COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF
WEST POKOT

COUNTY INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2023 – 2027

SUSTAIN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
THROUGH INVESTING IN THE PEOPLE

WEST POKOT COUNTY

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2023-2027

THEME: Sustain Socio-Economic Development through Investing in the People

VISION

A Model County in Service Delivery.

MISSION

To Transform the county to realize the full potential of devolution and development aspirations through Equitable and Sustainable Utilization of Resources.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Insemination
ACF	Action Against Hunger
ADP	Annual Development Plan
ADS	Anglican Development Services
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMC	Artisanal Mining Committee
ANC	Antenatal care
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARUD	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
ATDC	Agricultural Technology Development Centre
BMU	Beach Management Units (BMU)
BQs	Bill of Quantities
CA	County Assembly
CAMS	County Agricultural Mechanization Services
CAPR	County Annual Progress Report
CASCO	County AIDS & STI Coordinator
CATC	County Agricultural Training Centre
CBC	Competency Based Curriculum
CBEF	County Budget and Economic Forum
CBET	Competency-based Education and Training
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCDF	County Cooperative Development Fund
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CDMC	County Disaster Management Committee
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CFA	Community Forest Associations
CGWP	County Government of West Pokot
CHEW	Community Health Extension Worker
CHMT	Council Health Management Team
CHRIO	County Health Records and Information Officer
CHS	Community Health Services
CHV	Community Health Volunteers
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
CNO	County Nursing Officer
CoMEC	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CPSB	County Public Service Board
CRHC	County Reproductive Health Coordinator
CSG	County steering group
CTLC	County TB and Leprosy Coordinator
CU	Care Unit
DAP	Draught Animal Power
DLGP	Digital Land Governance Program
DRM	Disaster Risk Management

DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSW	Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIDU	Events and Income Development Unit
EMP	Environmental Management Plans
EMR	Electrical Medical Record
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPI	Expanded Program for Immunization
EQA	External Quality Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGM	Female Genital Mutilations
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FMNR	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
FP	Family Planning
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIS	Geographic information system
HCW	Health Care Worker
HDI	Human Development Index
HFC	Housing Finance Company
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
HRIO	Health Record Information Officer
HRM	Human Resource Management
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICU	Intensive care units
IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IHRIS	Integrated Human Resource Information System
IHRM	Integrated Human Resource Management
IPPD	Integrated Personnel and Payroll Database
IRC	International Rescue Committee
KABS	Kenya Animal Bio surveillance System
KCRH	Kapenguria County Referral Hospital
KHIS	Kenya Health Information System
KICOSCA	Kenya Inter County Sports and Cultural Association
KMTC	Kenya Medical Training College
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KSG	Kenya School of Government
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LAN	Local Area Network
LCD	Lumpy Skin Disease
LIMS	Laboratory Information Management System
LPLUDP	Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MCA	Member of County Assembly

MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MSME	Micro Small & Medium Enterprises
NCD	Non- Communicable Disease
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NITA	National Industrial Training Authority
NOFBI	National Optic Fibre Backbone
NOREB	North Rift Economic Block
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OPD	Out Patient Department
OSR	Own Source Revenue
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PDP	Part Development Plans
PER	Public Expenditure Report
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
PWD	People with Disabilities
SBCC	Social and Behaviors Change Communication
SCoMEC	Sub- County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIR	Social Intelligence Reporting
SLDP	Strategic Leadership Development Program
SMC	Senior Management Course
SME	Small Medium Enterprises
SMEC	Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Committees
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
SWG	Special Working Group
TFC	Tourism Finance Corporation
TOC	Technical Oversight Committees
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
TVETA	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority
TWG	Technical Working Group
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
VTCs	Vocational Training Colleges
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WEPESA	West Pokot Economic Sacco
WRA	Women of Reproductive Age
WRUA	Water Resource User Associations
WSP	Water Safety Plan
YOS	Youth Outreach Service

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

Baseline: An analysis describing the initial state of an indicator before the start of a project/programme, against which progress can be assessed or comparisons made.

Blue Economy: The sustainable use and economic development of both aquatic and marine spaces including oceans, seas, coasts, lakes, rivers, and underground water.

Demographic Dividend: The potential accelerated economic growth that may result from a decline in a country's mortality and fertility and the subsequent change in the age structure of the population.

Development Issue: The key constraint/emerging issue concerning a sector that needs to be addressed or tapped into through various interventions and programmes.

Flagship/Transformative Projects: These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation etc.

Green Economy: An economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities as well as enhancing sustainable development without degrading the environment.

Indicator: A sign of progress /change that result from a project's intervention. It measures a change in a situation or condition and confirms progress towards achievement of a desired specific result. It is used to measure a project's impact, outcomes, outputs and inputs that are monitored during project implementation to assess progress.

Integrated Development Planning: The process of coordinating the efforts of national and devolved levels of government and other relevant stakeholders to bring together economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development to produce a plan that meets the needs and sets the targets for the benefit of local communities.

Outcome Indicator: A specific, observable, and measurable characteristic or change that will represent achievement of the outcome. Outcome indicators include quantitative and qualitative measures. Examples: Enrolment rates, transition rates, mortality rates, etc.

Outcome: An intermediate result generated from several outputs relative to the objective of a programme or intervention.

Output: Products, services or immediate results, tangible or intangible resulting directly from the implementation of activities or applying inputs.

Performance indicator: A measurement that evaluates the success of an organization or of a particular activity (such as projects, programmes, products and other initiatives) in which it engages.

Programme: A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed by a National/County Department to achieve a specific objective; Programmes must be mapped to strategic objectives.

Project: A set of coordinated activities implemented to meet specific objectives within defined time, cost and performance parameters/deliverables.

Public Participation: Is the process where individuals, governmental and non-governmental groups influence decision making in policy, legislation, service delivery, oversight and development matters. It is a two-way interactive process where the duty bearer communicates information in a transparent and timely manner, engages the public in decision making and is responsive and accountable to their needs.

Sector: Is a composition of departments, agencies and organizations that are grouped together according to services and products they provide. They produce or offer similar or related products and services, and share common operating characteristics.

Sustainable Development: The development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sector Working Group: Is a technical working forum through which government departments and partners/stakeholders consult on sector issues and priorities.

Target: A result to be achieved within a given time frame through application of available inputs.

FOREWORD

The County Integrated Development plan (CIDP 2023-2027) is the third to be prepared under the devolved system of Government. The third generation CIDP aims to build on the foundation and gains of devolution made in last 10 years and meditate upon lessons learnt in implementation of the first and Second CIDPs. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 has set the framework for devolved system of Government with the aim of bringing government services closer to the citizens. The Plan preparation has been guided by the Constitution, aspirations of Kenya Vision 2030 and its Fourth Medium Term Plan.

The CIDP integrates economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial aspects of our county and will form the basis for appropriating county public funds. It has been prepared through a participatory approach that sought views on development priorities from key stakeholders and the public. This plan therefore carries the aspirations of the people of West Pokot County and will guide county planning and budgeting processes for the next five years. The development priorities for the next five years are categorized into eight sectors that cut across departments under my administration. These priorities are also aligned to national plans that include the Kenya Vision 2030, its Medium-Term Plan IV and the National Spatial Plan (2015-2045) framework, as well as international commitments that include the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and other County Plans. This will ensure harmony in development that promotes efficient and effective use of scarce resources.

The CIDP 2023-2027 has aligned my Manifesto which aims at building a society through *'Investing in the people from the bottom to the top'*. The central focus of my manifesto is to take the county back to its development trajectory through economic empowerment from the lowest level to the highest level to create jobs through sustainable developments in agriculture, industry and the service sectors. The manifesto endeavours to promote a healthy and well-educated community through various interventions in Health and Education Sectors. The County will also focus on empowering the youth, women and PWDs to enhance their participation in socio-

economic activities. This can be achieved through strengthening the structures of devolved units up to the village level.

The plan by 2027 targets to; increase County agricultural and livestock productivity to promote employment creation, support agro-processing and value chains. Promote access to health sector through Expanding, upgrading and equipping of health infrastructure facilities, for a healthy county population that actively participates in social and economic activities. Sustainable utilization of water, environmental conservation and natural resources management through climate change mitigation and adaptation and promoting inclusive green economy. Support investments in improving county roads and transport network to lower the cost of doing business, and improve county competitiveness and productivity. Increase access, retention and transition of students in learning institutions.

My government is committed to accountability and prudent utilization of resources for sustainable development results. It will also seek to promote integrity, public inclusion, transparency and enhancement of efficiency and effectiveness at all management levels in the provision of public services. The successful implementation of this integrated plan shall require commitment and cooperation from all stakeholders both in government and outside government. I call upon all County Government entities, Civil Society Organizations, residents of West Pokot, private sector groups and development partners to remain steadfast in delivering the plan targets to bring about the envisaged social economic transformation for our people.

H.E Hon. Simon Kitalei Kachapin CBS, EGH

Governor,

County Government of West Pokot.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The development of the 3rd generation County Integrated development plan (CIDP) 2023-2027 was a highly consultative process as a requirement of principles of public finance under the Constitution of Kenya 2010. We are indebted in gratitude to all those who participated directly and indirectly in the formulation of this plan. Lots of appreciation to the County Executive Committee Members under the able leadership of His Excellency Hon.Simon Kitalei Kachapin, the Governor, the Deputy Governor Hon. Robert Komolle and Honourable members of County Assembly for their guidance and advice throughout the CIDP preparation process.

I acknowledge the State Department for Economic Planning for their technical support and issuance of guidelines for development of third generation CIDPs. The county shall continue working closely with the State Department during implementation of the CIDP. We also appreciate the County Planning Unit for providing leadership, guidance and coordination of the various stakeholders and especially in designing programmes and projects contained herein. I am grateful to the leadership and support of the County CIDP technical team who provided leadership at the Sector Working Groups by identifying, co-ordinating and aligning all the programmes and projects. The members of the public and other interest groups have always and tirelessly presented their views and development proposals for inclusion in this document. Their views and proposals during the extensive public participation at ward level has helped a great deal in crafting of effective programmes that meet the needs of the people. We say thank you very much.

Finally, we would like to express our deepest and most sincere gratitude to our partners, UNICEF, E4IMPACT, IRC, DSW, World vision, ACF ,ADS, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Village Enterprise, implementers of the Women Economic Empowerment through Climate Smart Agriculture (WEE-CSA) program funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), for their invaluable support and partnership towards the development, drafting and validation of this CIDP III. We look forward to your continued partnership and collaboration in implementation of this plan in making the lives of West Pokot residents better.

God bless you all.

Hon. Paul P'kukot Woyakapel

County Executive Committee Member

Finance and Economic Planning

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This County Integrated Development Plan is a product of the County Government of West Pokot and its stakeholders. The plan has been carefully prepared and informed by the National Development Agenda as contained in Kenya Vision 2030 and its Fourth Medium Term Plan. The plan also aims to accelerate the realization of the SDGs for county residents by the year 2030. Its implementation will be through annual rolling development plan starting from the period 2023/2024.

The plan is divided into six chapters. The first chapter provides an overview of the county in terms of its population and size, physiographical and natural conditions which focuses on physical and topographical features and climatic conditions. The chapter also provides information about county administrative and political units, demographic features on population size, composition, and distribution, population projections, population density and distributions and population for persons with disability. The demographic dividend potential data and human development index information is provided in the chapter

Chapter two provide discussions on the review of implementation of CIDP 2018-2022 where it focuses on analysis of county revenue and county budget expenditure analysis and information on each sector programme performance, challenges faced during the implementation period, emerging issues and lesson learnt. The chapter also presents analysis on natural resources and development issues. Chapter three gives highlights of strategies contained in spatial development framework for all sectors.

Chapter four which is the main part in the CIDP provides information on development priorities per sector; sectors and their composition, vision, mission and goals; sectors' priorities and strategies, and sectors' programmes and flagship projects. The chapter further provides information of all cross-sectoral linkage, CIDP linkage with national development agenda; Kenya Vision 2030 / Medium Term Plan IV, Regional and International Frameworks; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which focuses on 17 goals and 169 targets, Agenda 2063 where several goals have been highlighted, as well as Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 –2030.

Chapter five of the plan provides information on implementation framework, institutional framework, resource mobilization and management where resources required per sector is provided in details, revenue projections for five years, estimated resource gaps and resource

mobilization and management framework. It also provides information on asset and risk management.

Chapter Six provides the monitoring and evaluation mechanism and tracking process that facilitates the realization of the identified goals, objectives and targets. It explains on how county government will conduct monitoring and evaluation, capacity building and information on outcome indicators per sector which will be a guide during tracking of CIDP at the Mid and at the End of the plan implementation. The chapter specifically provides data collection methods, data analysis and reporting approaches. It also further provides dissemination process, feedback mechanism of CIDP implementation, how to engage citizens and learning. Evaluation plan to guide the process of evaluating programmes is also provided in the chapter.

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

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY OVERVIEW

1.1 BACKGROUND

West Pokot County is one of the 14 Counties in the rift valley region covering an area of approximately 9,123.3 Km2, with headquarters located at Kapenguria. The County is made up of six sub counties, four constituencies, twenty wards and one hundred and three villages. The county population is projected at 661,258 persons in 2022 of which 49.4 percent is male and 50.5 percent is female. Youth population accounts for 26.3 percent while persons with disability population stands at 1.49 percent.

The county is mainly inhabited by the Pokot community with the minority community of Sengwer. The County is known for its rich cultural heritage that includes Simar, Sintagh annual cultural festivals and Sapana. The County is a home to the famous Kapenguria six cells which is found in Kapenguria Museum. It has three main livelihood zones namely pastoral, Agro-pastoral and mixed farming. Livestock keeping and farming are key economic activities within the county supporting livelihoods of more than 80 per cent of the county population. The Turkwel Dam located in the county with its main source of river Suam serves as hydroelectric power production, and fisheries and tourist attraction site, is the only largest water body in the county. The County economy is estimated at Kshs.46.8 billion.

The County is a member of the North Rift Economic Block (NOREB) which comprises Elgeyo Marakwet, Uasin Gishu, Nandi, Baringo, Turkana, Trans Nzoia and Samburu Counties. The Bloc was established and structured as an overarching platform to facilitate favourable economic, social and cultural cooperation of member counties that enhance sustainable development within the region. The County is also a member of the Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC) with membership of Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, Turkana, Lamu, Wajir, Garissa and Isiolo Counties. The FCDC Council promotes cooperation, coordination and information sharing among member counties with a view of enhancing socioeconomic development and promoting peaceful co-existence.

1.2 POSITION AND SIZE

West Pokot County is one of the Counties in the Rift Valley region. It is situated in the North Rift along Kenya's Western boundary with Uganda border. It borders Turkana County to the North and North East, Trans Nzoia County to the South, Elgeyo Marakwet County and Baringo County to the South East and East respectively. The County lies within Longitudes 34° 47'and 35° 49' East and Latitude 1° and 2° North and covers an area of approximately **9,123.3** km2.

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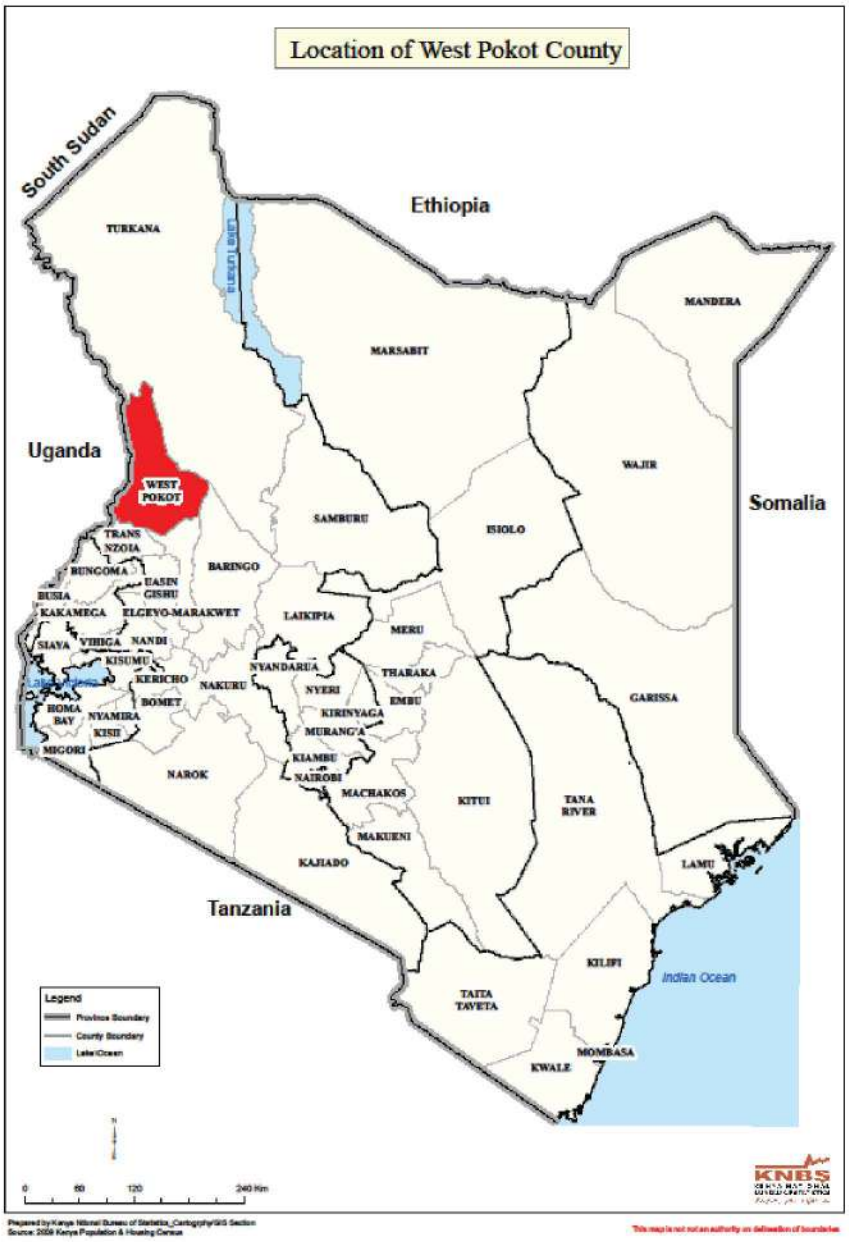


Figure 1:Location of the County in Kenya

1.3 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.3.1 Physical and Topographic Features

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

The mountains and hills found in the county are; Mtello, Chachai, Kogh, Murpus, Kamolokon, Ptabar, Cherangani hills, Lorsuk, Kachakalau, Korokow, Kapchok, Masol hills. Other small hills found in the County are Pong'ogh, Kber, Chesuko, Kauk and Chebon. These mountains and hills are found both in the highland and lowland parts of the county providing beautiful scenery for tourist attraction. The Turkwel Dam with its main source of river Suam which serves as hydroelectric power production, fisheries and tourist attraction site is the only largest water body in the county.

1.3.2 Climatic Conditions

The county has a bimodal type of rainfall. The long rains fall between April and August while the short rains fall between October and February. There is, however, great variation in the total amount and distribution of rainfall received in the county. The lowlands receive 600 mm per annum while the highlands receive 1,600 mm per annum. The county also experiences great variations in temperature with the lowlands experiencing temperatures of up to 30^0 C and the highlands experiencing moderate temperatures of 10^0 C. These high temperatures in the lowlands cause high evapo-transpiration which is un-favourable for crop production. The high-altitude areas with moderate temperatures experience high rainfall which is suitable for crop production and dairy farming. The humidity for West Pokot County ranges on average from 80-93% in both the highland and lowland areas.

1.3.3 Ecological Conditions

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

West Pokot County is endowed with both surface water and ground water resources. Surface water bodies are Suam, Muruny, Weiwei, Kotoruk and Kerio as the main rivers. All major rivers in the county originate from

the upper neighbouring counties. The county is drained by 3 major rivers namely Suam originating from Mt. Elgon, Muruny and Weiwei originating from Cherangani hills. River Muruny, Kerio and Weiwei drain northwards into Lake Turkana, while other small rivers join and drain into River Nzoia which in turn drains into Lake Victoria. River Suam drains into Turkwel dam that generates hydro-electric power.

1.4 ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

1.4.1 National Government Administrative Units

Table 1 shows constituencies, sub-counties, divisions, locations and sub locations in West Pokot County as the administration units for national government.

Table 1:Area (Km2) by Sub-County

Sub-County	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of Sub- Locations	Area (Km²)
KIPKOMO	2	8	25	765.6
POKOT CENTRAL	2	11	39	2,055.2
POKOT SOUTH	2	10	22	536.7
WEST POKOT	5	22	69	1,854.8
POKOT NORTH	3	12	46	2,782
KACHELIBA	2	7	25	1,129
Total	**16**	**70**	**226**	**9,123.2**

Source: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, 2022

The county has six (6) sub counties with 16 divisions, 70 locations, and 226 sub-locations. Pokot North sub-county covers the largest mass area with an approximate land area size of 2,782 Km2, whereas Kipkomo sub-county is the smallest with approximate land area size of 765.6 Km2. The administrative units play key role in effective coordination for development activities.

1.4.2 County Government Administrative Units

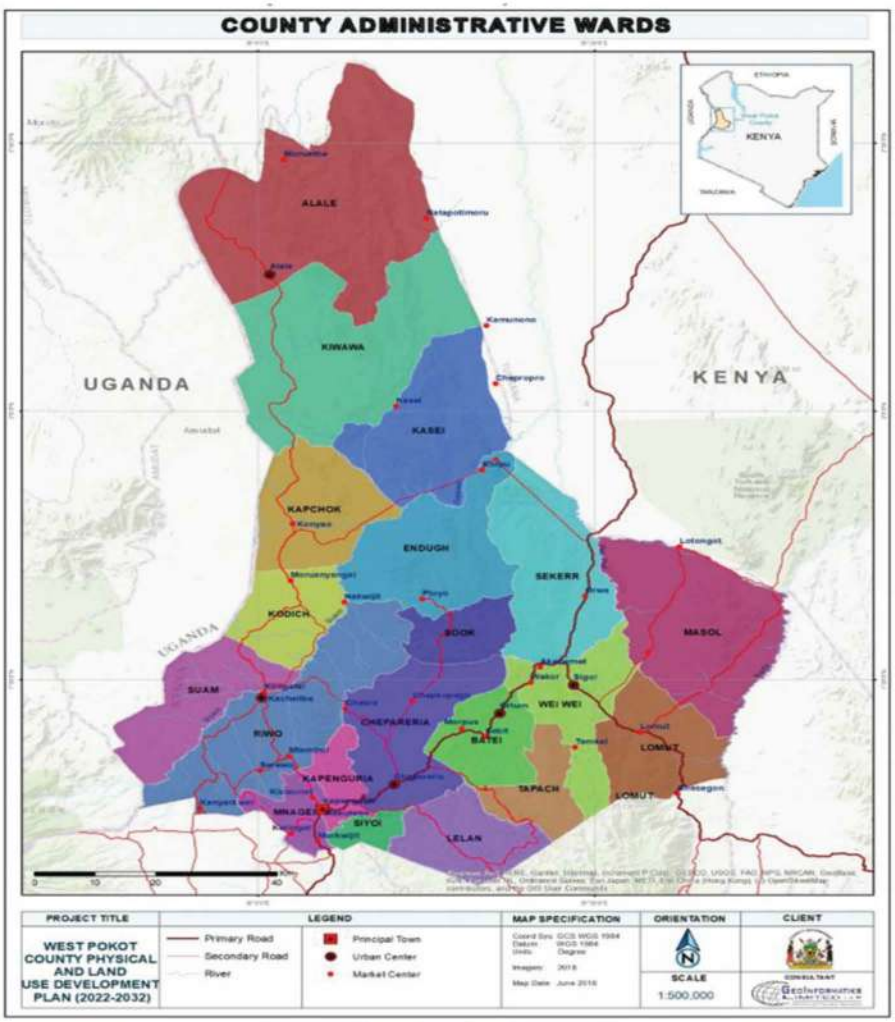
Table 2:County Government Administrative Units

Sub County	No. of Wards	No. of Villages
KIPKOMO	2	11
POKOT CENTRAL	4	20
POKOT SOUTH	2	10
WEST POKOT	6	31
POKOT NORTH	3	16
KACHELIBA	3	15
Total	**20**	**103**

Source: County Government of West Pokot, 2022

The County Government Act established the Villages as the lowest administrative units. The West Pokot County Village Units Delineation Act, 2017 established 103 villages.

Figure 2:County Wards



Source: Boundary; Survey of Kenya

1.4.3 Political Units

The County has four constituencies; Kapenguria, Kacheliba, Sigor and Pokot South with a Total of twenty county wards. Kapenguria and Kacheliba constituencies have six wards each, while Sigor and Pokot South each have four wards.

Table 3: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	Pokot South	Sigor	Kacheliba	Kapenguria
Wards	1. Tapach 2. Lelan 3. Chepareria 4. Batei	1. Lomut 2. Masol 3. Weiwei 4. Sekerr	1. Alale 2. Kiwawa 3. Kasei 4. Kapchok **5.** Kodich **6.** Suam	1. Siyoi 2. Kapenguria 3. Mnagei 4. Riwo **5.** Sook **6.** Endugh

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)

1.5 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

1.5.1 Population Size, Composition and Distribution

The population of the county in the 2019 census was 621,241 comprising of 307,013 males, 314,213 females and 15 Inter Sex, with a sex ratio (No. of Males per 100 Females) of 97.7. While the population density stands at 68 people per square Kilometre, the numbers of households are 116,182 with an average household size of 5.3. With an annual population growth rate of 2.2%, the county population was projected at 661,258 persons in 2022, and is projected to grow to 706,462 and 740,661 in 2025 and 2027 respectively.

1.5.1.1 County Population Age Structure

As seen in the Chart below, the County population is youthful as 82% of the population is aged below 35 years. This calls for scale up of EDCE programs, maternal and child health, primary healthcare, expansion of schools to accommodate growing population in government school (primary, junior and senior secondary) and promote access to TVET institutions. The investments will prepare the young people for a meaningful employment and increase employment of economically active population (15-64 years). This will enable the county to reap demographic dividend, increase life expectancy across age groups and achieve basic education (12 years of schooling).

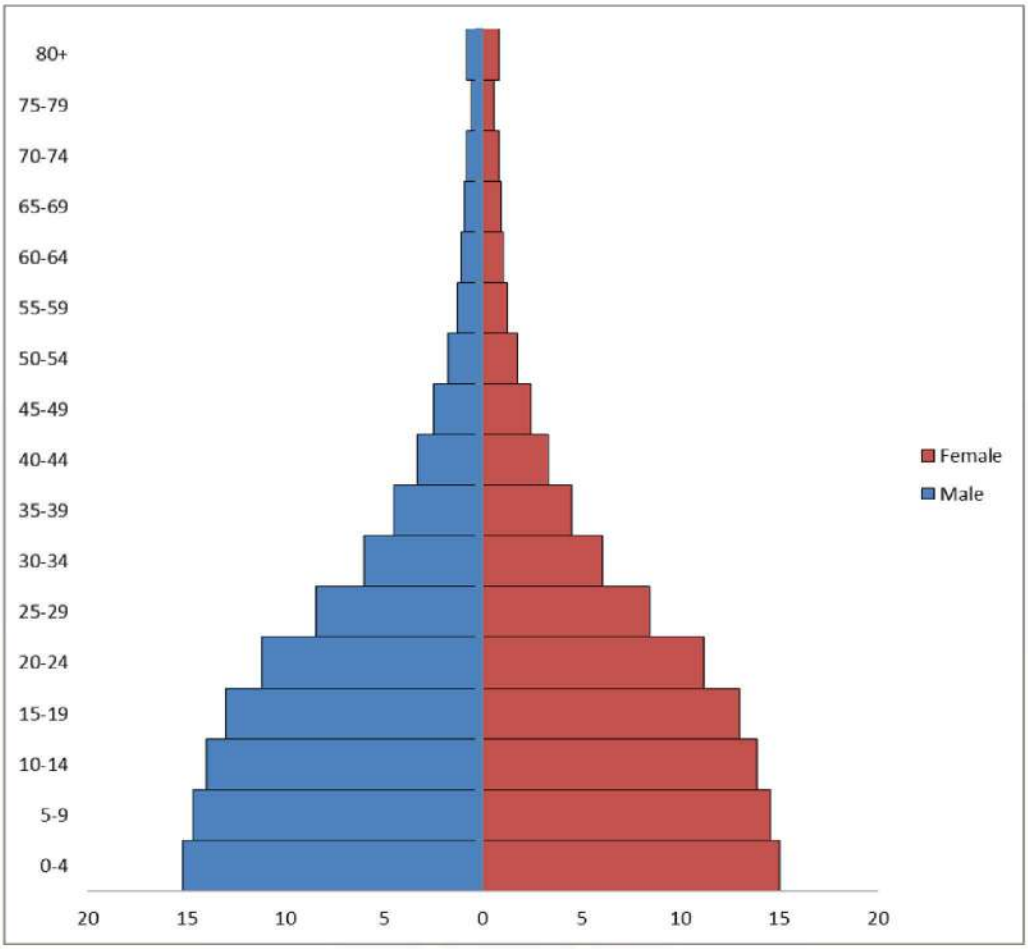


Figure 3: County Population Age Structure

Table 4: Population Projections (by Sub-County and Sex)

Sub-county	(Census)2019			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KIPKOMO	50,923	51,703	102,633	54,069	55,169	109,244	57,735	58,970	116,712	60,548	61,808	122,362
POKOT CENTRAL	59,682	59,331	119,016	63,369	63,309	126,682	67,666	67,670	135,343	70,962	70,926	141,894
POKOT SOUTH	39,808	40,851	80,661	42,267	43,590	85,857	45,133	46,593	91,726	47,332	48,835	96,166
WEST POKOT	91,820	92,626	184,446	97,492	98,836	196,327	104,103	105,645	209,748	109,174	110,728	219,902
POKOT NORTH	34,784	37,669	72,454	36,935	39,998	76,934	38,442	41,631	80,074	40,011	43,330	83,342
KACHELIBA	29,996	32,033	62,031	31,851	34,014	65,867	33,151	35,402	68,555	34,504	36,847	71,353

Source: KNBS -2019 KPHC

According to KPHC 2019, West Pokot sub-county has the highest projected population of 196,327 persons followed by Pokot Central with 126,682 persons in 2022, whereas Kacheliba sub-county has the least population with 65,867 persons. The population distribution is greatly influenced by the economic potential of a sub county.

1.5.1.2 Population Projections by Age Cohort

Table 5: Population Projections by Age Cohort

West Pokot	2019			2022			2025			2027		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	57,159	56,831	113,990	49,466	50,017	99,482	50,550	50,967	101,517	52,760	53,198	105,958
5-9	54,103	54,220	108,323	47,826	48,506	96,332	47,505	49,423	96,927	48,220	50,054	98,274
10-14	47,848	47,326	95,174	45,659	46,236	91,894	47,158	47,483	94,641	46,959	48,100	95,059
15-19	34,691	33,090	67,781	42,428	43,803	86,231	43,768	44,655	88,423	44,761	45,488	90,249
20-24	25,111	28,462	53,573	36,483	37,800	74,283	40,991	42,123	83,114	41,877	42,698	84,576
25-29	20,153	21,956	42,109	27,503	28,472	55,975	32,860	33,746	66,607	35,823	36,565	72,388
30-34	17,134	18,395	35,529	19,631	20,622	40,253	23,429	23,944	47,374	26,938	27,349	54,288
35-39	11,105	11,033	22,138	14,601	15,440	30,041	16,587	17,508	34,094	19,056	19,643	38,699
40-44	9,719	9,729	19,448	10,770	11,120	21,890	12,682	13,277	25,959	13,961	14,605	28,566
45-49	8,630	8,370	17,000	8,057	8,161	16,218	8,869	8,908	17,777	10,073	10,257	20,330
50-54	5,795	5,871	11,666	5,769	5,842	11,611	6,842	6,860	13,702	7,346	7,328	14,675
55-59	4,118	4,270	8,388	4,146	4,270	8,415	4,406	4,524	8,930	5,052	5,144	10,196
60-64	3,742	4,500	8,242	3,450	3,616	7,066	3,279	3,527	6,806	3,435	3,693	7,127
65-69	2,980	3,772	6,752	2,999	3,200	6,199	2,743	3,119	5,862	2,670	3,079	5,750
70-74	2,456	3,052	5,508	2,730	2,995	5,725	2,213	2,712	4,925	2,115	2,681	4,795
75-79	1,117	1,410	2,527	1,836	2,153	3,989	1,914	2,554	4,468	1,722	2,415	4,137
80+	1,150	1,891	3,041	2,626	3,027	5,653	2,289	3,049	5,338	2,271	3,323	5,594
Total	**307,011**	**314,178**	**621,189**	**325,979**	**335,279**	**661,258**	**348,084**	**358,378**	**706,462**	**365,039**	**375,621**	**740,661**

Source: KNBS 2022

1.5.1.3 Population Projections by Urban Area

Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Area

Urban Area	2019 (census)			2022(Projections)			2025(Projections)			2027(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kapenguria Municipality	48,494	48,319	96,813	51,803	51,616	103,418	55,337	55,137	110,474	57,826	57,617	115,444
Chepareria Centre	28,668	29,115	57,787	30,624	31,101	61,730	32,713	33,223	65,941	34,185	34,718	68,907
Kacheliba Centre	8,350	9,047	17,398	8,920	9,664	18,585	9,528	10,324	19,853	9,957	10,788	20,746
Alale Centre	7,258	7,751	15,009	7,753	8,280	16,033	8,282	8,845	17,127	8,655	9,243	17,897
Ortum Centre	8,563	8,454	17,018	9,147	9,031	18,179	9,771	9,647	19,419	10,211	10,081	20,293
Kabichbich Centre	5,537	5,603	11,141	5,915	5,985	11,901	6,318	6,394	12,713	6,603	6,681	13,285
Sigor Centre	6,415	6,265	12,680	6,853	6,692	13,545	7,320	7,149	14,469	7,649	7,471	15,120
Lomut Centre	6,243	6,330	12,574	6,669	6,762	13,432	7,124	7,223	14,348	7,444	7,548	14,994
Konyao Centre	6,537	7,140	13,678	6,983	7,627	14,611	7,459	8,148	15,608	7,795	8,514	16,310
Total	**126,065**	**128,024**	**254,098**	**134,666**	**136,759**	**271,434**	**143,854**	**146,089**	**289,953**	**150,325**	**152,661**	**302,996**

Source: KNBS 2022

From Table 6 the county urban population in 2019 was 254,098 persons and was projected 271,434 in 2022 and grow to 289,953 and 302,996 persons in 2025 and 2027 respectively. The county has one municipality, Kapenguria. Chepareria Centre qualify for municipality status while Kacheliba, Alale, Ortum, Kabichbich, Sigor, Lomut, and Konyao centres meets the criteria to become a town according to the Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act 2017.

The county towns are faced with unplanned developments, uncoordinated and unplanned land use and infrastructure development challenges. Urban centres play a critical role in the socio-economic transformation of the county and provide better opportunities for employment, housing, education, technology transfer, and markets for the agricultural products. The county's population is increasingly urbanizing and this calls for investments in land for housing, residential and social amenities such as markets toilets and access roads; physical planning and Zoning of towns to reduce emerging slums and informal settlements; expansion in access to water supply, recreation sites, waste disposal, sewer connection and electricity; lowering humanity insecurity in towns; reducing overcrowding; and expansion of business opportunities (SMEs). This require strengthening of county urban management institutions with sufficient capacity to facilitate gazettement of towns, urban planning and development of town plans.

1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

The county 's population density increased from 68 people per square Kilometre in 2019 to an estimate of 72 people/persons per square kilometre in 2022. It is projected population density to increase to 77 and 81 in 2025 and 2027 respectively.

Table 7: Population distribution and density by Sub-County

Sub-County	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	Area (KM2)	Population	Density	Area (KM2)	Population	Density	Area (KM2)	Population	Density	Area (KM2)	Population	Density
KIPKOMO	765.6	102,633	134	765.6	109,244	143	765.6	116,712	152	765.6	122,362	160
POKOT CENTRAL	2055 .2	119,016	58	2055.2	126,682	62	2055.2	135,343	66	2055.2	141,894	69
POKOT SOUTH	536.7	80,661	150	536.7	85,857	160	536.7	91,726	171	536.7	96,166	179
WEST POKOT	1854.8	184,446	99	1854.8	196,327	106	1854.8	209,748	113	1854.8	219,902	119
KACHELIBA	1,129	62,031	55	1,129	65,867	58	1,129	68,555	61	1,129	71,353	63
NORTH POKOT	2,782	72,454	26	2,782	76,934	28	2,782	80,074	29	2,782	83,342	30
Total	**9123.3**	**621,241**	**68**	**9123.3**	**661,258**	**72**	**9123.3**	**706,462**	**77**	**9123.3**	**740,661**	**81**

Source: KNBS-2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

1.5.3 Population Projection by Broad Age Groups

Table 8: Population Projections by Broad Age Groups

AGE	2019 (census)			2022 (projection)			2025 (projection)			2027 (projection)		
GROUP	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Infant Population 1<	9,944	10,068	20,012	10,591	10,723	21,313	11,279	11,420	22,699	11,763	11,910	23,673
Under 5 Population	68,754	68,078	136,832	73,225	72,505	145,730	77,986	77,220	155,206	81,332	80,532	161,864
Pre-school (3-5years)	35,954	35,472	71,426	38,292	37,779	76,071	40,782	40,235	81,017	42,531	41,961	84,492
Primary School (6-13years)	81,406	82,190	163,596	86,700	87,535	174,235	92,337	93,227	185,564	96,298	97,226	193,524
Secondary School (14-19 years)	51,802	49,557	101,359	55,171	52,780	107,950	58,758	56,212	114,970	61,278	58,623	119,901
Youth (15-29 years)	79,955	83,508	163,463	85,154	88,938	174,092	90,692	94,722	185,413	94,582	98,785	193,366
Women of Reproductive Age (15-49)		131,035	131,035	-	139,556	139,556	-	148,631	148,631	-	155,006	155,006
Economically Active population (15-64)	140,198	145,676	285,874	149,315	155,149	304,463	159,024	165,238	324,262	165,845	172,325	338,171
Aged (65+)	7,703	10,159	17,862	8,204	10,820	19,024	8,737	11,523	20,261	9,112	12,017	21,130

Source: KNBS-2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Under 1 year. The Total population in this age brackets was 20,012 (9,944 male, 10,068 female) in 2019 which accounts for 3.2 percent of the total county population and was projected to increase to 21,313 (10,591 males and 10,723 females) in 2022, and grow to 22,699 (11,297 males, 11,420 females) and 23,673 (11,763 males, 11,910 females) persons in 2025 and 2027 respectively. This population is susceptible to illnesses hence there is need for county to invest in strategic health interventions such as immunization, nutrition, dietetics and improvement of paediatric and newborn care.

Under 5 years. The Total population in this age category in 2019 was 136,832(68754 male, 68078 female) which accounted for 22 percent of the total county population. The population in this category was projected to increase to 145,730 (73,225 males and 72,505 females) in 2022, and grow to 155,206 (77,986 male, 77,220 female) and 161,864(81,332 Male, 80,532 female) persons in 2025 and 2027 respectively. This population requires targeted interventions on immunization, sanitation, increase in ECDE centres, recruitment of more ECDE teachers, and equipping and provision of learning materials.

Pre-school(3-5years). This population is projected at 38,292 male and 37,779 female in 2022, with a total of 76,071 persons which is 6.5 percent of the total population. This is projected to grow to 81,017 in 2025 and 84,492 in 2027. This population need County support in pre-school education.

Primary School going age (6-13years). The population of primary school going age in 2019 KPHC was 163,596 (81,406 male, 82,190 female). This age category accounts for 26.3 percent of the total county population. The school going age category was projected to increase to 174,235 (86,700 males and 87,535 females) in 2022, and grow to 185,564 (92,337 male, 93,227 female) and 193,524 (96,298 male, 97,226 female) persons in 2025 and 2027 respectively. This category needs increased investments for more primary schools and recruitment of more teachers.

Secondary School going age (13-19 years). The population of secondary school going age category in 2019 KPHC was 101,359 (51,802 males and 49,557 females) which accounts for 16.3 percent of the Total County population. The population of this group was projected to increase to 107,950 (55,171 males and 52,780 females) in 2022, and grow to 114,970 (58,758 male and 56,212 female) and 119,901 (61,278 males and 58,623 females) persons in 2025 and 2027 respectively. These populations need investment in secondary school infrastructure, more teachers to enhance access to quality education. This bracket is in adolescent and reproductive age which requires sexual and reproductive health services to reduce cases of adolescent pregnancies which may in turn result in negative health, education and social consequences.

Youth population (15-29 years). The population in this age bracket in 2019 KPHC was 163,463 (79,955 male, 83,508 female) accounting for 26.3 percent of the Total County population. The youth population was expected to increase to 174,092 (85,154 males and 88,938 females) in 2022, and grow to 185,413 (90,692 male, 94,722 female) and 193,366 (94,582male, 98,785 female) persons in 2025 and 2027 respectively. The major youth issues of concerns to be addressed include access to sexual and reproductive health services; education and skills development, and employment. To address the concerns there is need to continuously improve quality of education and skills training at all levels, enhancing universal access to contraception and other sexual reproductive health services.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49). The population of this age bracket was 139,556 in 2019 which accounts for 22.2 percent of county population and was projected to increase to 139,556 in 2022, and grow to 148,631 and 155,006 persons in 2025 and 2027 respectively. This category requires strategic interventions towards enhancing family planning and reproductive services.

Labour force (15-64) The working age 15-64 category in 2019 KPHC constituted 46.02 percent of the population which translated to 285,874 (140,198 male, 145,676 female) persons. The working age category was projected to increase to 304,463 (149,315males and 155,149 females) in 2022, and grow to 324,262 (159,024 males, 165,238 females) 338,171 (165,845 males, 172,325 females) persons in 2025 and 2027

respectively. The main challenges of this population category are unemployment, high dependency, and poverty. To sustain employment level, the county needs strategic investments on transformative programmes and projects as well as creating a conducive environment for businesses investment so as to create opportunities for productive and sustainable employment.

Aged population (65 and above) Older persons aged 65 years and above constitute 2.9 percent of County Total population which constituted 17,862(7,703 male, 10,159 female) in 2019. The population was projected to increase to 19,024 (8,204 males and 10,820 females) in 2022, and grow to 20,261(8,737male, 11,523 female) and 21,130 (9,112 male, 12,017 female) persons in 2025 and 2027 respectively. The elderly population requires social protection that include healthcare among other social needs. To address their needs the county in partnership with national government will fully implement Universal Health Coverage for older persons; and enhance social protection programmes.

1.5.4 Population of Persons with Disability

Table 9: Population of Persons with Disability by Type, Age and Sex

Category	Age 5+ years			5-14 years			15-24 years			25-34 years			35-54 years			55+ years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Visual	1,909	862	1,047	340	182	158	224	128	96	153	70	83	284	144	140	908	338	570
Hearing	1,527	733	794	451	239	212	239	121	118	193	86	107	243	117	126	401	170	231
Mobility	2,271	1,051	1,220	531	282	249	298	156	142	228	105	123	410	199	211	804	309	495
Self-care	1,249	587	662	423	215	208	213	107	106	137	61	76	148	84	64	328	120	208
Cognition	1,269	593	676	392	204	188	248	130	118	165	69	96	194	89	105	270	101	169
Communicating	1,030	524	506	398	213	185	210	115	95	132	61	71	145	71	74	145	64	81
Total	**9,255**	**4,350**	**4,905**	**2,535**	**1,335**	**1,200**	**1,432**	**757**	**675**	**1,008**	**452**	**556**	**1,424**	**704**	**720**	**2,856**	**1,102**	**1,754**

Source: KNBS-2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

According to the 2019 KPHC the number of people with disabilities in West Pokot County was 1.49 percent of the population, translating to 9,255 persons of which 4,350 male and 4,905 females. The most common form of disability in the county is physical at 24.54 percent followed by visual at 20.63 percent, hearing at 16.5 percent, while the least is mental problems at 13.71 percent. The age bracket 5-14 years is most affected by hearing 29.5 percent, self-care 33.9 percent, cognition 30.89 percent and communicating at 38.6 percent of proportion for each category. The age bracket 55 years and above is greatly vulnerable to visual and mobility disability at 47.6 percent and 35.40 percent respectively of the total persons with disability in each category.

The challenges faced by persons with disability include; negative attitude towards themselves, negative community perception, inability to access to transport services, limited access to information for decision making, and loss of jobs as a result of their disabilities and health related challenges. To address the development issues of people with disabilities, there is need to increase community sensitization on PLWD to reduce stigma, build appropriate infrastructure to increase access to all services, assist PWDs to develop skills that will enable them participate in gainful employment, economically empower PWDs through training and credit support programmes, provide support to PWDs with assistive devices, increase awareness on disability mainstreaming across all county sectors, establish disability specific budget lines to improve on budget process and promote use of disability disaggregated data in development planning and decision making in initiatives that affect the PWDs.

1.5.5 Demographic Dividend Potential

A demographic dividend is a process to achieve rapid socioeconomic development occasioned by a decline in fertility levels and strategic investments in key sectors namely; health, education, economic and governance. The demographic dividend will lead to strategic social and economic investments that will increase incomes and better quality of life for the citizens.

Table 10: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population Size	621,241	676,326	693,461	706,462	723,561	740,661
Population Below 15 (%)	51.1	51.3	51.1	51.3	51.2	51.1
Population 15 – 64 (%)	46.0	46.2	46.0	46.2	46.1	46.0
Population above 65 (%)	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Dependency Ratio	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.3
Fertility Rate	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0

Source: KNBS

From Table 10 51.1 per cent of the county's population is below 15 years of age presenting youthful potential for labour to support the economy. The county fertility rate in 2019 was 5.6 percent and it is projected to decrease to 5.0 percent in 2027. The county Dependency Ratio remains high at 117.3 percent. This means that for the county to achieve a demographic dividend, the dependency ratio must decline over time while the number of workers increases.

The county will initiate strategic investments for the population aged below 15 years, in terms of education to provide them with relevant job skills to increase supply of skilled workforce that met the demand of the economy; invest in the employment opportunities, health including family planning and sexual and reproductive health services of adolescents and youth, especially girls, so as to fully harness the promises of the demographic dividend. County will enhance measures to generate and disseminate county data on adolescent health issues on a continuous basis for decision making, increase access of FP commodities and services and upscale community engagement on Anti FGM campaigns.

1.6 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living.

The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then computed as a single composite index using a simple average of three components: longevity in life, educational attainment or level of knowledge, and a decent standard of living. West Pokot County, in 2015 recorded HDI of 0.45 compared to 0.52 of national average. To improve the county HDI performance there is a need for county enhanced investment on health services, education, and economic transformations programs.

1.7 COUNTY POVERTY INDEXES

In Kenya the KNBS published the first ever report that analyses and compares poverty using both approaches (source: KNBS Comprehensive Poverty Report 2020). using data from the Kenya

Integrated Household Budget survey of 2015/16. The report findings confirmed that using a monetary measure alone does not capture high incidence of multidimensional poverty and that it is possible to be multidimensional poor without being monetary poor. The analysis also supports other countries experiences such as Rwanda and concludes that relying only on monetary measures in low-income sub-Saharan Africa can send inaccurate signals to policymakers regarding the optimal design of social policies as well as monitoring their effectiveness.

The monetary poverty rate for West Pokot is 57.3% which is 22-percentage points higher than the national rate of 35.7% with approximately 355,797 people in West Pokot being monetarily poor. West Pokot has a multidimensional poverty rate of 82%, which is 25-percentage point higher than the monetary poverty rate of 57.3% with a total of 510,522 people being multidimensionally poor.

When disaggregated by age groups, 83.2% of children in West Pokot are multidimensionally poor. This is 31-percentage points higher than the national average of 52.5%. Among the youths, 75.2% are multidimensionally poor compared to a national average of 48.1% while for the elderly population, 89.5% are multidimensionally poor compared to a national average of 55.7%.

Among children aged 0-17, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are housing (88%), sanitation (75%), water (73.5%) and information (74.7%). For youths aged 18-34, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are housing (83.7%), sanitation (68%), education (66%) and water (64.5%). Among adults aged 35-59, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are housing (88%) education (88%), economic activity (87%), and nutrition (65.7%). Among the elderly aged 60+, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are education (96.2%), housing (93.7%), nutrition (81.2%) and sanitation (81%).

CHAPTER TWO: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP II PERIOD

2.0 Overview

This chapter reviews implementation of the West Pokot County CIDP 2018-2022 by analysing County revenue sources, County Expenditure, sector programmes performance, challenges and lessons learnt. The chapter also presents county natural resource assessment and sector development issues.

2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Sources

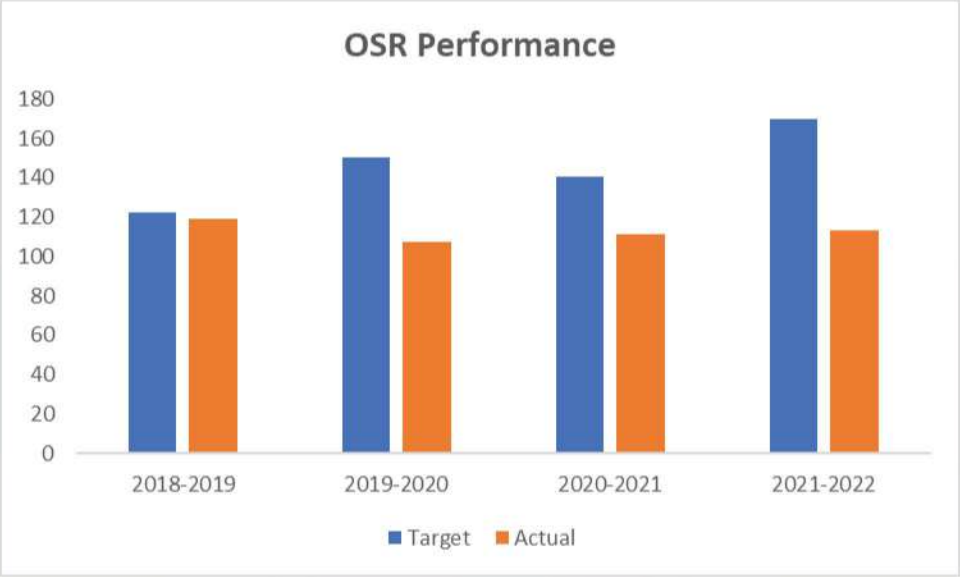
The main sources of revenue for the County during the period under review include: equitable share from the National Treasury, Own Source Revenue and Conditional Grants from (GoK) and Development Partners. Table 11 below provides revenue projection and actual revenue for the review period. The overall total revenue was projected at Kshs (million) 31,967.45. This comprised equitable share of Kshs. million 27,828.65 which account for 87.05 percent, Own Source Revenue Kshs (million) 753.04 which represent 2.36 percent, Conditional grants from National Government Kshs (million) 1,249.00 which represent 3.91 percent and Conditional grants from Development Partners KSHS. Million 2,136.75 which represent 6.68 percent of the total projected revenue.

