

**TRANS NZOIA WEST
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

2008 – 2012

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

Transforming the district economy from a basic food producer to a vibrant economy manufacturing and processing of food becoming a manufactured food exporting district.

Mission

To raise levels of production of cereals, pulses, horticultural and dairy products by 60% by 2012.

FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the diaspora.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation.

I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

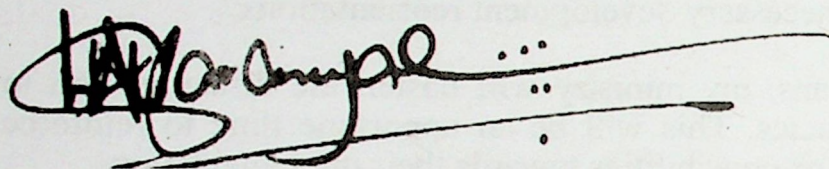
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councillors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation by the citizenry.

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and Management Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Directorate through the Office of the District Development Officer in collaboration with development partners.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', with a long horizontal line extending to the right and three dots above it.

**Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP,
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030**

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 8th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Considerable effort was made by members of the District Sector Working Groups (DSWGs) who produced sectors draft plans that formed the basis for this final document. The office of the District Commissioner and the District Development Committees provided overall oversight and the subsequent approval of the Plan.

The DDP is a product of broad-based and participatory consultations among a cross-section of stakeholders undertaken in each of the 148 districts as at October 2008. Other development actors in the district were involved in detailed discussions and preparations of the material content that formed integral parts of the final DDPs.

In each of the districts consultations were conducted at the constituency as well as at the district levels. The plans have been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "*A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment.

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people. The Rural Planning Directorate (RPD) of the Ministry provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for formulation of District Planning Handbook and related guidelines; editing, production and the ultimate publication of the Plans.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

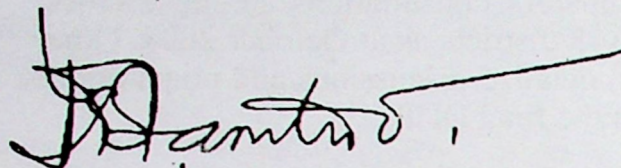
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of MTEF Sectors. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 8th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-Year Plan, instruments to be used as well as a summary of performance indicators.

We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.



EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AP	Administration Police
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
ASK	Agriculture Society of Kenya
BOG	Board of Governors
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CIG	Common Interest Group
CLRCS	Community Learning Resource Centre
DDP	District Development Plan
DEO	District Education Officer
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DTC	District Technical Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
HCDA	Horticultural Crop Development Authority
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ID	Identify Cards
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activity
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOH	Ministry of Health
MORPW	Ministry of Roads & Public Works
MTEF	Mid-Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agriculture and Extension Programme
NBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
MTP	Mid-Term Plan
OOP	Office of the President
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children\
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trans Nzoia West District is one of the districts that have been created after the division of the former Trans Nzoia District in 2007 at the start of the preparation of the current District Development Plans 2008-2012. It is one of the 42 districts in Rift Valley Province and borders Trans Nzoia East to the north and east, Mt. Elgon to the west, Bungoma and Lugari to the south and Uasin Gishu to the south-east. It lies between Latitudes $0^{\circ} 52'$ and $1^{\circ} 18'$ North and Longitudes $34^{\circ} 18'$ and $35^{\circ} 23'$ East. The total area of the district is approximately 753.5 km^2 .

The district comprises of three administrative divisions namely Central, Saboti and Kiminini that are further subdivided into 12 locations.

The most densely populated division is central with 791 persons per square Km at the start of the plan period rising to 921 persons per km square at the end of the plan period. Saboti Division is the most sparsely populated division with 329 persons per km^2 at the start of the plan period rising to 383 persons at the end of the plan period.

The district is largely rural. A high population is settled in the suburbs of Kitale Municipality while others are settled in small centres like Kiminini, Gitwamba, Kipsongo slums, Kinyoro among others. The rest of the population live in rural areas as farmers since the land is highly productive. 49% of the populations live in absolute poverty especially in Kipsongo slums in central division due to unemployment, landlessness and high rent rates in other areas.

The district has 2 important topographical features namely Mt. Elgon (4,313m) to the North West and Nzoia River which flows into Lake Victoria. The district is generally flat with gentle undulation rising steadily to Mt. Elgon. The district, on average, has a height of 1800m above sea level. It has poor feeder roads which are impassable during rainy seasons making transport and communication difficult. However, except for the areas around Mt. Elgon the district is gently flat.

