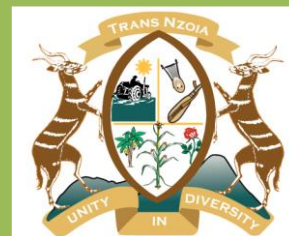


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TRANS NZOIA

TRANS NZOIA COUNTY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2015/16



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE
MEMBER FOR ECONOMIC PLANNING,
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY 2014

1st –September-14

Vision

To be an outstanding agro-industrialised county with high quality of life for its residents

Mission

To facilitate transformative development, service delivery and good governance for sustainable socio-economic development in Trans Nzoia County

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ACRONYMS

ABMT	Appropriate Building Materials Technology
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
AMS	Agricultural Mechanization Services
ATC	Agriculture Training College
BQS	Bill of Quantity
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CAC	Comprehensive Abortion Care
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDP	County Development Plan
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
COK	Constitution of Kenya
CPSB	County Public Service Board
CRA	Commission of Revenue Allocation
CSS	County Statistical System
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HDWs	Hand Dug Wells
HRM	Human Resource Management
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPPD	Integrated Personnel Payroll Data
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KERRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KMTC	Kenya Medical Training College
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MERECEP	Mt. Elgon Ecosystem Conservation Programme
MSMEs	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organisations
PFM Act	Public Financial Management Act
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
SACCO	Savings and Credit Corporative Organizations
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SWOT	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats

FOREWARD

County Governments have a role to play in providing a conducive environment to grow their local economies with the aim of achieving the country's Vision 2030 objectives. This is possible if only they can formulate and implement the right policies and strategies that spur investment, hence fostering the growth of business activities. From the foregoing, it's therefore imperative that the County's Development agenda should aim at improving the livelihoods of their residents and transforming their conventional wellbeing into modern status.

The County Government of Trans Nzoia came into place against the backdrop of various challenges, among them high poverty levels, high levels of unemployment, declining agricultural productivity, lack of key technical skills across sectors, poor infrastructure, insolvent municipal and county councils, among others. All these have affected the economy of Trans Nzoia County despite the fact that the county is the bread basket of the country.

It is in response to the above challenges that my administration modeled the development agenda for this county as outlined in the County's first Integrated Development Plan; the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013-2017 that aims to reverse their impacts on the livelihoods of our people. Our main mission as a government is to seek to reverse the negative effects brought about by these challenges. In this regard, we have proposed to transform the lives of our people by reducing poverty levels by 50%, increasing youth employment by 50% and enhancing land productivity by 50% as our key development outcomes over the next five years.

The County Development Plan 2015/16 provides a pull-out of the major programmes and projects from the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013-2017 for implementation in the financial year 2015/16 which seeks to transform Trans Nzoia County into an outstanding agro-industrialized county with high quality of life for her residents.

The major projects and programmes that have been identified in the County Development Plan 2015/16 to provide the thrust needed to transform Trans Nzoia County's economy include; value addition of agricultural and livestock products, crop diversification, promotion of modern cost effective crop farming technologies including irrigation and greenhouse, promotion of local poultry and rabbit farming, provision of safe drinking water to at least 70 percent of the residents, opening up of the Suam border point, construction of modern markets, creation of special economic zones, improving the road network and institutionalization of the women and youth fund to develop entrepreneurial culture and to transform the county public service into an efficient and effective work force.

My ambition as the pioneer Governor of this great County is to engrave lasting footprints in the lives of our people and this County Development Plan, 2015/16

marks the first step towards that transformation. My office is committed to this cause and will provide the necessary support and guidance towards implementation of this County Development Plan. My appeal is to all those who will be implementing this plan, the stakeholders and other leaders of this County to provide the necessary support and cooperation to ensure that this plan is fully implemented for the betterment of the lives of our people and ensure a brighter future for posterity of this great County.

My best wishes and may God bless the people of Trans Nzoia.

H.E. Patrick Simiyu Khaemba

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

These County Development Plan Provides a summary of proposed priority programmes and projects for implementation during the financial year 2015/16 by the county government whose outcome will drive the county government towards the realization of the overall development objective of poverty reduction, youth employment and wealth creation.

The preparation of this plan took a lot of effort and I wish to acknowledge those who contributed towards its preparation and finalization. I would wish to first and foremost thank His Excellency P.S. Khaemba the Governor of Trans Nzoia County, His Excellency Dr. Stanely Tarus the Deputy Governor Trans Nzoia County and all the Members of the Executive Government of Trans Nzoia for the invaluable contributions and support towards the preparation of the plan.

I also wish to take this opportunity to express my personal gratitude and that of my ministry staff to all Chief Officers and their technical staff, for dedicating their valuable time and for their active and religious participation during the county development planning workshop facilitated by the lead consultants and providing input towards the preparation of this Development Plan.

Special recognition goes to the lead consultants Hon. Alias P. Mbau and Mr Francis N. Kiwongo who played a key role in facilitating the plan process as well as their facilitation during the training and their valuable contribution on the content and structure of the plan.

I also appreciate contribution of staff members in my office including, Mr. Fredy M. Simiyu, My Chief Officer, Mr. Osiri Nyakundi, Director of Planning, Moses Otieno, Senior Economist , Ben Ruto, Senior Economist and Dickson Mutai, office of the Deputy Governor. My appreciations also go to Ms Sisily Kemboi and Ms Janet Chelangat, District Field Operations Assistants (DFOA) and my front office staff who worked tirelessly to coordinate different aspects of the preparation of this Plan.

My gratitude also goes to the Executive Member Finance and the Chief finance Officer for organizing and financing the departmental consultation process as well

bringing the lead consultants on Board. This ensured that this plan was developed and prepared in a record time of three weeks.

I am also aware there are many individuals whom I have not named though they actively participated in one aspect or the other in the process. To all those who were involved, I would like to express my personal and County Government gratitude for their participation and contribution towards the preparation of this plan.

Now that the County Development Roadmap for the year 2015/16 financial year is clear, the greatest challenge remaining now is for us to own and implement it as a County as we work towards achieving the county goals and aspirations of building a just, equitable and prosperous Trans Nzoia county.

God Bless you.

Veronica Muthoni Okoth

Executive Member Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trans Nzoia County is one of the forty seven (47) counties in Kenya. The county borders the Republic of Uganda to the West, Bungoma and Kakamega Counties to the South, West Pokot County to the East and Elgeyo Marakwet and Uasin Gishu Counties to the South East. It covers an area of 2,496 Km². The county has five subcounties which also double up as constituencies namely Endebess, Cherangany, Saboti, Kwanza and Kiminini and 25 Wards.

The 2009 Population and Housing Census enumerated a total of 818,757 persons in the County. Of these 407,172 were male and 411,585 females. If the inter-censal growth rate of 3.7 percent between 1999 and 2009 is maintained, the population for the County in 2014 is projected to be 985,144 persons of which 489,917 are male and 495,227 are female and is further projected to 1,022,277 in 2015 (beginning of plan period) out of which 508,383 will be male and 513,894 female. At the end of this plan period 2016, the population is projected to have risen to 1,060,809 persons out of whom 527,546 will be male and 533,263 female.

The County is mainly an agricultural based economy. The sector is the major source of employment for over 80% of the rural population directly while a sizeable number of the county residents are employed in the few small scale agro- processing industries. The main crops produced in the county are maize, beans, wheat, tea and potatoes. Other crops include coffee and horticultural crops. The total acreage under food crops is 143,807.5 hectares while that under cash crops is 1477.12 hectares. The average farm sizes ranges from 0.60705 hectares for small scale farming to 80.94 hectares for large scale farming. In livestock farming, the main livestock species include: cattle, goats, chicken, fish, and sheep. The annual milk production is approximately 90,423,400 litres.

Trans Nzoia County is one of the counties with adequate water supply and her waters are also very fresh given her location in the Key water towers of Mt. Elgon and the Cherangany hills. The main water sources include piped water, ponds, stream water and spring/wells and boreholes. The average distance to water points in the County is one kilometre with, 40.6 percent of the households having access to water safe sources. The county has 12 water supply schemes; (Kitale water works, Kapolet, saboti, Kiminini, Kwanza-Kolongolo, Kiboroa, Masaba, Kimondo, Endebess, suam-Orchad, Matumaini, and Chepkoiyo). In sewerage and sanitation, the main modes of human waste disposal by households are pit latrines, main sewer, septic tanks and cess pools.

In transport and communication, the County has a total road network of 4,060.94 kilometres comprising of 154 kilometres of bitumen roads, 167.07 kilometres of gravel, and 786.37 kilometres earth roads and 2953.5 kilometres of rural access roads. Trans Nzoia County has 23 kilometres of railway line that ends in Kitale Town and one air strip.

In health, key county indicators include the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) at 58/1,000, the doctor patient ratio at 1:18,257 while the nurse patient ratio is 1:2,153. The most prevalent diseases includes: malaria constituting 34.8 percent of reported cases, flu accounting for 22.8 percent, respiratory tract infections accounting for 9.5 percent, stomach ache accounting for 5.3 percent and diarrhoea constituting 2.8 percent of reported cases. The County has 74 health facilities in the County consisting of eight hospitals of which four are public owned and the other four are private owned, nine public health centres, 57 public dispensaries and ten mission/NGO dispensaries. The average distance to health facilities is five kilometres for rural health facilities and an average of two kilometres for urban facilities.

In 2013, the County had an adult literacy rate of 76.8 percent. There were 813 ECD centres with 478 centres being public and 335 centres being private. The teacher pupil ratio was 1:38. There were 525 primary schools in the County of which, 336 are public schools and 189 are private schools. The County had 220,019 pupils enrolled in its primary schools and 4,559 teachers giving a teacher to pupil ratio of 1:48. The dropout rate is 22 percent. In secondary education, the county had 178 secondary schools of which 163 are public and 15 are private. The enrolment was 44,734 with 999 teachers giving a teacher pupil ratio of 1:4.

The County Development Plan (CDP) took cognisance of the existing legislations and policy documents. Trans Nzoia County Annual Development Plan 2015/16 has been prepared in conformity with the principles of County Planning as stipulated in the County Government Act 2011 article 102. The CDP is anchored on the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013-2017, the County's development blue print. It was prepared through a consultative process of getting inputs from the County line ministries.

The CDP constitutes six chapters. Chapter one provides the County's general baseline information which include position and size, physiographic and natural conditions, administrative and political units and demographic features among others.

Chapter two highlights the socio economic development challenges and constraints that this development plan seeks to address. The chapter also contains the cross cutting issues that may hamper the implementation of the County Development Plan 2015/16 if their impact is not anticipated and mitigated in advance.

Chapter three outlines the linkages between the CDP and the Constitution of Kenya, the County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017;- the county's development blue print, the national development blue print, the Kenya vision 2030 and its medium term plans as well the international commitments including the millennium development goals. Principally the County Development Plan will facilitate and benefit from the implementation of flagship projects earmarked for implementation in Trans Nzoia County.

Chapter four reviews the implementation of the County Integrated development plan 2013-2017. First and foremost, this chapter outlines the milestones achieved in the financial year 2013-2014 and subsequently highlights on the planned programs and projects earmarked for the financial year 2014/2015 across the sectors.

Chapter five highlights key county development priority programmes and projects as proposed by the County sectors and whose implementation will thrust the county to a higher level of development. The programme and projects have been arranged as per the county's MTEF sectors and the respective sector visions; missions and mandate have been outlined therein.

Chapter six provides a framework through which the implementation of programmes and projects proposed in chapter five, will be monitored and evaluated to ensure that the anticipated project objectives will be achieved. It also highlights indicators and milestones for impact assessment. A fact sheet, providing crucial basic statistics for the county, has been provided in the annex as well.

CHAPTER ONE

COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

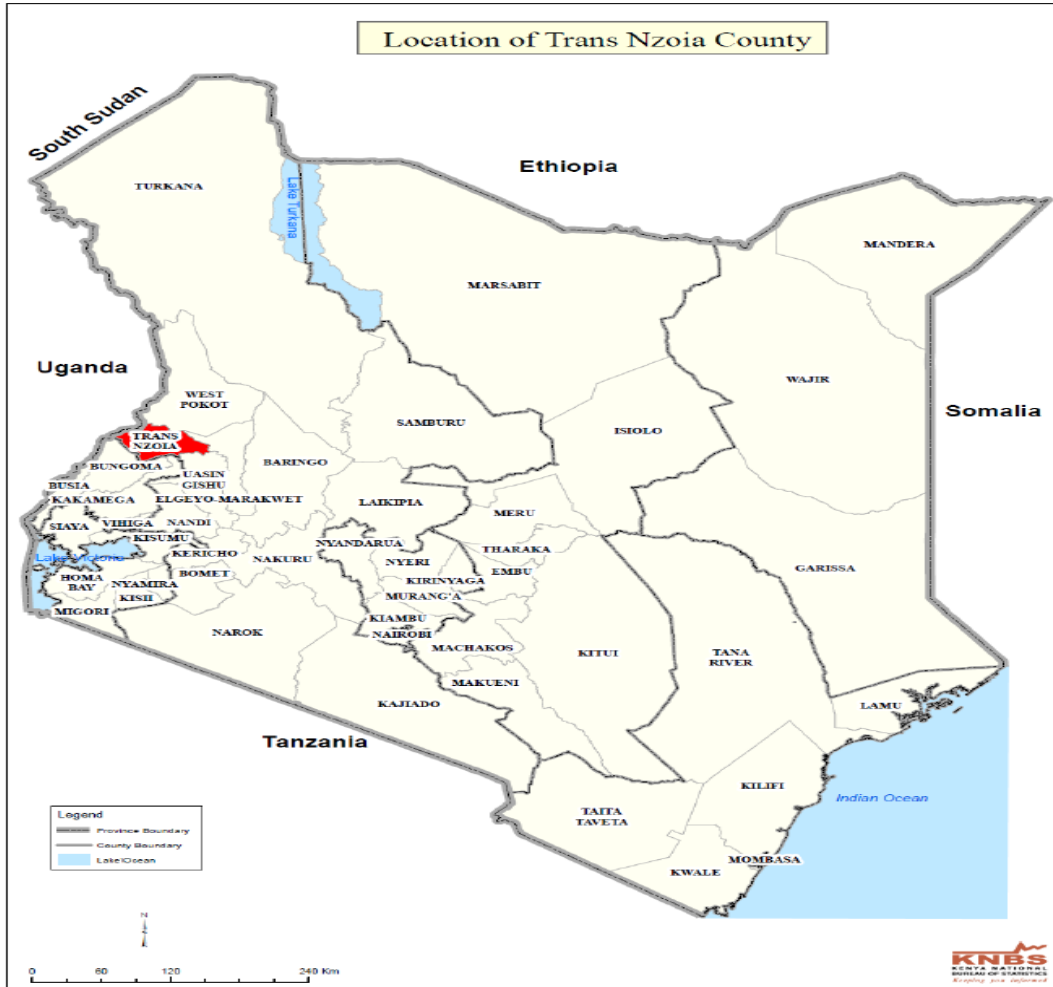
This section provides a snap shot of the county's basic background information which includes her location and size, the natural conditions, administrative and political boundaries and the key demographic features. It also provides a summary of the county's current socio economic status by sector.

1.2 Position and Size

Trans Nzoia County is one of the five counties in the North Rift. The county borders the Republic of Uganda to the West, Bungoma and Kakamega Counties to the South, West Pokot County to the East and Elgeyo Marakwet and Uasin Gishu Counties to the South East. The county lies approximately between latitudes $00^{\circ} 52'$ and $10^{\circ} 18'$ north of the equator and longitudes $340^{\circ} 38'$ and $350^{\circ} 23'$ east of the great Meridian. The County covers an area of 2,495.6 square kilometres.

Map 1: Location of Trans Nzoia County on the Map of Kenya

Map 1: Location of Trans Nzoia County in Kenya



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Trans Nzoia County is generally flat with gentle undulations rising steadily towards Mt. Elgon in the northwest with an altitude of 4,313 metres above the sea level, a topography that favours mechanization. The altitude varies from 4,313 metres above sea level in Mt. Elgon and gradually drops to 1,400 metres above sea level towards the north.

The County has two major rivers namely Rivers Nzoia and Suam. River Nzoia and its tributaries Sabwani, Ewaso, Rongai, Koitobos and Noigamet flow into Lake Victoria while Suam River drains into Lake Turkana, through River Turkwel. The water from the rivers could be exploited to support irrigation, fisheries and for domestic consumption. River Nzoia catchments and its tributaries are however threatened by encroachment from agricultural and other human activities along the riverbanks.

Most of the natural forest cover is found in Mt. Elgon and the Cherangany Hills. However, continued pressure from human activities has had a significant negative effect on the forest cover. The forests in the County are critical to the climatic conditions of the territorial boundaries of the county and beyond as they form part of the water catchments for Lakes Turkana and Victoria.

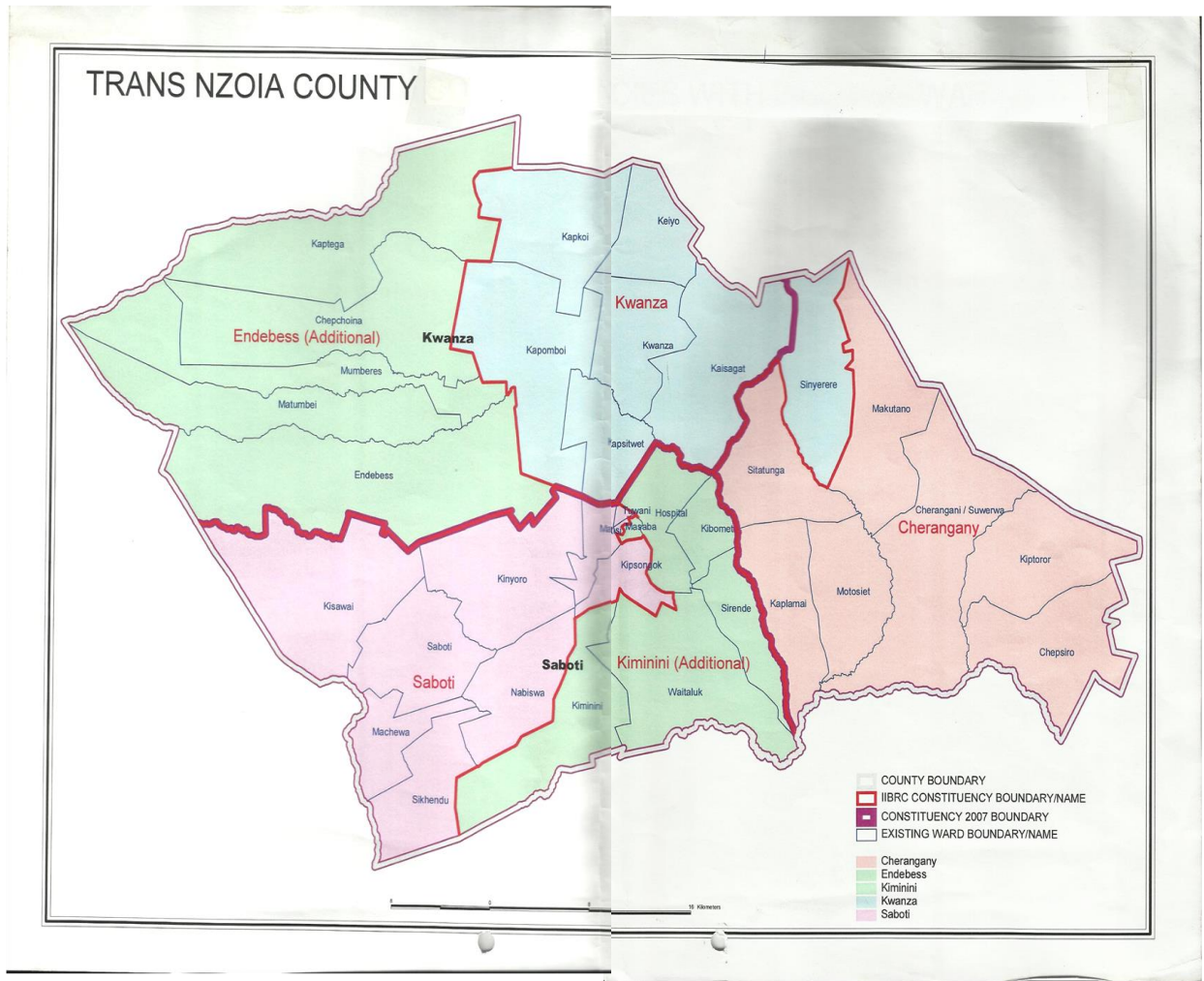
The County is divided into three major agro-ecological zones which include: the Upper Highland Zones, Upper Midland Zones and the Lower Highland Zones. The Upper Highland Zone covers the hills and slopes of Mt. Elgon, Cherangany hills and the boundary zone towards West Pokot County. The zone has potential for tourism, sheep rearing and the dairy industry. The Lower Highland Zone covers the slopes of Mt Elgon and Cherangany Hills with an altitude ranging from 1,800 - 2,400 metres above sea level and has high potential for various agricultural and livestock activities. The Upper Midland Zone lies between altitudes 1,700 and 2,000 metres above sea level, Land use in this region includes cultivation of maize, sunflower, coffee, wheat and barley as well as dairy, beef, sheep and horticulture production.

The County has a highland equatorial type of climate. Trans Nzoia experiences bi-modal rainfall pattern with the long rains occurring from April to June, while the short rains fall from July to October. The annual rainfall ranges between 900 mm and 1400 mm. The mean temperature in the County is 18.6°C. However, temperatures range from a low of 10°C to a high of 30°C. The average daily relative humidity is 65 percent and the wind speed is two knots.

1.4 Administrative and political Units

The County comprises of five administrative sub counties namely Kiminini, Saboti, Cherangany, Endeless and Kwanza which again also mark the electoral constituency boundaries of the county. These are further sub-divided into twenty five administrative wards which also mark the electoral ward boundaries. Endeless Sub County, covering an area of 680 km² is the largest of the five Sub Counties followed by Cherangany with 629.8km.² Saboti Sub County has the least area covering 323.6km.². On the other hand; Cherangany Sub County with 7 wards has the largest number of wards while Endeless Sub County with three wards has the least.

Map 3: Trans Nzoia administrative and Political Boundaries



1.5 Demographic Features

1.5.1 County Population Dynamics

The 2009 Population and Housing Census enumerated a total of 818,757 persons in Trans Nzoia County of these 407,172 were male and 411,585 were female. With an inter-censal growth rate of 3.7 percent between 1999 and 2009 the projected population for the County in 2013 was 949,359 persons of whom 472,121 were male and 477,238 were females. The population is projected to increase to 1,022,277 and 1,060,809 persons in 2015 and 2016 respectively if the inter-censal growth rate of 3.7 percent is maintained.

The highest proportion of the population in Trans Nzoia is Children of Ages 0-14 which accounted for over 47 percent of the projected county population in 2013. The county has generally a youthful population with 740,420 of her population below 35 years of age, representing 80.9 per cent of the total projected population for the county in 2013 and only 6,512 persons are aged 80 and above.

Population dynamics are a key ingredient when designing development policies of any economy. Different age groups have unique preferences and demand for goods and services. For that matter an analysis of the population for selected age groups is important in development planning. This selection includes the population under one year, those under five, population in the primary school going age of (6-13), and the secondary school going age group of age group of (14-17). The population of the Youth (15-29), the female reproductive age of (15-49) and the Labour force of age group (15-64) is also important. Table one below presents population projections for the fore mentioned selected age sets.

Table 1: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	2009 (census)			2013 (projections)			2015 (projections)			2017 (projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	15,149	14,744	29,893	17,565	17,096	34,661	18,915	18,409	37,324	20,367	19,823	40,190
Under 5	71,466	69,784	141,250	82,866	80,915	163,781	89,230	87,130	176,361	96,084	93,823	189,907
Primary School Age (6-13)	97,581	97,201	194,782	113,146	112,706	225,852	121,837	121,362	243,199	131,195	130,684	261,879
Secondary School Age (14-17)	39,168	38,538	77,706	45,416	44,685	90,101	48,904	48,117	97,021	52,660	51,813	104,473
Youth (15-29)	111,929	117,090	229,019	129,783	135,767	265,550	139,751	146,195	285,947	150,485	157,424	307,909
Female Reproductive Age (15-49)	-	187,208		-	217,070		-	233,743		-	251,696	
Labour Force (15-64)	202,658	208,321	410,979	234,985	241,551	476,536	253,033	260,104	513,137	272,468	280,081	552,549
(65+)	10,662	11,796	22,458	12363	13678	26040	13,312	14,728	28,040	14335	15,859	30,194

Source: County Planning Office, 2013

From table one, the following can be noted under the various selected age groups:

Under 1 Year: the under one population was 29,893 persons as per the 2009 census of which 15,149 were male and 14,744 were female. This is projected to increase to 37,324 in 2015 of whom 18,915 will be male and 18,409 female. This information is vital when programming for the special needs of this age group including, immunization among other public services catering for this age group.

