure County with a high quality of life”. The achievement of this is anchored on the programs, projects, activities and schedules enumerated in the Plan and actualized through yearly Budgets and work plans.

This report provides information and analysis regarding the achievements and challenges experienced between 2013-2015, the first two years of devolution in West Pokot County, with respect to performance targets, priority, policies and programs of CIDP. The report highlights key county achievement and shortfalls which will inform the county government to ensure for smooth implementation of CIDP.

This Annual Report is prepared pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 that give effect to the right of access to information by citizens as provided under Article 35 of the Constitution. County Government Act 2012 Article 30(j) provide for county to submit annual report on implementation status of the county policies and plans to the county assembly and Article 105 (e) mandate county planning unit to ensure the collection, collation, storage and updating data and information suitable for the planning process, Article 108 provide for five year county integrated development plan with, clear goals and objectives, an implementation plan with clear outcomes, provisions for monitoring and evaluation, and clear reporting mechanisms.

Pursuant also to Public Financial Management Act 2012 104 (1), the county government is mandated to monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government.

The County Governments’ operations are barely over three years old, much have been done which need to be measured for results. There is therefore need to for

county Mid-term progress report to show progress on implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan(CIDP), this will show the project progress and challenges encountered and lesson learn for better improvement in performance.

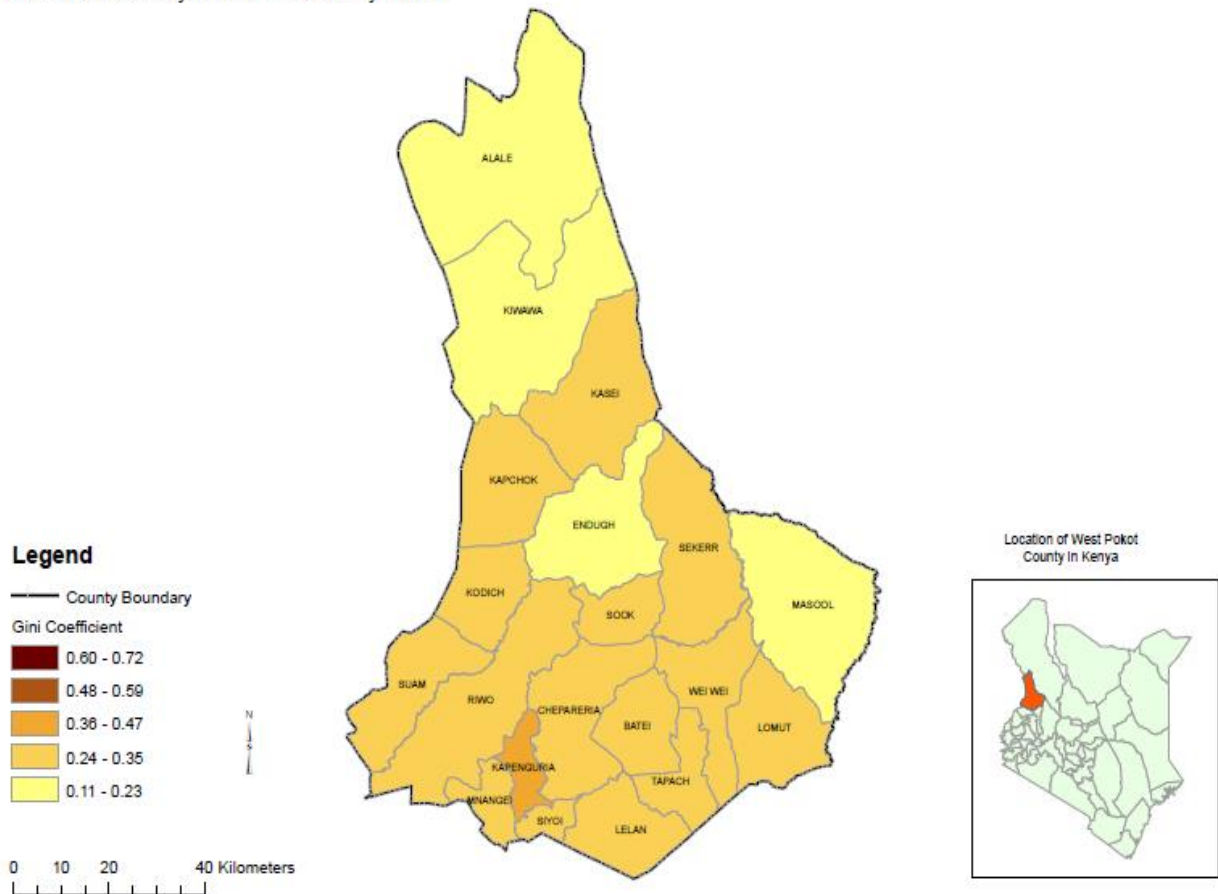
1.2 Legal Basis

The Constitution of Kenya 2010, give effect to the right of access to information by citizens as provided under Article 35 of the Constitution. Section 47 of CGA 2012 stipulates the county performance management which shall provide; annual progress reports, citizen participation in the evaluation of the performance of county government; and public sharing of performance progress reports. Pursuant also to Public Financial Management Act 2012 104 (1), the County Government is mandated to monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government. County Government Act 2012 Article 30(j) provide for county to submit annual report on implementation status of the county policies and plans to the county assembly.

1.3 Inequalities in the County

The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini index of '0' represents perfect equality, while an index of '1' implies perfect inequality. West Pokot County's Gini index is 0.318. The wards of Masool, Endugh, Kiwawa and Alale are the four wards with high inequality with an index ranging between 0.11-0.23. Kapenguria Ward is the most equal in the County with an index of between 0.48 and 0.59.

West Pokot County:Gini Coefficient by Ward



Source: KNBS

1.4 County Integrated Development Plan (2013-17)

County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is a five year integrated plan 2013 – 2017. It is the county blue print which outlines county priorities to be implemented; it will inform prioritization and funding of county development actions in the county. CIDP being an integrated document, it provides a framework to coordinate implementation of development projects and activities between two tiers of government and non-state actors.

1.4.1 Pro-poor Policies

There is universally a greater recognition today of the need to place poverty reduction as the central objective of the process of development. It is with this notion that it is essential to search for a County Development strategies that

seeks to achieve human development which is secure, sustainable, equitable and empowering for bulk of the population.

Over 160 Heads of Governments through the General Assembly committed to reduce poverty through Millenium Development Goals in 2000. First among these goals is the target of reduction of the incidence of global poverty by half by the year 2015 (in comparison to the level prevailing in 1990s). Other goals like elimination of hunger, universal access to primary education, reduction in mortality, gender equality, etc., are all essentially supportive of the goal of reducing poverty. The concern for pro-poor policies is the consequence of a deep rooted disillusionment with the development paradigm which placed exclusive emphasis on the pursuit of growth. The expectation was that this would lead to a 'trickle-down' effect, largely through higher employment and real wages, which would alleviate poverty.

With a high poverty rate of 68.9 percent, the county has embarked on several policies that will ensure that the poor get empowered. Some of the policies and programs include the following:

1. Redistributive policies: The CIDP identified the most marginalized ward in the County to be Masol and created an integrated Program to address the problems in that ward. This integrated project is expected to empower the local population to access health care, education, improve on incomes and improve accessibility of the area.
2. Bursary programs: To improve access on quality education for the majority poor, the county has established a decentralized bursary scheme as well as a scholarship scheme for the vulnerable but bright students. Each ward runs a Bursary committee for this purpose.
3. Seedlings Program – to alleviate food poverty and improve on food security, a seedlings program was started to benefit the poor farmers to access quality seedlings that is set to improve on the yields and income of the farmers.
4. The Access to Government Procurement services (AGPO) requires that 30% of all public tenders are reserved for the youth, women and the

disabled. Though this has not picked well, the youth and women entrepreneurs have benefitted in the county tendering processes. The county Government also made deliberate efforts of awarding contracts to local contractors as a means of spurring economic activities within the county.

5. Hiring of ECDE tutors – recognizing that majority of the Public ECDE attendants are poor, the County Government took a bold step to ensure that the majority poor get access to the ECDE which is the foundation of education.

CHAPTER TWO: FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

2.1 Sector Overview

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.

2.2 Sector Performance

During the period under review the department achieved the following:

- Improved internal revenue collection by 84 percent;
- Successful launch of IFMIS;
- Construction of West Pokot County Treasury House;
- Automation of revenue collection;
- Conducted feasibility studies for the Masool Integrated Development project;
- Ongoing Construction of Public Toilets in Makutano;
- Ongoing Construction of Kabichbich Sub County Planning Office.

2.3 Internal Revenue Performance and Major Sources

The County Government collected Kshs.103.90 Million in FY 2014/15 against a target of Kshs. 96.20 Million. This represented local revenue performance of 108.0 per cent. In overall, internal revenue has grown by 84.5 percent over the period under review. This was achieved due to improved efficiency through enhanced monitoring of revenue collection, sensitization meetings conducted, adoption of new receipts and direct banking of revenue collected to county revenue account.

Royalties generated the highest income at Kshs.25.58 million representing 32.7 per cent of the total local revenues raised followed by Health at Kshs. 20.61 Million representing 26.3 per cent. On the other hand, House Rent generated the least revenue at Kshs.0.30 million representing 0.4 per cent of the local revenues raised. Liquor Licensing did not generate any revenue as a result of a dispute

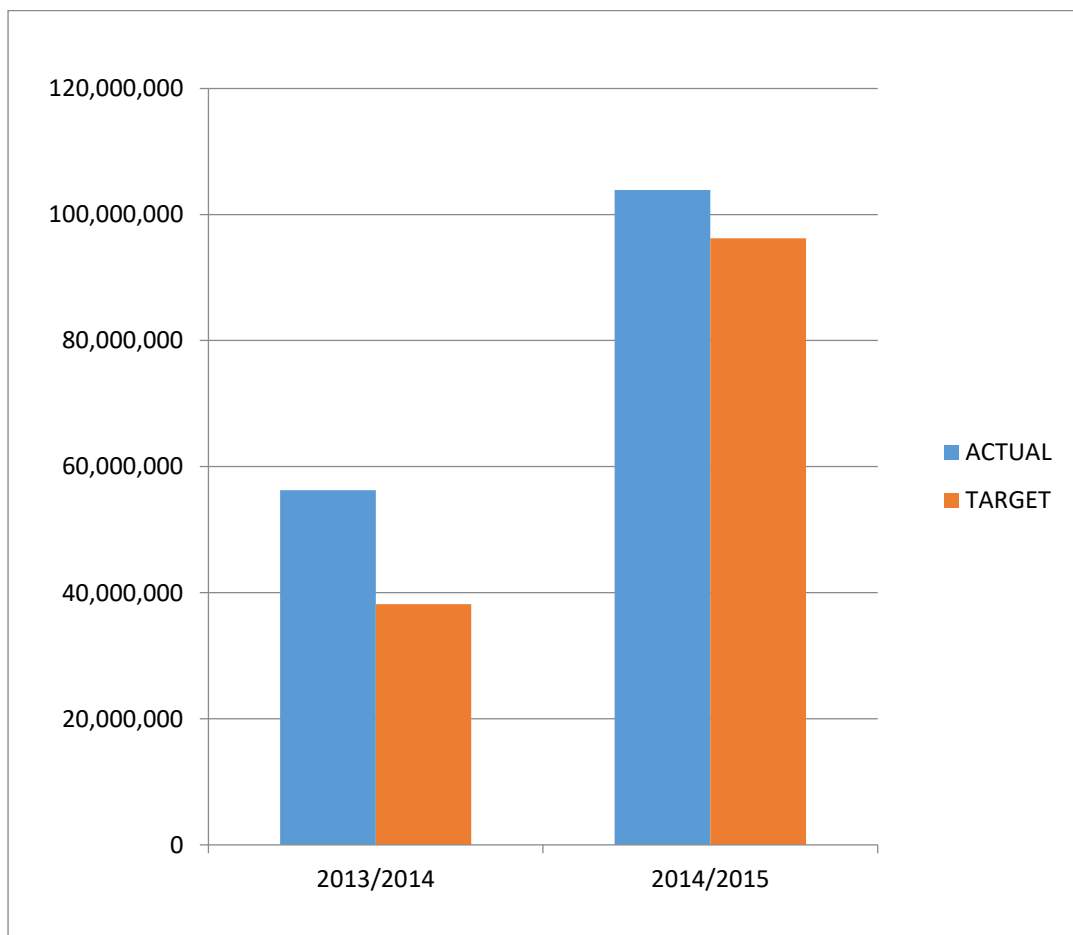
between the County Government and the National Government on the formula of sharing the raised revenues.