Table 11: Analysis of County Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	Revenue Projection (Kshs. million)						Actual Revenue (Kshs. million)					
	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Total	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Total
a) Equitable Share	4,929.80	5,303.59	5,000.70	6,297.28	6,297.28	27,828.65	4,929.80	4,570.62	5,000.70	5,793.50	6,297.28	21,662.10
b) Conditional grants (GoK)	370.81	303.30	310.95	153.30	110.64	1,249.00	297.22	171.39	178.92	227.96	110.6	688.87
c) Conditional grants (Development Partners)	419.21	364.28	502.63	599.95	250.67	2,136.75	377.55	308.91	404.26	331.99	295.14	1,340.30
d) Own Source Revenue (OSR)	122.37	150.32	140.35	170.00	170.00	753.04	118.83	107.15	111.48	113.44	128.7	460.77
Total	**5,842.19**	**6,121.49**	**5,954.63**	**7,220.54**	**6,828.60**	**31,967.45**	**5,723.40**	**5,158.07**	**5,695.36**	**6,466.89**	**6,831.72**	**24,152.04**

Source: County Treasury 2022

Own Source Revenue (OSR)

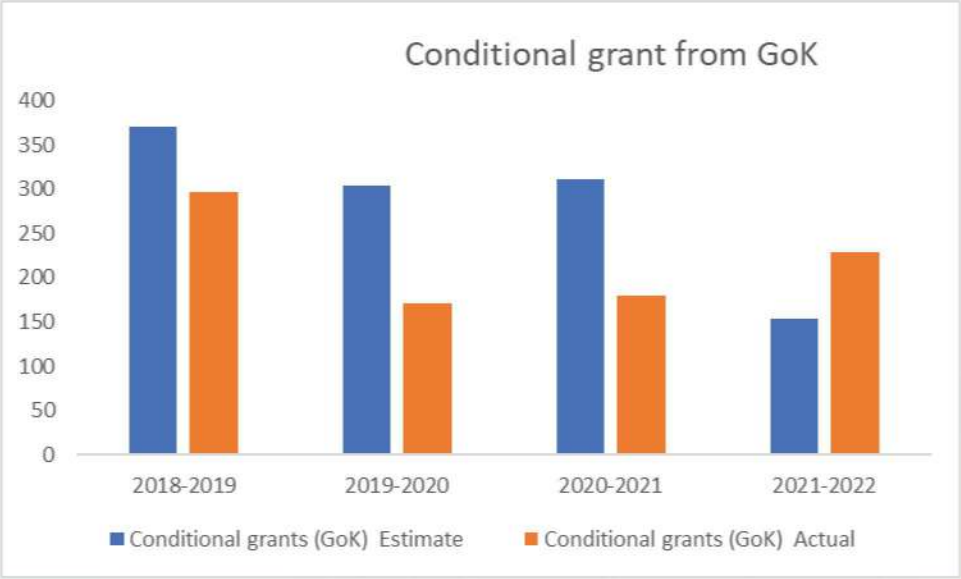


Source: County Treasury 2022

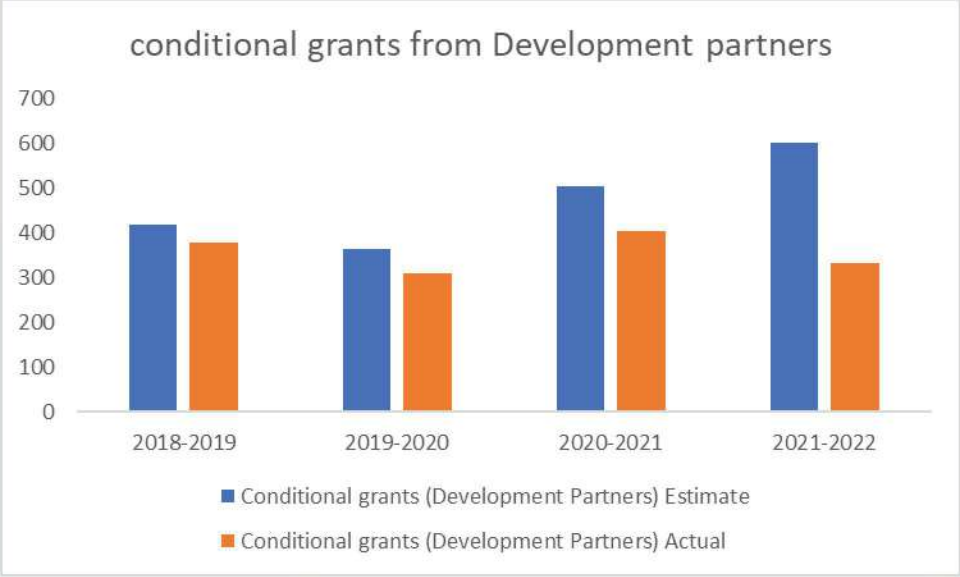
During the review period, the county did not manage to meet the set OSR target during the review period. This was greatly affected by COVID 19 pandemic which led to close down of business operations thus affecting county OSR performance. In order to increase and meet targets set for county OSR, the County Government requires to automate all county revenue streams, mapping new revenue streams and developing enabling policies to facilitate revenue collection especially land rates, rents and property rate tax.

Conditional grants

Conditional grants from both GoK loans and development partners were not fully disbursed as scheduled in CARA. This was due to delays in fulfilling some of the grant's conditions by the county which include allocation of counterpart funding and performance-based disbursement.



Source: County Treasury 2022



Source: County Treasury 2022

2.2 County Budget Expenditure Analysis

This section provides an analysis of total budget allocation and total actual expenditure by sector. The information is summarized in Table 12.

Table 12:County Expenditure Analysis

Sector	Total Budget Allocation (Kshs. millions)	Total Actual Expenditure (Kshs. millions)	Variance	Absorption Rate
Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development (ARUD)	5,815.72	4,036.21	1,779.51	69.40
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	2,196.85	1,311.12	885.73	59.68
General Economic and Commercial Affairs	1,264.92	480.65	784.27	38.00
Health	2,609.94	2,085.60	524.34	79.91
Education	1,816.65	1,303.77	512.89	71.77
Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations	14,945.80	9,489.82	5,455.98	63.49
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	602.95	432.20	170.77	71.68
Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	1,853.77	1,238.10	615.67	66.79
Total	**31,106.60**	**20,377.43**	**10,729.17**	**65.51**

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During the review period the analysis of sector expenditure performance indicates that sectors with highest absorption rate above 70 percent include Health, Education, and Social Protection, Culture and Recreation. The sector with lowest absorption rate was General Economic and Commercial Affairs with 38 percent. This performance is attributed to effect of COVID 19 pandemic and **lack** of sector comprehensive policies, legislation and other institutional frameworks to support implementation of programmes and projects.

2.3 Sector Programmes Performance Review

a) Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development (ARUD) Sector

During the period under review, area under maize production increased from 3,800 hectares in 2018 to 44,000 hectares in 2022. This was achieved through support of farm inputs through provision of subsidy Programme which involved distribution of 73.85 tons of fertilizers and 42,600 bales of certified maize seeds to the farmers. In addition, the sector also established 8 irrigation schemes.

Income from cash crop such as coffee increased from KSHS 8,515,587 in 2018 to KSHS 12,820,315 in 2021, with tea increasing from KSHS 3,154,865 in 2018 to KSHS 4,741,662 in 2022. Income from pyrethrum also increased from KSHS 4,970,160 in 2018 to KSHS 10,137,600 in 2022. The increase in income from these cash crops is attributed to expansion of coffee farming from 156.6 Ha in 2017 to 300.2 Ha in 2022 and tea farming from 20.125 Ha in 2017 to 52.8 Ha in 2022. Pyrethrum farming was also increased from 1167.4 Ha in 2017 to 1287.4 Ha in 2022 and cotton farming increased to 52 Ha in 2022. The increase in income was also made possible through provision of cash crops seedlings and extension services to farmers by the county.

To support value addition and reduce post-harvest losses, the sector constructed Mango factory at Lomut whose construction is ongoing, and one cold store for Potato at Kamelei. The sector also engaged 1,499 youth people in agribusiness, supplied 400,000 fingerlings for Turkwel dam and purchased 500 fishing nets and 125 life jackets.

The milk production recorded from cooling plants in West Pokot County increased from 1, 902,731.6 litres in 2016 to 5,726,682.00 litres in 2022. This resulted from distribution of improved livestock breeds to farmers; vaccination of 1,285,146 cattle against anthrax, FMD, LSD, CBPP, and Black quarter, 1,857,580 sheep and goats against PPR, CCPP, 1278 dogs against rabies, and 3188 camels. The sector distributed 1,570 galla goats to 157 vulnerable households to enhance their livelihood resilience.

Under lands and Physical Planning and urban development sub-sector operationalized land registry at Kapenguria, installed street lights in 12 towns, and prepared County Spatial Plan (2022-2032). The sector further undertook inventory of 2,337 plots in urban areas.

To Improve business environment, the sector constructed 27.85 Km of urban roads and 23 public pit latrines in various towns, established 1 dumpsite, constructed 70 units of market stalls, 100 parking spaces, and refurbished parking slots. Under the land sub sector, the sector converted 1500 analogue maps to digital platform; surveyed 916 Plots, established GIS Lab; issued 11,290 title deeds, and prepared Part Development Plans (PDPs) used for alienation of public land.

b) Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector

During the review period the county opened up 837.1Km of new roads, gravelled 60.3Km of existing roads against a target of 1,150 km, maintained 1,664.7 Km of road against target of 4,400 Km, tarmacked 47.35 km against a target of 135 km, and further constructed 4 new footbridges. During the review period road maintenance performance was 37.83 of the targets. Road connectivity is an enabler to county socioeconomic development.

The county improved Internet connectivity by upgrading Internet Bandwidth from 8mbps in 2017 to 20Mbps in 2022 through National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFBI) project under ICT Authority. The sector also connected Water and Natural Resources Department with internet, installed CCTV in Finance and Economic planning department, and produced sixty-two (62) newsletters and Five (5) Documentaries to improve feedback and communication for the county government.

c) Health Sector

During the review period in efforts to increase access to quality health services, the sector increased the number of health facilities from 104 in 2016/2017 to 154 in FY 2021/2022, and deployed 233 health workers under Universal Health Care (UHC). The sector also recruited and deployed 114 new nurses reducing Nurses to Population Ratio from 1:1,244 in FY 2016/2017 to 1:1,181 in FY 2019/2020. The sector also recruited and deployed doctors thus reducing Doctor to Population Ratio from 1:18,988 to 1:15,929.

On improving and maintaining sanitation in the county, the latrine coverage increased from 38% to 58% during the period. This was achieved through Community sanitation activities at household level through distribution of WASH commodities that included distribution of 9,000 Jerricans, 250 cartons of Soap, 6000 buckets, 27,400 surgical masks, 1,147 sanitizers, and 220 jerry cans 5 litres to CHVs and Health workers. The process led to 629 villages declared open defecation free zones.

The immunization coverage increased from 39.3 percent in 2018 to 56 percent in 2022. Reduction of proportion of underweight children under 5 from 39.9 percent to 34.3 percent.

In improving maternal health during the review period, the sector increased the number of health facilities covered under the Linda mama programme from 9 in 2017 to 21 facilities in 2022. Also 50 Facilities were made Family Planning commodity secure, with 32.5% women of reproductive age accessing to family planning services compared to 15.3% in 2017. The proportion of women who attended 4th ANC visit increased from 14% in 2017 to 23% in the FY 2021/2022. The proportion of deliveries conducted by skilled attendants increased to 67% in FY 2021/2022 from 41% in 2017. The proportion of mothers who attended post Natal services also scaled up from 31% to 38%. The improvement in these maternal health indicators were due to the Maternity open Days, Community advocacy through local media, supported by Transforming Health Universal Coverage Program which provided funds for procurement of mama kits, Fridges and maternity beds, sensitization of health care providers on Basic Emergency Obstetric Care and Comprehensive Obstetric Services.

The county HIV prevalence rate stood at 1% as compared with national rate of 4.7% as per the county estimates 2022. The virally suppressed rate stands at 92%. The numbers of PMTCT mothers identified were 62.

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

The sector prepared County Facility Improvement Fund Act 2019 (FIF) to increase investments in health by ring-fencing revenues generated by health facilities for use in improving health infrastructure and other essential services required in supporting implementation of universal health coverage (UHC).

d) Education Sector

The number of primary schools in the County increased from 688 in 2018 to 750 in 2022 with its enrolment increasing from 194,641(100,263 boys, 94,378 girls) in 2018 to 207,244 (105,068 boys

102,176 girls) in 2022, while the number of secondary schools increased from 141 in 2018 to 193 in 2022 and enrolment increased from 34,356 (18,423 boys,15,933 girls) in 2018 to 45,163 (23,351 boys 21,812 girls) in 2022. This increase was due to county interventions strategies such as bursary disbursements to 165,625 beneficiaries in universities, Colleges and secondary schools. The bursary disbursement was also aimed at promoting access and retention in learning institutions during the review period. Education sector also offered infrastructure support to 61 primary schools and 107 secondary schools. To address illiteracy and promote peace within the boarder, the county constructed 3 peace boarder schools and initiated 3 new ones.

The county Youth Polytechnics enrolment increased from 550 in 2017 to 1,388 in 2022. These happened through, upgrading of 3 Youth Polytechnics to VTCs, county bursary program, establishment of 3 new model VTCs, and rehabilitating and equipping of 6 VTCs.

The ECD enrolment rate increased by 24 percent from 2017 to 2022 which was contributed by the construction of 832 new classrooms, construction of 81 pit latrines, employment of 1,300 ECDE teachers and training of 1,139 ECDE teachers on the new curriculum. The increase in ECDE classes constructed under the review period was achieved through use of community participatory method of procurement which was cheap and efficient.

e) General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector

To improve business environment the sector constructed 4 livestock sale yards, 10 fresh produce markets and 42 new boda-boda shades. The sector also initiated 11 new trading markets.

The sector promoted cooperatives movement in the county by establishing 21 new Cooperative societies, reviving 24 dormant cooperatives Societies and training 129 cooperative societies. Further, the sector supported 13 cooperatives from County Cooperative Development Fund.

In promoting value addition and creation of employment opportunities for county residents, the county completed construction of Nasukuta Export Abattoir, and initiated construction of milk and mango processing plants.

In the review period, the sector trained 705 traders and consumers on counterfeit and contraband goods to enhance awareness and protection of consumer rights.

f) Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations Sector

In order to improve efficiency and effectiveness in county service delivery, the sector supported training of 46 officers on supervisory, 36 officers on Senior Management Course (SMC) and 6 Officers on SLDP training. The sector further sensitized One hundred and sixty-five (165) officers on Performance Contracting management.

During the period under review, the County Public Service Board subsector recruited six hundred and ninety-two (692) staff on permanent and contract basis, confirmed twenty-eight (28) newly recruited staff, promoted and re-designated one hundred and fifty-eight (158) staff, and seconded six (6) officers to KMTC, and developed draft Human Resource development training policy.

To enhance disaster response the sector trained 540 members of the community on DRR and 600 Community Members on Disaster Risk Contingency Plan, and established Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Committees (CMDRR). The sector also supported Landslide Victims, installed 10 lightening arrestors, and formed 8 peace committees in the hotspot areas.

g) Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector

The sector promoted county tourism by constructing a new Mtello Conference Facility, identifying and profiling 4 tourist attraction sites, creating awareness among the community members on importance of tourism development and hosting Miss Tourism Pageantry.

The sector completed construction of Kaptabuk High Altitude Athletics Training Camp, levelled 10 playing grounds, nurtured 140 youths on varied talents, organized tournaments for youth competitions, trained 8 sports officials, equipped 2 new empowerment centres, held 3 trade fairs and talent exhibitions where 90 youth groups exhibited their skills and wares, sensitized 900 individuals on the 30% AGPO reservations to youth and PLWDs, supported 750 PLWDs with assistive devices, developed 300 Brochures and disseminated to target group on campaigns against retrogressive cultural practices, and participated in Kenya Inter County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) games.

Further, the sector preserved 12 Cultural sites, registered 25 cultural troupes, supported and trained 450 ushanga master beaders drawn from all the 20 wards.

h) Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

To support access to safe water and sanitation the sector drilled 47 boreholes, upgraded 27 boreholes from hand pump to solar powered, rehabilitated 100 boreholes, constructed 20 subsurface dams, rehabilitated 9 water supply systems, constructed and operationalized 27 gravity water supply systems, constructed 3 shallow wells and protected 9 new springs.

To support increase in forest cover and conserve environment and natural resources, the sector established 5 tree nurseries, planted 446,917 trees, purchased 190,583 tree seedlings from women and youth groups, supported 23 women and youth groups with tree nurseries handling equipment, distributed 19,550 fruit trees and 1200 improved energy Jikos to households.

The sector made efforts to minimize the impact of climate change by conducting 26 climate change related trainings, developing 2 county policy frameworks on climate change and one climate change related bills (Climate Change Act, 2021) that is now approved for implementation.

2.4 Challenges

Despite the tremendous achievements realized by the various sectors in the county in the review period, the following challenges were encountered:

1) **Inadequate funding**: inadequate funding has affected completion of programmes activities and projects.
2) **Inadequate Policies and institutional framework:** The low achievements realized in some sectors were attributed to lack of policies, legislation and other institutional frameworks to support implementation of programmes and projects in the County Integrated Development Plan.
3) **Huge Pending bills:** Pending bills led to delay in initiating new projects/programmes due first-charge policy on payment of pending bills
4) **Under performance of County own Source Revenue.** The review analysis of own source revenue collection in the review period indicated that the county has not met its annual targets leading to shortfall in budget implementation.
5) **Inadequate Technical capacity** in some departments which are critical affected service delivery

6) **Political interference** which delayed budget approval and affected implementation of planned activities
7) **Limited awareness** on some county government services and opportunities.

2.5 Emerging issues

i. **Covid-19 Pandemic:** The emergence of COVID-19 pandemic during the review period occasioned unique challenges to the execution of government policies. The COVID -19 pandemic led to unprecedented containment measures and in turn scale down sector wide socio-economic activities.
ii. Need for clarity on the extent to which county government will fund a function for national government that is a priority to the residents.
iii. **Disasters** in the period under review the county experienced various disasters; landslide and flooding in Muino, (Weiwei Ward), Chesegon (Lomut ward) and Nyarkulian (Tapach Ward) which led to loses of human lives, displacements, livestock, destruction of roads, bridges, farms and disruption of communications network.
iv. **Pests and disease outbreaks.** Emerging crop pests and diseases (locust, army worms, foot and mouth disease) which affected agricultural and livestock production led to reduction in productivity, closing of market, increased cost of production and harvest losses.

2.6 Lessons Learnt

i. Enhanced cooperation and linkages between stakeholders, County and National Government is essential to support implementation of shared functions.
ii. Engagement of community members in implementation of some projects such as construction of ECDE classrooms led to reduction of cost in project implementation as well as improving of livelihoods of the community members. Such approach can be applied to other projects of similar nature.

2.7 Natural Resource Assessment

The table below gives a summary of natural resources that signify opportunities and potential of the County, and how best they can be leveraged to the best interest of the County residents.

Table 13:Natural Resource Assessment

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization and Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
Land	All sectors	- Unplanned settlement schemes and town centres; Is affected by effects of climate change such as drought and floods as well as anthropogenic factors; - Continued Land subdivision	- Government land adjudication program; - Land use laws and policy - Climate Change Act; and - Vast land - Existence of water bodies	-Low levels of awareness on land use laws and policy - Effects of climate change such as floods, unpredictable weather patterns and drought -Severe soil erosion -Land pollution as a result of poor waste management	- Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures put in place - Reclamation of degraded lands - Establishment of group ranches - Civic education on land use laws and policy - Digitization of land records - Preparation and implementation of county spatial plan - Provision of title deeds - Reducing the effects of droughts and floods and increasing water cycling. -Increasing the production of pastoral and agricultural areas. - Reduction of conflict. - Holistic Planning of Grazing areas
Mineral Resources	- Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources - Social Protection, Culture and Recreation - Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	- Unregulated mining of gold, gypsum, marble, gemstones and construction stones, and sand harvesting. - Lack of land restoration of abandoned areas.	- Presence of potential mineral resources. Mining groups formed at some mining sites/ quarries. - Legal frameworks on Mining - NEMA laws	- Inadequate inspection, regulation and enforcement by the relevant government authorities; - Illegal mining and exportation of mineral resources	- Further mapping of mineral resources. - Formation of mining groups that will give easy monitoring and issuing of licenses. - Legal frameworks for regulating mining activity and levels of involvement of governments in terms of price determinations and marketing. - Establishment of a geophysical data base Centre and mineral museum in West Pokot

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization and Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
					- Development and implementation of a sustainable management and restoration plan. - Restoration of disused mines and quarries
Natural forests	- Health; - Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development; - Energy, Infrastructure and ICT - General Economic and Commercial Affairs - Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	- Encroachment of natural forests - Deforestation mainly due to increase in population pressure creating demand for settlement areas and raw materials. - Declining forest cover with expansion of agriculture, urban development, wood fuel harvesting, charcoal processing and trade. - Water cycling and biodiversity (vegetative cover and wildlife) expected to change due to loss of habitat and land degradation augmented by climate change	- Afforestation and re afforestation programmes; Eco-tourism; - Medicinal herbs; - Existence of community environment committees and Community Forest Associations	- Illegal logging. - Deforestation - Forest fires - Un-regulated access to utilization of forest resources. - -Low regeneration due to climate change. - Low community participation / awareness. - Lack of incentives to motivate community participation.	- Promotion of appropriate and sustainable wood fuel conservation and management - Training CFAs on Forest Management Plans - Promotion of participatory forest management and conservation through CFAs - Monitoring forest cover and forest utilization. - Regulate forest utilization. - Tree planting and assisted natural regeneration. - Management of grazing systems. - Promoting use of renewable energy like solar energy, biogas - Urban beautification. - Gazetting and protecting critical forests areas (mountain forest and riversides). - Zoning ecologically sensitive areas; - Promoting Agroforestry; - Promotion of wild foods and foraging; and - Sustainable and regulated harvesting of medicinal herbs
Wildlife	- Social Protection, Culture and Recreation - General Economic and	- Currently conserved within Nasolot game reserve and Masol conservancy - Declining wildlife resources due to poaching, encroachment to wildlife	- Nasolot Game reserve - Masol Conservancy - Participatory wildlife conservation and management mechanisms	- Poaching - Human –wildlife conflicts - Human encroachment on wildlife corridors - Poaching by community members.	- Promoting tourism activities in Nasolot game reserve and Masol conservancy; - Legal and policy enforcement; - Active community involvement and participation.

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization and Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
	Commercial Affairs - Education	habitat and degradation of vegetation cover due to climate change; and Human wildlife conflict over resources		- Declining quality of wildlife habitat. - Human wildlife conflict.	- Gazetting and protection of game reserves; - Improvement of wildlife habitat. - Formation of community-based associations for wildlife management; - Creation of more game reserves and ranches - Reseeding to enrich wildlife habitat and - Gazetting of wildlife areas.
Minerals; gold, gemstone, rubies, Limestone	- General Economic and Commercial Affairs - Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	- Under exploitation of minerals due to lack of appropriate technology and lack of enabling environment	- Can support livelihoods; and generation of revenues	- Lack of appropriate technology for mining.	- Development of mining and extractive industries such as the proposed cement industry in Sebit
River Weiwei	- Social Protection, Culture and Recreation - Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development - Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	- Declining water levels – expected to further decline with expansion of irrigation sector - Water quality expected to decline due to increased farming activities - Rapidly growing competing demands for water	- Farm Irrigation and Fish farming	- Potential for Water levels decline - Potential for water quality deterioration because of agriculture.	- Monitoring of water levels and quality. - Establishing appropriate species of flora along riverbanks and conservation of riparian vegetation. - Creating awareness through WRUAs on riparian land protection - Sustainable farm water management - Source and catchment protection
River Suam	- Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	- Declining water levels – expected to further decline with expansion of irrigation sector	- Small-scale irrigation; - Fish farming and Energy generation. -	- Water levels declined - Water quality deteriorated because of agriculture.	- Monitoring of water levels and quality. - Establishing appropriate species of flora along riverbanks and conservation of riparian vegetation.

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization and Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
	- Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development - Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources - Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	- Water quality expected to decline due to increased farming activities - Rapidly growing competing demands for water			- Creating awareness through WRUAs on riparian land protection - Sustainable farm water management - Source and catchment protection - Funding for sustainable agriculture within the upper catchment of the Turkwel dam
River Muruny	- Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development - Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	- Rapidly growing competing demands for water	- Irrigation scheme	- Upstream damming; - Destruction of riparian vegetation	- Monitoring of water levels and quality. - Establishing appropriate species of flora along riverbanks and conservation of riparian vegetation. - Creating awareness through WRUAs on riparian land protection - Sustainable farm water management - Source and catchment protection
	- General Economic and Commercial Affairs	-Rampant gold mining;	- Revenue generation	- -Black market trade	- Legal and policy enforcement
River Atacha, Serewo, Konyanga and Mtembur, Chesra	- General Economic and Commercial Affairs	- Rampant sand harvesting; - Support of tree nurseries and kitchen gardens - Agriculture, pastoralism and Fisheries main activities	- Can support livelihoods and trade through sale of sand - Can support the establishment of more tree nurseries	- Unregulated and haphazard sand harvesting	- Legal and policy enforcement; - Strengthening WRUAs oversee sand harvesting; - Monitoring of water levels and quality; - Establishing appropriate species of flora along riverbanks and conservation of riparian vegetation; - Creating awareness through WRUAs on riparian land protection - Sustainable farm water management; and

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization and Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
					- Source and catchment protection
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)	All sectors	- Diminishing numbers within the endangered species e.g., the Lammergeyer,	- Can support all sectors. - Wild medicines	- Illegal extraction of wild plants such as Aloe vera - Low awareness on the impact of destruction of natural resources - Drought - Overgrazing	- Biodiversity conservation; - Awareness creation on the importance of biodiversity; - Regulate harvesting of wild herbs/medicines; - Reforestation and afforestation program; and - Controlled grazing.
Escarpments (Marich and Turkwel) Hills (Kogh and Mtello hills)	- Social Protection, Culture and Recreation - Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources - General Economic and Commercial Affairs	- These are tourist attraction sites. They generate revenue and create employment. - They are underutilized due to poor road infrastructure and marketing	- Tourism activities	- Poor road infrastructure	- Creation of good road network - Public private partnership - Creation of hotels and restaurants around the areas to attract more tourist
Turkwel Dam	- General Economic and Commercial Affairs -Energy, Transport and ICT -Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	- Electricity generation and small-scale fish farming	- Sports and recreation facility - Tourism	- Poor road network; - Insecurity; and - Crocodile infestation. -	- Promote tourism activities; - Empower and train youth groups on recreation and sports activities associated with water dams/lakes; and - Prioritize road construction and maintenance

2.8 Development Issues

The table below presents key sector development issues and their causes as identified during data collection and analysis stage. The information should be provided as indicated in Table 14.

Table 14:Sector Development issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Education Sector	Low enrolment and Retention rates in ECDE	▪ Cultural Issues ▪ Inadequate learning infrastructure ▪ Poor terms of service for ECDE teachers ▪ Hunger and Malnutrition	▪ Poor Linkages with Ministry of Education ▪ Congestions in classrooms	▪ Expansion of School feeding programme ▪ Training and development of ECDE teachers ▪ Provision of training materials for VTCs ▪ Support adult education training ▪ Establish business start-up ▪ Enactment of County ECDE and County Vocational education and Training Bills ▪ Collaboration with strategic partners and national government
	Low quality of Education	▪ Inadequate learning materials and equipment ▪ Lack of Quality assurance ▪ Early Marriages ▪ Indoctrination ▪ FGMs	▪ Lack of targeting tool for bursary and scholarship ▪ High Poverty levels ▪ Inadequate classrooms and school laboratory	▪ Training of ECDE Teachers on Competency Based Curriculum. ▪ Provision county bursary and scholarship to vulnerable students ▪ Infrastructure support to primary and secondary schools (construction of classroom and laboratory) ▪ Operationalization of Keringet ATC ▪ Strengthen Quality assurance in schools
	Low quality of ECDE and TVETS	▪ High teachers to Pupil ratio ▪ Inadequate instructional materials ▪ Inadequate capacity by ECDE teachers ▪ Lack of qualified ▪ ECDE teachers and TVETs instructor ▪ Limited Mainstreaming of ICT into ECDE and VTCs	▪ Inadequate budgetary to recruit more ECDE teachers ▪ Attitude towards TVETS	▪ Recruitment of additional ECDE teachers and qualified VTCs instructors ▪ Adopt Digital learning EIDU ▪ Operationalization Aramaket ECDE college

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector	Low Forest cover and adverse effects of Climate change	▪ Encroachment of natural forests ▪ Sand harvesting ▪ Destruction of riparian vegetation ▪ Deforestation ▪ Illegal logging. ▪ Land degradation	▪ Forest fires ▪ Poaching ▪ Human –wildlife conflicts ▪ Human encroachment on wildlife corridors ▪ Population Increase ▪ Soil erosion	▪ Planting of more trees annually ▪ Training of community environment committees and CFAs on environmental management ▪ Community cooperation ▪ Purchase of Potting tubes and establishment of tree seedlings ▪ Enhance local seeds collected ▪ Gazettement and installation of beacons in all county forests ▪ Strengthen forest extension services ▪ Recruitment of additional forest guards ▪ Mainstream climate change in all sectors ▪ Soil erosion control structures
	Inadequate access to safe and clean water	▪ Lack of water collector ▪ Decline of water quality ▪ Long distance to water point with safe and clean water ▪ Potential for Water levels declines ▪ Poor water harvesting methods	▪ Lack of quality data ▪ Use of old technology and instruments ▪ Expensive hydrological and geological survey	▪ Drilling of boreholes countywide ▪ Purchase of testing pump and drilling rig ▪ Last mile Connectivity for Muruny Siyoi and Muruny -Chepareria ▪ Upgrade of borehole to solar powered ▪ Construction of three big dams ▪ Purchase of water boosters ▪ Enhance wastewater treatment and re-use.
	Poor protection of water catchment areas	▪ Upstream damming ▪ Pollution ▪ Destruction of riparian vegetation ▪	▪ Poor Land use management ▪ Sand harvesting	▪ Formulation of water catchment policy and by laws ▪ Spring protections

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector	Non-conducive business environment at the county	▪ Inadequate utilities ▪ High taxation ▪ High cost of doing business ▪ Unfair business practices ▪ Inadequate and costly Infrastructure ▪ Limited access to capital for MSMEs ▪ Lack of regulations ▪ High-cost credit to SMEs	▪ Low entrepreneurial skills ▪ Inadequate technical skills ▪ Recurring droughts ▪ Low uptake of insurance for business	▪ Establish Biashara Mashinani Fund ▪ Training of traders and entrepreneurs ▪ Carry out Resource endowment mapping ▪ Organize annual county investment Fora ▪ E – registry for online license applications and payments ▪ Establishment of Marich Reginal Market ▪ Sensitization forums held on consumer protection
	Inadequate research and poor marketing	▪ Lack of data on business ▪ Lack of business and marketing infrastructure ▪ Low capacity of traders and business community	▪ High cost of Marketing ▪ Poor branding	▪ Establish Business register inventory ▪ Training of traders and entrepreneurs ▪ Market linkages and use of digital platforms ▪ Construction of Markets stalls and kiosks
	Inadequate Number of cooperative societies	▪ Poor access to credit and Financial Services ▪ Non-compliance to cooperative regulations ▪ Lack of capacity of Managers of SACCOs	▪ Poor Marketing ▪ Non registration of cooperative societies ▪	▪ Registration of new cooperative societies ▪ Expand Cooperative Development Fund ▪ Sensitizing and mobilizing communities to form SACCOs ▪ Operationalize Mango, sunflower and Milk processing plant ▪ Establish Coffee processing plant
	Untapped tourism potential	▪ Inadequate market for local tourism products ▪ Cultural drainage of Pokot culture ▪ Low tourist value addition on forest resources ▪ Lack of recreational parks ▪ Limited local tourism entrepreneurship projects ▪ Underutilized Parks services ▪ Low Investments in Tourism Establishments	▪ Human -wildlife conflict ▪ Insecurity ▪ Low Wildlife Number and Species Diversity ▪ High cost of translocation of wild animals ▪ Lack of fencing ▪ Poor Road Network in the park ▪	▪ Construction of campsite ▪ Rehabilitation of Kapenguria Museum ▪ Organize Miss Tourism Beauty contest ▪ Establish Sanctuaries at Nasolot and Masol conservancy ▪ Sensitization and public awareness to hospitality users ▪ Construction of Cultural, Tourism, and Exhibition Centre at Morpus ▪ Road opening and grading in Nasolot game Reserve ▪ Marketing of destinations sites and attractions ▪ Establish a tourist information Centre ▪ Construction of Kopoch Tourist Hotel and Hospitality Hotel

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		▪ Low Promotion of North Rift Circuit as a tourist destination		
	Low MSMEs and industrialization promotion	▪ Lack of industrialization policy and master plan ▪ Long bureaucracy in business registration ▪ Low innovation and business uptake	▪ High cost of Energy ▪ Poor Market linkages	▪ Public private Business partnership ▪ Establishment of industrial parks ▪ Establishment of Aloe Vera and Leather processing plants ▪ Existence of products for value addition ▪
Health Sector	Low access to a quality universal health service	▪ Poor Healthcare infrastructure ▪ Lack of Integrated information system and SRH ▪ High cost of accessing healthcare ▪ Low enrolment to NHIF ▪ Low Latrine coverage; ▪	▪ Vast land that makes it hard to put health facilities within a standard distance for all households; ▪ High poverty levels among some households	▪ Upgrade Kapenguria Referral Hospital to level 6 ▪ Developed county laboratory strategic plan ▪ Scaling up of nutrition program ▪ Immunization Program ▪ Construction of MRI/CT scan at KCRH ▪ Develop Health infrastructure master plan ▪ Upgrading of Level 3 health facilities to Level 4 ▪ Upgrading of Dispensaries (Level 2) to Health centres (Level 3 ▪ Purchase of 20 ambulances ▪ Operationalize Eye clinic at Kacheliba, Sigor and Alale SCH ▪ Improved linkage and referral system ▪ Enhance citizen enrolment to NHIF ▪ Creating Demand for UHC
	Morbidity and low maternal healthcare services	▪ Low immunization coverage and uptake ▪ Under nutrition ▪ Prevalence of acute and chronic malnutrition ▪ High Percentage of mothers delivering at home ▪ Lack of health product and technology ▪ Poor disease surveillance	▪ High illiteracy ▪ High Poverty ▪ Low emphasis on preventive health ▪ Low/poor access to health facilities	▪ Compulsory and free basic education ▪ Government programs for poverty alleviation ▪ Decentralized Public health officers ▪ School feeding program (ECDE) ▪ Immunization program ▪ Nutrition program ▪ Ambulance services ▪ Community health volunteers

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		▪ Low coverage to universal reproductive health ▪ Low PMTCT uptake ▪ Unmet needs for family planning ▪ Drug and substance abuse ▪ Lack of awareness on communicable diseases ▪ Inadequate health information		
	Rising burden of Non-Communicable Diseases	▪ Weak monitoring and Evaluation System ▪ Lack of specialized equipment's ▪ Poor disease surveillance	▪ Inadequate specialize doctors and medical supplies	▪ Construction of County Cancer centre ▪ Establish Kalaazar treatment Centre at Sigor ▪ Conduct Baseline survey for the NCDs
	Inadequate health care workers and staff motivation	▪ Shortage of health staff in all cadres ▪ Stagnation in promotion ▪ Inadequate capacity building of health care staff	▪ Budgetary constraints ▪ Lack of Staff Houses in remote areas	▪ Recruitment of additional medical doctors, specialist, nurses and other health care cadres ▪ Updating of iHRIS data ▪ Construction of Staff houses ▪ Continuous capacity building ▪ Operationalize the CHS Act
Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations Sector	Rise in County Litigation	▪ Lack of forensic lab ▪ Inadequate technical staff ▪ Emerging issues ▪ Inadequate county policies and acts ▪ Lack of quality legal instruments	▪ Lack of specialized training for advocates ▪ Lack of Central legal repository	▪ Establishment of a legal library and central repository ▪ Drafting, vetting, negotiating or interpreting MOU ▪ Enactment, review and repeal of county policies, bills, Acts and subsidiary legislations
	Weak M& E system and structures	▪ Shortage of technical staff ▪ Non operationalization of CIMES ▪ Limited M& E dissemination ▪ Absence of operational M&E committees	▪ Lack of county project database ▪ Inadequate utility vehicles ▪ Budgetary constraints	▪ Fully operationalization of CIMES and E-CIMES ▪ Development of County M&E policy ▪ M&E Reports Dissemination to stakeholders ▪ Develop M&E handbook

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Rising wage bill and Pending Bills	▪ Lack of debt/asset management strategy; ▪ Absence of departmental need assessment and staffing plans ▪ Inherited a huge debt from the previous regime	▪ Preparation of many supplementary and reallocation of funds ▪ Political interference ▪ Uncontrolled number of casual staffs; ▪ Implementation of projects without budgets	▪ Rationalization of staff ▪ Harmonization of roles and responsibilities Implement a voluntary early retirement scheme ▪ Contracting non-essential services ▪ Carry out continuous payroll audit ▪ Come up with staff establishment for all departments ▪ Abolition of irrelevant/ obsolete offices/functions Conduct a work study and job descriptions ▪ First charge basis for pending bills ▪ Head Count ▪ Succession Plan
	Shortfall in internal revenue	▪ Untapped sources of revenue ▪ Livestock diseases especially foot and mouth ▪ Lack of structures to collect property rate tax ▪ unstable political environment for collection of Land rates/rents	▪ Lack of Business register ▪ Revenue leakages ▪ Lack of capacity of revenue officers ▪ Political Interferences ▪ Weak enforcement mechanism	▪ Formulation of Property rate tax bill ▪ Automation of revenue collection ▪ Unification of licenses ▪ Establishment of business registry ▪ Publicize and streamline the use of electronic payment system to ensure effectiveness in revenue collection ▪ Vaccination of livestock ▪ Strengthen Enforcement Mechanism
	County government services not fully decentralized	▪ Lack of utility vehicles ▪ Inadequate office space ▪ Inadequate office equipment	▪ Lack of village council ▪ Shortage of staff	▪ Recruitment of village administrators ▪ Decentralization of resources to village level ▪ Establish village councils ▪ Construction of ward and sub counties offices ▪ Construction of sub county offices for treasury and planning
	Insecurity	▪ Cattle Rustling ▪ Lack of pasture ▪ Community Conflicts ▪ Droughts and famine ▪ Boundary issues ▪ High illiteracy level ▪ Hate speech by politician ▪ Indoctrination	▪ Weak community policing ▪ Lack of early warning system ▪ Increased demand for farming land ▪ Weak peace committee	▪ Establish cross border initiatives ▪ Initiate cross border reformed warriors' empowerment programme. ▪ Inculcate cultural peace values, attitude, traditions and beliefs systems. ▪ Establish integrated early warning mechanism ▪ Strengthening Community Policing ▪ Completion of peace border schools ▪ Establish and strengthen peace committee

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Weak Sector Linkages	▪ Duplication of functions ▪ Weak collaboration and partnership with national government agencies and other non-state actors ▪ Low Involvement in supportive services from other sectors.	▪ Lack of political goodwill ▪ Inadequate legal framework ▪ Lack of stakeholder database	▪ Joint Planning and budgeting ▪ Strengthen sector working groups ▪ Strengthen County steering committee on social intelligence reporting and system ▪ Capacity building of county staff and stakeholders on government functions
	Unqualified Financial Reports	▪ Lack of asset and liability registers and inventory ▪ Unsupported Cash and Cash Equivalents ▪ Unsupported Expenditure	▪ Lack of qualified accountants and Finance officers ▪ Political interference in project implementation ▪ Poor governance	▪ Establishment of Asset and Liability unit ▪ Automation of Internal Audit Schedule (Purchase of Teamate) ▪ Capacity building ▪ Timely financial reporting
	Low absorption capacity	▪ Delayed preparation of procurement plans and BQs ▪ Political interferences in implementation of the Budget	▪ Cash flow from National treasury ▪ County continued to access only half of its allocation ▪ Delayed disbursement from National Treasury	▪ Rolling out performance contract ▪ Continuous training to contractors and suppliers on IFMS usage ▪ Harmonization of work plans, procurement plans and cash-flow ▪ Strengthen supervision and Monitoring & Evaluation
	Weak Information and communication System	▪ Poor records management and infrastructure ▪ Inadequate dissemination of public policies ▪ Inadequate public participation ▪ Lack of Information System	▪ Lack of public participation framework ▪ Weak governor press service ▪ Lack of civic education program	▪ Development and implementation of county Records Management Policy ▪ Develop records retention and disposal ▪ Public Digital Literacy ▪ Automating registries ▪ Enhance citizen engagement through continuous civic education and public participation programmes ▪ Monthly publication of county news ▪ Strengthen governor press service.
	Lack of Public Trust	▪ Missing linkage with Public/Outreach with citizens ▪ Political Affiliation	▪ Limited public participation	▪ Bunge Mashinani ▪ Promote Public participation via media

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		▪ Inadequate feedback mechanisms	▪ Inadequacy in inclusion of PWDs in public forums	
	Inadequate enactment of Legislations	▪ Inadequate capacity by county assembly members and staff ▪ Lack of members resources hub ▪ Inadequate involvement of relevant stakeholders in policy development	▪ Weak Monitoring and evaluation structures ▪ Inadequate funding	▪ Completion and Commissioning of Modern Assembly ▪ Automation and digitalization of County assembly processes ▪ Establishment of County Assembly Resource hub ▪ Lobby with CRA through County Assemblies Forum for more funding.
	Natural and Man-made Hazards	▪ Severe Drought ▪ Locust menace ▪ Landslides and Flash floods ▪ Deforestation and encroachment into forest ▪ Thunderstorms ▪ Lack of early warning system	▪ Climate variation ▪ Poor land use management ▪ Overstocking ▪ Unregulated Sand harvesting	▪ Mainstreaming climate issues into plans ▪ Disaster and emergency Rapid assessment. ▪ Humanitarian Relief assistance ▪ Preparation county climate change policy and legal framework ▪ Mainstreaming climate issues into plans, budgets, M&E and oversight processes ▪ Installation of five lightening arrestors countywide
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector	Safety, Short lifespan of roads and road structures	▪ A rugged and hilly terrains ▪ Poor drainage structures ▪ Non adherence to design standards and material specifications of roads ▪ Lack of maintenance framework for the existing transport infrastructure ▪ Soil Erosion and flash floods	▪ Inadequate budgetary provisions ▪ Unbalanced road development in the County ▪ Poor quality control of roads and bridges ▪ Non-performing contractors	▪ Opening of 1500 Km of Road ▪ Construction of Modern Material testing Laboratory ▪ Construction of 5 bridges and footbridges ▪ 15 Km Road to be upgraded to bitumen standard ▪ Establish county roads maintenance unit ▪ Rehabilitation of Kishaunet Airstrip ▪ Establish truck bays in strategic highway centres ▪ Develop Transport and County Project Management Fee Policies ▪ Establishment of fleet management system ▪ Continuous Boda-boda safety training and sensitization ▪ Purchase of Roads machineries and equipment's
	Inadequate ICT services	▪ Limited ICT Infrastructure ▪ Lack of County ICT policy and Roadmap	▪ Inadequate budgetary provisions ▪ Hacking and Malware	▪ Adopting PPP in putting up IT equipment and connectivity ▪ Installation of Big LCD screens in Major towns

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		▪ Limited access to social accountability information ▪ Low quality internet connectivity ▪	▪ Inadequate technical personnel ▪ High costs involved in purchase of IT equipment	▪ Creation of County public information portal ▪ Installation of Wi-Fi Services in Recreation Park ▪ CCTV Connectivity to all County Government Premises ▪ Operationalize ERP ▪ Development of County ICT policy and roadmap ▪ Support of youth empowerment centre through ICT
	High dependency on non-renewable source of energy	▪ Lack of awareness on clean cooking and renewable energy ▪ Cheap availability of wood fuel ▪ High costs of renewable energy sources ▪ High fuel costs ▪ Low technology adoption ▪ High upfront capital cost for plant and equipment ▪ High power bills ▪ Low electricity connectivity	▪ Vandalism and theft ▪ Lack of policy to regulate the sector ▪ High cost of maintenance ▪ Way leave	▪ Develop county energy policy ▪ Solar Energy Adoption ▪ Promote efficient conversion and cleaner utilization of biomass energy ▪ Adoption of modern kilns ▪ Promote Alternative energy sources through advocacy and sensitization
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector	Low Youths empowerment and untapped talents	▪ Inadequate Sporting Facilities and equipment's ▪ Capacity gaps in training of sports personnel ▪ Lack of youths Skills ▪ Inadequate Vocational Training Centres ▪ Lack of talent academies and youth empowerment centres ▪ Lack of stadiums ▪ Lack Legislation for youth welfare activities	▪ High Poverty Level ▪ Cattle Rustling ▪ Lack of database for sports clubs ▪ Sexual molestation and nepotism ▪ Youth unemployment ▪ Teenage Pregnancies and Early Marriage ▪	▪ Construction of Modern stadium in all sub counties ▪ Establishment of sports talent academies ▪ Operationalization of Kaptabuk athletic camp ▪ Purchase of sports kits and equipment's ▪ Training of Coaches and referees ▪ Purchase of County sports bus ▪ Levelling of school's playfields ▪ Rehabilitation of showground and sports facilities ▪ Establishment of youth empowerment centres ▪ Upscale mentorship programme
	Rising GBV And Harmful Cultural Practices	▪ Drug and Substance abuse ▪ FGM ▪ Peer Pressure Early Marriages	▪ Illiteracy ▪ Unemployment ▪ Corruption ▪ Infiltration of Illegal	▪ Development of county GBV policy ▪ Appropriate legal & policy framework on gender mainstreaming ▪ Construction of safe houses in hotspot areas

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
			Firearms;	▪ Sensitization and advocacy on retrogressive practices
	Limited Library services	▪ Low Level of Community Participation ▪ No County Library and Archives	▪ Illiteracy ▪ Inadequate ICT infrastructure	▪ Construction of Libraries and achieves ▪ Rehabilitation of Kapenguria Museum ▪ Construction of Youth friendly and empowerment centres
	Draining of Pokot Culture	▪ Unregulated herbalist ▪ Lack of Pokot Library and Archives ▪ Inadequate cultural events organization ▪ Modern technology ▪ Intermarriage	▪ Unpatented Ushanga Products ▪ Lack of Quality Beads ▪ Retrogressive Culture ▪ Religion ▪ Influence of western culture	▪ Support and organize periodic cultural events ▪ Promotion of Herbalist centres ▪ Establishment of Ushanga Production centres ▪ Construction of Cultural libraries ▪ Organize Market exhibitions/Expo for Ushanga product ▪ Hold Pokot cultural week annually ▪ Establishment of County Library and Archives
	Low Economic Empowerment/Capacity to PWD, Women and Elderly	▪ Neglect and Marginalization of old People ▪ Inadequate mentorship for retirees ▪ Lack of Homes for The Elderly and Rescue Centres and Safe Houses ▪ Stigmatization of PLWDs and HIV patients ▪ Inadequate cash transfers programme for vulnerable group	▪ Lack of data /information system on vulnerable groups ▪ Uncoordinated efforts by the two level of government	▪ Distribution of iron sheets to vulnerable groups in the county ▪ Production of Pokot /English dictionary ▪ Formulation of policies to Support vulnerable groups ▪ Mapping and rehabilitation of sacred shrines ▪ Establish Insurance policy for OVCs ▪ Establish Social protection kitty ▪ Purchase of assistive devices for PWDs ▪
Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector	low agricultural production and productivity	▪ Inadequate policy and legal framework ▪ Declining Soil Fertility ▪ Crop Moisture stress ▪ Low adoption of modern/cost effective agriculture technologies ▪ High post-harvest losses ▪ Crop pests and diseases ▪ Poor soil management and	▪ Prolonged drought ▪ Poverty ▪ Dependency on rain-fed agriculture ▪ Inadequate funding ▪ Lack Political goodwill ▪	▪ Construction of 20 plant clinics countywide ▪ Recruitment of additional extensions officers ▪ Expand Production of High Value Traditional Crops ▪ Increase Ha of production of Irish potato ▪ Establishment of agricultural mechanization services ▪ Establish greenhouse farming ▪ Increase hectares under horticulture crops ▪ Distribution of cash crops seedlings to farmers ▪ Enactment and implementation of agriculture

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		conservation ▪ Prolonged drought ▪ High cost of farm input ▪ Inadequacy of extension support		operations policy. ▪ Adoption of sustainable land management. ▪ Formulate Framework for sensitization of farmers and staff ▪ Increased Irrigated agriculture and land under irrigation ▪ Provision of certified input and breeds. ▪ Provision of Fertilizer subsidy ▪ Establishment of Strategic food reserves ▪ Traditional high value crop program ▪ Adopt Public private partnerships for Nasukuta abattoir ▪ Establishment of research and development unit ▪ Operationalization of Mango and Milk processing plants ▪ Establishment of Keringet agricultural training centres for the County ▪ Land reclamation
	Low Livestock productivity	▪ Inadequate policy and legal framework at county level ▪ Inadequate feeds and water for livestock ▪ Unexploited livestock resources e.g., diversification of livestock types ▪ Rangelands and grasslands degradation ▪ Low adoption of Climate Change Adaptation Technologies and Practices ▪ Inadequate value addition of Livestock and livestock products ▪ Prevalence of pests and diseases ▪ Poor livestock breeds and	▪ Low funding ▪ Uncoordinated agricultural development ▪ Low staff motivation ▪ High cost of inputs ▪ Unreliable rainfall ▪ Land degradation ▪ Inadequate extension services ▪ Post-harvest losses due to poor storage facilities. ▪ High cost of inputs ▪ Unreliable rainfall ▪ Resource based conflicts ▪ Retrogressive cultural	▪ Enhance Human resource and capacity building Development ▪ Develop Policies and legal framework ▪ Develop Livestock Asset management ▪ Undertaking livestock extension services ▪ Provision of quality livestock feeds and supplements ▪ Improve livestock breeds and breeding ▪ Promote adoption of climate smart livestock technologies ▪ Promotion of Alternative livelihoods ▪ Rangeland management and resilience ▪ Transformation of Nasukuta Livestock improvement Centre to a pastoral Training Centre ▪ Promote livestock entrepreneurship along the livestock value chain ▪ Strengthen livestock market information systems ▪ Sensitization of One health programs

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		breeding	practices ▪ Inadequate breeding equipment ▪ Inadequate vaccine and drugs storage facilities ▪ Inadequate infrastructure for animal disease investigation and diagnosis	▪ Conduct Disease surveillance ▪ Countywide Dips rehabilitation ▪ Construct additional New metallic crushes ▪ Provision of Foot spray pumps and PPEs to farmers ▪ Develop Class B slaughter facilities ▪ A.I. schemes Establishment ▪ Expand Livestock Vaccination
	Poor Market access and trade	▪ Inadequate management and entrepreneurship skills among Livestock keepers ▪ Inadequate marketing infrastructure and poor governance ▪ Value chains for livestock products and crops	Poor management of marketing organizations Inadequate support to credit and insurance product	▪ Establishment of marketing, irrigation and farm input support boards ▪ Establishment of county e-marketing platforms ▪ Training of farmers on entrepreneurship skills ▪ Purchase of two Buses for farmers benchmarking and exposure
	Low fish production	▪ Inadequate fishing gears and safety equipment ▪ Inadequate technical skills among Fish mongers and farmers ▪ Inadequate appropriate fish farming inputs ▪ Cultural beliefs that hinder fish farming ▪ Low adoption of fish farming technology ▪ Fragile soil and unsuitable topography	▪ weak beach management unit ▪ Low fish population in dams ▪ Few species of fish exist in the dams ▪ Low local fish consumption	▪ Turkwel dam and pond restocking ▪ Riverine and dams/sand dams Fish stocking ▪ Equipping the county hatchery ▪ Provision of pond liners to farmers ▪ Construct Fish Banda at Turkwel dam ▪ Provision of motor boat for Turkwel dam community ▪ Provision of life safety equipment for Turkwel dam ▪ Support Fish Cooperative with cold chain trucks ▪ Supply of fishing gears ▪ Establishment of beach management unit at Turkwel dam ▪ Capacity building of beach management units' members and fish farmers ▪ Turkwel dam surveillance ▪ Field day and exhibition ▪ Development of county fisheries policy ▪ Training of technical staff on hatchery operation

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
				and fish quality assurance ▪ Cage farming at Turkwel dam ▪ Supply of tree seedlings to fish farmers
	Poor and inadequate physical and social infrastructure in urban areas	▪ Lack of sewerage system and dumpsites in major urban areas ▪ Insecurity ▪ Poor road condition ▪ Inadequate social facilities ▪ Lack of utility land ▪ Lack of space for traders and matatu stages	▪ Poor Town planning ▪ Uncoordinated implementation of functions ▪ Lack of Political goodwill ▪ Inadequate legal framework ▪ Inadequate funds	▪ Developing of sewer reticulation system in key urban areas ▪ Street lighting program ▪ Construction of affordable and quality housing units ▪ Establishment of Chepareria municipality ▪ Improvement of access roads within urban areas ▪ Purchase land for public cement and dumping sites ▪ Construction of recreation parks in key urban areas ▪ Purchase of 4 firefighting engine ▪ Construction of Multi-story building for traders ▪ Upgrade of bus parks and slaughter house ▪ Purchase of additional Modern Refuse truck
	Poor urban governance and management	▪ Lack of urban area management committees ▪ Declination of municipality boundaries	▪ Political interference ▪ Inadequate Capacity building of town committees	▪ Development of By Laws for municipality and towns ▪ Completion of Makutano Sub County Office ▪ Establishment and strengthening of Town and municipality committees ▪ Resource mobilization ▪ Development of municipality and town charters and plans ▪ Up
	Poor physical and Land tenure insecurity	▪ Lack of County Spatial plan ▪ Weak development control and enforcement ▪ Irregular and unapproved land sub divisions ▪ Unplanned urban areas ▪ Encroachment of public land reserves	▪ Land related conflicts ▪ Lack Political goodwill ▪ Inadequate legal framework ▪ Inadequate budgetary allocation	▪ Adoption of sustainable land management ▪ Digitization and digitalization of land records ▪ Approval of county spatial plan and valuation roll ▪ Establish Land Information Management System ▪ Land adjudication and timely issuance of title deeds ▪ Registration of community land ▪ Informal settlement improvement projects ▪ Improve coordination with National government on land issue

CHAPTER THREE: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

West Pokot County Spatial Plan (2022-2032) is a 10-year spatial development framework aimed at organizing and distributing activities spatially across the whole county to achieve both national and county development objectives. It identifies programs and projects on land development, designates urban areas, delineates ecologically sensitive areas that require conservation while integrating sectors such as natural resource and environmental characteristics, economy, agriculture, human settlements, transport and infrastructure.