The Under Five Years: This age group had a population of 141,250 in 2009 of whom 71,466 were males and 69,784 were females. This population is projected to increase to 176,361 in 2015 of whom 82,866 will be males and 87,130 females. This trend of increasing population means that the County is required to invest in additional ECDE infrastructure and personnel as well as medical care to cater for the increasing number of children under five.

The Primary School Going Age (6-13 years): In 2009, this age group had a population of 194,782 out of whom 97,581 were males and 97,201 females. This population is projected to rise to 243,199 and 261,879 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. This increased population calls for the County to invest in primary school infrastructure such as classrooms and other learning resources. Furthermore there will be need to recruit more teachers so as to improve on the teacher to pupil ratio.

The Secondary School Going Age (14-17 years): In 2009, this age group had a population of 77,706 out of whom 39,168 were males and 38,538 females. This is projected to increase further to 97,021 and 104,473 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. This trend of increasing population implies that the County has to invest in secondary school infrastructure such as classrooms, laboratories and dormitories and in recruitment of more teachers and the establishment of more higher learning institutions to absorb those proceeding to universities and polytechnics.

The Youthful Population (15-29 years): In 2009, the youthful population was 229,019 and is projected to have increased to 265,550 in 2013. This population is projected to increase further to 285,947 and 307,909 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The youth form 28 percent of the County's population. This will require that the issues affecting youth, such as lack of skills and unemployment, will need to be addressed. In addition, the current policy of establishing a Vocational training institution in each ward will also need to be expanded to meet the increased demand for vocational training.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49): This age group had 187,208 ladies in 2009. It was projected to be 217,070 ladies in 2013 and will increase further to 233,743 and 251,696 persons in 2015 and 2017 respectively. This increase implies that the County needs to upscale maternal health care to meet the increased demand and others services on reproductive health such as family planning to contain the high fertility levels in the county.

The Labour Force (15-64): the population in this age group was 410,979 in 2009, and is projected to have risen to 457,536 persons in 2013. This is further projected to increase to 260,104 and 552,549 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. Most of this labour force is mostly unskilled and based in the rural areas, while the skilled labourers are few and mainly found in the formal sector especially in the urban areas. The availability of a higher labour force calls for more investments opportunities in the County across the various sectors to provide this large labour force with gainful employment.

1.5.2 Population by Urban Centres

According to the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, Trans Nzoia County has only one classified urban centre: Kitale town. The total population for Kitale town was projected to be 123,125 in 2013 and is projected to increase to 132,582 and 142,765 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. This rapid increase in the urban population is as a result of the youth seeking more non-farm employment opportunities.

The County Government of Trans Nzoia needs to plan for this likely influx of people by creating more job opportunities by investing in labour intensive public projects that offer job opportunities and training the youth in entrepreneurship in addition, the County government should embrace the growing trend for undertaking farming which is the mainstay of the county economy has a business venture to help retain them in the rural areas.

1.5.3 Population Density and Distribution

The high population growth rate in the county has seen the population density rise from 328 persons per square kilometre in 2009, to 367 people per square kilometre in 2013. This is expected to rise further to 410 and 441 persons per square kilometer in 2015 and 2017 respectively.

As can be seen in table 2 below, Kiminini Sub County has the highest population of 199,386 people in 2009; it's projected to rise to 248,948 and 268,069 persons in 2015 and 2017 respectively. Cheranganyi with a projected population of 243,872 persons in 2015 follows closely. Kwanza, Saboti and Endebess sub counties are least populated with a projected population of 207,917; 207,865 and 113,860 persons 2013, 2015 and 2017 respectively.

In terms of population density Saboti Sub County with a projected density of 642 persons per square kilometre in 2015 is the most populated followed by Kiminini with a population density of 630 while Endebess with a population density of 167 persons per square kilometre is the least populated.

Table 2: Population Density by Sub-County

constituency	2009			2013		2015		2017	
	Area	population	Density	population	Density	Population	Density	population	Density
Kimisini	395.3	199,386	504	231,191	585	248,948	630	268,069	678
Saboti	323.6	166,482	514	193,038	597	207,865	642	223,830	692
Kwanza	466.9	166,524	357	193,087	414	207,917	445	223,887	480
Endebess	680	91,192	134	105,738	155	113,860	167	122,605	180
Cherangany	629.8	195,173	310	226,306	359	243,687	387	262,404	417
TOTAL	2495.6	818,757	328	949,359	380	1,022,277	410	1,100,795	441

Source: County Planning Office

1.6 Infrastructure and Access

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

The County has a total road network of 4,060.94 kilometres comprising of 154 kilometres of bitumen roads, 167.07 kilometres of gravel, and 786.37 kilometres earth roads and 2953.5 kilometres of rural access roads being maintained by the KERRA and KURA. Most of the roads are in poor condition and are usually impassable during the rainy season. The poor condition of the roads is a major bottleneck to development in the County which is rich in agricultural produce. Maintenance of the existing roads shall be a major consideration in resource allocation in the prioritization of development programmes in the County during this plan period.

Trans Nzoia County has 23 kilometres of railway line that ends in Kitale Town (*Mwisho wa Reli*). The rail transport has been dormant but there is a possibility of revival if the national plans on the revival of the railway transport will be implemented as planned. The County anticipates benefiting from railway transport through transportation of bulky goods to and from the County in addition to its strategic position in road transportation to and from South Sudan.

The County has only an air strip but the Moi International Airport Eldoret is within its proximity which provides an opportunity for the growth of horticulture as well as reduced travel time for air passengers.

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications

The county has 3 post offices and 6 sub post offices. Increasingly, courier services have become the most preferred mode of parcels and letter deliveries hence providing stiff competition to the postal services in the county. The main type of telephone communication is the mobile telephone and its coverage for households is over 60 percent; according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census. This coverage must have increased in recent years as the mobile phone has become the preferred medium for money transfers in the country.

1.7 Access to Finance: Banks, SACCOs, Micro Finance Institutions

In the last few years the county has experienced an explosion in financial inclusion mostly driven by the mobile money transfer. The bank mobile money interface has greatly reduced the costs of transactions especially for small to medium money transactions. Traders can perform monetary transactions bank money through mobile money without going to a banking hall.

This phenomenon has shaped the financial sector in the county with 16 banks having established branch network in the County, this include Kenya Commercial Bank, Barclays

Bank of Kenya, Cooperative Bank, National Bank, Trans National Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, Equity Bank, Family Bank, Post bank, Diamond Trust Bank, K-Rep Bank, Kenya Women Finance Trust, Oriental, I&M, Eco Bank and Chase Bank.

1.8 Education Institutions: Primary/Secondary Schools, Polytechnics, Colleges, Universities

One of the important aspects of the development process is the human capital. Given that the quality of skilled labour and entrepreneurship determines the level of development a nation, the county will endeavour to enhance its human resource capital. Currently Trans Nzoia County has 761 Early Childhood Development centres (ECD) , 483 primary schools, 169 secondary schools (151 public and 18 private), 18 youth polytechnics, six satellite campuses of (University of Nairobi, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Mt. Kenya University, Moi University, Laikipia University and Kisii University). In addition it has one technical institute (Kitale Technical Institute), one teachers' college and one Medical Training School.

1.9 Energy Access (Main Sources of Energy, Electricity Coverage etc)

The main sources of energy in the County are firewood, kerosene, charcoal and electricity. Access to energy however varies according to the settlement pattern- rural or urban. In terms of usage, different sources of energy are used for lighting and cooking purposes.

According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, in Trans Nzoia County, 49.4 percent of the households use tin lamps for lighting, while 38.8 percent and 8.9 percent of the households use lanterns and electricity respectively, and only a paltry 0.9 percent of the households use solar as their main sources of energy for lighting.

On the other hand, according to the KIHBS 2005/2006, 70.4 percent of the households interviewed use firewood for cooking, 18.4 percent use charcoal, 4.9 percent use paraffin, 3.7 percent use biogas residue, 0.8 percent use gas and 0.9 percent of the households use electricity. The above figures clearly indicate that majority of the residents use non-renewable sources of energy for lighting and cooking fuel thus posing a great challenge to the initiatives of increasing the forest cover in the county.

1.10 Markets and Urban Centres

Its only Kitale town which is classified according to the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, however, the other upcoming major market centres include Kiminini, Kachibora, Endebess, Gitwamba, Maili Saba, Sikhendu, Mucharage, Sibanga, and Kesogon. The County has 169 trading centres. The development of markets and urban centres lead to an influx of people and increase in economic activities thereby overstressing the available housing and other social facilities leading to growth of slums and other informal settlements.

1.11 Housing

Housing is a basic need for human beings. The 2009 Kenya Housing and Population Census classified the distribution of housing in terms of main roofing, walling and flooring material as well as by urban and rural settings. The main roofing materials used in the County are corrugated iron sheets comprising of 81.6 percent of the household, 31.6 percent use grass while 2.9 percent use asbestos sheets. One percent uses Tiles another 0.2 percent uses concrete while one percent uses mud/dung.

The main types of walling material include mud/wood accounting for 68.1 percent, brick/block accounting for 15.8 percent, mud/cement accounting for 12.95 percent and stone accounting for 1.4 percent of the dwelling units in the county. Other types of walling material used in the County include wood only, corrugated iron sheet, and grass straw and tin.

The main types of flooring materials used by households in the County include earth that accounts for 72.9 percent and cement accounting for 25.8 percent of the dwelling units. Other types of flooring materials used include tiles, wood and others.

The usage of the above materials also differs between urban and rural areas. The use of corrugated iron sheets as the main roofing materials is preferred by both the urban and rural households. A mixture of mud/wood is the predominant walling material for both the rural and urban households. On the other hand, earth is the predominant floor material used for rural housing while in the urban areas cement is preferred for floor material. Thus there is need for the government to investment on research for appropriate housing technology to ensure affordability and appropriateness in the construction of dwelling units.

In terms of ownership of dwelling units, 68.8 percent of the households in the County live in their own houses while 31.2 percent live in rented housing units. In addition, there are 315 government houses in the County out of which 219 are in the classification of the Lower Grade category, 87 are under the Middle Grade category and 9 are under the High Grade category.

1.12 Land and Land Use

The country's land tenure system has evolved overtime. At the time of independence the whole of Trans Nzoia County was Crown Land reserved for the 'white farmers'. After independence the ownership was transferred to the Government of Kenya which later resettled the locals as part of land reforms initiated by the newly independent state.

1.12.1 Land Tenure

The County has two types of land ownership; public and private. The government owns the land where government facilities are erected, and also river and road reserves and also mineral resource as per the Kenya Constitution 2010. The privately owned land was previously owned by the government but it has now been allocated or sold to individuals and institutions. Privately owned land is either under **freehold, Leasehold** or **Temporary**.

1.12.2 Mean Holding Size

Small scale farmers on average have 0.607 Hectares of land while the large scale farmers hold an average of 12.15 Hectares. The increased sub division of land, due to land inheritance, has considerably reduced the mean holding size of land for small scale farmers. In addition most of the land in the County is acquired through cooperative societies and with the subsequent sub division to members into smaller units, this has greatly reduces the mean holding size.

1.12.3 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

The percentage of persons with title deeds in the county is 45 percent. This means that a 55 percent of the county residents owning land have no title deeds. This is very significant statistic as it implies that the majority of the county residents (mostly farmers) cannot get credit against their land title deeds as collateral.

1.12.4 Incidence of Landlessness

The instances of Landlessness in Trans Nzoia County have risen in the last 7 years. This can be attributed to internal displacement of persons. The 2007 post elections violence caused displacement of people in Kiboroa in Trans Nzoia West Sub-County; Salama, Balale and parts of Chepchoina in Kwana Sub County. Landlessness has also resulted from evictions of illegal settlers in Sabot, Sosio and Kapolet Forest Reserves among other gazetted lands.

1.13 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.13.1 Cooperative Societies

The County has 234 registered cooperatives but only 110 of these are active while 120 are dormant and four have collapsed so far(CIDP 2013-17). Most of these are formed by employees of government departments, farmers groups, private sector organizations and transport associations. The main types of cooperative societies in the County include dairy and coffee farmers SACCOs; transport SACCOs, rural SACCOs, urban SACCOs, land purchasing SACCOs, housing, consumer and investment SACCOs. The land buying, dairy consumer, housing and investment cooperatives are spread across the entire County, the coffee cooperatives are found in the coffee producing areas such as Muroki in Saboti. The

transport and urban SACCOs are found mainly in the urban areas such as Kitale Town. The registered membership for the cooperatives societies is 39,655 and the turnover is KShs. 77,310, 588 while the share capital is KShs. 1,266,596,246.

1.13.2 Non Governmental Organizations

There are many Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the County undertaking various projects mainly on environment, food security and health. They include, among others, African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF), Health Right International, VI agro forestry and Handicap International.

1.13.3 Self Help, Women & Youth Groups

During the last few years, the county has witnessed unprecedented formation of various groups mainly as a result of the establishment of youth and women enterprise development funds. The Economic Stimulus programme also resulted in groups being formed to access state funds set aside for the purpose.

1.14 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

1.14.1 Main Crops Produced – Agriculture

The main crops produced in the Trans Nzoia County are maize, beans, wheat, tea and potatoes. Other crops include coffee and a variety of horticultural crops.

1.14.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The total acreage under food crops is 143,807.5 hectares while that under cash crops is 1,477.12 hectares. Most of the land being under cash crop production is in Kwanza.

1.14.3 Average Farm Sizes

The average farm size in the County is 0.607. However, this varies across the County. For instance in Saboti, the average farm size is one and half hectares for small scale farming and thirty hectares for large scale farming. For Cherangany Sub County, the average farm size for small scale farming is 0.60705 hectares and 80.94 hectares for small and large scale farming respectively, while for Kwanza Sub County the average farm size for small scale farming is four hectares and 30 hectares for large scale farming.

1.14.4 Main Storage Facilities

The main on farm storage facilities in the County is ordinary stores/cribs and in the houses while go-downs and National Cereals and Produce Board silos are used for off farm storages. Some of the produce is also stored in the traditional farm stores (granaries).

1.14.5 Main Livestock Bred

Poultry, cattle, sheep and goats are the predominant livestock reared by most residents in Trans Nzoia County.

1.14.6 Main Fishing Activities,

Fish farming is limited to ponds and dams in Trans Nzoia County. Tilapia and catfish are the most commonly types of fish reared. There are 7 dams and 1500 fish ponds in the County. In the recent past, fish farming has become popular in the County mainly due to the national government support through the Economic Stimulus Programme. The most used tool for fishing is the net.

1.15 Forestry and Agro Forestry

The County has over 18 percent of the total county surface area under forest cover. The main forest types in the county are natural (indigenous forests), plantation forests, bamboo, moorland and grass. The total area of gazetted forest in the county is 45, 454.37 ha and the area of non gazetted forest is 252.53 hectares. In addition, there are many other undocumented forest areas under private and institutional ownership including the Mount Elgon National Park. The Main forest products include; timber, electricity posts, raw materials for paper and pulp industries among others. The major forests include; Kapolet, Kitale, Suam, Saboti, and Kiptogot forests.

1.16 Environment and Climate Change

1.16.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

The main causes of environmental degradation in Trans Nzoia County are; poor farming practices, destruction of forests mainly for human settlement and wood fuel, unplanned land use; unplanned disposal of solid waste; inadequate/poor sanitation facilities; and natural causes such as landslides.

1.16.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

The effects of environmental degradation in the County include reduced forest cover, soil erosion, reduced agricultural productivity, landslides, frequent droughts, flooding and erratic rainfall patterns.

1.16.3 Climate Change and its Effects in the County

Although a comprehensive study is yet to be conducted on the effects of climate change in the county, however, the county has experienced; more frequent and severe droughts, frequent floods and increased prevalence of malaria in an area where malaria was previously

not considered as a major illness all of which are some of the documented effects of climate change.

1.16.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

In order to mitigate, adapt and enhance resilience to the negative effects of climate change, the county government together with other stakeholders like NEMA, Lake Victoria Basin Commission, Mt. Elgon Regional Ecosystem Conservation Programme (MERECP) and VI agro forestry, have prepared policy documents and strategic plans to enhance resilience, build the communities' adaptation capacity and reduce greenhouses gases through increasing forest cover and promoting the use of solar energy as an alternative source of energy for heating and lighting.

1.17 Tourism

The county has a high potential of development of the tourism sector given its endowment with rich tourism attraction features. It is part of the western tourism circuit which has of late been a key marketing focus by the Kenya Tourism Board. The main tourism attractions in the county include the Mt. Elgon ecosystem and the Saiwa Swamp with a variety of key attractions such as elephants, sitatunga antelopes, buffalos, waterbucks, primates, leopards, among others.

The main tourist sites are: beautiful scenery, nature trails around Mt. Elgon, Kitale nature conservancy, river Nzoia, agro tourism (maize plantations like no other in the country) and Kitale Museum (snakes, artefacts and nature trail). The County also boasts of a high class accommodation and conference facilities including Mid Africa Hotel, Vision Gate Hotel, Iroko Twigs Hotel, Alkara, Le Voyage, Super Break Hotel, Sky Nest County Hotel, Kitale Club, Mt. Elgon Lodge and the Aturkan among others.

1.18 Industry

Trans Nzoia County is a major producer of agricultural products and has great potential for investments in agro industries, but very little of the produce is processed within the county. There are two tea processing factories in the County: Kapsara and Kapretwa. There are also two milk cooling plants, New KCC and Brookside. There is also one maize mill. During the plan period, the County shall focus on management of grain post harvest loses, value addition of the major agricultural produce including Tea, Coffee, Maize, Milk and a variety of the horticultural products such as tomatoes.

1.19 Employment and Other Sources of Income

1.19.1 Wage Earners

According to the 2009 Housing and Population Census, the County had 202,658 male workers and 208,321 female workers. 80 percent of the County's workforce is engaged in the agricultural sector. There are two types of wage earners in the County. Those employed by formal organizations such as the public service institutions and those employed in the informal sector. The latter are mostly in the urban areas employed in trade or in the *jua kali* sector. Casual labour is very common and it is seasonal and tends to vary with maize (major crop) production cycles. There is heavy demand for labour during the planting and harvesting maize of and very little demand when the maize is growing.

1.19.2 Self-employed

Self-employed people are found in *jua kali* sector, hawking, professional occupations (lawyers, doctors, auditors, research and other consultancies), retail and wholesale trade. A fast growing industry in terms of self-employment is the *boda boda* transporters. This is an important source of employment which requires low capital and is spread across the county; in both urban and rural areas.

1.19.3 Unemployment Levels

From the 2009 Population and Housing census in Trans Nzoia County, 11,164 persons were seeking employment in the urban areas, of these 5,027 were females and 5, 137 males. On the other hand 15,331 males and 13,865 females were seeking employment in the rural areas bringing the total number of those seeking for work in the rural area to 29, 196. Thus the total population seeking for employment both in the rural and urban area were 40,460 persons resulting to a 10 percent level of unemployment for the county.

It should also be noted that most of the rural employment is seasonal and would follow the cycle of crops being produced. A case in point is maize growing. Employment is high when planting and harvesting seasons. There are about 5 months when the maize is growing and very little activities happen during this period. This is very significant as maize farming is the major economic activity in the county.

1.20 Water and Sanitation

Trans Nzoia County is one of the counties with adequate water supply and her waters are also very fresh. The average distance to water points within the County is one kilometre and about 40.6 percent of the households have access to safe sources of water.

1.20.1 Water Resources and Quality

According to the 2009 Census, out of the 170,117 households enumerated for water use, 19,702 had piped water as their main water source, 1,119 had ponds, and 34,441 depended on streams, 110,386 on spring/wells and boreholes. This situation had improved by 2013,

with 28,855 households having access to piped water, while 5,813 households get their water from shallow wells.

1.20.2 Water Supply Schemes

The county has 12 water supply schemes; (Kitale water works, Kapolet, sabot, Kiminini, Kwanza-Kolongolo, Kiboroa, Masaba, Kimondo, Endebess, suam-Orchad, Matumaini, and Chepkoiyo). The sources of the water for the schemes are River Nzoia, Kapolet Forest and Mt. Elgon.

1.20.3 Sanitation

According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the main modes of human waste disposal by most households in the county are; - pit latrines, main sewer, septic tanks and cess pools. Other waste disposal modes include bucket and bushes as indicated in the table provided below.

Table 3: Households by Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal

No.	Disposal Mode	No. of Households	Percentage
1	Pit latrines (covered/uncovered)	33,075	80.19
2	Main sewer	2,699	6.54
3	Septic tank	1,131	2.74
4	Cess pool	128	0.31
5	VIP latrine	3,682	8.93
6	Bush	458	1.11
7	Bucket	42	0.10
8	Other	32	0.08

Source: 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

1.21 Health Access and Nutrition

1.21.1 Morbidity: Five most common diseases in order of prevalence

The disease prevalence in the County is as follows: malaria constituting 34.8 percent of reported cases, flu accounts for 22.8 percent, respiratory tract infections accounts for 9.5 percent, stomach ache accounts for 5.3 percent and diarrhoea accounts for 2.8 percent of reported cases. The high incidence of malaria is of great concern as it has been increasing in the recent past a situation attributed to climate change and low usage of mosquito nets. For instance, only 46.3 percent of children who are under five years use mosquito nets resulting in an Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 58/1,000 which is quite high compared with the national average of 54/1,000.

1.21.2 Health Access (Health Facilities, Personnel)

There are 74 health facilities in the County consisting of eight hospitals of which four are public owned and the other four are private owned, nine public health centres, 57 public dispensaries and ten mission/NGO dispensaries. The average distance to health facilities is five kilometers for rural health facilities and an average of two kilometers for urban facilities. The county has 52 doctors and 441 nurses. The doctor patient ratio is 1:18,257 while the nurse patient ratio is 1:2,153

1.21.3 Nutritional Status (prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years: height-for-age, weight-for-height, weight-for-age)

Nutritional status of children within the county is average. According to the KIHBS 2005/2006 report, the prevalence of underweight in children is 14.1 percent and stunting in children is 30.5 percent while the prevalence of wasting in children is 6.2 percent. The county is regarded as the food basket of Kenya yet the prevalence of food poverty is 62 percent due to landlessness, high levels of poverty and demarcation of land into small uneconomical parcels of land.

1.21.4 Immunization Coverage

Child Immunization currently stands at 53.6 percent (source: County Health strategic Plan). During the plan period, the County shall endeavour to raise the Child Immunization Rate to align it to the national average. Under immunization is a major contributor of child mortality.

1.21.4 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

The government has done a lot to improve access to family planning but the County uptake has been low. The family planning uptake in the county is 16 percent (source: County Health strategic plan). The average household size in the County is six compared to the average national household size of 4.4.

1.21.5 Delivery at Healthcare Centres

Despite the good access to healthcare facilities, the county has a very low percentage of mothers giving birth in healthcare facilities. This is very low and is the main cause of high Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates. Trans Nzoia Count Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 58/1,000 and the national IMR is 54/1,000. This is relatively high when it is compared to the IMR in Malaysia which is 6.2/1,000 live births. Improved maternal health care and reduction in infant mortality are key MDGs targets and hence the County needs to improve in this area.