Table 1: County Revenue (2013/14-2014/15)

Revenue stream	2013/2014			2014/2015			
	2013/14 Projections	Actual Revenue realized	% of revenues realised to budget estimates	2014/15 Projections	Actual Revenue realized	% of revenues realised	% of revenues realised to budget estimates
Kiosk Rent	1,138,800.00	1,637,650.00	143.8	1,252,800	2,517,830	3.20%	201.00%
Single Business permit	9,923,600.00	10,981,570.00	110.66	10,915,800	11,014,205	14.10%	100.90%
Market Fee	3,643,600.00	3,881,660.00	106.53	4,007,950	3,828,461	4.90%	95.50%
Building Approval	277,000.00	600,590.00	216.82	304,000	430,800	0.60%	141.70%
CESS	5,311,800.00	5,442,900.21	102.47	5,842,980	7,107,107	9.10%	121.60%
Royalties	9,225,600.00	11,054,550.00	119.82	10,148,100	25,576,500	32.70%	252.00%
Stock/Slaughter	5,803,252.00	6,252,650.00	107.74	6,383,500	9,690,651	12.40%	151.80%
House Rent	2,813,866.00	3,251,400.00	115.55	3,095,200	296,300	0.40%	9.60%
Advertising	27,857.00	26,500.00	95.13	29,150	399,940	0.50%	1372.00%
Parking Fees	-	-	-	500,000	4,455,305	5.70%	891.10%
Renewals/Applications	-	-	-	500,000	2,219,990	2.80%	444.00%
Other Fee and Charges	-	7,035,590.00	-	3,718,000	10,383,739	13.30%	279.30%
Liquor Licensing	-	-	-	500,000	-	0.00%	0.00%
Health(Cost Sharing)	-	4,036,732.20	-	35,000,000	20,609,439	26.30%	58.90%
Trade	-	-	-	5,000,000	1,819,432	2.30%	36.40%
Lands	-	-	-	5,000,000	2,663,165	3.40%	53.30%

Transfer from local authorities	-	2,034,993.59	-				
Livestock/Permits	-		-	4,000,000	886,465	1.10%	22.20%
TOTAL OWN REVENUE	38,165,375.00	56,236,786.00	147.35	96,197,480	103,899,328		108.01%

Chart 1: Revenue Performance Comparative Analysis



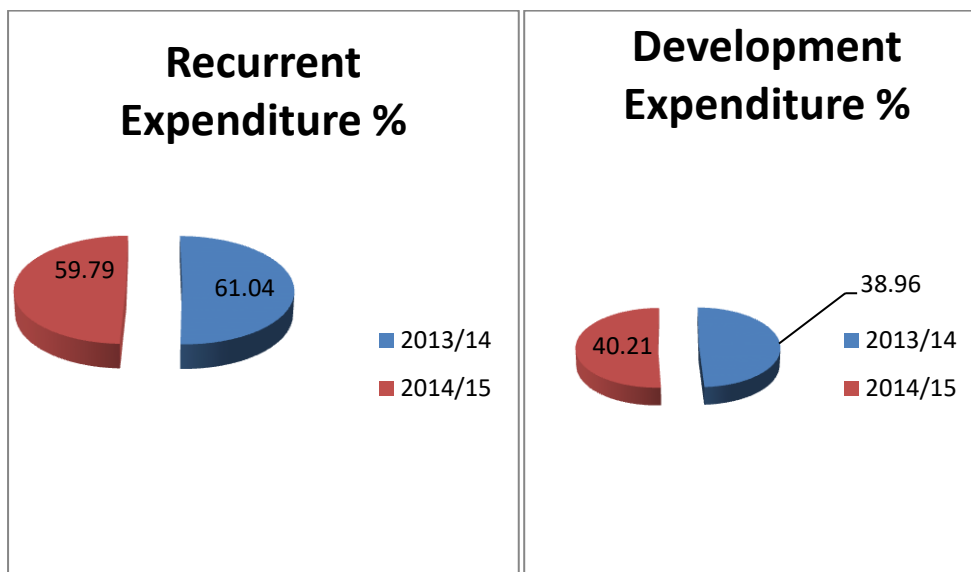
2.4 Development and Recurrent Allocation in Kes

Table 2: Share of Recurrent and Development Estimates

Item	2013/14	2014/15
Recurrent	1,897,607,701	2,259,796,171
Development	1,211,138,122	1,519,640,684
Total	3,108,745,823	3,779,436,855

Development expenditure in the two financial years remained almost constant proportionally. During the FY 2013/14, development took a share of 40 percent while it was 39 per cent in 2014/15.

Chart 2: Recurrent to Development Ratios



2.5 Development Expenditure Absorption Rate

Table 3: Development Expenditure Performance

Development Expenditure per Vote	2013/14 Absorption	Approved 2014/2015 Budget	Actual Expenditure 2014/2015	Exchequer Issues	Absorption
Office of the Governor	65.5%	157,653,701.00	143,510,513.20	147,000,000.00	91.03%
Finance and Economic Planning	97.2%	65,500,000.00	58,041,574.90	59,000,000.00	88.61%
Roads, Public Works and Transport	76.4%	373,947,471.00	373,947,471.00	344,000,000.00	100.00%
Health and Sanitation	46.5%	304,032,201.00	298,342,148.40	298,450,000.00	98.13%
Education and Ict	84.1%	128,716,695.50	106,023,686.05	128,500,000.00	82.37%
Agriculture and Irrigation	30.7%	153,259,843.00	148,849,754.40	148,000,000.00	97.12%
Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services	15.9%	97,631,044.00	86,726,988.15	91,000,000.00	88.83%
Trade, Industry and Cooperative Development	86.3%	107,407,882.00	107,218,295.00	96,000,000.00	99.82%
Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	77.9%	118,018,505.00	117,988,418.40	110,500,000.00	99.97%
Water Dev., Environment and Natural Resources	23.7%	168,905,550.00	123,651,970.25	161,450,000.00	73.21%
Tourism, Culture, Sports, Youth and Gender Dev.	19%	87,249,670.10	59,908,350.20	78,900,000.00	68.66%
West Pokot County Assembly	59.4%	87,653,000.00	72,843,837.65	86,000,000.00	83.10%
Total Development Expenditure	54.8%	1,849,975,562.6	1,697,053,007.6	1,748,800,000	91.73%

The FY 2013/14 saw a low absorption of development and recurrent funds. The absorption rate for the development expenditure for the year 2013/14

was 54.8 per cent. However, there was a big improvement in the absorption capacity in 2014/15 with 91.73 percent of the development funds being absorbed due to improved capacity and staffing levels.

2.6 Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS)

Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) is an automated system used for public financial management. IFMIS is an Information Technology (IT) based budgeting and accounting system designed to assist the government entities on budget planning, implementation and financial reporting.

The IFMIS module implementation in the county;

Component	Status
Records to report	In use
Plan to budget	Still manual
Procure to pay	Partly in use
Revenue to collect	Not implemented

2.7 Access to Government Procurement services (AGPO)

The AGPO are addressed under the Gazette Notice No. 114 dated June 18th 2013, where 30% of all public tenders are reserved for the youth, women and the disabled. At the county level, there was no clear documentation on submission of quarterly reports showing conformance to the affirmative action policy.

2.8 Emerging issues and challenges in Finance and Economic Planning

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

1. Irregular disbursements from National Treasury causing cash flow problems.
2. Poor revenue forecasts and limited revenue streams;
3. Loopholes still exist in revenue collection ;
4. Inadequate cooperation from the expected taxpayers;
5. Difficulty in accessing some target areas;

6. Scarce economic and commercial activities in some areas;
7. Inadequacy of knowledge on revenue collection exercise among some revenue officers;
8. Disasters like drought, disease outbreaks etc affect revenue collection.
9. Long procurement process causing delays in implementing projects;
10. Poor documentation on beneficiaries of AGPO

2.9 Way Forward

- The supply chain department should prepare quarterly reports showing conformance to the affirmative actions of AGPO;
- There is a need for an intensive and extensive civic education to change the mindset of the locals as regards the revenue collection;
- There should be proper management of project files showing all critical documents for smooth supervision of projects;
- Use of GIS in development planning.



CHAPTER THREE: EDUCATION COMMUNICATION AND ICT

3.1 Introduction

The government is committed to the provision of quality education, training and research as a human right for all the Kenyans in accordance with Kenya's Constitution and International Conventions. Education is one of critical sectors that are contributing to the Social Pillar through development of skills and knowledge to all Kenyans geared towards the achievement of the aspirations of Vision 2030.

3.2 Policy Review

The sector is guided by various national policies, strategic objectives and interventions pursued within the County integrated development plan and sector strategic plan. In order to deepen the gains realized by the sector, the following objectives are being pursued over the Medium Term (2013-2017).

3.3 Sector Performance

The following is a summary of achievements and progress realized during the period under review.

- Employment and deployment of 839 ECD teachers;
- Purchase of IT equipment and networking of County offices;
- Increased bursary fund to Kshs, 100Million in 2014/15 from KShs 50M in 2013/14;
- Rolled out of construction of 1 ECD center per Ward;
- Roll-out of ECDE school feeding programme;
- Purchase and distribution of Teaching-learning materials for ECDE centers;
- Construction and operationalization of the ECDE Teachers College in Kapenguria, construction of hostel dormitories and multipurpose hall for ECD College, and construction of ECDE Administration Block at Kapenguria;
- Construction of a hostel at Chesta TTC;

- Construction and Completion of twin-workshop blocks at Chepareria and Ortum Youth Polytechnics;
- Purchase of IT equipment for ICT Hub at Makutano Youth Empowerment Center;
- Support to infrastructure development for primary and secondary schools.
- Automation of County services-Revenue
- Development of Enterprise Resource Planning modules (ERP)

1. Early Childhood Development and Education

Gross enrolment in the ECDE increased from 48,448 in 2013 to 52,076 in 2014. Although enrolment by gender is nearly at par, significant variation exists within the sub counties with Pokot south having higher enrolment rates for girls. Total ECDE centres now stand at 1032.

Table 4: ECDE Enrolment by Sub-County

	WEST POKOT SUB-COUNTY			NORTH POKOT SUB-COUNTY			CENTRAL POKOT SUB-COUNTY			SOUTH POKOT SUB-COUNTY			TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL	PERCENTAGE (%)	
	2013			2013			2013			2013						BOYS	GIRLS
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS			
ECDE (ALL AGES)	8584	8059	16643	6285	5465	11750	6684	6328	13012	3393	3650	7043	2494	2350	48448	51.49	48.51
PERCENTAGE (%)	51.58	48.42		53.49	46.51		51.37	48.63		48.18	51.82		51.49	48.51			
	2014			2014			2014			2014							
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS			
ECDE (ALL AGES)	8931	8350	17281	6460	5580	12040	7518	7265	14783	3940	4032	7972	2684	2522	52076	51.56	48.44
PERCENTAGE (%)	51.68	48.32		53.65	46.35		50.86	49.14		49.42	50.58		51.56	48.44			

2) Recruitment of ECDE Teachers

The medium term target for the sub-sector is to recruit 1,200 ECDE caregivers to support the provision of quality and affordable ECDE

education at the county. In overall, the ministry has recruited and deployed 839 ECDE teachers during the period under review.

3) Construction and rehabilitation of ECDE Infrastructure

A total of 14 new ECDE classrooms were constructed and 9 others were rehabilitated over the review period. An ECDE training centre has also been constructed for training of ECDE teachers at Kapenguria. In addition, 11,000 chairs were procured and supplied to 110 ECDE centres. The existing infrastructure is generally in poor condition due to lack of investment in the past, poor construction standards and inadequate maintenance.

4) Primary and secondary education

The county government supported 2,360 girls in 11 primary schools with free sanitary pads for one year. They are aimed at improving school attendance among girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years in primary schools and mentor girls in school about life, career growth and leadership. The project is expected to target 20,000 girls over the medium term.