The natural forest cover occurs in Mt. Elgon catchment which is within the protected area and being a shared ecosystem between Kenya and Uganda on the other hand. However, the continued human pressure has significantly impacted negatively on the catchment. Most rivers flow all year round except from a few springs that dry up during dry-spell.

The Population and Housing Census 1999 enumerated a total of 282,622 persons in Trans Nzoia West District of these 140,671 males and 141,671 females. The inter-censal growth rate was 3.8% between 1989 and 1999. Assuming the growth rate is maintained, the population for the district at the beginning of the plan period is 374,700 persons of which 184,818 are males and 189,882 females. The population projected to 394,392 persons at the mid of the plan period and 463,178 persons at the end of the plan period. This will be an increase of 88,478 persons translated to 23.6% increase over the plan period.

In the year 1999 the district had a total of 68,753 primary school going children which accounted for 24.3% of the total population. This population will be 91,140 at the beginning of the plan period and will rise to 112,661 at the end of the plan period. With the introduction of Free Primary Education all these children will be expected to be in

school. This means that the number of primary schools will have to increase faster in order to provide places for this growing population. At the same time the number of trained teachers has to be considered to handle the population and provide quality education.

There is only one urban centre in the district namely Kitale Municipality. The urban population accounts for 3.5% of the district total population. At the start of the plan period the municipality had 121,464 persons and 141,404 persons at the end of the plan period.

Kitale Town is the gateway to Sudan and has a high potential for industrial and business opportunities. The towns' rapid population increase is expected to exert pressure on the existing infrastructure. There is need for the provision of basic facilities as well as settling land for industrial development, housing and commercial activities. Emphasis will be put on job creation to absorb the growing labour force and arrest the growing dependency ratio in the district.

HIV/AIDS prevalence is 5.4%, nearly the same level with the national figure of 5.1% continues to present serious challenges at the household level as it affects the labour force. This is attributed to the few VCT centres, few trained staff and few comprehensive centres.

The district has 63.4km bitumen, 108.9km gravel and 205.72km earth surface. The total road network is 377.9km but has no organized housing programme and housing is mainly provided by individuals.

Gender inequality which is culturally propagated has not helped solve the matter as the male continues to dominate most social and economic aspects of life in the district. However, this does not mean that women are being left behind in development as culturally because outdated systems are being addressed through awareness creation, trainings and adult literacy programmes.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