1.22 Education and Literacy

1.22.1 Pre-School Education

This is the only level of education that has been devolved to the counties. As at the end of 2012, the number of pupils in the Early Childhood Development Centres (ECD) was 36,185 with 956 teachers. At the start of 2014, the County had 813 ECD centres with 478 centres being public and 335 centres being private. The teacher pupil ratio was 1:38

1.22.2 Primary Education

There are 525 primary schools in the County of which, 336 are public schools and 189 are private schools. The County has 220,019 pupils enrolled in its primary schools. Out of whom 109,477 constituting 49.7 percent are boys and 110,542 constituting 50.3 percent are girls with 4,559 teachers. The teacher to pupil ratio is 1:48 which is above the national recommended ratio of 1:40. The primary school dropout rate is 22 percent and the main reasons for drop out includes lack of school fees and other expenses and little appreciation of education among some residents

1.22.3 Secondary Education

The county has 178 secondary schools of which 163 are public and 15 are private. The enrolment is 44,734 of which 23,753 are boys and 20,981 are girls. Teachers are 999 and the teacher pupil ratio is 1:45 which is above the Ministry of Education recommended range of 1:40 and a transition rate of 52.7 percent. In the County, 10.9 percent of the residents have secondary school education.

1.22.4 Tertiary Education

In the last few years, the country has witnessed an explosive expansion of university education especially in terms of establishing new campuses across the country. The County has benefitted from this expansion and to date the Universities of Nairobi, Mt. Kenya University, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology and Moi University have satellite campuses in the major towns of the County. In addition there is Kitale Technical Training Institute, Nzoia Teachers Training College and Kenya Medical Training College.

1.22.5 Literacy

According to the KIHBS 2005/2006 on literacy, 76.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and above can read. On the other hand 14.6 percent cannot read. The higher improvement on the rates of ability to read and write in the County can be attributed to free primary education and adult literacy classes.

CHAPTER TWO

COUNTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an analysis of the County's development challenges that this plan seeks to address. These challenges range from lack of technical capacity, equipments, poor infrastructure, and lack of public awareness and restrictive cultural practices just to mention but a few as detailed below. The chapter also highlights the key cross-cutting issues that should be mainstreamed in the proposed interventions otherwise the set targets may not be attained if the plan fails to address them.

2.1 County Socio-Economic Development Challenges

Inadequate/lack of Technical capacity

Most of the Key technical departments including finance, public works, procurement and lands have inherited staff from the former local authorities and district staff of the devolved national government which were thinly spread and lack exposure in implementing the technical requirements of the Kenya Constitution 2010, and its enabling legislations.

Slow pace of industrial growth

With a population growth rate of 3.8% and an economy that is highly depended on agriculture, this is not sustainable, hence industrial growth is supposed to provide the alternative sources of livelihood. Yet this is not the case in the county although there is potential especially for agro based industrialization. This is due to, Limited access to markets and marketing information, inadequate technical and entrepreneurial skills, limited access to affordable credit and financial services, inadequate access to physical infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity and other utilities.

Inadequate Funding

Trans Nzioa County government revenue base is limited. The national resource allocation by the Commission of revenue allocation is inadequate given the huge demand for the funds. This is further compounded by the restrictive and limited local revenue base depended mainly on markets and parking fees. Thus the revenues raised locally and allocation from the national government cannot adequately fund the develop programme for the county.

Delayed procurement processes

Trans Nzoia County government has been experiencing long and delayed procurement process leading to untimely supplies and project developments. This can be attributed to lack

of an annual county procurement plan, inadequate technical skills, on both the part of service providers and county staff in adhering to the procurement regulations.

The situation is further compounded by delayed disbursement of CRA allocation funds from the National Treasury leading to slow processing of payments to suppliers and other service providers leading to delay in execution of contracts and subsequently delay in service delivery to the residents and accumulation of pending bills.

Decline natural resource base

The county is endowed with a variety of natural resources including fertile soils, natural forests and water resources. However these natural resources are threatened by declining soil fertility, increased soil acidity, human wildlife conflicts, forest encroachment, environmental degradation and pollution.

Insecurity

The County has been faced with insecurity problems; this includes cattle rustlers from West Pokot County and Mt. Elgon in Bungoma County and from the neighboring country-Uganda. The County also experiences periodic animosity among the ethnic groups leading to clashes and displacement of people especially during electioneering periods. This insecurity has made the people to live in fear thus affecting their daily activities.

Insecurity has lead to the destruction of properties both private and public including technical infrastructure i.e beacons which had been put in place have been vandalized due to a misconception that they had inbuilt mercury in them flaring up boundary disputes across families and land buying cooperatives fueling land issues in an already fragile cosmopolitan environment.

Lack Appropriate Land Surveying Equipments/ Instruments

The county has a challenge in modern surveying equipments. Currently the station has only one Total Station against the six surveyors in the station. An ideal situation should have been one surveyor per instrument. The Geographical Information System laboratory is yet to be established for ease of storage, retrieval and manipulation of Geospatial data.

Lack of land Title deeds and increasing Levels of Landlessness.

Only a paltry 45% of the county residents have title deeds to their land. This can be attributed to a large number of land cases still in court, large parcels of land were purchased by land buying cooperatives who are yet to survey and subdivide it amongst their individual members. The county is also experiencing increasing numbers of landless people many of whom are the 2007 post election violence victims and forest evictees.

Lack of Public Awareness/Ignorance

Chapter four of the Kenya Constitution 2010 provides the community and citizens of this county a right to a number of government services including shelter, health, clean environment, education and information and participation in key decisions affecting them. However, most of the community members are not aware of these rights hence their participation the county development process including planning and budgeting is limited.

Inadequate shelter and housing

Investment in housing in the county has been minimal and sporadic. This is as a result of lack of an enabling environment for private sector participation in investing in the housing sector particularly for lower middle and low-income groups. Other factors contributing to low investments in the housing include, low government funding, high cost of finance, lack of serviced land, high cost of construction materials, inappropriate building and construction technologies, limited research on low cost building materials and construction technologies, lack of stringent planning regulations and, high cost of infrastructure.

Poor Infrastructural Facilities

Poor and inadequate infrastructural facilities are a challenge especially roads considering that the country's economy is agro based. The bad state of the roads hinder the transportation of the agricultural products, some of which are highly perishable and must be transported to the markets immediately after harvest leading to high transportation costs and wastages. Poor infrastructure also hinders the transportation of inputs to the farmers especially during the rainy seasons.

Declining agricultural productivity

These is as a result of continuous use of chemical fertilizers (DAP) leading to acidity, non application of certified seeds and other farm inputs due to the high cost of agricultural inputs and the population pressure leading to subdivision of land into smaller uneconomical units hence decrease in agricultural productivity.

Inadequate Social Facilities

The health and education sector are affected by inadequate and poorly maintained social infrastructures. For instance the county has only 7 hospitals (inclusive of sub county hospitals and private hospitals) despite having a very large population. Inadequate health facilities have thus affected provision of services in the health sector. In addition, a number

of educational facilities in the county are in dilapidated state leading to lack of motivation and poor performance in national examinations.

Over 70 percent of both primary and secondary schools going pupils walk between 1.1km and 5 km to the nearest school. Though the CDF and other devolved funds have invested heavily in the sector there is need for more stakeholder involvement to improve the infrastructural facilities. The recreational facilities in the county are also inadequate hence there is need to expand and upgrade the facilities such as social halls and sports grounds to promote youth talent.

Diverse working cultures

The leadership and staff of the county have been drawn from various backgrounds with different ways of doing things and addressing issues. The county has taken over the staff from the defunct local authorities, the National Government in addition to employing persons who have never worked in the public service before. This is a potential point for delayed implementation due conflicts of working culture amongst the county staff, but if managed well it can be streamlined within a short time and immense gains accruing from a mix of shared expertise from all the three categories.

2.2 Cross cutting issues

This section highlights crosscutting issues that affect development across the sectors. A SWOT analysis has been undertaken for each of the cross-cutting issue.

2.2.1 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has a serious effect on the economy including among others; reduction of available human capital, diverting of the available limited resources from development programmes to support health care services for the affected, growing number of orphans thus increasing dependency ratio. The table below presents the SWOT analysis for the HIV/AIDS.

SWOT for the HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>An established national response to HIV/AIDS; Sustained funding for HIV/AIDS activities; Availability of a National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS; Recognition of HIV/AIDS as a developmental issue than an health issue; Competent staff for handling HIV/AIDS;</p>	<p>Long distance to service centres; Inadequate material support to the infected and the affected; Limited staffing at Health Centres; and Limited resource against needs especially in mitigation.</p>

Broad coverage of programmes; and Availability of ARVs.	
Opportunities	Threats
People appreciate the problem; High level of awareness; There is commitment in reducing HIV/AIDS; Devolution policy – local priorities will be considered in funding HIV/AIDS activities; Political will at the county level; Multi-sector approach; and High interest by stakeholders.	Stigma and misconceptions associated with HIV/AIDS; Slow pace in behaviour change; Poverty leading to risky behaviour; Increasing number of orphans; Attitude of hopelessness among the infected.

2.2.2 Climate change

While Kenya and indeed Trans Nzoia has made little contribution towards climate change, its effects have been felt all over, this includes among others; the occurrence of more frequent and severe droughts, frequent floods and increased prevalence of malaria in an area where malaria was previously not considered as a major illness. The table below presents the SWOT analysis for climate change

SWOT for climate change

Strengths	Weaknesses
Strong Global Research and Development for best practice; Political leaderships’ commitment to mitigate against climate; and The environment is comparatively not damaged.	Weak local climate monitoring equipment; Low levels of awareness of climate change; and Limited research and extension services.
Opportunities	Threats
Global Carbon credits; Availability of some donors who can fund low carbon investment initiatives; and Farmers’ readiness to venture into new crops.	Lack of awareness by majority of residents on deforestation; Poor farming practices e.g. on river banks; New strains of tree pests and diseases.

2.2.3 Gender Inequality

Trans Nzoia County like the rest of the country experience different forms of gender biasness against women. While the county government has made considerable progress in addressing this inequality through the political appointments, women still hold lower

political, social and economic status irrespective of their enormous contribution towards the economic development of this county. They have little access to land ownership, limited participation and representation in decision making forums, among other forms of inequality.

To ensure equal participation and representation at all levels of development, there is need to fully implement the one third gender rule in employment, initiate programmes to support affirmative action projects and hold county sensitization forums in order to increase awareness and understanding of gender balance and women empowerment in socio-economic and political development of the county. The table below presents the SWOT analysis for Gender

SWOT for Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>The legal provisions in the constitution on ensuring gender equality; Availability of Women enterprise Funds at the national and county level; Active support from other stakeholders (e.g. Directorates of Gender, and Community Services);</p>	<p>Non adherence on gender equality in the private sector which is bigger than the public sector in Kenya; Lack of training on gender issues; Lack of access to land ownership and hence credit facilities; Retrogressive cultural practices and values: Women Lack access to modern equipment/machines and other technologies (e.g. ploughs tractors).</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Awareness has been created and proposals for funding have been received from a number of women groups; Number of women participating in farmers’ training is increasing; Women embracing technology – mobile money payments; Women have emerged in leadership positions in development activities; and Some women have been allocated land of their own.</p>	<p>The problem of the sustainability of women empowerment initiatives; High level of poverty among women affected by the displacement of people due to droughts and floods; HIV/AIDS and other diseases.</p>

2.2.4 Disaster Risk Reduction

A disaster normally cause serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope with using its own resources. This may be as a result of combination of exposure to hazards, the conditions of

vulnerability that are present, and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences.

The end result of disasters may include loss of life, injury, diseases and other negative effects on human physical, mental, social, well-being, together with damage of property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.

In the county, some of the disasters that are normally experienced include: floods during long rainy seasons between the months of April to August especially in Namanjalala area of Kwana sub county, drought during dry season, conflict along boundary lines of Trans Nzoia and West Pokot counties due to cattle rustling, crop and animal diseases such as maize necrotic diseases and goat plague and fire in Mt. Elgon forest and Cherangany Hills during the dry seasons. The table below provides a SWOT analysis on disaster

SWOT Analysis: DRR

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of disaster management committees and institutions; and Awareness of possible disasters and areas prone to these disasters.	Poor infrastructure; Lack of capacity; Tendencies of being reactionary rather than being prepared; Lack of legislation to guide mitigation and prevention initiatives.
Opportunities	Threats
Existence of partners; Availability of improved farming technologies; Availability of funding from international partners; and The existence of devolved governance.	Diseases and pests; Drought; Political interference; and Global warning.

**CHAPTER THREE: LINKAGES OF THE COUNTY
DEVELOPMENT PLAN WITH OTHER PLANNING
DOCUMENTS**

CHAPTER THREE: LINKAGES OF THE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN WITH OTHER PLANNING DOCUMENTS

3.0 Introduction

Trans Nzoia County Development Plan 2015/16 has been prepared in conformity with the principles of county Planning as stipulated in the County Government Act 2011 article 102, which includes among others;- integration of national values in all processes and concepts; protection of the right to self-fulfilment within the county communities and with responsibility to future generations; protection and integration of rights and interest of minorities and marginalized groups and communities; protection and development of natural resources in a manner that aligns national and county governments policies and alignment of the county financial and institutional resources to agreed policy objectives and programmes.

Engendering effective resource mobilization for sustainable development; promoting equity in resource allocation within the county; providing a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing, programme implementation and performance review; and providing a platform for engagement between county government and the citizenry, other stakeholders and interest groups are other key principles of county planning.

It's in light of the foregoing that this section provides an analysis of the linkages between the County Annual Development Plan and other key documents including; Constitution of Kenya 2010, the national development blue print, the Kenya Vision 2030, the second Medium Term Plan 2013-2017 (MTPII), the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013-2017 County sectoral plans and International commitments such as Millennium Development Goals).

3.1 Linkages of the County Development Plan to the Kenya Constitution 2010.

The County development planning process is anchored in the Constitution of Kenya under Chapters eleven and twelve which created the County Governments. These chapters are operationalized by several Acts including; the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, the Public Finance Management Act 2012, and the County Government Act 2012, and the Transition to Devolved Government Act 2012. In particular, article 126 (a) of the PFM Act provides the legal requirement for County Development Plan in addition to providing for the procedures and guidelines on its preparation and submission. The Act mandates the County Executive Member responsible for planning to prepare a development plan which entails:- the strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans; a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and programmes to be delivered with details for each programme that includes:-

- (i) The strategic priorities to which the programme will contribute;
- (ii) The services or goods to be provided;
- (iii) Measurable indicators of performance where feasible; and
- (iv) The budget allocated to the programme;

Other key features of the development plan includes :- payments to be made on behalf of the county government, including details of any grants, benefits and subsidies that are to be paid; a description of significant capital developments; a detailed description of proposals with respect to the development of physical, intellectual, human and other resources of the county, including measurable indicators where those are feasible; and a summary budget in the format required by regulations.

The Development Plan shall, not later than the 1st September in each year, be submitted to the county assembly for its approval, and send a copy to the Commission on Revenue Allocation and the National Treasury by the County Executive Committee member responsible for planning who shall also publish and publicise the development plan within seven days after its submission to the Commission on Revenue Allocation and the National Treasury.

The Development Plan is therefore a crucial document that forms the basis for county budgeting and provides a framework for monitoring its implementation and evaluating progress made. The Financial Management Act 2012, “states that no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly”.

3.2 Linkage with the County Integrated Development Plan

The County Integrated Development Plan provides the medium term county development framework in which the county’s development strategies and key priorities are spelled out. On the other hand, the Development Plan provides the vehicle through which the CIDP is implemented on an annual basis depending on the priorities of the county in each given year. Indeed, the development plan precedes the county annual budgeting process as it is the first activity in the annual budgeting process calendar.

The County Development Plan provides the means through which the yearly milestones of the County Medium Term Plan: - the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is implemented by sector. It provides the link between Planning and budgeting annually as the resources are appropriated and budget ceiling determined on the basis of the sector development priorities for each financial year.

3.3 Linkage with the Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan II

The Vision 2030 is the overarching development blue print for Kenya until 2030. The ultimate aim of the Vision 2030 is to make Kenya a “*globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030*”. The Vision has three pillars; political, social and economic pillars. The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realisation of the Vision. The Vision is implemented through a series of five year medium term plans, sector plans and organization specific plans.

The key link with the Kenya vision 2030 is that the County Development Plan provides a vehicle through which the national development objectives and targets as set in the Vision 2030 and medium term plans, as well as the national sector plans are translated into actionable county specific projects and programmes whose outputs and service delivery respond to the needs of the local community annually. In particular, this County Development Plan will facilitate and benefit from the implementation of the Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects including:

- i. The development of five SME Parks, utilization of underutilized wildlife parks under the economic pillar;
- ii. Rural Electrification programme,
- iii. Rehabilitation and expansion of Webuye – Kitale- Eldoret road and maintenance of other rural roads;
- iv. Rehabilitation and protection of indigenous forest in five water towers including Cherangany Hills and Mt. Elgon all in T/Nzoia;
- v. Development and rehabilitation of County Sports Stadia- (Kitale stadium); and the
- vi. Rehabilitation of County Health Facilities to offer Integrated and Comprehensive Healthcare;
- vii. The Development of Niche products/ and underutilized parks in the Tourism subsector.

The above listed flagship projects have been well documented in the CIDP with clear budgets, the key performance indicators and measurable outputs within set timelines. Thus the Kenya Vision 2030 and its medium term plan objectives have been domesticated and aligned within this County Development Plan 2015/16 of Trans Nzoia County Government.

3.4 Linkage with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In September 2000 at the UN millennium summit, 189 nations and 23 international organizations acknowledged the dehumanizing and deplorable state of poverty affecting most citizens of third world countries and agreed to achieve the following 8 development goals by 2015:

- i. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;

- ii. Achieve universal primary education;
- iii. Promote gender equality and empower women;
- iv. Reduce child mortality;
- v. Improve maternal health;
- vi. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
- vii. Ensure environmental sustainability; and
- viii. Develop a global partnership for development.

While considerable gains have been made since the MDG programmes were rolled out, a lot still needs to be done in the county. This plan has prioritized the attainment of the above goals now under the Post 2015 Development Agenda and several projects under the various sectors have been proposed for implementation in the plan period 2015/16 while crosscutting Issues like Gender, youth and HIV AIDS have been mainstreamed in the proposed projects and programmes.

CHAPTER FOUR:
REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF CIDP

CHAPTER FOUR: REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF CIDP 2013-2017

4.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a review of progress made in the implementation of CIDP 2013-2017 so far. A sector by sector review has been provided for the financial year 2013/14 and a preview of the annual work plan and budget for the financial year 2014/15 which provides a summary of the projects lined for implementation during the year.

4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

The Key sector achievements in the financial year 2013/14 includes;- the procurement of 45,000 Plantlets of Tissue Culture Banana of which more than 15,000 have already been delivered; procurement and distribution of 129,959 bags of subsidized non acidic Fertilizer (mavuno fertilizer) & 6,297 bags of top dressing fertilizer; promotion of rabbit farming under contract farming with Rabbit World and 10 farmer groups have already been trained; procurement of 10 milk coolers two per sub county which are awaiting delivery; rehabilitation of 100 cattle dips and procurement of 10,000 liters of acaricides worth Kshs. 12 Million.

In the current financial year 2014/15, the major programmes being implemented in the sector are: the promotion of horticulture and crop diversification programme; equipping of Tissue Culture banana laboratory; construction of a tomato processing plant; establishment of Low cost Green Houses in each of the 25 wards; and construction of grains stores in each ward. Other ongoing projects include purchase of three grain driers, purchase of soil testing machines/labs, production of fish fingerlings, establishment of fish cold storage facilities, installation of 10 milk coolers and the Construction of modern abattoir.

4.2 Health Sector

During the period 2013/14, the sector has recorded impressive achievements in the implementation of the CIDP. In the health sub sector, drugs, non pharmaceuticals and laboratory reagents worth Kshs. 57 million were procured and distributed to 58 health facilities, in addition six ambulances were procured at a total cost of Kshs. 54 Million and distributed to all the five sub counties. The sub sector also procured a building that is currently under renovation for setting up a County teaching and referral hospital at a cost of Kshs. 185 Million in addition to the establishment of a medical Training Facility (KMTC) of which the first batch of students have already been admitted.

In the Current financial year 2014/15, the county government's priority is to sustain the gains made in the sector. The Key priority areas of focus include: Construction of an

Accident & Emergency Unit at Kitale District Hospital; Renovation of 25 health facilities (1 per ward), renovation of Mt. Elgon hospital; Purchase of utility vehicles; automation of services at Kapsara, Endebess and Saboti hospitals; establishment of a solid waste disposal site and purchase of waste disposal truck and equipments in the health subsector.

4.3 Education and Information, Communication and Technology Sector

In the Education and ICT sector, construction of modern classrooms for ECD Centres in each of the 25 wards in the County wards which is on-going while learning materials for the ECD have been procured. Other infrastructural projects includes the ongoing construction of a Vocational training centers in each of the 25 wards while assorted equipments for 13 existing vocational training centers have been delivered.

In addition, seven Interlocking Blocks making machines for use in the vocational training centers to improve infrastructural works in schools have been procured. The county government has also enacted Trans Nzoia County Elimu Fund bill 2014 into law and Kshs. 68 million has been allocated to the fund in this financial year. Each of the 25 County wards was allocated Kshs. 2.5 million which has already been disbursed to the needy bright students across all learning levels.

In the current financial year 2014/15, the major projects being implemented in the Sector include: enhancement of the capacity of the existing ECD centres; Up scaling of the construction of modern classrooms program; completion of the infrastructural development and equipping the established Vocational training centers in each of the 25 wards; procurement and distribution of eight additional Interlocking Blocks making machines; operationalization of the FM radio Station; establishment of five data information centers and libraries and undertaking the GIS mapping of the County.

4.4 Water, Environment and Natural Resources Sector

In the 2013/14 financial year, the County Government initiated several water projects, some of which were completed while others are still ongoing: Some of these projects include; Kiminini, Birunda/Kiungani, SDA Kapsara, Endebess, Mt. Elgon-Kalaha-Khalwenge Water Projects, at a cost of Kshs.69.6 million once completed they will supply clean water to 88,500 beneficiaries.

There are also other projects whose works have already been procured awaiting commencement. These include; the several water kiosks at different locations of the County; purchase of water drilling equipment and several Tee connections at a total cost of Kshs. 64.42 Million. It is expected that when these projects are completed and operational, they will supply more than 28,500 additional persons with clean water. All of which will increase accessibility to clean water to over 54% of the county population.

In the current financial year 2014/15, the major projects being undertaken include: Extension of T-Connections/extension of pipelines, expansion of Gravity schemes; Sinking of Shallow wells and boreholes; rehabilitation of dams and establishment of waste management sites.

4.5 Lands, Housing and Urban Development Sector

The major projects that have been undertaken include: - the ongoing preparation of Spatial plans for Kitale and Kiminini towns; procurement and installation of Land Record Management System; approval of Survey Plans for 16 centres including; Endebess, Namajalala, Siyoi, Sibanga, Emoru, Gidea, Keiyo, Kiminini, Kwanza, Saboti, Kapsara, Kapkara, Nzoia, Kipsoen, Kitale and Sikhendu and contracts have been awarded.

In the current financial year, the key projects earmarked for implementation in the sector include: Construction of County Headquarters and Governors residence; purchase of Land for Market expansion; development of Spatial Plans; Survey of Market Centres and Planning of the major market centres in lands, housing and urban development sub sector

4.6 Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure Sector

In energy, roads, transport and public works sector, the key achievements during the financial 2013/14 include: street lighting program within Kitale town and Grading of over 1450 KMs of Rural Access roads.

In energy, roads, transport and public works sub sector: the key projects for implementation in the current financial year include: purchase and maintenance of road equipments (two graders, an excavator and a roller); purchase of motor vehicles for agriculture, lands and roads; and the expansion and rolling out of the street lighting program to the urban centres of Kiminini, Kachibora, Endebess, Saboti and Kwanza.

4.7 Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry Sector

The key achievements of the sector in the financial year 2013/14 include: - the development and launch of the County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017; undertaking a County baseline survey; development of four fresh produce markets of Gituamba, Sibanga, Kwanza and Endebess, at an average cost of Kshs. 15 Million which are under construction; processing of loans worthy Kshs. 4,210,000 to MSEs through the Joint Loans Board Scheme and the establishment of Nawiri Fund.