Table 5: Secondary Schools Enrollment for 2013 and 2014

	WEST POKOT SUB-COUNTY			NORTH POKOT SUB-COUNTY			CENTRAL POKOT SUB-COUNTY			SOUTH POKOT SUB-COUNTY			TOTALS		G/TOTAL	PERCENTAGE	
	2013			2013			2013			2013							
FORM	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS		BOYS	GIRLS
1	1573	1112	2685	20	91	111	774	563	1337	70	137	207	2437	1903	4340	56.15	43.85
2	1334	915	2249	24	95	119	668	383	1051	59	121	180	2085	1514	3599	57.93	42.07
3	1213	744	1957	16	82	98	611	336	947	29	118	147	1869	1280	3149	59.35	40.65
4	1103	600	1703	26	70	96	403	204	607	27	68	95	1559	942	2501	62.34	37.66
TOTALS	5223	3371	8594	86	338	424	2456	1486	3942	185	444	629	7950	5639	13589	58.5	41.5
PERCENTAGE (%)	60.77	39.23		20.28	79.72		62.30	37.70		29.41	70.59		58.50	41.50			
	WEST POKOT SUB-COUNTY			NORTH POKOT SUB-COUNTY			CENTRAL POKOT SUB-COUNTY			SOUTH POKOT SUB-COUNTY			TOTALS		G/TOTAL	PERCENTAGE	
	2014			2014			2014			2014							
FORM	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS		BOYS	GIRLS
1	1903	1773	3676	277	253	530	869	578	1447	215	161	376	3264	2765	6029	54.05	45.95

2	1676	1656	3332	343	125	468	718	543	1261	203	181	384	2940	2505	5445	54.03	45.97
3	1392	1353	7008	279	106	385	586	351	937	186	153	339	2443	1963	4406	55.45	44.55
4	1090	1078	2168	239	79	318	539	276	815	114	123	237	1982	1556	3538	56.02	43.98
TOTALS	6061	5860	11921	1138	563	1701	2712	1748	4460	718	618	1336	10629	8789	19418	54.74	45.26
PERCENTAGE (%)	50.84	49.16		66.90	33.10		60.81	39.19		53.74	46.26		54.74	45.26			

Table 6: Primary Schools Enrolment 2013 and 2014

CLASS	WEST POKOT SUB-COUNTY			NORTH POKOT SUB-COUNTY			CENTRAL POKOT SUB-COUNTY			SOUTH POKOT SUB-COUNTY			TOTALS			G/TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013			
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
1	5843	5416	11259	3325	2793	6118	3360	3405	6765	1675	1723	3398	14203	13337	27540	51.57	48.43
2	5275	5208	10483	2568	2130	4698	3162	3176	6338	1696	1691	3387	12701	12205	24906	51.00	49.00
3	5073	4453	9526	2078	1664	3742	2848	2980	5828	1445	1481	2926	11444	10578	22022	51.97	48.03
4	4580	4286	8866	1703	1453	3156	2613	2630	5243	1414	1401	2815	10310	9770	20080	51.34	48.66
5	4226	4089	8315	1251	1078	2329	2196	2352	4548	1313	1391	2704	8986	8910	17896	50.21	49.79
6	3774	3587	7361	1013	811	1824	2059	2076	4135	1295	1301	2596	8141	7775	15916	51.15	48.85
7	3869	3374	7243	996	691	1687	1991	1988	3979	1336	1322	2658	8192	7375	15567	52.62	47.38
8	2254	1984	4238	579	380	959	1219	1026	2245	734	734	1468	4786	4124	8910	53.71	46.29
TOTALS	34894	32397	67291	13513	11000	24513	19448	19633	39081	10908	11044	21952	78763	74074	152837	51.53	48.47
PERCENTAGE (%)	51.86	48.14		55.13	44.87		49.76	50.24		49.69	50.31		51.53	48.47	100	51.53	48.47
CLASS	WEST POKOT SUB-COUNTY			NORTH POKOT SUB-COUNTY			CENTRAL POKOT SUB-COUNTY			SOUTH POKOT SUB-COUNTY			TOTALS			G/TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014			
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
1	5852	5470	11322	3345	2940	6285	3685	3460	7145	1798	1831	3629	14680	13701	28381	51.72	48.28
2	5279	4968	10247	2606	2170	4776	3302	3293	6595	1731	1812	3543	12918	12243	25161	51.34	48.66
3	5249	4651	9900	2274	1914	4188	2991	3025	6016	1619	1687	3306	12133	11277	23410	51.83	48.17
4	4754	4429	9183	1762	1527	3289	2855	2977	5832	1561	1518	3079	10932	10451	21383	51.12	48.88
5	4375	4288	8663	1443	1168	2611	2520	2575	5095	1449	1448	2897	9787	9479	19266	50.80	49.20
6	3924	3770	7694	1157	923	2080	2479	2333	4812	1455	1410	2865	9015	8436	17451	51.66	48.34
7	3880	3688	7568	1367	828	2195	2066	2200	4266	1502	1475	2977	8815	8191	17006	51.83	48.17
8	2388	2093	4481	663	416	1079	1352	1218	2570	777	768	1545	5180	4495	9675	53.54	46.46
TOTALS	35701	33357	69058	14617	11886	26503	21250	21081	42331	11892	11949	23841	83460	78273	161733	51.60	48.40
PERCENTAGE (%)	51.70	48.30		55.15	44.85		50.20	49.80		49.88	50.12		51.60	48.40	100	51.60	48.40

5) County Bursary

The county government has made remarkable progress in increasing access and completion rates in secondary and tertiary education through the

county bursary fund. A total of 5,589 students and 9,200 students benefitted from the scheme in 2013 and 2014 respectively. Furthermore, a number of students have been sponsored to study specialized courses that are critical for the county's transformation process. In future, efforts will be strengthened to ensure that needy students are targeted through a more transparent vetting process.

6) Youth polytechnics

The following polytechnics benefited from Youth training projects, infrastructural development and capacity building; Kapenguria YP, Kodich Y.P, Sina Y.P, Sigor Y.P, Ortum Y.P and Chepareria Y.P.

The following are areas which received county funding support:

- Fencing of Sigor, Ortum, Kodich and Chepareria YP;
- Tools and Equipment supplied to All six Public YPs from development partner Kenya Italy Debt for Development-KIDDP;
- Construction of Twin workshop block at Chepareria and Ortum YP;
- The County absorbed 22 officers on permanent and pensionable terms (1 County Director of Youth Training-CDYT, 1 Youth Training officer, 2 instructor I and 18 instructor III who were devolved to the county 18 amongst them were on ESP programme)
- There has been an improvement in instructors' skills in due to youth training sponsored by KIDDP in KTTC. The training has improved instructors pedagogical skills and management of the polytechnics resources;

Youth Polytechnics Enrolment and Transition Rates

During the review period, enrolment in the youth polytechnics was low, with the six youth polytechnics enrolment having only 555 trainees. Primary school leavers from within the immediate community are the trainees recruited to YPs, more so those who miss Form one places. According to the results of West Pokot County KCPE 2014, the figures of pupils who scored between 299 and 101 marks were 5,932 and those who

had below 250 marks were 3,384. Out of 9,670 graduates of primary education in the year 2014, only 61.6% (5,955) proceeded to secondary schools (West Pokot County, 2014). At the end of the secondary cycle, less than 2,000 proceeds to universities, the rest (3,900) are expected to be catered for by the middle level colleges and TIVET institutions whose existing capacity is inadequate. The total enrolment in 6 public TIVET institutions in west Pokot County increased in 2015, but there exists gender disparities in terms of overall enrolment per courses.

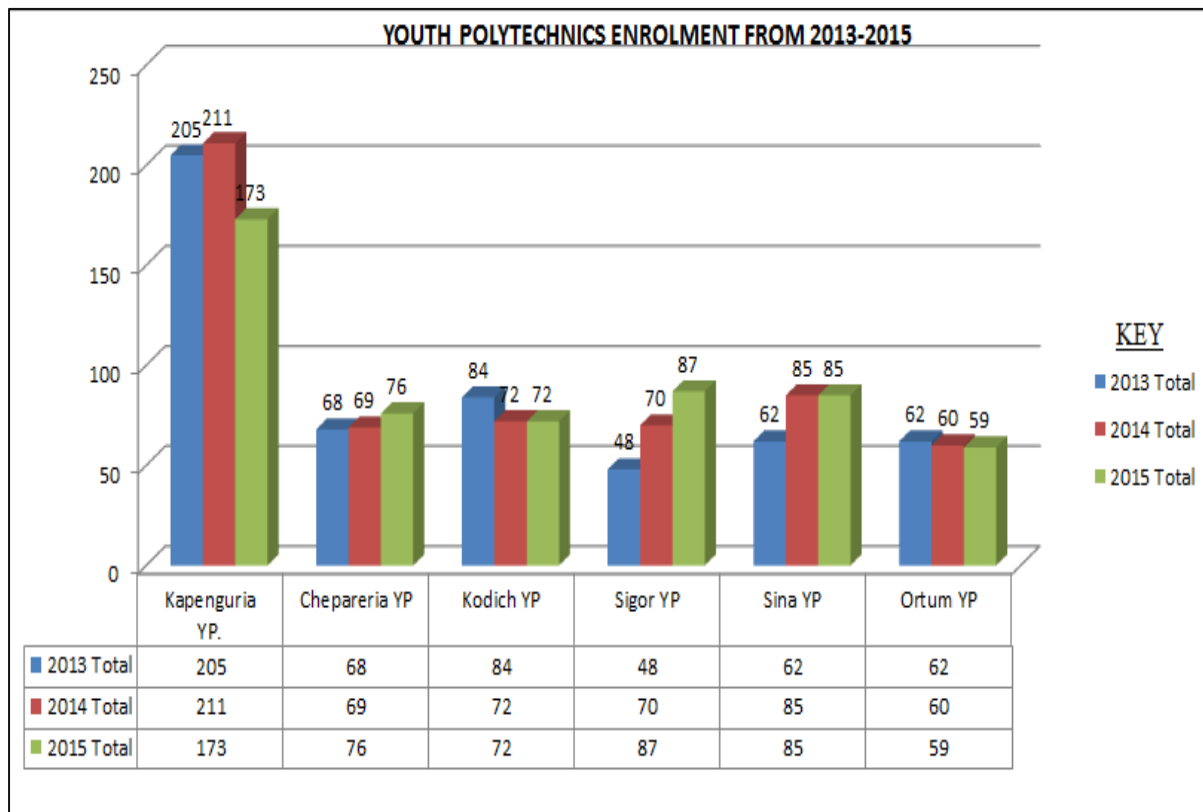
Table 7: VET Enrolments since 2013-2015

	2013			2014			2015		
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Kapenguria YP.	93	112	205	92	119	211	46	127	173
Chepareria YP	56	12	68	61	8	69	57	19	76
Kodich YP	47	37	84	42	30	72	38	34	72
Sigor YP	26	22	48	32	38	70	42	45	87
Sina YP	50	12	62	66	19	85	71	14	85
Ortum YP	40	22	62	30	30	60	45	14	59
Total	312	217	529	323	244	567	299	253	552

Source: Ministry of Education and ICT-Department of Youth Training, West Pokot County (2015).

Note: The Total figures for 2015 were as at June, therefore the totals at the end of the year are expected to increase.

Chart 3: Youth Polytechnics Enrolment (2013-2015)



Kapenguria Youth Polytechnic has the largest bulk of the polytechnic enrolment. This is almost 40 percent of the total county enrolment.

In West Pokot County, a significant proportion of youths miss out on formal education during their youth age although it is recognized that a functionally skilled population is an important factor in the society’s efforts to sustain socio-economic advancement.

7) ICT and e-Government

The county government recognizes the central role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the economic development of the country. It is widely accepted that an ICT literate workforce is the foundation upon which Kenya can acquire the status of a knowledge economy. It is in this light that my Government has placed application of ICT in the provision of all services as a priority and indeed the center of its vision for the development of the County.

Over the last two years, the department has embraced these new technologies to ensure that we better the lives of people; through the connectivity of internet at the county we have greatly enhanced security and minimized loss of files at the Central Registry. This has also made services faster and easier.

To make technology available for the residents a state of the art information center has been established at Makutano town consisting of a cyber café, a library and a computer class unit. This center will also enable users with portable devices access Wi-Fi to increase on user access.

To enhance communication within and outside the county, we have installed a communication system that includes a network infrastructure, and a new telephone that we are rolling out to the sub-counties and later to the wards.

Revenue collection and management are key activities for the economy of the county. The department has implemented a new revenue collection and management system to enhance this, and to minimize corruption and other forms of revenue leakages. This will go a long way in ensuring that we attain our revenue collection targets. The system has also enabled residents living in far flung areas of our county make payments using mobile payment systems and thus saving them time and cost of travelling to Kapenguria.

The department is also in the process of conducting a geospatial mapping to digitalize all the counties physical resources. This will help in easing planning process as well as making land management easy. In addition, the department in collaboration with the Lands department is setting up a modern server at the Lands registry to enhance the safety and security of information.

One of the problems the county has encountered is resource management and project reporting to the electorate. ICT is implementing an Enterprise Resource Planning System that consists of Fleet Management, Human

Resource Management, Project Management and Assets Management. This simply means, with a click of a button citizens will be able to trace all the projects undertaken by the county government. The system will therefore enhance service delivery and accountability to the citizens.

3.4 Challenges and emerging issues

- Inadequate funding to cater for Department's programmes especially Youth Training;
- Inadequate provision of policy direction in ECDE schools by the National Government;
- Poor infrastructure both IT and ECDE;
- Lack of human resource capacity to execute the ECD programme effectively,
- Political interference in operating the Bursary fund;
- Lack of understanding by the public on the National vs County mandate with regards to the Ministry of Education;
- High staff turnover especially in ECD schools located in remote areas;
- Lack of budgetary commitment in the Ministry's core functions of ECDE, ICT and Youth training.

3.5 Way forward

- There is need to increase county bursary to Kshs.150M to assist needy students and those in professional courses;
- There is need for proper disaggregated documentation of county bursary beneficiaries per ward;
- Expand and equip existing youth polytechnics and also scale up school feeding program for ECDE;
- Operationalization of County Training Center for the pre-primary school teachers, improve the learning conditions in the existing schools by focusing on infrastructure development;

- Increased ECDE school assessment and monitoring through employment of Sub County ECDE supervisors and a County ECDE Director;
- Recruitment of more ECD teachers;
- Completion of the hostel and multipurpose buildings at West Pokot Technical Training Institute and improvement of existing Youth Polytechnics.



CHAPTER FOUR: ROADS, PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT

4.1 Introduction

The mandate of this department is to provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development. Economic infrastructure is vital for economic growth and poverty reduction since it plays a key role in enhancing competitiveness, facilitating trade and integrating counties to the rest of Kenya. Road infrastructure opens up unconnected areas of the county to trade and investment and improves access to goods, services and employment opportunities. This promotes sustainable growth and development of the county economy which arises due to the multiplier effects of county government spending on infrastructure. The CIDP aspires to provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities. The last two years county witnessed increased number of road infrastructure being started by the county government; opening new roads and maintenance.