The Vision of the West Pokot County Spatial Plan (2022-2032) states; "A planned, well-governed, secure and healthy county that is economically vibrant and affords a high quality of life for its citizens through sustainable use of its natural resources, promotion of local culture, livelihoods, conservation of its unique heritage and biodiversity."

3.2 Spatial Development Framework

This section provides mapping of spatial sector resources and assets. It also outlines the strategies to solve the challenges faced in the sector.

I. County Spatial Framework for Development of Resource Potential Growth Areas

The West Pokot County Spatial development framework segregates the county into ten broad spatial development zones based on critical analyses of the county economic activities, untapped potentials and opportunities, distribution of human settlement, agro-ecological zones and areas composed of natural resources and conservation.

Zone 1: Urban Development Zone

The proposed restructured settlement system is designed to stimulate development of a hierarchy of urban centres in the county. The hierarchy of urban centres will evolve around proposed restructured human settlement organized around municipalities, towns and market centres. The existing major urban centres include; Chepareria, Ortum, Kabichbich, Sigor, Lomut, Chesegon, Kacheliba, Alale, and Kapenguria Municipality. There exist several market centres scattered across the county which offer low order services to the populace at the lower level of settlement i.e., villages. This zone is earmarked for continued and robust

investment to enhance sustainable urban development.

Zone 2: Forest Conservation Zone

This zone includes all the forested areas located within the county and also traversing to the neighbouring counties. Tourism planning within this region will provides for socio-economic development, environmental protection and conservation. A buffer zone of 50 meters is recommended around the forests to curb encroachment from incompatible land uses hence no forms of built developments or other encroachments are permitted within this zone.

Zone 3: Pastoralism and Eco-Tourism Conservation Zone

This zone includes indigenous savanna forest, grasslands and planted forest for the purposes of land reclamation within dry lands. The reserve can be used for compatible land uses including establishing animal sanctuaries and wildlife existence grounds, pastoral activities in the grasslands and sustainable ranching activities. For protection, the zone should have a buffer of 50 meters with a mapped wildlife corridor of 3km. This zone includes areas located Kasei, Sekerr and the surrounding areas.

Zone 4: Tourism Zone

This zone will be designated for promotion of activities related to tourism in order to facilitate the attraction of tourists within the county. Areas already mapped for tourism promotion include but not limited to Marich Pass, Nasolot Game Reserve, Tartar Falls, Mount Mtello among others.

Zone 5: Irrigated Agriculture Zone

This zone is predominantly agricultural production areas which have been identified as potential for irrigated agriculture. The objective is to encourage optimal utilization of agricultural land through embracing proposed optimal minimum land carrying capacities and sizes as suggested for the various zones and/or consolidation of small land sizes (carrying capacity). This is towards promotion of mechanization, irrigation and commercialized agriculture that is independent of rain.

Mapped areas within this zone will be predominantly around Wakor, Weiwei irrigation scheme and surrounding areas but in future, extension will cover much of the greater dry regions of the county towards enhancing food security and commercializing agriculture.

Zone 6: Mixed Farming Agriculture (Food Basket Zone)

The zone will continue playing a defining role in county development as it is currently the leading production zone in terms of crop agriculture and dairy. Enhanced productivity of the zone will therefore remain as a prerequisite for effective sustainable county development. This zone will include rain-fed agriculture farming practices with an introduction of water harvesting technologies that can be utilized during dry months for irrigation. Crop grown here are for cash and food crops. The area has large tracts of land and the minimum recommended plot sizes are 2Ha in this zone. Built developments permitted in this zone are processing plants and farm houses. This zone includes, Siyoi, Kapsangar, Kabichbich, Mnagei and Chepareria areas.

Zone 7: Dairy Farming Zone

This zone mainly covers areas of Lelan in Pokot South sub-county, Siyoi and Keringet areas in West Pokot sub-county. This zone will be dominantly used for rearing of dairy cattle and goats for milk production. Milk will then be processed into milk products such as cheese, butter, cream, ghee and milk powder. The common breeds of animals encouraged include Friesian, Jersey, Ayrshire and Guernsey which are basically high yielding in terms of milk. Establishment of fodder crops, storage facilities and demonstration farms will be a compliment within this zone as farmers will practice effectively from the trainings rendered.

Zone 8: Ranching and Wildlife Conservation Zone

Areas covered within this zone include parts of Alale and Amakuriat. This zone is premised on sustainable wildlife and livestock-based economy that generates sufficient income and employment opportunities to allow individuals and families live sustainably. The zone also seeks to promote harmony between human activities and wildlife hence significantly reducing on human-wildlife conflicts.

Zone 9: Agro-Pastoral Zone

This zone comprises of pastoralists inhabiting the following areas of Chepareria, Murpus, Sook, parts of Riwo, Serewo and Sebit. These agro-pastoral areas have high potential for crop agriculture and livestock production. Ways of supporting this form of mixed agriculture have been explored and supported to diversify and increase production and empower communities with new incomes and food security. The zone will discourage haphazard land sub-divisions into uneconomical parcels that do not support the activities proposed within the zone.

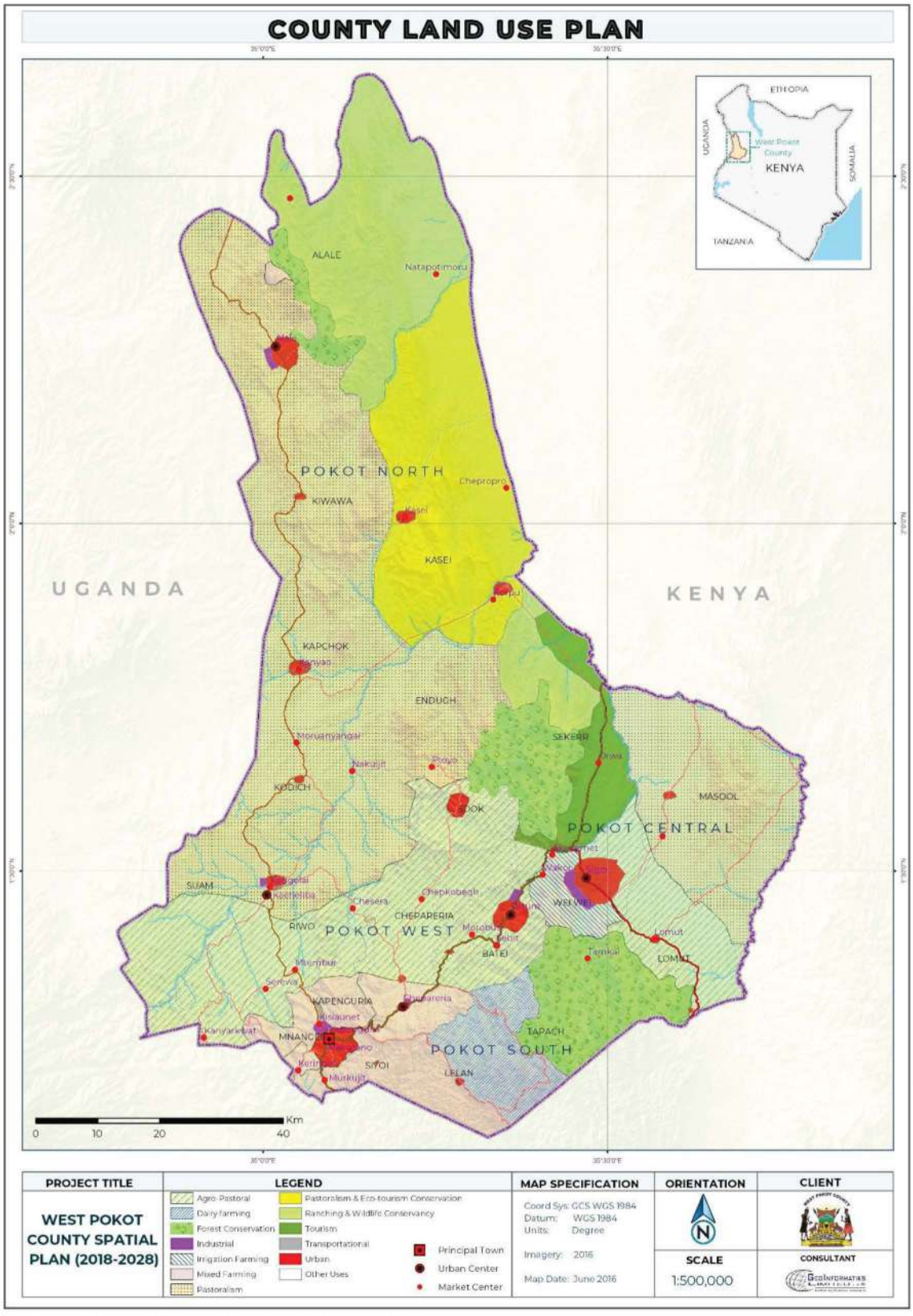
Zone 10: Pastoral Zone

This is a zone dominated by shrubs and shot stunted trees which form the vegetation cover. The zone has scanty grass cover which makes the zone more suitable for sheep, goats and camel livestock production. This zone covers the following areas of Riwo, Kodich, Alale, Konyao, Kapchok, Endugh, Ptoyo, Sayan, Tikit, Masol and parts of Kacheliba. Rearing of cattle, sheep, camels and goats will be intensified in this zone by encouraging sustainable animal husbandry measures. Land sub-division into uneconomical parcels that do not support pastoral activities will also be highly discouraged.

In generality, the plan seeks to promote:

- Connectivity and Mobility: Ease of providing functional accessibility in the county
- Service accessibility: Ease to access a broad range of social and physical infrastructure services with minimum movement that minimizes transportation costs.
- Agricultural protection: Ability to protect agricultural/rural land from undue sprawl and haphazard subdivisions.
- Intensification of built-up areas: Ability to intensify urban development.
- Rural-urban linkages: The proximity of farms and urban lands and their subsequent communication.

The zones have been detailed in the proposed County Physical and Land Use Development Plan in Figure 4 and Table 15 as below.



Source: Survey of Kenya (Boundary), CGWP (Data)

Table 15:County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

Thematic Area	Overview/ CurrentStatus	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/Departments
Urban Development zone	• Urbanization is still low with less than 15% of the population living in urban areas hence it is largely rural. • Urbanization is sharply rising evident from emergence of new residential development in urban areas, rise in demand for plots, emergence of towns such as Kitalakapel, Kodich etc. • County has existing Kapenguria municipality, towns and market centres.	• Implement the County Spatial Plan and proposed delineated urban extents • Ensure Physical Planning of all urban areas • Promote sustainable rural development model • Development of a county land use policy	• Kapenguria Municipality • Proposed Chepareria municipality • All towns • All market centres • Rural villages	• Land, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development. • Department of Agriculture
Forest Conservation zone	• Forest cover in the county is about 8.3% below the recommended national of 10% • Destruction of natural forest i.e., illegal logging, charcoal burning is rampant with indigenous trees diminishing • Climate change is really evident from prolonged droughts that has caused loss of vegetation.	• Gazettement of all county forest to promote protection and conservation • Enhance re-afforestation programs • Promotion of Land reclamation • Establishment and capacity building of community forest associations towards enhanced conservation. • County forest policy	• Lelan Forest • Kamatira Forest • Mtello Montane Forest • Kapkanyar Forest • All other natural and planted forested areas	• Department of Environment • Department of Tourism and Culture • KFS • KWS
Pastoralism E co-tourism conservation zone	• Human – wildlife conflict has remained a challenge where pastoralists and wildlife interact in the county. • Pastoralism remains crucial pillar contributing over a KSHS 1Billion annually hence sustaining livelihoods. • Wildlife corridors remain unmapped and intervention have been minimal	• Establishment of Group ranches • Establishment of Conservancies • Development of livestock industries • Reclamation of degraded land • Promotion of Afforestation • Promotion of measures to end human-wildlife conflicts.	• Nasolot Game reserve • Mt. Mtello • Pokot North and Central Sub-counties. • All other potential areas in the county	• Department of Agriculture • Department of Tourism and Culture • Department of Trade • Department of Environment
Tourism zone	• Tourism remains unexploited and underdeveloped across the county. • Tourism attraction sites are scattered across the County and ranges from nature based e.g., beautiful sceneries, hills, and	• Create one major tourism circuit in the county i.e., to connect conservancies with other touristic sites • Marketing of destinations sites and	• Nasolot game reserve, • Marich Pass escarpments, • Mtello, • Tartar Falls, • Kogh hills,	• Department of Tourism and Culture • Department of Trade • KWS

Thematic Area	Overview/ CurrentStatus	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/Departments
	• Other tourism attractions include the rich Pokot culture, curio, artefacts, and wildlife etc.	attractions • Establish a tourist information Centre • Development of a tourism strategic plans • Improvement of road network connecting the tourist circuit • Establish county cultural Centre • Create an enabling environment for hotel industry investment • Promotion of Pokot cultural week on annual basis	• Turkwel dam • Kaisagat viewpoint • Kapenguria museum	
Irrigated agriculture zone	• The county Total irrigation potential is estimated at 10,000ha and which can be expanded • Currently, about 1,800ha is under irrigation. • Irrigation is mainly carried out by groups of farmers using irrigation canals and furrows obstructing water from rivers and streams. • Turkwel Dam has not been fully utilized for irrigation despite the potential.	• Promotion of irrigated agriculture and establishment of irrigation schemes • Promotion of climate smart agriculture interventions, innovations and technologies • Establishment of county irrigation board	• Weiwei • Marich-Kokwositet • Ngirokal • Kariamangole • Mokuwo • Mrel • Orwa • Tamugh irrigation schemes • All other potential areas in the county	• Department of Agriculture • Department of Water • Partners • National Irrigation Board
Mixed Agriculture zone	• Established areas of mixed, dairy and pastoral agriculture areas within the county • The socio-economic mainstay of the county • Agriculture is still largely for subsistence use • There is emergence of cash crops such as coffee, pyrethrum and tea • Dairy farming is well established with improved breeds and increased milk production	• Development of model farms, mechanization services, agriculture training centres and ASK shows • Enhance farm inputs subsidy and support program • Improving post-harvest management • Establishing county crop insurance schemes • Promotion of cash crop farming • Promotion of dairy farming	• Kapenguria • Keringet • Lelan • Siyoi, • Kapsangar • Kabichbich • Mnagei • All other potential areas in the county	• Department of Agriculture • Department of Trade and Cooperatives • Development Partners
Ranching and wildlife conservancy	• Ranching in the county is not well established • There are no known registered	• Development of Livestock keeper's database	• Amakuriat • Alale • All other potential	• Department of Agriculture • Department of

Thematic Area	Overview/ CurrentStatus	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/Departments
zone	conservancies • The county has high potential for establishment of ranching and conservancies	• Mapping of livestock investment and resources • Enhance livestock extension services • Promotion of pasture establishment and conservation • Strengthening of livestock disease surveillance and control • Establishment of disease-free zones	areas in the county	Environment Department of Trade and Cooperatives • Development Partners
Agro-pastoral zone	• Horticulture and short-rains crop farming is well established in central parts of the county. • Mixes with rearing of livestock such as indigenous cattle, goats, chicken and sheep • There is increase in utilization of irrigation such as to grow onions and tomatoes.	• Promotion of horticulture farming • Development of model farms, mechanization services, agriculture and training centres • Promotion of climate smart agriculture interventions, innovations and technologies • Establishing county crop and livestock insurance schemes	• Ortum • Chepareria • Murpus • Sook • Riwo • Serewo • Sebit • All other potential areas in the county	• Department of Agriculture • Department of Trade and Cooperatives • Development Partners
Industrial zone	• Industrial development is sharply rising with two major extractive industries for cement and limestone established in Sebit. • Nasukuta abattoir established by the county is a game changer to the pastoralists. • Agro-processing industries/factories scattered strategically across the county.	• Develop industrial development policy • Promotion of value addition on agricultural products • Establishment of county industrial Park at Sebit area	• Sebit • Marich Pass • Nasukuta • Ago-processing industries	• Department of Trade • Department of agriculture

II. Enhancing County Competitiveness

West Pokot County is endowed with its own uniqueness that accords it a development advantage within the NOREB economic block and the country at large.

- Strengths and opportunities in agriculture found across entire county
- Land Resource**:** The county is largely characterized by rural population occupying large tracts

of land with majority owning and utilizing about 20-acres. Land as a resource is the primary asset

- Strategic geographical location of the county including bordering Uganda
- Existing natural resources and minerals
- Existing and proposed infrastructure projects
- Emerging technologies in ICT
- Existing and proposed social and physical infrastructure

III. Modernizing Agriculture

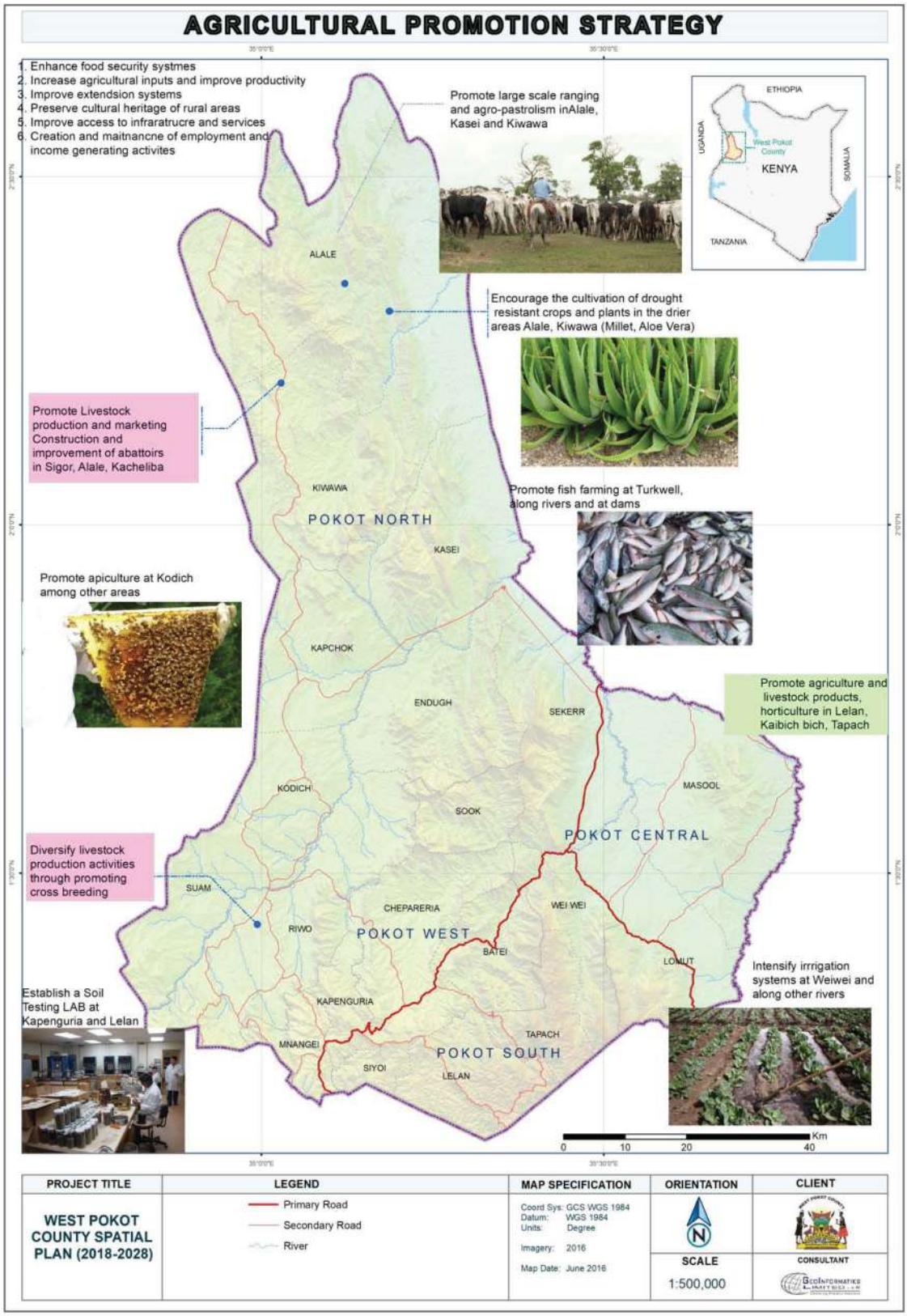
Agriculture remains the main economic activity of the County. The distribution of agro-economic activities includes 60% pastoral; 20% agro-pastoral; 20% mixed farming. The County is divided into three main agriculture potential zones namely high potential, medium potential and low potential zone which are based on the agro-ecological conditions within the entire county.

The proposed strategies and measures to enhance and promote agriculture development include;

Improve Access to Infrastructure and Services

Proposed Strategies	Proposed Actions
• Enhance Food Security Systems	• Establishing a soil testing lab at strategic locations i.e., in each Sub- County • Establishing highly efficient food security prediction and early warning systems • Establishing county cereals and produce stores in every Sub- County • Provision of adequate, timely and quality extension services • Promotion of value addition for farm produce • Establishing demonstration farms purposes to train farmers on good agricultural practices • Promotion of farm machinery and equipment program • Enhancing market structures, linkages and opportunities for better returns. • Providing marketing information systems that disseminate timely and quality information.
• Increase Agricultural Inputs and Improve Productivity	• Setting up animal breeding units to improve on animal breeds • Strengthening extension delivery system • Improving access to credit through micro-financing and other innovative credit systems • Implementing the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Program.
• Promote Livestock Production and Marketing	• Enhancing livestock market structures, linkages and opportunities for better returns. • Promoting animal health by reactivating and expanding dipping, breeding and clinical services including monitoring and control of animal diseases • Promoting dairy goats as an emerging source of milk and other small stock activities such as poultry and bee-keeping • Establishment of abattoirs in Sigor, Alale, Kacheliba and operationalizing Nasukuta abattoir. • Providing marketing information systems that disseminate timely and quality information.
• Improve Extension	• Strengthening coordination of the various line departments involved in extension services

Delivery Systems	• Strengthening linkages between farmer groups and universities or research institutions. • Involve the private sector in extension service delivery • Implement the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Program
• Promote Livestock Production and Marketing	• Continuous research on pasture improvement and management. • Supporting development of facilities for milk handling such as collection and cooling centres • Promoting game ranches which can serve as tourist attraction centres • Empowering local communities to participate effectively in livestock marketing
• Promote Blue Economy/ Fish Farming	• Encouraging inland fish farming. • Empowering the local communities to undertake commercial fishing • Establish a centre for training local youth on fishing • Establish fish processing and fish-based industries
• Improve Access to Infrastructure and Services	• Promote cost effective and quality management of the road network through routine maintenance of roads; periodic maintenance of trunk roads; reconstruction and upgrading of trunk roads • Accelerate access to rural electrification program to more areas in the interior areas • Improve the availability of rural water supplies through rehabilitation/augmentation program along with transfer of schemes to communities and other local actors • Enhance water conservation – rehabilitate/ construct dams, pans, boreholes in partnership with user communities and on contract with the private sector



Source: Survey of Kenya (Boundary), CGWP (Data)

IV. Diversifying tourism

This strategy is organized and proposed on the strength of the immense tourism potential in the region. Achieving tourism development rests on effective environmental conservation practices, to hedge potential threats to wildlife and degradation due to human habitat in these highly fragile ecological resources of the ASALs.

Tourist attraction sites in the county include (Nasolot Game reserve), scenic sites, escarpments (Marich escarpment, Kaisagat viewpoint, Mtello and Kogh hills), ecotourism sites and Turkwel Dam with all these sites remaining largely under-exploited. Despite the tourism potential, there are no classified hotels and restaurants in the county. The places where tourist can reside include Mtello view campsite, West Pokot cultural sites (Sigor), KVDA guest house in Turkwel (Sigor) and Chesta Guest House (on the foot of Kogh hills).

The proposed strategies and measures to promote tourism development include;

Proposed Strategies	Proposed Actions
• Promote West Pokot as a unique destination with a complete triple package (culture, wildlife and natural features)	• Creating one major tourism circuit in the county e.g., to connect conservancies with other touristic sites • Marketing of destination sites and attractions within the county. • Establishing a tourist information centre at the county. • Improving infrastructure to and within tourism sites • Establishing community conservancies • Promoting Pokot cultural event on annual basis
• Promote Conference Tourism and Hotel Industry	• Partner with private sector to build a tourist hotel at Nasolot Game Reserve • Support local investors to build hotels and resorts in the scenic mountains • Initiating forums for dialogue between local communities and hoteliers. • Create an enabling environment for hotel industry investment
• Promote Community Involvement in Tourism Activities	• Supporting local groups and local initiatives such as dance troupes, souvenir, drama and carving groups in organizational capacity building and funding • Undertaking deliberate special programs to train local people in tourism development projects in collaboration with the investors in tourism industry • Formation of conservancies in collaboration with local communities to manage wildlife and natural resources • Linking local community groups to partners and other funding agencies.
• Promote and market Tourist Attraction Sites/Products	• Facilitating and marketing local community's tourism projects through KTB • Promote eco-tourism as a tool for achieving rational utilization of environmental and cultural resources • Developing a visitor's map and a guide covering the entire region. • Developing eco- and conference tourism, mountain climbing, mountain hiking, motor racing, water

	sporting and golfing.
• Develop Historical /Heritage Sites	• Developing cultural centres and trails in identified heritage sites • Establishing animal orphanage to promote tourism • Building a major cultural centre to show-case the unique Pokot culture • Establishing a county library where artefacts on Pokot culture will be accessed and showcased.

Source: Survey of Kenya (Boundary), CGWP (Data)

V. Managing Human Settlement

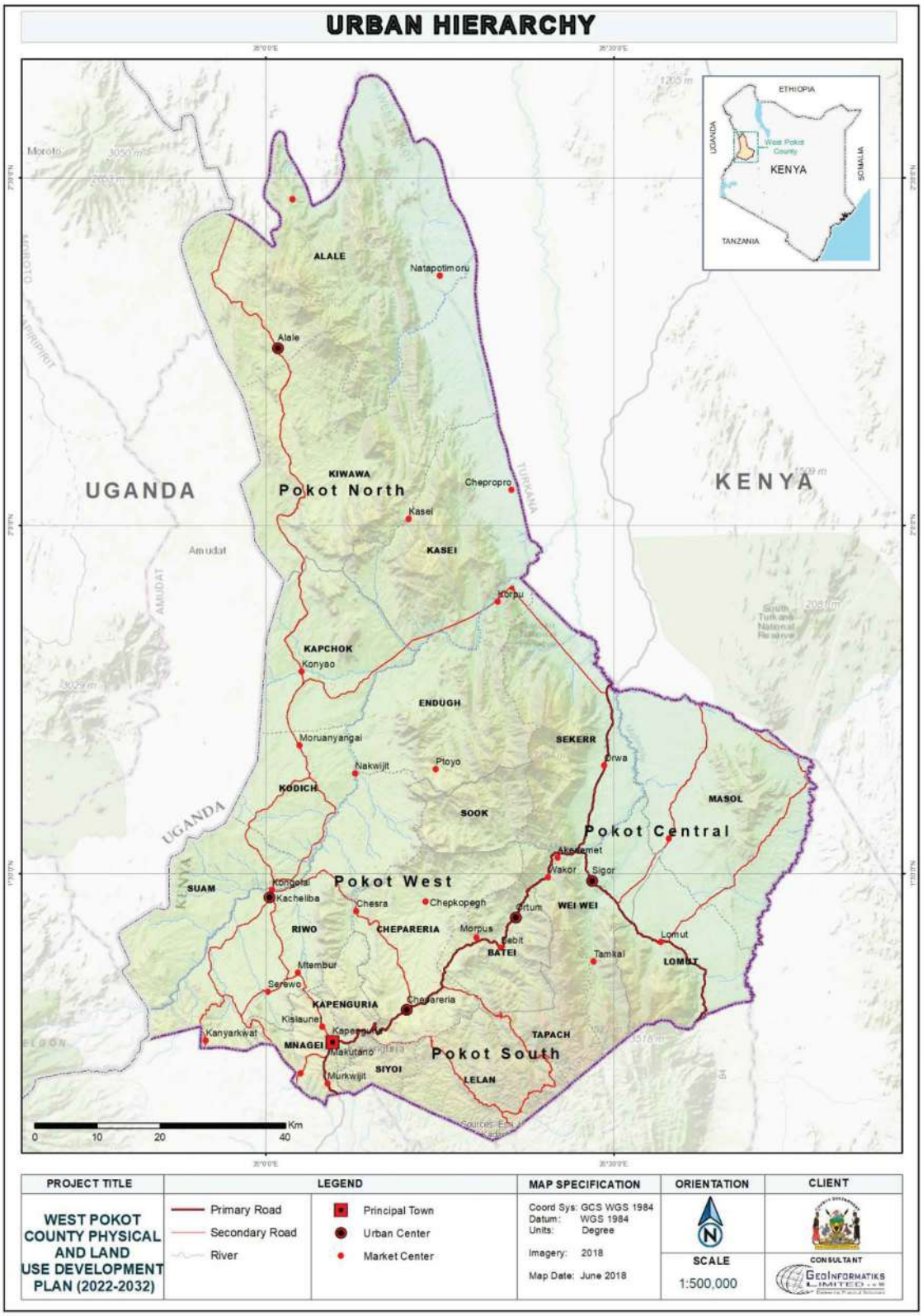
With the increased rural-urban migration and decentralization of services courtesy of devolved form of governance, there is haphazard expansion of towns and market centres due to high demand for human settlement and commercial premises. The Strategy as proposed by the County Physical and Land Use Development Plan aims at driving the socio-economic development for the county by promoting growth in urban centres and developing a planned network of designated functional centres across the county. It also advocates for creation of rural-urban linkages. Urban development strategy involves creating a suitable enabling environment to support urbanization. This is achieved by provision of services such as security, electricity, water, sewer services, proper urban road infrastructure, functional waste collection and management, land use zoning and urban land management. Under this strategy, the plan has established an urban hierarchy, assigned functions, set up urban limits and proposed project to improve living standards of both urban and rural populations. The urban development strategy has identified 5 key objectives and action areas to enable it realizations.

Proposed strategies and measures to promote sustainable and resilient human settlement include;

Proposed Strategies	Proposed Actions
• Establishment of Urban Hierarchy and Functions	• Developing urban classification and hierarchy ranking criteria based on population and service. • Enhancing provision of services proportionate to the level of the urban Centre • Encouraging settlement within urban areas • Delineating of urban areas limits to curb urban sprawl
• Establishment of urban governance and management boards/committees	• Establishing and sustaining municipal boards for Kapenguria and proposed Chepareria municipalities • Establishing and sustaining town committees • Establishing and sustaining market centre management committees
• Establishment and delineation of Urban Growth Limits	• Delineating of major urban areas and urban limits • Establishing geodetic control points of delineated urban areas • Adoption of minimum density zoning to encourage efficient use of land • Promoting compact mixed-use urban development • Developing new urban areas using principles from liveable neighbourhood and embedded in development control policies designed to achieve sustainable community development
• Improving Living Standards of both Urban and Rural Populations	• Intensifying the use of existing urban land through better use of existing infrastructure – planned densification • Promoting employment avenues in urban areas • Enhancing provision of urban social services and facilities

	• Enhancing provision of physical infrastructure including road network, drainages, etc.
• Strengthening of Urban-Rural Linkages	• Upgrading of communication channels including roads to the hinterland • Establishing peri-urban zones of transition • Promoting markets within urban areas to encourage sale of farm produce • Developing agro-industries within urban areas for farm produce
• Enhancing land administration and management	• Conducting an inventory of land ownership to determine land availability and identify illegal land acquisition • Raising awareness among local communities on their land rights and mechanisms of securing them. • Facilitating acquisition of community titles to areas where communities draw their livelihood and live. • Facilitating provision of security of land tenure system in areas where land adjudication is ongoing
• Enhancing of physical and land use planning	• Adopting county spatial plan • Preparing LPLDP for all urban areas • Undertaking surveying of all urban plots and the consequent registration

Human Settlement Promotion Strategy Map



Source: Survey of Kenya (Boundary), CGWP (Data)

VI. Conserving the natural environment

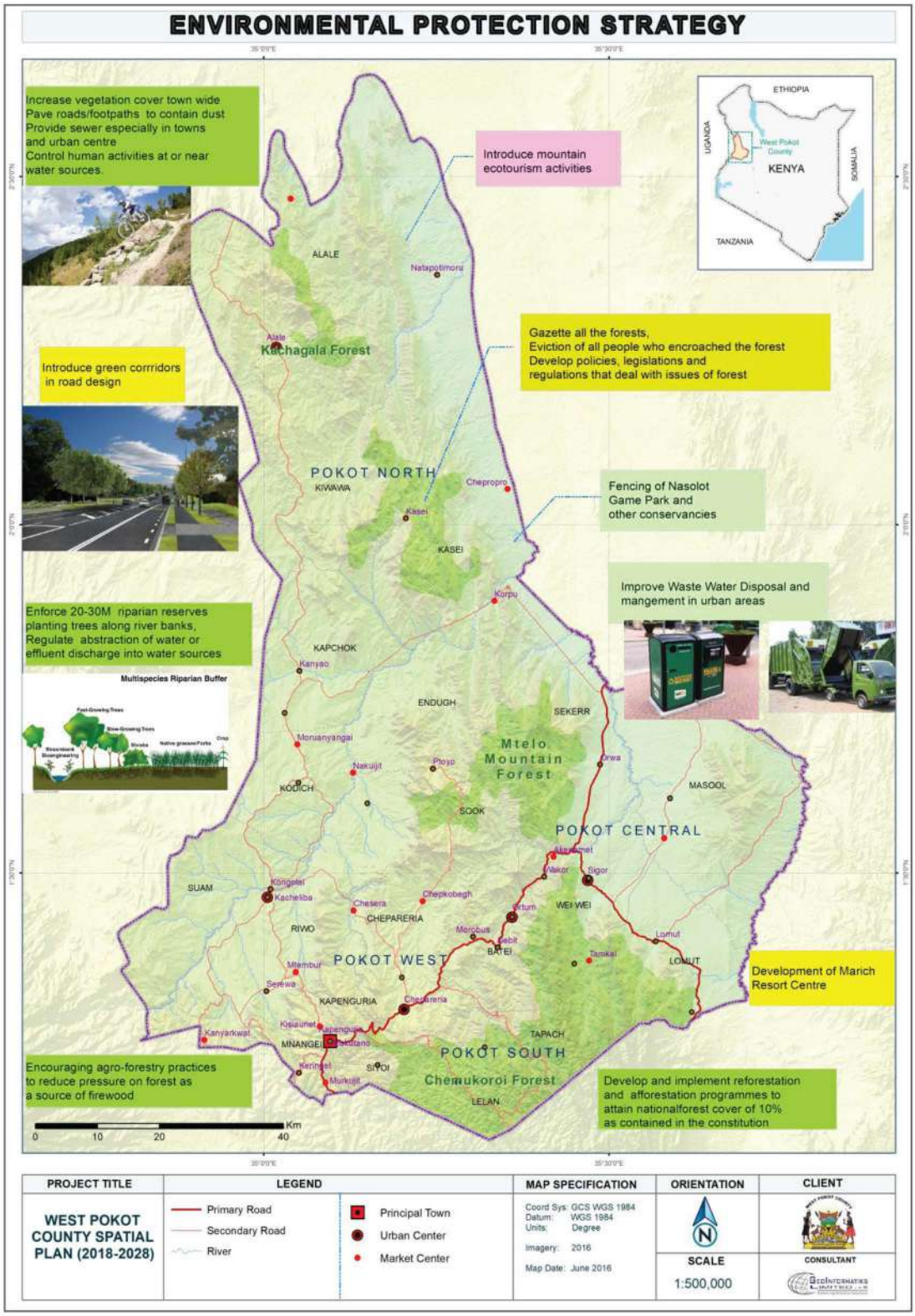
The environmental strategy proposes mitigation measures to the various environmental challenges identified in the county. This requires effective environmental planning, resolute commitment to nature conservation and requisite organization, and willingness to pursue an ecologically sustainable tourism industry.

Environmental degradation in the county has been occasioned by poor disposal of both solid and liquid wastes, unsustainable farming methods, charcoal burning, overgrazing, deforestation and human encroachment of the protected areas. Therefore, there is need to deploy stringent measures to ensure restoration, and conservation for the sustainable use of the natural environment and its resources.

The proposed strategies to promote environmental conservation and protection include;

Proposed Strategies	Proposed Actions
• Enhance Forest coverage and conservation measures	• Delineating and gazetting all forest boundaries to curb encroachment • Strengthening community participation in decision making and creating awareness on the importance of bio-diversity conservation. • Encouraging agro-forestry practices to reduce pressure on natural forest as a source of firewood • Developing and adopting policies, legislations and regulations that deal with forest resource management and environmental protection. • Strengthen enforcement of charcoal rules and regulations to reduce loss of forest cover • Encouraging agro-forestry and establishment of woodlots • Encouraging alternative energy sources such as briquettes to reduce demand for wood fuel. • Initiating Community Forest conservation programs • Enhancing effective trans-boundary management of Cherangani forest
• Enhance Water resources conservation and protection	• Demarcating riparian reserves to facilitate prevention of encroachment and destruction by human activities. • Identifying areas for gazettement as environmentally significant areas such as riparian corridors along the rivers and wetlands. • Strengthening enforcement by WARMA, NEMA and County Department of Environment • Planting trees along river banks, afforestation in catchment areas and in existing Gazetted and county forests
• Improve Waste Water Disposal	• Developing waste water disposal management system in key urban areas • Developing sewer or waterborne toilets to stop potential of underground water pollution.

Proposed Strategies	Proposed Actions
• Increase Vegetation Cover	• Promoting tree planting within urban areas • Promoting of carbon credit mechanisms to promote tree planting • Promoting use of non-wood building materials and energy sources • Encouraging agro-forestry • Controlling livestock grazing
• Promote Land Reclamation	• Undertaking reclamation of degraded lands towards better utilization and rehabilitation. • Training the community members on land reclamation techniques • Constructing sand/sub-surface dams to curb surface run-off and promote water harvesting • Control soil erosion on roads and bare spaces including "shambas" through the use engineering road side erosion control techniques, plant vegetation cover, terrace sloppy areas and pave dusty roads and footpaths
• Enhance air pollution and noise pollution control measures	• Promoting use of acoustics materials and measures at the noise sources. • Enforcing EMCA noise standards • Promoting use of cleaner domestic energies such as electricity and liquefied petroleum gas to control indoor air pollution • Controlling open burning of materials including solid waste especially in crowded areas • Promote use of non-motorized transport, organize it and provide the necessary supporting infrastructure such as cycling lanes and parking grounds • Safely dispose rotting organic matter and improve hygiene standards in pit latrines, urinals and waterborne toilets to kill the foul smells



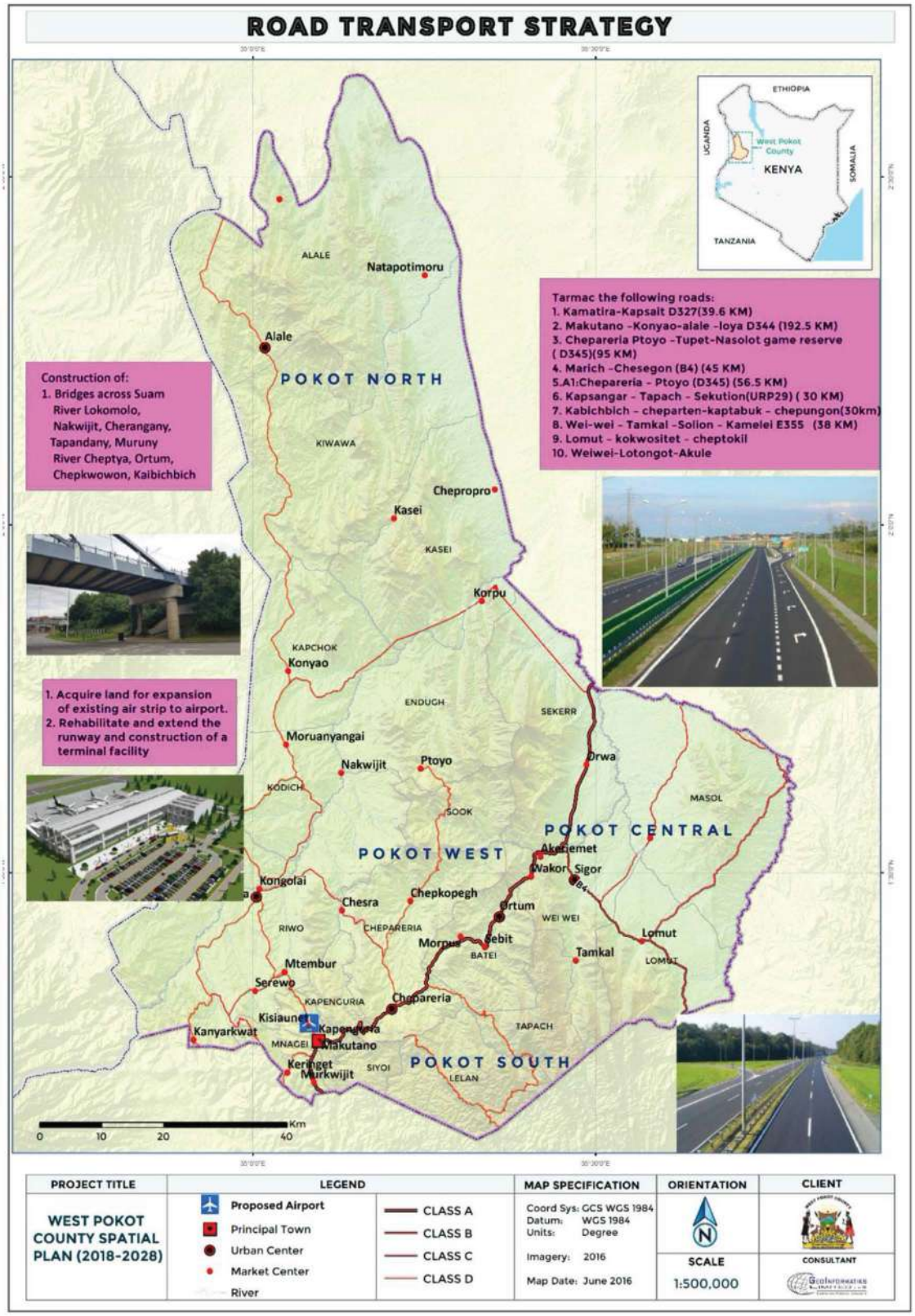
Source: Survey of Kenya (Boundary), CGWP (Data)

VII. Transportation network

The objective of the transportation strategy is to create an effective and efficient transport system in West Pokot County as an important prerequisite thus promoting economic growth, enhance connectivity and accessibility. The plan envisions to have the following scenarios; Regional and internal connectivity, Construction of bypasses, Development of transport/logistics towns, Construction of bridges and airport, Completion of missing links among others.

The proposed strategies to promote transport development include;

Proposed Strategies	Proposed Actions
• Enhancing International and Regional linkage and connectivity	• Improving of condition of regional roads • Establishing truck bays/parking at strategic locations along the regional routes • Developing the missing links e.g., to Uganda and other neighbouring regions • Upgrading Kitale – Lodwar Highway to a dual carriage road.
• Enhancing Internal linkages I.e., intra-county connectivity	• Upgrading of selected key roads to bitumen standards • Opening up of rural roads • Enhancing continuous spot improvement and maintenance of existing tarmac roads • Developing of urban parking bays in all urban areas • Establishing modern bus parks in key urban areas • Developing an efficient public transport system
• Development of Bypasses and alternative routes	• Developing by-passes to ease traffic within major urban centres such as Makutano • Developing necessary attendant facilities along the developed by-passes • Curbing land sub-division along the by-passes to prevent emergence of urban areas
• Construction and Rehabilitation of Bridges	• Undertaking GIS-Based RICS • Developing systems to manage traffic • Undertaking a transport development master plan
• Development of Air Transport	• Acquisition of land for expansion of the existing air strip to national standards. • Undertake rehabilitating and extending the runway and construction of a terminal building with related amenities with Kenya Airport Authority. • West Pokot County Government and Kenya Airports Authority to undertake master plan for development of air transport in the county to international standards.
• Promotion of Road Safety and Security	• Raise awareness of road safety issues and encourage safer travel by working in partnership with general public matatu, boda-boda and bus drivers and owners' associations



Source: Survey of Kenya (Boundary), CGWP (Data)

VIII. Providing appropriate infrastructure

The purpose of this strategy is to improve access to basic social facilities and ensure that the dilapidated social facilities are upgraded and provide them with requisite infrastructure so as to improve West Pokot County's community well-being.

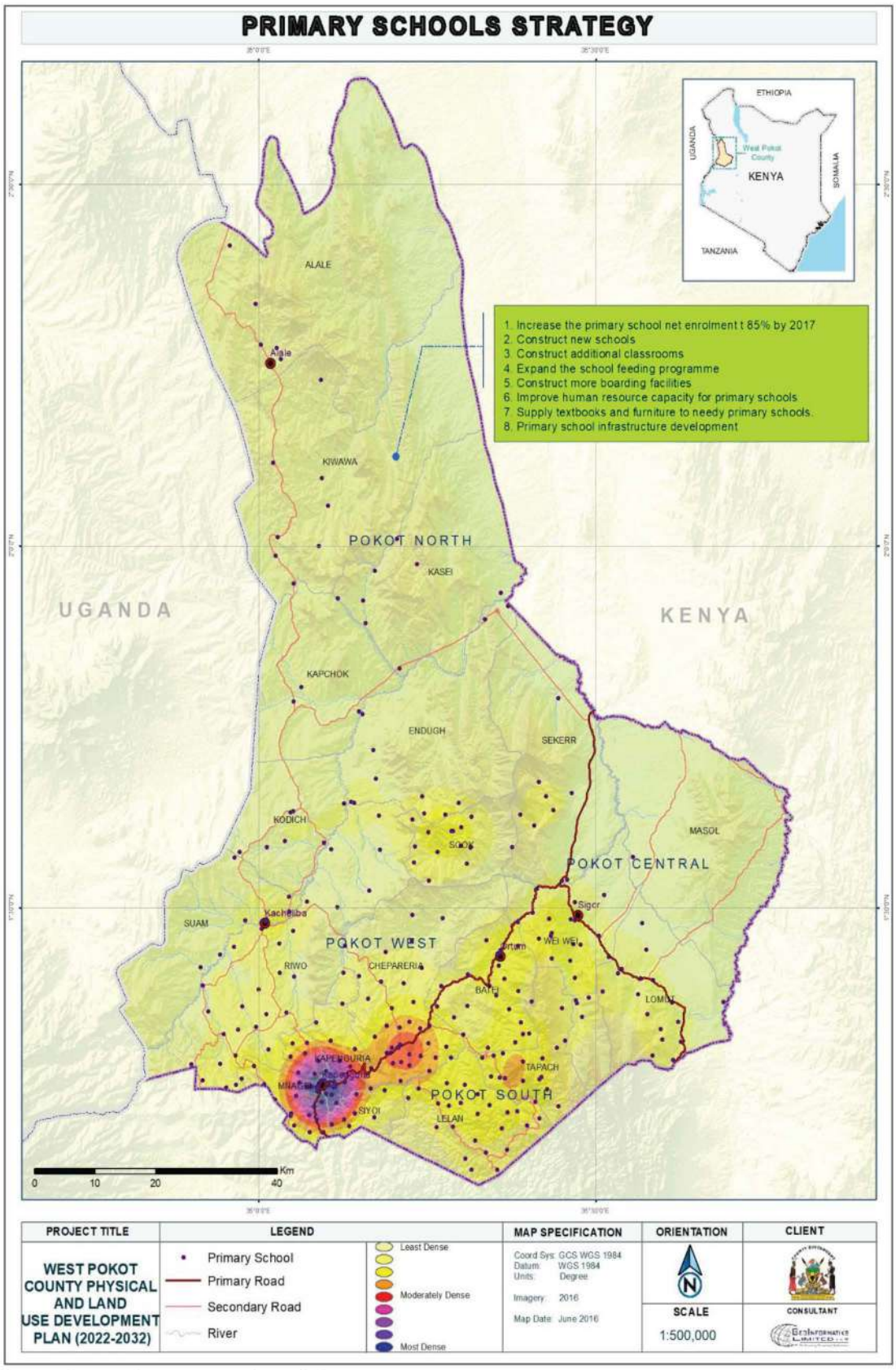
a. Education Facilities

i. Pre-Primary and Primary Education

There are 750 primary schools with an estimated Total enrolment of 207,244 pupils in the county as of 2022 from the ministry of Education statistics. There are 3,570 teachers giving teacher pupil ratio of 1:58. The county has a gross primary school enrolment of about 89 percent and a transition rate of about 66 percent to secondary schools. Issues affecting primary school going school children in the county include lack of sanitary pads, inadequate teaching staff, early marriages, female genital mutilation, child labour, sexual abuse, inadequate learning and reading materials, inadequate access to water and healthcare, insecurity in some parts of the county, high household poverty levels, inadequate parental care and lack of electricity connections in some schools.

The proposed strategies and measures to enhance secondary pre-primary and primary education include;

- Establish educational facilities on the basis of need assessment in all under-serviced wards.
- Equip and capacity build existing educational facilities to improve service delivery.
- Provide pre-requisite infrastructure for all educational facilities
- Prepare master plans to guide placement of facilities within the schools
- Enhance school feeding program especially in Pokot North and Central sub-counties.
- Intensify on the mobile schools to cater for the pastoralists.
- Improve on staffing by employing more teaching staff to enhance teacher pupil ratio to meet the required 1:40 ratio.