In the current financial year 2014/15, the major projects being implemented include: - the Construction of a modern market in Kitale town, registration and operationalization of the Trans Nzoia County holding company, setting up of a maize milling plant and animal feeds processing plant, undertaking policy reviews, monitoring and evaluation

4.8 Governance and Public Service Management sector

The key achievements of the sector in the financial year 2013/14 include; sensitization of county citizens on the devolved system of governance; recruitment and deployment of county staff; while a review of HRM needs and the county public service organizational structure is on-going; computerization of the Personnel Records and payroll is management using the Integrated Personnel Payroll Data System (IPPD). In addition, various capacity building trainings have been undertaken for County officers on records Management, fire Prevention, enforcement, change management and induction of County Executive Committee members and the Chief Officers.

Currently, the sector is coordinating the County Capacity Assessment and Rationalization Public Service programme and undertaking the completion of stalled projects inherited from the former local authorities.

4.9 County Treasury

The County Treasury has been able to deliver on:- the formulation of financial policies, procedure and bills; collection and management of county revenues; preparation of Medium Term Expenditure Framework and the Annual County Budgets Estimates; auditing the use of County funds, and facilitated the procurement of goods and services for the year 2013/14.

In the current financial year 2014/15, the sector will continue to restructure, strengthen and scaled up the automation of the County treasury operations and fully operationalize the Integrated Financial Management Information Systems (IFMIS).

4.10 Social protection, Culture and Recreation Sector

The key achievements in the sector in the financial year 2013/14 include: - training of over 800 youth and women on various issues of development; enactment of Trans-Nzoia County Youth and Women Development Fund Bill, 2014; registration of 50 youth groups, 75 women groups, 15 Community Based Organizations, 30 Self Help Groups and 10 Disabled Groups and completion of Phase one of the rehabilitation works in Kenyatta stadium in Kitale under the Gender, Youth, Culture and Sports sub sector.

In the current financial year, the key projects being implemented in the sector include: - Up scaling the youth and women empowerment programmes; establishment of a children rescue centre, establishment of a sports academy and the renovation of Kenyatta Stadium and other sports facilities in each of the 25 wards.

**KEY PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS
FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN 2015/16.**

CHAPTER 5: KEY PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN 2015/16.

5.0 Prioritization of Projects and Programmes by Sector

This chapter provides details of a pullout of the key priority programmes and projects that will be financed and implemented by the County Government of Trans Nzoia during the plan period 2015/16 by sector under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budgeting process. The Sectors include; Governance and Public Administration; Education and Information Communication and Technology; Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry; Agriculture and Rural Development; Health; Water, Environment and Natural Resources; Social protection, Culture and Recreation; Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure; Lands, Housing and Urban Development and County Treasury.

The chapter also provides the Sector vision and mission statements together with the sub sector mandates. An analysis of the key sector issues that this plan will address, its causes, the sector potentials, strategic objectives and the strategies to be employed is also provided by sector.

5.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

In the County government of Trans Nzoia, the Sector comprises of the departments of: Agriculture; Livestock Development; Cooperative Development and Marketing; and Fisheries Development. This is a key sector in the economy of Trans Nzoia people. The sector is the major source of employment for over 80% of the rural population directly while a sizeable number of the county residents are employed in the few small scale agro-processing industries.

5.1.1 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision: To be an innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.

Mission: To improve livelihoods of county residents through the promotion of a competitive and innovative agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries development, and a vibrant cooperative movement.

5.1.2 Sub Sector Mandate

Agriculture sub sector

The sub sector is responsible for implementation of national agricultural policies at the county level. The sub sector mandate entail promoting crop development, supporting plant disease control and management. It is specifically responsible for; implementation of

Agricultural Policy and Services, implementation of Food Security Policy, implementation of Irrigation Policy, Crop Development, Agricultural Machinery Services Management, Agricultural Farmers Training, and Agricultural Training Colleges.

Livestock Production Subsector

The sub sector mandate is to ensure sustainable development of the livestock industry in the county. It is specifically responsible for; Livestock Policy Management, livestock marketing and Development, formulation and implementation of county Veterinary Services and Disease Control Policy, Promotion of bee keeping industry, management and monitoring activities of livestock sale yards and sale of other animal products, and the promotion of the tannery and Dairy Industries.

Fisheries Development Sub Sector.

The sub sector is responsible for the implementation of national fisheries polices at the county level. In specific, the sub sector is responsible for , Fish Licensing, Development of Fisheries, Fisheries Marketing, Fish quality Assurance and Value Addition.

Cooperatives Development Sub Sector.

The sub sector is responsible for implementation of national cooperative polices at the county level. In specific its major functions include;- development and implementation of Co-operative Policy, Co-operative Legislation and Support Services , Co-operative Governance, Education and training, Co-operative Production, and Marketing and Value Addition.

5.1.3 Sector Issues, Causes, Potentials, objectives and Strategies

Agriculture Sub Sector

Issue/ Problem	Causes	Potential	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
Crop Diversification Programme				
Land fragmentation; Lack of credit facilities to farmers; Climate change; Aging technical staff; Limited transport to reach farmers; Soil degradation; High prices of farm inputs; Poor infrastructure.	Unsustainable agriculture; Continued use of DAP fertilizer; Failure to adopt modern farming technologies; Low allocation towards purchase and maintenance of Vehicles.	Availability of qualified personnel; Good soils; Well distributed rainfall; Political goodwill; Many stakeholders within and	Strategic objective 1: improve land productivity. Strategic objective 2: Increase value addition. Strategic objective 3: Improve use of irrigation. Strategic objective 4: Promote management of	Improving extension services; Promote adoption of modern farming technologies; Increase access to farm inputs; Export promotion; Value Addition; Development of Agribusiness; Facilitating market

Issue/ Problem	Causes	Potential	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
		from outside the County; Expansive Market; Geographical placement; Favorable climatic conditions; and good road network	agriculture as a business. Strategic objective 5: Crop diversification. Strategic objective 6: Improve access to fertilizer and certified seeds at affordable pricing. Strategic objective 7: Promote mechanization.	access and market information; Rehabilitation of Agricultural Mechanization Services; and promoting crop diversification.

Livestock Sub Sector

Issue/ Problem	Causes	Potential	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
Livestock Improvement Programme				
Inadequate staff; Inadequate transport services; Inadequate office accommodation: Frequent outbreak of animal diseases;	Non employment of livestock and veterinary staff overtime; Climate change; Cross border livestock trade; Rapid pace of devolution	Availability of land; Experienced extension staff; Good climate; and county government political support.	Strategic objective 1: Strengthen livestock extension services in the county. Strategic objective 2: Reduce number of animals dying from diseases and pests. Strategic objective 3: Improve animal health and quality assurance. Strategic objective 4: Improve market access for livestock farmers and livestock products. Strategic objective 5: To improve livestock breeds.	Value addition and market access; Promotion of indigenous poultry; Promotion of Rabbit production; Livestock genetic improvement and Livestock feed improvement

Fisheries Development Sub Sector

Issue/ Problem	Causes	Potential	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
Aquaculture Productivity Programme				
Low aquaculture development; Lack of modern fishing and handling equipments; Inadequate Marketing infrastructure; Limited access to credit; Lack of value addition.	Cultural beliefs; Lack of lakes and other large water masses; High levels of Poverty; Low adoption of modern aquaculture practices.	Availability of land; Experienced extension staff; Good climate; County government support.	Strategic objective 1: Increase fish production by enhancing aquaculture production Strategic objective 2: Enhance fish safety assurance, value addition and marketing Strategic objective 3: Promote management and development of fresh water fisheries	Develop inland fish farming; Develop aquaculture programmes; Promote fish safety, quality assurance, value addition and marketing; Promote management and development of fresh water fisheries

Cooperative Development Sub Sector

Issue/ Problem	Causes	Potential	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
Cooperative Development Programme				
Lack of transparency in management of cooperatives; Dormant cooperative societies; Inadequate market intelligence and market research	High poverty levels; Illiteracy; Lack of management skills.	Vibrant agricultural and trading population; Cooperative development personnel; Existence of cooperative management regulatory framework	Strategic Objective 1: Improve leadership and management of cooperative societies; Strategic Objective 2: Promote accountability and transparency within cooperative societies; Strategic Objective 3: Improve marketing efficiency in cooperatives; Strategic Objective 4: Revival of dormant cooperative societies	Sensitise and mobilise farmers to join cooperative societies; Improve capacity for marketing agricultural inputs and produce; Enhance access to agricultural credit; Promote value addition; Enforcement of the cooperative societies Act; Revival of dormant societies; Training of members, management and staff of cooperative societies; Strengthening existing societies; Undertake regular audit of cooperative society accounts.

5.1.4 Projects and Programmes

This section presents key priority programmes proposed implementation in the sector for the financial year 2015/16.

Agriculture and Rural Development Sector– Crops subsector

Flagship Projects

Project Name /Location	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget (KSh.)
Fertilizer cost reduction investment.	Increased crop productivity	Planning meeting by County government and fertilizer producers; Identify storage facility within the County; Procure fertilizer; Sensitize farmers and Distribute.	Availability of Planting and topdressing fertilizers at the appropriate time	45 million
Construction of water pans.	Promotion of micro-irrigation through water harvesting	Survey and design; Undertake EIA; Set up Project management committees; Excavation of dams	Water pans constructed; water Committees formed and active.	7.5 million

Other Projects

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget (KSh.)
Tissue Culture Banana Laboratory	To increase access to clean and disease free plant materials	Construction/renovation and equipping the lab	Lab constructed; Lab equipped.	20 million
Crop diversification	Improve food security and farm incomes	Establish fruit tree and tomato nurseries; Promotion and acquisition of export vegetable crops; Training of groups on value addition on all diversified crops; Establish contract farming for export market commodities i.e. French beans, snow peas; Irish potato seed bulking; Establish of greenhouses for tomato production.	100,000 Tissue Culture Bananas plantlets matured; 60,000 passion fruits seedlings raised; 10,000 Avocado seedlings raised; 80,000 Tea seedlings raised; Subsidize 20,000 coffee seedlings; 10 fruit tree nurseries established; 10 farmer groups trained on value addition; 25 bulking sites established i.e. one site per ward; 25 greenhouses procured	100 million

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget (KSh.)
Tomato processing plant	To enhance value addition; Employment creation; and Reduction of post harvest losses.	Mobilizing tomato growers to form cooperatives; Stakeholder meetings; Construction of the building for housing tomato equipment; procurement and commissioning of the plant.	Two plants established; 5 Tomato cooperative societies formed; 4 Consultative meetings held.	25 million
Greenhouses.	To increase productivity and improve household incomes	Recruitment and vetting of beneficiaries; Training of beneficiaries; Procurement of greenhouses.	500 farmers trained; 25 greenhouses procured and installed.	8 million.
Grain dryers and storage facilities	Reduce grain post harvest losses.	Stakeholder awareness creation; Training of management committees; Procurement of grain dryers.	Grain dryers purchased; Management committees trained.	70 million
Soil testing equipments.	To know the status of the soils.	Purchase soil testing equipment and reagents; Training of sample takers.	No. of soil samples tested within the County and others from neighboring counties.	30 million
Model farms	Transfer of modern farming technologies to farmers.	Identification of the farms; Farm layouts; Procurement of farm inputs; Carry out method demonstrations; Field days.	Model farms identified; Field days held; Number of farmers reached.	5 million
Sustainable land use practices	Promotion of Conservation Agriculture (CA)	Procurement of CA equipments.	CA Equipment available (sub-soiler, 90HP tractor planters, boom sprayer); Adoption of CA by farmers in Trans Nzoia.	10 million
Procurement of AMS Equipments	Equipping AMS workshop.	Procuring tools and equipment for AMS workshop.	40 Assorted tools are available.	4 million.
Overhaul of the bulldozer and low loader	To improve service delivery of the machines.	Replacement of worn out parts of bulldozer and low loader	One bulldozer and one low loader in good working condition.	5 million.
Construction of AMS workshop	Improvement of storage and security of the AMS machinery	Construction of machinery shade.	Shade constructed	5 million.
Motor grader	CCO and AMS	Bench terracing Land scaping	Procurement of motor grader	35 million.

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget (KSh.)
		Ripping/ breaking hard pan		
Procurement of tractors.	Facilitate land operations	Tendering and Procurement process undertaken	Tractors and equipment procured.	18 million.
Improvement of Agriculture Compound.	Improve working environment and service delivery of the officers.	Fencing; Land scaping ; Refurbishing/facelift of buildings.	Fenced compound; Security enhanced. Improved office accommodation.	8 million
Construction and equipping of the ATC.	Provision of training facility for promotion of emerging technologies and skills upgrading	Construction of administration block, lecture rooms, hostels, conference halls, Dining hall, kitchen and staff houses.	Buildings constructed	200 million.
Maize marketing stabilization fund	To cushion farmers from middlemen low price offers	Setting up buying centres; Partner with NCPB; Set up a fund for maize purchasing; Negotiations with financial institutions.	Storage facilities identified; Buying centres set up in every ward; Transport organized.	3 billion.

Agriculture and Rural development Sector: Livestock Sub sector

Flagship Projects

Project Name/Location	Objective	Activities	Key Performance indicators	Budget
Promotion of indigenous poultry Promotion	Reduce poverty and increase incomes for households	Train 25 groups on indigenous poultry Production. Assist 25 groups to start up indigenous poultry farming.	25 Groups capacity built on poultry production; 25 Groups assisted to start Modern indigenous poultry. farming	16.5
Promotion of Rabbit production	Reduce poverty and increase incomes for households	Capacity build 10 group on Rabbit Production; Assist 10 groups to start Rabbit Production and one on Value addition.	10 groups Capacity Built on Rabbit Production; One group trained on Value addition	3.2 m

Other Projects

Project Name	Objective	Activities	Key Performance indicators	Budget
Value addition and market access	To enhance improved marketing and	Capacity building of dairy Groups on Value addition and marketing; Procurement of pasteurizers for	Pasteurizers procured and installed; Groups/Co-	11m

	income of Livestock farmers	Value addition.	operatives doing Value addition.	
Livestock feed improvement	To increase livestock productivity and food security	Train 25 groups on feeds and feeding; Train and assist three groups on feed production.	25 groups Capacity built on feeds and feeding; 3 groups assisted to start animal feed production.	6.49m

Agriculture and Rural development Sector: Veterinary Sub sector

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Objective	Activities	Key Performance indicators	Budget Ksh
Livestock breeding and Genetic improvement (AI services)	Improve Quality and Productivity of animals	Promoting use of appropriate breeding practices and technologies	No of animals synchronized and inseminated. Number of animals born.	26.5 m

Other Projects

Project Name	Objective	Activities	Key Performance indicators	Budget Ksh
Establish a well equipped Veterinary laboratory	Improve diagnostic procedures in disease control	Promote use of Laboratory Diagnosis in Veterinary Medicine practices	No of Samples Submitted and tested	6 m
Control of Foot and Mouth Disease	Facilitate Access to Markets	Carry out Bi annual Vaccinations	No of animals vaccinated	26.5 m
Construction of modern Abattoir	Promote local and export of meat	Construction of modern abattoir	An operating modern abattoir	27.7 m
Establishment of a Livestock training and Breeding center at Mwisho Farm	Promote Multiplication of breeding stock and training of farmers.	Development of infrastructure(Fencing Buildings, Animal pens)	Number of structures in place.	15 m

Agriculture and Rural development Sector: Fisheries Sub sector

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Objective	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Ksh
Fish farming enterprise productivity programme	To enhance fish farming in the county	Selection of five groups of 20 members in each sub county; Select 25 schools in the county to carry out fish farming; Construct 325 Fish ponds; Provide feed and fingerlings.	Ponds constructed	15, m

Project Name	Objective	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Ksh
Production of fingerlings	To avail Quality seed to farmers	Construct fish ponds; Select Brood stock; Purchase required inputs; Train Four Technical officers.	Produce Fifteen million fingerlings per month	15 m
Establishment of Fisheries co-operative societies	Run fish cold storage as a fish marketing co-operative	To sensitize fish farmers	An Operational Cold storage under a co-operative society	3 m
Establishment of fish farming model farmer	To establish 3 model farms in three sub counties	Purchase one acre of land; Construction of fish ponds.	Three farms established	6 m
Establish fish feed industry	Avail quality feed to fish farmers	Construct 3 mini fish feed processing plants	Operational feed processing plant	4.5 m

Agriculture and Rural development Sector: Co-operative Development Sub sector

Project Name	Objective	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Ksh
Rehabilitation of coffee factories	Increase Quality of Coffee Marketing Co-operative societies	Modernize five coffee factories	Five coffee societies modernized	10 m
Installation of a mini milk processing plant	Enhance value addition initiatives in milk marketing co-operatives	Purchase equipment for a milk processing plant	Processing plant installed	10 m
Promotion of new co-operative societies	Promote viable and commercially oriented co-operative sector	Carry out pre-co-operative trainings and initiate registration of co-operative societies	Number of co-operative societies registered	2 m
Capacity building for Co-operative societies	To improve access to Co-operative information and advisory services	Training of members, Management committees, Staff; Undertake public awareness campaigns.	Number of trainings undertaken; Public awareness activities undertaken.	8 m
Build adequate capacity in ICT	To enhance the use of ICT application within the Co-operative movement	Training of staff and management committee on ICT	Improved service delivery	3 m
Co-operative audit services	Improve book keeping and audit services for the co-operative societies	Carry out audit and inspections for the co-operative societies	Number of audit years carried out; Inspections carried out in co-operative societies.	2m

5.2 Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector

5.2.1 Introduction

The water Environment and Natural Resources sector comprises of Sub sectors of Water and Irrigation, Environment, Meteorological Services and Forestry.

5.2.2 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

To be the leading sector in integrating conservation, protection, management and utilization of environment and natural resources for sustainable development in the county

Mission

To provide coordination in policy implementation, enforcement and capacity building through integrated programs for sustainable management and utilization of natural resources for the county's development.

5.2.3 Sub-Sectors and their Mandates

Forest Service

The sub sector is responsible for natural forestry management, plantation forest development, and farm forestry and extension services in the county.

Meteorological Service

The mandate of Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) is to provide accurate and timely weather and climate information and services for the safety of life, protection of property and conservation of the natural environment, and carry out meteorological training, research and development.

Environment

The sub sector is responsible for coordination and supervision of environmental matters. This mandate is being undertaken by the responsible ministry of the county government together with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). NEMA is a state agency established under the parliamentary Act of 1999 known as Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA 1999). Its key Mandate includes:- facilitate stakeholders' participation and involvement, in environmental conservation and protection, organizing field days and other environmental events e.g. World Environmental Days (WED), Tree planting campaigns, Forest Day, Wetland day, Water Day e.t.c, organize joint inspections and review of environmental reports with other sectors and agencies in the

county, Enforcement of Environmental Laws and Regulations and conducting Environmental Education and Awareness.

Water

The sub sector is responsible for coordination and implementation of national water Policies including sessional policy papers, water sector reforms, provision of water, promote water harvesting and Storage, facilitate sustainable development and management of water resources enhance and build capacity for efficient service delivery in the Sector as well as resolve disputes within the Sector promptly

Wildlife Service

The sub sector is responsible for the general running and management of the parks, enhancing trans-boundary resource management and inter-agency collaboration, manage wild fires and other natural and human induced disaster within the protected area, conserve and manage water sources and its sustainable use and provide security within the park.

5.2.4 Sector Issues, Causes, Potentials, objectives and Strategies

Environment

Issues/Problems	Causes	Potentials	Strategic Objectives	Intervention/strategies
Environmental degradation; Climate change; Littering of Solid waste in major urban centres and markets; and Environmental Pollution.	Soil erosion; Encroachment of forest areas; Unsustainable land use practices .	available skilled personnel; Adequate and well distributed rain fall; Available forest resources	Strategic objective 1: To improve livelihoods through sustainable use, conservation and management of forests and trees; Strategic objective 2: To institute measures to halt and reverse the degradation of the two water towers in the county; Strategic objective 3: Establish a system for management of solid waste in the county urban and market centres	Increase tree cover; Rehabilitation of depleted forests; Expand the existing infrastructure; Establish a solid waste management plant.

Water

Issues/Problems	Causes	Potentials	Strategic Objectives	Intervention/strategies
High cost of water harvesting Infrastructure; Limited water distribution infrastructure; Unsustainable utilization of water resources.	High construction costs; Inadequate water infrastructure; Climate variability; Lack of supporting legal framework.	Availability of various sources of water for development; available skilled personnel; Adequate and well distributed rain fall; Available forest resources; Water Bill drafted.	Strategic objective 1: To institute measures to halt and reverse the degradation of the two water towers in the county Strategic objective 2: To carry out water resources assessment, document and disseminate information to stakeholders Strategic objective 3: To promote water conservation, catchment restoration, and rehabilitation	Enhance rain and runoff harvesting; Apply appropriate low cost technologies; Expand the existing infrastructure; Develop an appropriate water use management regulatory framework.

Meteorological Service

Issues/Problems	Causes	Potentials	Strategic Objectives	Intervention/strategies
Climate Change; Lack of appropriate weather forecasting and information dissemination equipments.	Soil erosion; Encroachment of forest areas.	available skilled personnel; Adequate and well distributed rain fall; Available forest resources	Strategic objective 1: To improve weather/climate services	Expand the existing weather infrastructure; Establish new weather stations across the entire county; Improve information dissemination systems.

5.2.5 Projects and Programmes

This section presents a proposal of the key priority programmes to be implemented in the sector for the financial year 2015/16.

Water Sub sector

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Ksh
Kimwondo Kiptogot- Kolongolo Tenden – Mosongo Kachibora – Cherangani Mt. Elgon – Kisawai Sosio – Teldet Augmentation of Kabolet Treatment Works Machewa - Chalicha - Sikhendu Saboti - Kisawai Teldet - Nasianda Yuya Kaplamai Sitatatunga W/P Arba - Kesogon Sibanga - Surungai Makutano - Bwake Chepkaitit - Kiptenden Mwangaza - Geta Kapkoi - Soymining Chalicha - Mucharage Tee extensions Kiungani – Birunda water supplies	To increase access to clean and safe water to the community	Design and construction of: Intake works, treatment units, Pipelines, water storage tanks, valve chambers, water kiosks and installation of water meters etc	Increase number of people accessing clean and safe water	700,m

Other projects

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Ksh
Purchase of Drilling Equipments	To enhance Borehole drilling	Acquisition of equipments	No of people accessing clean water	10m
Drilling and equipping of Boreholes	To increase access to clean and safe water to the community	Drilling and rehabilitation of HDWs	No of people accessing clean water	60m
Protection of Spring Sources & Rehabilitation of Shallow wells		Protection of springs	No of people accessing clean water	10m
Desalting and Rehabilitation of Dams	Increase in water Storage	Desilting and rehabilitation of dams	increase water storage	30m
Rehabilitation of Machinjoni and Bidii sewer lines and Extension of sewer lines within town	To provide adequate sewerage services	Rehabilitation and extension of sewerage systems	increased access to sewerage services	180m

Environment Sub Sector

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Kshs.
Kitale Solid Waste Management Plant	To improve Solid Waste Management in Kitale Town	Secure suitable land; Award contracts; Procure refuse transportation vehicle; Install adequate no of street litter bins; Elect a number of bulk refuse containers for refuse storage at the transfer station	Operational solid waste management system	254.32m

Other Projects

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Kshs.
Tree planting within CBD, and estates and schools (2 schools/ward) and Establishment of tree nurseries in every ward	Increase county tree coverage	Community sensitization, Tree planting and establishment of tree nurseries	Increased tree cover, establishment of Tree nursery	10 m
Protection of river banks	To restore and conserve degraded river Banks	Mapping, tree planting and protection	Restored and conserved river banks	20 m

Metrological

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget
Installation of Automatic Rain gauge stations & Acquisition of Hardware and Soft ware for processing data	To generate accurate timely reliable meteorological products	Identification of sites and installation of rain gauges	Quality data disseminated to users	5 m

5.3 Health Sector

5.3.1 Introduction

The Human resource is an important resource in the growth of any economy. The sector is comprised of County health services, mainly public health and health care services.

5.3.2 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A healthy and nationally competitive county

Mission: To provide quality health services that are equitable, responsive, accessible and accountable to the people of Trans Nzoia County.

5.3.3 Sub-Sectors and their Mandates

The mandates of the county health services sector include implementation of national health policies at the county level, provision of affordable and accessible health care services to all the county residents, management of county health care facilities including hospitals, dispensaries, health care centres, pharmacies, cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria, provision of ambulance services, promotion of primary health care, licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public, refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.