4.2 Sector performance

During the financial year 2013/2014 the county undertook a massive road programmes which opened 46 new roads totaling 900 Kms. In 2014/2015 drainage works was prioritized on the roads to protect them from being damaged by storm water (erosion). However, the funds were not enough to provide the required protection.

During the period 2014/15, the department allocation went to settling payments for contracts carried over from the previous 2013-14 financial year leaving the department with very little finances to implement 2014-2015 programmes.

Highlights of achievement during review period; FY 2013/14-2014/15

- Opened up 1,280 Km of new roads in the county
- Completed construction of three foot bridges (At river Iyion, Naleliamit and Suam river
- Carried out of drainage works for some of the newly opened roads.
- Conducted emergency and security road repairs that had not been captured in the department's budget.
- Opened up 22km of road in Makutano Town and its suburbs.
- Trained 50 Boda-Boda operators in Kapchock ward.
- Employed 60 technical staff in all the departments, of which 3 are Female and 57 are Male.
- Designed and supervised over 100 building projects for other county departments.
- Established County Vehicle maintenance unit saving on cost of maintenance previously done by dealers.
- Established County roads department that took over roles previously outsourced from KeRRA.
- Purchased 1 Dozers and 1 Backhoe and 4 tractors to facilitate faster and economical construction of county roads.
- Purchased installed lighting arresters in schools in high risk areas.

4.3 Emerging issues and challenges

The department faced the following challenges in implementing projects and programmes in FY 2014/15;

- Much of the department's budget allocation went to fund ongoing projects carried over from the previous financial year;
- With additional staff there is lack of adequate office accommodation, furniture, equipment such as computers and motor vehicles;
- Lack of capacity in public works department which caused delays in procurement process;
- Long procurement process caused delays in awarding tenders for road construction;

- Contractors lack of capacity to execute projects in timely manner causing major delays;
- Limited sources of equipment causing delays in project completion.

4.4 Lessons learnt and way forward

- Infrastructure remains an impediment to County economic development as outlined in above challenges and a major constraint in opening up closed rural areas of the county to access socio-economic development, as well as the attainment of outcomes and objectives of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP);
- County roads should be made climate resilient through proper road designed with water drainage diversions and culverts to lessen destructions of roads during rainy season;
- The department should consider constructing sustainable roads in each ward with heavy grading to last longer;
- Thinly spreading and funding of the county roads should be avoided to ensure that roads are made usable within short time.
- Assessment on the efficiency and effectiveness of force account should be done.



CHAPTER FIVE: HEALTH AND SANITATION SERVICES

5.1 Introduction

The health sector is one the key sectors under the social pillar of Vision 2030. The Constitution through the Bill of Rights puts a heavy responsibility on the health sector to ensure realization of right to health. In this regard, the goal for the county health sector is to provide equitable, affordable and quality health care to all citizens. Key focus areas include access, quality, capacity and institutional framework.

5.2 Policy Review

The sector is guided by various national policies, strategic objectives and interventions pursued within the context of Kenya Vision 2030 and its second medium term plan, County integrated development plan and sector strategic plan. The health sector focuses on preventive health care with emphasis on the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, reproductive and child health services, environmental health and rural health services.

5.3 Sector Performance

The following is a summary of achievements and progress realized during the period under review.

a) Rehabilitation and expansion of health infrastructure

During the reporting period six Ambulances were purchased, 20 Staff Houses were constructed to accommodate new health staff in the wards, upgrading of Dispensaries and Health Care Centers, purchase of medical equipment (1 Ultrasound, 6 incubators, 30 solar fridges and 20 deliveries couches), construction of Casualty/ICU, construction of Drug Store, construction of Perimeter Wall at Kapenguria District Hospital, construction of Doctors Plaza in Kapenguria, Major renovation of Kapenguria District Hospital (Phase I), construction of 20 new Dispensaries, Construction of blood Bank, Electrical Works at KDH. 1

Modern solid waste tractor and 25 garbage bins were also bought and are operational.

b) Recruitment of health staff

A total of 83 health workers (13 Doctors, 57 nurses, 7 Lab Technicians, 2 Pharmacists, 3 health records officers) were recruited during the period under review. As a result, Nurse: Population ratio has increased from 1:2,996 in 2012 to 1:2725 in 2015. In addition, the doctor: population ratio has increased from 46,095 in 2012 to 26,939 in 2015.

Table 8: Staff data by category

Categories	2013	2015
Doctors	13	26
Nurses	200	257
Lab Technicians	28	35
Pharmacy	8	10
Health Records	6	9
Oral Health	1	1
Orthopedic	2	2
x-Ray	2	2
Occupational Therapy	1	1
Medical Engineering	3	3

c) Kapenguria Medical Training College

In order to boost economic activities of the county, to provide sustainable source of health workers and to improve on the image of the County, the County established a Medical Training College (KMTC) with a capacity of 100 students.

The College is strategically placed adjacent to the County Referral hospital to give students easy access to the hospital for learning purposes. The college is expected to offer more courses in future as it is currently offering nursing course.

d) Strengthening Procurement and Supply of Medical Drugs

The county government has been able to procure adequate supplies of medical drugs for its health facilities for the period under review. However,

challenges exist on stocking levels within the health facilities as most drugs supplies get depleted before the next supplies are made. Procurement of reporting tools by the county government during the financial year 2014/2015 was also made.

e) Institutional Reforms

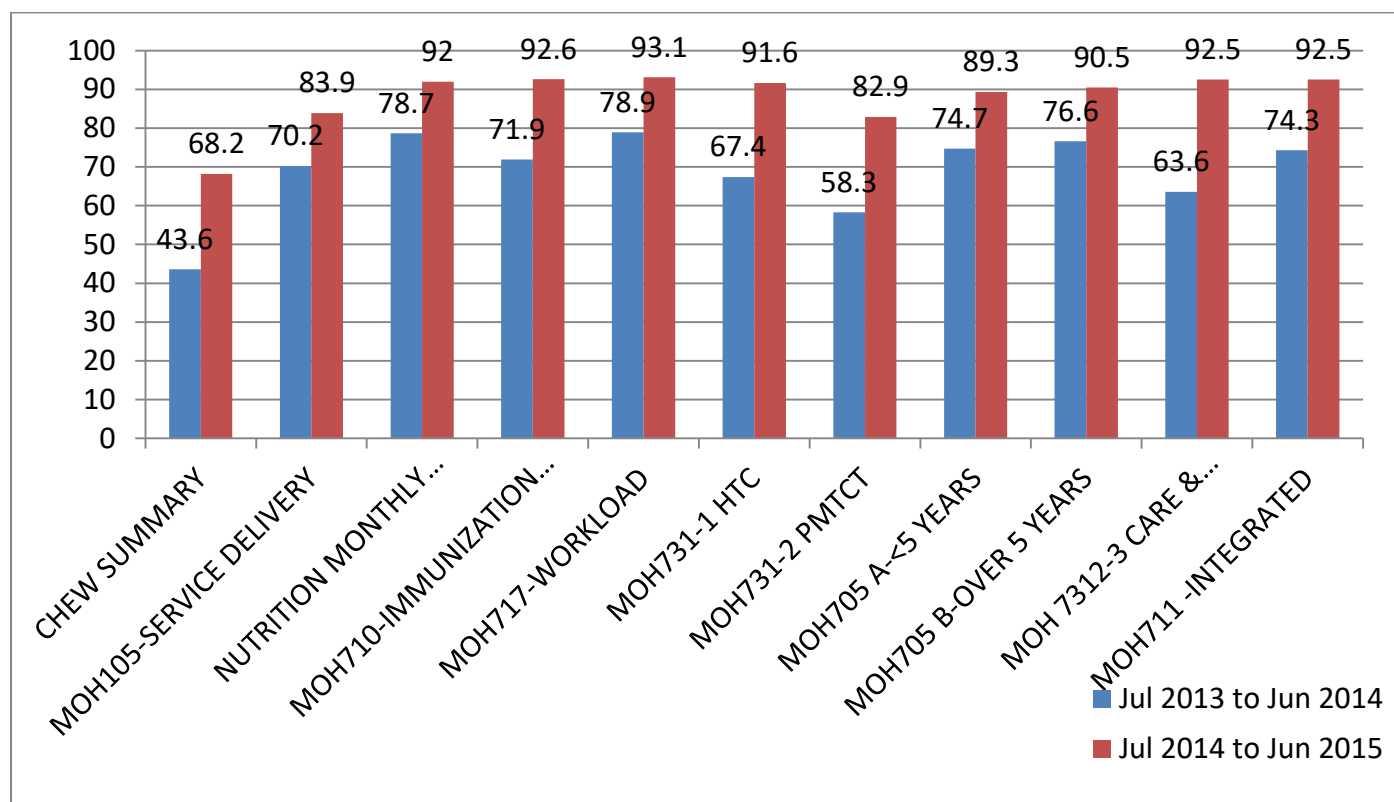
The following key institutional reforms were finalized during the period under review:

- a. Creation of the position of director of medical services
- b. Creation of the position of director of public health and Sanitation

f) Other Programmes/Project Outcomes

Chart 1: Reporting Rates

Chart 4: Reporting rates July 2013/2014 and 2014/2015



Source: DHIS

From the chart above it can be noted that there was improvement in reporting rates among all the data sets in the period 2014/2015 as compared

to 2013/2014. The highest reporting was workload with 93%. CHEW summary reported the increased reporting rate from 43.6% to 68.2%.

Morbidity Level and Trends

There was a steady increase in the number of reported new outpatient attendances for all ages (610,196) compared to the previous FY where new outpatient attendances were 440,257 reported. Communicable diseases are still the leading causes of morbidity with Diseases of Respiratory ranking highest (31.6%) among all age groups, followed by Malaria which accounted for all Outpatient cases in the FY 2014/2015. Diarrhoea diseases accounted for 7.3%.

Table 9: Top ten causes of morbidity among all ages from 2013/14 to 2014/15 FY

	2013/2014			2014/2015	
	Diagnosis	New cases	%	New Cases	%
1	Other Dis. of Respiratory System	165939	22.8	258320	31.6
2	Malaria	169116	23.3	237777	29.0
3	Diarrhoea	37783	5.2	59970	7.3
4	Dis. of the skin (incl. wounds)	30144	4.1	40559	5.0
5	Pneumonia	28058	3.9	41071	5.0
6	Typhoid fever	15391	2.1	22693	2.8
7	Accidents - Fractures, injuries etc.	11924	1.6	13225	1.6
8	Urinary Tract Infection	9844	1.4	16040	2.0
9	Eye Infection	5437	0.7	8666	1.1
10	Ear Infection	5313	0.7	8019	1.0
11	All others	248385	34.2	112377	13.7
	Total	727334	100.0	818717	100

Source: DHIS

Malaria remains a health and socio-economic burden and accounts for 30 per cent of outpatient consultations, 19 per cent of hospital admissions and 3–5 per cent of inpatient deaths. In order to reduce the upsurge of malaria, the government has been issuing Insecticides Treated Nets (ITNs) to children and pregnant women and undertaking indoor residual spraying.

Table 10: Ownership and Use of Mosquito Nets

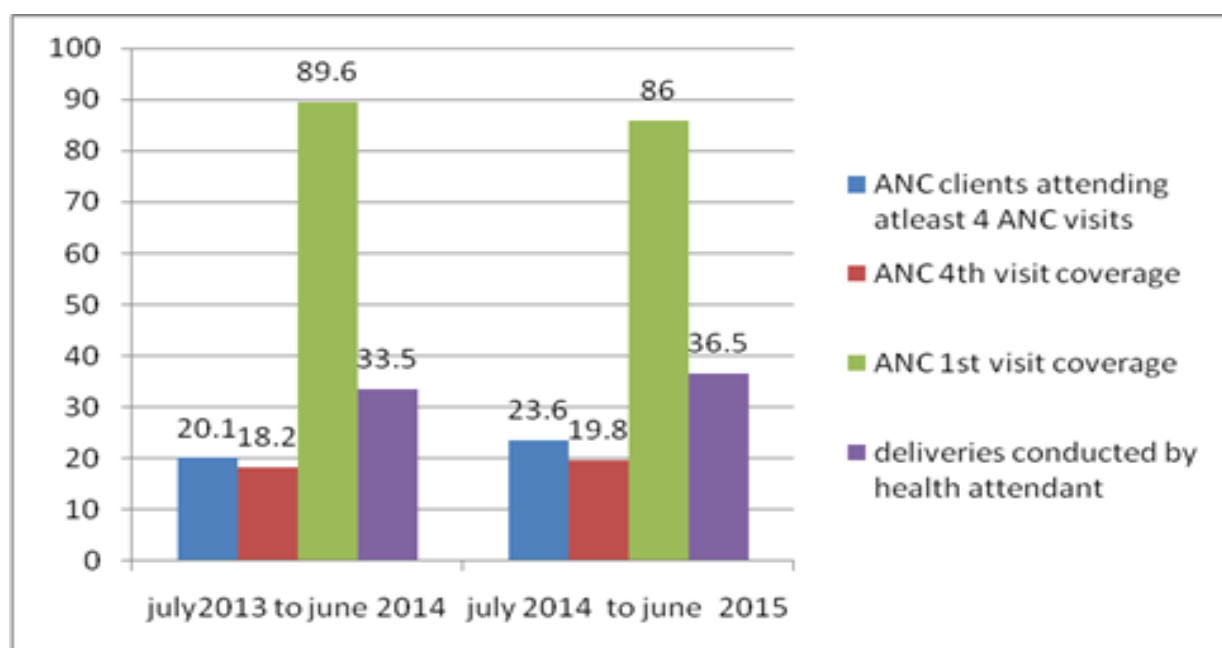
County	% of HHs with at least 1 I.TNs	Average No. of ITNs per HH
West Pokot	60.2	1.1
National Average	58.7	1.1

Table 11: Intermittent preventive treatment of pregnant Women

County	% who received 1 or more doses	% who received 2 or more doses	% who received 3 or more doses
West Pokot	3.1	3.0	2.9
National	29.6	16.9	10.1

Source: kdhs,2014

Chart 5: ANC Uptake



From the above chart it can be depicted that there was slight increase in the coverage for clients attending 4th ANC in 2014/2015 (19.8%) as compared to 18.2% in the later year. These goes hand in hand with KDHS results of 18.2% coverage for 4th ANC. The deliveries conducted by skilled health attendant realised an increase from 33.5% to 36.5% in 2014/2015.