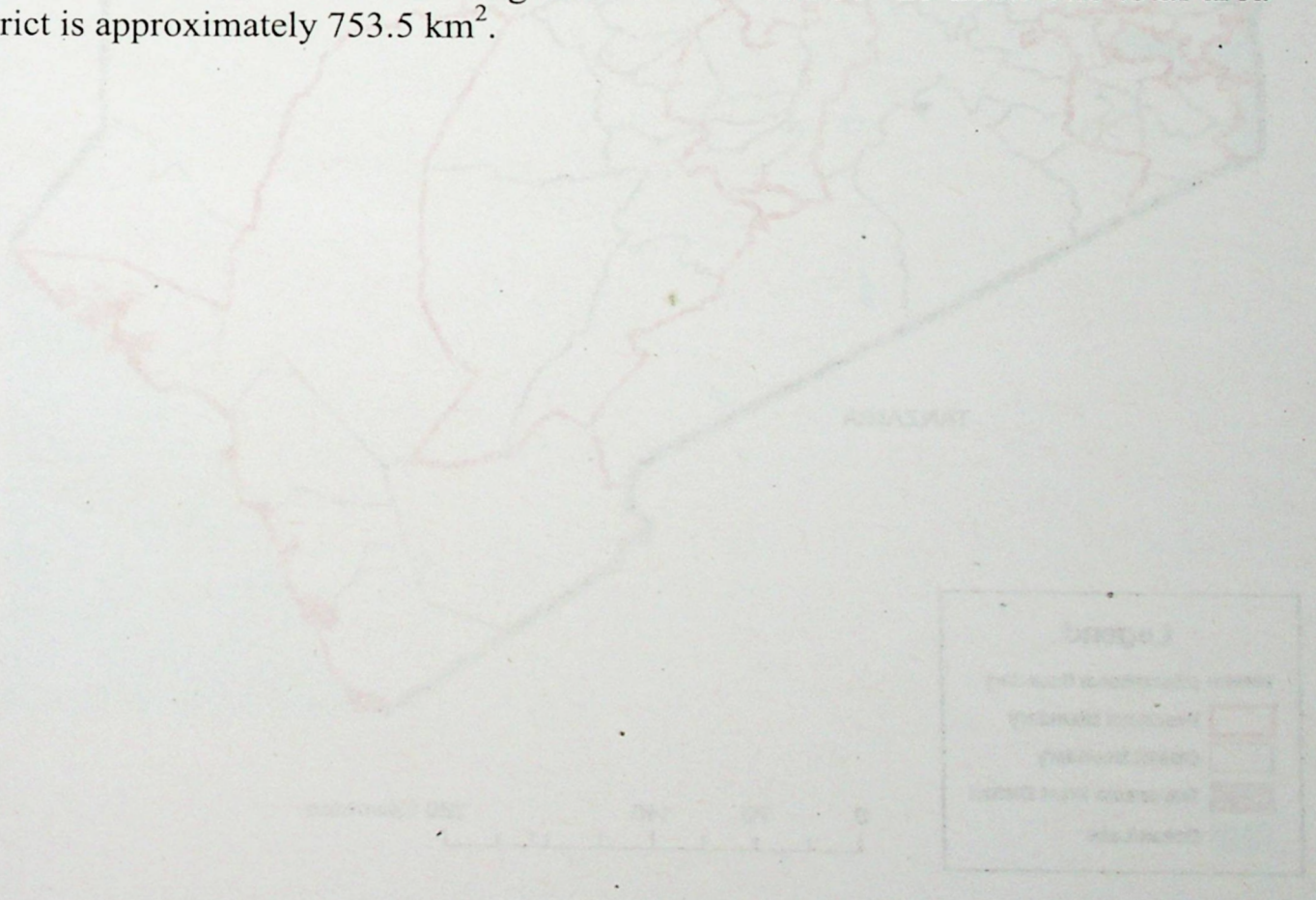
This chapter provides background description of Trans Nzoia West in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, main physical features and climate. It further gives a description of the settlement patterns that shows how the population of the district is distributed. It provides sectoral data in a detailed fact sheet that gives a quick look at the district profile and the resource base. This chapter therefore gives important reference data to be used in designing strategies, projects and programmes which are community based and anchored to the Nation's Vision 2030.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