5.3.4 Sector Constraints, Potentials and Strategies

Health Sub Sector

Issue/ Problem	Causes	Opportunities/potential	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
High maternal and infant mortality rates; High prevalence of communicable disease; Surging cases of non-communicable diseases; Increasing burden of violence and injuries; Shortage of medical staff; Inadequate healthcare services; and Increased exposure of the population to health risk	Negative Cultural practices; Low public awareness; Poverty; Shortage/Lack of specialised equipments; Shortage of technical staff;	Free maternity services; Improved referral system; Funding from development partners for TB and other diseases Health education on healthy life style Availability of diagnostic facilities for early detection Partner participation in staff employment Participation of county government and CDF in the construction of health care facilities Establishment of gender based violence desk at all police stations Collaboration with other sectors in the county.	Strategic Objective 1: Eliminate communicable conditions and diseases in the county. Objective 2: Halt, and Reverse rising burden on Non Communicable Conditions. Strategic Objective 3: Reduce the burden of violence and injuries Strategic Objective 4: Provide essential health services	Eradicate polio, and new / re-emerging diseases; Elimination of malaria, Mother to Child HIV transmission; Containment of HIV, Tuberculosis, diarrheal diseases, measles and other immunizable conditions, respiratory diseases, and other diseases; Carry out prevention activities to address non communicable conditions; Put in place interventions that address the marginalized and indigent populations affected by non-communicable conditions; Integrate health service provision tools, mechanisms and processes

factors.			<p>Strategic Objective 5: Minimize exposure to health risk factors.</p> <p>Strategic Objective6: Create a conducive work environment for health works.</p>	<p>for non-communicable conditions; Establish screening programs in health facilities for major non communicable conditions;</p> <p>Initiate interventions to address causes of injuries and violence;</p> <p>Scale up access to quality emergency care;</p> <p>Scale up physical and psychosocial rehabilitation services to address long term effects of violence and injuries;</p> <p>Construction of new health facilities, rehabilitation and equipping of the existing health facilities.</p>
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5.3.5 Key Priority Projects by Sub Sector

Health Sub Sector

Flagship Projects

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Kshs
Completion and equipping of a county referral hospital in Kitale	<p>To reduce the number of patients referred out of the county;</p> <p>To reduce congestion in the current district hospital;</p> <p>To provide specialised health care services. e.g. renal unit, ICU, cardiology etc.</p>	<p>Construction of a new high-rise hospital block;</p> <p>Equipping of the hospital with modern equipment.</p>	<p>No of offices constructed;</p> <p>No. of specialised equipments procured;</p> <p>No.</p>	200 million

Other Projects

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Kshs
Disease surveillance and prevention.	To eliminate the threat of communicable diseases	Active case search in the communities and reporting; Laboratory investigations of disease outbreaks; Initiate response to confirmed disease outbreaks e.g. mass campaigns.	100 % investigation of disease outbreaks and emerging conditions	2 m
Enhancement of Maternal, Child and reproductive health and nutritional services	To improve access of reproductive services; To reduce maternal and child mortality; To reduce the number of stunted and underweight children.	Integrated outreach programmes- family planning services, cancer screening, health education etc; Provision of Comprehensive abortion care (CAC); Assessment of nutritional status/ promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months.	Increase the number of deliveries by skilled attendants by 50%; Reduce the number of unsafe abortions by 25%; Reduce malnutrition by 20%	6,275,520
Free medical cover for old – 65 years and above	To access to quality health care	Preparing concept/Cabinet Memo; Development of bill; Establishing the fund; Operationalize the fund;	Establishment of fund; Framework/ regulation of disbursement developed and	20 m
Health promotion and education	To promote quality health care	Prepare ICT materials; Prepare and train health promotion teams; Organize public awareness campaigns;	Establishment of a health information unit at the county	2 m
Token for community workers Countywide	To promote quality health care	Prepare list of community workers and Submit to county treasury	No. Of units Established :	7 m
Rehabilitation and expansion of Rural health facilities	To improve health service delivery and access in the rural areas	Solicit for Funds- from CDF/other Donor; Construction and equipping of maternity wings, laboratories and staff houses in rural health facilities;	18 Rural health facilities;	200 m

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Kshs
Development of infrastructure and equipment in health facilities of ; Kitale, Endebess, Kapsara, Kachibora and Saboti hospitals and Kwanza HC	Improve the capacity to treat emergencies and reduce the workload on Kitale DH.	Acquisition of land for expansion; Award of tenders: Construction; Equipping and commissioning	Kitale, Endebess, Kapsara, Kachibora and Saboti hospitals and Kwanza HC	200 m
Maternity hospitals/wings	To promote quality health care for mothers and new born babies	Acquisition of land for expansion; Award of tenders: Construction; Equipping and commissioning	Maternity wing in 25 health facilities	125 m
Support supervision Services.	To ensure effective coordination and effective delivery of health.	coordination of preventive activities: Establishment of emergency Unit; Maintenance of ambulances and emergency equipments:	Maintenance of six ambulances; An operational emergency services unit; Five Supervision missions conducted per a month	31.4 m
Staffing of health facilities	To provide adequate staff for all health facilities	Training of officers; Recruitment and deployment	200 officers recruited; 20 officers trained	176 m
establishment of sustainable Supply of medicines and other medical supplies	To ensure sustainable supply of medical supplies	Stores/needs assessment; Procurement of supplies; Recording; and Distribution.	Quantity of medicines and medical supplies procured; Quantity of medicines and medical supplies distributed; No of health facilities receiving medicines and medical supplies.	220 m
Emergency and referral services	To provide health emergency transportation service Timely referrals of emergency cases.	Construction works; equipping of the health facilities; (200 million)	An operational emergency services unit;	31.4 m

5.4 Education and ICT sector

5.4.1 Introduction

The sector is comprised of the directorates of Basic Education, Quality and Standards assurance, Alternative basic, adult and Continuing Education, Youth Training and the

County Education Board in the county. This is a key sector for the success and development of Trans Nzoia County given the vital role the human capital plays in the development of a region. It is on this premises that the county must carefully nurture its human resource capital to achieve the desired development in the next 5 years and beyond. According to the KIHBS 2005/2006, 76.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in the county can read. On the other hand 14.6 percent cannot read.

Currently there are 761 ECD centres, 483 primary schools, 169 secondary schools (151 public and 18 private), 14 youth polytechnics, 4 campuses of universities (University of Nairobi, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Mt. Kenya University and Moi University) in Trans Nzoia county. In addition it has 1 technical institute and 1 teachers college.

5.4.2 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To have a globally competitive, quality, effective and well educated human resources for the County's sustainable development

Mission

To provide, promote, co-ordinate quality education and training for empowerment of individuals to become competent and responsible citizens who meet the global labour market demands.

5.4.3 Sub-Sectors and their Mandates

The mandate of the education and ICT sector is to provide quality, efficient education, health and nutritional care to ECDE children ,provide and promote quality education, training and research for empowerment of individuals to become caring, competent and responsible citizens, develop higher and technical education to enhance integration of science, technology and innovation into county production systems for sustainable development, provide quality efficient and suitable training to the youth for gainful/self-employment, provide literacy and education to the hard-to-reach, those in vulnerable and marginalized areas, out-of school children and youth, adults and older members of society in order to create a well-informed human resource capable of impacting on the County's sustainable development.

5.4.4 Sector Constraints, Potentials and Strategies

Education Sub Sector

Issue/ Problem	Causes	Opportunities/potential	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
Inadequate infrastructural facilities in schools; Shortage of teachers; Low performance in national examinations; Lack of public libraries; Poor enrolment in youth polytechnics; High school drop outs; Drug abuse in schools; and Low level of transition from primary to secondary school.	High population growth rate; High levels of poverty;	Increasing the number of ECDE centres in all public primary schools; Increasing the number of polytechnics in all wards to adequately cater for the ever increasing number of youths seeking training opportunities; Availing learning & teaching materials for ECDE and training equipment for polytechnics so as to boost the technical skills for trainees	<p>Strategic Objective 1: Reduce rate of school dropouts.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: Improve school infrastructural facilities</p> <p>Strategic Objective 3: Improve transition from primary to secondary school</p> <p>Strategic Objective 4: Improve staffing levels in all levels of education to attain required teacher student (pupil) ratio.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 5: Improve performance in national examinations</p>	<p>Enforce the Children's Act to ensure parents keep their children in school;</p> <p>Promote measures that target to eradicate early pregnancies in schools;</p> <p>Improve the school bursary scheme to ensure only the deserving obtain the bursaries;</p> <p>Put in place measures to eradicate child labour and enforcement of the Children's act;</p> <p>Introduce/strengthen school feeding programme for early childhood and primary school level;</p> <p>Construct/rehabilitate more classrooms in existing schools;</p> <p>Construct new primary and ECD schools where children are walking more than 5 kilometres to school;</p> <p>Completion of school structures that are stalled;</p> <p>Establish ICT labs/facilities or structures in readiness for the school computer programme;</p> <p>Improve operations and coverage of the school bursary scheme;</p> <p>Construct more secondary schools;</p> <p>Employ more ECD teachers;</p> <p>Establishment of a motivation scheme for teachers and students;</p>

				Establishment of Quality assurance and standards structures; Provide more learning and teaching materials and aids and public libraries.
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ICT Sub Sector

Issue/ Problem	Causes	Opportunities/potential	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
Inadequate /poorly equipped information resource centres; Lack of supporting ICT infrastructure.	Lack of investment in ICT	staff establishment; large stakeholder and donor support; and Political goodwill	Strategic Objective 1: To have well equipped information resource centres; Strategic Objective 2: To establish supporting ICT infrastructure.	Construction of ICT labs/information resource centres Investment in ICT supporting infrastructure

5.4.5 Key Priority Projects by Sub Sector

Education Sub-Sector

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Ksh
Early Childhood Education Programme				
Modern ECDE classrooms per ward	To enhance access of ECDE learning	Construction of four classrooms per ward	No. of ECDE classrooms	10m
Procurement of teaching/learning materials	To Improve the quality of teaching/learning by providing materials	Procurement of ECDE Materials	Availability of Instructional materials	15m
Recruitment of ECDE Teachers	To enhance quality teaching in ECDE centres	Employment of ECDE teachers	Payrolls	90m
Establishment of Quality Assurance and Standards Offices(QASO) in each ward	For quality teaching/learning in ECDE Centres.	Employment of QASO Officers	Number of Qaso Officers employed	30 m
School feeding Program	To have healthy children who can learn in a healthy environment	Provision of nutritional food for ECDE children	Availability of Nutritional food	20 m
Modern ECDE training Centre	To enhance Capacity and quality of ECDE teachers	Construction of ECDE training Centre	An ECDE training Institution	10 m

Compulsory Education for all children in ECDE centres	To have all children of 3 years and above enrolled in ECDE centres	Mobilisation	Increased enrollment in ECDE centres	20 m
School Bursary Programme				
Bursary fund	To enhance access to education for the needy students	-Vetting of needy students, processing the documentation and disbursement of funds	High retention in Schools	10 m
Vocational Training Programme				
Training Equipment for Polytechnics	To enhance training in Polytechnics	Preparation of tender Specifications; acquisition and distribution of equipment	Inventory of the training equipment	90m
Instructional Materials for Youth Polytechnics	To improve quality of training in Youth Polytechnics	Identification of instructional materials, tendering, acquisition and distribution to the youth Polytechnics	Availability of training materials	50m
Establishment of Quality Assurance and Standards Officers in Youth Polytechnics	Quality teaching in Youth Polytechnics	Employment process	Improved standards of teaching/learning	10m
Staffing	Quality teaching	Employment process	Quality instructing in youth Polytechnics	20 m
Putting up and equipping of ICT room in Vocational centres	To equip Vocational Centers thereby Improving training standard	Construction and equipping of ICT labs in all Polytechnics	Well equipped ICT labs in Vocational Centres	10m

5.5 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

5.5.1 Introduction

The Sector is comprised of Gender and Social Development, culture, children, youth, Sports; and Tourism subsectors in the county. The county is endowed with rich tourism potential. It is part of the western tourism circuit which is currently a key marketing focus by the Kenya Tourism Board. The main tourism attractions in the county are around the Mt. Elgon ecosystem and the Saiwa Swamp. The main attractions are elephants, sitatunga antelopes, buffalos, waterbucks, primates, leopards, among others. The main sites are: Beautiful scenery, nature trails around Mt. Elgon, Kitale nature conservancy, river Nzoia, agro tourism (maize plantations like no other in the country) and Kitale Museum (snakes, artifacts' and nature trail).

The county has several modern hotels and restaurants that provides world class accommodation and conference facilities. These include Aturukan, Mid Africa Hotel, Vision

Gate Hotel, Iroko Twigs Hotel, Super Break Hotel, Sky Nest County Hotel, Kitale Club, West Side and Mt. Elgon Lodge among others.

As at 2013 the county had a total of 5,910 registered groups that included, self Help groups; Community based organizations, Women groups, youth groups and special groups of people with disability. The number of children who need special protection is 3,966 while 988 children are orphaned. Poverty levels are quite high in the county with 451, 738 persons categorized under absolute poor, while another 558,602 persons are food poor.

5.5.2 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

Sustainable and equitable socio-cultural development and economic empowerment of all Residents.

Mission

To mobilize the community to preserve culture, promote sports and tourism development, support social welfare and child protection and identify and nurture youth talent.

5.5.3 Sub-Sectors and their Mandates

Tourism

Tourism department is mandated to promote international and local tourism, develop, maintain and improve infrastructure and services to tourism attraction sites, coordinate development of tourism products, conduct tourism research and collect statistics and essentially establish strong tourism associations.

Social services

This department is mandated to provide social welfare and protection, ensure and coordinate the participation of communities in governance at the local level and to develop their administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level.

Sports

This department is geared towards promotion of sports and sports education in the county.

5.5.4 Sector Constraints, potentials and Strategies

Sports Sub Sector

Issues/problems	Causes	Potentials	Development Objectives	Strategies/ interventions
Inadequate infrastructure and facilities to support sports and performing Arts.	Limited funding; Lack of investments.	Ability to fund a children rescue centre; Purchase county bus ; Intensive advertisement of tourist sites in the county	To enhance development in social infrastructural facilities; To promote talent.	Mobilization of investment partners;

Culture and Social services Sector

Issues/problems	Causes	Potentials	Development Objectives	Strategies/ interventions
Delays in disbursement of youth and women enterprise funds.	Delay in release of fund	Ability to timely disburse funds allocated to the departments; Partnership with Trans National bank.	To improve the economic status of women and youth through loan disbursements; To capacity build registered youth and women groups in Trans Nzoia County.	Liaise with county treasury for timely disbursement; mobilize more resources for the county
Inadequate cultural infrastructure facilities e.g. cultural centres	Lack/low levels of investment	Ability to access donor funding and County's; prioritization on development of cultural centres.	To avail training opportunities to the youth in sports and art; To increase investment in cultural infrastructure	Mobilize donors/development partners for additional investment
Lack of clarity on the responsibility for taking legal actions under the Children's Act; and Inadequate social protection and development programme	Lack of county specific policy; Limited staff capacity	Harmonization on the mandate between national and County Governments Employment of more staff	To ensure adequate social protection and enforcement of the children Act	Develop county specific policy; Build capacity of staff; Enhance capacity to implement existing policies/laws

Tourism Sector

Issues/problems	Causes	Potentials	Development Objectives	Strategies/interventions
Lack of awareness of the tourism sites and marketing opportunity; Limited tourism products; Inadequate tourism facilities.	Inadequate investment in tourism infrastructure	Intensive advertisement on existing tourism products and sites; Investment on Tourism facilities.	To market Trans Nzoia County as a tourist destination in the western circuit; To Promote investment on tourism related infrastructure; To identify tourism niche products.	Develop county tourism master plan/profile; Enhance marketing of county tourism products nationally, regionally and internationally; Create and diversify tourism products.

5.5.5 Key Priority Projects by Sub Sector

Gender, Youth, and Culture

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Ksh.
Youth and Women Fund	To empower the women and youth from various registered groups for improved livelihood	Registration of groups. Vetting of groups. Capacity building. Disbursement of funds. Needs assessment.	Increased income for 600 youth groups and 500 women groups.	125 m
Establishment of Child Rescue Centre	To protect and empower the vulnerable and marginalized children in the community.	Identification of the street and neglected children. Mapping. Registration. Placement.	Improved infrastructure in the institution catering for street children. Increased number of street children accessing education and better health care.	16.35m
Establish a cultural centre	To promote cultural activities and heritage.	Identify the areas to put up a centre.. Construction. Improved infrastructure Cultural events.	Increased number of cultural groups. The number of visitors to the cultural centre	25m

Sports

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Ksh.
Rehabilitation of Kenyatta Stadium	To promote and enhance sporting activities in Trans Nzoia County.	Construction. Equipping the stadium with facilities.	Well equipped modern stadium. Improved infrastructure in the facility.	26.5 m

			Improved standards of sports and games.	
Establish High altitude training centre.	To promote sporting activities. To identify sporting talent.	Construction works. Training and talent search.	Increased number of sportsmen and women. Improved infrastructure merging international standard.	50 m

Tourism

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Ksh.
Tourism information centre.	To enhance and promote investment on tourism related activities. To promote Trans Nzoia county as a tourist destination site.	Awareness creation. Identification of tourist sites. Mapping. Dissemination of information through media & Brochures.	More tourist facilities. Expansion of tourism niche products.	242.85 m

5.6 Lands, Housing and Urban Development Sector

5.6.1 Introduction

The sector is comprised of the departments of lands, survey, housing, public works, Energy, Transport and infrastructure. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 recognizes housing as a human right to all Kenyans and improvement of housing stock will contribute towards poverty reduction through employment generation, rising of incomes, improved health and increased productivity of the labour force. The main roofing materials used in the County are corrugated iron, grass and asbestos sheets. In terms of ownership of dwelling units, 68.8 percent of the households in the County live in their own houses while 31.2 percent live in rented housing units.

The County has two types of land ownership; public and private which are mostly free hold, or leasehold land. The mean holding size for a small scale farmer is 0.607 Hectares while the large scale farmer holds an average of 12.15 Hectares. The percentage of persons with title deeds in the county is 45 percent.

5.6.2 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

A world class provider of cost-effective physical and infrastructure facilities and services and excellent land management for sustainable development of Trans Nzoia County.

Mission

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation, effective and sustainable management of all infrastructure facilities including land.

5.6.3 Sub-Sectors and their Mandates

Physical Planning

The Physical planning Sub sector is charged with the responsibility of Spatial Planning and Regulation on the use of the County Land resource in a sustainable manner. It is mandated to specifically prepare, research, implement, monitor and evaluate County Spatial plans and Preparation of Annual Reports on the state of County Spatial Planning, preparation and implementation of Local Physical Development Plans, Development Control and Enforcement of Compliance, Conflict Resolution on matters arising from County Spatial Planning and Advising NLC on land reservation, alienation and acquisition on county Specific projects.

Housing

Housing Sub sector is mandated to provide adequate housing facilities to both civil servants and the public, upgrade slums dwellings and maintain, fence and protect county Government landed properties

Survey

The Department is charged with: - the implementation of National Survey and Mapping Policies; Establishment of a 4th Order Geodetic Control Network; monitor the status of International and County boundaries and submit the reports to the National Government; provision and maintenance of up to date Geospatial data i.e determination and identification of property boundaries; resolution of property boundary disputes, inspection and verification of fencing; setting out of buildings, checking the verticality of storied buildings; setting out of Access roads; supervision of construction alignment (of dams, roads, buildings, drainage and other Engineering works); provision of utility mapping (Thematic maps); undertaking Hydrographic surveys; Survey of dams, rivers and monitoring of siltation levels.

Land Adjudication and Settlement

The Land Adjudication and Settlement Sub sector is charged with the responsibility of Spatial Planning and Regulation on the use of the County Land resource in an effort that ensures sustainability.

5.6.4 Analysis of Issues, Causes, Development Objectives and Strategies.

Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Issues/problems	Causes	Potentials	Development objectives	Strategies/interventions
<p>Lack of public awareness;</p> <p>Poor Transport and communication network;</p> <p>High no. of Land Litigation issues;</p> <p>Limited Funding;</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive legislations to guide the housing sector;</p> <p>Slow adoption and application of appropriate Building Technology(ABT);</p> <p>Weak mainstreaming of monitoring and evaluation in projects implementation;</p> <p>Rapid rate of urbanization leading to proliferation of informal settlements;</p> <p>High cost of housing inputs;</p> <p>Environmental degradation as a result of infrastructural development;</p> <p>Lack of maintenance culture in the built -environment;</p>	<p>Lack of information;</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance/irregular maintenance of road network;</p> <p>Land clashes, disputes and hostility amongst neighbours;</p> <p>Inadequate /delayed cash flow from the National and county to facilitate sectoral operations;</p> <p>Weaknesses in exiting legislation/unavailability of county specific legislation;</p> <p>Slow process of enacting new legislation;</p> <p>Inappropriate and outdated regulative framework;</p> <p>Inadequate awareness on appropriate building technology (ABT);</p> <p>Lack of M&E culture and coordination with other actors;</p> <p>Uncontrolled urbanization/weak policies;</p> <p>Weaker regulation in the housing sub sector;</p> <p>Weak enforcement of policies/environmental laws;</p> <p>Stalled title deed processes;</p> <p>Squatter problem;</p> <p>Inadequate staffing and low capacity of staff;</p>	<p>Increased demand for land services</p> <p>Public awareness on land rights and issues</p> <p>Enhanced spatial information sharing and collaboration</p> <p>Availability of modern technology-GIS</p> <p>E-Government initiative and emerging technology.</p> <p>Political and public goodwill;</p> <p>Cordial relations with partners;</p> <p>Location of the County and Conducive investment environment;</p> <p>Commitment to the attainment of the Kenya Vision 2030 and MDGs by County and National Governments;</p> <p>Land reforms</p> <p>Adequate technical staff for the Survey sub sector</p>	<p>To have an informed populace on land sectoral issues;</p> <p>To have all weather roads and good road network for faster communication to hasten development;</p> <p>To remove titling impediments and hostility to speed up titling processes;</p> <p>To put in place a framework to guide housing development;</p> <p>To upscale the number of residents using appropriate building technology;</p> <p>To enhance M&E in order to fast track progress in the development of the housing subsector;</p> <p>To enhance well planned /developed urban settlements;</p> <p>To increase access to</p>	<p>Educate the public at barazas;</p> <p>Upgrade the road network and gravel them to all weather standards;</p> <p>Put in place local mechanism for solving land disputes and claims;</p> <p>Increase funding and timely disbursement of funds;</p> <p>Come up with county specific legislation to guide housing development;</p> <p>Increase awareness on appropriate building technology (ABT);</p> <p>Strengthen monitoring and evaluation and collaborate with other actors on M&E;</p> <p>Regulation policies/use of alternative inputs where available;</p> <p>Strengthen policy enforcement including compliance and adherence to environmental laws;</p> <p>Establish a mechanism of waiving land dues from land buying co-operatives societies;</p> <p>Unlock the stalled</p>

Issues/problems	Causes	Potentials	Development objectives	Strategies/interventions
Increasing landlessness in the county; Inadequate capacity of the County Land office; Uncoordinated land administration between Nairobi Headquarters, the County Land Office and offices at the Sub county level;	Inadequate equipment; Weak coordination between Nairobi and County Land Office		affordable housing inputs; To have a well conserved environment; To have a well maintained built environment; To increase land ownership among the county residents; Strengthen capacity of County lands office to address land issues; To have a Smooth and seamless transition from national land management to county land management	title deed processes for cooperatives; Develop capacity of staff/additional staffing; Development of guidelines on how the transition should be effected.