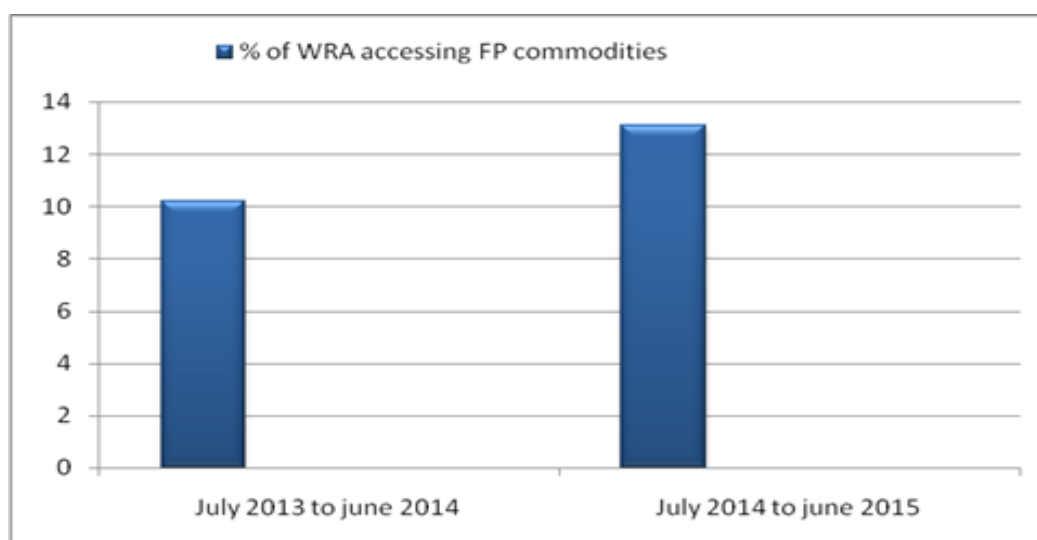
There was minimal increase in the percentage of 1st ANC visit in the 2 financial years (89.6 and 86% consecutively).

Table 12: ANC services

Indicator	Target	Achievement	% COV
New ANC clients	21198	19453	91.8
Pregnant women attending four ANC visits	21198	4483	21.1
ANC clients counselled	21198	11527	68.1
ANC clients Tested for HIV/AIDS	21198	9634	60
ANC clients HIV +ve		51	0.6

From the table above it can be observed that the attendance of ANC 1st visit stood at 91.8% while the 4th ANC visit was only 21.1%. Most pregnant women utilize ANC services during 1st visit while 4th ANC visit drops down. It can also be deduced that the prevalence of HIV at ANC was 0.6%. In addition out of 21198 ANC clients targeted only 68.1% were counselled with only 60% were tested for the HIV.

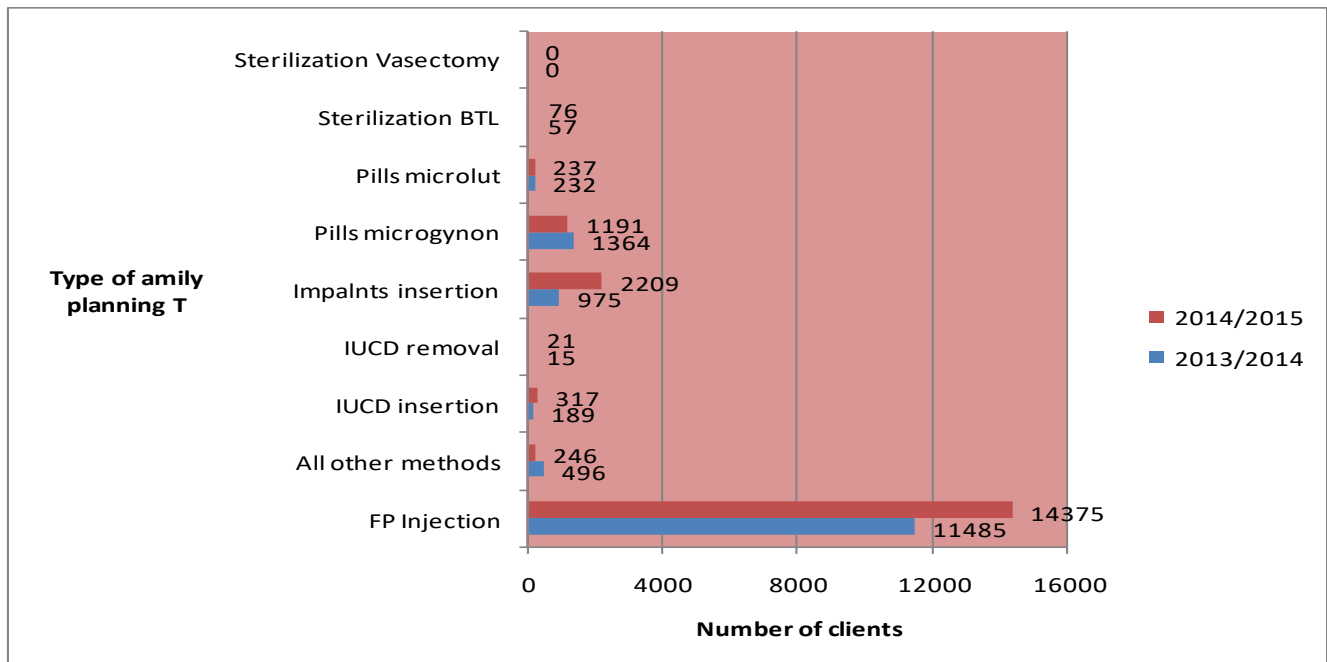
Chart 6: Family planning uptake



The bar graph above shows that the financial year 2014/2015 reported an increase in the coverage of family planning from 10.2% to 13.1%. This compares favorably with the Kenya Demographic Health survey 2014 results of 14.2%. This can be attributed to the continued supply of

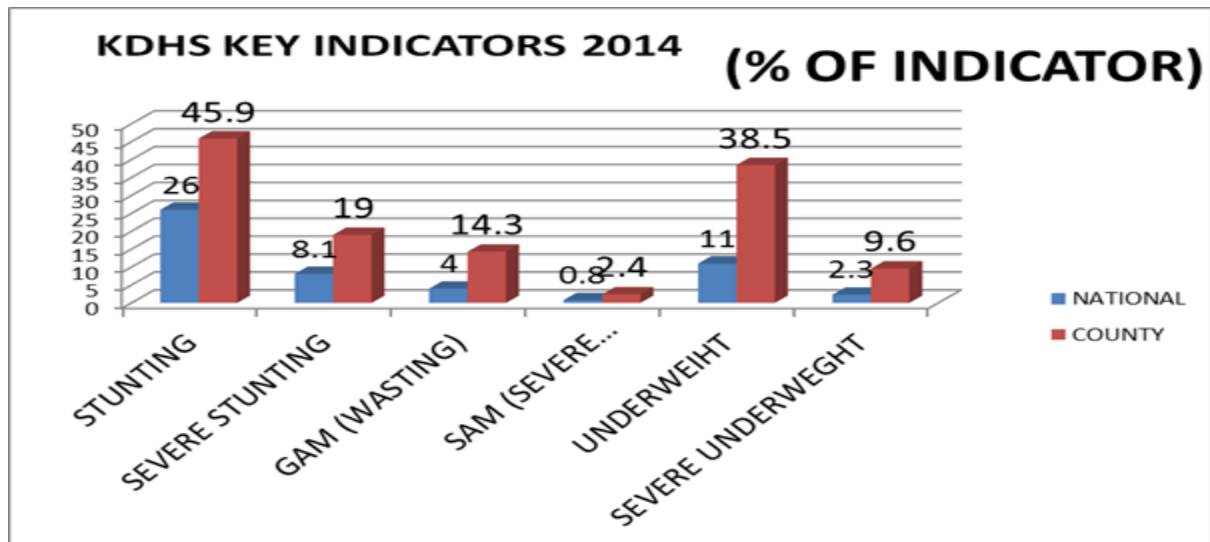
family planning commodities and health education done through the local media and community dialogue days through existing community strategy.

Chart 7: Family Planning preferred method



From the chart above the most preferred Family method was injection with 11,485 clients in 2013/2014 less as compared to 2014/2015 with 14375 followed by pills microgynon. The least preferred method is sterilization with only 57 in 2013/2014 as compared to 76 in 2014/2015. There were no clients who used sterilization vasectomy.

Chart 8: Comparative Analysis of Nutrition Indicators.



Malnutrition places children at increased risk of morbidity and mortality and is also shown to be related to impaired mental development. At the county level, more than one-quarter of children are underweight. West Pokot and Kitui counties have the highest proportions (46 percent) of stunted children. Other counties reporting high proportions of stunting include Kilifi (39 percent), Mandera (36 percent), and Bomet (36 percent). On the contrary, Nyeri, Garissa, and Kiambu counties have the lowest proportion of stunted children, each less than 16 percent (KDHS,2014).

5.4 Emerging Issues and Challenges

Even though the sector recorded improved performance in various aspects, there still remain important issues that will need to be addressed and foreseeable challenges that are to be considered in future programming and key among these include:

- ✚ Increase in under -five malnutrition rates in the county;
- ✚ Inadequate requisite infrastructure for comprehensive basic health care (model health facilities) and level 4 health facilities;
- ✚ Rise of hypertension, heart diseases and diabetes with limited resources for management and cure ;
- ✚ High cost of health care and financing; and donor funds that were never received causing projects to roll over to subsequent years;

- ✚ Inadequate funds allocated to the ministry of Health by the county government thus difficult to run the services such as supportive supervision;
- ✚ Shortage of health staff in all cadres hence high workload affecting optimal provision of quality services;
- ✚ Inadequate supply of reporting tools running from tally sheets, summary sheets and registers;
- ✚ Inadequate supply of equipment in the health facilities for example maternity delivery sets, Auto claves for sterilization, BP machines, Thermometers, Weighing scales and Family planning equipment e.g IUCD insertion sets, Removal sets and examination lamps and Family planning commodities;
- ✚ Inadequate skills and knowledge among health workers on cervical cancer screening and new-born resuscitation;
- ✚ Poor infrastructure of health facilities- some require renovation and expansion;
- ✚ Vastness of the Districts/County(Health facility distribution);
- ✚ Lack of fridges in some health facilities thus few immunizing facilities leading to low immunization coverage as indicated in the table above;
- ✚ Lack of storage facility for medical supplies and drugs;
- ✚ Low access to health and nutrition services; due to poor health seeking behavior resulting from strong retrogressive cultural values;
- ✚ Poor hygiene and sanitation practices with more than 83.1% of households drinking water without boiling while open defecation standing at 50.6%;
- ✚ The county has low micronutrient supplementation coverage i.e. Iron and Folic acid supplementation and Vitamin A for children 6-59 months and post-partum supplementation with lack of adherence to treatment protocol/ schedule by the targeted group proving a challenge.

5.5 Recommendations

- ✚ Employment of more health care staff. Training and capacity building of health workers on cancer screening;
- ✚ Procurement of Sensitization of health workers on documentation and reporting;
- ✚ Procurement of equipment and supplies, reporting tools and registers;
- ✚ Construction and opening up of new health facilities to ease the increased workload;
- ✚ Refurbish of storage facilities and improve their functionality to provide quality health care services;
- ✚ Construction of operating theatre in Kacheliba District Hospital and Sigor Sub District Hospital;
- ✚ Procurement of utility vehicles for efficient and effective supportive supervision at both levels (county health and sub county level);
- ✚ Procurement of fridges and freezers for each sub county;
- ✚ Provision of AIEs to all sub counties for easy running of the facilities;
- ✚ Prompt release of the funds to enable effective running of the services;



CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

7.1 Sector Overview

Agriculture being the most important economic sector in Kenya contributes 24% of GDP directly and another 27% indirectly. The sector's indirect contribution is primarily achieved through linkages with manufacturing, distribution and service related sectors. One third of Kenya's agricultural production is exported, which corresponds to 65% of the country's total export. The sector accounts for 18% of total formal employment, and more than 5 million smallholder farmers are engaged in various agricultural related activities across the country.