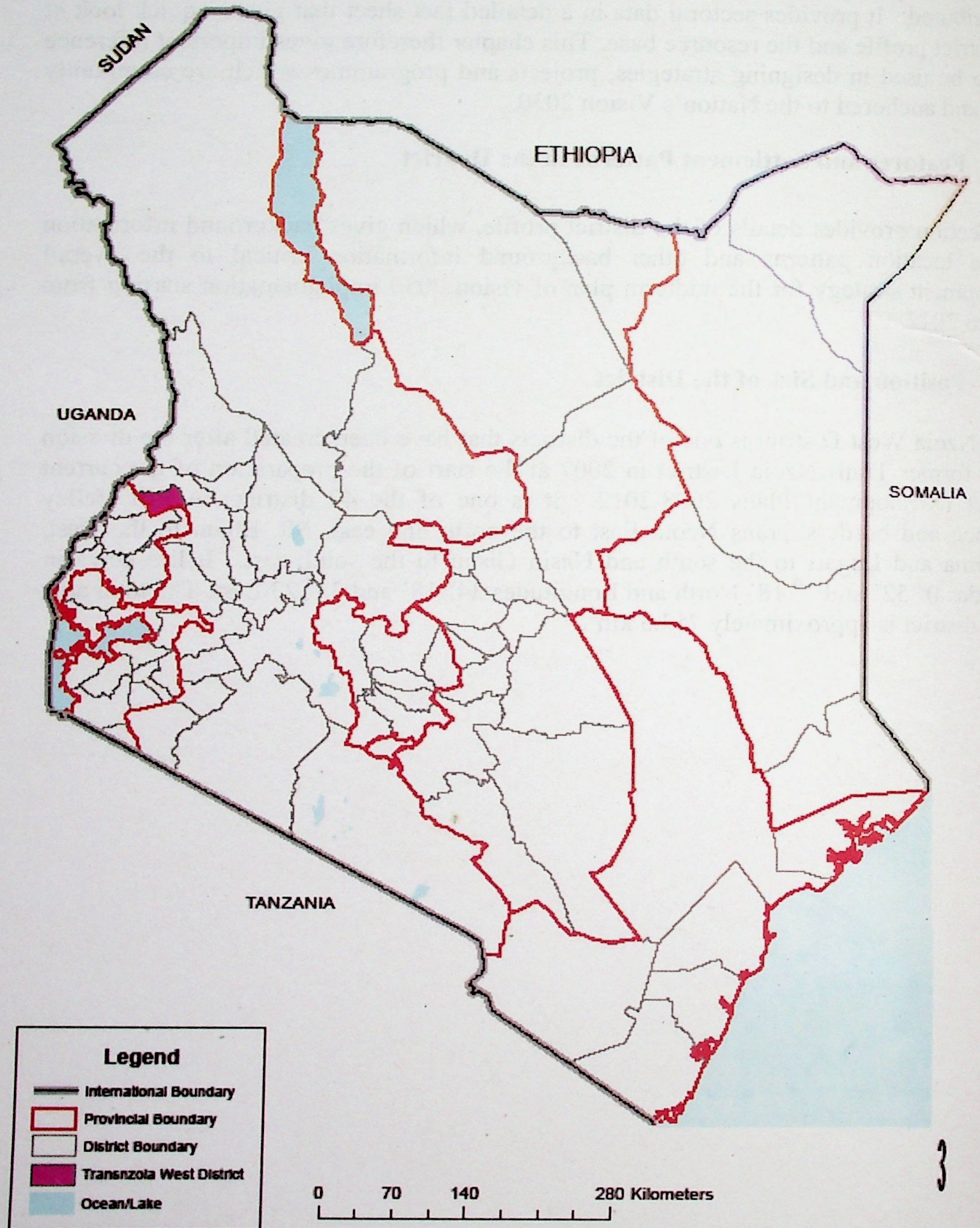
This section provides details of the district profile, which gives background information on the location patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the midterm plan of vision 2030 implementation starting from 2008 to 2012.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Trans Nzoia West District is one of the districts that have been created after the division of the former Trans Nzoia District in 2007 at the start of the preparation of the current District Development Plans 2008-2012. It is one of the 42 districts in Rift Valley Province and borders Trans Nzoia East to the north and east, Mt. Elgon to the west, Bungoma and Lugari to the south and Uasin Gishu to the south-east. It lies between Latitudes $0^{\circ} 52'$ and $1^{\circ} 18'$ North and Longitudes $34^{\circ} 18'$ and $35^{\circ} 23'$ East. The total area of the district is approximately 753.5 km^2 .



Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

The district comprises of three administrative divisions namely Central, Saboti and Kiminini that are further subdivided into 12 locations.