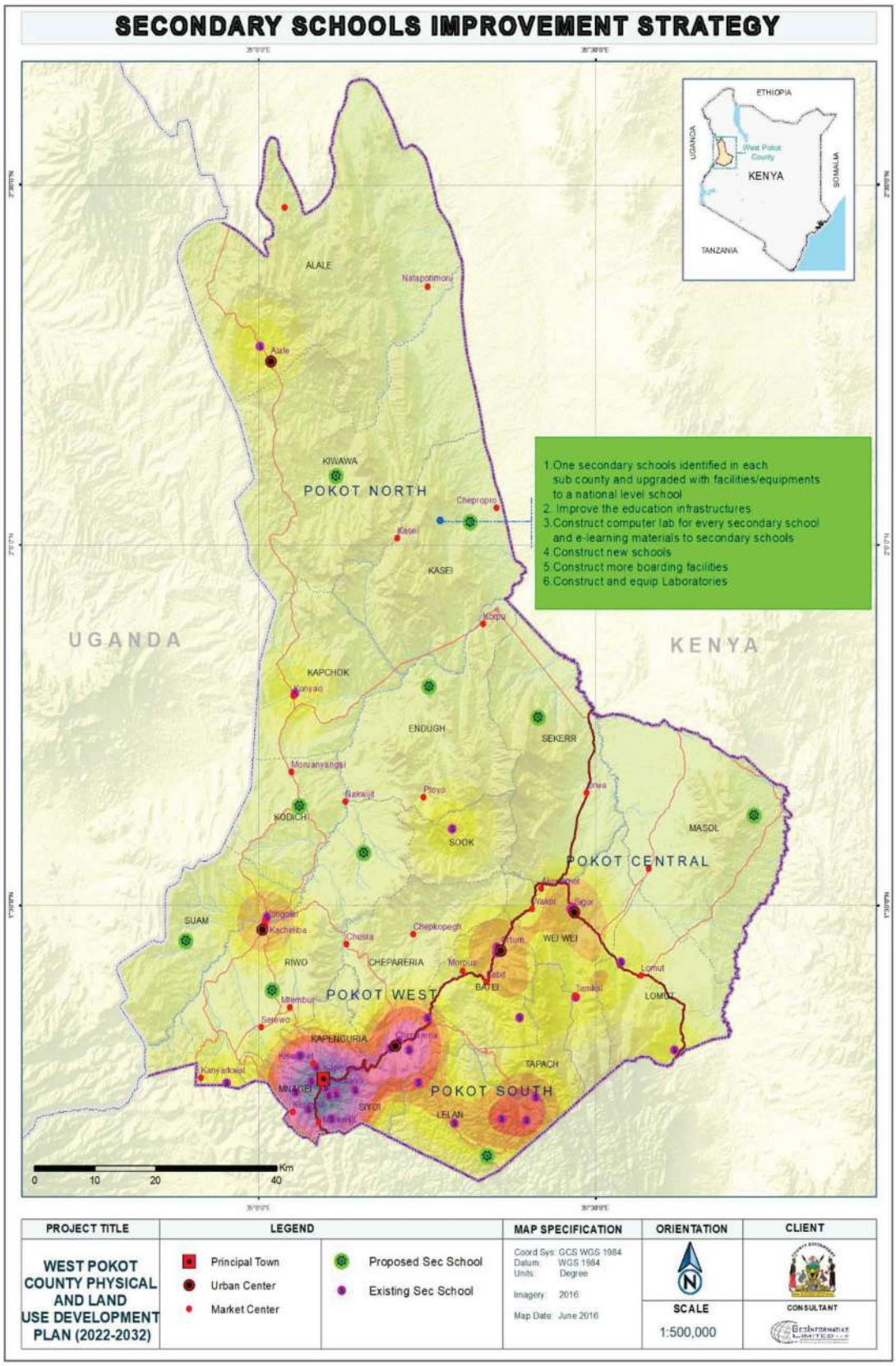
Source: Survey of Kenya (Boundary), CGWP (Data)

ii. Secondary Education

The county has a gross secondary school enrolment of about 75 percent. There are about 142 secondary schools with an estimated Total enrolment of 95,266 students in the county. The Total number of teachers is about 1671 giving teacher student ratio of about 1:57. Staffing and school infrastructure need to be improved to enhance the learning environment and ensure quality education. Also has one special school for blind students – St. Francis School for the Blind. The county needs more boarding secondary schools, bursaries to boost the transition rates and public education campaign against retrogressive cultural practices. The secondary schools are poorly equipped, with a very high teacher/ pupil ratio

The proposed strategies and measures to enhance secondary school education include;

- Establishment of centres of excellence across the six sub-counties to improve on secondary education
- Ensuring fair deployment of teaching staff with a proposed teacher pupil ratio of 1: 25.
- Enhancing physical and social infrastructure within all secondary schools including availing water, proper sanitation facilities, classrooms, chapels among others.
- Facilitating the registration of secondary schools especially within both registered and unregistered community lands.
- Promoting and developing mobile secondary schools to cater for pastoralist communities especially in Pokot North and Central sub-counties.

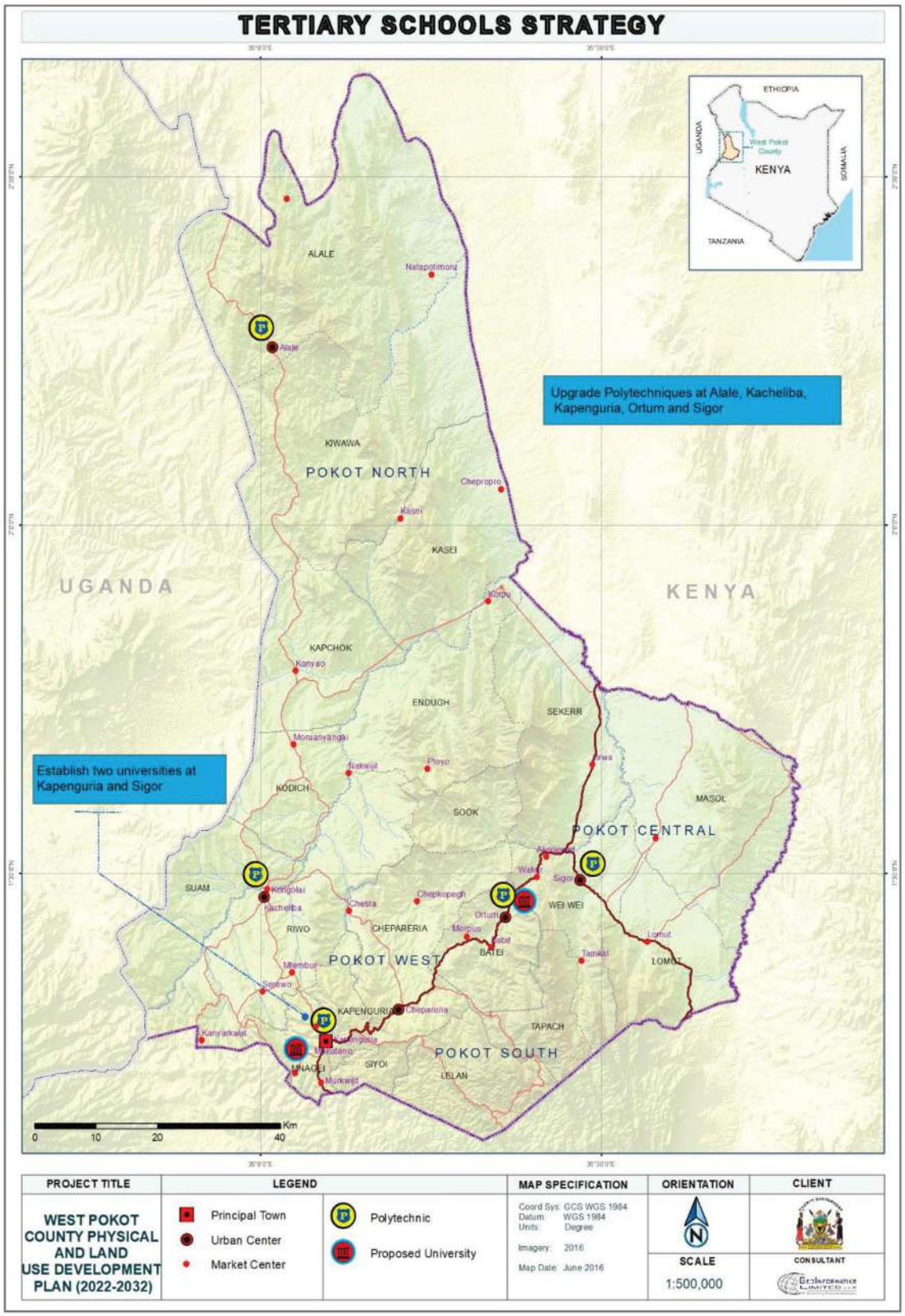


Source: Survey of Kenya (Boundary), CGWP (Data)

iii. Tertiary

Tertiary education is still low in the county with just a handful of institutions. The institutions include non-functional Kisii University Constituent college found in Keringet area, recently constructed Kitalakapel & Kodich TTIs, and polytechnics including Kapenguria and others distributed within the county. The need is there to operationalize these institutions as majority are still under construction, lack staffing and modern facilities to serve the people of West Pokot.

- Acquire adequate land for development a fully-fledged university.
- Equip and operationalize all the existing polytechnics with requisite infrastructures and put up six modern TTIs for each sub county.
- Improve research to foster innovation and technology in the county.



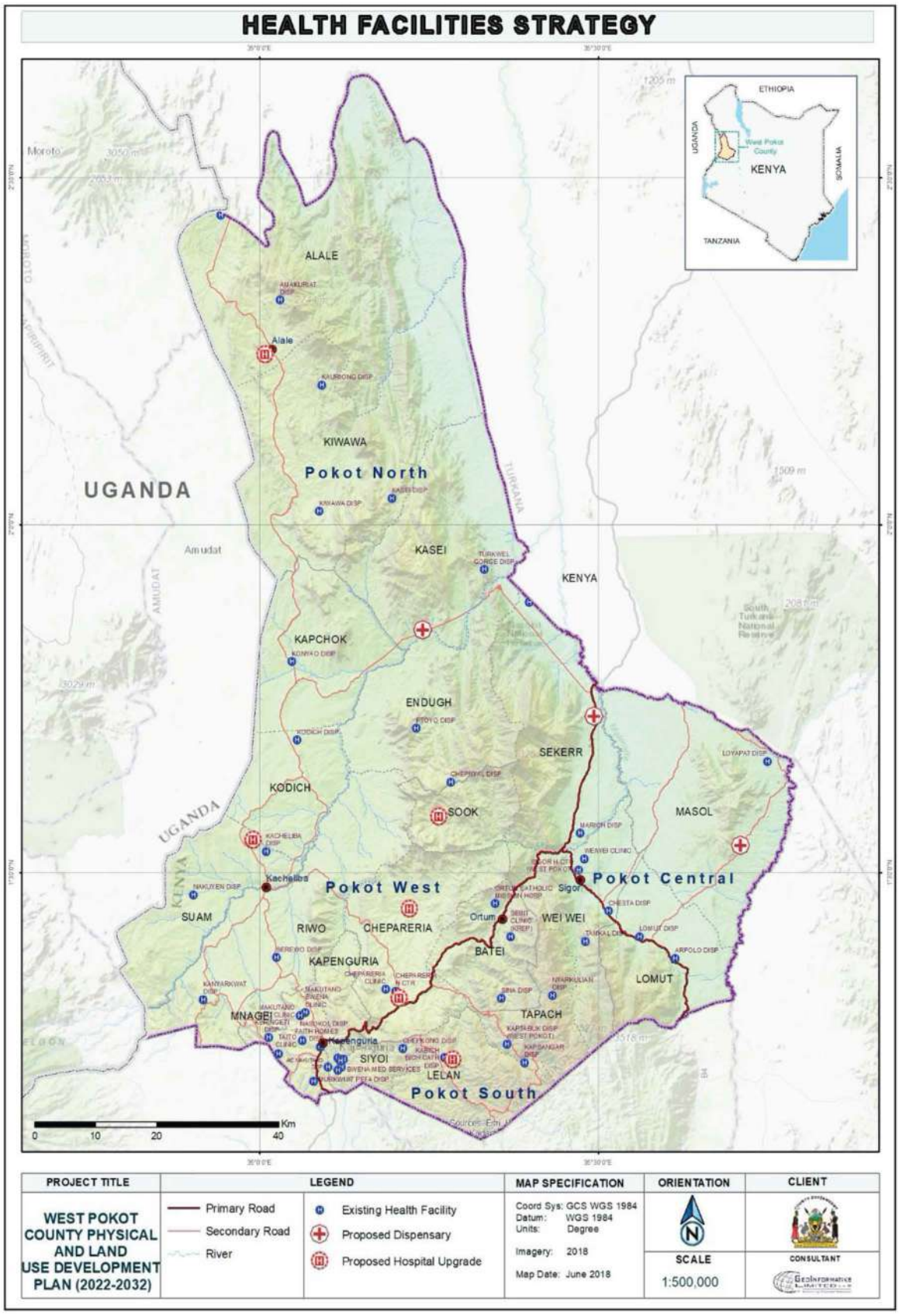
Source: Survey of Kenya (Boundary), CGWP (Data)

b. Health Facilities

The Health Sector has a critical role in the attainment of Vision 2030 which requires a healthy working population to enhance productivity. There are inadequate health facilities to deal with the growing population. The current average distance to the nearest health facility is about 25 Kilometre making the health services in the county inaccessible to majority of the population. Existing facilities also lack basic health amenities such as medicine, medical supplies, qualified personnel, and enough inpatient wards for the sick. The preferred location for health services should be easily accessible by an ambulance and be provided with basic infrastructural services. It is recommended that applications for health facilities should be accompanied with details of site requirements to facilitate reservation of adequate land.

The proposed strategies and measures to promote efficient health service delivery include;

Proposed Strategies	Proposed Actions
• Enhance and Improve Access to Health Care Facilities and Services	• Lower-level health facilities be established, equipped and operationalized to serve the population within 3km radius. • Enhancing capacities of existing health facilities • Encourage and promote enrolment to NHIF fund • Roll out Universal Health Coverage for all county residents • Enhance community health volunteers' program to grow reach of health services
• Redevelop and Upgrade Existing Hospitals	• Modernize Kapenguria referral hospital • 6 Health Centre's be upgraded into sub-county hospitals through improving facilities and staffing (Chepareria, Sigor, Alale, Kabichbich, Sook and Kacheliba) • Provide ambulance services for county and sub-county hospitals • Enhance better infrastructure in all other health facilities including dispensaries to expand the outreach of health services
• Improve Quality of Health Care	• Provide for Adequate medical staff in every hospital and health Centre to a recommended WHO doctor patient ratio of 1:600. • Increase bed capacity in hospitals to ensure that bed occupancy is not more than 100%. • Central and County Government to facilitate medical supply at a subsidized rate.
• Improve Sanitation to Prevent Diseases	• Public health surveillance to be enhanced through ensuring adequate personnel, guiding legal framework and availing requisite equipment.



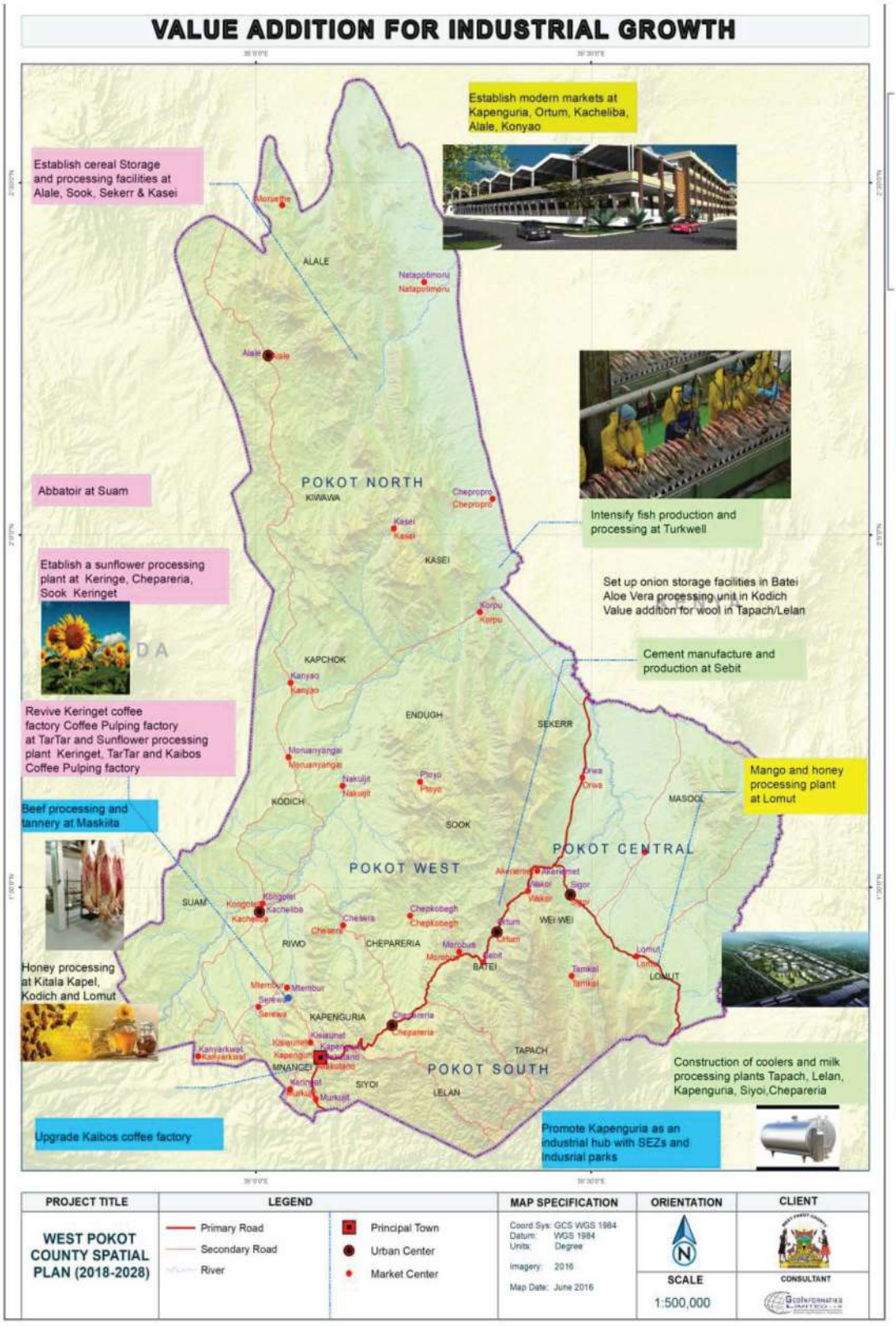
Source: Survey of Kenya (Boundary), CGWP (Data)

IX. Industrialization

Industrialization will ensure West Pokot County an enabling environment for sustainable industrialization and diversified economy through the promotion and value chain maximization and promotion and establishment of agro-industrial zones. A couple of extractive industries have also established in Sebit putting Sebit areas in an industrial zone of the future where industries can be located. Such include, factories for cement manufacturing, and for extraction of lime from limestones.

The proposed strategies and measures to promote industrial development include;

Proposed Strategies	Proposed Actions
• Promotion of value chain and establishment of agro-industrial zones.	• Develop and industrial park at Sebit for the county. • Market the county to attract private investors to set up industries within the county industrial park. • Establish various agro-industries preferably at every sub-county that will promote agriculture value chain e.g., Nasukuta meat processing factory. • Establish industrial policy and legal framework to exploit various resources and minerals within the county.
• Enhance trade and commerce through promotion of trade and investment.	• Build ultra-modern markets, and livestock sell yards across strategic locations within the county i.e., in towns and market centres • Enhance collaboration with the Kenya National Chamber for Commerce and Industry (KNCCI) and the Kenya Investments Authority (KIA). • Promote trade exhibitions, talks, conferences, tours • Establish Co-operative development fund to be accessed by various groups • Development of legal framework that create enabling environment for trade and commerce • Improvement of the commercial nodes for enhanced trade and commerce along lines of specialization through Planning and provision of services • Strengthen private public partnerships to encourage and invite investments.



Source: Survey of Kenya (Boundary), CGWP (Data)

CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

4.0 Overview

This Chapter provides sector development priorities, strategies, programmes, flagship projects, and cross-sectoral linkages, and the including linkages of the CIDP with national development agenda, regional and international development frameworks.

4.1 Development Priorities and Strategies

4.1.1 Education Sector

4.1.1.1 Composition

This sector is composed of Department of Education and Technical Training, Ministry of Education, Teachers Service Commission (TSC), National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA). The role of the sector is to provide access to quality basic and tertiary education.

4.1.1.2 Vision

Literate and skilled population for county socio- economic development.

4.1.1.3 Mission

To provide, promote, coordinate education and tertiary training for sustainable development.

4.1.1.4 Sector Goals

The sector goal is to provide quality education, training and skills development to contribute to social-economic development.

4.1.1.5 Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 16: Education Sector Priorities and Strategies;

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Provision of quality ECDE Services.	• Improvement of ECDE learning infrastructure. • Adequate staffing of ECDE Centres. • Provision of learning materials. • Provision of play materials • Continuous capacity building of ECDE personnel. • Capitation grants for ECDE Learners • Monitoring of transition from PP2 to grade 1 • Strengthening of partnerships and linkages • Promotion of Growth monitoring and WASH. • Strengthening BOMs and community participation in ECDE programs. • Policy formulations-ECDE Policy, Meals Guideline. • Adoption of ECDE digital learning.
Increase access, retention and transition of students in learning institutions.	• Establishment and improvement of infrastructure in VTCs • Formulate policy on management of VTCs • Development and Employment of qualified instructors • Monitoring and Evaluation of training programs • Strengthening of partnership and linkages with industries • Adequate support on implementation of CBET curriculum • Collaborate with national government to expand existing primary and secondary schools • Promote adult literacy through use of ECD, VTCs, Primary schools' facilities • Promote equity provision of County bursary and scholarships • Establishment of county bursary management portal • Partnership and collaborate with the national government, private sector, NGOs and development partners to facilitate school feeding program and additional educational facilities

4.1.1.6 Sector Programmes

Table 17: Education Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Early Child Development Education Services **Objective**: To provide quality and access to Early Childhood Development Education. **Outcome**: Increased access and quality to Early Childhood Education.												
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)**								**Total Budget (Kshs. million)**
				2023-24		**2024-25**		**2025-26**		**2026-27**		**2027-28**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Sector policy and Regulations	ECDE policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized, and Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 4.2	1	3			1	3					6
ECDE Services	ECDE Classrooms Constructed	Number of classrooms constructed.	SDG 4.2	60	54	60	54	60	54	60	54	60	54	270
	Pit latrines constructed in ECDE centres	Number of 6 door pit latrines constructed.	SDG 4.2	60	18	60	18	60	18	60	18	60	18	90
	Office and store constructed in ECDE centres	Number of offices and stores constructed.	SDG 4.2	60	2.1	60	2.1	60	2.1	60	2.1	60	2.1	10.5
	Kitchen constructed in ECDE centres	Number of kitchens constructed for ECDE centres	SDG 4.2	60	30	60	30	60	30	60	30	60	30	150
	Chairs and octagon tables supplied to ECDE centres	Number of chairs and octagon tables supplied to ECDE centres	SDG 4.2	9,600	9.6	9,600	9.6	9,600	9.6	9,600	9.6	9,600	9.6	48
	Outdoor fixed play games materials	Number of outdoor fixed play	SDG 4.2	60	4.3	60	4.3	60	4.3	60	4.3	60	4.3	21.5

	supplied to ECDE centres	games supplied to ECDE centres												
	ECDE schools under feeding program.	Number of ECDE Children under feeding program	SDG 4.5	65,000	60	68,000	62	70,000	64	72,000	66	74,000	68	320
	Learning materials supplied to ECDE centres.	Number of ECDE learners provided with learning materials.	SDG 4.2	65,000	3	68,000	3	70,000	3	72,000	3	74,000	3	15
	Water harvesting tanks supplied to ECDE centres	Number of ECDE centres supplied with water tanks.	SDG 4.2	60	3	60	3	60	3	60	3	60	3	15
	ECDE teachers recruited.	Number of qualified ECDE Teachers recruited.	SDG 4.2	200	72	200	72	200	72	200	72	200	72	360
	ECDE M&E progress reports prepared	Number of M&E reports.	SDG 4.2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	ECDE Digital learning/Training implemented.	Number of ECDE learners supplied with EIDU devices	SDG 4.2	64,000	76.8	64,000	38.4	64,000	38.4	64,000	38.4	64,000	38.4	230.4
	ECDE Teachers trained on Competency Based Curriculum.	Number of ECDE Teachers trained on CBC.	SDG 4.2	2300	4.3	2300	4.3	2300	4.3	2300	4.3	2300	4.3	21.5
	Aramaket ECDE College Operationalized.	Operational Aramaket ECDE College	SDG 4.2		25									25
	TOTALS				**367.1**		**302.7**		**307.7**		**306.7**		**308.7**	**1,592.90**

Programme 2: Vocational Education and Training

Objective: To increase access to quality skill development programs.

Outcome: Increased access and quality in vocational training

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Sector policy and Regulations	VTC policies formulated and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 4.4	1	3	1	3	1	3					9
Vocational Education and Training	VTC supplied with learning materials and equipment	Number of VTC supplied with learning materials and equipment	SDG 4.4	7	12	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	32
	VTC instructors recruited.	Number of qualified instructors recruited.	SDG 4.4			20	8	20	9					17
	VTC Training workshop constructed.	Number of VTC Training workshops constructed.	SDG 4.4	2	8.5	3	10			3	10	4	12	40.5
	VTC incubation centres Established.	Number of incubation centres established.	SDG 4.4			2	24							24
	Capitation grants to trainees established.	Number of trainees benefited	SDG 4.3	1427	21	1600	24	1700	25.5	1850	27	2000	30	127.5
	Multi-purpose Hall	Number of multipurpose constructed	SDG 4.4					1	6			1	7	13

	constructed at VTCs													
	VTCs fenced.	Number of VTCs fenced	SDG 4.4	1	1.5			1	2			1	2	5.5
	New VTC Established.	Number of new VTC Established	SDG 4.4	1	15					1	15			30
TOTAL					**61**		**74**		**50.5**		**57**		**56**	**298.50**

Programme 3: Basic and Tertiary Education Support
Objective: To increase enrolment, access and retention in learning institutions.
Outcome: Improved enrolment access and retention in basic and Tertiary learning institutions.

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)										Total Budget (Kshs. Million)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
County bursary and scholarship	Learners benefitted from bursary and scholarships	No. of beneficiaries in Secondary	SDG 4.1	50000	720	52000	695	53000	670	54000	645	55000	620	3350
		No. of beneficiaries in colleges	SDG 4.1	6000	150	6500	162	7000	175	7500	187	8000	200	874
		No. of beneficiaries in universities	SDG 4.1	5000	125	5500	137	6000	150	6500	162.5	7000	175	749.5
		No. scholarship beneficiaries for specialized courses	SDG 4.1	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	25
		No. scholarship beneficiaries for vulnerable students	SDG 4.1	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	10
	County Bursary management portal developed	Functional county Bursary management portal	SDG 4.1	1	3									3
Infrastructure support	Primary and secondary schools supported with	No. of primary schools supported	SDG 4.1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	100
		No. of secondary schools supported	SDG 4.1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	100

	infrastructure funds.													
Peace border school	Peace border schools completed	No of complete and functional peace border schools	SDG 4.1	3	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	150
Keringet university	Keringet University operationalized	Functional Keringet University	SDG 4.3	1	50									50
Adult Literacy	Adult learning centres supported	No. of Active adult learning centres	SDG 4.4	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	5
Advocacy	Community sensitized on education matters	Number of sensitization meeting/workshops conducted	SDG 4.4			6	2			6	2			4
Total					**1,126**		**1,074**		**1,073**		**1,074.5**		**1,073**	**5,420.5**

4.1.1.8 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 18:Education Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Early Childhood development Services	Ministry of Education	Provision of quality assurance and standard in all ECDE centres through capacity building of officers and teachers	ECDE services like child friendly schools have not been realized fully.	County Education board and Education stakeholders meeting should be held on quarterly basis to plan for education matters in the County as provided in Basic Education Act 2013 and National policy on pre-primary education 2017. Strengthening Quality and assurance standards. Digital Learning for ECDE
School Feeding Programme	Health and Sanitation	Partnering in growth monitoring programs such as provision of Vitamin A supplementation deworming and capacity building on growth monitoring program and WASH.	Poor health has impacted negatively on child growth and development that leads to poor learning.	There should be proper coordination of implementation of growth monitoring programs, WASH and Nutrition
WASH	Environmental protection, water and Natural resources	Collaboration with water services department on provision of piped water and water tracking during drought.	Most schools do not have access to clean water	ECDE department will collaborate with water services department in provision of clean water. Provide water-harvesting tanks to ECDE centres, which lack access to clean water.
ECDE Services	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	Most ECDE centres have not been registered since they have not been surveyed and demarcated	Schools land encroachment	The ECDE department should collaborate with Department of Lands in surveying and mapping of ECDE centres.
	World Food Programme.	Capacity building of ECDE officers on supply chain management, food tracking and food safety, Completion of School meals guideline.	Lack of knowledge on stock visibility Solutions during school feeding monitoring. -Inadequate resource mobilization.	-Staff capacity building. -Strengthening partnership and linkages. -Implementation of schools' meals guideline. -Implementation of stock visibility solution
	Public Administration and Intergovernmental relations	Registration and regulate teaching service	Teachers have not been registered with TSC.	TSC should speed up registration of teachers in the County.
	Health and Sanitation	Provision of health, nutrition and care service to ECDE centres Capacity build teachers and field officers	Poor health and nutrition among the children have hindered learning.	The World Vision should increase number of ECDE centres to be funded
Vocational Training	National Industrial Training Authority	Prepare examinations and certification of vocational training trainees	Lack of Instructors training on CBET curriculum	More training and benchmarking to be undertaken in order to provide quality vocational training services.

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
		Capacity building of instructors on vocational training content. Provision of training content syllabus and course books.		
	Energy, Transport and ICT	Approval of construction plans. Inspection of buildings	-Lack of coordination of multi -sectorial on implementation of vocational training projects	-More collaboration to be undertaken on regular basis.
	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA)	-Regular inspection of VTCs to ensure quality training -Provision of policy guidelines and curriculum development -Certification of institutions and trainers	-Delay in rolling out of CBET curriculum -Inadequate co-ordination among stake holders	-Timely certification of trainers and courses in VTCs -Establishment of county TVETA office
	General Economic and Commercial Affairs	-Provide information on labour market skill- gap to inform training in market driven courses	-Inadequately trained manpower	-Provide linkages between training and labour market demand -Develop internship programs with industries for trainees
	Public Administration and Intergovernmental relations	Partnership in resource mobilization for training programs	-Reduced access, retention and completion, -Low quality of training	-Establish and maintain effective partnership/ linkages

4.1.2 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector

4.1.2.1 Composition

The Sector is composed of County Department of Water, Environment, Natural resource and climate change, Meteorological Departments, Kenya Forest Services and NEMA. The sector is mandated with the management of water resources; provision of water services; reclamation of degraded land and ASALs into vibrant economic development areas; protection and exploitation of natural resources; conservation practices, protection and management of county forests and game reserves; promotion of farm and dry land forestry development; and promotion of clean and secure environment by controlling air pollution, outdoor advertisement and another public nuisance.

4.1.2.2 Vision

A clean, healthy, safe and sustainable water, environment, natural resource management.

4.1.2.3 Mission

Promote sustainable utilization of water, environment and natural resources management while addressing impacts of climate change for socio-economic development.

4.1.2.4 Sector Goals

The overall goal of the Sector is to ensure sustainable development in a clean and secure environment. The specific goals include;

a) To enhance sustainable management of environment, water and natural resources;
b) To ensure access to water and natural resources benefits for socio-economic development;
c) To enhance capacity building for environment, water and natural resources management;
d) To increase utilization of land through irrigation, drainage and land reclamation;
e) To enhance research on environment, water and natural resources for sustainable development.
f) To protect and reclaim the environment in order to establish a durable and sustainable system of development
g) A well-managed and regulated mining industry for improved county revenue and community livelihoods.
h) Enhanced adaptive and resilience to climate change impacts and increased low carbon development pathway.

4.1.2.5 Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 19: Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector Priorities and Strategies;

Priorities	Strategies
Sustainably increase access to clean, adequate, safe and affordable water.	• Continuous Upgrade and repair of existing water infrastructure. • Strengthening the enforcement of regulations • Strengthening institutional capacities. • Improve water catchment protection and conservation. • Hydrological and hydrogeological resource mapping and assessment. • Surveillance of drinking water. • Water quality and pollution control. • Community sensitization. • Enhance wastewater treatment and re-use.
Increase County Forest cover to least 10%	• Formulation of County Forest policy and regulations. • Resource mobilization framework to increase forest cover. • Community sensitization, awareness, and training on forest protection. • Forest boundary realignment and Gazettement of all county forests. • Monitor invasive species, pests and diseases. • Formation of Forest Conservation Committees. • Increase nature-based enterprises through community group support. • Afforestation, agroforestry and re-afforestation.
Enhance adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change, and promote low carbon development.	• Establish climate change institutions in the county. • Mainstream climate change in all sectors. • Undertake Participatory Climate Risks Assessment. • Community sensitization on climate change. • Strengthen county risk reduction and mitigation measures from climate-related disasters. • Strengthen ecosystems protection from degradation. • Climate proofing of county infrastructure. • Promote renewable and efficient green energy technologies.
Promote land reclamation.	• Mapping of degraded lands. • Establishment of soil erosion control structures. • Establishment of county water harvesting structures. • Community training and capacity building on land use management. • Promote fodder, crops and trees growth in the reclaimed lands. • Develop Legal framework policy on land reclamation.
Promote sustainable utilization and exploitation of natural resources.	• Sustainable waste management and control. • Strengthen enforcement on regulations of quarrying, mining and noise pollution activities. • Mapping of mineral resources. • Promote community engagement on mining operations. • Create incentives to formalize mining.

4.1.2.6 Sector Programmes

Table 20: Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Water Supply Services **Objective**: To increase access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. **Outcome**: Increased access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.													
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Million)**									**Total Budget (Kshs. Million)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**	
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	Water policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 6	3	6	4	8							14
Infrastructure Development	Maji House constructed.	Maji House office constructed, equipped and operational	SDG 6.1	1	110			0	0	0	0	0	0	110
	General Store Constructed for Forest Produce	General Store constructed	SDG 6.1	1	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5
Water Supply Services	Hydrological and hydro-geological resources assessment conducted.	No. of mapped hydrological /hydro geological reports	SDG 6.1	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	0	0	60
	Drilling rig Purchased	Number of drilling rigs purchased	SDG 6.1	1	40	0	0	1	40	0	0	0	0	80
	Testing pumping machine purchased	Number of test pumping machines purchased.	SDG 6.1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

	Hydrogeological and geological survey equipment purchased	No. of hydrogeological and geological survey equipment purchased	SDG 6.1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Water harvesting and storage	water storage constructed	No. of water storage constructed	SDG 6.1	100	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	100	80	400
	Water pans constructed	No. of water pans constructed	SDG 6.1	8	64	8	64	8	64	8	64	8	64	320
	Water pans desilted	No. of water pans desilted	SDG 6.1	6	24	6	24	6	24	6	24	6	24	120
	Sand/sub-surface dams constructed	No. of sand dams / sub-surface constructed	SDG 6.1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	150
	Water Springs protected and conserved	No. of water springs protected and conserved	SDG 6.1	50	25	50	25	50	25	50	25	50	25	125
	Dams constructed	No. of Dams constructed	SDG 6.1	1	100	1	100	1	100					300
Water Supply Infrastructure Development	Boreholes drilled and equipped	Number of boreholes drilled and equipped	SDG 6.1	60	150	60	150	60	150	60	150	60	150	750
	Boreholes Upgraded to solar power	Number of hand pump boreholes upgraded to solar power	SDG 6.1	16	35.2	16	35.2	16	35.2	16	35.2	16	35.2	176
	Boreholes Rehabilitated	Number of boreholes rehabilitated and repaired	SDG 6.1	200	100	200	100	200	100	200	100	200	100	500
	Water supply gravity schemes developed	No. of gravity schemes developed	SDG 6.1	10	150	10	150	10	150	10	150	10	150	750
	Water supply systems rehabilitated	No. of Water supply systems rehabilitated	SDG 6.1	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	90

	Total				**966.7**		**799.2**		**831.2**		**691.2**		**676.2**	**3,964.5**

Programme 2: Forestry Development
Objective: To protect, conserve and sustainably manage county forests for socio-economic development
Outcome: Increased Forest cover, conservation and protection

Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	Forest policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 15.2	1	3	1	3							6
Forest Development	Forest Management Plans Developed	Number of Forest Management Plans Developed	SDG 15.2	2	0.4	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1.2
	Tree Nurseries Established	No. of Tree Nurseries Established	SDG 15.2	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	30
	Tree Nurseries Established	No of tree seedlings distributed	SDG 15.2	20,000,000	1000	20,000,000	1000	20,000,000	1000	20,000,000	1000	20,000,000	1000	5,000
	Potting Tubes purchased	Kilograms of Potting tubes purchased	SDG 15.2	600	0.36	1000	0.6	1400	0.84	1800	1.08	2200	1.32	4.2

	Certified Tree Seeds Purchased	Kilograms of Certified Tree Seeds Purchased	SDG 15.2	100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	100	0.5	2.5
	Local seeds collected	Kilograms of Seeds locally collected	SDG 15.2	50	0.05	50	0.05	50	0.05	50	0.05	50	0.05	0.25
	Forest Firefighting equipment purchased	Forest Firefighting equipment purchased	SDG 15.2	160	0.4	0	0	160	0.4	0	0	160	0.4	1.2
	County Forests Gazetted	Number of County Forests Gazetted	SDG 15.2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	19
	Forests Installed with beacons	Number of county forests installed with Beacons	SDG 15.4, 15.1	5	6.28	6	8.48	4	5.68	3	2.36	0	0	22.8
	County Forests and Environmental Conservation Committees Established	No of operational Forest and environmental Conservation Committees	SDG 15.2	19	7.56	19	7.56	19	7.56	19	7.56	19	7.56	37.8
	Forest Stores constructed	No of forest stores constructed	SDG 15.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
	Motorcycles purchased	No. of motorcycles purchased	SDG 15.2	6	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.6
	Resource Mobilization conducted	No of resource mobilization ion meetings held	SDG 15.2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10

Forestry Extension Services	Forest Sensitization forum held	Number of Forest Sensitization forum held	SDG 15.2	38	2	38	2	38	2	38	2	38	2	10
Kamatira County Forest Park	Zip-Line constructed	Zip line Constructed in Kamatira County Forest	SDG 15.2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL					**1,050.15**		**1,043.39**		**1,038.23**		**1,034 75**		**1,031.03**	**5,197.55**

Programme 3: Climate Change
Objective: To enhance adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change, and promote low carbon development pathway.
Outcome: Enhanced adaptive and resilience to climate change impacts and increased low carbon development pathway

Sub Programme (SP)	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Climate Change management	Sensitization on climate change conducted	No of sensitization held	SDG 13.3, 13.b	400	0.05	400	0.05	400	0.05	400	0.05	400	0.05	0.25
	Early warning system established	No. Weather stations established	SDG 13.3	5	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.2	1
	Climate change Information Plan prepared	County Climate change Information Plan prepared	SDG 13.2	1	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
Locally Led-Climate Financing	County Climate Change Fund established	County Climate Change Fund established	SDG 13	2%	44	2%	44	2%	44	2%	44	2%	44	220
	County Climate Change committees established	No. of climate change committees established	SDG 13	22	6									6
	Participatory Climate Risk	No. of Participatory Climate Risk	SDG 13.3, 13.b, 17.9	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

	Assessment conducted	Assessment reports												
	Climate Change Action Plans developed	No. of Climate Change Action Plans developed	SDG 13.2	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total				**58.45**		**44.25**		**44.25**		**44.25**		**44.25**	**235.45**

Programme 4: Environmental Management
Objective: To have a clean, safe and healthy environment
Outcome: a clean, safe and healthy environment

Sub programme	**Key output**	**Key performance indicators**	**Linkages to SDG targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	Environmental policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 15.1	1	3	1	3							6
Environmental management	Industrial emissions regulated	No. of industries regulated	SDG 15.1	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1
	River riparian zones rehabilitated and protected	No. of Hectares rehabilitated	SDG 15.1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
	Hills forest cover rehabilitated	No. of hilltops rehabilitated	SDG 15.1	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	50
	Dumpsites designated for solid Waste management	No. of dumpsites designated	SDG 15.1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
	Bamboo seedlings distributed	No. of bamboo seedlings distributed	SDG 15.1	10,000	3	10,000	3	10,000	3	10,000	3	10,000	30	42
TOTAL					**19.2**		**19.2**		**16.2**		**16.2**		**43.2**	**114**

Programme 5: Land Reclamation
Objective: To reclaim degraded lands into productive economic development
Outcome: Increased reclaimed land for productive economic development

Sub Programme (SP)	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Land Reclamation														
	Land reclaimed for productivity	Ha of land reclaimed	SDG 15.3	100	40	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	80
	Pasture established	Ha of land established under pastures	SDG 15.3	200	20	200	20	200	20	200	20	200	20	100
		No of Hay stores constructed in project areas	SDG 15.3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
		No of hay mower and baler purchased	SDG 15.3	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Community sensitized on land reclamation	No of community members sensitized	SDG 15.3	40	1.5	80	1.5	120	1.5	160	1.5	200	1.5	7.5
	Gullies rehabilitated	Number of gullies rehabilitated	SDG 15.3	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	50
	Rainwater and runoff harvesting structures established.	No. of rainwater and runoff harvesting structures	SDG 15.3	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	25
Total					**83.5**		**53.5**		**48.5**		**48.5**		**48.5**	**282.5**

Programme 6: Petroleum and mining
Objective: To promote investment of geological services and mining in the county
Outcome: A well-managed and regulated mining industry for sustainable economic development

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance	Linkages to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

(SP)		Indicators	Targets	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	(Kshs. Millions)
Sector policy and Regulations	Mining policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 15.1	1	2									2
Mining Management	Mineral resources mapped	No. of geological mineral mapped	SDG 15.1			1	40							40
	Mining Cooperatives supported	No. of Mining Cooperatives supported	SDG 15.1	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	20
	Artisanal Mining Committee established	No. of functional AMC	SDG 15.1	1	10									10
	Miners trained and sensitized.	Number of miners trained and sensitized	SDG 15.1	200	4	200	4	200	4	200	4	200	4	20
	Stakeholder's engagement on mining operation promoted	No. of formalization incentive projects initiated	SDG 15.1	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	20
Total					**24**		**52**		**12**		**12**		**12**	**112**

4.1.2.7 Flagship projects

Table 21: Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame	Estimated cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Muruny-Siyoi and Muruny-Chepareria last mile water connectivity	Chepareria municipality And Kapenguria Municipality	To increase access to safe, clean drinking water	Feasibility studies; EIA /ESMP; RAP (Resettlement Action Plan); Design; Tendering;	30,000HH connected to water No. of people accessing safe water increased to >240,000 Expected annual revenue of Kshs. 216 M	60 months	550	County Government National Government Development partners	County Department of Water, Environment and natural resources

			Implementation; Handing over to WSP;					
Construction Works for Kapenguria Chepareria Municipalities Sewerage System	Kapenguria and Chepareria Municipalities	To Improve Sanitation Services in Kapenguria and Chepareria Municipalities	EIA /ESMP; RAP (Resettlement Action Plan); Feasibility studies; Design; Tendering; Implementation; Handing over to WSP	Improved quality of life and hygienic conditions Reduction of ground water pollution Maintain sustainable economic development (catalysing commercial activities, driving economic growth) Protection of environment (Resilience against climate variability and change)		1000	County Government National Government Development partners	County Department of Water, Environment and natural resources

4.1.2.8 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 22: Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Water Supply services Forestry development Climate change Land reclamation	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	Conservation of water catchment areas that are critical for the rainfall cycles and nutrient flow which is essential for agriculture	Relocation of people	Develop a resettlement plan.
		Reduced issues of and use conflicts and ownership	Land use change (it will be difficult to us land for other purposes after gazettement	Good panning of land use between sectors
		Increased water for irrigation	Increase forest cover might reduce agricultural land	Agroforestry Orchard investment
	Education and technical training	-Developing roof catchment systems in schools - integration of environmental, water and natural resources issues in education system including planting of trees and research on environmental issues.		School water harvesting plan
	Health and sanitation	-Reducing the spread of waterborne diseases -Herbal Medicine e.g., Ekborgia European/capense) - Air and water purification - Nutrition through fruit trees -Proper waste management - provides guidelines on the requirements for clean environment - disposal of medical waste and adequate sanitation	-Overexploitation of medicinal plants e.g.Ekborgia europeana/ capense) - pollution threats by pharmaceutical companies	Sustainable consumption measures

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	**Adverse impact**	
	Public administration and Intergovernmental relation	-Sharing of natural resources e.g., pasture, water and minerals - provides oversight, financial resources, human resources and remuneration policy guidelines - the sector facilitates the trans-boundary resource management and coordination of multilateral agreements and arrangements - security sector collaborates on protection of environment and law enforcement.	-Competition for natural resources hence leading to conflicts - Terrorism and religious extremism	-Increasing water availability and coverage of water infrastructure. - Good planning on livestock grazing patterns -Development of mining regulations
	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	Development of recreational activities e.g., zip lining	-Cutting down trees and interference of the natural ecosystems - Sophistication of illegal harvesting of sandalwood, wildlife poaching, smuggling and trafficking	Forest protection and afforestation
	General Economic and Commercial Affairs	Sand harvesting; Harvesting wood products; Mining activities	-Soil erosion and land degradation -Deforestation and loss of biodiversity -Depletion of mineral resources -Water pollution and scarcity due to sand harvesting	-Land reclamation -Construction of sand dams -Strengthening the enforcement of legal guidelines
	Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	Generation of wood fuel	-Cutting down trees and interference of the natural ecosystems	- Forest protection and afforestation

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	**Adverse impact**	
			-Air pollution	-Adopting alternative sources of energy -Strengthening the enforcement of legal guidelines
		Demarcation of infrastructure	Pulling down of structures	Develop a resettlement plan.
		Management of natural resources using digital platforms (GIS and remote sensing)	-Encroachment to wetlands	
	Public Administration	-Policy direction; -County development planning and public - expenditure Management; -Providing an enabling environment		

4.1.3 General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector

4.1.3.1 Composition

The Sector is composed of County Department of Trade, Industrialization, Investment and Cooperative Development and Tourism Section. The role of the sector is promotion of trade, tourism, cooperative societies, industrial growth and investment. The sector also supports market infrastructure and ensure consumer protection regulations and licensing.

4.1.3.2 Vision

The preferred commercial hub for competitive and sustainable industrial and enterprise sector.

4.1.3.3 Mission

To facilitate market access through development and promotion of commerce, tourism, creation of enabling environment for a vibrant globally competitive sustainable and innovative commercial and industrial enterprises.

4.1.3.4 Sector Goals

Sustainable growth and development of trade, tourism, industrial and entrepreneurship development; enhance regional integration, create wealth and employment, value addition and build capacity for development of the Sector.

4.1.3.5 Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 23: General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector Priorities and Strategies;

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Promote trade, entrepreneurship, co-operative development and industrialization	• Provision of affordable credit through Biashara Mashinani Fund and county cooperative development Fund • Promotion trade fairs and expo and structured capacity building programmes • Promotion of consumer protection. • Support and revitalization of co-operative societies and SMEs. • Organize farmers into cooperatives in wards • Promotion of innovation and value addition. • Promotion of Private Public Partnership (PPP). • Establish industrial parks equipped with supporting infrastructure. • Promote establishment of cottage industries. • Accelerate county industrial growth. • Create awareness, partnership engagement and linkages in the sector. • Formulation of policies and legislations for the sector.
Promotion of sustainable tourism	• Establish of county tourist hotels • Formulation of policies to operationalize county conference facilities, cottages, social halls, tourism hotels, youth empowerment Centres, cultural centres and county stadium. • Sensitization and training of hospitality users • Develop tourism circuits that connect our hidden treasures • Branding of the county as a sustainable tourism destination • Mapping and Documentation of Identified Tourist Attraction Sites/Activities • Develop tourism infrastructure and market linkages • Mapping and gazettement of wildlife migratory corridors and buffer zones • Ratify Nasolot National Reserve Management plan • Restocking of wildlife at Nasolot National Reserve • Expand Kapenguria National Museum and be jointly operated by the county. • Advancement of diverse cultures, arts and sports to enhance cohesiveness

4.1.3.6 Sector Programmes

Table 24: General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Trade, License and Market Development **Objective**: To promote Trade and Entrepreneurship. **Outcome**: Improved economic growth, business livelihoods and employment opportunities.													
Sub Program me	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**									**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**	
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	Sector policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 8.3	4	20	3	15	2	10					45
Biashara Mashinani Fund	Biashara Mashinani Fund established	No. of enterprises and entrepreneurs' beneficiaries	SDG 9.3	5,000	50	7,000	75	10,000	75	15,000	125	20,000	150	475
Trade fairs and capacity building	Business register inventory established	Updated business inventory register	SDG 8.3	1	6									6
	Traders and entrepreneurs trained	No. of traders and entrepreneurs trained	SDG 8.3	1,200	4.6	1,200	4.6	1,200	4.6	1,200	4.6	1,200	4.6	23
	County Investment Forums held	No. of investment forums held	SDG 8.3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
		Amount of FDI targeted	SDG 17.1	50	1	100	1	75	1	50	1	25	1	5
	Trade fairs and exhibition held	No. of trade fairs and exhibition held	SDG 8.3	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	50
Trade Infrastructure Development	Marich Regional Market established	Operational Marich Regional Market	SDG 9.1	1	150									150

	Market stalls and sheds renovated	No. of markets stalls and sheds renovated	SDG 8.3	6	30	7	35							65
	Toilets Constructed in markets	No. of toilets Constructed in markets	SDG 8.3	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	13
	Retail /open markets constructed	No. of retail markets constructed	SDG 8.3			2	24			2	30			54
	Market kiosks constructed	No. of market kiosks constructed	SDG 8.3	40	20	40	25	40	35	40	50			130
	Livestock sale yards constructed	No. of sale yards constructed	SDG 8.3	2	24	3	36	3	36	3	36			132
Consumer protection	Legal metrology lab constructed	Operational Legal metrology lab constructed	SDG 8.3	1	10									10
	Calibrated and stamped weighing and measuring equipment	No. of calibrated and stamped weighing and measuring equipment	SDG 8.3	1,200	0.3	1,300	0.3	1,400	0.3	1,500	0.3	1,600	0.3	1.5
	Sensitization forums held on consumer protection	No. of sensitization forums held on consumer protection	SDG 8.3	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5
Total					**335.9**		**234.9**		**179.9**		**264.9**		**173.9**	**1,189.5**
Programme 2: Cooperative Development **Objective**: To promote cooperative development **Outcome**: Increased economic empowerment to cooperative societies														
Cooperative Development	Cooperative societies revitalized	No. of cooperative societies revitalized	SDG 8.3	20	3	20	3	20	3	16	2.5			11.5
		No. of cooperatives capacity build	SDG 8.3	25	2	25	2	25	2	25	2	15	1.5	9.5

	New farmers cooperatives societies formed per ward	No. of New farmers cooperatives societies formed per ward	SDG 8.3	20	5									5
County Cooperative Development Fund (CCDF)	CCDF expansion	No. of cooperatives supported through the fund	SDG 8.3	20	55	30	100	20	100	35	120	30	100	480
Value Addition	Cooperatives sensitized on innovation and value addition	No. of cooperatives sensitized on innovation and value addition	SDG 9.3	20	4	30	6	25	4					14
	Mango processing plant completed	Operational Mango processing plant	SDG 9.3	1	10	1	90							100
	Milk processing plant completed	Operational Milk processing plant	SDG 9.3	1	40	1	200							240
	Milk cooling plants purchased and distributed	No. of milk cooling plants purchased and distributed	SDG 9.3	3	18			3	18	2	12			48
	Honey processing plant established	No. of operational honey processing plants	SDG 9.3	2	28	2	28	2	28	2	28			112
	Coffee processing plant established	No. of operational Coffee processing plant established	SDG 9.3	1	25	1	25	1	25					75
Total					**185**		**454**		**180**		**164.5**		**101.5**	**1090**

Programme 3: Industrialization

Objective: To promote county industrialization

Outcome: Improved economic growth, business livelihoods and employment opportunities

Industrialization	Establish County Industrial parks	No. of industrial parks established	SDG 9.3	2	60	2	60	2	60	2	60			240
	Aloe Vera processing plant established	Operational Aloe Vera processing plant established	SDG 9.3			1	20	1	20					40
	Leather processing plant established	Operational Leather processing plant established	SDG 9.3	1	10	1	30	1	30	1	10			80
	Sunflower processing plant established	Operational Sunflower processing plant established	SDG 9.3			1	10							10
Total					**70**		**120**		**110**		**70**		**0**	**370**

Programme 4: Tourism and Wildlife
Objective: To promote and develop tourism and wildlife
Outcome: Influx of tourists and growth in tourism related businesses

Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance** Indicators	**Linkages to SDG** Targets	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget** (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	Tourism and Wildlife policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 15.7	5	6									6
Tourism Development	Ticketing Gate office at Nasolot N/Reserve constructed	ticketing Gate office at Nasolot N/Reserve constructed	SDG 8.9	1	10									10

	Miss tourism contest held	Number of miss tourism contest held	SDG 8.9	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
	Campsite at Nasolot game reserve established	Number of campsites constructed	SDG 8.9				1	2						2
	Kapenguria Museum rehabilitated	Kapenguria Museum rehabilitated	SDG 8.9						1	7				7
	Riting State lodge Renovated	Riting State lodge Renovated	SDG 8.9						1	10				10
	Nasolot game Reserve Road opened and graded	Number of KMs graded	SDG 8.9			70	10							10
	Watch towers at Nasolot game Reserve constructed	No of watch towers constructed	SDG 8.9	6	3									3
Tourism Marketing	Tourist attractions Signages erected	Number of Signages erected	SDG 8.9	5	0.5	5	0.5	8	0.8	7	0.7	5	0.5	3
	Cultural, Tourism, and Exhibition Centre at Morpus constructed	Functional Morpus Tourism exhibition Centre	SDG 8.9					1	100					100
	Mtello Conference Centre and cottages completed	Functional Mtello Hall Centre	SDG 8.9	1	25									25
	Sensitization and public awareness to hospitality users	Number of Tourism education awareness meetings done	SDG 8.9	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
Wildlife conservation	Sanctuaries at Nasolot and Masol conservancy established	Number of functional sanctuaries established	SDG 15.7	1	30	1	10							40
TOTAL					**74.5**		**24.5**		**105.8**		**3.7**		**3.5**	**212**

4.1.3.7 Flagship projects

Table 25: General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame	Estimated cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Construction of Makutano Multi-storey Market	Makutano Town	Improve Business working environment and Market linkages	Feasibility Study EIA/RAP BQ preparation Tendering Construction works	Storied building benefiting 2500 traders,100M annual revenue collection.	5 years	500	County government, Partners	County government.
Kopoch Tourist Hotel and hospitality Centre	Mnagei Ward	Tourism development and Hospitality Training	Construction and equipping of Kopoch hotel	Catering	2023-2025	520	County	CGWP TFC

4.1.3.8 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 26: General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Mining	- Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development - Energy, Infrastructure and ICT - Health and Sanitation -Education and Technical Training - Public Administration and International Relations	-Increased mineral resource exploitation - Creation of employment opportunities and diversification of livelihoods nurturing climate change resilience -Improved economy and infrastructure thus better quality of life - Discovery of more technology critical minerals required to achieve 'Net Zero' goals - provision of energy and reliable transport networks -	- Environmental degradation from extractive sector - Developmental damage due to school drop outs; child labour, etc. -Increased cases of mineral-related conflicts (resource curse). -Trade barriers	- Implementing and enforcing Environmental Management Plans (EMP) - Strengthen formal and informal governance to ensure education opportunities are not limited - Inclusive participatory approach diagnostic of community development plans to minimize conflicts
Formalization Incentive Projects	-Environmental protection, water and Natural resources -Health and Sanitation -Education and Technical Training	-Increased mineral resource exploitation - Creation of employment opportunities and diversification of livelihoods nurturing climate change resilience -Improved economy and infrastructure thus better quality of life - Discovery of more technology critical minerals required to achieve 'Net Zero' goals	-Reduction in ground water volumes	- Harnessing ground water potential by thorough and highly professional hydro geological surveys - Increase forestation efforts to improve recharge of aquifers and healing of scarred landscapes (mining footprints) -advocate for sustainable use of water resource
Promotion of Value addition and Trade	-Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development -Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	- Access to land for building markets, and key industrial/investment projects, quality and sufficient raw materials for value addition, processed commodities for transport - Provides necessary farm inputs, machinery and markets for agricultural and manufacturing products - Promoting emerging technologies, e-commerce and e-business thus facilitating market access and	- Increased congestion and crime in towns - Counterfeits and Contra-Band Goods	- Decentralizing some of the activities

		enhancing global linkages and collaborations - Provides tools and machinery for infrastructural development and consumes services		
Establishment of Industrial Parks	Social Protection and Recreation	- Establishment of more recreation fields	-Drug and substance abuse	- Educating on effects of drug abuse
Tourism promotion	General Economic and Commercial Affairs	- Offers trade, industrialization and tourism -Creation of cultural products and services - Develop and commercialize cultural, bio-medical and natural products and events - Buy-Kenya-Build-Kenya initiative - Collaborates in industrial skills development	-Dropping out of schools	

4.1.4 Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector

4.1.4.1 Composition

This sector comprises of Agriculture and Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries, Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development.