5.6.5 Key Priority Projects by Sub Sector

Physical planning

Project name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Budget
Purchase of land for market/town expansion	To promote economic development in the county. To decongest the main kitale town to ensure even development of the county.	Issue expression of interest to purchase land notices in the media; Open bids evaluate the bids; Identify the site.	No. of sites identified.	Wehonia...2.5M Kiminini...7.5M Waitaluk...2.5M Lukhome...2.5M Kisawai...2.5M Kimondo...2.5M Kapomboi...2.5M
Spatial Planning	To provide framework to guide spatial development of	Issue notice of Expression for the provision of planning services	No. of centers planned.	Kitale & Kiminini:12M Rest :10M

	the county	Open bids Evaluate bids Award the tenders.		
Survey of market	To encourage issuance of title to plot owner. To ensure that public purpose zones are safe guarded. To ensure that all roads are opened up	Issue notice of Expression for the provision of Survey Services Open bids Evaluate the bids Award the tenders.	No. of centers surveyed.	5M
Purchase of land for airstrip expansion	To upgrade the Airstrip	Issue expression of interest to purchase land notices in the media. Open bids evaluate the bids Identify the site.	The land identified	5M

Survey

Key Results	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Ksh.
Establishment of a G.I.S Laboratory	To create a land information system To create user friendly maps for the county To provide a digital back-up of our land maps To enhance skills	Acquisition of computers Capacity building Acquisition of soft wares Burglar proofing the room of the server & computers laboratory Digitization of land records Furnishing the computer laboratory Acquisition of A-0 plotter & scanner Updating of Trans-Nzoia County maps	Purchase of computers and other accessories , server, soft ware and Training of Staff	5.5m
Densification of Control Points	To have sufficient control points to be used as reference marks within Trans Nzoia To have sufficient Geo –reference Control points	Constituting survey teams; Carryout Reconnaissance; Purchase of materials; Monumentation of Beacons; Carry out linear/bearing observation; Carry out office computation of the field	Survey of 20 centers and farms; Availability of Sufficient control points; Improved accuracy of survey.	10.1 m

		observations; Drawing of control maps; Forwarding the controlled maps to the Director of surveys for checking, approval & retention as data. To purchase total stations;		
Equipping the Survey amendment	To move records closer to the consumers	Purchase of equipments & materials Transfer of records Amendment & digitization of maps	Procurement of Amendment equipments materials; Amended and digitized maps	790,000

Housing

Key Results	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget Ksh.
Maintenance of County Government Houses	To improve their physical conditions	Assessment of physical conditions; preparation of BQS; Tendering of the works; monitoring and evaluating of the completed works	No. of houses refurbished	50m
Facilitation of Development of new housing units through Public, Private Partnerships	Increase housing stock for Public servants and the general Public	Identification of redevelopment sites; lobbying for development partners; preparation of PPPS; Development of infrastructure to open up land for development.	No. of new houses constructed	2 b
Slum upgrading	To improve livelihoods of slum dwellers	land tenure regularization; provision of infrastructure; solid waste management; environmental protection	No. of slum dwellers benefitting from slum upgrading programme	2 b
Titling and fencing of County Government landed properties	Security to County Government landed properties	Identification of untitled properties; preparation of PDPS, Survey and acquisition of Title deeds.	No. of Documented properties	75m
Facilitation to low cost housing	Improve housing condition for low income groups	Establishment of ABTCS in every constituency; training of communities on ABMTS	No. of people trained on ABMT No. of ABTCS established.	50 m

5.7 Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure

5.7.1 Introduction

The Public works, Transport and infrastructure sector in the county consists of the roads, public works and energy sub-sectors. Poor infrastructure remains a key challenge to the new county government in its quest to address the various challenges that affect the county. It will open up the major trading centers of the county and connect it to both the neighboring counties and countries thereby opening up other business opportunities.

In transport and communication, the County has a total road network of 4,060.94 kilometres comprising of 154 kilometres of bitumen roads, 167.07 kilometres of gravel, and 786.37 kilometres earth roads and 2953.5 kilometres of rural access roads. Trans Nzoia County has 23 kilometres of railway line that ends in Kitale Town normally referred to as “*MWISHO WA RELI*” and an air strip.

5.7.2 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

A World class provider of cost-effective physical and infrastructure facilities and services.

Mission

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

5.7.3 Sub-Sectors and their Mandates

The sector is responsible for county roads; street lighting; traffic and parking and public road transport;

5.7.4 Analysis of Issues Causes Development Objectives and Strategies

Issues	Causes	Potentials	Objectives	Strategies
Un procedural contractual /procurement procedures	Lack of adherence to procurement practices; Individual Interests; Shortage of qualified procurement staff.	Advertisement of tenders; Acquisition of qualified staff; Ability to prepare and adhere to procurement plans.	Streamlining of existing procurement systems	Delegating duties to qualified staff to handle and make follow up on the same; Additional qualified staff to be employed to cover the deficit; Preparation of procurement plan.
Regular upward review of Project costs	None adherence to budget allocation; none adherence to contractual agreements;	Incooperation of M&E expenses in project costs.	Enhance compliancy to contractual agreements	Strengthen project M & E and the reporting mechanism

5.7.5 Key Priority Projects by Sub Sector

Public Works and Infrastructure

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicator	Budget
County Roads	To Improve & Maintain County Road Network; To Improve Drainage Structures & Road Crossings; To Survey And Secure Road Reserves; To Purchase & Maintain Road Construction Equipment	Grading & Gravelling; Construction Of Bridges & Installation Of Culverts; Surveying & Mapping; Purchase Of Grader Excavator Roller & Tipper Lorry.	The Community Access Passable Roads; The Community Access Safe & Improved Connectivity Structures; Acquired Road Reserves; To Increase Efficiency In Road Construction;	317,260,218 m
Fire Fighting Equipment & Station	To Purchase Fire Disaster Vehicle; To Improve Physical Fire Structures.	Purchase Of Fire Engine & Land Rover; Renovation Of Existing Fire Structures.	Fire Disaster Preparedness; Habitable Fire Structures.	21,012,319 m ; 7,012,319m
Electrification	To Provide & Maintain Street Lights In Kitale Town Estates & Major Markets	To Install High Mast Electrical Lights (Kitale Town Kiminini Kachibora Endebess Saboti	Improved Security Prolonged Business And Working Hours Beautified Illuminated Areas	58,000,000m

5.8 Governance and Public Administration Sector

5.8.1 Introduction

The sector is comprised of office of the Governor, County Public Service Board, and County Public Service Management.

5.8.2 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A county whose residents enjoy a high quality of life.

Mission

To provide effective leadership in policy coordination, public service delivery and good governance for sustainable socio-economic development of Trans Nzoia County

5.8.3 Sub Sectors and their Mandates

Office of the Governor

The functions/mandate of the county Governor as listed in the County Governments Act 2012 include diligently executing the functions and exercising the authority provided for in the Constitution and legislation, performing such State functions within the county as the President may from time to time assign on the basis of mutual consultations, representing the county in national and international fora and events, appointment of the county executive committee, and Submitting the county plans and policies to the county assembly for approval.

The other functions include considering, and assenting to the bills passed by the county assembly, chairing meetings of the county executive committee, assigning responsibility to the members of the county executive committee, Submitting to the county assembly an annual report on the implementation status of the county policies and plans, delivering annual state of the county address; and signing, and cause to be published in the county *Gazette*, notice of all important formal decisions made by the governor or by the county executive committee.

County Executive Committee

The county executive committee consists of the County Governor, the Deputy County Governor; and members appointed by the County Governor, with the approval of the assembly, from among persons who are not members of the assembly. Members of a County Executive Committee are accountable to the County Governor for the performance of their functions and exercise of their powers.

The County Executive Committee has executive authority and is responsible for: Implementation of county legislation; implementation, within the county, national legislation; Managing and coordinating the functions of the county administration and its departments; and Performing any other functions conferred on it by the constitution or national legislation, Provide the county assembly with full and regular reports on matters relating to the county. The Executive Committee may prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the County Assembly

Public Service Management

The mandate of the public service management sub sector include implementation of efficient and effective service delivery systems i.e. performance management, harmonization of systems and processes, enforce public service policies and procedures, develop county organizational structure, develop job descriptions and competence framework, initiate culture and change management programmes, establish channels of communication with national institutions including transition authority, ministry of devolution, national treasury, that is, facilitate development of policies in areas with gaps, continuous needs based capacity building, coordinate the county administration.

Public Service Board

The mandate of the County Public Service board include establishing and abolishing offices in the county public service, appointing persons to hold or act in offices of the county public service, exercise disciplinary control over, and remove persons holding or acting in those offices as provided for in the County Government Act, prepare regular reports for submission to the county assembly on the execution of the functions of the board, promote in the county public service the values and principles referred to in articles 10 and 232 of county government Act, evaluate and report to the county assembly on the extent to which the values and principles referred to in articles 10 and 232 are complied with in the county public service, facilitate the development of coherent, integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in counties, advise county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties, advise the county government on human resource management and development, make recommendations to the salaries and remuneration commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for county public service employees.

5.8.4 Analysis of Issues Causes Development Objectives And Strategies

Public Service Management

Constraints, issues, challenges	Causes	Potentials/ opportunities	Development Objectives	Strategies/ interventions
Conflicts between former line ministries and local authorities; Lack of clear organization structure; Conflicting policies and operations modalities; Non adherence to	Delay in harmonization; Lack of awareness; Inheritance of different cultures/work ethics; Old mindsets; Slow adoption of new ideas;	Pooling of staff from diverse working environments with different types of skills	To enhance coordination of Intergovernmental affairs; To facilitate Clarity of organization structure and functions; To enable effective coordination; To develop conducive policies;	Embrace performance management; Leveraging on ICT for effective service delivery; Harmonization of systems and processes; Strengthen enforcement section; Develop organization structure, job

<p>policies, procedures and systems; Difference in working culture between former national government and local authority staff; Lack of capacity like inadequate skills and staff numbers.</p>			<p>To enhance capacity development including culture and change management.</p>	<p>descriptions and competence framework; Initiate Culture and change management programmes; Recruit skilled and competent staff; Establish channels of communication with national institutions including Transition authority, ministry of devolution, National Treasury, etc; Facilitate development of policies in areas with gaps; Undertake continuous needs based capacity building; Improve capacity in understanding governance system and functions; Promote civic education; Liaison between national and county government.</p>
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Public Service Board

Constraints, issues, challenges	Causes	Potentials/ opportunities	Development Objectives	Strategies/ interventions
<p>High employment expectations from citizens; Low skill levels; Large casual labour force; Differences in staff cultures; Poor public service image; Unlinked public service.</p>	<p>Inheritance of different cultures/work ethics; Slow adoption of new ideas;</p>	<p>Pooling of staff from diverse working environments with different types of skills, Availability of legislations</p>	<p>To develop Organization structure and department/staff functions ; To facilitate Deployment of staff; To increase technical staff capacity; To Promote value system of governance;</p>	<p>Staff audit; Harmonization of systems and processes; Enforce CPSB policies and procedures; Implement integrated performance management system; Capacity building for staff and awareness for citizens; Enhance good</p>

			To Promote values and principles of public service; Public service transformation; Staff motivation.	governance systems and practices; Accountability and transparency; Professional ethics in service delivery; RBM service delivery approach; Staff facilities and motivation – gym; Culture and change management program
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5.8.5 Priority Projects for Financial Year 2015/16

Office of the Governor

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key performance Indicators	Budget Ksh.
Sub -county and Ward offices	Devolve services to lower levels	Identify sites; Purchase of land; Bill of quantities; Construction works.	Sites identified; Land purchased; Bills of quantities drawn; Construction undertaken.	200M
Purchase of Motor vehicles and Equipments	To improve on smooth running of the unit offices	Initiate procurement process; Receive goods and make payments.	No of equipments purchased; No of Vehicles purchased	16m
Public Participation and civic education training framework	To involved member of the public in governors public issues	Develop training framework; Organize /identify community groups; Identify trainers Carry out the sensitization Holding public participation meetings in every ward	Training framework developed; Community groups organized; Trainers identified and sensitization carried out Number of meetings held per ward per quarter; Training framework.	20M
Construction and equipping of fire disaster management centre	Rapid response and coordination of disasters	Identify site; Construct offices/centre; Procure equipment. Communication equipment Purchase of two vehicles	Site identified offices/centre constructed Equipment procured	50 m

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key performance Indicators	Budget Ksh.
Train staff in disaster management	To have adequate skilled staff for disaster management	Operational of fund; train staff; Raise intent for recruitment of staff; To identify and redeploy staff.	Recruited and trained staff Fully functional disaster mgt unit	10 m
Initiation of Governor Development Platform	To promote interaction with county residents on county emerging issues	Stakeholder participation; Review meetings	No. of meetings held with stakeholders/residents No of policy issues disseminated	3m
Development of welfare policy documents	To have in place policy documents to guide on welfare issues	Stakeholders participation and involvement of resource persons in preparation of the policy documents	No. of welfare policy document	1m
Construction of a customer care service/information desk	Improved awareness and service delivery	Construct and equip centres in all wards and sub counties	Customer care desks established in all sub-county and wards	1.5M
Intergovernmental relationships programme	Good relations with national government; Attract resources from central govt; Borrow best practices	Develop legal framework; organization of community groups; Sensitization	Create and staff the unit	3M
Security and enforcement Services	To enhance security within the county	Training on new roles to enforcement units; Provide security to county offices and installations/equipments.	Strengthen enforcement unit;	10M

County Public Service Board

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget
Develop Schemes of service for various cadres	To review guidelines for recommendation on the terms and conditions of service in the county public service	Review and update the guidelines on the terms and conditions of service. Prepare guidelines and put measures in place to recognize trade unions in the county public service	Guidelines on the terms and conditions of service. Guidelines and measures	3.5 m

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget
		through consultative meetings.		
Training and Capacity Building	Development of human resource in public service for effective and efficient service delivery	Review the training and human resource development policies in view of the Bill of Rights. Set training standards; Capacity building in the board for the discharge of the defined mandate	Research report on existing practices Research report on new standards Best practices identified. Board and staff to be trained	7.5 m
Develop County Code of conduct for public service	Develop guidelines for the making and reviewing of codes of conduct	Develop guidelines for making codes of conduct.	Draft guidelines	2.5 m
Performance management	Ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the public service	Prepare performance contracts; performance appraisal instruments; Training and dissemination	Draft instruments and guidelines developed; Trainings held; No. of performance contracts signed	2.0 m
Promotion of values and principles of public service and governance as spelt in Article 10 and 232 of the COK	Establish structures and enhance capacity in the Board for the promotion of the County Public Service principles and values	Creation of department; Benchmark on best practices; integrate lessons learned into the Public Office Code of Conduct and Ethics. Develop structures. Develop a reporting format on compliance with the national values and principles and values of the public service; Develop systems for monitoring and evaluating compliance; Sensitization of staff.	Curriculum in use; New structures in place; Number of trained personnel; Annual reports; Reporting formats; Monitoring and evaluating structures and systems; Number of personnel sensitized; Sensitization reports	23.5 m

Project Name	Objectives	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Budget
Human resource audit	Review guidelines and systems for investigation, monitoring and evaluation of the organization; administration and personnel practices of the public service.	Enhance capacity of Human Resource Audit Department. Review guidelines, policies and standards for personnel practices. Review investigation guidelines, evaluate effectiveness of PAS instruments and introduce management audits. Review monitoring and evaluation instruments.	Research reports; Guidelines; Monitoring and evaluation instruments.	15 m
Strategic planning	Review CPSB strategic plan to accommodate the mandate of the Board	Revise strategic plan to incorporate the added functions	Strategic plan and work plan	12.0 m
Citizens charter	Review the citizens service charter	Review the citizens service charter to make it responsive to the Bill of Rights and national values and principles and values of public service	Draft citizens service charter in place	1.0 m
Induction and orientation	Re-orientation of public officers on the new look public service	Develop IEC materials on the public service under the new Constitutional dispensation; Dissemination of IEC and sensitization on the re-defined mandate of the public service.	Number of regional workshops held	10.0 m
Equip and facilitate Board members	Enhance capacity of the CPSB	Purchase of vehicle	Vehicle purchase	10.0 m
Construction of Board offices	Preparation of Bill of Quantities	Construction	Offices	25.0 m
Enforce the Public Officer Ethics Act	Perform any other functions and exercise any other powers conferred by County legislation	Implement the Public Officer Ethics Act, 2003 especially the declaration of incomes, assets and liabilities and compliance with the Public Officers Code of Conduct.	Reports	5.0 m

Public Service Management

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Cost Kshs (Millions)
Audit of key skills	To establish an optimal county public staff	Assessment of existing skills; Identification of Skills Gaps; Raise intent for Recruitment	Skills inventory; Staff recruited	2 m
Induction and orientation	To help an employee familiarize and understand work environment and requirements; Help employees understand legal and regulatory framework; Understand roles, responsibilities and	Develop induction curricula; Undertake the training	No of officers inducted; No of induction courses mounted	10 m
Training Needs Assessment	To understand the skills that are required in the county;	Undertake training needs assessment	Training needs assessment report	3 m
Training and Development	Develop staff capacity in identified critical areas.	Constituting training committees; Identifying staff to be trained; Sponsor programmes.	Training plan	50 m
Institutional Capacity Needs Assessment	Identify areas that require retooling, equipment, policies, transformation and general institutional capability enhancement	Undertaking institutional review/Audit ; Implement institutional capacity building programme	Institutional Capacity Needs assessment report	3m
Attachment Programmes	To coordinate the internship programme to ensure that the interns acquire skills and expertise in area of specialisation	Receive internship applications; Deploy students to trainers/ mentors Supervise; Evaluate and report on each student. Issue exit letters of attachment.	No of students on attachment	None

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Cost Kshs (Millions)
Customer Satisfaction Survey	Improve public service delivery	Identify and engage consultant; Undertake the survey: Prepare report:	Customer satisfaction survey report;	4 m
Corruption Index Level Assessment	Reduce incidences of corrupt practices; Enhance ethics and integrity at the workplace	Undertake a corruption index survey; Implement recommendations to improve incidence of corruption	Corruption Index Level Assessment report; Recommendation implemented;	11 m
Development of Work Place Policies	To provide a framework for public service delivery	To develop Gender Work place policy; To develop and have un Alcohol and Drug Abuse Work place policy; To develop and have Disability Mainstreaming Work place policy; To develop and HIV AIDS Work place policy; To develop and have Ethics and Anti-	Work place policies' developed	10m
Employee Satisfaction Baseline Survey	Enhanced service delivery	Develop tools for the survey; Undertake the survey; Report writing.	Survey tools developed; survey done; Survey report.	5m
Employees Work Environment Assessment Survey	To improve work environment of employees	Develop tool for the survey; Undertake the survey; Report writing.	Employee work environment assessment Report	5m
Development of HR Plan	Ensure smooth succession management	Undertake Work load analysis: Identify capacity gaps: Make recommendations	Workload analysis done. Capacity gaps identify Recommendation made.	10m
Capacity building in cross cutting areas	Improve public service delivery	Identify staff for training; Prepare curriculum and training proposal; Undertake the training	No of capacity building workshops undertaken: in every department no. Of staff identified curriculum and training proposal in place; Training done.	20 m

5.9 County Treasury

5.9.1 Introduction

The sector is comprised of the departments of Finance, Audit, and Procurement. The sector is an important player in the implementation of the County's development programmes as it is not only responsible for mobilizing, managing and controlling public financial resources of the County but is also coordinating the MTEF budget process in the County.

5.9.2 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be a prudent and effective department in terms of financial management within Trans Nzoia County Government

Mission

To be effective revenue collection and leading accountability in terms of expenditure

5.9.3 Sub-Sectors and their Mandates

Finance Department

The department is responsible for revenue collection and management, cash disbursement and control, generation of financial reports, management of county bank accounts and the coordination of the county budgeting process.

Audit Department

The department is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that county funds are used for the intended purposes, undertaking project verification, undertaking payroll audit including that of casual employees and verification of assets and liabilities of the county.

Procurement department

The department is responsible for county procurement planning, making sourcing decisions, Contract management and disposal of county assets.

5.9.4 Analysis Of Issues Causes Development Objectives And Strategies

Constraints/Issues/Challenges	Causes	Potentials/Opportunities	Development Objectives	Strategies/Interventions
Inadequate skills and competences in financial management and	Inadequate staff capacities; Bureaucracies	Efficient, effective and economical revenue collection Proper and prudent	Development of realistic budgets; Monitor budget execution and	Enhance public participation in planning and budget process;

Constraints/Issues/ Challenges	Causes	Potentials/ Opportunities	Development Objectives	Strategies/ Interventions
procurement; Inadequate capacity to plan and budget; Delayed submission of reports; Inadequate capacity to implement integrated management information systems; Failure to adherence to finance/ procurement rules and regulations; Financial reports that do not meet financial reporting standards; Delayed disbursements of funds from National Treasury; Long payment procedures; Inadequate financial resources to support demand for services.	in financial management.	accountability in terms of financial management	reporting; Enhancement of revenue collection and management; Reporting ; Procurement planning and timely implementation; Revenue enhancement Programme; Audit.	Undertake programme budgeting; Comply with PFM ACT 2012 reporting requirements; Prepare and implement revenue enhancement plan; Implement an integrated financial management information system; Develop procurement plans based on the budget; Monitor implementation of the procurement plans; Establish procurement standing committees; Develop financial management skills and competences; Continuous liaison with the National Treasury, CRA; Enhance compliance with Public financial management Act; Automation of revenue management and other related county operations

5.9.5 Priority Projects for Financial Year 2015/16

Project name	objectives	activities	Key performance indicators	Budget Ksh.
Automation of Revenue Management.	To Enhance Revenue collection and promote financial management	Installation of revenue transaction processing system	Effectiveness and efficiency in financial facilitation Increased project funding Smooth running of utility services Prompt payment of salaries	30 m

Project name	objectives	activities	Key performance indicators	Budget Ksh.
			Faster processing of revenue transactions e.g. prompt billing of revenue collected	
Operationalize IFMIS	improve efficiencies and reduction of operating costs	Installation of internet and online operating system	Reduction in red-tape/ beaurecracy in the government financial transactions; Faster generational and retrieval of financial reports; Quick facilitation of requisitions/remittances from the central Bank of Kenya/exchequer.	100m

5.10 Economic planning, commerce and industry sub sectors.

5.10.1 Introduction

The sector is comprised of Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry subsectors in the County.

5.10.2 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A centre of excellence in development planning, promotion of commerce and micro and small Enterprises lead industrial growth for a high quality of life for the people of Trans Nzoia.

Mission

To provide leadership and coordination in county planning, formulation of commercial and industrial policies and tracking of results for a rapidly growing agro-industrialised economy.

5.10.3 Sub Sectors and Their Mandates

Economic planning

The mandate of the Subsector is to provide coordination and guidance in economic policy planning, formulation, and review, guiding preparation of County Strategic Plans, Departmental Annual Work plans, MTEF budgets and Sectoral plans, undertake Economic Research, Studies and Surveys, coordination, negotiation, promotion and review of sound regional and international economic policies and cooperation, spearheading the preparation

of County Integrated Development Plans and fast track its implementation, coordinating monitoring and evaluation functions of County government and build adequate capacity for Monitoring and Evaluation for the county government, liaising with Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in Collecting, compiling, analyzing, abstracting and disseminating Official statistical information on the matters specified in the First Schedule of the Statistics Act, planning, authorizing, coordinating and supervising all official statistical programmes undertaken within the County Statistical System (CSS), establishing standards and promoting use of best practices and methods in the production and dissemination of statistical information across the CSS, maintaining a comprehensive and reliable County socio-economic database.

Commerce

Other sub sector formulation and monitoring the implementation of trade development policy, promotion of retail and wholesale trade, development of micro, small and medium enterprises, enforcing fair trade practices and ensure consumer protection, promotion of private sector development and development of special economic zones, formulating and implementing capacity building programmes for micro and small enterprises, promoting access to markets, promoting innovation and development of products by micro and small enterprises and facilitating technology development, acquisition and transfer by MSEs.