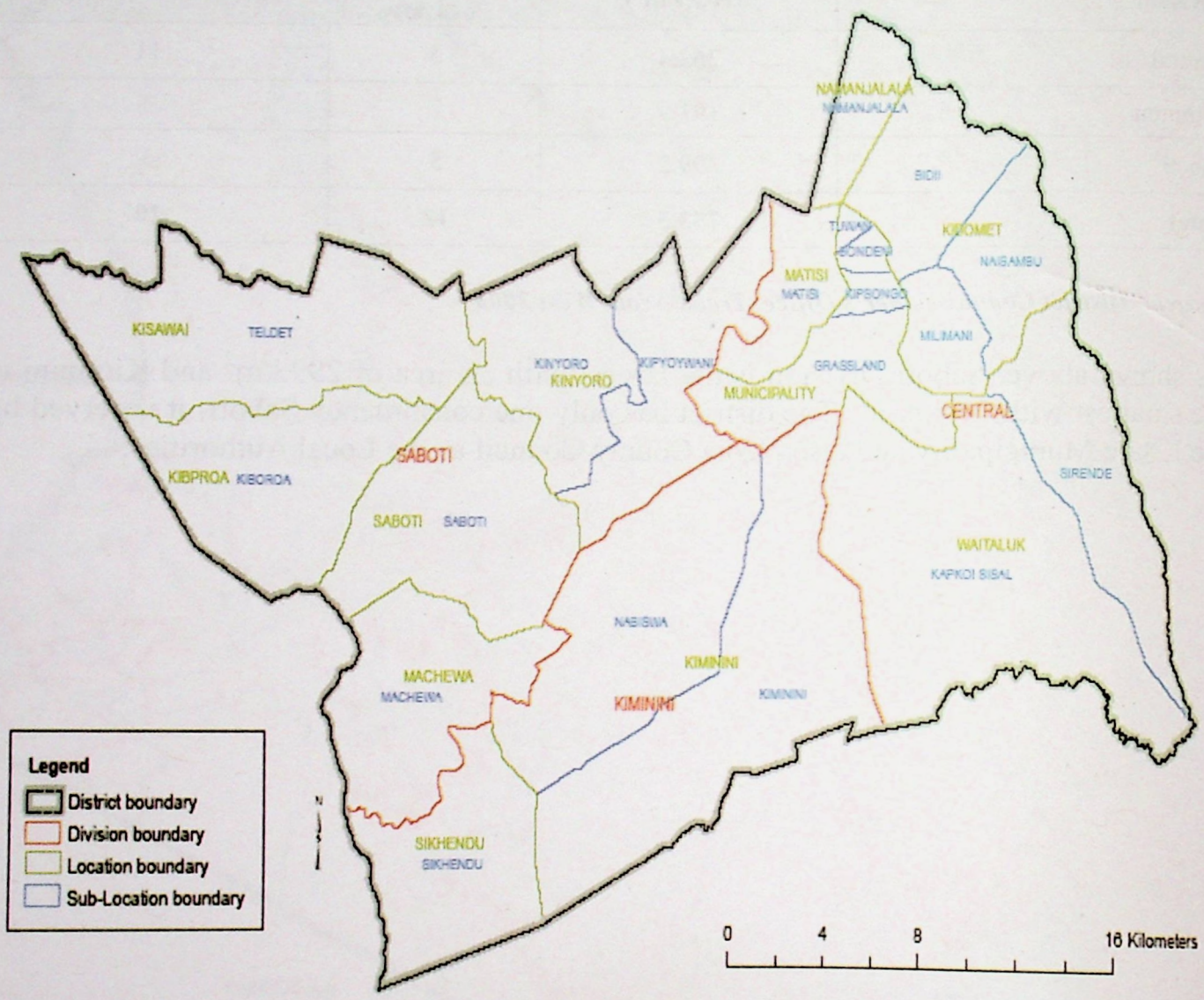
Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area(km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Divisions
Central	262.4	5	11
Kiminini	191.9	2	3
Saboti	299.2	5	6
Total	753.5	12	20

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Trans Nzoia West 2008

As shown above, Saboti Division is the largest with an area of 299.km² and Kiminini is the smallest with 199.9km². The district has only one constituency Saboti- it is served by the Kitale Municipality and also Nzoia County Council as the Local Authorities.

Map 2: Trans Nzoia West District Administrative Boundaries



1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district is largely rural. A high population is settled in the suburbs of Kitale Municipality while others are settled in small centres like Kiminini, Gitwamba, Kipsongo slums. Kinyoro among others.

The rest of the population live in rural areas as farmers since the land is highly productive. 49% of the populations live in absolute poverty especially in Kipsongo slums in central division due to unemployment, landlessness and high rent rates in other areas.

Table 2: Population Density by Division, Constituency and Area

Division / Constituency	Area	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	Sq.Km	Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density
Central	263.4	147,992	562	208,337	791	206,519	784	242,538	921
Kiminini	191.9	64,685	337	91,061	475	90,266	470	106,010	552
Saboti Div.	299.2	69,945	234	98,466	329	97,607	326	114,630	383
Saboti Const.	740.8	265,723	359	37,4074	505	370,810	501	435,482	588
TOTAL	754.5	282,622	378	397,864	527	394,392	523	463,178	614

Source: District Statistics Office, Trans Nzoia West, 2008

The most densely populated division is central with 791 persons per square Km at the start of the plan period rising to 921 persons per km square at the end of the plan period. Saboti Division is the most sparsely populated division with 329 persons per km² at the start of the plan period rising to 383 persons at the end of the plan period.

For the constituency, Saboti has a total area of 740.8km² with population density of 501 persons per km² at the start of the plan period rising to 588 persons per km² by the end of the plan period.