4.1.4.2 Vision

A food secure and wealthy county anchored on an innovative, commercially oriented and competitive Agriculture, Rural & Urban Development sector.

4.1.4.3 Mission

To improve livelihoods of the West Pokot County residents and ensure food security through creation of an enabling environment, provision of effective support services and sustainable land resource development

4.1.4.4 Sector Goals

The overall goal of the sector is to attain county food and nutrition security, sustainable fisheries, promotion of livestock productivity and sustainable land management, an affordable housing and urban Development.

To provide a framework for the support and intensification of cooperation and consultation between the National and County governments and among other stakeholders for enhanced development of crops, livestock, fisheries and land resources

4.1.4.5 Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 27:Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Increase agricultural productivity, nutritional security, and commercialization.	• Continuous sensitization and capacity building to farmers and staff • Value addition, food processing, preservation and utilization • Improving post-harvest management • Sustainable land and water management • Enhancement of pest and disease surveillance, management and control • Support farmer incentive programs such as enhancing farm inputs subsidy and support program • Promotion of climate smart agriculture interventions, innovations and appropriate technologies while mainstreaming gender, climate change adaptation, and special interest groups • Development and expansion of irrigated agriculture • Development of model farms, mechanization services, agriculture training centres and ASK shows • Facilitate farmer linkage to markets, financial institutions and agro-dealers • Establishing of county crop insurance schemes and contract farming • Strengthening of County Agriculture Sector Steering Committee • Continuous strengthening of staff performance and motivation

Increase livestock and Fish productivity, market access and resilience to climate change risks	• Develop livestock and Livestock keeper's database • Develop County policies on livestock, sale yards, strategic feed production and reserves, breed improvement • Mapping of livestock investment and resources • Enhance livestock extension services • Pasture establishment and conservation • Development of livestock feedlot system • Establishment of sub-county breeding centres • Livestock feed formulation and processing • Promote diversification of livestock-based livelihood • Promote investment in water infrastructure for livestock • Promote rangeland management and conservation • Upgrading of Nasukuta Livestock improvement Centre to a county pastoral training Centre • Promote livestock entrepreneurship, infrastructure, information system and access to credit • Improve Veterinary Extension services • Strengthen livestock disease surveillance and control • Enhance food safety of animal origin • Operationalizing Nasukuta abattoir • Enhance Veterinary inspectorate of Agrovets, Clinics and hatcheries • Establish disease free zones • Strengthen beach management units • Enhance periodic fish stocking in the dams • (restocking)Introduce new appropriate species of fish • Support sustainable dam capture methods • Enhance Fisheries post-harvest management and market • Fish infrastructure development • Enhance skills of fish mongers and farmers • Promote fish production and consumption campaigns
To enhance sustainable, resilient, properly managed urban development and affordable quality housing	• Enhance urban governance and management • Enhancing sanitation through proper solid and liquid waste management in the urban areas • Provision of better social and physical infrastructure • Improve on emergency response mechanism • Provide affordable and quality housing for all
To provide security of land tenure and promote physical and land use planning, development control and enforcement.	• Approval and implementation of county spatial plan • Enhance physical and land use planning in all urban areas • Undertaking development control and enforcement of physical development • Continuous surveying and registration of all county public land and community land • Adoption of new surveying technologies for better precision.

4.1.4.6 Sector Programmes

Table 28:Agriculture and Irrigation Sub Sector programmes

Programme 1: Agriculture support services
Objective: To Enhance Coordination and Management of Agricultural Services
Outcome: Efficient and effective Management of Agriculture for Sustainable Development

Sub programmes	Key outcome/ output Performance	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Policy and Regulations	Agricultural policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 2.3	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	20
Extension services development	Technical Staff recruited and retired officers replaced	No. of technical staff recruited and sustained	SDG 2.3	30	108	20	72	20	72	0	0	0	0	252
		Number of staff promoted		30	15	40	20	45	22.5	35	17.5			75
	Farmers Capacity build on technical and crosscutting issues.	Number of farmers reached with extension messages (field days, demonstrations, farm visits, farmer field trainings and extension tours, radio talk shows)	SDG 2.3	100,000	30	100,000	30	100,000	30	100,000	30	100,000	30	150
	Extension officers (TOTs) capacity build	No of technical officers trained.		125	10	110	8	110	8	65	7	0	0	33
	Improved support Staff	No. of utility vehicles		1	7	2	14	1	7	1	7	1	7	42

	mobility	purchased												
		No. of utility Motor cycles purchased		10	6.3	15	9.4	15	9.4	10	6.3	10	6.3	37.7
	County Agricultural Training Centre (CATC) established and operationalized	No. of Agricultural Training Centre (ATC)	SDG 2.3	0.5	100	0.5	100	-		-		-		200
	Appropriate extension approaches promoted	No. of show grounds established	SDG 2.3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	-	-	20
		No. of county Demonstration plots established	SDG 2.3	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	40
	County agricultural sector Information and management system established	No. of Centre and systems developed	SDG 2.3	-		1	10	-		-		-		10
TOTAL					**289.3**		**276.4**		**161.9**		**80.8**		**51.3**	**859.7**

Programme 2: Crop Development
Objective: Increase Agriculture Productivity and Output
Outcome: Increased Food/Nutritional Security and Household Incomes

Sub programmes	**Key outcome/ output Performance**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
Food Crops Development	Acreage under Food crops expanded	Ha under food crops established	SDG 2.3	1000	5	1000	5	1000	5	1000	5	1000	5	25

	Production of High Value Traditional Crops and drought/Disease/pest tolerant crops/varieties expanded	Ha of traditional high value crops established	SDG 2.3	1000	4	1000	4	1000	4	1000	4	1000	4	20
	Expanded hectare under vegetable production	Ha under vegetables (local and exotic)	SDG 2.3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	15
	Irish potato value chain promoted	Ha of Irish Potato seed bulking established	SDG 2.3	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	10
		Ha of Irish potato established	SDG 2.3	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	5
Horticultural Crops Development	Greenhouse farming promoted	No. of Greenhouse established	SDG 2.3	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	Horticultural crops promoted	Ha of land under Grafted Mangoes, Tissue Culture Bananas, Pawpaw and Avocadoes, macadamia, passion fruit, apples, pears, tree-tomato(horticulture)	SDG 2.3	40	12	40	12	40	12	40	12	40	12	60
Cash Crops Development	Pyrethrum farming supported	Ha of pyrethrum established	SDG 2.3	480	1	480	1	480	1	480	1	480	1	5
	Preservation Technologies promoted	No. of preservation technologies adopted.	SDG 2.3	200	4	200	4	200	4	200	4	200	4	20
	Coffee Nurseries established	Number of coffee nurseries established	SDG 2.3	2	0.4	2	0.4	2	0.4	2	0.4	2	0.4	2

	Coffee production expanded	New Ha under coffee production	SDG 2.3	8	0.8	8	0.8	8	0.8	8	0.8	8	0.8	4
	Cotton production expanded	New Ha under Cotton production	SDG 2.3	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	20
	Cotton bulking store constructed	Cotton bulking store constructed	SDG 2.3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
	Increased ha under Tea	New Ha under Tea production	SDG 2.3	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10
	Sunflower seed processing plant established	Completion and operationalization of Keringet sunflower plant	SDG 2.3	1	5	-		-		-		-		5
	Sunflower production expanded	New Ha under Sunflower production	SDG 2.3	240	1	240	1	240	1	240	1	240	1	5
	Sisal value addition established	No. of sisal value addition technologies adopted	SDG 2.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Integrated crop pest and disease management	Plant clinics established	No. of plant clinics established	SDG 2.3	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
Post-Harvest Management	Mango processing plant established	Completion and Operationalization of Mango Fruit processing plant	SDG 2.3	1	10	-		-		-		-		10
	Potato cold stores established	potatoes cold store completed and operational.	SDG 2.3	0		1	10	0		0		0		10
	Onion stores & curing shades established	No of onion stores and curing shades	SDG 2.3	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	-	-	40
			SDG 2.3	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-	6
	Purchase of dryers	No. of dryers purchased	SDG 2.3			2	10							10

Agri-nutrition development	Kitchen/multi-story gardens established	No. of Kitchen Gardens	SDG 2.3	4000	3	4000	3	4000	3	4000	3	4000	3	15
TOTAL					**76.7**		**81.7**		**61.7**		**61.7**		**50.2**	**332**

Programme 3: Agribusiness Development and Marketing
Objective: To Commercialize Small Scale Agriculture
Outcome: Increased Food/Nutritional Security and Household Incomes

Sub programme	**Key outcome/ output Performance**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
Agricultural Marketing	County Agricultural produce marketing board established	No. of boards established	SDG 2.3	-		1	30	-		-		-		30
	Market surveys conducted	Number of market surveys conducted	SDG 2.3	30	1.4	30	1.4	30	1.4	30	1.4	30	1.4	7
	Farmers linked to market	Number of farmers linked to markets and financial institutions	SDG 2.3	6000	1	6000	1	6000	1	6000	1	6000	1	5
Commercialization of Small-Scale Farming	Farm management guideline developed and reviewed.	Number of guidelines developed	SDG 2.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Model farms established	No. of model farms established	SDG 2.3	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	6
	Farm	No. of	SDG 2.3	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	5

	business plans developed	developed business plans												
	Young Farmers club in Secondary Schools established	No. of YFC clubs established.	SDG 2.3	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	5
	4K clubs in primary schools established	No. of 4k clubs established.	SDG 2.3	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	5
	Establishment of Youth Out of School clubs	No. YOS clubs formed	SDG 2.3	20	3	20	3	20	3	20	3	20	3	15
Support Agricultural incentives programs	County Farm Input Support Board established	Functional boards established	SDG 2.3	-		1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
	Subsidized Fertilizer support to farmers	Tons of subsidized fertilizers	SDG 2.3	475	60	480	60.63	485	61.26	487	61.52	490	61.89	305.31
	Subsidized Maize seed support to farmers	Tons of subsidized maize seed	SDG 2.3	170	50	172	50.59	174	51.18	176	51.76	178	52.35	255.88
	Cropping Indexed Insurance Schemes	No. of Schemes	SDG 2.3	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	250
TOTAL					170.6		231.82		173.04		173.88		174.84	924.19

Programme 4: Irrigation
Objective: To Increase Utilization of Land Through Irrigation and Sustainable Land Management
Outcome: Increased hectares under production and productivity

Sub programme	Key outcome/ output Performance	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
Irrigation Development	County Irrigation Board established	No. of irrigation Boards established	SDG 2.3	-		1	30	-		-		-		30
	Irrigation schemes established/rehabilitated.	No of functional irrigation schemes	SDG 2.3	2	80	2	80	2	80	2	80			320
	Small-Scale Drip Irrigation farms established	Ha of drip Irrigation established	SDG 2.3	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	Individual water pump irrigation farms supported	No of Ha of irrigated farms established	SDG 2.3	80	2	80	2	80	2	80	2	80	2	10
Farm Mechanization and Rural Technology Development	County Agricultural mechanization services (CAMS) established	No. of Agricultural mechanization services (CAMS)	SDG 2.3	-		0.5	50	0.5	50	-		-		100
	Agricultural Technology Development Centre (ATDC) established	No. of Agricultural Technology Development Centre (ATDC)	SDG 2.3	0.5	75	0.5	75	-		-		-		150
	Draught Animal Power (DAP) Harness adopted	No. of farmer adopting DAP harness	SDG 2.3	80	2	80	2	80	2	80	2	80	2	10
	Small cost-effective Machineries acquired for VMGs	No. of Machineries	SDG 2.3	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	60
Sustainable land and water	Farm conservation promoted	No. of Ha for Soil and water	SDG 2.3	4000	8	4000	8	4000	8	4000	8	4000	8	40

management		conservation farms laid and implemented												
	Soil sampling and testing digital technologies.	No. of equipment procured	SDG 2.3	10	4	5	2	5	2	-		-		8
		No of farms tested.	SDG 2.3	130	4	150	5	180	6	100	3	90	2	20
	Gullies and denuded sites rehabilitated	No. of Rehabilitated degraded sites	SDG 2.3	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	50
	Water harvesting for crop production promoted	Ha of crops under water harvesting.	SDG 2.3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50
		No. of Mega water pans	SDG 2.3	4	40	4	40	4	40	4	40	4	40	200
		Water ponds/Holes	SDG 2.3	40	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	100
	Conservation Agriculture	Ha of Conservation Agriculture	SDG 2.3	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	40
	Farm forest cover expanded	No. of Ha for expanded farm forest	SDG 2.3	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	10
	Energy saving cooking devices promoted	No. of House trained on energy saving devices	SDG 2.3	400	2	400	2	400	2	400	2	400	2	10
	Organic Farming promoted	No. of Ha under organic farming	SDG 2.3	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	5
	Compost and Farm Yard Manure use promoted	Tonnage of usage the organic manures	SDG 2.3	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	5
Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and	Monitoring and evaluation tools reviewed	No. of M&E conducted, follow up visits done	SDG17	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	20

learning		social media feedback received (WhatsApp, Facebook, radio talks)	SDG17	200	1	500	2	500	2	400	2	200	1	8
SUB TOTAL					**288**		**368**		**264**		**209**		**127**	**1256**

Table 29: Livestock, Veterinary Services and Fisheries Sub-Sector programmes

Programme 5: Livestock production and Range Management **Objective**: To increase livestock Productivity and enhance resilience of Livestock keepers **Outcome**: Increased livestock productivity and resilience														
Sub Programme	**Key Output Performance**	**Key Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	Livestock policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 2.3	3	9	1	3	2	6	1	3	0	0	21
Livestock extension services development	Human resource Management and development	Number of technical staff recruited and retained	SDG 2.3	15	10.8	20	14.4	13	9.36	12	8.64	0	0	43.2
		Number of staff participating in trainings and tours	SDG 2.3	4	0.8	4	0.8	8	1.6	4	0.8	0	0	4
		Number of staff trained	SDG 2.3			10	2	10	2	0	0	0	0	4

	Livestock production offices and utilities	Number of Mifugo offices refurbished and equipped	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
		Number of sub county offices constructed and equipped	SDG 2.3	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		Number of offices constructed and equipped	SDG 2.3	0	0	2	10	2	10	0	0	0	0	20
		No of motor vehicle purchased	SDG 2.3	0	0	2	12	2	12	0	0	0	0	24
		Number of motorcycles purchased	SDG 2.3	4	2	4	2	8	4	4	2	0	0	10
	Regularized Livestock Land Ownership - All livestock lands/plots	No of livestock land with ownership documents	SDG 2.3	0	0	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	0	0	4.5
	Digital registration Livestock resources and farmers	No of Livestock Information management information system	SDG 2.3	1	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		No of Livestock resource and farmers Registered	SDG 2.3	100,000	**5**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Farmers trained on Agricultural technologies, innovations and management practices	No of female farmers trained	SDG 2.3	750	4	1000	5	2100	11	1000	5	0	0	25
		No of male farmers trained	SDG 2.3	750	4	1000	5	2100	11	1000	5	0	0	25
	Exposure tour to model farms conducted	No. of exposure tours undertaken	SDG 2.3	1	1	3	3	5	5	2	2	0	0	11

	Livestock stakeholders trained	No of livestock stakeholders trained	SDG 2.3	200	2	200	2	400	4	200	2	0	0	10
	Digital Routine livestock data collected	No of Digital reporting tool developed	SDG 2.3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	E-extension & communication platforms established	No of Extension services established	SDG 2.3	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
	Radio extension programmes held	No of radio programmes	SDG 2.3			1	0.5	2	1	1	0.5	0	0	2
	Extension research linkages platforms established	No of extension-research linkages platforms	SDG 2.3	4	0.2	4	0.2	8	0.4	4	0.2	0	0	1
Promotion of Quality livestock feeds and supplements	Sub County Strategic feed reserve established	No of Strategic feed reserve established	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	20	1	20	1	20	0	0	60
	Pasture/Fodder seed Bulking expanded	No of Acres under pasture/fodder seed	SDG 2.3	0	0	300	6	500	10	200	4	0	0	20
	Commercial Livestock and Fish Feeds Processing established	No of Feed processing facilities	SDG 2.3	0	0	0	0	1	80	0	0	0	0	80
Livestock breeds and breeding	Improved dairy breed s	No of dairy cattle breeding programmes	SDG 2.3	50	4	50	4	100	8	50	4	0	0	20

	Livestock breeding centres established	No of breeding centres established	SDG 2.3	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	8
	Improved Poultry breeds	No of improved indigenous chicken improved	SDG 2.3	10,000	5	10,000	5	20,000	10	10,000	5	0	0	25
	Improved Sheep breeds	No of Dorper sheep	SDG 2.3	1000	20	1000	20	2000	40	1000	20	0	0	100
		No of wool sheep	SDG 2.3	500	10	500	10	1000	20	500	10	0	0	50
		No of shearing Facilities established	SDG 2.3			1	0.5	1	0.5			0	0	1
	Improved Goat breeds	No of Galla goats	SDG 2.3	700	14	700	14	1400	28	700	14	0	0	70
	Improved Cattle breeds	No of boran cattle	SDG 2.3	10	1	10	1	20	2	10	1	0	0	5
		No of Sahiwal cattle	SDG 2.3	20	2	20	2	40	4	20	2	0	0	10
	Small portable feed harvesting & processing machines/chopper promoted targeting youth groups	No of youth groups using portable feed harvesting and processing machines	SDG 2.3	8	0.4	10	0.5	16	0.8	6	0.3	0	0	2
	Green energy sources promoted	No of climate smart energy technologies adopted	SDG 2.3	2	0.2	3	0.3	3	0.3	2	0.2	0	0	1
	Model zero grazing technology promoted	No of zero grazing units Developed	SDG 2.3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	5
Diversification of Livestock Based livelihoods	Apiculture promoted	No of Honey aggregation centres Developed	SDG 2.3			2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	6
	Dairy goats promoted	No of improved dairy goats	SDG 2.3	0	0	0	0	100	2	100	2	0	0	4

	Rabbit keeping promoted for young farmers and 4 K clubs	No of Rabbits	SDG 2.3	0	0	0	0	200	0.4	200	0.4	0	0	0.8
	Pig farming promoted	No of pigs reared	SDG 2.3	0	0	50	1.5	50	1.5	50	1.5	0	0	4.5
Rangeland management and resilience	Livestock Resource Mapping	No of Livestock Maps developed	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Early warning systems Developed	No of Early warning systems Developed	SDG 2.3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	5
	Accelerated Pasture Production (Reseeding)	No of acres reseeded	SDG 2.3	250	2.625	250	2.625	500	5.25	250	2.625	0	0	13.125
	Emergency offtake conducted	No of Animals bought from farmers during severe drought (Emergency off-take)	SDG 2.3			1250	18.75	2500	37.5	1250	18.75	0	0	75
	Supplementary feeding established	No of bags of livestock feeds/supplements	SDG 2.3	10000	20	10000	20	20000	40	10000	20	0	0	100
	Digital Livestock insurance Programme established	No of farmers on boarded	SDG 2.3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	5
	Feed/hay stores constructed along Kenya-Uganda cross-border transhumance/migratory routes	No. of feed/hay stores constructed	SDG 2.3	0	0	2	12	2	12	1	6	0	0	30
	Holding grounds rehabilitated	No of holding grounds rehabilitated	SDG 2.3			1	3	3	9	2	6	0	0	18

	Re-afforestation and afforestation of rangelands promoted	No of fodder tree nurseries established	SDG 2.3	4	0.4	4	0.4	8	0.8	4	0.4	0	0	2
	Climate resilient breeds promoted	No of camels introduced	SDG 2.3			100	10	100	10	100	10	0	0	30
	Farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) promoted for selective bush clearing, control of invasive and poisonous species	No of acres under FMNR	SDG 2.3	4000	4	4000	4	8000	8	4000	4	0	0	20
	Promotion of sustainable uses Of other range resources (Aloe, resins and gums)	No. of groups supported in sustainable use of other range resources	SDG 2.3	0	0	5	2.5	10	5	5	2.5	0	0	10
	Infrastructure for livestock developed	No of water infrastructure for livestock developed	SDG 2.3	1	7	1	7	2	14	1	7	0	0	35
Total					**138.93**		**250.48**		**457.91**		**198.32**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1045.63**

Programme 6: Livestock Marketing
Objective: To improve Livestock market access and trade
Outcome: Improved Livestock market access and trade

Sub Programme	Key Output Performance	Key Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Livestock entrepreneurship along the	Solar incubators, milk dispensers, ice cream	No of Youth livestock entrepreneur	SDG 2.3	20	0.2	30	0.2	30	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.6

livestock value chain	machines and small equipment promoted targeting youth livestock entrepreneurs	with equipment												
Livestock and livestock products value addition	Honey Value addition	No of processing plants developed	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	6
	Livestock by-products Value addition	No of Livestock by products processing units established	SDG 2.3	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	5
livestock marketing infrastructure and service	Sale yards constructed	No of sale yards constructed	SDG 2.3	1	15	1	15	1	15	2	30	0	0	75
	County Livestock Market Information System Developed	No of county Market Livestock Marketing information system	SDG 2.3	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	4	2.4	0	0	6
	Livestock Products/structures Quality Standards	No. of quality standards distributed	SDG 2.3	20	0.1	20	0.1	20	0.1	40	0.2	0	0	0.5
	Livestock officers and marketing organizations capacity developed on Livestock quality standards	No of trainings Held	SDG 2.3	2	0.5	4	1	4	1	6	1.5	0	0	4
	Capacity developed for livestock keepers and traders on feedlot systems	No. of trainings conducted	SDG 2.3	2	0.5	4	1	6	1.5	12	3	0	0	6

Livestock markets Management	Capacity developed for Livestock Marketing Management	No. of trainings of Marketing Management structures	SDG 2.3	4	1	6	1.5	10	2.5	8	2	0	0	7
TOTAL					**18.5**		**23**		**29.5**		**39.1**		**0**	**110.10**

Programme 7: Nasukuta Livestock Improvement Centre
Objective: To transform Nasukuta Livestock Improvement Centre to a Pastoral Training Centre
Outcome: Improved Livestock breeds and training Centre

Sub Programme	**Key Output Performance**	**Key Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Nasukuta Livestock improvement Centre	Administration Block constructed and equipped	Administration block constructed and equipped	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Conference facilities and accommodation units constructed	No of Conference facilities constructed	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	10
	Staff recruited	No of staff recruited	SDG 2.3	30	5	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Silvo-forestry promoted	No of trees planted	SDG 2.3	5000	0.5	5000	0.5		0	0	0	0	0	1
	Pasture established & conserved	No of acres of Climate smart pasture & Fodder established	SDG 2.3	60	1	60	1	120	2	60	1	0	0	5
		No of hay sheds constructed	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	12

		No of hay shed rehabilitated	SDG 2.3	0	0			1	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Livestock bomas constructed	No of livestock bomas constructed	SDG 2.3			3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
	Periphery fence	Acres of land fenced	SDG 2.3	600	40	600	40	1200	80	600	40	0	0	200
	Electricity connected and water supplied	No of electricity connection	SDG 2.3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		No of water sources developed	SDG 2.3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Farmers tour bus	No of buses purchase	SDG 2.3	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Motorcycles purchased	Number of motorcycles purchased	SDG 2.3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Tractors purchased	Number of tractors purchased	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	10
	Set of farm implements purchased	Number of farm implement sets purchased	SDG 2.3	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
	Vehicle and implements shed	Number of vehicle and farm implements sheds	SDG 2.3			1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Sahiwal cattle reared	No of Sahiwal cattle reared	SDG 2.3	0	0	50	5	150	15	0	0	0	0	20
	Galla goats reared	No of Galla goats reared	SDG 2.3	75	1.5	75	1.5	75	1.5	75	1.5	0	0	6
	Dorper Sheep reared	No of Dorper sheep reared	SDG 2.3	75	1.5	75	1.5	75	1.5	75	1.5	0	0	6
	Dairy goats reared	No of dairy goats reared	SDG 2.3	0	0	25	0.5	25	0.5	0	0	0	0	1

	Camels reared	No of camels reared	SDG 2.3	0	0	20	2	30	2.5	0	0	0	0	4.5
	Poultry reared	No of poultry reared	SDG 2.3	0	0	200	0.1	400	0.2	200	0.1	0	0	0.4
	Modern bee keeping	No of Enclosed apiaries	SDG 2.3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
		No. of bee Houses apiaries	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	4
		No. of modern hives	SDG 2.3	0	0	200	1.5	100	0.75	100	0.75	0	0	3
TOTAL					**66.5**		**81.6**		**130.95**		**45.85**		**0**	**324.9**

Programme :8 Livestock Disease Management
Objective: To increase Livestock Productivity and Health
Outcome: Improved livestock productivity and health

Sub Programme	**Key Output Performance**	**Key Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Veterinary services Development	Veterinary staff recruited and promoted	Number of staff recruited	SDG 2.3	0	0	30	75.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	75.6
		Number of staff promoted	SDG 2.3	0	0	0	0	24	7.2	6	1.8	0	0	9
	Veterinary offices, laboratory and utilities established	No of Agricultural information hub developed	SDG 2.3	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		No of Vet Labs completed and equipped	SDG 2.3	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		Number of offices	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

		completed and equipped												
		Number of offices constructed and equipped	SDG 2.3	0	0	2	10	1	5	0	0	0	0	15
	Value chain actors and stakeholders trained	No of Value chain actors and stakeholders trained	SDG 2.3	1000	10	1000	10	2000	20	1000	10	0	0	50
	Staff and farmers sensitized on one health programs	No of staff and farmers sensitized on one health approaches	SDG 2.3	500	6.25	500	6.25	1000	12.5	500	6.25	0	0	31.25
	Digital Disease surveillance & reporting (KABS)	No of disease surveillance conducted	SDG 2.3	4	2	4	2	8	4	4	2	0	0	10
	Electronic livestock identification & traceability	No of Animals electronically identified and traced	SDG 2.3	0	0	60,000	15	60,000	15	0	0	0	0	30
	Livestock migration routes mapped	No of Maps developed	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Dips rehabilitated	No of dips rehabilitated	SDG 2.3	12	9.6	14	11.2	24	19.2	12	9.6	0	0	49.6
	New metallic crushes constructed	No of metallic crushes	SDG 2.3	16	32	16	32	32	64	16	32	0	0	160
	Foot spray pumps/ Motorized spray races and PPEs provided for the constructed crushes	No of foot spray pumps/motorized spray races	SDG 2.3	80	1.6	80	1.6	160	3.2	80	1.6	0	0	8

	Class B slaughter facilities developed	No of slaughter slab	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	0	15
	Digitized Veterinary service	No of Digitized Services established	SDG 2.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Livestock Vaccinated	No of cold chain facilities	SDG 2.3			2	1	2	1					2
		No of cattle vaccinated	SDG 2.3	350000	67	360000	70	760,000	153	380000	76	0	0	366
		No of sheep/goats vaccinated	SDG 2.3	750000	65	760000	70	1,560,000	160	780000	80	0	0	375
		No of poultry vaccinated	SDG 2.3	500000	5	510000	6	1,060,000	16	530000	8	0	0	35
		No of dogs vaccinated	SDG 2.3	5000	0.6	5100	1	10,600	3	5300	1.7	0	0	6.3
		No of camels vaccinated	SDG 2.3	0	0	500	5	600	6	0	0	0	0	11
TOTAL					**220.05**		**328.65**		**495.1**		**234.95**		**1**	**1285.75**

Programme 9: Fisheries Development **Objective**: To increase house hold income and food security **Outcome**: Increased Fish Production and food security					
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**	**Total Budget**

	Performance		Targets	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		(Kshs. Millions)
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Policy and Regulations	Fisheries policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 2.3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fisheries Extension services development	Fisheries technical staff established & capacity developed	Number of staff recruited	SDG 2.3	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Number of staff trained	SDG 2.3	10	0.2	10	0.2	20	0.4	10	0.2	0	0	1
	Fisheries Offices & utilities established	Number of ward offices constructed and equipped	SDG 2.3	0	0	2	10	1	5	0	0	0	0	15
		Number of vehicles purchased	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	8
		Number of motorcycles purchased	SDG 2.3	0	0	5	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	2
Aquaculture Development	Fish farming promoted	No of fingerlings	SDG 2.3	100,000	1	150,000	1.5	150,000	1.5	100,000	1	0	0	5
		No bags of fish feeds	SDG 2.3	0	0	625	1.25	1300	2.5	625	1.25	0	0	5
	Capacity building tours for fish farmers	No of Capacity building tours undertaken	SDG 2.3	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	1	1	1	0	0	3
		No. of farmer training	SDG 2.3	4	0.2	4	0.2	8	0.4	4	0.2	0	0	1
	West Pokot County Hatchery operationalized	West Pokot County Hatchery equipped	SDG 2.3	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		No. of technical staff trained	SDG 2.3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Field day and exhibition	No of field days and exhibition held	SDG 2.3	3	0.4	3	0.4	6	0.8	3	0.4	0	0	2
	Fish farming technologies promoted	No of pond liners	SDG 2.3	0	0	50	3	50	3	50	3	0	0	9
		No of aquaponics technology set up	SDG 2.3			1	0.5	2	1	1	0.5	0	0	2
	Promote Mechanization in fisheries	No. of fishing gears	SDG 2.3	150	0.4	150	0.4	300	0.8	150	0.4	0	0	2

	Promotion of Fish-eating campaigns	No of fish-eating campaigns	SDG 2.3	4	0.5	4	0.5	8	1	4	0.5	0	0	2.5
Inland Capture Development	Turkwel Dam fish production promoted	No of fingerlings	SDG 2.3	0	0	250,000	1.25	500,000	2.5	250,000	1.25	0	0	5
	Promotion of nature-based fish Production	No of Dams/riverine/sand dams stocked	SDG 2.3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	5
	Post-harvest management promoted	No of fish Landing banda	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
		No. of Cold chain Facilities Developed	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Beach management Strengthened	No of beach management unit established	SDG 2.3	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3
		No of BMU training	SDG 2.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0	0.5
	Waterbodies Fisheries surveillance	No of surveillance	SDG 2.3	4	0.2	4	0.2	8	0.4	4	0.2	0	0	1
		No of motor boats	SDG 2.3	2	1	1	0.5	2	1	1	0.5	0	0	3
		No. of life safety equipment	SDG 2.3	100	0.4	100	0.4	200	0.8	100	0.4	0	0	2
	Cage farming established	No. of cages established	SDG 2.3	10	0.5	10	0.5	20	1	10	0.5	0	0	2.5
	Fish breeding site Mapped and protected	No. of sites protected	SDG 2.3	6	0.1	6	0.1	12	0.2	6	0.1	0	0	0.5
TOTAL					**18.3**		**47**		**32.5**		**13**		**0**	**110.8**

Table 30:Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development sub-sector Programmes

Programme 10: Urban Development and Housing **Objective**: To promote sustainable urban development and management **Outcome**: Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development					
Sub	**Key Output**	**Key Performance**	**Linkages**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**	**Total Budget**

Programme		Indicators	to SDG Targets	Year1		Year2		Year3		Year4		Year5		(Kshs. Millions)
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Leadership, Governance and Policies	Establishment of Kapenguria municipal board	No. of board meetings held	SDG 8.5	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
	Town management committees stablished and sustained	No. of town and market committee meetings held	SDG 8.5	28	4.2	28	4.2	28	4.2	28	4.2	28	4.2	21
Policy and Regulations	Urban Development and Housing policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 8.3	0	0	3	9	2	6	0	0	0	0	15
Urban Development Housing	Urban areas sewer reticulation systems developed	No. of sewer reticulation systems developed and operationalized	SDG 6, 11	2	200	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	600
	Dumpsites developed and operationalized	No. of dumpsites developed and operationalized	SDG 6, 11	2	10	2	10	1	5	1	5	1	5	35
	County sanitary landfill developed and operationalized.	No. of sanitary landfills developed and operationalized	SDG 6, 11	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	10
	Cemetery developed and in use in key urban areas	No. of cemeteries established.	SDG 6, 11	2	5	2	5	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	17.5

	Modern market infrastructure within key urban areas constructed	No. of modern markets constructed and in use.	SDG 9, 11	0	0	1	25	1	25	0	0	0	0	50
	Urban road network tarmacked	No. of Kilometre tarmacked within urban areas	SDG 9, 11	4	200	4	200	4	200	4	200	4	200	1000
	urban road graded	No. of Kilometre graded	SDG 9, 11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50
	Modern bus parks within key urban areas constructed	No. of modern bus parks constructed and in use	SDG 9, 11	0	0	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	40
	Urban green spaces and parks beautified and restored	No. of recreational parks developed No. of riparian areas restored	SDG 11	0	0	2	15	2	15	2	15	1	7.5	52.5
	Smart solar powered street lights installed in urban areas	No. of street lights installed in urban areas.	SDG 7, 11, 13	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	100	8	40
	Timely and improved emergency response	No. of fire engines purchased and in use.	SDG 3, 11	0	0	0	0	1	65	0	0	0	0	65
		No. of fire extinguishers purchased and installed	SDG 3, 11	0	0	25	0.25	25	0.25	25	0.25	25	0.25	1
	Chepareria municipality formed	Chepareria Municipality established	SDG 11	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Storm water drainages in key urban areas constructed	No. of Kilometre of storm water drainages developed	SDG 9, 11	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	25

Affordable Development Program	Inventory of all housing units and land under earmarked for housing development in the county	No. of housing units identified. Amount of land currently earmarked for housing development.	SDG 11.1	0	0	50	2	50	2	0	0	0	0	4
	County housing units renovated	No. of housing units renovated	SDG 11.1	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Appropriate building technology demonstration Centre established	No. of established demonstration centres	SDG 11.1	0	0	0	0	1	45	0	0	0	0	45
	Land banked for affordable housing development	Hectares of land purchased	SDG 11.1	0	0	20	20	15	15	10	10	0	0	45
Kapenguria Municipality	Governance and administration of Kapenguria municipality enhanced.	No. of meetings, trainings, capacity building conducted	SDG 11	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
	Vehicular Parking constructed	No. of new parking spaces constructed/paved	SDG 11.2	0	0	100	5	100	5	100	5	100	5	20
		No. of demarcated/designated parking spaces	SDG 11.2	100	0.2	100	0.2	100	0.2	100	0.2	100	0.2	1
	Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan/Spatial Plan for Kapenguria	No. of prepared and approved LPLUDP/spatial plan	SDG 11.7b	1	5	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	20

	municipality approved													
	Physical infrastructure and amenities improved within municipality	No. of KMs of road networks tarmacked	SDG 11.2	0	0	2	100	2	100	2	100	1	50	350
		No. of signages displayed along streets and street addressing system	SDG 11.2	0	0	50	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		No. of KMs of storm water drainages constructed	SDG 11.2	0	0	3	12	3	12	1	4	1	4	30
		No. of solar powered streetlights installed	SDG 7.3a	0	0	50	4	20	1.6	20	1.6	20	1.6	8.8
		No. of public recreational parks/arboretums developed.	SDG 11.7	2	33	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	33
		No. of public cemeteries developed	SDG 12.4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
		No. of amphitheatres constructed	SDG 11.7	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	6	1	6	18
	Market infrastructure constructed	No. of modern markets constructed	SDG 9.1	0	0	1	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
	Solid waste management systems upgraded	No. of HH sensitized on waste management	SDG 12.8	1000	0.2	1000	0.2	1000	0.2	1000	0.2	1000	0.2	1
		No. of litter bins placed at strategic locations	SDG 12.5	0	0	80	1	40	0.5	0	0	0	0	1.5

		No. of transfer stations set up within municipality	SDG 12.5	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		No. garbage skips purchased	SDG 12.5	0	0	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		No. of garbage collection trucks and tractors purchased.	SDG 12.5	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
		No. of shovel trucks purchased	SDG 12.5	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
		No. solid waste management sites developed.	SDG 12.5	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Liquid waste management system developed towards improved urban sanitation	No. of modern public toilets constructed	SDG 6.2	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
		No. of HH connected to sewer reticulation system.	SDG 6.2	1	641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	641
	Land ownership and tenure for Kapenguria municipality secured	No. of plot owners issued with lease titles	SDG 6.2	0	0	300	5	300	5	0	0	0	0	10
TOTAL					**1127.6**		**827.85**		**664.45**		**492.95**		**425.45**	**3538.3**

Programme 11: Land Policy and Physical Planning

Objective: To enhance land management through survey and physical planning for sustainable and resilient development in the county
Outcome: Better land management

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year1		Year2		Year3		Year4		Year5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Land Policy and Physical Planning	County public land registered with titles	No. of public land parcels registered	SDG 16.3	0	0	100	10	50	5	0	0	0	0	15
	Acquisition of absolute title deeds for citizens facilitated	No. of absolute title deeds issued	SDG 16.6	4000	2	2000	1	2000	1	2000	1	0	0	5
	Acquisition of lease titles by all private plot owners in urban areas facilitated	No. of lease titles issued to plot owners.	SDG 16.6	0	0	400	15	400	15	400	15	200	7.5	52.5
	Registration of community land and group ranches facilitated	No. of group ranches and community lands registered	SDG 16.6	0	0	2	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
	Digital Land Governance Program (DLGP) of all county land records undertaken	No. of digital land governance platforms established.	SDG 8.2	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
	Web GIS Based-county land registry established	No of registry established	SDG 16.6	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Forested areas mapped and surveyed.	No. of hectares mapped	SDG 15.2	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	3	0	0	9
	County spatial plan developed and approved	No. of county spatial plan(s) prepared and approved	SDG 11.7a	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

	Land use plans for un/registered community lands, ranches prepared	No. of sub-county spatial/land use plans prepared	SDG 11.7a	0	0	1	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	16
	Physical and land use development planning for proposed key towns	No. of urban areas planned and with approved development plans	SDG 11.7b	0	0	3	24	2	12	2	12	2	12	60
	Physical planning and surveying of market centres	No. of market centres planned and surveyed	SDG 11.7b	3	3	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	2	18
	Development control and enforcement strengthened	No. of development applications approved, deferred or rejected	SDG 11.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Ratable properties in the county's valuation roll increased.	No. of GIS-Based Valuation rolls prepared.	SDG 8.2	0	0	0		0	1	20	0	0	0	1
	Part development plans and scheme plans prepared	No. of PDPs and scheme plans prepared and approved	SDG 11.7b	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	10
	Zoning plans and zoning regulations for the municipalities, new industrial parks, colleges and interchanges prepared and approved	No. of zoning plans and regulations prepared	SDG 11.7b	0	0	2	10	2	10	1	5	0	0	25
	Public awareness, sensitization and education on Physical Planning matters undertaken	No. of public awareness and sensitization workshops, planning clinics and radio talks held.	SDG 11.3	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	2.5

	Engagement with various stakeholders within urban areas conducted	No. of Town Hall meetings held and consultations held	SDG 11.3	30	0.5	30	0.5	30	0.5	30	0.5	30	0.5	2.5
	Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement project II	No. of informal settlements improved	SDG 11.7b	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
	TOTAL				**65**		**100**		**76**		**55**		**37.5**	**333.5**

4.1.4.7 Flagship projects

Table 31: Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Timefra me	Estimated cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Development of Irrigation Schemes	Adurkoit	To enhance sustainable food production and security	intake structure or (main) pumping station, Development of conveyance system, a distribution system, a field application system, and a drainage system	-9 completed irrigation scheme. -Increased HA under irrigation. -increased incomes for farming community. -employment creation. -improved living standards for the farmers. -increased number of beneficiaries. Improved infrastructure networks.	2023-2027	500	County Government, DRSLP, ADB Partners	County departm ent of Agricult ure
Construction of affordable and quality housing units	Kapenguria, Kabichbich Chepareria Kacheliba Ortum, Alale, Sigor	To promote affordable and quality housing schemes	-Securing of public land -Securing of construction site -Construction of housing units	-1000 Housing units constructed -500 jobs created -1000 families housed -Revenue through House rent	2023-2027	300	CGWP HFC UNHABITA T PPPs, World bank	State Dept of Housing and public works

Operationalization of Nasukuta Abattoir	Chepareria	-To Contribute to Economic Growth, wealth Creation and -Development through processing -High Quality livestock Products For local and export markets	-Abattoir staff establishment and Training of personnel -Seed capital for livestock purchase -slaughter and carcass dressing -chilling of finished carcass and packaged product -Preservation of skins and hides for tannery -cold chain transportation of processed product - Bone processing -blood processing -Gelatine processing	-Nasukuta Abattoir fully operational -Kshs 816 million per annum in expected revenue -2000 direct beneficiaries,5000 indirect beneficiaries	2023-2027	500	County government and partners	Veterinary services
300-acre Feed lot system	Masol, Kopoch, Kitalakapel, Nasukuta, Runo, Koghket, Chepsebin and Cheptany	To enhance Livestock productivity, Marketing and resilience of livestock keepers	- survey, beaconing and PDP preparation -Demarcation and Fencing of the land -Water structures developed -livestock sheds constructed -feeding and water troughs developed -spray races developed -Pasture and fodder established under irrigation and rain fed -Hay sheds constructed -feed choppers and mixers purchases -pasture harvesting equipment -weighing machines purchased -Loading ramp constructed -Metallic crushes constructed	-8 feed lot systems developed -3000 direct beneficiaries reached	2023-2027	620	County government and partners	Livestock production

4.1.4.8 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 32:Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Land Policy and Physical Planning	Energy, infrastructure and ICT	Connect solar street lights in urban areas Dissemination of information Use of adaptive technologies Internet connectivity Road transport Facilitate physical planning and land administration	Power outages Insecurity leading to increase in urban crimes Increased cost of electricity bills Inaccessible roads due to poor drainage and road conditions Inadequate access to information and awareness creation Displacement due to opening of roads	Tap solar energy to improve lighting in urban areas Reduce cost of paying electricity through solar street lighting Installation of internet connection in offices Upgrade and tarmac all urban roads Use advanced technology to support urban planning and management Provision of adequate road reserves and land to accommodate infrastructure development
Urban planning and housing Crop development Irrigation Livestock production and Range Management Fisheries Development	Environment protection, water and natural resources	Reduce urban pollution Water and sewer line connectivity Facilitate Physical planning and land administration Reducing soil erosion Rangeland and grasslands management	Inaccessibility to clean water leads to poor sanitation Increase in pollution makes environment unfriendly Displacement of property owners due to insufficient public land Clearing of forests to increase land under agriculture	Supply clean water to all urban residence Provide sustainable solid/liquid waste management Purchase land for waste water treatment Establish minimum road reserve of 9m to accommodate development of infrastructure in urban areas Land use planning
Urban Development and housing	Social protection, Culture and recreation	Provide recreational facilities Facilitate land administration, physical planning	Social disruption due to limitation of stadia	Construction and equipping of recreation facilities

Crop and Livestock development	Education and Technical Training	Increased crop and livestock production	Increased in school dropout as a result that agriculture is well paying	Carrying out crack down of dropout of school going children
Crop development Irrigation Livestock production and Range development Fisheries Development	Health and Sanitation	Reducing malnutrition The sector provides food which is vital for a healthy nation. The linkage with the health sector through the One-Health Approach supports food and nutrition security, food safety and control of zoonotic diseases in realizing universal healthcare	Diseases and conditions such as malaria, cancer, diabetes, HIV/AIDS and pandemics such as Covid-19 pose a big threat to the supply of labour	diversification of agricultural products
General administration, planning and support services	Public administration and intergovernmental relations	Continuous professional development planning, and public spending management Resolve legal issues in the legal sectors of land ownership and livestock rustling	Lack of dissemination of skills Technological development strain by staff Poor performance due to motivation and promotion	Human Resource development Staff promotions Establish good working environment Performance management
Livestock Marketing Agribusiness Development and Marketing	Industry, Trade and cooperatives	Formation/strengthening and capacity building of marketing organizations Construction of marketing infrastructure Promotion of value addition	Distorted market information Poor maintenance of infrastructure Improper waste disposal	Hold stakeholder meetings to share marketing strategies Develop a policy/Bill to ensure sustainability of infrastructure Put in place appropriate waste disposal facilities

4.1.5 Health Sector

4.1.5.1 Composition

The sector is composed of County Departments of Health and Sanitation and is mandated to provide quality, efficient and affordable health care services through provision of an integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and emergency services. The aim to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

4.1.5.2 Vision

A disease-free Community

4.1.5.3 Mission

To promote and participate in the provision of affordable, integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services for all West Pokot residents

4.1.5.4 Sector Goals

The sector goals aim at promoting and improving the health status for West Pokot residents. The focus areas of investments in the sector include health financing, leadership and governance, health products and technologies, health information, health workforce, service delivery, health Infrastructure, research and development.