After devolution, the County Government under the department of Agriculture, livestock, fisheries, veterinary and irrigation continued to implement various development activities guided by their strategic plans, County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), and the Kenya Vision 2030 . The activities under implementation were consistent with the overall goal of the sector which is to attain food security and increased household income.

7.2 Sector Performance

The following is a summary of achievements and progress realized during the period under review:

- 20,000 Tissue culture Bananas produced and distributed to farmers at a subsidized price.
- Five thousand grafted Avocadoes produced and distributed to farmers at a subsidized price.
- 320 farmers taken for study tour within the County
- 3 pyrethrum driers purchased and given to farmers.
- First Agricultural show successfully implemented with farmers attending and revenue collected.
- Irish potato seeds purchased and issued free to farmers

- Fifty (50) Kgs of watermelon seeds purchased and distributed to farmers.
- 6,000 farmers trained on modern farming methods
- E-extension project in 9 units established and operational.
- 2 new plant clinic units have been opened up.
- 190 water pumps purchased and distributed to farmers.
- Each sub county implementing one catchment on water and soil conservation.
- 73 acres repossessed at Keringet for establishment of ATC establishment, 13 acres repossessed at Kabichbich for agricultural demonstration development and 1.3 acres repossessed at Sebit for agricultural development
- purchase of Certified Crop Seeds (Beans, Sorghum, Finger Millet, Green grams and Ground Nuts),
- Construction of Agricultural Training Center ,
- Purchase of Agricultural Machinery (5 Tractors, 5 Ploughs, 5 Trailers and 5 Harrows
- Construction of Keringet Sunflower processing plant,
- Irrigation Schemes at Mrel, Mokuwo, Soybei, Ngrokal, Kariamangole and Orwa established
- County environmental conservation policy draft ready with legal advisor

The agricultural sector recorded an impressive performance in 2013/2014 financial year. As shown in Table 1 below, Agricultural production was bolstered by the favourable weather conditions experienced in the county from 2012 to 2013/2014. Most of the farmers perform subsistence farming where they planted maize, beans, Irish potatoes, cassava, sorghum, green grams and millet. The county government under the ministry of agriculture and irrigation purchased 5 tractors, 5 harrows, 5 trailers and 5 ploughs which made farming more effective and efficient not only to large scale and

small scale farmers but also through empowering and opening up of new irrigation schemes in Weiwei, Sekerr, Mnagei, Riwo and Batei wards

Table 1: Selected Performance Indicators for Agriculture Sector

CIDP Outcome/Output	Indicator	Unit	Baseline year	Baseline value	2013/14		2014/15	
					Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Increased agricultural productivity	Maize	Bags	2012	1,287,950	1,295,050	1,287,950	1,198,500	1,287,950 bags
	Beans	Bags	2012	167,598	177,400	215,000	158,100	215,000
	Irish potatoes	Bags	2012	135,900	136,875	130,000	55880	285,800
	Pyrethrum	Kgs	2012	-	-	-	2678	-
	Green grams	Bags	2012	12,000	1330	15,000	1453	2000
	Cassava	Tons	2012	320	480	500	-	600
	Sorghum	Bags	2012	10,000	13500	12000	13600	17579
	Millet	Bags	2012	4500	6000	9,065	7800	9888
	Avocado	Bags	2012	50	75	50	75	70
Increased horticultural production	Mangoes produced	Tons	2012	300	388.4	300	715	7000
	Passion fruits produced	Tons	2012	0.8	1.7	2.0	3.1	3.5
Increase availability and accessibility of clean and high yielding varieties of planting materials	No of TC banana planted by farmers	No	2012	250	2500	3000	5150	4000
Improved marketing Channels and agribusiness skills	No. of improved marketing channels formed	No	2012	0	4	4	4	6
	No. of farmers trained on farming business	No	2012	2500	3150	3000	5715	6000

Sources: Agriculture Sector

7.3 Emerging issues and challenges

- Inadequate funding

- Inadequate staff to cover all the farming areas
- Lengthy procurement resulting in delayed **funding** for projects
- Slow disbursement of funds leading to delayed implementation of projects

7.4 Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

- ✚ Maintenance of tractors and water pumps needs to be addressed
- ✚ Demonstration plots require fencing to prevent further encroachment
- ✚ Modalities on the use of farm tractors to the farmers be fast tracked
- ✚ Distribution modalities of seedlings needs streamlining



CHAPTER EIGHT: LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

8.1 Overview of the Sector

The livestock sector is one of the key sectors under the economic pillar of Vision 2030. Livestock production is the major economic activity of West Pokot County. It is the main contributor in enhancement of food security and promotion of the local economy. The mandate of this department is to disseminate technologies and information through extension services in collaboration with other service providers and research institutions. Secondly, it is mandated to ensure control of diseases in livestock and fisheries through provision of veterinary services.

8.2 Policy Review

The sector is guided by various national policies, strategic objectives and interventions pursued within the context of Kenya Vision 2030 and its second medium term plan, County integrated development plan and sector strategic plan. Over the medium term, the Ministry has been allocated funds to provide major services and outputs in key areas with the aim of ensuring food security, improving livestock health and productivity through improved vaccination and breeding.

8.3 Sector Performance

The following is a summary of achievements and progress realized during the period under review.

- A total of 17 new staffs were recruited in the Department (9 for Veterinary, 5 for Livestock production and 3 for Fisheries department).
- Constructed livestock county office – county headquarters (Mifugo House)
- Constructed 3 sub-county Livestock offices in Pokot South, North and Central and 1 office rehabilitated.
- Constructed 1 laboratory and an AI office

- 4 Small stock multiplication and breeding centers (buck schemes) established in all the 4 sub counties (one per sub-county). Also 5 individual small stock breeders were assisted to purchase a total of 46 Galla goats (breeding stock). 298 Galla breeding bucks were purchased by the County Department of Livestock Production - (158) by county Government and individual farmers - (140) for upgrading the local goats.
- Promoted camel keeping by initiating purchasing 136 camels to benefit 940 farmers. The camels are yet to be supplied in FY 2015/16.
- Constructed 18 new cattle dips in the county
- Constructed 22 new metallic crushes
- Rehabilitated 64 cattle dips and crushes
- Supported 34 cattle dips with acaricide
- Supplied 110,000 pcs of mono-sex tilapia fingerlings to 125 famers.
- Restocking of Turkwel dam with 100,000pcs of mixed sex tilapia fingerlings.
- Supplied 4,200 kgs pasture seed for Reseeding and Strategic feed reserve programmes to 1,785 farmers covering 152 hectares.
- One hay store constructed at Nasukuta Livestock Improvement Centre (NLIC) which is 95% complete.
- Carried out mass animal vaccination across the county where the output is explained in Table 17 below.

Livestock

The sector is sub divided into three divisions that is livestock production, fisheries and veterinary services. Under the department of livestock, several initiatives were done within 2013-2015. The quantity of meat production increased by 14.5 per cent but did not meet the target in 2014/2015 because of acute outbreak of foot and mouth disease that led to closure of livestock markets in the entire County. 150 improved breeds of goats distributed to farmers, 40 acres established for pastures, 10,000 hay bale made, 80 acres rehabilitated for reseeded program and improvement

of market infrastructure through construction of sale yards. 1 multiplication centre established.

Table 13: Other Livestock Production Performance Indicators:

CIDP Outcome/Output	Indicator	Unit	Base line year	Baseline value	2013/14		2014/15	
					Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Increased livestock productivity	Quantity of milk produced	Litres	2012	5,450,000	6,596,800	7,000,000	7,743,600	8,500,000
	Quantity of meat produced	Tonnes	2012	550	630	750	710	900
	Improved cattle breeds introduced	No	2012	100	150	200	386	500
	Sale yard land purchased	No.	2012	0	0	1	0	1
Improved availability of pastures and increased productivity	Reseeding of acres of land Land Reseeding programme	No. Ha	2012	50	112	80	40	80
Improved livestock breeds.	Multiplication centres established and Improved	No.	2012	1	1	1	9	3
Alternative source of livelihoods to pastoralists	Camels breeds introduced	No.	2012	50	30	100	0	300
	Pastoralists trained on alternative livelihoods	No.	2012	50	420	100	300	200

Source: Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services

a. Milk production

Milk production is majorly done in Lelan, Tapach, parts of Chepareria, Siyoi and parts of Kapenguria and Mnagei ward. Approximately 645,000 litres of milk is produced per day. The quantity of milk produced increased by 20 per cent in the year 2013/2014 before recording small decline in 2014/2015 due to prolonged drought. Most of the breeds for dairy farming in

the county require improvements. The farmers have little skills and knowledge pertaining dairy farming. To address this, a number of farmers were taken to Limuru for exposure and training. Breeding programme being undertaken by the County Government will also boost milk production in the county.

b. Goats and camel rearing

Having most of the area in the county covered by ASALs, the ministry identified that camels and goats do very well in most parts of Pokot Central, Pokot North and the lower parts Pokot South and some parts of west Pokot Sub-County. After introduction of alternative sources of livelihoods to pastoralist, 30 camels and several goat breeds were distributed and a number of pastoralists trained on alternative methods of livelihood.

i. Veterinary services

Most residents of the County rear livestock and this raises alarm on veterinary services due to high demand of livestock treatments. During the two financial years, livestock production improved where 18 cattle dips were constructed and 64 others repaired/rehabilitated, 22 metallic crushes constructed several animals vaccinated, and 9 new staff employed.

The common livestock diseases that are of concern in the county are of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Contagious Caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Peste Des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Blackquarter, Tick-borne diseases (East Coast Fever, Anaplasmosis, Heart water, Babesiosis), Rabies, New Castle Disease (NCD), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Worm infection and mange. These diseases are being managed by field staff through vaccinations, treatments and advice (extension).

The Veterinary Department took over provision of veterinary public health services from the ministry of health in 2011 in markets in West Pokot, Pokot South and Pokot Central Sub-counties. The department has not taken over meat inspection in Pokot North but there are plans to do so. In

total there are seven (7) slaughter facilities of category C, and trained meat inspectors carry-out meat inspection in the county. There are 9 trained meat inspectors.

Table 14: Slaughter Figures.

Bovine--Cattle	Caprine-Goats	Ovine-Sheep
1078	1562	2365

Table 15: Selected Veterinary Services Performance Indicators

CIDP Outcome/output	Indicator	unit	Baseline year	Baseline value	2013/14		2014/15	
					Actual	Target	actual	Target
Improve livestock health and productivity	Animals vaccinated (cattle, sheep, goats, dogs and poultry)	NO	2012	No data	FMD 66,291 Cattle	FMD 100,000	FMD 34,779	Foot and Mouth-
					B/Q 9,100 Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	100,000 Cattle
						BIQ 10,000	BIQ 8,387 Cattle	BIQ 10,000 Cattle
					LSD 55,005 H/C	Cattle	LSD 60,320	LSD-100,000 Cattle
						LSD 100,000	Cattle	CBPP 100,000
					CBPP 54,895	Cattle	CBPP 60,320	Cattle
					Cattle	CBPP 100,000	Cattle	CCPP 200,000
					CCPP 41,235 Goats	Cattle	CCPP 113,080	Goats
					PPR 14,627 Sheep	CCPP 100,000	Goats	PPR 100,000 Sheep
					41,235 Goats	Goats	PPR Sheep	200,000 Goats
					New castle 300	PPR 20,000	53,437	Newcastle 1,500
					Birds	Sheep	Goats 125,777	Birds
					Rabies 334 Dogs	50,000 Goats	Newcastle 500	Rabies 1,000
	1,000 Birds	Birds						
	500 Dogs	Rabies 542 Dogs						

Source: Department of Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services

Table 16: Dips and their status

Total	Communal dips		Private dips		Crush pens	Dippings	Remarks
	Functional	Non functional	Functional	Non functional			
94	49	37	4	3	-	-	-

A. I Services

Farmers in the county have not taken up the use of A.I for livestock breeding purposes but prefer the use of bulls. There are no private A.I. service providers in County. Farmers who require A.I. services are served from Trans-Nzoia County. The ministry intends to rollout a country wide AI Scheme.

Laboratory Services

The department has a screening unit for CCPP and CBPP. The lab also does Surveillance/diagnosis of other animal diseases. Samples are also collected and taken to National Veterinary Laboratory (Nairobi), FMD Laboratory (Embakasi) and Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratory (RVIL) Eldoret

Hides and skin

There are 12 registered stores, 17 slaughter men licensed and 16 slaughtering points. Most of the livestock are transported live to various slaughter houses and slabs in Kitale, Eldoret, Kericho, Nakuru, Naivasha, and Dagoretti

Table 17: Total Production for (2013/14 to 2014/15)

Hides pieces	3303
Goat skins pieces	52701
Sheep skins pieces	31138

ii. Fisheries

The fisheries subsector was inactive in the county for most of the years because most of the people do not eat fish due to influence of culture issues. The department undertook several initiatives during the financial year 2013/14 and 2014/15 as indicated in the table below.