Industrialization

The sub sector is responsible for formulation and monitoring the implementation of the industrialization polices at the county level, capacity building for industrial development, infrastructure and business development services for micro, small and medium industries, financing and venture capital for industrial development, provision of market linkages and access to finance for micro, small and medium industries

Micro and small enterprise development)

The sub sector is responsible for formulate and implementation of capacity building programmes for micro and small enterprises, promoting access to markets through trade fairs and exhibitions,

Promoting innovation and development of products by micro and small enterprises and facilitating technology development, acquisition and transfer by MSEs

5.10.4 Sector constraints, Development Objectives and Strategies.

Industrial Development

Issues/problems	Causes	Potentials/opportunities	Development objectives	Strategies/interventions
Lack of industrial culture	Lack of awareness;	Legal framework;	To transform the county through	Initiate and organize aggressive campaigns

	Overreliance of the population on crop husbandry	Availability of Skilled and competent staffing; Available many agricultural products; Opportunity for development of special economic Zones/industrial parks; Availability of a pool of interested stakeholders to partner with.	agro industrialization	through seminars, learning exchange programs, and advocacy to impact a culture of investment
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Commerce

Issues/ problems	Causes	Potentials/ opportunities	Development objectives	Strategies/ interventions
Underdeveloped entrepreneurial skills; Underdeveloped retail and wholesale market; Limited access to affordable credit; Lack of marketing information; Poor market access; and Low rate of industrial investments.	Lack of trainings/awareness on entrepreneurial skills; Lack of collateral/guarantee to credit; High cost of credit/interest rates.	Legal framework; Availability of Skilled and competent staffing; Available agricultural produce for agro based industrial development; Establishment of special economic Zones/industrial parks; Availability of a pool of stakeholders within and without a e.g. KIE, EPZ, ECPC to partner with.	To enhance entrepreneurship skills; To promote Trade development ; To promote fair Trade practices.	Carry out capacity buildings to entrepreneurs and potential entrepreneurs; Develop of retail/wholesale markets and renovation of existing ones to offer enough physical market infrastructure to boost trading activities in the county; Improve on access to affordable credit through promotion of the Joint Loans Board Scheme. Develop special economic zones within the county so as to provide opportunities for potential investors to set up industries; Establish investment committee to co-ordinate investment activities and organize trade fairs and exhibitions that will provide a platform for profiling of investment

Issues/ problems	Causes	Potentials/ opportunities	Development objectives	Strategies/ interventions
				opportunities in the county besides providing a platform for entrepreneurs to showcase their wares.

Economic Planning

Issues/ problems	Causes	Potentials/ opportunities	Development objectives	Strategies/ interventions
Weak county monitoring and evaluation system; Under established county research and statistical services; Lack of transport and communication for development coordination, monitoring and evaluation	Lack of structures in place Limited capacity for monitoring and evaluation Lack of funding for research and statistical services	Legal framework; Availability of Skilled and competent staffing.	To inculcate M&E culture at the county level; To strengthen the County research and statistical system; To enhance support and facilitation for policy coordination, monitoring and evaluation	Establish a strong county M&E system; Training and Capacity building on M&E; Establish and equip a county research and statistical unit; and Liaise with Kenya National Bureau of statistics for technical support; Seek for adequate funding for research on social economic activities.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Sector

Issues/ problems	Causes	Potentials/ opportunities	Development objectives	Strategies/ interventions
Weak institutional capacity to support programme development; Inadequate technical and entrepreneurial skills; Limited access to markets and marketing information; Weak collaborative linkages between the sector and research institutions that are researching on appropriate	Lack of trainings/awareness on entrepreneurial skills Lack of collateral/guarantee to credit High cost of credit/interest rates	Legal framework; Availability of Skilled and competent staffing; Available agro produce for agro based industrial development; Opportunity for development of special economic Zones/industrial parks; Availability of a pool of	To promote growth and development of MSMEs	Improve availability of marketing information; Establish entrepreneurship training including business mentorship, business plan completion; Establish a business incubation centre – this can be done by partnering with the universities to develop a tailor made incubation centre for MSMEs; Expand and deepen the Women and Youth development enterprise Funds;

technological; Limited access to affordable credit and financial services; Inhibitive legal and regulatory environment; Inadequate access to physical infrastructural facilities e.g. land, workspace, roads, electricity and other utilities		stakeholders within and without a e.g. KIE, EPZ, ECPC to partner with		Support MSME to industrialise; and Establishment of free economic zones/EPZ.
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5.10.5 Priority Projects for Financial Year 2015/16

Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry

Program/ Project name	Objectives	Activities	Key performance indicators	Budget
Review of CIDP	To enhance development planning for better quality of life for county residents; Linking policy, Planning and Budgeting.	Editorial of CIDP; Seeking Approval from County Assembly o revise CIDP; printing and dissemination	Revised Version of CIDP 2013-2017	10 m
Production of ADPs, AWP, sectoral plans, APRs	To enhance development planning for better quality of life for county residents; Linking policy, Planning and Budgeting.	Coordination of preparation of ADPs, AWP, sectoral plans and APRs; Submission of the Developed plans to relevant authorities	No of planning documents developed.	2m
Development of county M&E system	To enhance monitoring and evaluation of development projects	Development of a County Monitoring and Evaluation system Monitoring and Evaluation field visits Preparation of Quarterly M&E and Annual Progress reports	M& E Reports: County M & E system in place; Project progress reports	6 m
Construction of Modern market in Kitale town	To improve market infrastructure and access to modern market facilities	Mobilization of funds from development partners; Drawing and design of market; construction of	Operational modern Market in Kitale:	500 m

Program/ Project name	Objectives	Activities	Key performance indicators	Budget
		market		
Development of Industrial park	To promote industrial development and growth	Stakeholder identification i.e. ICDC Identification of potential promoters/investors	Increased industrial activities in the county	1b
Maize milling plant	To enhance value addition to maize products	Identification of potential promoters/investors Registration of maize milling and animal feeds processing plant Establishment of the maize and animal feed processing plant.	Increased value addition for maize products	600 m
Holding(investment) company	To promote investments and industrial growth	Registration of the holding company Identification of potential promoters/investors;	Increased investments	30m
Industrial promotion and marketing	To identify new investment opportunities	Exchange visit; participate in local, regional and international exhibitions and trade fairs Undertaking industrial promotion fora; Identification of new market niches	Conducive environment for industrial investment	3m
Constituency Industrial development centres	To promote industrial growth and development	Identification of sites for CIDCs; construction and equipping of new and existing CIDCs	Conducive environment for industrial investment	10m
Capacity Building and Training programs	To improve on skills of business entrepreneurs	Identify entrepreneurs to be trained; identify partners to facilitate training; organize training fora;	No of entrepreneurs trained	5 m
Exhibition, Trade fairs and shows	To promote market access and market information to the local entrepreneurs	Mobilize MSEs to participate in trade shows; Vet the MSEs; Fund exhibitions and trade fairs;	500 enterprises /entrepreneurs to showcase their products;	5 m
Jua kali sheds	To promote growth	Stakeholders		100 m

Program/ Project name	Objectives	Activities	Key performance indicators	Budget
	and expansion of economic opportunities in Trans Nzoia enterprises.	convention; Land identifications; Preparation of design and plans; Construction of the CIDC; Wiring and power connection; Fencing CIDCs; Equipping of CIDC; Selection of Users ; Operationalization of CIDC; Installation of Security systems.		

CHAPTER SIX: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

CHAPTER SIX: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.0 Introduction

This chapter specifies Programs/Projects to be implemented during the financial year 2015/16. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor Project/Program implementation.

6.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the County

The County Economic Planning function will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation for the County Development Plan. A Monitoring and Evaluation Committee has been established whose role will be to review the projects/ programmes implementation status proposed in this plan.

6.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Education and ICT sector

Program/Project name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Modern ECDE classrooms per ward	10m	2015/2016	No. of ECDE classrooms	Site visits; Performance reports	Department of Education and ICT	CGTN
Procurement of teaching/learning materials	15m	2015/2016	Availability of Instructional materials	Asset inventory; reports	Department of Education and ICT	CGTN
Recruitment of ECDE Teachers	90m	2015/2016	Payrolls	Recruitment register	Department of Education and ICT	CGTN
Quality Assurances and Standards Offices(QASO) per ward	30 m	2015/2016	Number of Qaso Officers employed	Inventory; Progress report	Department of Education and ICT	CGTN
School feeding Program	20 m	2015/2016	Availability of Nutritional food	Progress reports; site visits	Department of Education and ICT	CGTN
Modern ECDE training Centre	10 m	2015/2016	An ECDE training Institution	Site visits; reports	Department of Education and ICT	CGTN
Compulsory Education for all children in ECDE centres	20 m	2015/2016	Increased enrollment in ECDE centres	Site visits; reports	Department of Education and ICT	CGTN

Program/Project name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Bursary fund	Ksh.10 m	2015/2016	High retention in Schools	Reports; Disbursement schedule	Department of Education and ICT	CGTN
Training Equipment for Polytechnics	90m	2015/2016	Inventory of the training equipment	Inventory	Department of Education and ICT	CGTN
Instructional Materials for Youth Polytechnics	50m	2015/2016	Availability of training materials	Inventory ; Site visits	Department of Education and ICT	CGTN
Establishment of Quality Assurance and Standards Officers in Youth Polytechnics	10m	2015/2016	Improved standards of teaching/learning	Site visits; Performance reports	Department of Education and ICT	CGTN
Staffing	20 m	2015/2016	Quality instructing in youth Polytechnics	Site visits; Performance reports	Department of Education and ICT	CGTN
Putting up and equipping of ICT room in Vocational centres	10m	2015/2016	Well equipped ICT labs in Vocational Centres	Site visits; Performance reports	Department of Education and ICT	CGTN

COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds
Disease Surveillance And Prevention.	2 million	2015/2016	100 % investigation of disease outbreaks and emerging conditions	Surveillance Registers; Progress reports	Health Department/other stakeholders	CGTN/Donors
Enhancement Of Maternal, Child And Reproductive Health And Nutritional Services	6,275,520	2015/2016	Increase the number of deliveries by skilled attendants by 50% Reduce the number of unsafe abortions by 25%. Reduce	Progress reports;	Health Department/other stakeholders	CGTN/Donors

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds
			malnutrition by 20%			
Free Medical Cover For Old – 65 Years And Above	20 million	2015/2016	Establishment of fund; Framework/regulation of disbursement developed and approved	Delivery notes/reports	Health Department/other stakeholders	CGTN/Donors
Health Promotion And Education	2 million	2015/2016	Establishment of a health information unit at the county	Delivery notes/reports	Health Department/other stakeholders	CGTN/Donors
Token For Community Workers Countywide	7 million	2015/2016	No. Of units Established :	Reports/payment registers	Health Department/other stakeholders	CGTN/Donors
Construction And Equipping Of A County Referral Hospital In Kitale	10 billion	2015/2016	No of offices constructed; No. of specialised equipments procured;	Completion and occupation certificates;	Health Department/other stakeholders	CGTN/Donors
Rehabilitation And Expansion Of Rural Health Facilities	200 million	2015/2016	18 Rural health facilities;	Completion and occupation certificates; Progress reports	Health Department/other stakeholders	CGTN/Donors
Development Of Infrastructure And Equipment In Health Facilities Of ; Kitale, Endebess, Kapsara, Kachibora And Saboti Hospitals And Kwanza HC	200 million	2015/2016	Kitale, Endebess, Kapsara, Kachibora and Saboti hospitals and Kwanza HC	Completion and occupation certificates; Progress reports	Health Department/other stakeholders	CGTN/Donors
Maternity Hospitals/Wings	125 million	2015/2016	Maternity wing in 25 health facilities		Health Department/other stakeholders	CGTN/Donors

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds
Support Supervision Services.	31,400,000	2015/2016	Maintenance of six ambulances; An operational emergency services unit; Five Supervision missions conducted per a month	Progress reports	Health Department/other stakeholders	CGTN/Donors
Staffing of health facilities	176 million	2015/2016	200 officers recruited; 20 officers trained	Staff deployment register/roll;	Health Department/other stakeholders	CGTN/Donors
Establishment Of Sustainable Supply of Medicines and other Medical Supplies	220 million	2015/2016	Quantity of medicines and medical supplies procured; Quantity of medicines and medical supplies distributed; No of health facilities receiving medicines and medical supplies.	Delivery notes;	Health Department/other stakeholders	CGTN/Donors
Emergency And Referral Services	31,400,000	2015/2016	An operational emergency services unit;	Progress reports;	Health Department/other stakeholders	CGTN/Donors

8.3.1: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Sector

Agriculture and Rural development Sector: Agriculture Sub sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Tissue Culture Laboratory	20	2015/2016	No of labs constructed	Reports. Lab constructed	Department of Agriculture	County government/Donors

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Crop diversification	100	2015/2016	Number of TCB nurseries established; KARI tissue culture lab equipped; No. of cold rooms constructed; No of crop varieties diversified; Numbers of plantlets raised in the lab;	Reports.	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Tomato processing plant	25	2015/2016	Quantity of tomato processed; Quantities of processed products.	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor.
Greenhouses.	8	2015/2016	No of greenhouses constructed	Reports.	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Grain dryers.	70	2015/2016	Number of dryers and tractors purchased; Number of operating dryers; Amount of maize dried; Number of farmers accessing the dryer	Reports operating Centres;	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Soil testing equipments.	30	2015/2016	No of soil testing equipments procured/purchased	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor.
Fertilizer cost reduction investment.	45	2015/2016	Amount of funds allocated; Quantity of fertilizers purchased	Reports from operating Centres; Records on fertilizer received; Fertilizers distribution records	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Model farms	5	2015/2016	No of model farms identified	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Sustainable land use practices	10	2015/2016	No of Promotions of Conservation Agriculture (CA) carried out	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Availing of equipment to AMS	4	2015/2016	No of tools and equipments procured for AMS workshop.	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Overhaul of the bulldozer and low loader	5	2015/2016	No worn out parts of bulldozers and low loaders replaced	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Construction of AMS workshop	5	2015/2016	No of machinery shades of AMS Constructed	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Motor grader	35	2015/2016	No of motor graders procured and purchased	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Procurement of tractors.	18	2015/2016	No of Tractors and equipment procured/purchased	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Improvement of Agriculture Compound.	8	2015/2016	No of Fencing; Land scaping ; Refurbishing/facelift of buildings done.	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Construction of water pans.	7.5	2015/2016	No of Water pans constructed; water Committees formed and active.	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Construction and equipping of the ATC.	200	2015/2016	No of Buildings constructed and equipped	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Maize marketing stabilization fund	3	2015/2016	No of Storage facilities identified; No Buying centres set up in every ward;	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors

Agriculture and Rural development Sector: Livestock Sub sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Livestock feed improvement	6.49	2015/2016	No of Trained groups on feed production feeding; No of livestock fed on	Supervision & Quarterly Reports.	Department of Livestock Production	County government

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Value addition and market access	11	2015/2016	No of Pasteurizers procured and installed; No of Groups/Co-operatives doing Value addition; No of markets	Supervision & Quarterly Reports.	Department of Livestock Production	County government
Promotion of indigenous poultry Promotion	16.5	2015/2016	No of groups capacity built on poultry production; No of groups assisted to start Modern indigenous poultry farming	Reports; documents; Checklists.	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor.
Promotion of Rabbit production	3.2	2015/2016	No of households rearing rabbits; No of groups Capacity built on Rabbit Production;	Reports/Statistics	Department of Livestock Production	County government

Agriculture and Rural development Sector: Veterinary Sub sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Livestock breeding and Genetic improvement	26.5	2015/2016	No of animals synchronized and inseminated. Number of animals born.	Reports/Statistics	Department of Livestock Production	County government
Establish a well equipped Veterinary laboratory	6	2015/2016	No of well equipped labs established	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government
Control of Foot and Mouth Disease	26.5	2015/2016	No. of Livestock Vaccinations carried out; No of disease surveillance carried out; No of stock route and livestock markets inspected	Reports	Veterinary Department	County government

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Construction of modern Abattoir	27.7	2015/2016	No of modern Abattoirs constructed; Quantities of Beef Processed and other output products over a	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding company);
Establishment of a Livestock training and Breeding center at Mwisho Farm	15	2015/2016	No of Livestock training and Breeding centers established at Mwisho Farm	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government

Agriculture and Rural development Sector: Fisheries Sub sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Production of fingerlings	15	2015/2016	No of fish ponds constructed; No of fingerlings produced ; No of farmers benefited	Reports	Department of Fisheries Development	County government
Establishment of Fisheries co-operative societies	3	2015/2016	No of fish co-operative societies established;	Reports	Department of Fisheries Development	County government
Establishment of fish farming model farmer	6	2015/2016	No of modern fish farms established	Reports	Department of Fisheries Development	County government
Fish farming enterprise productivity programme	15	2015/2016	No of Ponds constructed	Reports	Department of Fisheries Development	County government
Establish fish feed industry	4.5	2015/2016	No of Operational feed processing plant	Reports	Department of Fisheries Development	County government

Agriculture and Rural development Sector: Co-operative Development Sub sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Rehabilitation of coffee factories	10	2015/2016	No of coffee factories rehabilitated	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor
Installation of a mini milk processing plant	10	2015/2016	No of mini milk processing plant installed	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor
Promotion of new co-operative societies	2	2015/2016	Number of co-operative societies registered	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor
Capacity building for Co-operative societies	8	2015/2016	Number of trainings undertaken; Public awareness activities	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor
Build adequate capacity in ICT	3	2015/2016	No of staff Trained and management committee on ICT	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor
Co-operative audit services	2	2015/2016	Number of audit years carried out; Inspections carried out in the co-operative societies.	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor

Ministry of Gender, Youth, Culture, Sports and Tourism

Project Name	Budget Ksh. Million	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Youth and Women Fund	125m	2015/16	Increased income for youth and 500 women groups; Informed and Empowered youth and Women; Amount of	Group registration; Group returns; Group vetting reports; Capacity building reports; Fund financial reports.	Departments of Gender and Youth	CGTN

Project Name	Budget Ksh. Million	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
			funds disbursed.			
Establishment of Child Rescue Centre	16.35m	2015-17	Improved infrastructure in the institution catering for street children; Increased number of street children accessing education and better health care. Centre operational.	Institutional progress reports; Services and supplies contracts signed ; Register of children in the centre.	Department of Gender	CGTN
Rehabilitation of Kenyatta Stadium	26.5m	2015-17	Stadium rehabilitated to world class status; Improved infrastructure in the facility; Improved standards of sports and games.	Contract reports; Project monitoring and Evaluation Reports; Financial reports; Departmental quarterly/annual progress reports	Departments of Sports/Public Works	CGTN
Establish High altitude training centre.	50m	2015-17	Increased number of sportsmen and women; Improved infrastructure matching international standards.	Project reports; Training Reports; Institutional/departmental quarterly/annual progress reports.	Departments of Sports/Public Works/lands and Housing	CGTN
Establish a cultural centre	25m	2015-17	Increased number of cultural groups; The number of visitors to the cultural centre; Functional centre.	Land ownership certificates; Project reports; Training Reports; Institutional/departmental quarterly/annual progress reports.	Departments of Culture/public works/land and Housing	CGTN
Tourism information	242.85m		No. of tourist	Land ownership	KWS/KTB/Ministry of Tourism	CGTN/KWS/PPP

Project Name	Budget Ksh. Million	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
centre.			facilities constructed; Increased No. of tourists visiting; Increased earnings from the sector; Expansion of tourism niche products.	certificates; Marketing campaign reports; Project reports; Training Reports; Institutional/ departmental quarterly/annual progress reports.		

Environment, Water and natural Resources

Water subsector

Program/Project name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Procurement of Drilling Equipments	10,000,000	2015/2016	No of people accessing clean water	Progress reports	Water dept.	CGTN
Drilling and equipping of Boreholes	60,000,000	2015/2016	No of people accessing clean water	Progress reports	Water dept	CGTN
Protection of Spring Sources & Rehabilitation of Shallow wells	10,000,000	2015/2016	No of people accessing clean water	Progress reports	Water dept	CGTN
Desalting and Rehabilitation of dams	30,000,000	2015/2016	increase water storage	Progress reports	Water dept	CGTN
Rehabilitation of Machinjoni and Bidii sewer lines and Extension of sewer lines within town	180,000,000	2015/2016	increased access to sewerage services	Progress reports	Water dept	CGTN
Kimwondo Kiptogot-Kolongolo Tenden – Mosongo Kachibora – Cherangani	700,000,000	2015/2016	Increase number of people accessing clean and safe water	Progress reports	Water dept	CGTN

Program/Project name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Mt. Elgon – Kisawai Sosio – Teldet Augmentation of Kabolet Treatment Works Machewa - Chalicha - Sikhendu Saboti - Kisawai Teldet - Nasianda Yuya Kaplamai Sitatatunga W/P Arba - Kesogon Sibanga - Surungai Makutano - Bwake Chepkaitit - Kiptenden Mwangaza - Geta Kapkoi - Soymining Chalicha - Mucharage Tee extensions Kiungani - Birunda						

Environment subsector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds
Tree planting within CBD, and estates and schools (2 schools/ward) and Establishment of tree nurseries in every ward	10m	2015/2016	Progress reports	Increased tree cover, establishment of Tree nursery	Environment dept	CGTN
Protection of river banks	20m	2015/2016	Progress reports	Restored and conserved river banks	Environment dept	CGTN
Solid Waste management Plant	254.32m	2015/2016	Progress reports	A clean and health town	Environment dept	CGTN/ADB

Governance and Public Administration Sector

Public service board sub sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Developing Schemes of service for various cadres	3.5 million	August 2015	Guidelines on the terms and conditions of service. Guidelines and	Guidelines developed. Guidelines and measures	CPSB	County Government
Training and capacity Building	8.5 million	August 2015; July 2015; October,2015	Research report on existing practices; Research report on new standards; Best practices identified; Board and staff to be trained.	Report on existing practices; Report on new standards; Benchmarking reports; Training Board and staff	CPSB, PSM	County Government
Develop County Code of conduct for public service	2.5 million	January 2016	Draft guidelines	Developed guidelines	CPSB	County Government
Performance management	2.0 million	July 2015	Draft instruments and guidelines developed	Prepared instruments and guidelines	CPSB	County Government
Promotion of values and principles of Article 10 and 232 of the COK	8.0 million 1.0 million 6.0 million 0.5 million 1.0 million 7.0 million	August 2015	Curriculum in use; New structures in place; No. of trained personnel & Annual reports; Reporting formats; Monitoring and evaluations structures and systems; No. of personnel sensitized	Curriculum developed; Structures developed; Trained personnel; Reporting format developed; Systems and structured developed; Sensitized personnel	Board, PSM, Governor's Office and Legal Department	County Government

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Human resource audit	11.0million 1.0 million 3.0 million	January 2016 April 2016 January 2016	Research reports; Guidelines; Monitoring and evaluation instruments	Report on existing policies, standards and practices; Investigation guidelines; Monitoring and evaluation	Governor's Office, Board and PSM	County Government
Strategic planning	Review CPSB strategic plan to accommodate the mandate of the Board	May 2016	Strategic plan and work plan	Reviewed strategic plan Transitional work plan	Board, Governor's Office, PSM and Economic Planning Department	County Government
Citizens charter	Review the citizens service charter	May 2016	Draft citizens service charter in place	Reviewed citizens service charter	Board	County Government
Induction and orientation	10.0 million	July 2015	Number of regional workshops held	Workshop reports	Board	County Government
Equip and facilitate Board	10.0 million	April 2016	Vehicle purchase	Vehicle	Board	County Government
Construction of Board offices	25.0 million	June 2016	Offices	Offices	Board	County Government
Enforce the Public Officer Ethics Act	5.0 million	June 2016	Reports	Feedback reports	Board and Legal Department	County Government

Public service management sub sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Audit of Key Skills	2m	2015-2016	Inventory skills undertaken; No. Of officers trained.	Inventory skills report; Training reports.	CPSM	CGTN

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Induction and orientation training	10 million	2015-2016	No of officers inducted; No of induction courses mounted	Officers inducted; Reports of induction	PSM	County Government
Training Needs Assessment	3million	2015-2016	Training needs assessment report	Reports	PSM	County Government
Training and Development	20million	2015-2016	Training plan	Plan document	PSM	County Government
Institutional Capacity Needs Assessment	3million	2015-2016	Institutional Capacity Needs assessment report	Report	PSM	County Government
Attachment Programmes	4million	2015-2016	Customer satisfaction survey report;	Report	PSM	County Government
Customer Satisfaction Survey	4million	2015-2016	Corruption Index Level Assessment report	Report	PSM	County Government
Corruption Index Level Assessment	10million	2015-2016	Work place policies' development	Report	PSM	County Government
Development of Work Place Policies	10million	2015-2016	Survey report	Survey Report	PSM	County Government
Employee Satisfaction Baseline	4million	2015-2016	Customer satisfaction survey report;	Report	PSM	County Government
Employees Work Environment	10million	2015-2016	Employee work environment assessment Report	Assessment Report	PSM	County Government
Development of HR Plan	10million	2015-2016	Analysis report; Capacity gaps identified	Policies; Report	PSM	County Government
Capacity building in cross cutting	20 million	2015-2016	No of capacity building workshops undertaken:	Report of workshop held	PSM	County Government
Initiation of Governor Development Platform	5m	2015/2016	No. of meetings held with stakeholders/residents No of policy issues disseminated	Progress reports	Office of the Governor/ political advisor	County Government