4.1.5.5 Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 33: Health and Sanitation Sector Priorities and Strategies;

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Strengthen preventive, curative and promote health services	• Improve health worker population ratio • Develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy • Build the capacity of health sector stakeholders on utilization of the Kenya Health Information System • Quality health information, for evidence-based decision making • Creating demand for universal access to essential health services, products and technologies • Strengthen curative health services through provision of health personnel, drugs and equipment • Upgrade health infrastructure. • Enhance citizen enrolment to NHIF • Strengthen the health management committees on leadership and governance

	• Build capacity of Health care workers to provide quality service • Improved linkage and referral system • Operationalize the CHS Act • Enhance monitoring, evaluation and learning

4.1.5.6 Sector Programmes

Table 34: Health and Sanitation Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Preventive and Promotive Health Services Objective: To reduce the burden of preventable diseases Outcome: A healthy community													
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh.M)**										**Total Budget (KSh. M)**
				Year1		**Year2**		**Year3**		**Year4**		**Year5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Services	Reduction of maternal, perinatal and neonatal morbidity and mortality	% of Maternal deaths Audited	SDG 3.1	100	110	100	115	100	119	100	126	100	132	602
		Number of maternal deaths reported in KHIS2	SDG 3.1	7	12	6	17	5	24	4	29	3	36	118
		Number of community volunteers on MPDSR and formation of committee trained	SDG 3.1	200	20	300	25	500	30	600	35	800	40	150
	Skilled deliveries promoted	% of deliveries conducted by skilled Birth attendants in health facilities	SDG 3.1	70	168.6	72	175.2	75	179.3	77	184.6	80	190.0	897.70
	Improved quality of care for mothers and babies	No of special delivery beds and specialized	SDG 3.1	20	180	25	185	30	190	35	195	40	200	950

		equipment purchased												
	Increased number of Pregnant mothers attending at least 4 ANC visits served	Proportion of pregnant women attending at least 4 ANC visits	SDG 3.1	36.5	123.3	37.5	127.0	38.5	130.3	39	133.2	45	137.0	651
	Improved FP service	% Of Women of reproductive age (WRA) receiving family planning (FP) commodities	SDG 3.7	26	143.2	36.0	148	39.0	154	41.0	162	44.5	179.5	786.2
	Increased screening of reproductive age for cervical cancer	Number of women of Reproductive Age screened for cervical cancer	SDG 3.7	431	143.2	481	148	560	154	630	162	720	179.5	786.2
	Reduced proportion of pregnant women are adolescent (10-19)	% of pregnant women who are adolescent (10-19)	SDG 3.7	28.2	135	27.1	140	25.0	143	24.2	148	23.0	154	720
	Improved ASRH Services	No of health workers trained on ASRH services	SDG 3.7	200	80	300	85	350	90	400	95	450	100	450
	Improved School health program on ASRH	No of school conducted ASRH program and information	SDG 3.7	300	15	400	18	500	20	700	25	100	28	106
	Increased access to GBV	No of GBV response and services	SDG 3.6	200	15	300	18	350	20	420	25	500	28	106

Expanded Program for Immunization (EPI)	Increased number of immunizations	No of Fridge purchased and distributed to facilities	SDG 3.1	52	29.6									29.6
		No of reduced vaccines stakeouts and defaulters	SDG 3.1	16	0.36	16	0.36	16	0.36	16	0.36	16	0.36	1.8
	Increased coverage of FIC	Percentage coverage of FIC	SDG 3.3	60	0.18	69	0.18	70	0.18	75	0.18	80	0.18	0.9
	Increased reporting rates	No. of Healthcare workers trained on SOPs	SDG 3.3	174	0.87	174	0.87	174	0.87	174	0.87	174	0.87	4.3
	Defaulter tracing mechanism established	Number of reduced defaulters	SDG 3.3	696	1.4	696	1.4	696	1.4	696	1.4	696	1.4	6.96
	Increased immunization coverage in hard-to-reach areas	No of motorbikes purchased	SDG 3.3	48	9.6	48	9.6							19.2
	Reduced number of defaulters and increased uptake of immunization services	No. of CHVs trained on immunization SOPs	SDG 3.3	200	1.5	200	1.5	200	1.5	200	1.5	200	1.5	7.5
	Reduced stock out of vaccines	No of Fridge truck vehicle purchased	SDG 3.3	1	7									7
	Completion and installation equipment's in EPI cold room	Functional EPI cold room	SDG 3.3	1	10									10

	Inventory taking of EPI equipment's	Number of reporting facilities	SDG 3.3	2	0.58	2	0.58	2	0.58	2	0.58	2	0.58	2.9
HIV	Universal access to comprehensive, quality, and integrated HIV and STIs prevention service	Number of ART Sites offering comprehensive, quality and integrated HIV services	SDG 3.3.	25	171.62	30	171.37	35	175.41	40	179.34	45	183.47	881.20
	Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis accelerated	Proportion of HIV+ pregnant and breastfeeding mothers receiving preventive ARV's (PMTCT)	SDG 3.3	89	77.71	91	78.42	94	80.32	97	82.07	99	83.96	402.48
	Enhanced Identification and linkages to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services	Percentage proportion of people living with HIV identified and started on ART	SDG 3.3.1	94	6.10	95	6.24	97	6.38	98	6.53	98	6.68	31.94
	Retention to care of people living with HIV	Percentage Proportion of people living with HIV alive and are on ART during the review period	SDG 3.3.1	72	91.06	77	97.10	82	103.55	87	110.44	92	117.81	519.95
	Communication and Advocacy to reduce stigma levels	Stigma index	SDG 3.3.1	46%	27.25	40%	27.88	35%	28.52	30%	29.18	25%	29.85	142.68

Nutrition	Reduced Prevalence of acute malnutrition in children under age of five, (wasting)	Proportion of children aged 6-59 month wasted (GAM)	SDG 2.2	10.5%	87.45	9.5%	87.45	8.5%	87.45	7.5%	87.45	6.5%	87.45	437.25
		Proportion of children aged 0-59 months who are underweight	SDG 2.2	26.3%	29.15	25.0%	29.15	24.3%	29.15	23.0%	29.15	22.0%	29.15	145.75
	Reduced Prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under age of five, (stunting)	Proportion of children aged 6-59 month stunted (too short for their age)	SDG 2.2	32.5%	10.7	31%	10.7	30 %	10.7	28.9%	10.7	28%	10.7	53.5
		Proportion of children consuming minimum dietary diversity	SDG 2.2	13.2%	4	23.2%	4	33.2%	4	43.2%	4	53.2%	4	20
	Reduced Incidences of communicable and non-communicable diseases in population	Proportion of children aged 6-59 months supplemented with vitamin A twice per year	SDG 2.2	49.7%	2.3	54.7%	2.3	59.7%	2.3	64.7%	2.3	69.7%	2.3	11.5
		No. of pregnant women with anemia (Hb <11g/dl)	SDG 3.1	3082	7.2	3019	7.2	2956	7.2	2893	7.2	2930	7.2	36

	Strengthened Sectoral and Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Information Systems, Learning and Research	No. of nutrition assessments conducted	SDG 2.2	1	14.4	2	14.4	1	14.4	2	14.4	1	14.4	72.0
Health promotion services	Increased demand and utilization for health services and products	No. of County Health Promotion Strategy developed and approved	SDG. 3.3	1	1.52									1.52
		Number of Community Dialogue Sessions conducted	SDG. 3.3	80	8.6	80	8.64	80	8.6	80	8.64	80	8.64	43.2
		Number of live radio talk shows held	SDG. 3.3	24	0.864	24	0.864	24	0.86	24	0.864	24	0.864	4.32
		No of electronic billboards erected/installed	SDG. 3.3	4	6	4	6	2	3					15
		No of stake holders' meetings held	SDG. 3.3	28	7.6	28	7.6	28	7.6	28	7.6	28	7.6	38
		No of communication equipment purchased	SDG. 3.3	1	0.63									0.63
		No of HCW trained on SBCC	SDG. 3.3	200	0.806	200	0.806	200	0.806	200	0.806	200	0.806	4.03
TB	Improved TB treatment success rate	Proportion of TB patients referred by CHW	SDG 3.3.	15%	3.480	17.5%	3.480	20%	3.480	22.5%	3.480	25%	3.480	17.4
		Number of eligible persons in	SDG 3.3.	10%	2	15%	2	20%	2	22%	2	25%	2	10

		groups put on preventive therapy												
		Number of Bacteriological confirmed initiated on treatment	SDG 3.3.2	60%	8.225	62.5%	8.225	65%	8.225	67.5%	8.225	70%	8.225	41.125
		Proportion of patients started on treatment successfully completing treatment	SDG 3.3.	79%	15	82%	15	87%	15	92%	15	92%	15	75
	Increased Cure rates	Proportion of bacteriologically confirmed cured	SDG 3.3.	70%	10	75%	10	80%	10	85%	10	90%	10	50
		Functional mobile X-ray machine	SDG 3.3	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Environmental, water and Sanitation/Community health services	Improved Hygiene and Sanitation in Community and schools	Proportion of villages declared ODF	SDG 3.3	53	25	63	30	73	35	83	40	93	40	170
		proportion of villages triggered	SDG 3.3	77	20	83	20	89	20	95	20	100	20	1000
	Capacity building of Health workers on new IDSR-TG	No. of health workers trained on the new guidelines	SDG3.3	300	6.75	600	6.75	750	3.38	900	3.38	1000	2.25	22.5

	Training of CHVs on CBS	No. of CHVs trained on CBS	SDG3.3	1300	8.25	1820	8.25	2080	4.12	2340	4.12	2600	2.75	27.5
	Timely reporting of emergency disease events	No of facilities reporting	SDG 3.3	118	1.53	1125	0.61	134	0.31	134	0.31	134	0.31	3.1
	Solid waste disposal management	No. of functional waste management systems.	SDG3.3	10	200.3	10	75.11	10	75.11	10	75.11	10	75.11	500.74
	Motorbikes purchased	No of motor bikes purchased	SDG 3.3	10	5	3	1.5	2	1	3	1.5	2	1	10.0
	Public toilets in major centres constructed	No of public toilets constructed and functional	SDG 3.3	10	0.4	4	0.16	4	0.16	2	0.08	2	0.08	0.88
	Garbage compactor purchased	No of compactors purchased	SDG 3.3	1	1									1
	Solid waste recycling station established	No of functional recycling stations for solid waste	SDG 3.3	1	1									1
	Incinerators purchased	No. of functional incinerators	SDG3.3	1	1	1	1							2
Laboratory Services	Improved Laboratory infrastructure development	No of functional modern county referral hospital laboratory	SDG 3.3	0	0	1	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
		No of functional modern sub county hospital labs	SDG 3.3	0	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	40

		No of functional modern Health Centre laboratories	SDG 3.3	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	25
		No of functional modern Dispensary laboratories	SDG 3.3	12	24	12	24	12	24	12	24	12	24	120
	Enhanced laboratory diagnostic and services	No of automated biochemistry analyzers purchased	SDG 3.3	2	6	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	6	24
		No of automated electrolyte analyzers purchased	SDG 3.3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	13
		No of quality immunoassay analyzer purchased	SDG3. 3	2	4	3	6	2	4	3	6	2	4	24
		No of fully automated blood gas analyzers purchased and installed	SDG 3.3	2	4	1	4	1	2					10
		No of fully automated 5-part hematology coulter counter analyzers with auto loader purchased	SDG 3.3	3	6	2		3	6	2	4	2	4	24
		No of coagulation analyzers purchased	SDG 3.3	1	1	1	1							2

		No of HB Electrophoresis machine purchased and installed	SDG 3.3	2	1	1	1	1	1					3
		No of HB equipment purchased	SDG 3.3	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	12.5
		No of Colorimeter Purchased	SDG 3.3	3	0.3	3	0.3	3	0.3	3	0.3	2	0.2	1.4
		No of Gel grouping centrifuge purchased	SDG 3.3	2	0.6	1	0.3	1	0.3					1.2
		No of blood transfusion equipment purchased	SDG 3.3	1	4	1	4							8
		No of incubators purchased and installed	SDG3.3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	14
		No of automated microbiology analyzers purchased and installed	SGS 3.3	2	10									10
		No of automated tissue processers purchased	SDG 3.3	1	3	1	3							6
		No of microtome knife Purchased	SDG3.3	1	1.5	1	1.5							3
		No of assorted histology reagents and commodities purchased	SDG 3.3	10	4									4

		No of Urine analyzers purchased and installed	SDG 3.3	3	0.6	3	0.6	3	0.6	3	0.6	2	0.4	2.8
	Iso-15189 certified county referral hospital laboratory and sub county hospital laboratories	Number of diagnostic laboratories ISO certified	SDG 3.3	2	20	2	20	1	10	1	10	2	20	80
	Health care workers/laboratory personnel trained	Number of health care workers/laboratory personnel trained	SDG 3.3	300	51.8	300	51.8	300	51.8	300	51.8	300	51.8	259
Blood Bank	Laboratory commodity security and management established	Number of facilities enrolled on EQA	SDG 3.3	30	0.3			60	0.6					0.9
		Number of assorted lab reagents and commodities purchased	SDG 3.3	30	7	60	14	100	20	130	40	175	50	131
		Number of lab fridges procured and installed	SDG 3.3	10	2	10	2	10	2	3	0.6	2	0.4	7
		Functional LIMS	SDG 3.3	1	5									5
	Enhanced Equity and access to quality blood transfusion services	Number of community sensitization and advocacy forum done	SDG 3.8	10	2	10	2.2	10	2.3	10	2.4	10	2.45	11.350
		Internet connectivity	SDG 3.8	1	3									3

		at county blood bank												
		Number of blood transfusion drive performed per year	SDG 3.8	1	2	1	2.1	1	1.3	1	1.5	1	2	8.9
		Number of blood transfusion fridges purchase	SDG 3.8	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2			0.8
	Improved Blood cold chain system	Number of cold rooms installed	SDG 3.8	1	3									3
		Number of freezers installed	SDG 3.8	1	1.5									1.5
		Number of blood fridge purchased	SDG 3.8	1	3	2	6	1	3	1	3	1	3	18
	Improved Biological waste management	Number of incinerators purchased and installed	SDG 3.8	1	19	1	19							38
	Identification confirmation and treatment of microbial agents in the county	Number of culture and sensitivity tests done	SDG 3.8	1	5	2	10	3	15	4	20	6	30	80
Non-communicable Diseases	Baseline survey for the NCDs	No of hospitals conducted baseline survey for NCDs	SDG 3.4	5	0.378	5	0.120	5	0.020					0.518
		No of baraza meetings on NCDs held	SDG3.4	80	0.4	80	0.4	80	0.4	80	0.4	80	0.4	2

	Established Kalaazar treatment Centre at Sigor	Functional Kalaazar Treatment Centre	SDG3.4	1	5									5
Malaria	Increased proportion of Health care workers with knowledge on malaria case management	No. of Health care workers trained on malaria case management	SDG 3.3	100	3.4	100	3.4	100	3.4	100	3.4	100	3.4	17.0
	Increased capacity of the county detect, report and respond to malaria epidemics and upsurges in target localities within the epidemic prone sub-counties	No. of assessments conducted No. of stakeholder meetings conducted	SDG 3.3	6	1.3	6	1.3	6	1.3	6	1.3	6	1.3	6.5
	Improved capacity (numbers and skill set) of HCWs in primary facilities to provide essential services	No. of quarterly Malaria Support Supervisions conducted	SDG 3.3	4	2.5	4	2.5	4	2.5	4	2.5	4	2.5	12.5

	Reduced mosquito load in in-patient Health facilities and Boarding Schools	No. of Health facilities (with in-patient facilities) and Boarding schools reached with Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)	SDG 3.3	20 Health facilities 40 Schools	3.0	20 Health facilities 40 Schools	3.0	20 Health facilities 40 Schools	3.0	20 Health facilities 40 Schools	3.0	20 Health facilities 40 Schools	3.0	15.0
	Improved reporting of accurate, consistent and reliable malaria data	No. of quarterly malaria data quality audits conducted	SDG 3.3	4	2.6	4	2.6	4	2.6	4	2.6	4	2.6	13.0
	Increased mobility of sub-county officers to implement malaria control strategies	No. of motorbikes purchased	SDG 3.3	4	2.4									2.4
	Increased availability of spray pumps for indoor residual spraying	No. of spray pumps purchased	SDG 3.3	40	1.44									1.44
	Availability of recommended insecticides to conduct indoor residual spraying	No. of cartons of insecticides purchased	SDG 3.3	60	1.2							60	1.2	2.4
	Social behavior changes towards accelerated	Development and implementation of West Pokot County Malaria	SDG 3.3	1	5.3									5.3

	reduction of malaria cases	Social and Behavior Change Plan, 2023-2026												
Radiology	Improved access to radiology services	No of Ct scan Purchased	SDG3.4	1	80									80
		No of MRI machine purchased	SDG3.4	1	100									100
		Number pf CR film printers purchased	SDG3.4	2	1.5									1.5
		Number of Mobile X-ray machine purchased	SDG3.4	1	4									4
		No of Ultra sound machine purchase-d and installed	SDG3.4	4	14									14
		Functional X-ray department at Sigor SCH	SDG3.4			1	10							10
Eye Services	Reduction of blindness	Number of cataract surgeries in KCRH/Outreach done	SDG3.4	2200	4.4	2200	4.4	2200	4.4	2200	4.4	2200	4.4	22
		No of screening done	SDG3.4	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	12.5
		Functional optical workshop at KCRH	SDG3.4	1	10	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	10

		No of dialogue meetings conducted on Eye health,	SDG 3.4	200	0.8	200	0.8	200	0.8	200	0.8	200	0.8	4
	Improved Trachoma prevention and control	No of quarterly TT surgical outreaches	SDG3.4	4	2.3	4	2.3	4	2.3	4	2.3	4	2.3	11.5
		No of surgical follow up post operation	SDG 3.4	3	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2	1
		No of TWG, Supervision and review meetings	SDG 3.4	16	8.2	16	8.2	16	8.2	16	8.2	16	8.2	41
Completed and operationalize Eye clinic at Kacheliba SCH	Improved access and quality of health care delivery	Functional Kacheliba Eye clinic	SDG3.4	1	2									2
Constructed and operationalize Eye clinic at Sigor SCH	Improved access and quality of health care delivery	Functional Sigor Eye unit	SDG3.4	1	8									8
Constructed Chepareria eye unit	Improved access and quality of health care delivery	Functional Chepareria eye unit	SDG3.4	1	8									8
Constructed and operationalize Alale eye unit	Improved access and quality of health care delivery	Functional Alale eye unit	SDG3.4	1	8									8
School Health Interventions	Formation of School Health 5 Year Strategic and	Number of Reviews Submitted	SDG 3.1, 3.4 5.9, 6.2, 6.3	1	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5

	Implantation Plan													
	Implement Comprehensive School Health policy by Formation of County School Health Committee	Number of Meetings/ Reports held	SDG 3.1 SDG 5.9	3	0.5	4	0.6	10	0.3	10	0.3	0	0	1.7
	Improve Health and Hygiene In School Community	Number of School Health Clubs formed	SDG 3.1 & 5.9	50	1.7	50	1.7	50	1.7	50	1.7	50	1.7	8.5
	Enhance water sanitation and hygiene in schools	Number of Schools sensitized on water, sanitation and hygiene and water related disease	SDG 6.2 6.3 6.7 6.8	50	0.5	50	0.5	50	0.5	50	0.5	50	0.5	2.5
		Number of School communities sensitized on menstrual hygiene and management	SDG 3.7	50	0.5	50	0.5	50	0.5	50	0.5	50	0.5	2.5
		Number of handwashing facilities procured and distributed	SDG 6.7	200	0.7	200	0.7	100	0.4	100	0.4	100	0.4	2.7

		Number of schools supervised on sanitation and hygiene	SDG 3.9	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	10
		Number of Murals Provided in Schools	SDG 6.7	30	1.2	30	1.2	30	1.2	30	1.2	30	1.2	6
	Promote nutrition related interventions	Number of Health workers and school members trained on school nutrition	SDG 2.2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	10
	Prevent and Control Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases in Schools	Number of School Communities sensitized on transmission, prevention and control of targeted preventive diseases. (HIV/AIDs, STIs, TB, Pneumonia, Hepatitis, Snake bits) and Non-Communicable	SDG3.3 SDG3.4	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	10
		Number of School Communities Screened on Communicable Disease (HIV/AIDs, STIs, TB,	SDG3.3	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	12.5

		Pneumonia, Hepatitis, Snake bits)												
		Number of School Community dewormed and Vitamin A supplements	SDG3.8	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	12.5
	Enhance the safeguards against gender based violence and harmful cultural practices amongst learners that affects enjoyment of their rights	Number of School Communities trained on GBV prevention and response	SDG5.1, SDG 5.2	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	5
		Number of School Communities providing health talks on sexual reproductive health and pregnancy prevention	SDG 3.1 SDG 3.2 SDG 5.6	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	12.5
		Number of School Community sensitized on the effect of drugs and	SDG 3.5	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	10

		substance abuse												
		Number of Schools receiving psychosocial counseling and other support services from designated teachers	SDG 3.4	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	5
	Inform Learners and School Community on Their Rights and Responsibilities	Number of Teachers and School Health Patrons trained on Child Protection	SDG3.12	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	5
TOTAL					2,612.503		2,293.815		2,233.141		2,334.165		2,459.325	12,836.26

Programme 2: Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services
Objective: To provide effective and efficient curative and rehabilitative services in all health delivery units
Outcome: Effective and efficient curative and rehabilitative health care services to the citizens

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year1		Year2		Year3		Year4		Year5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Health products and Technologies	Supply chain integrity	Stock status	SDG3.3	5%	282.5	0%	296.625	0%	311.456	0%	320.29	0%	343.31	1554.181
	Monitoring and evaluation	Quality of service	SDG3.3	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	40

	Antimicrobial Resistance sensitization	Number of health workers sensitized and trained	SDG3.3	200	8	200	8	200	8	200	8	200	8	40
TOTAL					**298.5**		**312.625**		**327.456**		**336.29**		**359.31**	**1634.181**

Programme 3: General Administration Planning and Support Services
Objective: To provide leadership and policy direction for effective health service delivery
Outcome: Efficient and effective service delivery coordination

Sub-Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year1		**Year2**		**Year3**		**Year4**		**Year5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	Health policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG3.8	1	3	1	3	1	3					9
Human Resource Management	Staff performance management	Timely promotion of staff	SDG3.8	350	45	230	21	280	23	387	46	540	77	212
		Staff Reward/Incentives	SDG3.8	16	1.6	20	2	25	2.5	30	3	35	3.5	12.6
	Increased quality of Health care services	No of health care workers trained	SDG 3.8	350	25	350	25	350	25	350	25	350	25	125
	Human resource development	Number of health workers trained at KSG	SDG3.8	35	3.6	30	3.1	45	4.5	30	3.1	23	2.5	16.8

		No of health workers trained on specialization courses	SDG3.8	5	4.5	6	4.7	5	4.5	4	4.6	3	3.5	21.8
	Improved quality assurance of health personnel	No of Periodic Updating of iHRIS data	SDG3.8	992	0.5	1042	.0.220	1142	0.150	1182	0.2	1232	0.1	1.15
	Improved staff to patient ratio	Number of medical doctors recruited and retained	SDG3.8	3	12.6	5	21	4	16.8	6	25.2	7	29.4	105
		Number of consultants/Specialists recruited and retained	SDG3.8	4	16.8	3	12.6	3	12.6	4	16.6	5	21	79.6
		Number of Clinical Officers recruited and retained	SDG3.8	23	27.048	20	23.520	22	25.872	18	21.16	15	17.640	115.24
		Number of Nurses recruited and retained	SDG3.8	40	42.240	30	31.680	50	52.8	28	29.568	30	31.680	187.96
		Number of Health Promotion Officers recruited and retained	SDG3.8	4	4.080	4	4.080	2	2.040	2	2.040	4	4.080	16.32
		Number of Public Health Officers recruited and retained	SDG3.8	11	11.616	10	10.560	15	15.840	16	16.89	10	10.560	65.46
		Number of Pharmacist	SDG3.8	5	1.250	3	0.750	4	1	2	0.5	3	0.750	4.25

		recruited and retained												
		Number of Pharmaceutical Technologist recruited and retained	SDG3.8	12	12.240	15	15.3	10	10.2	8	8.16	15	15.3	61.2
		Number of Nutrition Officers recruited and retained	SDG3.8	14	13.944	18	17.968	20	19.920	14	13.944	8	7.968	73.74
		Number of Laboratory Technologist recruited and retained	SDG3.8	16	16.320	10	10.2	8	8.160	7	7.140	10	10.2	52.02
		Number of Dentist recruited and retained	SDG3.8	1	2.880	1	2.880	1	2.880	0	0	0	0	8.64
		Number of Dental Technologist recruited and retained	SDG3.8	3	3.024	2	2.016	1	1.008	1	1.008	0	0	7.06
		Number of Community Oral Health Officers recruited and retained	SDG3.8	2	1.992	2	1.992	3	2.988	3	2.988	4	3.984	13.94
		Number of Radiographers	SDG3.8	4	4.080	2	2.040	2	2.040	2	2.040	0	0	10.2

		recruited and retained												
		Number of Orthopaedic technicians recruited and retained	SDG3.8	6	5.040	2	1.680	4	3.360	2	1.680	2	1.680	13.44
		Number of Physiotherapist recruited and retained	SDG3.8	0	0	2	2.112	2	2.112	3	3.168	0	0	7.39
		Number of Occupational Therapist recruited and retained	SDG3.8	0	0	2	2.112	2	2.112	0	0	2	2.112	6.32
		Number of HRIOs recruited and retained	SDG3.8	15	12.6	8	6.720	8	6.720	8	6.720	8	6.720	39.48
		Number of Occupational Therapist recruited and retained	SDG3.8	2	2.016	2	2.016	2	2.016	3	3.024	4	4.032	13.10
		Number of Medical Social Workers recruited and retained	SDG3.8	4	2.988	3	2.988	2	1.9922	3	2.988	2	1.998	12.95
		Number of Medical Engineers recruited and retained	SDG3.8	4	3.984	3	3.024	3	3.024	2	2.160	3	3.02	15.21
		Number of Mortuary Attendant	SDG3.8	2	0.72	2	0.72	2	0.72	0	0	0	0	2.16

		recruited and retained												
		Number of Laundry Attendant recruited and retained	SDG3.8	2	0.72	2	0.72	2	0.72	2	0.72	2	0.72	3.6
		Number of Health Administrators recruited and retained	SDG3.8	2	1.99	2	1.99	2	1.99	0	0	0	0	5.97
		Number of Optician Technician recruited and retained	SDG3.8	1	0.6	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
		Number of Vision Therapist recruited and retained	SDG3.8	1	0.6	0	0	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	1.2
		Number of Anaesthetist Assistant recruited and retained	SDG3.8	4	1.92	2	0.96	0	0	2	0.96	4	1.92	5.76
		Number of CHEWs recruited and retained	SDG3.8	10	4.8	0	0	10	4.8	0	0	10	4.8	14.4
Health Governance and coordination	Increased access to health care services	No of health buildings maintained	SDG3.8	4	30	5	30	7	45	3	20	8	50	175
		No of equipment plant and machineries under service contract.	SDG3.8	20	10	25	12	22	15	30	20	42	20	77
	Health facilities with functional centre committees	No of health facilities with HFM/boards	SDG3.8	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25
	Improved in sectorial	No of stakeholders, CHMT, advisory, quarterly review	SDG3.8	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5

	collaborations	meetings, sensitization of Health in charges on HSSF												
	Health service provision at all levels of service delivery improved	No of support supervision.	SDG3.8	180	5	180	5	180	5	180	5	180	5	25
	Health Financing	Amount of revenue collected (FIF)	SDG3.8	72.8	0.5	90	0.5	120	0.5	135	0.5	140	0.5	2.5
		No. of Partners engagement forum held	SDG3.8	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	0.5
General administration services	Improved health care access and coordination	AFYA House constructed	SDG3.8	1	120									120
	Improved Emergency response	No of ambulance purchased	SDG3.8	8	84	11	116.6	7	74.2	5	53	4	42.4	370.2
		No of Staff welfare bus purchased	SDG 3.8	1	25									25
		No of motorbikes purchased	SDG3.8	10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5	7.5
Health Planning and Financing	Quarterly Reporting	Performance Review Reports prepared	SDG3.8	4	0.4	4	0.4	4	0.4	4	0.4	4	0.4	2
	Enhanced resource mobilization	No of development partners engagement /forum	SDG3.8	4	0.4	4	0.4	4	0.4	4	0.4	4	0.4	2
		No of strategy for Health Sector Resource mobilization	SDG3.8	1	1									1

	Health infrastructure master plan	Health sector master plan developed	SDG3.8	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.8	4
Health information	Improved Data is generation on KHIS2 platform	Proportion of HFs reporting on timely basis into KHIS2	SDG3.8	90	0.210	95	0.210	100	0.210	100	0.210	100	0.210	1.05
	Improved Governance, coordination and linkages	Number of TWG meetings held	SDG3.8	4	0.05	4	0.05	4	0.05	4	0.05	4	0.05	0.25
	Scaling of EMR	No of EMR sites	SDG3.8	5	17.5	5	17.5	5	17.5	5	17.5	5	17.5	87.5
	Improved coordination	Number of health facilities supervised -Supervision report	SDG 3.8	4	3.2	4	3.2	4	3.2	4	3.2	4	3.2	16
Research innovation and development	Enhanced Evidence-based interventions	No of research studies undertaken	SDG3.8	3	3.5	2	3.5	3	3.	4	3.5	3	3.5	17
		No of research findings published.	SDG3.8	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0.5
		No of research collaborations /MOUs with teaching and research institutions.	SDG3.8	3	0.4	2	0.4	1	0.4	3	0.4	3	0.4	2
	Total				600.952		439.288		440.3242		383.218		443.224	2307.16

4.1.5.7 Flagship projects

Table 35:Health and Sanitation Sector Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame	Estimated cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Upgrading Kapenguria County Referral Hospital	Kapenguria	To improve access to quality health care	• Modern mortuary • Isolation ward • Sewerage system • 2 story amenity ward (100 bed capacity) • Standard incinerator • Bulk liquid oxygen plant • Mother and Baby Unit • Hospital Masterplan • dialysis machines • Cancer Centre • Eye unit • Advanced life support Ambulances	KCRH upgraded to level six	2023-2027	1,365	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
Upgrading of Level 3 health facilities to Level 4 Upgrading of Dispensaries (Level 2) to Health centres (Level 3	Kacheliba	To improve access to quality health care	• Completion of OPD • 10 staff houses • 64 bed wards • utility vehicle • Construction and equipment of isolation ward • Construction and equipment of satellite blood bank • Perimeter wall around 5 acres • Incinerator • Laboratory • Morgue • Construction and equipment of maternity waiting shelter (Kiror) • Construction and equipping of laundry	Kacheliba up-grated to level 4	2023-2027	275	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Alale H/C	To improve access to quality health care	• Holding room for bodies • Pharmacy and drug store • Generator • 2 utility vehicles • X-ray	Alale H/C upgraded to level 4	2023-2027	128	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame	Estimated cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
			• Incinerator • Secure clean running water • Laboratory • 10 staff houses • Construction and equipment of maternity waiting shelter Kiror) • Construction and equipping laundry					
	Kabichbich H/C	To improve access to quality health care	• Operation theatre • Utility vehicle 2 • X ray • Laboratory • Generator • Fencing with chain link • 24 bed male wards • 24 bed female wards • Incinerator • Construction and equipment of maternity waiting shelter (Kiror) • Construction and equipping of laundry • Mortuary	Kabichbich upgraded to level 4	2023-2027	175	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Chepareria	To improve access to quality health care	• Construction of OPD and Administration Block Complex • Incinerator • 2 utility vehicles • Ambulance • x-ray unit • Perimeter wall • Generator • 64 bed wards • Construction and equipment of maternity waiting shelter (Kiror) • Construction and equipping of laundry • Mortuary • 64 bed wards (Male/Female)	Chepareria upgraded to level 4	2023-2027	227	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Sigor sub-county hospital	To improve access to quality health care	• Perimeter wall around 5 acres • Erosion protection	Sigor Sub County Hospital upgraded to Level 4	2023-2027	244	County Government,	CDOH

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame	Estimated cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
			• Construction of OPD and Administration Block Complex • Utility vehicles 2 • Modern Maternity Ward • 64 bed wards • Incinerator • X-ray unit • Construction and equipment of maternity waiting shelter (Kiror • Construction and equipping of laundry • Mortuary				Development Partners	
	Makutano	To improve access to quality health care	• Construct a level 3C Health Centre • Utility vehicles 2 • Construction and equipment of youth friendly centre • Construction and equipment of maternity waiting shelter (Kiror) • Construction and equipping of laundry	Sub county to have a Level 3 C facility	2023-2027	260	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Siyoi Ward (Siyoi dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• New level 3 c facility (Refer to norms and standards)	Siyoi level 3	2023-2027	250	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Mnagei Ward (Psigirio Dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Incinerator • Medical laboratory construction and equipment • Maternity ward	Psigirio upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	37	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Kapenguria Ward (Kapkoris dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Laboratory • 24 bed wards	Kapkoris upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	23	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	(Riwo Ward) Upgrading of Serewo H/C TO 3A	To improve access to quality health	• Construct modern OPD • construct laboratory • 6 staff houses • construct maternity ward • secure clean piped water • Incinerator • Fencing of one acre with perimeter wall	Serewo upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	97	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame	Estimated cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
			• 24 bed wards					
	Endugh Ward (Kesot Dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Construct modern OPD • Construct maternity ward • Laboratory	Upgraded Kesot to level 3	2023-2027	40	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Sook Ward (Chepnyal Dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Construct modern OPD • Maternity ward • Construct laboratory • 24 bed wards	Chepnyal upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	50	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Suam Ward (Tiyenei dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Construct laboratory • Construct modern OPD • Maternity ward	Tiyenei upgraded to level3	2023-2027	40	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Kodich Ward (Orolwo dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Construct laboratory • Construct modern OPD • Fencing	Orolwo upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	33	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Kapchok Ward (Konyao dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Construct modern maternity • Construct laboratory • Fencing	Konyao Dispensary upgraded to level3	2023-2027	35	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Kasei Ward (Kasei Dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Construct modern maternity • Construct 4 staff houses • Modern OPD • Laboratory	Kasei upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	56	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Ompolyon dispensary		• Fencing • 2 Staff house • Laboratory • Maternity	Kasei upgraded to level 3		60		
	Kiwawa Ward (Kamla/kauriong)	To improve access to quality health	• Modern OPD • 2 staff houses • Laboratory • Maternity • Fencing	Kauriong /Kamila upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	46	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame	Estimated cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
	Alale Ward (Kasitet Dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Modern OPD • 2 staff houses • Laboratory	Kasitet upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	36	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Tapach ward (Sina Dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Modern laboratory • Modern OPD • 24 bed wards • 2 staff houses	Sina upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	46	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Lelan Ward (Kaptabuk dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Modern laboratory • 24 bed wards • Staff house • Incinerator	Kaptabuk upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	39	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Batei Ward (Sebit Dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Laboratory • Maternity • Incinerator • 24 bed wards • OPD • Purchase of land • Fencing	Sebit upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	43	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Chepareria Ward (Chepkobegh Dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Modern Outpatient • Incinerator • Staff house • 24 bed wards • Maternity Ward	Chepkobegh upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	53	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Weiwei Ward (Tamkal dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Modern OPD • Fencing with chain link • staff houses • 32 bed wards • Incinerator • Laboratory • Renovation	Tamkal upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	56	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Lomut Ward (Lomut Dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• 4 staff houses • Renovation of ESP buildings • Water and sewerage • Ablution block • Incinerator • Wall fencing 2 acres	Lomut upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	55	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame	Estimated cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
	Masol ward (Surumben dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• Modern OPD • Incinerator • Staff house • 24 bed wards • Maternity • Laboratory	Surumben upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	66	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
	Sekker Ward (Mbara Dispensary)	To improve access to quality health	• 4 staff houses • Incinerator • Laboratory • 24 bed wards	Mbara upgraded to level 3	2023-2027	47	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
Operationalization of the CHS Act 2019	County	CHS platforms strengthened to stimulate demand and utilization of health and nutrition services	• Training of 1800 CHVs on basic module • Monthly stipend 2700 for CHVS • Training of CHC teams in 150 CHUs • Selection of CHC • Development of CHS guidelines • Procurement of reporting tools • Monthly CHV review meetings • Yearly CHV health summit • Procurement of CHEWs motorbikes	CHS Act 2019 operationalized	2023-2027	683.3	County Government, Development Partners	CDOH
Grand Total						4,565.30		

4.1.5.8 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 36:Health and Sanitation Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Preventive and Promotive Health Services	Environment protection, water and Natural resources	Water supply to health facilities	Spread of communicable diseases	Provision of safe water Proper waste disposal Functional sewer systems and timely repair of leakages Enforcement of hygienic laws Improvement of WASH programs
	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	The sector plays a big role in ensuring adequate and sustainable food supply to the nation which is key in ensuring a healthy and productive population. The Health Sector will continue collaborating in order to address malnutrition cases to the vulnerable groups.	Poor nutrition due to poverty	School feeding programs Expand kitchen garden program for affordable local growth foods
RMNCAH	Education, social, culture and law enforcement agencies	provision of high health impact intervention including deworming, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Immunization Programs	High rate of unreported cases of Sexual Gender Based Violence	Gender empowerment Creation of awareness on Sexual Gender Based Violence and available shelters. Empower children on laws rights Linkage of sexual Gender Based Violence survivors to health and legal services Improve on Gender mainstreaming policy guidelines for workplaces
Health promotion	Education sector	-School Health -health research which helps in the generation of new health interventions which are critical in the provision of solutions to existing and emerging health challenges -Labour		Train students on age-appropriate sexual education Screening for Non –Communicable diseases Nutrient supplementation and deworming programs
Infrastructure Development	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	-Connecting health facilities to electric power - Access roads to health facilities	Incomplete health projects, in adequate space for services provision, poor	Renovation and repair, paining Improve road networks especially in informal settlements to enable access to for ambulance services

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
			road networks hindering ambulance services	Completion of existing/stalled projects.
Human Resource Health	Public Administration and Intergovernmental relation	-exchange programmes for health care providers and also helps in bilateral negotiations on health-related issues -	Demotivated staff due to delayed promotions and salaries	Scheme of service/harmonized remuneration and benefit schemes Promotions and resignation to be implemented or effected Consider management teams for government approved courses-Kenya school of Government Recruit health care workers in all cadres considering their need.
Emergency and Referral	Public Administration and intergovernmental relation	-Knowledge Transfer, Resource mobilization	Inadequate ambulance services	Set up an emergency response funds. Improve collaboration with fire and disaster management unit Strengthen the disaster management unit
County policy, Health Bills and Acts	Public Administration and Intergovernmental relation	- legislations are enacted to enable the health sector to efficiently implement its mandate effectively	Health Bills and Act not completed	Provide technical support Advocacy to MCAs

4.1.6 Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations Sector

4.1.6.1 Composition

This sector comprises of County Public Service Management, Finance and Economic Planning, Office of the Governor, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, National Police Service, National Drought Management Authority and the County Assembly. This sector provides overall leadership and oversight in the management of the County affairs through coordination of policy formulation, implementation and tracking of results for effective service delivery and equitable development. Moreover, the sector enhances strategic leadership in coordination of decentralized services through maintenance of law and order, disaster management and ensuring excellence in public service delivery. It also provides leadership in promotion of county governance through effective legislation, oversight and representation.

4.1.6.2 Vision

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

4.1.6.3 Mission

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

4.1.6.4 Sector Goals

Owing to its composition and placement in the county government structure, the sector's goals cut across all sectors. It provides overall policy direction and leadership in the management of public affairs, and coordinates policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The sector facilitates enactment of county legislation, budget execution, resource mobilization and management in the entire public service. The sector administers prudent financial management and promotes transparency and accountability in use of public resources.

4.1.6.5 Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 37:Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Prudent management of county financial services for effective services delivery	• Ensure Social and financial security • Establishment and operationalization of Sub County Treasuries • Implement Public Finance Management Reforms • Strengthen the county financial management system and controls and fully implementation of IFMIS modules • Enhance staff Financial Capacity building • Ensure timely preparation of financial reports

	• Enhance regular verification of Projects
Strengthen policy formulation, planning, budgeting and tracking	• Mainstreaming of Gender, PLWDs, Special groups in County policies and plan • Improve County government key results areas performance for effective implementation of county plans • Capacity building on public policy formulation and planning processes to technical staff, management and the public • Improve capacity on social budgeting and social intelligence reporting. • Fully implementation of CIMES and E-CIMES • Strengthening Monitoring and evaluation reports and dissemination • Develop County Statistical publications and reports. • Promote open governance through effective public participation • Strengthening of County budget and Economic Forums (CBEF) • Improve county sector Linkages and joint planning and budgeting • Efficient and effective allocation of resources to the County's competing needs • Enhance sectoral information generation and sharing to inform policies and plans
Facilitate efficient and effective procurement services.	• Streamline county procurement of services • Enhance project completions time • Promote Risk Management • Capacity building of staff, public, suppliers and committees on Procurement. • Procurement monitoring and oversight.
Strengthen disaster risk reduction, preparedness governance, and management	• Establish a county disaster risk management fund • Review and fully implementation of the County DRM policy • Establish CMDRR Committees in all Wards. • Strengthen stakeholder's engagement on Disaster Risk Management • Design and implement integrated livelihood programs. • Strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems • Implement integrated environmental and natural resource management • Engage Stakeholders on Climate proofing of their Sectors. • Strengthening early warning systems for proactive response. • Continuous evacuation drills and training on firefighting. • Establishment of County Warehouse
Promote peace, stability and coexistence among communities living along the borders	• Securing West Pokot borderlines, community lives and livelihoods. • Initiate cross border reformed warriors' empowerment programme. • Inculcate cultural peace values, attitude, traditions and beliefs systems. • Establish integrated early warning mechanism • Strengthen cross border intergovernmental relations, initiatives and cooperation. • Adopt and implement trans human corridor development plan report. • Strengthening institutional peace building structures • Establishment of Resource hub for peace building • Strengthening Community Policing • Develop integrated peace and security marshal plan
Promote compliance with the constitution and other laws by county government	• Ensure Passage of relevant legislations • Establish County legal research and advisory • Continuous vetting, drafting and approval of contracts, MOUs and other legal instruments • Ensuring continuous due diligence • Establishment of a registry for legal instruments • Continuous legal education
Improve creation, use, access and security of County Government Records and information	• Establishment and operationalization of Complete registries/records centres in all county departments • Formulation and adoption of County records management policy. • Enhance disposition of records

	• Records Digitization and Migration • Establishment of Records management committee • Establish County Records transfer and storage mechanism • Develop and implement Records Management Procedural Manual • Continuous capacity building and sensitization on record management
Strengthen county internal controls on management of public resources.	• Automation of County internal audit system • Strengthen County Audit committee capacity and mechanism • Enhance thorough Physical verification of the county government projects • Ensuring Implementation of Internal Audit recommendations and reports • Strengthen Implementation of Audit committee reports • Strengthen continuous field audits for all county projects
Prudent management of county assets and liabilities	• Development of County Assets and Liability policy • Continuous Physical verification, location and status of Motor vehicles, Land, Buildings, Projects and equipment • Tagging and Valuation of all county assets and liabilities
Promote effective Representation, Legislation and Oversight at West Pokot County assembly.	• Mainstreaming of monitoring and evaluation, strengthen knowledge and entrench evidence informed decision making in the County Assembly • To strengthen the capacity of Members and staff to execute their constitutional mandate. • Automation and digitalization of County assembly processes. • Provision of county assembly modern facilities and secure working environment. • Sustained engagement with stakeholders for resource mobilization, • To institutionalize performance management • To establish members resource hub and enhance staff and members wellness
Enhance county own source revenue	• Unification of all county licensees • Mapping of new revenue streams • Strengthening of County enforcement unit • Enactment of revenue administration policies • Review and updating of county valuation roll • Automation of all revenue streams • Quarterly meetings with stakeholders • Create awareness on importance of revenue collection • Enhance partnership with KRA on collection of property rate tax
Transform County Public Service to be professional, efficient and effective	• Develop and implement county mentorship programmes • Undertake public service reforms and transformation • Improve Human Resource Management Practices • Promoted diversity in the County public service • Enhance promotion of national and public service values and principles and the adherence to ethical standards • Strengthen the County internship programmes in the public service • Develop a career and succession management strategy for County public service • Promote compliance with regulations, statutory guidelines and CPSB decisions • Ensure effective and fair disciplinary control and management • Improvement of terms and conditions of service • Improve work environment • Develop human resource in the public service • Develop and implement a communication strategy optimal Staffing Levels • Institutionalize Performance management
Improve staff and community members capacity on the devolved system of government, governance and their rights	• Public Participation and Access to Information • Enhance citizen engagement through continuous civic education and public participation programmes • Establishment of Civic education and public Participation directorate • Formulate County civic education and public participation framework/policy

Enhance service delivery at all levels of government	• Enhance access to service delivery in the devolved units • Establishment and strengthening of village councils. • Formulate Legislation and review of policies and bills on devolved administration • Strengthen County feedback mechanism and access to county government information • Ensure capacity building of project Management committees • Contract servicing of vehicle, buildings, plant, equipment and machineries • Adequate continuous budgetary allocation for buildings plant, equipment and machineries maintenance
Enhance effective and timely communication / dissemination of government policies and programme.	• Documentation and Publicity of county government programme • Strengthening of Governors Press unit • Governor's speeches, addresses and publications • Monthly publication of county news. • Professional management of county communication platforms

4.1.6.6 Sector Programmes

Table 38:Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Treasury Accounting Services **Objective**: To develop, sustain and safeguard a transparent and accountable system for the management of public finances **Outcome**: Transparent and accountable management of public resources													
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	Finance policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 17.1	3	6	4	8							14
Treasury Accounting Services	Quarterly Reports prepared	No. of Quarterly reports Prepared	SDG 17.1	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	Annual Financial statements prepared	No. of Annual Financial statements prepared	SDG 17.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Staff Capacity Building on PFM	No. of staff trained on PFM	SDG 17.1	25	0.12	25	0.12	25	0.12	25	0.12	25	0.12	0.6
	Sub County Treasuries constructed	No. of Sub County offices constructed	SDG 17.1			1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	100
TOTAL					**9.12**		**36.12**		**28.12**		**28.12**		**28.12**	**129.6**

Programme 2: Supply Chain Management Services
Objective: To facilitate county departments to procure efficient and quality goods for services
Outcome: Transparent and accountable management of public resources

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Supply Chain Management Service	Enhanced Public sensitization on e-procurement	No. of sensitization forums held	SDG 12.8	4	1	6	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	5
	AGPO by Youth, Women and PLWDs	No of Youth, Women and PLWDs enterprise benefited	SDG 8.6	100	3	200	3	200	3	200	3	200	3	15
	Asset management register updated	% of Assets tagged & updated	SDG 16.4	20%	5	80%	5	100%	4	100%	4	100%	4	22
	PPRA Reports prepared	No. of PPRA reports submitted	SDG 17.17	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
	Procurement plans prepared	No of procurement plans prepared and approved	SDG 17.1	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	5	12	5	22
	Improved disposal of obsolete/unserviceable assets	No of Disposal plans prepared, approved and implemented	SDG 16.4	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
	Suppliers' database prepared	No of Registered suppliers	SDG 17.7	1000	0.5	1000	0.5	1000	0.5	1000	0.5	1000	0.5	2.5
	Total				**18.5**		**16.5**		**14.5**		**15.5**		**15.5**	**80.5**

Programme 3: Internal Audit Services
Objective: To provide reliable, efficient and effective audit report to the management
Outcome: Improved County internal controls

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Internal Audit Services	Teammate system Audit services established	No of Audit services Automated	SDG 16.6	1	8									8
	Audit committee strengthened	No. of audit committee trained	SDG 16.6	6	1.5	6	1.5	6	1.5	6	1.5	6	1.5	7.5
	Staff sensitized on compliance	Number of sensitizations meeting held	SDG 16.6	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	Audit staff trained	Number of trainings/staffs trained	SDG 16.6	5	2.7	5	2.7	5	2.7	5	2.7	5	2.7	13.5
	Audit committee reports prepared	No. of audit committee reports prepared	SDG 16.6	6	1	6	1	8	1	8	1	6	1	5
	Improved accountability and value for money	No. of field visits	SDG 16.6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	30
Totals					21.2		13.2		13.2		13.2		13.2	74

Programme 4: Monitoring and Evaluation
Objective: To strengthen tracking and reporting of policies, programs and projects in the County
Outcome: Improved tracking and reporting of policies, programs and projects in the County

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
County monitoring and evaluation services	Quarterly progress reports prepared	No. of Quarterly progress reports prepared	SDG 17.19	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20
	Annual progress reports prepared	Annual progress reports prepared	SDG 17.19	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	7.5
	Field monitoring of county programmes/project conducted	No of field monitoring reports prepared	SDG 17.19	4	2	6	4	6	4	5	3	4	3	16
	County strategies, policies, programmes & projects evaluated	No of evaluation reports prepared	SDG 17.19	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1.5	4	6	14.5
	CIDP indicator handbook developed	No of indicator handbook developed	SDG 17.19	1	2									2
	Technical officers trained on monitoring and evaluation	No of Technical officers trained on monitoring and evaluation	SDG 17.19	50	1.5	30	0.9	40	1.2	50	1.5	50	1.5	6.6
	CIDP updated to e-CIMES	Updated CIDP on e-CIMES	SDG 17.19	1	2									2
	Projects database updated	Projects database updated	SDG 17.19	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	3
	M&E reports disseminated to Stakeholders	No of stakeholders' forums held	SDG 17.19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	CIMES committees operationalized	No of M&E committee meetings held	SDG 17.19	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	15
TOTAL					**19.6**		**17**		**18.3**		**16.1**		**20.6**	**91.6**

Programme 5: Economic Planning and Budget Formulation Services
Objective: To strengthen policy formulation, Planning, budgeting and implementation of the CIDP 2023-2027
Outcome: Effective and efficient allocation of County Resources, Planning services and Implementation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Economic Planning	County Sectoral plans developed	No. of new sectoral plans Developed	SDG 17.5	3	4	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	11
	Annual development plans developed	Approved Annual development plan	SDG 17.5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
	Development coordination forums held	No. of development coordination forums	SDG 17.5	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	5
	Budget and Economic forums held	No. of Budget and Economic Forums held	SDG 17.5	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
	Policy analysis	No. of policy briefs	SDG 17.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2.5
	Updated County Profile and Statistics database	Updated county statistical profile	SDG 17.5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
	Capacity building on public policy formulation and planning processes.	No of people and staff sensitized on public policy formulation, and County development plans	SDG 17.5	200	1	150	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	5
	Economic surveys and publications.	Number of economic survey reports	SDG 17.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2.5
External Resources Mobilization	Proposals developed	No. of Proposals developed and funded	SDG 17.1	1	1	2	2	2		2			2	5
Budget formulation Services	Approved County Fiscal strategy paper	Approved County Fiscal strategy paper	SDG 17.1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10

	Approved County annual programme-based budget	Approved County annual programme-based budget	SDG 17.1	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
	Budget implementation reports	Approved Budget outlook and review paper	SDG 17.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
		No of quarterly budget implementation report	SDG 17.1	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	2.5
	Public participation and hearings on Budget conducted	No. of public participation forums held	SDG 17.1	20	3	20	3	20	3	20	3	20	3	15
	Social budgeting and social intelligence reporting	Number of reports generated from e-SIR real time system	SDG 17.5	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
TOTAL					**25.5**		**26.5**		**21.5**		**21.5**		**23.5**	**118.5**

Programme 6: County Assets and Liabilities Management
Objective: To develop, update and manage county assets and liabilities.
Outcome: Transparent and accountable management of public resources

Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Assets and Liabilities Management services	Assets and Liabilities asset register Updated	No of updated county assets	SDG 16.6	2000	1	2000	1	2000	1	2000	1	2000	1	5
	Tagged assets	No of tagged County assets	SDG 16.6	2000	2	2000	2	2000	2	2000	2	2000	2	10
TOTAL					**3**		**3**		**3**		**3**		**3**	**15**

Programme 7: Revenue Mobilization **Objective**: To enhance internal revenue collection **Outcome**: Increased revenue collected													**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**									
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**	
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**
Revenue Mobilization services	Finance bill prepared	Number of Approved Finance Act	SDG 17.1	1	3.5	1	3.5	1	3.5	1	3.5	1	3.5	17.5
	Quarterly OSR Reports prepared	No. of Quarterly OSR reports prepared	SDG 17.1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
	Revenue sources mapped	No. of new revenue sources mapped	SDG 17.1	2	2.8	2	2.8	2	2.8	2	2.8	2	2.8	14
	Staff trained on revenue collection and management	No. of officers, trained	SDG 17.1	60	1.8	60	1.8	60	1.8	60	1.8	30	1	8.2
TOTAL					**9.1**		**9.1**		**9.1**		**9.1**		**8.3**	**44.7**

Sub Sector 2: County Executive, County Public Service Management, Decentralized units and ICT

Programme 8: Disaster Risk Management **Objective**: To enhance Disaster Risk Reduction for a resilient community. **Outcome**: Increased Community Resilience													
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkage s to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**									**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**	
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Disaster Risk Management	Disaster Risk Management Plan developed	Disaster Management Plan Approved	SDG13.1	1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1

	Disaster Risk Management Policy reviewed	Disaster Risk Management Policy Approved	SDG13.1	0				1	3					3
	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction established	Number of CMDRR trained	SDG 13.1	600	4.8	800	6.8	850	7.1	900	8	950	8.5	35.2
		Number of CMDRR Committees Established	SDG 13.1	20	10									10
	Capacity building of county staff on emergency response	Number of Staff trained on First Aid and preparedness	SDG13.1	210	7.5	250	8.5	220	7.7	180	6.3	150	5.2	35.2
	Disaster Risk Assessment	No. of assessments conducted	SDG 13.1	3	1.7	3	1.9	3	2	3	1.8	3	1.7	9.1
	Humanitarian Relief support.	No. of HH Supported.	SDG 1.5	5000	60	4000	50	3000	40	2000	30	1000	20	200
	Early warning programs strengthened	Operationalized EOC and No. of Radio Forums conducted	SDG13.1	3	0.18	4	.24	4	0.24	4	0.24	4	0.24	1.14
	Drought contingency plan prepared	No. of Updated contingency plan.	SDG13.1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
	County Steering Group (CSG)and county disaster Management Committee facilitated	No of CSG meetings conducted	SDG13.1	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	2.5
		No of CDMC meetings conducted	SDG13.1	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	0
	Community Social Protection supported	No. of HH Supported with cash transfer	SDG1.5	500HH	4	500	4	500	4	500	4	500	4	2.5

	Disaster Recovery	No. of Livelihoods rehabilitated and reconstructed	SDG1.5		20		10		10		5		10	20
	Disaster preparedness enhanced	No of strategic food store constructed	SDG 13.1	4	25									55
	Increased preparedness and response	No of fire engines purchased	SDG 13.1	1	42	1								25
	Minimized strike hazards	No. of lighting arrestors installed	SDG 13.1	10	50									42
	Disaster and emergency preparedness enhanced	EOC established	SDG 13.1	1	2									50
TOTALS					230.28		83.44		76.04		57.34		51.64	498.74

Programme 9: Peace Building and Reconciliation
Objective: To promote peaceful Coexistence Among County bordering communities
Outcome: Peaceful co-existence along the county borders.

Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Peace Building and Reconciliation .	Intercommunity peace dialogue meetings held	No. of Intercommunity peace dialogue meetings	SDG.16.7	22	6	22	6	22	6	11	3	11	3	24
	Peace Elders summit established	No. of peace summit held.	SDG.16.8	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
	Cross border intergovernmental peace forums held	Number of Cross border intergovernmental peace forums	SDG.16.10	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	40

	Peace cultural days held	Number of Peace cultural days	SDG.16.10.2	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	60
	Cross border school's peace competition held	Number of Cross border school's peace competitions	SDG.16.1	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	30
	Youth peace camps established	No. of peace camps established	SDG 16,1	6	3	6	3	4	2	4	2	4	2	12
	Peace clubs in schools established	No of peace clubs formed	SDG 16.1	8	4	8	4	6	3	6	3	5	3	17
	Peace agents/actors' forums	Number of peace agents/actors' forums	SDG 16.8	2	20	2	20	2	20	1	10	1	10	80
	Radio peace talks	Number of radio peace talk shows	SDG 16.8	4	0.3	4	0.3	2	0.15	2	0.15	2	0.15	1.05
	Early warning peace monitors formed and trained.	Number of early warning peace monitors formed and trained	SDG 16.8	40	3	40	3	40	3	40	3	40	3	15
	Reformed warriors' trainings and exposure visits	Number of reformed warriors' trainings and exposure visits	SDG 16.8	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15
	Pastoralists migration routes, patterns and grazing plans mapped	Number of mapping pastoralists migration routes, patterns and grazing fields	SDG 16.10.2	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	20
	Cultural values, customs, beliefs and tradition researched and	Number of researches conducted	SDG 16.10.2	2	6	2	6	2	6	1	3	1	3	24

	documented on conflict resolution and shared resource													
	Peace assessments conducted	Number of peace assessments	SDG 16.8	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	15
	Peace caravans held	Number of peace caravans	SDG 16.8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	40
	Trauma healing	Number of trauma healing meetings	SDG 16.8	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	12
Total					**92.3**		**92.3**		**88.15**		**71.15**		**71.15**	**415.05**

Programme 10: County Record Management
Objective: To timely document preserve and discard records
Outcome: openness and transparency of documentation to the public

Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	Record policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 16.6	1	1.6					1	1.2			2.8
Record Management services	Staff trained on records management	Number of staff trained	SDG 16.6	200	1.4	350	2.45	550	3.85	700	4.9	1000	7.0	19.6
	Records folders and files disposed off	Number of records folders and files disposed off	SDG 16.6	1200	0.944	1800	1.224	2000	1.542	2200	1.844	2600	2.344	7.89

	Staff records digitized	Number of staff records digitized	SDG 16.6	600	0.48	900	0.50	1300	0.607	1600	0.747	600	0.50	2.83
	Records surveys and appraisals done	Number of record surveys and records appraised	SDG 16.6	1600	0.48	2000	0.60	2500	0.75	2500	0.75	1700	0.51	3.09
	Records transfers approved	Number of records transferred	SDG 16.6	460	0.212	575	0.240	718	0.296	750	0.324	490	0.2344	1.31
	Records committee established	Number of Records committee meetings and approvals	SDG 16.6	4	0.6	4	0.6	5	0.75	5	0.75	6	0.9	3.6
	Archival boxes in place	Number of archival boxes procured	SDG 16.6	1000	0.9	1000	0.95	1000	1.0	1000	1.1	1000	1.2	5.15
	Records management Manual developed	Number of copies of Records procedural manual produced	SDG 16.6			1000	2.5							2.5
	Branded file folders in place	Number of branded file folders	SDG 16.6	2000	0.49	2000	0.5	2000	0.51	2000	0.52	2000	0.55	2.57
TOTAL					**7.106**		**9.564**		**9.31**		**12.15**		**13.24**	**51.35**

Programme 11: Human Resource **Objective**: To transform pubic service to be efficient and effective in-service delivery **Outcome**: Competent Public Service in Service Delivery														
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	HRM policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 8.8	5	0.630	5	0.630	5	0.630	5	0.630	5	0.630	3.15
Human Resource	Staff trained on PCs	No of staff	SDG 8.8	22	1.5	20	1.5	20	1.5	20	1.5	20	1.5	7.5
	Performance contracts prepared and signed	No. of Performance contracts prepared and signed	SDG 8.8	100	5.25	100	5.25	100	2.25	100	2.250	100	2.25	17.25
	Staff trained on SPAS	No of staff trained on Performance management	SDG 8.8	100	2.18	110	2.40	120	2.62	100	2.28	100	2.28	11.754
	Staff under SPAS and Appraised	No. of staff under SPAS	SDG 8.8	3000	31.50	3000	31.50	3000	31.50	3000	31.50	3000	31.50	157.5
	Officers trained on supervisory skills management	No of officers trained	SDG 8.8	60	3.90	60	3.90	60	3.90	60	3.90	60	3.90	19.5
	Officers trained on senior management	No of officers trained	SDG 8.8	36	5.76	36	5.76	36	5.76	36	5.76	36	5.76	28.8

	officers trained on strategic leadership development programme	No of officers trained	SDG 8.8	15	2.4	15	2.4	15	2.4	15	2.4	15	2.4	12
	Payroll reports prepared	No of payroll report	SDG 8.8	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	31.5
	IPPD control cleansing of data	No of IPPD Control exercise	SDG 8.8	1	3.780	1	3.78	1	3.78	1	3.780	1	3.78	18.9
	Payroll audit conducted	No of payroll audit conducted	SDG 8.8	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	31.5
	Payroll reports prepared	No of Payroll report	SDG 8.8	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	31.5
	payroll staff sensitized	No of payroll staff sensitized on	SDG 8.8	10	6.7	10	6.7	10	6.7	10	6.7	10	6.7	33.5
	Staff recruited	No. of staff recruited both on gender equity	SDG 8.8	250	17.5	200	14.0	100	7.0	80	5.6	120	8.4	52.5
	County organogram established	No. of Organogram approved	SDG 8.8	10	6.3	10	6.3	10	6.3	10	6.3	10	6.3	31.5
	Staff promoted	No. of Staff promoted	SDG 8.8	500	60.0	500	60.0	500	60.0	500	60.0	500	60.0	300
	Improved Staff Welfare, Statutory compliance, IHRM, NITA	No. of Staff Complied	SDG 8.8	2000	1.375	2000	1.38	2000	1.38	2000	1.38	2000	1.38	6.875
	Implementations of Staff medical Cover	No. of Staff covered	SDG 8.8	3000	100.0	3000	100.0	3000	100.0	3000	100.0	3000	100.0	500
	Improved staff welfare and wellness	No. of designated breast feeding and smoking areas	SDG 8.8	1	0.8	2	1.6							2.4

		Staff welfare bus purchased	SDG 8.8	1	20									20
	Improved efficiency and effectiveness in the Human Resource in the County	No of departments service charter reviewed	SDG 8.8	5	0.630	5	0.630	5	0.630	5	0.630	5	0.630	3.15
	Enhance HR records management	Proportion of employees' files digitized.	SDG 8.8	600	0.28	900	0.42	1300	0.607	1600	0.75	600	0.303	2.36
	Training needs assessment	No of training needs assessment Developed	SDG 8.8	1	1.260	1	1.260	1	1.260	1	1.260	1	1.260	6.3
	Staff Audit conducted	No. of Staff Audited	SDG 8.8	3000	0.2	3000	0.2	3000	0.2	3000	0.2	3000	0.2	1
	Skills and competency audit conducted	No of Skills and competency audit reports prepared	SDG 8.8	20	12.600	20	12.600	20	12.600	20	12.600	20	12.600	63
	Staff rationalization conducted	No. of Staff Audited and rationalized	SDG 8.8	20	12.600	20	12.600	20	12.600	20	12.600	20	12.600	63
	Total				**316.05**		**293.71**		**282.52**		**280.92**		**283.27**	**1456.47**

Programme 12: Civic Education and Public Participation
Objective: To improve staff and community members capacity on the devolved system of government and their rights
Outcome: Improved staff and community members capacity on the devolved system of government and their rights

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Policy and Regulations	Civic Education and Public Participation policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 16.7	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	10
Civic Education and Public Sensitization	Enlightened Citizen on county government operations, policies and programmes	No of Public participation in Government activities.	SDG 16.7	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	25
		No of public sensitization forums conducted	SDG 16.7	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	25
		No of dialogue forums held.	SDG 16.7											0
		No of civic education programme conducted.	SDG 16.7	20	3	20	3	20	3	20	3	20	3	15
		No of public service weeks conducted	SDG 16.7	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
		No of Town Hall forums conducted	SDG 16.7	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	5
Total					18		18		18		18		18	90

Programme 13: County Executive affairs
Objective: To improve County policy formulation, coordination, direction and decision-making processes for efficient and effective public service delivery
Outcome: Improved County policy formulation, coordination, direction and decision-making processes for efficient and effective public service delivery

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Policy and Regulations	Administration policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 17.14	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	15
Administration Support Services	Improved access to service delivery at devolved units	Number of ward offices constructed.	SDG 17.14	4	50	2	10	1	5	0		0		65
		Number of Village Administrators office Constructed.	SDG 17.14	20	100	20	100	20	100	20	100	20	100	500
		Number of motor bikes purchased for Village Administrators.	SDG 17.14	20	3	20	3	20	3	20	3	20	3	15
		Number of village administrative boundaries established.	SDG 17.14	1	5									5
		Number of village councils supported.	SDG 17.14	103	10	103	10	103	10	103	10	103	10	50
	Secured county government Assets	No of Constructed, equipped and installed security appliances in county buildings	SDG 17.14	1	20									20
Government Coordination	Improved County	No. of cabinet meetings held	SDG 17.14	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	6

	government coordination.	No. of round table governors meeting with development partners	SDG 17.1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
		No of Advisory /policy briefs		30	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.3	1.5
Policy and Advisory Services.	Enhanced engagement in Regional economic blocs	No of Participation in NOREB and FCDC consultative partnership meetings with relevant county personnel	SDG 17.1	7	1.25	5	0.25	5	0.25	5	0.25	5	0.25	2.25
	Local and external Development partners engagement conducted	No of Engagements with local and external Development partners	SDG 17.1	10	5	10	5	10	5	5	2.5	5	2.5	20
	Investor engagements held	No of local and external investors engagements	SDG 17.1	10	5	10	5	5	3	5	3	5	3	19
	Governor's Round Table Forums	No of Town Hall public engagements with the public	SDG 17.1	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.75	1	1.75	1	2	8.5
	Press and Media Relations	No. of Production of quarterly publicity/documentaries	SDG 17.14	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
	Communication gadget purchased	No. of GSM/GPRS, GPS Radio Security Communication purchased	SDG 17.14	10	1									1
Liaison and Intergovernmental service	County commitments organized	No of County commitments organized	SDG 17.1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	5
TOTAL					**210.25**		**143.25**		**136.50**		**129**		**129.25**	**748.25**

Programme 14: County Public Service Board
Objective: To provide human Resource capital and advisory services
Outcome: Ethical, Efficient and Effective County Public Service

Sub programme	Key output	Key performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Policy and Regulations	Public service policies on HR formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG17.9	1	3	2	6	1	3					12
Board Services	County staff trained on values and principles	Number of trainings held.	SDG17.9	200	5	150	4	150	4	80	2	80	2	17
	Public offices that are streamlined and operationalized.	Percentages of Public officers that are staffed with professional and competent employees.	SDG17.9	30	4	20	4	20	3	20	2	10	3	16
	Reports on values and principles prepared and submitted to county Assembly	Quarterly and Annual reports Prepared and submitted	SDG17.9	5	2.5	5	3	5	4	5	3	5	5	17.5
	Advisory report to County Government prepared	Number of human resource advisory meetings held.	SDG17.9	10	4	7	3	8	4	9	5	7	3	19
Construction of CPSB offices.	Office space to accommodate Board members and Secretariat provided	Number of offices to be constructed	SDG17.9			1	100		30		25		15	170
TOTAL					**18.5**		**120**		**48**		**37**		**28**	**251.5**

Programme 15: Office of the County Attorney
Objective: Compliance with the Constitution and all the other laws of Kenya by County Government
Outcome: Compliance with the Constitution and other laws of Kenya

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Enactment, review and repeal of county policies, bills, Acts and subsidiary legislations,	Acts passed, reviewed, revised or repealed	No. of acts enacted, reviewed, revised, repealed	SDG 17.14	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	50
	County policies passed, revised or repealed	No. of policies passed, revised or repealed	SDG 17.14	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	2.5
	Subsidiary legislation/ Regulations passed, revised or repealed	No. of subsidiary legislation or regulations passed, revised or repealed	SDG 17.14	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25
Prosecution and defense of civil cases	County legal representation	No. of suits prosecuted	SDG 17.14	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25
	Tracking case progress by visiting courts and the County's external advocates	No of county case tracked	SDG 17.14	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	5
	County suits defended	No of suits defended	SDG 17.14	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	100

Establishment and Maintenance of County legal registry and library	Research and information System established	Central legal repository established and maintained	SDG 17.14	1	10	-	0..5	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	12
		Establishment of a legal library and its maintenance	SDG 17.14	1	10	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	12
Drafting, vetting, negotiating or interpreting Memoranda of Understanding or Agreements	Good quality legal instruments	No. of MOU drafted, vetted or interpreted	SDG 17.14	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	5
		No. of agreements drafted, vetted or interpreted	SDG 17.14	30	5	30	5	30	5	30	5	30	5	25
Opinion and advisory on legal matters	Informed opinion and advisory on legal matters.	No. of legal opinion and advisory provided.	SDG 17.14	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	5
Continuous Legal Education members of staff at the Office of the County Attorney and for county staff members and agencies in general	Compliance with the law	No. of specialized training for advocates and paralegals at the office of the County Attorney Continuous Professional Training for Advocates' seminars and conferences.	SDG 17.14	3	0.5	3	1	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	6
		No. of county staff members sensitized on the law	SDG 17.14	1000	0.5	1000	0.5	1000	0.5	1000	0.5	1000	0.5	2.5
TOTAL					**69.5**		**51**		**51.5**		**51.5**		**51.5**	**275**

Sub Sector 3: West Pokot County Assembly

Programme 17: General Administration, Planning and Support Services
Objective: To provide leadership and policy direction for effective County Assembly service delivery
Outcome: Efficient and effective service delivery coordination.

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Staff Affairs and development	Improved Financial Services to county staff	No. of staff to benefit with car loan and mortgage	SDG 16.6	20	100	20	100	20	100	20	100	20	100	500
		Functional Software machine for maintaining car loan and mortgage	SDG 16.6	1	0.5									0.5
		No. of staff and members with medical insurance	SDG 16.6	144	40	144	45	144	50	144	55	144	60	250
		No of Members/CASB Members to benefit with car loan and mortgage	SDG 16.6	35	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	230
		No of Expenditure Reports	SDG 16.6	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	2.5
		Equipping of ultra-modern County Assembly Building (Chamber Seats and Mace)	SDG 16.6		10		10		0		0		0	20

		Equipping the Modern Assembly with Furniture and Fittings	SDG 16.6		40		10		10		10		10	80
		Equipping modern Library and Members Resource Hub in Modern Assembly	SDG 16.6		20		5		5		0		0	30
	Official Speaker's residence completed and equipped	Official Speaker's residence completed and equipped	SDG 16.6		34		0		0		0		0	34
	County Assembly restaurant completed	Functional County Assembly restaurant	SDG 16.6		20		0		0		0		0	20
	Members of county assembly offices constructed	No. of Members of county assembly offices constructed	SDG 16.6	10	100	10	100							200
	Motor Vehicles for Oversight purchased	No. of Motor vehicles purchased	SDG 16.6	2	16	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Human Resource Management	Improved staff performance and motivation.	Number of staff promoted	SDG 16.6	20	13	20	15	20	17	20	20	100	25	90
	Staff trained on managerial and leadership skills	Number of staff trained at KSG (SMC, SLDP, Supervisory)	SDG 16.6	10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5	7.5

	Institutionalized Performance management	Number of Board Members and staff under performance management	SDG 16.6	12	0.95	12	0.95	12	0.95	12	0.95	12	0.95	4.75
		Number of staff recruited	SDG 16.6	6	0.5	6	0.5	6	0.5	6	0.5	6	0.5	2.5
TOTAL					591.95		312.45		185.45		188.45		233.45	**1,511.75**

Programme 18: Legislation and Representation
Objective: To provide leadership and policy direction for effective County Assembly service delivery
Outcome: Efficient and effective service delivery coordination

Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Research and Information Services	Assembly Services automated	No. of tablets for members to be purchased	SDG 16.6	35	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.75
		Installation of Electronic Clocking-in system	SDG 16.6	50%	2	100%	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Improved access to information	No. of publications produced and disseminated	SDG 16.6	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	0.5
		Live Coverage of CA Proceedings	SDG 16.6	3	0.07	3	0.07	3	0.07	3	0.08	3	0.08	0.37

	Modern and reliable infrastructure	Equipping and upgrading of ICT Office	SDG 16.6	50%	3	60%	3	70%	3	80%	3	100%	3	15
	Data Security	No. of CA information, Applications and Infrastructure secured	SDG 16.6	40%	0.1	50%	0.1	60%	0.1	80%	0.1	100%	0.1	0.5
	Hansard produced	No. quality Hansard Reports Produced	SDG 16.6	14	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0
Budget and Fiscal Analysis Services	Effective Budget formulation, resource allocation, monitoring and control in the County	No of Reports Approved	SDG 16.6	10	24.5	10	26.5	10	28.5	10	30.5	10	32.5	142.5
Legal Services	Policy and legislative framework for effective governance developed	No of Bills enacted	SDG 16.6	14	2.8	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	10.8
		No of Regulations approved	SDG 16.6	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	10
		No of policies adopted	SDG 16.6	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	7.5
		No of Litigations	SDG 16.6	3	15	1	5	1	5	0		0		25
Legislative, Procedural and Committee Services Services	Efficient and effective legislation, representation and oversight	No. Committee reports passed	SDG 16.6	30	34.5	30	34.5	30	34.5	30	34.5	30	34.5	172.5
		No of Motions passed	SDG 16.6	180	0	180	0	200	0	200	0	220	0	0
		No of Statements passed	SDG 16.6	220	0	245	0	250	0	260	0	270	0	0
		No. of Committee Sittings	SDG 16.6	2304	72	2304	72	2304	72	2304	72	2304	72	360

		No. of Public participation	SDG 16.6	30	42	40	54	45	62	45	62	50	70	290
TOTAL					**201.32**		**202.77**		**210.77**		**207.78**		**217.78**	**1040.42**

4.1.6.7 Flagship projects

Table 39:Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations Sector Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame	Estimated cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Construction of Strategic food Store	County Head quarters	Contingency Planning for emergency Response	Purchase and prepositioning of food and non-food items	Enhanced disaster preparedness	2023/2024	21	County Government	County Government
Purchase of 4 Fire fighter engines	Sub-County Towns	To provide timely response to fire incidences	Rapid response to fire incidences	Increased preparedness and response	2022/2027	200	County Government	County Government
Installation of 40 lightening arrestors	Six Sub-Counties	To mitigate lightning strike risks	Installation of 40 lightening arrestors in lightning strike prone areas	Minimized strike hazards	2023/2027	240	County government	County Government
EOC Establishment	County Head quarters	To establish a 24-Hour Emergency response	Ensure early warning and early action	Enhanced disaster and emergency preparedness	2022/2023	50	County Government	County Government and KRCS
TOTALS						490		

4.1.6.8 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 40:Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to harness or mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse	
Treasury Accounting Services	Education and Technical Training	Provision of bursaries and free primary education	-Corruption and embezzlement of public funds	arresting and judging the culprit
Budget Formulation Services	Health and Sanitation	Improved health services	-Unfair provision of health care services in remote areas	Equitable distribution of health care facilities
Revenue Mobilization	General Economic and Commercial Affairs	Provision of conducive environment that facilitates development	-Labour Unrest -Youth Radicalization	Making use of idle and untapped resources.
Economic Planning services	Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	Provision of quality roads. Equitable Distribution of energy	-Litigations	Encouraging establishment of renewable sources of energy i.e., solar, biogas
Peace building	Social Protection and Recreation	Promotes unity among communities	Erosion of cultures among communities	Setting up special days for show-casing cultural competition
Peace Building	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	Provision of security that enhances production	Embezzlement of funds meant for agriculture	Bringing to book the culprits Supporting value addition of the products
Disaster Management	Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	Sustaining conducive environment	-County boundary disputes	Enacting laws to protect environment, water and natural resources

4.1.7 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector

4.1.7.1 Composition

The sector is composed of Roads, Transport, Energy, Public Works, Information and Communication Technology. Sector plays a significant role, as a driver and an enabler ~~in~~ to the implementation of all other sectors. The sector role includes construction and maintenance of road, public works, promotion of alternative energy sources and information and technology.

4.1.7.2 Vision

A first-class County in maintenance and construction of roads, bridges, buildings and safe transport systems

4.1.7.3 Mission

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure through construction, rehabilitation of roads, bridges and offer quality technical services for sustainable socio- economic development.

4.1.7.4 Sector Goals

Sustainable provision of efficient, safe and reliable transport and ICT services with promotion of energy access and utilization and development of alternative energy technologies

4.1.7.5 Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 41: Energy, Transport and ICT Sector Priorities and Strategies;

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve county roads and transport network	• Upgrading of critical linkages to bitumen roads • Condition survey and mapping of roads • Rehabilitation and improvement of existing county roads • Enhance protection works on existing road. • Opening up of new access roads • Acquisition of earth-moving machines • Establishment of a road's maintenance unit and fund • Formulation and review of bills and policies for road and transport and transport. • Road asset management
Enhance quality design of building structures	• Design and supervision of county building construction • Ensure approvals of all building designs • Quality check and control of building materials • Ensure conformity of all buildings to approved building code
Improve county vehicles management system	• Establish a modern vehicle maintenance workshop • Establish and operationalize fleet management system. • Road safety Training to riders.

To improve availability of accessible, efficient, reliable and affordable ICT services	• Improve county ICT Infrastructural development. • Enhance ICT Support Services to all County Departments and the Public. • Establishment of County ICT Centres • Implementation of County ICT Road Map and ICT Manual.
Promote clean renewable energy technologies.	• Promote technology acquisition and transfer. • Creation of county energy Centre. • Development of county legal framework on energy.

4.1.7.6 Sector Programmes

Table 42:Energy, Transport and ICT Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Road Transport **Objective**: To develop and improve a road network that is motorable and safe. **Outcome**: Improved Safe Road network that will facilitate mobility													
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	Road's policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 9.1			1	3							3
Construction of Roads and Bridges	New roads opened	Km of new roads constructed	SDG 9.1	300	450	300	450	300	450	300	450	300	450	2250
	New bridges Constructed	No. of new bridges constructed	SDG 9.1	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	500
	New box culverts constructed	No. of new box culverts constructed	SDG 9.1	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	150
	Roads Upgraded to bitumen (LSVR)	Km of roads upgraded to bitumen (LSVR)	SDG 9.1	3	135	3	137	3	139	3	141	3	143	695
Rehabilitation and maintenance	Roads maintained and protected	Kms of roads maintained and protected	SDG 9.1	100	140	100	142	100	144	100	146	100	149	721
	Airstrips rehabilitated	No. of airstrips rehabilitated	SDG 9.1	0	0	1	30	0	0	1	30	0	0	60

Street Lighting	Street Lights installed	No. of streetlights installed	SDG 9.1	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	75
TOTAL					**870**		**907**		**878**		**912**		**887**	**4454**

Programme 2: Public Works

Objective: To design and supervise building constructions for safe occupancy

Outcome: Improved quality and safety in building Occupancies

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Public Works	New footbridges designed	No. of New footbridges designed	SDG 9.1	1	15	2	30	3	45	2	30	2	30	150
	New buildings designed and supervised	No. of new buildings designed and supervised	SDG 9.1	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	15
	Assessment and Analysis Services of existing buildings and related structures	No. of Assessment and Analysis Services of existing buildings and related structures	SDG 9.1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	5
	Public facilities maintained	No of public facilities maintained	SDG 9.1	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	60
	Modern materials testing laboratory Constructed	Functional modern materials testing laboratory Constructed	SDG 9.1	1	15									15
TOTAL					**46**		**46**		**61**		**46**		**46**	**245**

Programme 3: Transport

Objective: To ensure county transport safety

Outcome: Improved County transport facilities condition

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Policy and Regulations	Transport policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 9.1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
County Mechanical Transport	vehicle workshop constructed	Functional county vehicle workshop Constructed	SDG 9.1	1	30	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	34
	Fleet management system established	No. of county transport equipment fitted with fleet management gadgets	SDG 9.1	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	20
	County mechanical Transport Fund (MTF) established	Functional County mechanical Transport Fund (MTF) established and operationalized	SDG 9.1	1	20									20
Advocacy	Boda-boda riders sensitized on road safety	No. Boda-boda riders sensitized on road safety	SDG 9.1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	5
TOTAL					**59**		**7**		**7**		**7**		**7**	**87**

Programme 4: County ICT
Objective: To improve internet access and services to County offices
Outcome: Increased Connectivity and online access to Government services

Sub	Key	Key	Linkages	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions	Total

Programme	Output	Performance Indicators	to SDG Targets	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Policy and Regulations	ICT policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 4.4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
ICT infrastructure connectivity	county offices connected with Fiber	No. of county offices connected with Fiber	SDG 4.4	10	20	3	15	3	70	2	10	1	5	120
	Departments connected with LAN	No. of Departments connected with LAN	SDG 4.4	10	30	3	9	4	12	2	6	1	3	60
	Departments connected with telephony services	No of Departments connected with telephony services	SDG 4.4	6	9	3	4.5	4	6	2	3	1	1.5	24
	Server room equipment upgraded	Server room equipment upgraded	SDG 4.4	309	7.5	303	3.5	303	3.5	307	4.5	303	3.5	22.5
	Laptops, Desktop and Printers purchased	No of Laptops Purchased	SDG 4.4	50	7.5	30	4.5	20	3	20	3	0	0	18
		No of Desktop Purchased	SDG 4.4	10	1.2	10	1.2	10	1.2	10	1.2	10	1.2	6
		No of Printers Purchased	SDG 4.4	10	3	10	3	10	3	0	0	0	0	9
	Asset Tagging Machine maintained	Number of Asset Tagging Machine Purchased	SDG 4.4	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
	Staff ID Generation	Number of Item Purchased	SDG 4.4	1	2	500	1	500	1	500	1	500	1	6

	Printer purchased													
	County ICT Centers constructed and equipped	No of ICT centers constructed and equipped		16	6	16	6	4	1	4	1	10	2.2	16.2
	Wi-Fi Services installed in Recreation Park	recreation parks installed with WIFI service	SDG 4.4	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	County Government Premises connected with CCTV	No of CCTV installed	SDG 4.4	6	18	3	12	4	12	2	6	1	3	51
	Big LCD screen installed in major Towns	No of LCD screens installed in major Towns	SDG 4.4	1	15	1	15							30
Computers and ICT Equipment's Maintenance	Servicing and Maintenance of ICT equipment	No. of Servicing and Maintenance of ICT equipment	SDG 4.4	500	10	100	2	50	1	50	1	50	1	15
ICT Digital Literacy	Staff trained on ICT skills	No. of Staff trained on ICT skills	SDG 4.4	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	25
Enterprise resource planning (ERP)	Operationalized ERP (HR Module and Asset Management System.)	Functional ERP (HR Module and Asset Management System.)	SDG 4.4	10	5	20	10	50	15	5	2	0	0	32
TOTAL					**154.2**		**92.7**		**134.7**		**44.7**		**27.4**	**453.7**

Programme 4: Energy
Objective: To promote clean renewable energy technologies
Outcome: Increased energy access, efficiency, affordable and sustainable

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Policy and Regulations	Energy policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 7.1	1	3									3
Energy	County energy Centre established	County functional energy Centre	SDG 7.1	1	10									10
	Alternative energy sources promoted	No of awareness on alternative energy sources held	SDG 7.1	5	2.5	5	2.5	6	3	6	3			11
	Technology acquisition and transfer promoted	No of energy champions empowered	SDG 7.1	20	0.5	20	1	30	1.5	30	1.5			4.5
	Support improved use of clean Jikos	No. of clean jikos distributed	SDG 7.1	400	2	400	2	400	2	400	2	400	2	10
Sector policy and Regulations	Development of Energy policy	Approved County Energy policy	SDG 7.1	1	3									3
TOTAL					**18**		**5.5**		**6.5**		**6.5**		**2**	**38.5**

4.1.7.8 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 43: Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to harness or mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse	
ICT infrastructure Development	Education and Technical Training	Provision of good building facilities to schools Lighting system to schools Provision of IT experts and connectivity	Increase in internet crimes. High rate of dropout	Employment of more IT experts to monitor the internet.
Public Works	Health and Sanitation	Enhancement of good storage facilities i.e., refrigerator Improved operation facilities. Provision of roads to reach dispensaries. ICT application is a medium for improved health care delivery. Internet connectivity is a key resource for implementing e-health, telemedicine and training	-	Construction of more dispensaries to ease the congestion
Transport Services	General Economic and Commercial Affairs	Street lights has enabled people to work overnight hence boosts the country's economy.	Increased theft cases	Installation of CCTV to man the crimes.
Road Transport	Public Administration and Inter-governmental Relations.	Good road networks have enabled government to run its functions effectively	Increased terrorist cases	Provision of street lights
Infrastructure and ICT internet Connectivity	Social Protection and Recreation	- construction and maintenance of sports facilities, cultural and arts centres	Increase in cyber cafes crimes.	Monitoring of social sites
Road Transport	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	Agricultural products fetch good prices due to enhanced transport network Establishment of greenhouses	Over exploitation of resources	Setting of ceiling in amount of goods to be sold.
Road Transport	Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	Facilitates mining of resources	Increases exploitation of natural resources i.e., forests	Provision of forest wardens

4.1.8 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector

4.1.8.1 Composition

The sector comprises of the County Department of Youths, Sports, Gender and Social services and Ministry of Gender, Youth & Social Services. The mandate of the sector is to promote gender equity; empowerment of communities, youths & vulnerable groups; nurturing diverse heritage, arts and sports to enhance cohesiveness. The sector has the responsibility to provide an enabling environment for all stakeholders in the sector.

4.1.8.2 Vision

To be a leader in nurturing talent, responsible and social inclusive youth, and sustainable development for all.

4.1.8.3 Mission

To promote sports; gender equity; empower communities and vulnerable groups; nurture diverse heritage and arts to contribute in the development of the county.

4.1.8.4 Sector Goals

County's transformation and economic development through promotion of gender equity; empowerment of communities and vulnerable groups; nurturing diverse heritage, arts and sports development to enhance cohesiveness and County, regional and international competitiveness

4.1.8.5 Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 44: Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector Priorities and Strategies;

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Promotion and development of sports.	• Establishment of talent academies • Provision of sports equipment's and Integration of PLWDs in sports • Introduction of new sports and games • Training of athletes and sports personnel • Mainstream arts and culture infrastructure into the infrastructure development programme. • Promote and nurture talent

To promote gender equity and equality and enforcement of child protection rights	• Empowerment of communities and vulnerable groups, • Safeguarding children's rights • Promotion of Beads based products for cultural and economic purposes. • Develop a county GBV policy and continuous sensitization of GBV • Incorporate youth and women in all projects and county decision making • Develop an insurance policy for the vulnerable groups • Incorporate all senior citizens in project committees • Promote disability mainstreaming • Establishment of safe homes and rescue Centre • Partner with key stakeholders to ensure child protection rights are enforced • Promotion of Library services • Research and Conservation of Music

4.1.8.6 Sector Programmes

Table 45:Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Sports development **Objective**: To promote and nurture talent **Outcome**: Increased participation in sports													
Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**									**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**	
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	Sports policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG17.16	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sports Development	Modern stadium constructed	No. of Functional stadium	SDG17.16			1	350							350
	Amphitheatre constructed	Functional Amphitheatre constructed and equipped	SDG17.16			1	100							100
	Sub-county stadia constructed	No. of sub county stadia constructed	SDG17.16	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
	Kaptabuk athletic camp operationalized	Functional Kaptabuk athletic camp	SDG17.16	1	40	0		0		0		0		40
	Sports talent academies established	No. of talent academies established	SDG17.16	2	10	2	10	2	10	0	0	0	0	30
	County sporting leagues and tournament	No. of successful tournament held	SDG17.16	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	250

	established													
	County Sports federations supported	No. of sports federations supported	SDG17.16	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
	Sports kits and equipment's purchased	No. of teams of supported	SDG17.16	66	5	66	5	66	5	66	5	66	5	25
	Coaches and referees trained	No of coaches/ referees trained	SDG17.16	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	5
	Increased Teams participating in National competition	No. of Teams participating in National competitions	SDG17.16	100	15	100	15	100	15	100	15	250	15	75
	New sports introduced	No. of sports introduced	SDG17.16	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	2.5
	County sports bus purchased	No of County sports bus purchased	SDG17.16	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	1	15	1	75
	School's playfields levelled	No of school's playfield levelled	SDG17.16	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	50
	Sports facilities rehabilitated	No. of sports facilities rehabilitated	SDG17.16	5	15	5	15	1	3					33
TOTAL					188.50		595.50		133.50		106.50		106.50	1,130.50

Programme 2: Youth Development
Objective: To promote sustainable youth empowerment
Outcome: An empowered and self-reliant youth

Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	

Policy and Regulations	Youth policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 4.6			1	3							3
Youth Development	Youth empowerment centres established	No. of Functional youth empowerment centres	SDG 4.6	2	20	5	50	7	70	4	40	3	30	210
	Youth friendly empowerment centres equipped	No of centres fully equipped	SDG 4.6	1	4	1	4	4		2	8	1	4	20
	County mentorship program established	No of youth benefited by mentorship program	SDG 4.6	1000	2.4	1000	2.4	1000	2.4	1000	2.4	1000	2.4	12
	Enhanced sensitization on AGPO	No of youth trained on AGPO	SDG 4.6	200	0.4	200	0.4	200	0.4	200	0.4	200	0.4	2
TOTAL					**26.8**		**59.8**		**72.8**		**50.8**		**36.8**	**247**

Programme 3: Gender and Special Needs
Objective: To promote Gender Mainstreaming and inclusion
Outcome: A gender inclusive community

Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	Youth policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 5.1	1	4									4

	amended													
Gender	Development of impact assessment Report	No. of impact Assessment report	SDG 5.2	1	2									2
	Safe houses constructed	No of functional safe houses	SDG 5.3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	15
	Abandonment of retrogressive cultural practices	No of Women sensitized on AGPO	SDG 5.5	1000	2	1000	2	1000	2	1000	3	1000	3	12
		No. of community fora for anti-FGM campaigns held	SDG 5.3	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5
		No. of GBV duty bearers Sensitization done	SDG5.2	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
TOTAL					**13**		**7**		**7**		**8**		**8**	**43**

Programme 4: Social Protection
Objective: To ensure coordination and integration of social protection programmes for improved livelihood
Outcome: Empowerment of vulnerable groups

Sub Programme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Linkages to SDG Targets**	**Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)**										**Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)**
				Year 1		**Year 2**		**Year 3**		**Year 4**		**Year 5**		
				Target	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	**Target**	**Cost**	
Policy and Regulations	Social protection policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 1.4	1	3	1	3							6
Social Protection Services	OVCs Insurance policy established	No. of people covered by health insurance	SDG 1.4	100	1	200	2	400	4	500	5	1000	10	22
	Social protection kitty established	No of special group beneficiaries	SDG 1.4	1000	24	1000	24	1000	24	1000	24	1000	24	120

	Improved shelter to vulnerable Households.	No. of HH supported with iron sheets.	SDG 1.4	5,000	100	5,000	100	5,000	100	5,000	100	5,000	100	500
	Elderly Homes constructed	No. of elderly home constructed	SDG 1.4	1	5									5
	PWDs assistive devices purchased	No. of PWD befitted from assisted devices	SDG 1.4	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	5
	Sexual workers and drug abusers sensitized and rehabilitated	No. of sensitization meeting held	SDG 1.4	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
	Developed appropriate infrastructure for Child protection and care	No. of Child Protection Centres established	SDG 1.4					1	5					5
		No of sensitization meetings held	SDG 1.4	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5
TOTAL					136		132		135		132		137	673

Programme 5: Culture Development

Objective: To improve heritage and cultural awareness, knowledge, appreciation and conservation

Outcome: Preserved cultural Heritage for county prosperity and posterities

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned targets and indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)										Total Budget (Kshs. Millions)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Policy and Regulations	Cultural policies formulated, reviewed and operationalized Laws enacted, repealed and amended	No. of Polices, Strategies/legal and Regulatory framework Developed and implemented	SDG 11.4	1	3	1	3	1	3					9
Development and	Cultural sites mapped	No of cultural sites mapped	SDG 11.4	6	0.5	12	1	18	1.5	8	0.8	4	0.5	4.3

Promotion of culture	Cultural centres rehabilitated	No of cultural centres rehabilitated	SDG 11.4	3	6	4	60	2	30	2	30	2	30	156
	Ushanga Production centres established	No. of functional Ushanga centres	SDG 11.4	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	40
	Herbalist centres established	No. of herbalist centres constructed	SDG 11.4	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	60
	Pokot Annual cultural week held	No. of exhibitions registered	SDG 11.4	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	250
	Traditional dancers trained	No of traditional dancers' groups trained	SDG 11.4	3	3	5	5	8	8	10	10	12	12	38
	sacred shrines mapped and rehabilitated	No. of sacred shrines rehabilitated	SDG 11.4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Sensitization and awareness on cultural preservation	No of awareness campaigns done	SDG 11.4	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	7.5
	Council of Elders supported	No of meetings held	SDG 11.4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
	Cultural events and competitions promoted	No. of cultural events supported	SDG 11.4	3	2.5	3	2.5	3	2.5	3	2.5	3	2.5	7.5
Preservation of cultural heritage	Cultural libraries constructed	No. of functional Libraries	SDG 11.4	1	50	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	175
	Pokot /English dictionary produced	No of copies printed	SDG 11.4	100	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total					147.50		170.00		143.50		141.80		143.50	766.30

4.1.8.7 Flagship projects

Table 46:Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame	Estimated cost (Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Kapenguria Stadium	Mnagei Ward	Talent and Sports development	Construction of stadium and laying of tartan athletic track		2023-2025	750	County	CGWP Partners

4.1.8.8 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 47:Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Culture and Social Development	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	- Provision of land to related matters such as cultural centres, historical sites, Primates, sport facilities, Sector institutions, libraries and game parks - Support street families support activities through urban planning	-Evacuations	
Youths and Sports Development	Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	- Digital platform in delivery of services for various programmes - Development of disability friendly infrastructure including public transport.	-Excessive betting	Online Sports and Virtual Competitions
Sports, Youths and Gender Development	Health and Sanitation	- Promotion of traditional and alternative medicines - Ensuring that sports persons and vulnerable groups access quality health care - Curbing doping in sports and negative cultural practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), unhygienic traditional male circumcision, promotion of reproductive health rights and in addressing high malnutrition rates	-Doping	-Sensitization -carry out spot testing on sports person
Gender Cultural Development	Education	- Provision of education bursaries for vulnerable populations	-	
Culture and Social Development	Public Administration	- Provision of statistical data used in programme activities. -Revenue/tax waiver for PWDs - Support various initiatives including peace and security through inter-ministerial and stakeholders" collaborative	-	

4. 3. CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Frameworks

Table 48:CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions
Kenya Vision 2030 / Medium Term Plan IV	Agriculture - to be an innovative, commercially oriented, and modern agriculture and livestock sector	Value addition to agricultural produce Adoption of modern technology into agricultural practices Fertilizer Subsidy Programme aimed at facilitating access to affordable and quality fertilizer Strategic Food Reserve Trust Fund Pastoral Resilience Building Program Agricultural Inputs Access Project Farmer Registration Project-To develop a National Farmer Register disaggregated to County level (Farmers database established, Reliable information for appropriate policy formulation and capacity building captured); Traditional High Value Crops (THVC) Programme County Agricultural Mechanization
	Tourism-Promotion of tourism	Promote destination Marketing Mapping and Documentation of Identified Tourist Attraction Sites Completion of Kopoch Tourist Hotel and Cottages Increased investment for development of tourism facilities
	Education- To provide quality, access, retention, completion rates and equity to ECDE, VTCS and Education services	Loans, Bursaries and Scholarships for TVET Adoption of ECDE digital literacy To enhance science, technology and innovation Enhancing County feeding program.
	Health- providing accessible, equitable, affordable and quality health care to all citizens	Scaling up of nutrition program Immunization Program To improve maternal health care access Construction of MRI/CITI scan Upgrading of health facilities
	Environment, Water and Sanitation- Biodiversity, Forests and Wildlife Resources Management and Conservation	Rehabilitation and Protection of Water Towers Mainstream climate change Land reclamation programme Agronomy and Afforestation

	Population, Urbanization and Housing-promote adequate and decent housing in a sustainable manner	Preparation of integrated urban development plans Housing Finance Family planning Housing Sector Incentives
	Gender, Vulnerable Groups and Youth-	AGPO Provision of bursary and scholarship Social protection Biashara Fund and WEPESA Youth Empowerment programme/centres
	Political- Strengthening, Governance national cohesion and integration	Civic education and public participation County performance management Inclusivity in county public service Government Asset and Liabilities management
	Infrastructure and ICT-Improve infrastructure and ICT connectivity	Increasing electricity access Rehabilitation and maintenance of County Roads Digitization of government records by automating registries County Connectivity Program
	Land Reforms, Labour and Employment	Adjudication of Community Land Preparation of County spatial plan Automate land registries Establishment of new industrial training centres Establishment of Value addition industries
SDG	• SDG 1 No Poverty (Specific targets)	Establishment of Biashara Fund and cooperative development fund Fertilize, farm inputs and Seeds subsidy programme Establishment of new irrigation schemes, Increasing acreage under coffee, tea, Irish potatoes, tea, pyrethrum and sisal Supporting value addition of agriculture and livestock Products Strengthening farmer extension services and livestock vaccination services
	• SDG 2 – Zero Hunger	Smart agriculture Supporting small scale irrigation School feeding intervention targeting ECDE Upgrade all level one facility to level 3 Strengthening community strategy on preventative health Support introduction of improved livestock breeds Support provision of iron and vitamin supplements Promote family planning

		Establishment of agricultural training centres and Pastoral training centres Irrigated agriculture Provision of certified input and breeds. Fertilizer subsidy Traditional high value crop program Value addition technologies like processing plants
	SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing .	Fully operationalized health facilities Increasing patient to health personnel ratio Expand enrolment and uptake to NHIF Upgrade KCRH to level 6 Resource mobilization Construction of Modern laboratories Scaling up of nutrition program Immunization Program Increase skilled health care personnel and promote skilled health deliveries Scaling up reproductive health program Increase ambulances services across all county ward
	SDG 4	Improve ECDE and VTCs infrastructure Enhancing County feeding program. Promotion of Growth monitoring and WASH. Strengthening BOMs and community participation in ECDE programs Provision of bursaries and scholarship to needy students Promote adult education by recruiting adult tutors Enhance campaigns against adolescent births, early marriages and FGM Monitoring of transition from PP2 to grade Capitation grants for ECDE Learners Policy Formulations Establishment of peace border schools
	SDG 5	Collect gender desegregated data and undertake gender responsive budgeting Enhance campaigns against negative cultural practices Increase access to higher education for women and girls through bursaries and Scholarships Implement affirmative action policy at all levels of decision making Support women mentorship, coaching and internship Programmes

		Increase access to reproductive health and FP through trainings and adequate financing
	SDG 6	Protection of river catchments and river banks Development of solid and liquid waste management system Increasing access to piped and clean water sources Strengthen public participation in water and sanitation management Increase latrine coverage from 95% by 2027 through public campaigns and awareness creation Upgrade of boreholes to solar powered Improve water catchment protection and conservation
	SDG 7	Promote use of solar and Wind energy at the county level Support provision of 50,000 modern Jikos to households Carry out targeted training to households on modern energy
	SDG 8	Establishment of Biashara Fund and cooperative development fund Operationalization of Nasukuta export abattoir, milk processing plant, cement extraction, cereals milling plant and mango processing plant Development of Nasolot game reserve and construction of modern sports stadium Establishment and expansion of irrigation schemes. Promoting cash crop development and value chain development
	SDG 9	Developing climate proofed infrastructure Provision of cooperative development fund and support WEPESA Construction of additional youth empowerment centres to create platform for youths and women to develop their innovativeness and get basic ICT skills Support youths and young entrepreneurs through provision of loans (Biashara Fund) and entrepreneurship training
	SDG 10	Ensure equity in access and use of available political, social and economic opportunities- Increase access to social protection at the county level (NHIF and Cash Transfers) Enhance campaign against FGM & Early marriages at the county

	SDG 11	Constructing low-cost new housing units and promoting private investments in the provision of housing Develop and implement county urban integrated development plan and spatial plan
	SDG 12	Support development of open and green spaces and urban forestry Construct and operationalize county urban solid and liquid waste management system Develop climate proofed urban infrastructure Improve county urban drainage system, storm control and procurement of additional firefighting machine Makutano slum upgrading and purchase of additional refuse trucks Training urban population on climate change adaptation and increasing access to climate information services
	SDG 13	Develop charcoal and sand harvesting regulations Reduce agriculture post-harvest losses by improve post-harvest management programmes Support waste recycling and reuse technologies Ensure sustainable public procurement and disposal, Training of Women, youth and PWDs on access to government procurement opportunities (AGPO) Increase county forest cover to 10% by planting 7.5M trees in county forests Carry out community trainings on climate change mainstreaming, adaptation and mitigation measures Strengthen access to climate information services and disaster early warning system Mainstream climate change and establish dedicated climate change institutions in the county Protection of ecosystems from degradation
	SDG 14	Reduce water pollution in county rivers and dams that feeds into oceans and seas Regulation of fishing and restocking in Turkwel dam
	SDG 15	To attain and maintain at least 10% County Forest and tree cover, secure, protect, conserve and sustainably manage and utilize county forests resources for livelihood improvement Recruitment of additional forest guards, gazettement and fencing to protect county forests Reclaim 1,550 ha of degraded land for pasture, fruit trees and indigenous tree production

		Undertake community trainings on climate change mainstreaming, adaptation and mitigation programmes
	SDG 16	Enhance campaign against gender-based violence, FGM & Early marriages Strengthening county community policing Carry out corruption risks assessments in all county departments and develop corruption prevention plans Develop county public participation framework, strengthen public participation and civic education in the development of county policies, plans and budgets strengthening participatory monitoring and evaluation of county development programmes and projects
	SDG17	Establishment of county external resources policy framework and mobilization unit Support livestock infrastructure development to enhance transhumance with Uganda Establishment of County SDG unit to coordinate implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SDG Ensuring county debt sustainability
Agenda 2063	Goal1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizen	Social security and protection Including Persons with Disabilities Provision of affordable housing
	Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	Road improvement Increase access to higher education for women and girls through bursaries, affirmative action, women mentorship and internship Programmes Develop county public participation framework and strengthen community participation in county governance
	Goal 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizen	Sustainable exploitation of resources in the o, rivers and lakes Conservation of water bodies Scaling up of nutrition program Immunization Program Enhance MES program Developed a laboratory strategic plan An efficient service delivery system that maximizes health outcomes

	Goal 5; Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production	Establishment of agricultural mechanization services Establishment of marketing, irrigation and farm input support Adoption of sustainable land management boards Provision of certified input and breeds. Fertilizer subsidy Strategic food reserves Strategic livestock feed reserves Traditional high value crop program Value addition for mango, sunflower, milk, honey, meat, leather, livestock feeds, chicken Establishment of agricultural training centres and Pastoral training centres Land reclamation Establishment of county e-marketing platforms Enhance Extension Services
	Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	- Upgrading of critical linkages to bitumen roads - Opening up of new access roads - Installation of river crossing structures - Design and supervision of county building construction - Ensure approvals of all building designs - Fast tracking implementation of flagship projects under Kenya Vision 2030 Economic Pillar
	Goal 7; Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities	Afforestation and re afforestation programmes Training opportunities for community environment committees and CFAs on environmental management Development of climate proofed infrastructure Forest boundary realignment and Gazettement of all county forests Water quality and pollution control Undertake County wide Participatory Climate Risks Assessment and Community sensitization on climate change Sustainable waste management and control
	Goal 13; Peace Security and Stability is preserved	Support the national government in community policing and the fight against terrorism and cattle rustling Promote the development of diversified sources of livelihoods in the county Support intercounty peace meetings, exchange programmes, development of shared facilities and use of peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms Prioritizing joint projects that promotes intercounty and regional integration
	Goal 18; Engaged and	Enhancing budget allocation towards social protection

	Empowered Youth and Children	programmes Prioritizing implementation of ECD framework at the county level Establishment of Youth Empowerment centre Upgrade of Makutano Stadium to International Standards
	Goal 17; Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	Increase access to higher education for women and girls through bursaries, affirmative action, women mentorship and internship Programmes Enhance the fight against FGM & Early marriages Promote national values and principles of governance and Protection of marginalized groups
	Goal 20; Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	Create and promote an enabling business environment for investors both locally and regionally Promote and support trainings on the need for good governance, human rights and the rule of law Carry out corruption risks assessments in all county departments and develop corruption prevention plans Strengthening equitable distribution of resources based on accurate and reliable data. Strengthen transparency and accountability in the use of public resources
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030	To prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.	Establish a county disaster risk management fund Review and fully implementation of the County DRM policy Establish CMDRR Committees in all Wards. Strengthen stakeholder's engagement on Disaster Risk Management Design and implement integrated livelihood programs. Strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems implement integrated environmental and natural resource management Engage Stakeholders on Climate proofing of their Sectors. Strengthening early warning systems for proactive response. Plan and ensure regular evacuation drills and training on firefighting. Construction of County Warehouse Effective framework for DRR/ DRM

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1. OVERVIEW

The successful implementation of the CIDP will require adequate human and financial resources and the goodwill of top county leadership and collaboration of other stakeholders. This chapter provides the county institutional structure and staff establishment. In addition, the chapter provides the financial requirement during the five years and the strategies that the county will employ to resource mobilize. Also, it outlines asset management and risk and mitigation measures.

5.2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The County is organized into the office of the governor, county executive committee, county secretary and county chief officers. The county executive committee supervises the administration and delivery of services in the county, the county secretary is the head of the county public service and county chief officer is responsible for the administration of a county department.

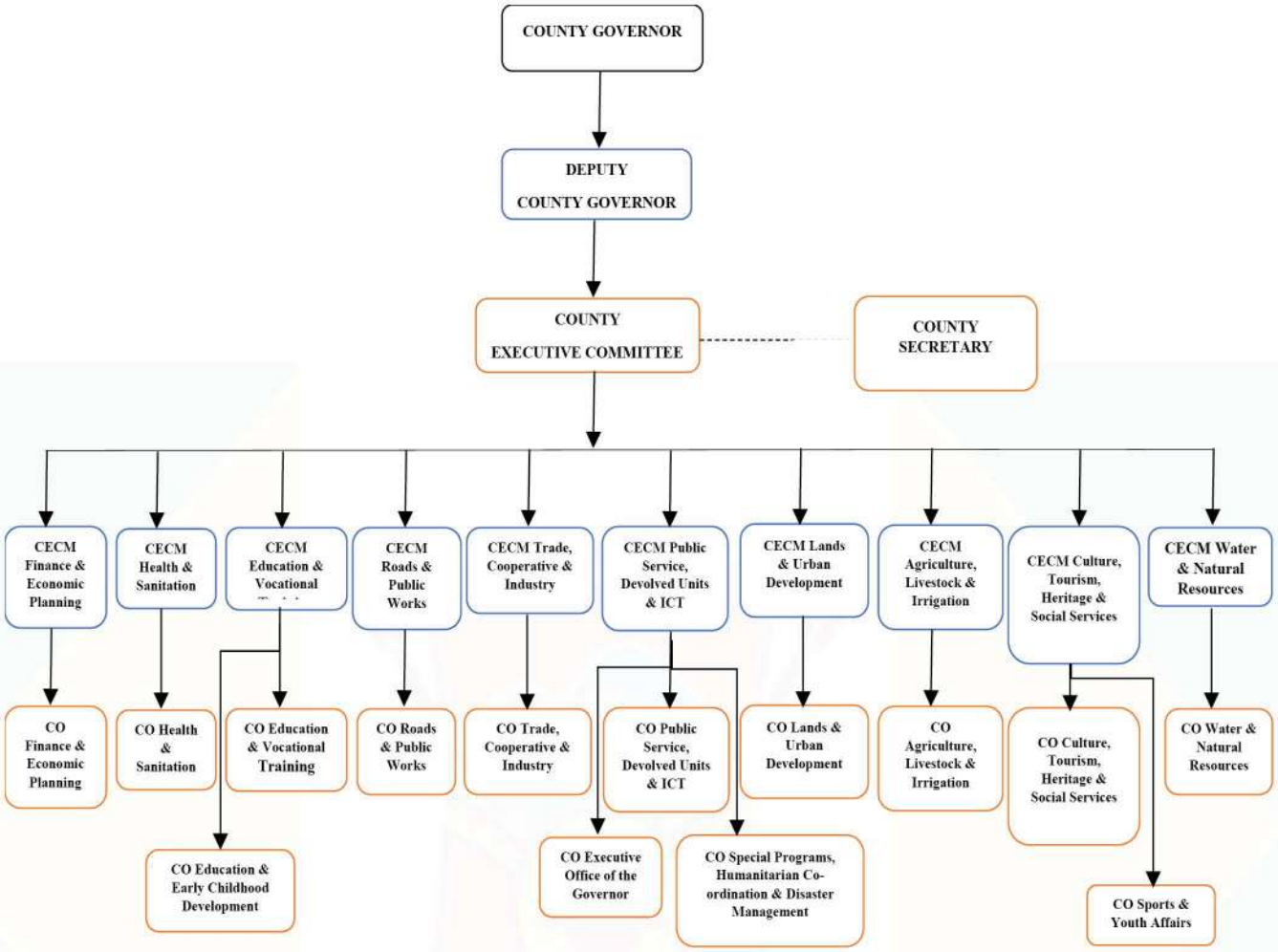

COUNTY GOVERNOR
DEPUTY COUNTY GOVERNOR
COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
COUNTY SECRETARY
CECM Finance & Economic Planning
CECM Health & Sanitation
CECM Education & Vocational
CECM Roads & Public Works
CECM Trade, Cooperative & Industry
CECM Public Service, Devolved Units & ICT
CECM Lands & Urban Development
CECM Agriculture, Livestock & Irrigation
CECM Culture, Tourism, Heritage & Social Services
CECM Water & Natural Resources
CO Finance & Economic Planning
CO Health & Sanitation
CO Education & Vocational Training
CO Roads & Public Works
CO Trade, Cooperative & Industry
CO Public Service, Devolved Units & ICT
CO Lands & Urban Development
CO Agriculture, Livestock & Irrigation
CO Culture, Tourism, Heritage & Social Services
CO Water & Natural Resources
CO Education & Early Childhood Development
CO Executive Office of the Governor
CO Special Programs, Humanitarian Co-ordination & Disaster Management
CO Sports & Youth Affairs

Table 49:Institutional Arrangement

S/No.	Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
1.	County Executive Committee	• Policy formulation, approval and guidance. • Provision of leadership and good governance. • Generation of county development agenda. • Approval of Cabinet Memoranda. • Take appropriate steps to resolve any disputes or differences in connection with the planning, formulation, adoption, or review of an integrated development plan.
2.	County Assembly	• Legislate laws and regulations • Reviews and approves County Plans, implementation reports, programme based budget and other county policy documents & Bills • Provides oversight in budget implementation
3.	County Government Departments	• Policy formulation and generation of county development agenda • Collaboration in implementation of national and county programmes and projects. • Monitoring and Evaluation of joint initiatives at the county level. • Resource mobilization.
4.	County Planning Unit	• Coordinate preparation of CIDP and sectoral plan preparation • Ensure there is proper linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. • Coordinate review of the CIDP progress including mid-term review. • Ensure integration of National plans and other national goals into the county plans. • Building a spatial database system for projects/programs within the county using GIS. • Collection, collation, storage and updating of data and information suitable for the planning process. • Prepare and market investment profiles to different stakeholders. • Monitoring and tracking implementation of projects and programs.
5.	Office of the County Commissioner	• Coordinate national government departments and agencies at the county level towards formulation, implementation, and reporting of national Government policies, programmes and projects at the county
6.	National Planning Office at the county	• Provide technical support to national government department and agencies in formulation, implementation, and reporting of national Government policies, programmes and projects at the county, • Prepare reports on implementation of national government programmes and projects at the county
7.	Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the county	• Collaborates and partners with the sector in implementation of its mandate; • Formulation, implementation, and reporting of national Government policies, programmes and projects at the county
8.	Development Partners	• Resource mobilization • Provision of technical and financial support • Capacity building and creation of synergies
9.	Civil Society Organizations	• Promote good governance, transparency and accountability. • They are involved in resource mobilization, community empowerment, advocacy and provision of technical support. • Provide avenues for public participation in identifying and validating relevant projects and programs for implementation
10.	Private Sector	• Advocacy for improvement of business environment • Creation of wealth and employment through investments • Propose and contribute to various sectorial policies on development of industry and trade.