Table 18: Selected Fisheries Indicators

CIDP outcome/output	Indicator	unit	Baseline	Baseline	2013/14		2014/15	
			e year	value	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
			2012	2012				
Enhanced fish production	Qty of fish harvested(Turkwel dam)	tons	2012	1.8	14	12	4	14
	Fish ponds constructed	No	2012	-	15	25	53	100
Enhanced fish farming and fish consumption	fish farming campaigns	No	2012	-	24	35	40	50
	Farmers trained on fish farming	No	2012	-	54	100	176	200
	No. of fingerling introduced.	No	2012	-	10,000	50,000	100,000	200,000

Source: Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services

8.4 Emerging issues and challenges

- Inadequate funding
- Lack of capacity to execute projects especially in remote regions
- Lengthy procurement resulting in delayed implementation and completion of projects
- Dips built pastoral livelihoods are not being utilized well due to constant movement of animals in search of pasture and water.

8.5 Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

- It is costly and time consuming to procure fingerlings from other sub-counties; the county government should therefore construct, equip and make the hatchery functional.
- Most people are not familiar with fish farming. Adequate sensitization should be enhanced.
- Market issue. The county government should help farmers to seek external market.
- Encourage construction of metallic crushes in pastoral livelihoods which can be used for spraying, vaccination, deworming and treatments of livestock.
- Operationalization of Nasukuta Export slaughter house should be made under public/ private partnership.



CHAPTER NINE: TRADE, INDUSTRY, ENERGY AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Sector Overview

The Economic Pillar of *Vision 2030* seeks to ensure prosperity of all Kenyans by achieving and sustaining a high economic growth rate of 10 per cent per annum. In pursuit of this goal, six productive sectors with the potential of raising annual economic growth to the desired 10 per cent level were prioritized for special attention. The sectors are tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), and financial services. To achieve the targets for the Kenya Vision 2030 in the County, the sector needs to be supported and potential investment exploited.

9.2 Policy Review

The sector is guided by various national policies, strategic objectives and interventions pursued within the context of Kenya Vision 2030 and its second medium term plan, County Integrated Development Plan and sector strategic plan. No other policies were developed during the period under review.

9.3 Sector Performance

The sector has three sub sectors namely; Trade, Weight and Measures, Cooperative Development. During the period under review, the sector implemented various development projects guided by the CIDP, sector strategic plan and annual development plan. The focus was on expanding retail markets and providing conducive business environment, promotion of SMEs through affordable credit, improving storage facilities for farm produce and promoting the cooperative movement.

9.3.1 Trade Sub-Sector

The department of trade increased the total number of market stalls rehabilitated/constructed from 3 in 2012 to 9 in 2014/2015; they include renovation of Makutano Market, fencing of Sigor Market and market Stalls

construction, fencing and construction of Toilets at Ortum market, renovation of Chepareria retail Market, renovation of Chepareria Fresh Produce market, fencing of Amakuriat Fresh Produce Market and renovation of Office Block, Construction of fresh produce market orolwo, Construction of fresh produce market in Kacheliba, Construction of Modern Retail Market in Ortum, Construction of Fresh Produce Market in Kabichbich.

The number of trade fairs held was 2 in FY 2013/14 and 3 in 2014/2015. The weighting and measuring machines verified were 2256 representing 63.9% of the target and the total number of trade premises visited on weighting and measuring machines were 280.

To improve access to credit facilities to micro and small scale enterprises the sub-sector disbursed KSh. 2,600,000 in 2013/2014 up from Ksh. 1,875,000 in 2012. The total amount of loans repaid by the MSMEs was Ksh. 2,884,293 as at 2014/2015 representing a repayment rate of 64%.

9.3.2 Cooperative Development Sub-Sector

To enhance market value addition , the number of cooperatives supported with milk coolers were 5 as at 2014/2015 they included; purchase of 5 Milk Coolers for Muruny FC Society, Tapach FC Society, Sina FC Society, Kipkomo FC society, Kaptabuk FC Society. Further there was renovation of Tartar Coffee Factory, Construction of Kaibos Coffee factory and Construction of Kodich Farmers' Cooperative Honey store and purchasing of 2 milk Cooling Plants for Siyoi and Mnagei wards.

Table 19: Selected Performance Indicators of Trade, Industry and Cooperative Development

	CIDP Output/Outcome	Indicator	Unit	Baseline year	Baseline value	2013/14		2014/15	
						Actual	Target	Actual	Target

	CIDP Output/Outcome	Indicator	Unit	Baseline year	Baseline value	2013/14		2014/15		
						Actual	Target	Actual	Target	
1.	Improve Business environment and promote conducive investment environment	Design ,construct rehabilitate markets/markets stalls	No	2012	3	5	7	4	4	
2.	Promote private sector development through enterprise and enterprise development	Entrepreneurship Training (traders)	No	2012	30	130	150	230	250	
		Trade fairs and Exhibition	No	2012	0	2	4	4	5	
		Established channels for communication with trade Agencies and stakeholder(forums)	No. of forums	2012	0	3	4	4	5	
3.	Improved access to credit facilities to MSMEs	SMEs Accessing credit	M	No	2012	12	16	20	0	30
			F	No	2012	22	13	20	0	30
		Amount of money disbursed	M	No 12	2012	785,000	1,560,000	2M	0	2 M
			F	No 22	2012	1,330,000	1,260,000	1M	0	1M
		Amount of loans recovered	Ksh		2012	-	1,627,467	2M	1,646,784	2M

S/N O	CIDP Output/Outcome	Indicator	Unit	Baseline year	2013/14		2014/15	
					Actual	Target	Actual	Target
4	Promotion of fair Trade practices And consumer protection	Weighing and measuring equipment Assized	No	2012	1622	-	2,250	3000
		Inspection and statutory visits to trade premises	No	2012	-	-	280	1000
		Investigations from complaints received	No	2012	2	-	4	-
		Revenue collected	Ksh	2012	123,660	-	250,180	300,000

	CIDP Output/Output	Indicator	Unit	Baseline year	Baseline value	2013/14		2014/15	
						Actual	Target	Actual	Target
5.	To promote and Strengthen the	No of New Co-op Societies Registered	No	2012	5	8	6	10	10

	Dev. Of Co-operative societies.	No of Co-operative supported financially	No	2012	0	-	10	-	6
		No of Dormant societies revived	No	2012	1	3	5	2	5
6.	Enhance Value Addition in producer Based Co-ops	No of societies supported with milk coolers	No	2012	0	5	6	2	3
		No Coffee factories constructed/rehabilitated	No	2012	0	2	3	0	1

Source: Department of Trade, Industry and Cooperative development

9.4 Emerging issues and challenges

The sector is faced with numerous challenges which include; low capacity of contractors, and community disagreement over proposed site for construction of Ortum market and delayed creation and passing of policies that govern operations. Construction of Weights and Measures Verification Hall as at 2014/2015 stalled since the department could not acquire land. Construction of Lomut FCS Mangoes storage facility could not take place since the anticipated funds were not received. Lack of a standardized weighting and measuring machine, transportation means, enough staff, verification hall and storage hall for seized goods hampered the operations of weighting and measuring sub-sector.

9.5 Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

- Cooperative societies should only be supported to enhance sustainability of their projects. Issues like installation of milk cooling plants in areas without sufficient milk or where the demand for it is low could not have arose.
- More value addition technologies should be supported as a major way of job creation and poverty alleviation.
- More support to mango farmers is needed to make the demand for mango processing plant more feasible.
- Department of weight and measures should be strengthened to ensure that it can perform its role effectively. Its role of ensuring that the public are not swindled and get the value for money by promoting fair trade practices among the traders is threatened.

- Before more loans are set aside for traders, efforts to ensure that repayment of the ongoing loans is higher should be pursued.
- There have been more markets constructed for the benefit of the locals and oftenly, the users of these facilities do not make use of them fully thus rendering the structures dormant. To curb this, more participatory approaches with the relevant users should be pursued in siting the projects.

CHAPTER TEN: LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING, HOUSING AND URBAN AREAS DEVELOPMENT

10.1 Sector Overview

The goal of the *Kenya vision 2030* is aimed at improving fair access to land and ensuring better utilization of the natural resource. The livelihoods of about 80% of Kenyans directly depend on agriculture. Land also plays a significant role in industrial and commercial developments while its use impacts heavily on environmental sustainability (2010-2011 vision 2030).

The achievement of vision 2030 targets are focused on the county's aspiration as contained in the CIDP is to have effective and efficient land resource management, coordinated sustainable development and service delivery. Land reforms are geared towards a holistic management of this critical resource so as to create a foundation for the implementation of projects identified in the integrated plan.

The average farm size in the county stands at 30 Ha with much of its population depending on pastoralism as main source of livelihood while subsistence crop production undertaken in the arable areas. Most land is communally owned. Cases of landlessness are minimal with most parts of the land being unutilized especially in Pokot Central and North. Overall, only 11% of the farmers in the County have title deeds (CIDP 2013-2017).

The ministry has been sub-divided into departments: Lands, Physical Planning, and Housing and Urban Development. Land being a valuable enterprise among the population of Pokot County, most ownership is communal. Physical planning department; the overall physical planning of the county is to provide policy guidelines towards the envisioned growth of the County in a manner that is efficient, equitable and sustainable. Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 classified various towns into urban and cities. Makutano town was classified as urban Centre. The county has employed

town administrator to spearhead urban development planning of Makutano.

During review period implemented various development projects guided by CIDP, Strategic Plans and Annual Development Plan. The development projects under implementation were consistent with the overall goal of the ministry to ensure there is sustainable management of the land resource and securing of land tenure, maintain high standard of county development by developing appropriate planning tools and systems and providing support and accurate information on the county land ownership.

10.2 Sector performance

During the review period the department:

- Surveyed Kongelai Group Ranch and Sook Division for land adjudication;
- Constructed Arthi House to improve working conditions and documentations, and is still on-going;
- Collected 1.6M as land rates during 2013/14 FY;
- 3200 Title deeds issued to land owners in 2013/14 FY;
- rolled out preparation of county spatial planning;
- Installed 20m high mast security lights at Makutano, Chepareria, Ortum, Kacheliba, Kabichbich and Sigor towns;
- Constructed paved parking and storm water drainage at Makutano;
- Improved Town access roads at Makutano;
- Town administration established;

10.3 Emerging issues and challenges

1. Inadequate funding in the budget to effectively execute projects.
2. Heavy resistance from landowners in Makutano during construction of access roads on encroached land.
3. Delayed formation of Boards and slow implementation of policies.
4. The housing sub sector had no development projects for the period under review.
5. Lack of a land valuer to help in the preparation of valuation roll.

6. Delayed take off of spatial planning and town planning of major centres.

10.4 Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

In order to achieve the planned targets, the ministry of lands, physical planning, housing and urban development requires more funding for improvement on the quality of services. More resource needs to be allocated for physical planning of all centers and spatial planning in the county.

There is a need for a valuer to help in propping the county revenue as the county is losing on land rates especially in urban centres.

The delayed and slow development of the County Spatial Plan is hampering the development activities within the County. There is therefore a need to speed up the process of developing a Spatial Plan.



CHAPTER ELEVEN: WATER DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

11.1 Sector Overview

Water is a resource necessary not only to support life but also to sustain economic activities in the different sectors of the economy. The centrality of water in economic and social development of the country is acknowledged in the *Kenya Vision2030* and the MTP (2008-2012). Water, natural resources and environment are critical to successful performance of key sectors of the economy such as agriculture, livestock, energy, manufacturing and tourism. This sector promotes growth and development within these sectors and the national economy depends on its availability and reliability.

11.2 Policy Review

The sector is guided by various national policies, strategic objectives and interventions pursued within the County integrated development plan and sector strategic plan. Over the medium term, the department will strive to improve access to safe and clean water and environmental conservation to contribute to and enhance sustainable development.

11.3 Sector performance

The following is a summary of achievements and progress realized during the period under review.