Governance and Public Administration –Fire and Disaster Management

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Construction and equipping of disaster	30 million	2015-2016	Constructed and equipped disaster centre	Site visits; Reports	PSM	County Government
Recruit and Train staff in disaster management	100m	2015-2016	No. Of recruited and trained staff Fully functional disaster mgt unit	Staff recruited; Existing disaster management unit	PSM	County Government
Fire and disaster management	189 Million	2015-2016	No of fire personnel/staff with the required skills; No of fire engines	Qualified personnel; Existing fire engines	PSM	County Government

County administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Sub county and Ward offices	---	2015-2016	Sites identified Bills of quantities drawn	Site visits; Reports;	PSM	County Government
Public Participation and civic education training	50M	2015-2016	Training framework developed; Community groups organized; Trainers identified and sensitization	Public participation; Report	PSM	County Government
Construction of a customer care service/informat	1.5M	2015-2016	Customer care centres established	Reports; Observation.	PSM	County Government
Establishment of county ombudsman's office	1M	2015-2016	Identified site Construction works; Appointment of committee	Progress report; Observation.	PSM	County Government
Intergovernmental relationships programme	3M	2015-2016	Create and staff the unit	Sector reports	PSM	County Government

COUNTY TREASURY

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
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Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Automation of Revenue Management	30 million	July 2015	Prompt processing of payments; prompt processing of financial and revenue reports.	Increase in revenue collected	County treasury	CGTN
Operationalize IFMIS	100 million	2015/16	Reduction in red-tape/ beauracracy in the government financial transactions; Faster generational and retrieval of financial reports; Quick facilitation of requisitions/remittances from the central Bank of Kenya/exchequer.	Efficiency and accountability Easier generation of financial records	County Treasury	CGTN

Economic planning commerce and industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Review of CIDP	10 million	2015-2016	A dynamic CIDP that responds to the needs of Trans Nzoia residents	Review reports; Training reports ;	Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry	CGTN
Production of ADPs, AWP, sectoral plans, APRs	3million	2015-2016	Improved service to Trans Nzoia Residents Enhanced	Review reports; Training reports ;	Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry	CGTN
Development of county M&E system	6 million	2015-2016	No. of Progress reports and Recommendations made	Reports.	Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry	CGTN
Construction of Modern market in Kitale town	500 million	2015-2016	Increased business in the market	No of new markets developed/renovate	Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry	CGTN

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Development of Industrial park	1billion	2015-2016	No of investments operational in the park	Site visits Reports	Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry/private investors	PPP
Maize milling plant	600 million	2015-2016	Increased value addition for maize products; Milling plant built	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	PPP
Holding(investment) company	30million	2015-2016	Increased investments; Number of holding company operational	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	PPP
Industrial promotion and marketing	3million	2015-2016	Conducive environment for industrial investment	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	CGTN
Constituency Industrial development centres	10million	2015-2016	Conducive environment for industrial investment	Site visits; Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	CGTN
Capacity Building and Training programs	5 million	2015-2016	No of entrepreneurs trained	Training reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	PPP
Exhibition, Trade fairs and shows	5 million	2015-2016	500 enterprises /entrepreneurs to showcase their products;	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	CGTN
Jua kali sheds	100 million	2015-2016	No. of Jua kali sheds built	Site visits Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	CGTN

Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Physical Planning

Project name	Costs Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds
Purchase of land for market/town expansion	Wehonia...2.5M Kimini...7.5M Waitaluk...2.5M Lukhome...2.5M Kisawai...2.5M	2015/16	No. of markets identified and purchased	Performance reports.	Lands and Housing Department	County Government

Project name	Costs Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds
	Kimondo...2.5M Kapomboi...2.5M 22,500,000		.			
Spatial Planning	(22,M) Kitale & Kiminiini:12M Rest :10M	2015/16	No. of centers planned.	Performance reports.	Lands Department	County Government
Survey of market	5M	2015/16	No. of centers surveyed and safeguarded	Performance reports.	Lands and Housing Department	County Government
Purchase of land for airstrip expansion	5M	2015/16	Size of land purchased	Performance reports.	Lands and Housing Department; Finance department	County Government
Development Control	2M	2015/16	No. of County Physical planning Committees formed; No. of meetings held; No. of development applications vetted;	Performance reports; Minutes of meetings.	Lands and Housing Department	County Government
Enforcement	2M	2015/16	No. of PPA 7, bonds and cases handled; No. of demolitions	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department; Public administration; Judiciary.	County Government

Housing Department

Project Name	Costs	T F	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds
Maintenance of County Government Houses	50M	2015/16	No. of houses refurbished	Performance reports	Housing	County Government
Facilitation of Development of new housing units through	2,000M	2015/16	No. of development partners found;	Performance reports	CGTN/Private Investors	County Government ;

Project Name	Costs	T F	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds
Public, Private Partnerships			No. of new houses constructed			Donors and Private partners
Slum upgrading	2,000M	2015/16	No. of upgraded slum houses; No. of slum dwellers benefitting from slum upgrading programme	Reports	Physical planning and Housing departments	Slum upgrading program; County Government
Titling and fencing of County Government landed properties	75M	2015/16	No. of Documented properties	Reports	Lands and Housing departments	County Government.
Facilitation to low cost housing	50M	2015/16	No. of PEOPLE trained on ABMT; NO. of ABTCS established	Progress reports	Housing department	County Government ; Other stakeholders.

Survey Department

Project name	Costs Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds
Establishment of a G.I.S Laboratory	5,700,800	2015/16	No. of G.I.S machines; No. of staff trained; No. of maps digitized; Amount of data consolidated; Ease access to information	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government
Densification of Control Points	10,036,500	2015/16	No. of survey teams; No. of Geo-reference control points; Accuracy of survey.	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government
Equipping the Survey amendment	2,356,800	2015/16	No. of survey equipments purchased; No. of amended and digitized maps in the county.	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government

PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

PROJECT NAME	Costs	T F	M & E indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds
County Roads	317,260,218	2015/16	No. of passable roads; No. of acquired road reserves; No. of graders, excavators, rollers and tippers.	Progress reports	Public works and infrastructure departments	County Government.
Fire Fighting Equipment & Station	21,012,319; 7,012,319	2015/16	No of fire disaster vehicles purchased; State of physical fire Structures.	Progress reports	Public Service management; Public works department	County Government.
Electrification	58M	2015/16	No. of street lights in Kitale town, estates & major markets	Progress reports	Public works and infrastructure departments	County Government; Rural electrification programme.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: COUNTY FACT SHEET – VITAL STATISTICS

Trans Nzoia Fact Sheet

Information Category		Statistics
Total area KM ² (KPHC 2009)		2495.6
Water mass KM ²		0
Gazetted Forests (ha)		48,463.90
Non-gazetted Forests (Ha)		252.53
National Parks		2
Arable land KM ²		1980
Non-arable land KM ²		515.6
Total urban areas KM ²		111.50
No. of towns		2
Proportion of county to land area of Kenya (%)		0.42
Rank in terms of size to other counties		37 th
Topography and climate		
Ecological zones (No.)		3
Lowest altitude (M)		1400
Highest (M)		4313
Temperature range (°C):		
	High	30
	Low	10
	Average daily temperature	18.6
Rainfall:		
	High (mm)	1,400
	Low (mm)	900
Average relative humidity (%)		65
Wind speed (Km/hr) Knots		2
Demographic Profiles		
Total Population(KPHC 2009)		818,757
Total Male Population		407,172
Total Female Population		411,585
Sex Ratio (M:F)		100:101
Total Projected Population:		

Information Category		Statistics
	2013	949,359
	2015	1,022,277
	2017	1,100,794
Infant population (2013 projection):		
	Male	17,565
	Female	17,096
	Total	34,661
Population under five (2013 projection):		
	Male	82,866
	Female	80,915
	Total	163,781
Primary school age group (6-13 Yrs): 2013 projection		
	Male	113,146
	Female	112,706
	Total	225,852
Secondary School age group(14-17 yrs) : 2013 projection		
	Male	45,416
	Female	44,685
	Total	90,101
Youths population (15-29 Yrs) : 2013 projection		
	Male	129,783
	Female	135,767
	Total	265,550
Labour force (15-64 Yrs) : 2013 projection		
	Male	234,985
	Female	241,551
	Total	476,535
Female Reproductive age group(15-49 Yrs) : projected 2013		208,559
Aged population (65 + Yrs)		
	male	12,363
	female	13,678
	Total	26,040
Eligible voting population – 2012		423,198

Information Category		Statistics	
Registered voters (2012)		245,510	
Projected Urban Population: 2013			
	Male	68,912	
	Female	67,732	
	Total	136,644	
Projected Rural Population (2013):			
	Female	409,506	
	Male	403,209	
	Total	812,715	
Population density: 2009			
	Highest	514	
	Lowest	134	
	County	328	
Population density: 2013			
	Highest	597	
	Lowest	155	
	County	380	
Demographic Indicators		County	National
Crude Birth Rate		30/1000	38.4/1000
Crude Death Rate		9.7/1000	10.4/1000
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)		58/1000	54/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)		14/1000	
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)		178/100,000	495/100,000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		21/1000	24/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)		47/1000	79/1000
Life expectancy (years): Male		55	58
Female		59	61
Total number of households (based on projected 2013 population)		158,227	8,767,954
Average household size		6	4.4
Female headed households		Number not known	2,818,800
Male headed household		Number not known	

Information Category		Statistics	
Children in need of special protection:		3966	
	Orphans	988	
Physically disabled persons (No.)		Number not Known	
Distribution of Population by disability type (percent): KIH B 2005/06		County	National
Missing hand		0.0	1.9
Missing Foot		0.0	2.3
Lame		0.0	25.7
Blind		11.3 0.	7.8
Deaf		00.0	5.9
Dumb			9.0
Mental illness		20.5	18.4
Paralyzed		0.0	10.0
Other		68.2	31.5
Poverty Indicators			
Absolute poverty:			
	Percentage (%)	49.5	
	Number	451,738	
Contribution to national poverty (%)		2.5	
Urban poor:			
	Percentage (%)	46.8	
	Number	63949	
Rural poor:			
	Percentage (%)	49.5	
	Number	469,933	
Food poverty: (2013 Projected population)			
	Percentage	62	
	Number	588,602	
Income per capita Kshs)		Not known	
Human Development Indicators:			
Human poverty index		0.5455	
Youth development index		28.2	
Gender development index		0.05952	
Sectoral contribution to household income (%)			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		85	
Crop farming:			
Average farm size (Small scale) in ha		1.5	
Average farm size (Large scale) in ha		30	
Percentage of farmers with title deeds		45	

Information Category		Statistics
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)		143,902
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)		2969
Total acreage under soil/land conservation (Ha)		24,522.4
Total acreage under farm forestry (Ha)		24,181.99
Total acreage under organic farming		999.89
Main storage facilities		
On-farm		Ordinary stores/cribs, houses
Off-farm (Commercial)		Go-downs, NCPB silos
Population working in agriculture (%)		85
Livestock farming:		
Number of Ranches		
	Company ranches	0
	Group ranches	0
	Total	0
Average size of ranches		0
Main livestock bred and their numbers:		
	Cattle;	167,200
	Dairy	19000
	Zebu	1
		757,000
	Goats;	25,000
	meat goats	1090
	Dairy	68300
	Sheep	
	Camels	4
	Broilers	13350
	Indigenous Chicken	594,500
	Layers	106820
	Geese	4,200
	Ducks	7100
	Turkeys	9200
	Ostrich	3

Information Category		Statistics
Pigs		5000
Rabbits		11500
Donkeys		7000
Land carrying capacity		Not known
Beekeeping apiaries(bee hives);		
Langstroth		2560
Log hives		3660
KTBH		3250
Land carrying capacity (ideal for cattle/ha)		3
Milk production:		
	Quantity (Litres)	90,423,400
	Value (Kshs.)	2,260,585,000
Beef production:		
	Quantity (number slaughtered annually)	9890
	Value (Kshs.)	400,545,000
Mutton Production:		
	Quantity (Number slaughtered)	26240
	Value (Kshs.)	136,028,000
Poultry meat Production:		
	Quantity (number slaughtered)	18720
	Value (Kshs.)	14,040,000
Fisheries production:		
Fishermen (No.)		0
Fish farm families (No.)		1300
Fish ponds (No.)		1500
Fish dams (No.)		7
Area of fish dams m2		1400
Area of fish ponds M ²		450
Fish catch types		Tilapia and catfish
Value (Kshs.)		3,683,717
Landing beaches (No.)		0
Fishing gear (No.):		
	Fishing nets: (Aqua culture harvesting nets)	6
	Hooks	0

Information Category		Statistics
	Traps	0
	Boats	0
Fish harvest:		
	Weight (Kgs p.a)	22,812.85
Wildlife Resources		
National Parks coverage (KM ²)		
Mt Elgon (KM ²)		169.16
Caves		Over 8
Saiwa (KM ²)		2.9
No. of museums		1(Kitale Museum)
Elephants		300
Jackals		Number unknown
Hyenas		Number unknown
Buffaloes		500
Water falls		Number unknown
Leopards		Number unknown
Gazelles		8 (Chorlim farm)
Other wild animals		
Impala		80 (Mt Elgon & Chorlim farm)
Burcheli's Zebra		23(Mt Elgon & Chorlim farm)
Eland		2 (Chorlim farm)
Ostrich		1 (Kitale Nature Conservancy)
Debraza Monkey		Number unknown
Blue Monkey		38
Vervet Monkey		15
Olive Baboons		21
Birds		Over 240 species (Mt Elgon - Important Bird Area)
Waterbuck		43
Bushbuck		17
Mountain reedbuck		Number unknown (Mt Elgon & Saiwa)
Forest Cobra		Number unknown (Mt Elgon & Saiwa)
Black & White Columbus Monkey		42 (Mt Elgon & Saiwa)

Information Category	Statistics
De Brazza's monkey	24
Wildlife estates-private,	2, Kitale Nature Conservancy, Chorlim Farm & Wildlife sanctuary
Number of quarry sites renovated:	0
Number of climate change adaptation projects/programmes:	1
Cooperatives	
No. of cooperative societies	234
Active cooperative societies	110
Dormant cooperative societies	120
Collapsed societies/status unknown	2
Total Registered membership	39,655
Total turn-over (Kshs.)	77,310,588
Share capital	1,266, 596,246.
Health	
Number of health posts:	
District hospitals	3
Sub District hospitals	1
Hospitals (Mission/FBO)	1
Hospitals (Private)	3
Nursing homes (Private)	3
Health centres (Public)	11
Health centres (Private)	1
Dispensaries (Public)	35
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	10
Private clinics	26
Beds capacity:	563
Average distance to health facility in km	5
Doctors	52
Doctor/population ratio	1:18,257
Nurses	441
Nurse/ population ratio	1: 2,153
HIV prevalence (%)	5.4

Information Category		Statistics
Children vaccination (FIC) (%)		53.6
Contraceptive acceptance (%) New visits		16
Antenatal care (ANC) (%) 4th visit		11.6
Place of Delivery (%):		
	Hospital	21.3
	Health Centre	2.3
	Dispensary/clinic	1.5
	Maternity home	0.3
	At home	74
Delivery Assistant (%):		
	Doctor	10
	Midwife/nurse	12.4
	TBA	23.7
	Trained TBA	40.5
	Self	9.1
	Other	2.6
Morbidity Rates (%):		
	Male	27.3
	Female	44.3
	Total (County)	35.8
Malaria Control:		
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):		
	Untreated net	25.7
	Treated net	20.6
	Treated net children under 1	53.8
Five most prevalent diseases (%):		
	Diseases of the respiratory system (upper and lower)	43.4
	Malaria/fever	37
	Disease of the skin	9.8
	Diarrhoea	5
	Typhoid fever	4.8
Education		
Pre-school:		

Information Category		Statistics
No. of ECD centres (public 478 and private 335)		813
No. of ECD teachers (public and private)		956
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:38
Total enrolment Boys		18,099
Girls		18,086
Average years of attendance		3
Primary school:		
Number of primary schools (public 338 and Private 155)		525
Number of teachers		4559
Enrolment:		220,019
Boys		109,477
Girls		110,542
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:48
Drop-out rate (%)		22
Average years of attendance		8
Transition rates (%)	Boys	82.4
	Girls	76.8
Gross Enrolment rate (%)	Boys	102.1
	Girls	96.5
Net Enrolment rate (%)	Boys	87.6
	Girls	82.3
Completion rate (%)	Boys	83.3
	Girls	79.8
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):		
0 – 1KM		10
1.1 – 4.9KM		75
5KM and more		15
Secondary schools:		
Number of secondary schools (public 157; private 17)		178
Number of teachers		999
Teacher/student ratio		1:45

Information Category		Statistics
	Total enrolment : Boys	23,753
	Girls	20,981
	Total	44,734
	Transition rate (%)	52.7
	Average years of attendance	4
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school (%):		
	0 – 1KM	10
	1.1 – 4.9KM	75
	5KM and more	25
Tertiary institutions:		
	Science & Technology Institutes (No.)	1
	Other Public Colleges (No. by type)	0
	Youth Poly techniques	18
	Private Accredited colleges by type: Teachers Training College	1
	Private Non accredited college by type	0
Adult Education		
Enrolment:		
	Male	1256
	Female	1617
	Total	2873
	Literacy (percentage)	62
Literacy: (Population aged 15+)		
Ability to read:		
	Can Read (%)	76.8
	Cannot read (%)	14.6
	Not stated	8.6
Ability to write:		
	Can write (%)	73.9
	Cannot write (%)	17.5
	Not stated	8.6
Water and sanitation		
	Households with access to piped water	28,855
	HH with access to portable water	279,060 (People) – 46,510 HH
	Number of permanent rivers	11

Information Category		Statistics
No. of shallow wells		5813
No. of protected springs		375
No. of un-protected springs		520
No. of water pans		48
No. of Dams		48
No. of Bore holes		79
HH with roof catchment systems		35,426
Mean distance to nearest water point (km)		1
Percentage distribution of households by source of safe drinking water.		
	Safe Source	40.6
	Unsafe Source	59.4
	Not stated	0
	Main water supply sources/schemes (Kitale water works, Kapolet, saboti, Kiminini, Kwanza-Kolongolo, Kiboroa, Masaba, Kimondo, Endebess, suam-Orchad, Matumaini, Chepkoiyo)	12
Environment		
Number of EIAs endorsed (2013-April 2014)		51
Compliance with waste management regulations (2013-2014)		12
Compliance with water management regulations (2013-2014)		9
Number of environment audits executed (2013-2014)		-
No of solid waste management sites (2011)		9
No of hilltops and slopes and mountain area protected (2011)		2
Compliance with waste transportation regulations		9
No. of environmental incidences reported, July 2013 – April 2014		35
No. of environmental incidences acted on July 2013 – April 2014		28
No. of EIA License issued July 2013 – April 2014		20
No. of waste facilities licensed July 2013 –April 2014		3
EAs received & classified July 2013 – April 2014		51
No. EIAs reviewed July 2013 – April 2014		40
Noise licenses & permits issued, July 2013- April 2014		52
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%): Source		
	Piped	1.7
	Rain/harvested	9.9
	Borehole	0.2
		21.1

Information Category	Statistics
Protected well	20.8
Protected spring	12.5
Unprotected well	5.9
Unprotected spring	4.7
Stream	20.3
Jabias	0.0
Water Vendor	2.2
Pond	0.3
Dam	0.4
Lake	0.1
Others	0.0
% House hold distribution by time taken (minutes, one away) to fetch drinking water.	
0	10.8
1-4	17.0
5-14	36.4
15-29	22.6
30-59	11.8
60+	1.3
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established	9
Households with Latrines (No.)	36,075
Number of HH distribution by type of main human waste disposal facility (2009 KPHC)	
Main sewer	2699
VIP Latrine	3683
Septic tank	1131
Pit latrine (covered/uncovered)	33,075
Cess pool	128
Bucket	42
Bush	458
Other	32
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local Authority	1.5
Collected by Private firm	1.8
Garbage pit	28.5
Burning	3.1
Public garbage heap	10.9
Farm Garden	52.4
Neighbourhood Community group	Not stated

Information Category		Statistics
	Other	1.7
Housing		
Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit (%) Owner occupied		68.8
Rented		31.2
HH Distribution by type of roofing material (%)		
Corrugated Iron Sheets		81.6
Tiles		1.0
Concrete		0.2
Asbestos sheets		2.9
Tin		0.1
Glass		13.6
Makuti		0.2
Mud/Dung		0.1
Others		0.5
HH Distribution by type of walling material (%)		
Stone		1.4
Brick/Block		15.8
Mud/Wood		68.1
Mud/Cement		12.9
Wood only		0.7
Corrugated iron sheet		0.4
Grass straw		0.1
Tin		0.0
Other		0.6
HH Distribution by type of Floor material (%)		
Cement		25.8
Tiles		0.5
Wood		0.5
Earth		72.9
Others		0.3
Government Houses by Category (No.)		
LG		219
MG		87

Information Category		Statistics
HG		9
Total		315
Forestry		
Area of Gazetted forest (hectares)		48,463.90
Irregularly settled forest areas (hectares)		2,037.2
Irregularly settled country forest (local authority)		746.7
No. of people engaged in forestry		10,000
Seedlings production (No.) (2012)		4,000,000
No. of Community Forest Associations (CFA)		5
Meteorological		
Number of Meteorological stations (2012)		1
Number of Automatic Weather Stations (2012)		3
Number of Rainfall stations		10
Energy		
Trading centres with electricity		145
Trading centres without electricity		24
Health facilities with electricity		44
Health facilities without electricity		13
HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%)		
	Electricity	0.3
	Gas (LPG)	0.9
	Biogas	0.5
	Solar	0.0
	Paraffin	3.4
	Firewood	76.8
	Charcoal	18.0
	Other	0.2
HH distribution by main lighting fuel (No.) (Source: KPHC 2009)		
	Electricity	8.9
	Solar	0.9
	Gas Lamp	0.6
	Pressure Lamp	0.6
	Lantern	38.8

Information Category		Statistics
	Tin lamp	49.4
	Fuel wood	0.6
	Others	0.3
Households' distribution by cooking appliance type: (%) (Source: KIHBS 2005/06)		
	Traditional stone fire	74
	Improved traditional stone fire	0.3
	Ordinary Jiko	8.7
	Improved Jiko	10.5
	Kerosene Stove	4.7
	Gas Cooker	0.6
	Electric cooker	Data not stated
	Other	1.1
Transport & Communication		
Road length (KM):		
R	Bitumen surface	154
	Gravel surface	167.07
	Earth surface	786.37
	Rural access roads (unclassified roads)	2953.5
	Total	4,060.94
Railway line (km)		23
Rail way stations(no.)		1
Airports		0
Airstrips		1
Mobile network coverage (source:2009 census)	Trans Nzoia	64.9
	West Trans	59.7
	Nzoia East	
	Kwanza	51.7
(% HH ownership)		
Information Category		Statistics
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry		
Number of registered trading centres		169
Number of registered wholesale traders (No.)		2,513
Number of registered retail traders		3,753

Information Category	Statistics
Number of registered Jua Kali Associations	7
Number of registered Jua Kali Artisans	2500
No. of industries/Enterprises (by type) Maize milling	1
Livestock products processing (value addition)	3
Manufacturing (Organic fertilizer)	1
Security	
No. of police divisions	3
No of police stations	3
Most reported crime	Assault
No. of police posts	6
No. of police patrol bases	23
No. of AP posts	75
No of prisons	4
No of law courts	1
Tourism	
Hotels by category:	
Unclassified hotels	Number unknown
Bars and Restaurants	Number unknown
Financial Services	
Commercial Banks	13
Micro-finance Institutions	5