S/No.	Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
		• Joint Public-Private Partnership initiatives for sustainable development Provision of business information, quality goods and services and self-regulation within the business community

5.3 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

5.3.1 Resource Requirements by Sector

The financial requirements for the implementation of CIDP 2023-2027 are projected at Kshs. 71,269.43 million as presented in Table 50 with the majority of the resources going to Health Sector Kshs. 20,439.44 million Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector Kshs. 12,034.87 million and Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector Kshs. 11,456.30 million.

Table 50: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Sector	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)						
	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total	% of total budget
Education Sector	1,554.10	1,450.70	1,431.20	1,438.20	1,437.70	7,311.90	10.3
Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector	2,589.50	2,399.34	2,377.88	2,234.40	1,855.18	11,456.30	16.1
General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector	925.4	1088.4	830.7	758.1	278.9	3,881.50	5.4
Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector	2,959.48	3,096.50	3,027.05	2,084.55	867.29	12,034.87	16.9
Health	4,653.28	4,187.05	4,142.25	4,195.00	3,261.86	20,439.44	28.7
Public Administration and Intergovernmental Relations Sector	1,883.78	1,510.40	1,376.46	1,322.30	1,249.50	7,342.43	10.3
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector	1,147.20	1,058.20	1,087.20	1,016.20	969.40	5,278.20	7.4
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector	686.3	1138.8	667.3	613.6	418.8	3,524.80	4.9
Total	**16,399.04**	**15,929.40**	**14,940.03**	**13,662.34**	**10,338.63**	**71,269.43**	

5.3.2 Revenue Projections

This Table 51 provides various sources of revenue in the County

Table 51:Revenue Projections

Type of Revenue	Base year 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total (Kshs. Millions)
a) Equitable share	6,297.28	6,347.28	6,397.28	6,397.28	6,397.28	6,397.28	31,936.40
b) Conditional grants (GOK)	110.64	110.64	110.64	110.64	110.64	110.64	553.20
f) Conditional allocations from loans and grants (Development Partners)	250.67	250.67	270	300	300	300	1,420.67
g) Own Source Revenue	170	170	200	230	250	300	1,150.00
g) other sources- Equalization Fund	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5,000.00
Total	7,828.59	7,878.59	7,977.92	8,037.92	8,057.92	8,107.92	40,060.27

5.3.3 Estimated Resource Gap

The plan requires Kshs 71,269.43 million funding with the county projected revenues of Kshs 40,060.27 million giving a variance funding gap of Kshs 31,209.16 million as outlined in Table 52

Table 52:Resource Gaps

FY	Requirement (Ksh Millions)	Estimated Revenue (Ksh. Millions)	Variance (Ksh. Millions)
2023/24	16,399.04	7,878.59	8,520.45
2024/25	15,929.40	7,977.92	7,951.48
2025/26	14,940.03	8,037.92	6,902.11
2026/27	13,662.34	8,057.92	5,604.42
2027/28	10,338.63	8,107.92	2,230.71
Total	**71,269.43**	**40,060.27**	**31,209.16**

5.3.4 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

The funding to implement CIDP come from National Government equitable share, conditional grants and loans from (GoK), conditional grants and loans from development partners, equalization fund and county Own Source Revenue within the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget. To bridge the gap, the county will seek additional resources by:

- Developing a framework for Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- Enhancing partnership and collaboration with the National Government and non-state actors.
- Strengthening Resource Mobilization Directorate.

- Additionally, the County Government will continue to seek for direct project funding from the National Government through continuous engagement with respective State Departments.
- Put measures to enhance Own Source Revenue generation through preparation of County Revenue enhancement Action plan.

5.4 ASSET MANAGEMENT

The county treasury has responsibility on assets and liabilities management as provided in PFM Act, 2012 Section 104(1)(g). To manage county assets to advance development and service delivery, the county will strengthen county asset and liability management unit by developing county asset and liability policy. Further, the County will:

a) Introduce a fleet management system to help in managing motor vehicles and plants;
b) Value, create asset registers and tag them.
c) Constitute County assets and liabilities management committees to assist the county treasury in overall implementation of assets and liability management framework.
d) Develop county government asset and liability management guidelines in line with policy, guidelines and templates issued by PSASB with concurrence of the Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury and Planning.

5.5 RISK MANAGEMENT

Table 53 provide the key anticipated risks that may hinder the implementation of the CIDP, the potential risk implications and proposed mitigation measures to enhance sustainable development.

Table 53:Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low,Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
Climate Change	Drought	Loss of livestock and reduced crop productivity	High	• Promotion of climate smart agriculture • Promote livelihoods diversification • Climate practices • Insurance schemes • Irrigation
	Flash floods	Loss of lives, properties and livestock	High	• Afforestation • Sustainable Land use Management
Organizational	Inadequate Human Resource Capacity	Inefficiency service delivery In	Medium	• Timely recruitment • Continues staff training

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low,Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
	Corruption	Inefficiency service delivery	High	• Adherence to provisions of the EACC Corruption prevention Guide
Financial	Rising wage bill	Incomplete projects	Medium	• Rationalization of staff
	Low absorption capacity	Stalled Projects	Medium	• Early preparation of procurement plans and BQs
	Pending bills	Stalled projects	Medium	• First charge basis on goods and services delivered • Ensure all projects implemented are in budget
	Inadequate financial resources	Stalled projects	Medium	• Resource Mobilization Strategies
Peace and stability	Insecurity	Disruption of service delivery	High	• Cross border initiatives • Peace caravans • strengthening peace committees
Disaster	Thunderstorm	Loss of lives, properties and livestock	Low	• Installation of Lightening arrestors
Diseases	Foot and mouth diseases	Loss of livestock and revenue collections	High	• Vaccination • Disease surveillance • Improved breeds

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

6.1 OVERVIEW

This chapter outlines how the plan will be monitored and evaluated during and after its implementation. The chapter highlights the proposed M&E structure; data collection, analysis, reporting, and learning, M&E outcome indicators, and dissemination and feedback mechanism.

6.2 COUNTY MONITORING AND EVALUATION STRUCTURE

The County Government will establish and strengthen the necessary structures to support the plan monitoring, evaluation and learning process. The structures consist of the County Assembly Committee responsible for Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs, the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CoMEC), County M&E Directorate, Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Oversight Committee, Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Committees, Sub-County M&E Committees, the Ward M&E Committees, and Village M&E Committees.

The M&E Directorate is headed by the County Director of M&E and supported by trained departmental M&E persons and sub-county M&E Officers. The Directorate is responsible for providing strategic guidance and management for the successful monitoring and evaluating all county plans/programs /projects, and ensuring strategic and functional integration of all M&E activities and active collaboration with other stakeholders. The Directorate oversees all M&E activities, provides technical direction and support, and ensures accurate reporting of results for County plans/programs/projects activities.

Organogram of M&E Structure

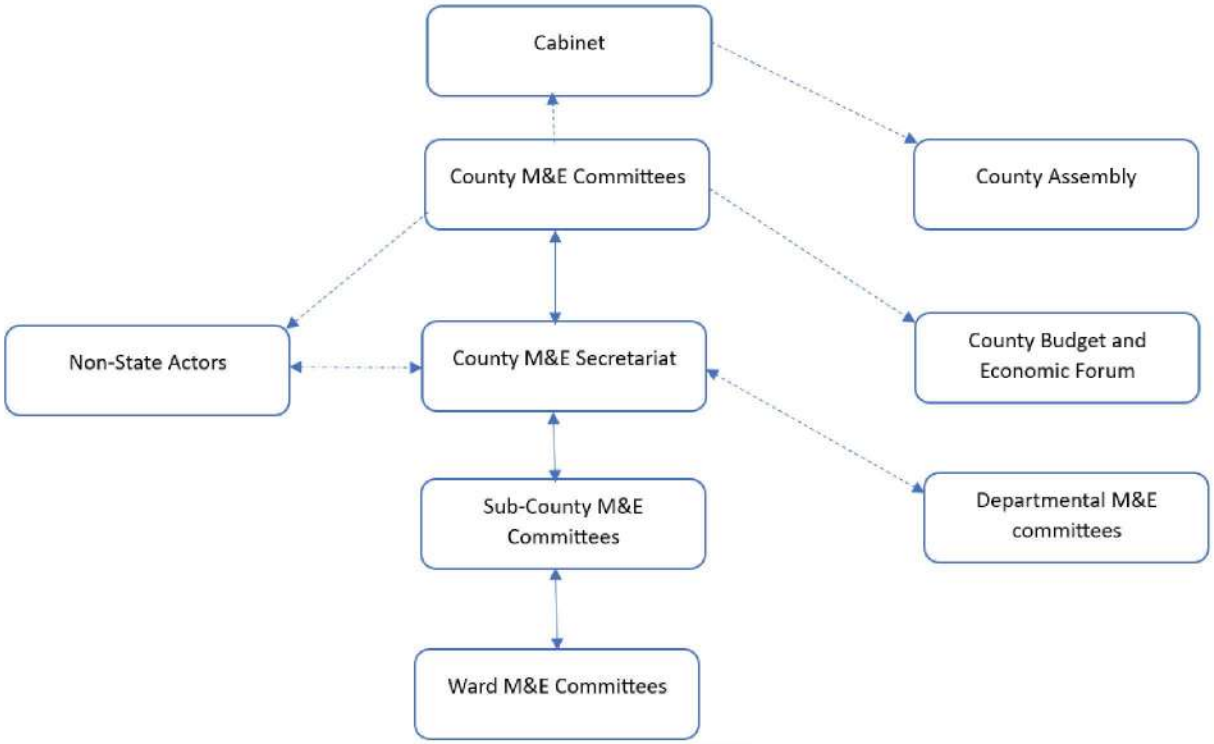


Figure 4: Organogram of M&E Structure

The County Assembly Committee for Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs is responsible for receiving county M&E reports, reviewing, and presenting them to the County Assembly for approval.

The County M&E Committee (CoMEC) is the highest decision-making Committee, co-chaired by Deputy Governor and County Commissioner. Membership includes; County Executive Committee Members, Chief Officers, representatives from Non-State Actors and National Government. The committee will meet quarterly and the Director County M&E unit will be the secretary to CoMEC. The CoMEC ensures that the County has the quality information needed to make decisions and lead and direct county M&E initiatives by overseeing overall county compliance and results of projects implementation and service delivery within the CIDP and ADP. The validated reports will be submitted to the county assembly for approval.

Technical County M&E Committee chaired by Chief Officer Finance with Membership of departmental directors. The M&E Technical Oversight Committee is responsible for identifying,

commissioning, and managing evaluations, reviewing the M&E reports, presenting M&E reports to CoMEC, conducting capacity building on M&E, setting the strategic direction for CIMES, approving M&E Directorate's work plan, advising M&E Directorate on actions to be taken on various M&E issues, approving indicator reports for use by CoMEC, and endorsing M&E Directorate's reports to be presented to CoMEC.

The sector CECM chairs the Sector M&E Committee (SMEC), and membership comprises the Chief Officer(s), Heads of sections, project coordinators, and stakeholder representatives implementing activities related to the sector. The committee will be meeting quarterly. The sector M&E officers will be providing a secretariat to the committee. The Sector M&E Committees (SMEC) are responsible for producing sector M&E reports, developing sector indicators, undertaking sector evaluations, and presenting sector M&E reports to the TOC.

The Sub-County Administrators chair the Sub-County M&E committees and the membership comprises all Sub-County Departmental Heads, Ward Administrators, National Government representatives, and Non-State Actors operating within the Sub-County. Sub-county M&E officers will provide a secretariat to their respective sub-county committees. SCoMEC is charged with producing quarterly sub-county M&E reports, presenting M&E reports to the county M&E unit, and developing M&E indicators.

Ward MEC is charged with producing Ward M&E reports, presenting M&E reports to Sub-County M&E committees, and developing M&E indicators.

Responsibilities of Major M&E Committees

Table 54:Responsibilities of Major M&E Committees

Committee	Members	Responsibilities	Frequency of meeting
County Assembly Committee responsible for Finance and Planning	MCAs	Receive county M&E reports, review and present to the County Assembly for approval	As per the county assembly calendar
County M&E Committee CoMEC	**Chairperson:** Governor **Membership:** All County Executive Committee Members (CECs) and all Chief Officers	•Drive service delivery through Results Based Management •Provides leadership and ensures proper coordination and oversight of M&E activities in the county. •Receive, review and approve county M&E reports submitted by Technical County M&E Committee.	Quarterly Annually

Committee	Members	Responsibilities	Frequency of meeting
		•Harmonizes and standardize M&E procedures, guidelines and practices across the county. •Mobilize sufficient resources annually through county budget to each department and county M&E unit to support M&E functions. •Approve and monitor the implementation of M&E findings and recommendations action plan. • Forward Approved County M&E reports to County Assembly no later than twenty-five days after the end of each quarter •Disseminate approved M&E reports promptly for stakeholders use.	
Technical Oversight Committees (TOC)	**Chairperson:** Chief Officer Finance. **Membership:** Director of Accounts, Director Supply chain, Director Public works, Planning, Budget, County delivery unit and director in charge of Devolved Units	•Review county M&E reports and provide technical advice. •Develop action plan for implementation of M&E findings and recommendations. •Validate County M&E reports in a forum with directors before submission to COMEC not later than twenty days after the end of each quarter.	Quarterly
Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (SMEC)	**Chairperson:** Chief Officer, **Membership:** Heads of sections, project coordinators, and stakeholders of line department	•Prepare sector M&E work plan. • Allocate adequate resource to M&E function in the sector. •Coordinate quality data collection on implementation progress of sector policy, projects and programmes. •Coordinate preparation of M&E reports in the sector. •Support capacity building of technical officers on M&E function. •Implement action plan recommended by COMEC concerning the sector. •Utilize M&E findings to inform programme, policy, and resource allocation decisions. •Validate all M&E reports before submission to County M&E unit, not later than eight days after the end of each quarter.	Quarterly
SCoMEC	**Chairperson:** Sub-County Administrator **Membership:** all Sub-County Departmental Heads, ward administrators, national government representative and non-state actors	•Track county implementation at Sub County level by providing accurate status. •Coordinate quality data collection at sub-county level. •Promote M&E practices in the sub-county •Disseminate M&E reports at the sub-county level •Prepare sub-county M&E reports and submit to county M&E unit not later than eight days after the end of each quarter	Quarterly

Committee	Members	Responsibilities	Frequency of meeting
Ward MEC	Co-Chairs: Ward Administrator. **Membership:** all Departmental Officers in the Ward, village administrator, Chiefs and assistant chief, two representatives from community (women and youth), and representative from non- state actors operating in the ward	•Track county projects/programme activities implementation at the Ward level. •Coordinate quality data collection at the ward level. •Prepare and submit the M&E reports to Sub-County M&E Committee not later than five days after the end of each quarter	Quarterly
Village MEC	Chairperson: Village administrator Membership:	•Participate in monitoring of projects in respective villages. •Provide feedback on M&E reports. •Submit report to ward committee not later than two days after the end of each quarter.	Quarterly

6.3 M&E CAPACITY

The County will strengthen the necessary human capacity for M&E at the County M&E unit and Departmental/Sector M&E Persons. The County will continuously support M&E capacity-building for staff and the various M&E committees to enhance their skills and knowledge to manage M&E system. To further strengthen the County M&E capacity the County Government in collaboration and partnership with stakeholder and the State Department for Planning through Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate will leverage on the National government and partner-led M&E capacity building initiatives, existing partnerships, and collaborations for M&E and mobilizing more resources to continuously strengthen county M&E capacity.

6.4 M&E OUTCOME INDICATORS

Table 55:Outcome Indicator Reporting

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
Crop Development	Increased land under irrigation	Hectares of land under irrigation	1,800	2022	2,800	5,000	Department of Agriculture
	Enhance food security	Annual Maize production (MT)	23,400	2022	30,000	58,227	Department of Agriculture
		Annual Irish potato production (MT)	16,000	2022	23,000	30,000	Department of Agriculture
Cash Crop Production	Increased cash crop production household incomes	Annual coffee production volume (MT)	95.5	2022	200	221.1	Department of Agriculture
Livestock Development	Increased livestock production household incomes	Annual Milk production (Million Litres)	10	2022	20	35	Department of Agriculture
		Beef production (MT)	6,371	2022	12,000	15,713	Department of Agriculture
		Indigenous Chicken production (MT)	160	2022	220	275	Department of Agriculture
		Honey production (MT)	1,114	2022	1,800	2,229	Department of Agriculture
Water Services	Increased access to water, sanitation, and hygiene	Proportion of residents using improved sources of water	25	2022	38	50	Water Department
		Proportion of Household with pit latrines	57.6	2022	70	90	WASH
		Proportion of Household accessing Sewerage	0	2022	2.4	9.3	Water Department
Environmental and Natural Resources	Improved sustainability of water-Related Ecosystems including, mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes	Proportion of land area under forest cover	8.3	2022	9	10	Environment and natural Resources
Land Reclamation	Restored degraded landscape	Acreage of degraded landscapes restored	0	2022	50	150	Land reclamation section unit
Physical planning and	Improved urban planning	No of urban centres with	0	2022	5	9	Lands department

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
land use		physical plan					
	Improved Access, Tenure and Land Management	Lease Title Issued	0	2022	500	1000	Lands department
		Free hold titled Issued	3,000	2022	5,000	10,000	Lands department
		Community title Issued	4	2022	8	16	Lands department
Road infrastructure	Improve road networks	KMs of Roads Maintained and Rehabilitated	300	2022	900	1500	Department of Roads
		KMs of new roads opened	228	2022	300	500	Department of Roads
		No of bridge constructed	1	2022	7	12	Department of Roads
		No of foot bridge constructed	2	2022	4	8	Department of Roads
Energy	Improved Energy Efficiency	Percentage of Household accessing modern cooking solutions	6	2020	20	35	Energy section
		Percentage of Household accessing Electricity	22	2020	35	50	Energy section
Internet connectivity	Universal Access to Information and internet connectivity	No of offices connected to internet services	3	2022	10	12	ICT unit
Health Information (M&E)	Increased reporting rates from health facilities	% of health facilities submitting reports into KHIS2 on time	90	2022	95	100	CHRIO
Nutrition	Reduced prevalence of Stunting among boys and girls aged 6-59months	Proportion of boys and girls aged 6-59 month stunted (too short for their age)	33.5	2022	30.0	28	CNO
	Reduced prevalence of wasting among boys and girls aged 6-59months	Proportion of boys and girls aged 6-59 month wasted	11%	2022	10.5%	9.5%	CNO
	Reduced prevalence of underweight among boys and girls aged 6-59months	Proportion of boys and girls aged 6-59 month who are underweight	27	2022	**26.3**	24.9	CNO
WASH programme	Improved hygiene and	Proportion of households and	9.7	2022	49.1	72	WASH Coordinator

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
	sanitation practices in the community and schools.	institutions accessing and observing safe hygiene and sanitation services and practices.					
		Proportion of households and institutions accessing safe water.	36.5	2022	46.5	56.5	WASH Coordinator
Solid waste Management Programmed	Increased access to and effective management of solid wastes	Proportion of towns effectively managing solid wastes	45	2022	50	50	WASH Coordinator
Early Childhood Development Education	Increased access to Early Childhood Development education	ECD Enrolment	70,453	2022	75,000	82,000	Education department
		Transition rates to Pry schools	90	2022	95	98	Education department
Education Infrastructure Development	Improved transition rate	Primary enrolment	204,282	2022	220,000	250,000	Education department
	Enhanced quality of primary education	Teacher-pupil Ratio at primary education level	1:51	2022	1:45	1:40	Education department
	Enhanced quality of Secondary education	Teacher-student Ratio at secondary education level.	1:37	2022	1:30	1:27	Education department
Adult Education	Improved Adult education and literacy Skills	Basic literacy centres	58	2022	65	70	Education department
		Adult education enrolment	2,094	2022	3,080	4,000	Education department
Vocational technical training (VTCs)	Increased access and quality to technical and vocational training	VTC enrolment	1,455	2022	2,800	5,000	Education department
Economic Planning	Improved economic policy management	(%) of implementation of CIDP development plan.	48	2022	65	85	Economic Planning department
Health Information (M&E)	Increase reporting rates from health facilities from 90% to 100%	% of health facilities submitting reports into KHIS2 on time	90	2022	95	100	CHRIO
Nutrition	Prevalence of Stunting among boys and girls aged 6-59months reduced from	Proportion of boys and girls aged 6-59 month stunted (too short for their age)	33.5%	2022	30.0%	28%	CNO

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
	33.5% to 28.0%						
	Prevalence of wasting among boys and girls aged 6-59months reduced	Proportion of boys and girls aged 6-59 month wasted	11%	2022	9.5%	7.5%	CNO
	Prevalence of underweight among boys and girls aged 6-59months reduced	Proportion of boys and girls aged 6-59 month who are underweight	27%	2022	26.3%	24.9%	CNO
WASH program	Improved on hygiene and sanitation practices in the community and schools.	Proportion of villages declared ODF	43	2022	73	93	WASH Coordinator
		Proportion of villages triggered	71	2022	89	100	WASH Coordinator
Solid waste Management Programmed	Increased access to and effective management of solid wastes from 36.5% to 56.5%	Proportion of towns effectively managing solid wastes	45%	2022	50%	50%	WASH Coordinator
Enhancement of disease surveillance	Enhanced knowledge on detection and reporting of priority diseases	Proportion. of health care workers trained	4.6%	2022	19.6%	34.6%	CDSC
		% increase in the detection and reporting rates of priority diseases.	80.3%	2022	85%	90%	CDSC
Tuberculosis	Increased number of TB patients cured from 70% to 90%	Proportion of bacteriologically confirmed cured	59.3	2022	65	70	CTLC
	Increased number of patients started on treatment successfully completing treatment from 70% to 90%	Proportion of patients started on treatment successfully completing treatment	79	2022		95	CTLC
EPI	Increase proportion of children under 1 fully immunized (FIC)from 56% to 80%	Proportion of children under 1 year Fully immunized (FIC)	49	2022	70	80	CEPI

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
RMNCAH	Increase the proportion of pregnant women attending at least 4th ANC visit from 23%-35%	% Of Pregnant women attending at least 4 ANC visits	35.0	2022	40	45	CRHC
	Increase the proportion of women of reproductive age (WRA) receiving FP commodities from 32.5% to 44.5%	% Of Women of reproductive age (WRA) receiving family planning (FP) commodities	22.6	2022	39.0	44.5	CRHC
	Increase the % of deliveries conducted by skilled attendants from 67% to 80%	% of deliveries conducted by skilled attendants in health facilities	65.3	2022	75	80	CRHC
	Reduce the % of pregnant who are adolescent (10-19) from 28.2% to 25.0%	% of pregnant women who are adolescent (10-19)	36	22	27.1	25.0	CRHC
HIV	Enhance identification and linkages to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services from 80% to 96%	Proportion of people living with HIV identified	80%	2022	88%	96%	CASCO
	Universal access to comprehensive, quality, and integrated HIV and STIs prevention and treatment service	Proportion of people identified as HIV positive put on ART	94%	2022	95%	97%	CASCO
	Accelerate efforts towards elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis	proportion of HIV+ pregnant and breastfeeding mothers receiving preventive ARV's to reduce risk of mother to child	89%	2022	95%	99%	CASCO

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
		transmission (PMTCT)					
	Improve retention to care of people living with HIV	Proportion of people living with HIV alive and are on ART during the review period	72%	2022	82%	92%	CASCO
Community Strategy	CHS platforms strengthened to stimulate demand and utilization of health services	Number of CHPs trained in basic module	1270	2022	300	215	CSFP
		Number of dialogue and action days	16	2022	260	260	CSFP
Malaria	Increased proportion of Health care workers with knowledge on malaria case management	No. of Health care workers trained on malaria case management	0	2022	100	100	CMCC
	Malaria reduction in health facilities	Number of health facilities providing malaria control measures	0	2022	15	15	CMCC
		Total confirmed malaria cases (per	110.4	2022	85	50	CMCC
School health	Improve Health and Hygiene In School Community	Number of School Health Clubs formed	73	2022	50	50	County School Health coordinator

6.5 DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

The County M&E Directorate, in collaboration with the other M&E Committees, will define and develop the main methods and tools that will be used for data collection, archiving, analysis, and reporting arrangements in line with the National M&E Norms and Standards. The County M&E Directorate will coordinate the development of a CIDP Indicator Handbook that will guide the Monitoring and Evaluation of the CIDP III. The handbook will be accompanied by a data management plan to help coordinate the M&E functions and organize the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information needed for effective CIDP implementation. The data management plan will define the data collection tools for the indicators, the data collection methods, and the data processing and analysis methods. The M&E Directorate will prioritize continuous training and adoption of technology in the data management processes to make them simpler, faster, more reliable, and more transparent.

The county will utilize primary and secondary methods to collect quantitative and qualitative data. The data collection tools will be developed by the M&E Directorate in collaboration with the departments and tailored to meet the needs of each department/sector. The tools will include questionnaires, structured, semi-structured and unstructured interviews, focus group discussions, photography, videography, and observation, among others. The M&E Directorate will undertake capacity building on data quality issues to ensure that the data collected meets the required quality standards. The data collected will be analysed and reports generated to help inform decision-making.

Regarding reporting, the County will develop the County Annual Progress Report (CAPR) based on the guidelines developed by the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate. The CAPR will provide the overall status of the CIDP implementation on an annual basis. Subsequently, this will inform the preparation of the consequent Annual Development Plan (ADP) and annual budget preparation process. Further, the County will prepare the Quarterly M&E progress reports that will feed into the CAPR, grants programme/project reports, back-to-office reports, mid-term reports to be prepared at the third year of CIDP implementation, and End Term Reports to be prepared at the end of CIDP implementation period and other ad hoc reports.

Through the e-CIMES, the county will be able to analyse the progress towards the achievement of the policies, projects, and programmes outlined in the CIDP III. Analysis of CIMES results will

demonstrate whether the resources spent on implementing CIDP investment programmes are leading to the intended outcomes, impacts, and benefits for the county population.

The County will also produce other reports like the Public Expenditure Report (PER), Projects Analytical Reports, and Evaluation Reports. To play its role in the National Annual Progress Reports, the county government will produce the following reports as per the CIMES Guidelines.

a) Villages, through the Village Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (VMEC) will submit their reports to their respective Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (WMEC) one week before the last day of each quarter.
b) Wards then aggregate their VMEC results for one week and submit their summarized report through the WMEC to the Sub-Counties Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (SCoMEC) by the first day of the next quarter.
c) Sub-counties, through the SCoMEC, submit their reports to the County M&E unit one week after the end of the quarter, following the quarter to which the report is referring.
d) The Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (SMEC) will prepare sector M&E reports and submit them to the County M&E unit one week after the end of the quarter.
e) County M&E units will thereafter compile the county M&E report for onward submission to County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (COMEC).

6.6 DISSEMINATION, FEEDBACK MECHANISM, CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT AND LEARNING

The County will make data and information available to all stakeholders including government officials, academic researchers, policymakers, senior management, project participants, and the public for use in making evidence-based decisions. The County will develop a data dissemination plan that will define the target stakeholder or audience, the information needs of the various stakeholders/audiences, the communication methods, and the timing/frequency of the dissemination. The data/information will be disseminated through State of County Address, oral presentations in stakeholder meetings, written reports, fact sheets, press releases, posters, flyers, social media platforms, county websites, devolution conferences, peer-to-peer events, webinars, and live events.

Further, the County will develop a Feedback-and-Response System, or FRSs to create a two-way communication loop that will enable the various sectors/department to receive citizens' feedback and respond timely to their suggestions and concerns. The Feedback mechanisms will allow the citizens to provide feedback through channels that include meetings, suggestion boxes, hotlines, and others. The County will develop response mechanisms that will acknowledge receiving the feedback and provide appropriate responses to the public in a timely manner.

Regarding learning from the M&E initiatives and reports, the information generated from M&E will be useful for decision-makers, policymakers, and the wider county audience as it will provide facts and evidence, that when accepted and internalized, provide knowledge products for promoting learning. Hence, the County will incorporate learning into the overall programme implementation by using the information disseminated from the M&E processes and making it available for potential users to become applied knowledge. The county will utilize critical reflection sessions, after-action reviews, and peer-to-peer learning, among others, as strategies for learning to improve the overall county performance and quality of results of ongoing and future programs, strategies, and interventions.

6.7 EVALUATION PLAN

This section identifies the key policies/programmes/projects for evaluation during or after the plan period. Evaluation will be critical for the county policies/programmes/projects to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. The evaluations will include rapid evaluations, impact evaluations, CIDP midterm/end-term Reviews, or any other type of evaluation.

The M&E Directorate will develop comprehensive evaluation plans for each planned evaluation to support the evaluation planning and will cover components like the purpose of the evaluation, evaluation questions, evaluation criteria, timetable, and work plan, collecting data for an evaluation, data collection methods to answer evaluation questions, data collection tools and activities, data analysis, and reporting evaluation findings. Table 56 provides a summary of the Evaluation plan for the various intended evaluations by the County.

Table 56: Evaluation Plan

Policy/ Programme/ Project	Evaluation Title (specify the type)	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Findings	Commissioning Agency/ Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget (Kshs. Millions)	Source of Funding
CIDP	Midterm Review of the Third-Generation CIDP	Improved implementation of the CIDP	Improve implementation of CIDP.	CEC Finance and Economic Planning	June 2025	Sept 2025	10	CG/ Partners
CIDP	End-term of the Third-Generation CIDP	Improved decision-making approaches for the implementation of future plans	Inform decision-making for future implementation of Policies and programs	CECM Finance and Economic planning	June 2028	Sept 2028	10	CG/Partners
Agriculture and irrigation	Outcome Evaluation of the Crop Development and Management Programme	Increased food security and reduced poverty level.	Increase food security and reduce poverty level	CECM Agriculture and irrigation	April 2024	July 2024	4	CG/GoK/Partners
General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector	Impact evaluation of mango processing plants to beneficiaries	Improved livelihood and increased household income	Improve livelihood and increase household income	CEC Trade, Industrialization and cooperative development	April 2026	July 2026	10	CG/GoK/Partners

ANNEX 1: COUNTY FACTSHEET

Table 57: County Fact sheet

	Information Category			County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	County Area:				
	Total area (Km2)			9,123.2	580,895
	Non-arable land (Km²)				
	Arable land (Km²)				
	Size of gazetted forests (Ha)			20820.284	
	Size of non-gazetted forests (Ha)			11053.3	
	Approximate forest cover (%)			8.3	
	Water mass (Km2)			80,447.05	
	No. of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected			10.73	
	Total urban areas (Km2)			136.86	
	No. of quarry sites rehabilitated				
	No. of climate change adaptation projects/programmes				
	TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE				
	Lowest altitude (meters)			900	
	Highest (meters)			3,370	
	Temperature range:	High 0C		30	
		Low 0C		15	
	Rainfall	High (mm)		1,600	
		Low (mm)		600	
	Average relative humidity (%)			80-93	
	Wind speed (Kilometre per hour/knots)				
	DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES				
	Total population (2022)			661,258	50,622,914
	Total Male population			325,979	25,104,154
	Total Female population			335,279	25,518,760
	Total intersex Population			15	
	Sex ratio (Male: Female)			97.23	98.38
	Projected Population		Mid of plan period (2025)	706,462	53,330,978
			End of plan period (2027)	740,661	55,123,051
	Infant population (<1 year)		Female	15,396	
			Male	15,950	
			Inter-sex	0	
			Total	31,346	
	Population under five		Female	50,017	3,138,424
			Male	49,466	3,162,892
			Inter-sex	0	0
			Total	99,482	6,301,316
	Pre- Primary School population (3- 5) years		Female	44,714	1,878,320
			Male	46,392	1,856,781
			Inter-sex	0	0
			Total	91,106	3,735,101
	Primary school age group (6-13) years		Female	108,149	4,842,910
			Male	108,581	4,746,503

	Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
		Inter-sex	0	0
		Total	216,730	9,589,413
		Female	35,242	2,274,083
Secondary school age group (14 - 17) years		Male	36,947	2,239,405
		Inter-sex	0	0
		Total	72,189	4,513,488
School Going Population as per CBC Curriculum				
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years		Female	29,647	1,878,320
		Male	29,286	1,856,781
		Inter-sex	0	0
		Total	58,933	3,735,101
Primary school age group (6-12) Years		Female		
		Male		
		Inter-sex		
		Total		
Junior Secondary School age group (13 - 15) years		Female		
		Male		
		Inter-sex		
		Total		
Senior Secondary School age group (16 - 18) years		Female		
		Male		
		Inter-sex		
		Total		
Youthful population (15-29) years		Female	110,075	7,670,392
		Male	106,414	7,614,374
		Inter-sex	0	0
		Total	216,489	15,284,766
Women of reproductive age (15 - 49) years			165,418	13,509,826
Labour force (15-65) years		Female	179,146	15,279,666
		Male	172,837	15,066,238
		Inter-sex	0	0
		Total	351,983	30,345,904
Aged population (65+)		Female	11,375	1,041,377
		Male	10,191	939,807
		Inter-sex	0	0
		Total	21,566	1,981,184
Population aged below 15 years			287,708	18,295,828
Eligible Voting Population		Name of constituency		
		1.Sigor		
		2.Pokot		
		3.Kacheliba		
		4.Kapenguria		
		Total (county)		
No. of Urban (Market) Centres with population >2,000			14	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Urban population (By Urban Centre)			
Urban Centre 1 Kapenguria	Female	21,174	
	Male	19,250	
	Total	40,424	
Urban Centre 2 Chepareria	Female	4,035	
	Male	3,668	
	Total	7,704	
Urban centre 3 Kacheliba	Female	5091	
	Male	4,627	
	Total	9,718	
Urban centre 4 Ortum	Female	2,818	
	Male	2,562	
	Total	5,380	
Urban centre 5 Alale	Female	4,005	
	Male	3,641	
	Total	7,646	
Urban centre 6 Murkwijit	Female	4,855	
	Male	4,415	
	Total	9,270	
Urban centre 7 Konyao	Female	3,016	
	Male	2,743	
	Total	5,759	
Urban centre 8 Sebit	Female	2,306	
	Male	2,095	
	Total	4,401	
Urban centre 9 Sigor	Female	2,699	
	Male	2,453	
	Total	5,152	
Urban centre 10 Keringet	Female	2,552	
	Male	2,320	
	Total	4,872	
Urban centre 11 Kabichbich	Female	2,147	
	Male	1,952	
	Total	4,099	
Urban centre 12 Chepnyal	Female	1,718	
	Male	1,563	
	Total	3,281	
Urban centre 13 Tamkal	Female	1,394	
	Male	1,269	
	Total	2,661	
Rural population	Female	236,663	
	Male	260,330	
	Intersex	0	
	Total	496,993	
Urban centre 14 Kapchemogen	Female	1,142	
	Male	1,038	
	Total	2,180	
Population Density (persons per km2) by Sub- County (2022)	KIPKOMO	72	
	POKOT	143	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	CENTRAL		
	POKOT NORTH	28	
	POKOT SOUTH	37	
	WEST POKOT	160	
	Kacheliba	58	
Incidence of landlessness (%)		2	
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)		30	
Mean holding size (in Acres)		20	
Labour force by sector (No.)	Agriculture: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Rural self-employment: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Urban self-employment: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Wage employment: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
Unemployment levels (%)	Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Total		
Total number of households (2022)		123737	
Average household size		5.3	
Female headed households (%)			
Child headed households (%)			
Children with special needs	Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Total		
Children in labour (No)	Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Total		
Number of PWDs (2019 census)	Visual	1,909	333,520
	Hearing	1,527	153,361
	Speech	1,030	111,555
	Physical	2,271	385,416
	Mental	1,269	212,797
	Other	1,249	139,928
	Total	5,217	916,692
Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs) (No.)			

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Number of street Families			
Orphanages (No.)			
Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Rescue centres (No.)		3	
Gender Protection Units (No.)		1	
Correction/rehabilitation facilities (No.)			
POVERTY INDICATORS			
Absolute poverty (%)		26.2	
Rural poor (%)			
Food poverty (%)		57.3	
Contribution to National Poverty (%)			
HEALTH			
Five most common diseases (in order of prevalence)		Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
		Malaria	Malaria
		Pneumonia	Diseases of skin
		Disease of the skin	Diarrhoea
		Diarrhea	Urinary Tract Infection
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000		38	32
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)/1000		28	21
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000)		473	355
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)/1000			16
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)/1000			14
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000		46	41
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)		33.5	18
Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)		11	5
Prevalence of underweight (Weight for Age)		27	10
Life expectancy	Male	57.6	60.6
	Female	61.1	66.5
Health Facilities (No.)	173		15882
	By Sub- County		
Hospitals	West Pokot	1	
	Pokot Central	1	
	Pokot North	0	
	Pokot South	0	
	Kipkomo	2	
	Kacheliba	1	
Health Centres	West Pokot	4	
	Pokot Central	1	
	Pokot North	2	
	Pokot South	1	
	Kipkomo	1	
	Kacheliba	0	
Dispensaries	Kipkomo	13	
	Kacheliba	19	
	West Pokot	42	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Pokot Central	26	
	Pokot North	21	
	Pokot South	22	
Private Clinics	Kipkomo	4	
	Kacheliba	0	
	West Pokot	11	
	Pokot Central	0	
	Pokot North	0	
	Pokot South	0	
Nursing Homes	Kipkomo	0	
	Kacheliba	0	
	West Pokot	1	
	Pokot Central	0	
	Pokot North	0	
	Pokot South	0	
Maternity Bed capacity	West Pokot	70	
	Pokot Central	14	
	Pokot North	8	
	Pokot South	5	
	Kipkomo	39	
	Kacheliba	24	
Youth friendly centres	West Pokot	0	
	Pokot Central	0	
	Pokot North	0	
	Pokot South	0	
	Kipkomo	0	
	Kacheliba	0	
Health Facility Bed Capacity	Kipkomo	165	
	Kacheliba	87	
	West Pokot	257	
	Pokot Central	80	
	Pokot North	38	
	Pokot South	12	
ICU Beds	Kipkomo	0	
	Kacheliba	0	
	West Pokot	6	
	Pokot Central	0	
	Pokot North	0	
	Pokot South	0	
Doctor/patient ratio	Kipkomo	1	
	Kacheliba	1	
	West Pokot	2	
	Pokot Central	0	
	Pokot North	0	
	Pokot South	0	
Nurse/patient ratio	Kipkomo	10	
	Kacheliba	9	
	West Pokot	12	
	Pokot Central	5	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Pokot North	6	
	Pokot South	3	
Clinical Officers	West Pokot	3	
	Pokot Central	1	
	Pokot North	1	
	Pokot South	1	
	Kipkomo	1	
	Kacheliba	2	
Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Laboratory Technicians	Kipkomo	1	
	Kacheliba	1	
	West Pokot	2	
	Pokot Central	1	
	Pokot North	1	
	Pokot South	1	
HIV prevalence (%)		1%	4.7%
Patients on ARVs (No.)		3415	1272989
Average Distance to Health facility (km)		25	
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)		97.9	97.9
Health Facility Deliveries (%)		65.3%	89.3%
Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men (No.)			
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs.) (%)		22.6%	56.8%
Immunization coverage (%)		49	80
CHVs (No.)		2,585	86,025
Crude Birth rate		36.5	27.9
Crude death rate		12	10.5
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES			
Crop Farming			
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)			
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)			
Main Crops Produced			
Food crops	Cassava	155	
	Sweet potatoes	215	
	Green grams	1533	
	Cowpeas	902	
	Beans	20,906	
	Finger millet	442	
	Sorghum	732	
	Irish potato		
Cash crops			
	Coffee	121	
	Pyrethrum	286	
	Tea	24	
	Sunflower	-	
	Cotton		
	Sisal		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Total acreage under food crops (acres)		73,497	
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)		431	
Main storage facilities (Maize cribs, store and warehouses)		25,000	
Extension officer farmer ratio		1:1,277	
Livestock Farming			
Number of livestock	Dairy Cattle	93,556	5,017,991
	Beef Cattle	49,9476	16,182,356
	Goats	631,526	32,570,314
	Sheep	582,759	24,801,605
	Camel	10,500	4,427,881
	Donkey	5,723	1,393,628
	Poultry	761,258	59,818,369
	Others		
Number of Ranches			
Extension officer famer ratio			
Irrigation Infrastructure			
Irrigation schemes	Small (<5 Acres)		
	Large (>5 Acres)		
Type of Livestock, Population and Value			
Dairy cattle	Quantity (Total Population)	93,556	5,017,991
	Value (Kshs.)	2,806,680,000	150,539,730,000
Beef cattle	Quantity (Total Population)	499,476	16,182,356
	Value (Kshs.)	7,492,140,000	242,735,340,000
Goat	Quantity (Total Population)	631,526	33,681,560
	Value (Kshs.)	1,263,052,000	67,363,120,000
Sheep	Quantity (Total Population)	582,759	24,801,605
	Value (Kshs.)	1,048,966,200	44,642,889,000
Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	County Statistics (as at 2022)
Camel	Quantity (Total Population)	10,500	4,427,881
	Value (Kshs.)	262,500,000	88,557,620,000
Livestock Products and Their Value (Annual)			
Milk	Quantity (kg.)	10,104,048	4,640,860,000
	Value (Kshs.)	505,202,400	232,043,000,000
Beef	Quantity (Kgs)	6,243,414	250,607,000
	Value (Kshs.)	2,809,536,300	115,145,000,000
Mutton	Quantity (Kgs)	1,110,717	50,842,000
	Value (Kshs.)	499,822,650	26,307,000,000
Chicken meat	Quantity (Kgs)	1,093,218	89,450,000
	Value (Kshs.)	655,930,800	44,644,000,000

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Honey	Quantity (Kg.)	1,402,320	17.265,070
	Value (Kshs.)	600	13,528,940,000
Hides	Quantity (kg.)	2,429	1,731,320
	Value (Kshs.)	728,700	481,520,000
Eggs	Quantity (Trays)	1,231,769	240,854,186
	Value (Kshs.)	443,436,732	92,960,989,283
FISHERIES			
Fish traders (No.)		53	
Fish farm families (No.)		151	
Fish ponds (No.)		171	
Fish Tanks (No.)		-	
Area of fish ponds (m2)		39,200	
Main species of fish catch (list with tonnage)	Tilapia quantity(tones)	113.4	
	Cat-fish quantity(tones)	11.6	
Fishing nets (No.)			
No. of fish landing sites		2	
No. of Beach Management Units		1	
OIL AND MINERAL RESOURCES			
Mineral and Oil potential (explain)			
Ongoing mining and extraction activities (Quarry, sand harvesting, cement etc.)			
FORESTRY			
No. of gazetted forests		2	
No. of non-gazetted forests		29	
No. of community forests		14	
Main forest products (Timber, fuel and poles)			
Forestry products' value chain development			
Incidences of environmental threats (Loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, Forest fires, Deforestation)		97.4%	
No. of people engaged in forestry		97.4%	
Seedling production	Forest Nurseries (No. of seedlings)		
	Private Nurseries (No. of seedlings)		
Quantity of timber produced(m^3)			
EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
Pre-Primary School			
No. of ECD centres		1190	
No. of ECD teachers		1643	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:39	
Total Enrolment	Girls	27679	
	Boys	36426	
Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Average years of attendance (years)		2	
Primary Schools			
Number of primary schools		749	
Number of teachers		3,897	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:51	

Information Category			County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Total enrolment	Boys		103,112	
	Girls		101,170	
Dropout rate %				
Enrolment rate %				
Retention rate %				
Proportion of community nearest to public primary school		0 – 1Km		
		1.1 – 4.9Km		
		5Km and more		
Special Needs Schools				
Number of Special Needs Schools			3	
No. of Integrated Schools			12	
Number of teachers			26	
Teacher/pupil ratio			1:26	
Total enrolment	Boys		343	
	Girls		340	
Dropout rate %				
Enrolment rate %				
Retention rate %				
Secondary Schools				
Number of secondary schools			188	
Number of teachers			1,494	
Teacher/student ratio			1:37	
Total enrolment	Boys		24,482	
	Girls		22862	
Dropout rate %				
Enrolment rate %				
Retention rate %				
Proportion of community nearest to public secondary school		0 – 1Km		
		1.1 – 4.9Km		
		5Km and more		
Vocational Training Centres		No.	7	
		Enrolment	1427	
		Attendance	2 YEARS	
Tertiary Education (accredited public and private)		No. of TVETS	1	
		No. of universities		
		Enrolment (desegregate by sex)		
		Attendance		
Adult Literacy		Number of adult literacy centres	271	
		Enrolment	5575	
		Attendance		
Literacy rate (%)		Male		
		Female		
		Total		
Ability to read		Can read (%)		
		Cannot read (%)		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Ability to write	Can write (%)		
	Cannot write (%)		
Ability to read and write	Can read and write (%)		
	Cannot read and write (%)		
Percentage of schools with access to:	Electricity		
	Internet		
	Computers		
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE			
Hotels by category (No.)	Five star	0	
	Four star	0	
	Three star	0	
	Two star	0	
	One star	0	
	Unclassified	11	
Hotel bed capacity by category (No.)	Five star	0	
	Four star	0	
	Three star	0	
	Two star	0	
	One star	0	
	Unclassified	223	
Animal Types ((No.)	Elephants	350	
	Rhino	No data	
	Lion	"	
	Leopards	"	
	Others	"	
Number of Wildlife Conservation Areas (No.)	Game parks	0	
	Reserves	1	
	Conservancies	2	
	Game ranches	0	
Number of tourists visiting attraction sites, annually (No.)	Domestic	16,616	
	Foreign	4,017	
Museums (list)	Kapenguria Museum		
Heritage and Cultural sites (No.)		2	
Social amenities			
Talent Academies (No.)		4	
Sports stadia (No.)		3	
Libraries /information documentation centres (No.)		1	
Social halls/Recreation Centres (No)		3	
Public Parks (No)		1	
FINANCIAL SERVICES			
Number of co-operative societies		114	
Active cooperative societies (No.)		54	
Dormant cooperatives societies (No.)		60	
Collapsed Cooperatives (No.)			

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Total Registered Membership (No.)		25533	
Commercial banks (No.)		08	
Micro-finance Institutions (No.)		04	
Mobile money agents (No.)			
Village Savings and Loan Associations (No.)			
Community Organizations/Non-State Actors			
Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)	NGOs	10	
	CBOs	04	
Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	FBOs		
	special interest groups		
BLUE ECONOMY			
Total Area under marine protection			
Total area of marine reserves			
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT			
Volume of solid waste generated: Daily/Annual			
Volume of solid waste collected and Disposed: Daily/Annual			
Proportion of waste recycled			
No. of Material Recovery Facilities			
No. of Waste Management Facilities			
WATER AND SANITATION			
Households with access to piped water (No.)		1440	394
Households with access to portable water (No.)		54142	31603
Permanent rivers (No.)		4	4
Shallow wells (No.)		50	-
Protected springs (No.)		61	-
Un-protected springs (No.)		85	-
Water pans (No.)		155	-
Dams (No.)		3	-
Boreholes (No.)		767	-
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)	Piped into dwelling	8.2	3.4
	Piped	8.2	5.1
	Rain/harvested	0.8	0.6
	Borehole	27.4	11.5
	Protected well	27.4	4.4
	Protected spring	27.4	2.9
	Unprotected well	11.4	4.4
	Unprotected spring	5.7	2.2
	Stream	49.8	59.5
	Water Vendor	0.2	0.6
	Dam	0.4	2.8
	Pond		1.3
	Lake	0.4	2.8
Water supply schemes (No.)		108	
Average distance to nearest water point (km)		2	
Households distribution by time taken	0	1152	

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
(minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	1-4	2490	
	5-14	7471	
	15-29	14943	
	30-59	15510	
	60+	13643	
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established		28	
Households with latrines	Flush toilet	745	
	VIP Latrine	108119	
	Uncovered Pit Latrine		
	Bucket	0	
	None	77547	
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (percent):	Collected by local Authority		
	Collected by Private firm		
Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Garbage pit		
	Burning		
	Public garbage heap		
	Farm Garden		
	Neighbourhood Community group		
ENERGY			
Households with electricity connection (prop.)			
% of trading centres connected with electricity			
HHs distribution by main cooking fuel	Electricity	-	2.8%
	Gas (LPG)	10.0%	29.7%
	Biogas	0.01%	0.1%
	Solar	0	0
	Paraffin	9%	11.1%
	Firewood	75%	69.6%
	Charcoal	20%	42.3%
HHs distribution by main lighting fuel	Electricity	15%	60.4%
	Gas (LPG)	0.1%	0.2%
	Biogas	0	0.1%
	Solar	35%	28.5%
	Paraffin	3%	3.3%
	Tin lamp	-	6.0%
	Fuel wood	97.4%	1.5%
HOUSING			
Type of Housing	Permanent (%)		
	Semi-permanent (%)		
Roofing material	Iron Sheets (%)		
	Grass thatched (%)		
	Tiles (%)		
Housing wall	Bricks (%)		
	Mason stones (%)		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Floor type	Mud (%)		
	Cement (%)		
	Earthen (%)		
	Clay (%)		
INFRASTRUCTURE			
Road Length			
Bitumen surface (km)		200.5	11,187
Gravel surface (km)		924.7	76,921
Earth surface (km)		971.6	73,392
Railway line (km)		0	3,819
Railway stations (No.)		0	117
Major bus parks (No.)		0	207
Lorry parks (No.)		0	46
Operational Airports (No.)		0	10
Operational Airstrips (No.)		1	9
Telecommunication			
Number of telephone connections % of county covered by CDMA wireless		13	-
Mobile network coverage (%)		-	96.3
Proportion of population with internet/broadband connectivity		-	42.0
Information Category		3	26
Private couriers (No.)		4	700
Post Offices (No.)		-	-
Licensed stamp vendors (No.)			
TRADE AND INDUSTRY			
Trading centres (with >2000 population) (No.)		32	
Registered retail traders (No.)			
Registered wholesale traders (No.)			
Juakali Associations (No.)		03	
Major industries (No.)		06	
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (No.)			
Flood lights/street lights (No.)			
No of Market Stalls		870	
Disaster Management			

Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Fire engines (No)		
Fire stations (No)		
Fire fighters (No)		
Ambulance (No)		

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The Land of Hidden Treasures