- 19No small gravity water supplies schemes completed
- 35No boreholes drilled and equipped(2000 households)
- 20No sand dams constructed; (300 households)
- 8No existing gravity water supply schemes rehabilitated
- 44 No Water pans constructed (50,000 livestock i.e. goats, cattle, donkeys and camels) with support from national government.
- 22 No Springs Conserved and protected(157 households)
- 88 Ha of degraded land reclaimed(1000 bales of hay and 1000 kg of grass seed every season)
- 40 No Water tanks and roof catchments installed(40 institutions)

- 7 No Africa water bank type II water harvesting structures-3 No done by national government,4No by county government (100 households)
- 100 No Boreholes rehabilitated/repaired

Table 20: Other Water and Natural Resources Performance Indicators

CIDP Outcome/Output	Indicator	Unit	Baseline year	Baseline value	2013/14		2014/15	
					Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Improved access to clean and safe drinking water	Average distance to nearest water source	Kms	2013	5	5	4	3.44	4
	Households having access to piped water	%	2013	8,563	8,863	9,000	9773	9,500
	Households with access to potable water	No	2013	15,865	16,405	17,000	26259	18,000
	Boreholes drilled and equipped	No	2013	105	3	0	22	22
	Boreholes rehabilitated/repaired	No.	2013	30	30	50	70	50
	Boreholes upgraded to solar power	No.	2013	10	9	9	15	11
	New Supply schemes established	No.	2013	8	4	5	13	16
	Rehabilitate existing gravity water supply schemes	No	2013	8	2	3	4	6
	Shallow wells constructed	No.	2013	125	9	9	1	12
Increased water storage and harvesting	Water tanks and roof catchments installed	No	2013	-	40	42	37	40
	Africa water bank type II water harvesting structures	No	2013	0	0	0	8	10
	Sand dams Constructed	No	2013	-	9	9	11	11
	Water pans constructed	No.	2013	73	37	60	5	30
Enhanced water catchment protection	Springs Conserved and protected	No.	2013	39	-	0	22	22
Increased access to Sanitation	Drainage Systems developed and maintained (Sewerage system)	No	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Increased acreage of degraded land	Degraded land reclaimed	Ha	2013	75	68	50	20	20
	Community members trained on land reclamation	No.	2013	600	452	100	100	100

CIDP Outcome/Output	Indicator	Unit	Baseline year	Baseline value	2013/14		2014/15	
					Actual	Target	Actual	Target
reclaimed	interventions and technologies.							
	Tree nurseries established	No.	2013	4	4	4	40	20
	Trees planted	No.	2013	-	1000	-	7500	1000

11.4 Emerging issues and challenges

- a. Lack of policy to guide development of the subsector. Declining water resources availability due to catchment degradation and climate change is also another challenge.
- b. Increased pollution of water sources caused by commercial farming.
- c. Low investment in water storage resulting in increased water insecurity
- d. Limited funds allocation
- e. Budgeting of donor funds which were never received
- f. Ground water yields are low and many times contains salts and other elements in excess of WHO recommendation
- g. Sustainability of installed projects is a big challenge

11.5 Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

To solve water problems, there is a need for the department to embark on sustainable gravity water supply systems and upgrade the boreholes from hand pumps to solar power. This will improve sustainability of the projects and reduce maintenance cost.

Environment conservation also should be enhanced to promote water supply systems. Reforestation programs need also to be enhanced in the County forests. In order to improve on protection and conservation of environment, some of the forests need to be gazetted. Moreover, Environmental Impact Assessment of the county projects needs to be enhanced as a measure to ensure environmental conservation.



CHAPTER TWELVE: TOURISM, CULTURE, SPORTS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

12.1 Overview of Tourism, Culture, Sports and Gender Development

The Economic pillar of the *Kenya Vision 2030* seeks to ensure prosperity of all Kenyans. It aims at achieving a high and sustained economic growth rate of 10 per cent per annum. The MTP prioritized six productive sectors that have the potential of raising annual economic growth to the desired 10 per cent. The sectors are tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services.

Output from these sectors constitutes 57 per cent of the country's GDP and approximately half of total formal employment in the country, (MTP 2008-2012). Kenya's long-term goal as contained in Vision 2030 is to transform the tourism sector into a major contributor to the economic growth and development. The CIDP (2013-2017) prioritized implementation of key projects as part of the long term intervention to improve the competitiveness of the tourism sector in the county. By focusing on the tourism sector, the county aspires to be a leader in sustainable Socio-Cultural and transformational development.

12.2 Sector Performance

Tourism sites in the county have largely remained unexploited. For instance tourist attractions sites, scenic sites, escarpments, Kapenguria museum and the Pokot culture are untapped. Despite the tourism potential there are no classified hotels and restaurants in the county hence low bed occupancy. Despite this, tremendous efforts to promote tourism hotel industry have been recorded during the period under review.

During the period under review, the following projects were accomplished:

- To ensure that youths are trained on entrepreneurial skills the government constructed and equipped Youth Empowerment Centers in Makutano and Chepareria.
- To increase gender equality and youth empowerment a percentage (approximately 25%) of county procurements was reserved to youth, women and People with Disabilities led Enterprises. The sector has so far registered and issued the groups with the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) certificates. They include; 32 youth led enterprises and 23 women led enterprises.
- The government undertook tourism promotion and marketing by undertaking the following key projects;
 - Construction of County Tourism Hotel at Kopoch (Phase 1),
 - major renovation of Mtelo Hall,
 - Establishment of wildlife Conservancy at Masol,
 - Construction of County Tourism office and
 - Miss Tourism Pokot Chapter hosted.
- To tap the rich Pokot Culture there was construction of cultural center at Sindagh and Kopulio and empowering cultural practitioners through capacity building workshops. Furthermore, the county participated in Miss Culture and Miss World beauty competition as a way of promoting its culture.
- To boost sports activities there was construction of High altitude athletics training center at Lelan (Kaptabuk), Renovation of Makutano Stadium, Purchase of land for new Stadium, Promotion of Sports activities by sponsoring teams to attend sports competitions throughout the East Africa.
- Launch of Disability Awareness Day which emphasized on an empowerment of people with disabilities where several specialized equipment and aides were distributed.

Table 21: Selected performance indicators for Gender, Youth, Sports, Tourism, Culture and Social services

S/N o.	CIDP Outcome/Output	Indicator	Unit	Baseline year	Baseline value	2013/14		2014/15	
						Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Gender, Youth, Sports , Tourism, Culture and Social services									
1	Enhanced Development of sport skills and talents	Sports talents academies	No	2012	0	0	1	1	1
		No of tournaments held	No.	2012	1	1	1	1	1
		Renovation of stadium	No	2012	0	1	1	1	1
2	Increased gender equality and youth empowerment and social services	No of youth centers constructed/rehabilitated	No	2012	2	2	4	2	2
		Percentage of county procurement reserved to youth, women and People With Disabilities led Enterprises	%	2012	0	5	30	20	30
4	Campaigns against retrogressive cultures held	No of campaigns done	No	2012	8	2	4	2	4
5	Enhanced tourism promotion and marketing	No. of tourist attraction sites identified	No	2012	12	12	24	12	24-
		No of participating beauty pageants in miss tourism competition	No	2012	0	23	-	0	30

Source; Department of Gender, Youth, Sports, Tourism, Culture and Social services

12.3 Emerging issues and challenges

The sector experienced the following challenges in implementing the projects;

- Inadequate funding for projects;
- Insecurity has forced the Ministry abandon conservancy efforts in prime areas like Nasolot Game Reserve. It has also led to poor response to promotion of Tourism in the County;

- Human-wildlife conflict due to drought and encroachment of the wildlife habitat which has led to crop destructions and human deaths was another challenge;
- Inadequate staff within the Department hampering service delivery.

12.4 Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

Youths in many forums have expressed a concern of being left out in county programs. A civic education program should be designed to target the youths to ensure that they fully participate in the public forums of selecting county priorities. There is a need for more youth friendly programmes to ensure that youth issues are mainstreamed into the development agenda of the county.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN: PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGEMENT

13.1 Overview

The Public Service Management is mandated to coordinate effective county administration and provision of quality public services, effective and efficient management of human resources, County records management services, legal services and public Communication.

13.2 Human Resource Development

Human Resource Management Section

Human Resource Management section is in-charge of the County Human Resource Management with the following responsibilities:

- Coordinate and facilitate human resource management
- Recruitment and Selection
- Confirmation in appointment
- Promotions
- Deployment
- Performance Management
- Human Resource Development
- County Payroll Management
- Promotion of Values and Principles of Public Service
- Custodian of staff records
- Secondment
- Retirement
- Staff establishment and Management of Skill inventory
- Staff welfare and Motivation
- Discipline

Human Resource development

The main goal of Human Resource Development is the production of a knowledgeable, well-trained and healthy population with the capacity to drive and sustain the county growth. A summary of progress made towards attaining the targets of having quality human resource to serve the county:

PERFORMANCE CONTRACT SIGN BY ALL DEPARTMENTS

- ✓ Promotion is on-going.

- ✓ Job descriptions are ongoing.
- ✓ Timely monthly salary processing.
- ✓ Enhancement of staff time management.
- ✓ Improved staff supervision.
- ✓ Decentralization of Human Resource Management services to the departments and Sub-Counties.

TRAININGS UNDERTAKEN

1. Training for Record Officers / Office Assistants by KNAD
2. Internal Audit Training – 30
3. Induction for 21 Senior Officers (KSG)
4. Induction for new
 - Sub County and Ward Administrators
 - Accountants
5. Training at KSG
 - Pre-Retirement Training – 1
 - E-Procurement Training – 4

Key Achievements

- Operationalization of Departmental Human Resource Management and Advisory Committees (DHRMAC).
- Carrying out Training Needs Assessment in the process of complying County TNA.
- Promotions of staff in all the departments
- Staff education on Human Resource Management functions undertaken
- Recruitment of new staff.
- Recruitment of Sub County and Ward Administrators.
- CARPS Exercise
- Transfer of HR Record from HQ's (No. of files)

Emerging issues and challenges

The main challenges the county executives in FY2013/2014 were:-

- Inadequate human resource capacity to be able to carry its mandate effectively and efficiently.

- Under estimated cost of programmes resulting in funds shortage which necessitated reallocation.
- Underfunded division of roles and functions carried out by the National government versus the county government
- Observed unregulated trainings in departments

CHAPTER FOURTEEN: WEST POKOT COUNTY ASSEMBLY

14.1 Overview

The role of the County Assembly can be summarized as of:

1. Oversight
2. Legislation.
3. Vetting and approving nominees to County Public offices and
4. Approval of County Governments budget and expenditure and other policies.

14.2 Performance Overview

The major achievements under the 2013/2014 financial year include:

Approval of the following County laws;

- a) Legislations Passed;
 - West Pokot County Appropriation Act (No 1 of 2013)
 - Supplementary Appropriation Act,2013
 - Public Finance Management (West Pokot County Bursary, Education Development and Infrastructure Fund) Regulations,2014
 - Public Finance Management (West Pokot County Car Loan(Members) Scheme Fund)Regulations,2014
 - Public Finance Management (West Pokot County Mortgage (Members) Scheme Fund)Regulations,2014
 - Supplementary Appropriation Act,2014
 - The West Pokot County Flag and other symbols Act,2014
 - West Pokot Supplementary 1 Appropriation Act,2014
 - West Pokot County Alcoholic Drinks Control and Management Act,2014
 - West Pokot County Trade Licence Act,2014
 - West Pokot County Finance Bill,2014
 - The West Pokot County Designated Parking Places Act,2015

- The West Pokot County Valuation and Rating Act,2015
 - The West Pokot County Revenue Administration Act,2015
 - The West Pokot County Assembly Car loan and Mortgage Act,2015
 - The West Pokot County Market Administration Act,2015
- b) Construction of a modern restaurant – this is expected to be completed in the 3rd Quarter of the 2014/15 fiscal year
 - c) Major renovations on dilapidated structures in the County Assembly
 - d) Equipping the Assembly chambers with modern Hansard equipment
 - e) Purchase of 3 vehicles for logistical support
 - f) Recruitment of qualified staff
 - g) Adequate capacity building for both staff and Members of County Assembly
 - h) Construction of perimeter wall
 - i) Drilling, installation and commissioning of borehole
 - j) Architectural and structural designs of the modern assembly

14.3 Emerging issues and challenges

- a) Lack of capacity during the preparation of the 2013/14 budget
- b) Delay in payment and frequent breakdown in IFMIS
- c) Limited office space

14.4 Way forward;

There is need to fast track the passage of bills. Modalities should be put in place to strengthen the working relationship between the county Assembly and the Executive.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN: COUNTY MONITORING AND EVALUATION

15.1 Emerging issues and challenges

Data used in the preparation of this report were obtained mainly from County departments. Key among the problems were the following:

- inconsistencies in some data collected;
- difficulties posed to the capacities of ministries and departments in responding to the different monitoring and evaluation needs and reporting requirements of different stakeholders;
- inadequate financial and human resources to conduct of monitoring and evaluation activities at the various departments

15.2 Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

Monitoring and evaluation is still weak in the county, there is need for Institutionalisation of monitoring and evaluation in each department and sensitization on importance of evidence based decision making. There is need for Development of monitoring and Evaluation framework in the county.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN: CHALLENGES, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

16.1 Challenges

- Low levels of Monitoring and Evaluation data collection and utilization;
- Some projects implemented were not based on CIDP;
- Low level of data disaggregation by gender;
- Weak coordination between the county and national government;
- lack of prefeasibility studies on project viability;
- There was weak project files documentation by departments;
- There was no clear work plans prepared by department to be monitored;
- Weak Synchronization of projects implementations to full utilizations;

16.2 Recommendation

- Strengthen monitoring and evaluations in departments for effective monitoring and evaluations of projects
- Advocate for Strong use of monitoring and evaluation reports in decision making and allocation of resources in departments
- Although Resources are not enough, there is need to strengthen Equity distribution of projects according to needs in each sub-location in the county;
- Departments need to be trained on proper record keeping to enable them maintain proper project files records with requisite critical project documents for smooth project supervision and implementation;
- Training need to be conducted by departments on preparation of performance management, annual work plans and appraisal by all employees;
- There is need for all departments to allocate funds to incomplete projects before initiating new ones to realize the intended objectives;

- Institutionalize and strengthen project supervision, monitoring and evaluation in all the departments;
- Strengthen project planning unit under economic planning unit to undertake feasibility on viability of projects to be implemented by the county.
- Implement GIS based planning to ensure development planning is done as per a set of some standards.

16.3 Conclusion

Based on the mid-term review, the progress towards achievement of CIDP is on track. The County departments should prioritize projects in line with CIDP, strengthen project documentation and adopt work plan as main tool for departmental annual planning for activities. The departments should encourage use of monthly and quarterly reports.

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