The high trend of population density will contribute to sub-division of land into uneconomical units hence lower productivity. Central Division's high density is attributed to high urban settlement while sub-division of former co-operative farms accounts for the high urban settlement in Saboti and Kiminini. The high densities will exert pressure on available land and other resources if proper measures to control population growth are not addressed.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district has 2 important topographical features namely Mt. Elgon (4,313m) to the North West and Nzoia River which flows into Lake Victoria. The district is generally flat with gentle undulation rising steadily to Mt. Elgon. The district, on average, has a height of 1800m above sea level. It has poor feeder roads which are impassable during rainy seasons making transport and communication difficult. However, except for the areas around Mt. Elgon the district is gently flat.

Trans Nzoia West District Development Plan 2008-2012

The main river in the district (River Nzoia) is perennial and though it provides permanent supply of water for domestic use in Kitale town, its full economic capacity has not been exploited.

1.2.1 Topographic features

a) Terrain

The district has a diversity of natural resources, social, economic and political conditions. The abundance and quality of natural resources in the district are mainly influenced by the topography and climate of the area. The two important topographical features in the district are Mt. Elgon, and the River Nzoia. This makes Trans Nzoia West to be a significant catchment to both Lake Victoria and the Nile River.

The district is generally flat with gentle undulations rising steadily towards Mt. Elgon in the northwest. Mt. Elgon reaches an altitude of 4,313m above the sea level making it the second highest mountain in Kenya. Mt. Elgon is an important ecosystem shared between Kenya and Uganda hence a unique resource in conservation fronts. The altitude drops steadily to 1,400 metres above sea level towards the north.

The district is endowed with a variety of natural resources including fertile soils, natural forests and water resources. Whereas the district experiences high precipitation, there have been incidences of prolonged drought. The highland and forests in the district are critical as they form the water catchment areas which serve both the lowlands and distant lakes. Other natural resources include wildlife, fish and habitats such as hills, escarpments, woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and arid areas.

Because of the hilly nature, the northwest and the eastern parts of the district have difficulty in communication especially during the rain season when the roads are practically impassable.

The district is drained by river Nzoia with Sabwani its major tributaries Ewaso, Rongai, Koitobos and Noigamet rivers. These rivers flow into Lake Victoria through River Nzoia while Suam River drains into Lake Turkana through Turkwel. The river and its tributaries threatened by encroachment and human activities in the catchments and riverbanks.

The natural forest cover occurs in Mt. Elgon catchment which is within the protected area and being a shared ecosystem between Kenya and Uganda on the other hand. However, the continued human pressure has significantly impacted negatively on the catchment. Most rivers flow all year round except from a few springs that dry-up during dry-spell.

The floods are no longer the preserve of the lower catchments in Budalangi and Nyando but a common feature in Trans Nzoia. Recurrent floods in Kiminini and Endebess has continued causing despair to people living along the main rivers. The main cause of floods is the enormous surface vegetation cover depletion in upper catchment region. Mt. Elgon catchment is the most affected. There is a significant sharp decline of tree cover as one approaches Mount Elgon.

Establishment of a transition zone around the park would play a significant role in buffering the protected area and mitigate against human-wildlife conflicts. Clean water is a rare commodity in the district. Mt. Elgon forms the best source of clean water to the rapidly expanding Kitale town and other subsidiary towns by gravity. The water from these rivers could be beneficial in many ways too, such as the generation of hydroelectric power for rural electrification, irrigation, fisheries and domestic consumption and subsequently contribute towards floods mitigation.

b) Soils

The district has approximately 45 dams and significant swamps whose functions are gradually being compromised due to poor farming techniques and draining respectively. Most dams in the district have silted which has contributed to increased surface run-off. Most farmers depend entirely on rain-fed agriculture. The role of the dams cannot be underestimated; besides mitigating against the flooding rivers they are also a water storage that can be useful for irrigation and provision of domestic water.

About 8% (20km²) of the land is classified as swamps, hills and rivers. Farming activities take place between 1,800–2,000m, above sea level with the amount of arable land decreasing in the north towards West Pokot District. This is attributed to the rain shadow effect of Mt. Elgon and Cherangani hills.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district has a highland equatorial kind of climate. The rainfall is fairly well distributed throughout the year. The average annual precipitation is 1,296.1mm. The slopes of Mt. Elgon to the west receive the highest amount of rainfall while the region bordering West Pokot District receives the least.

The district experiences bi-modal rainfall pattern. The long rains occurred from April to June, while the short rains fall from July to October. The mean temperature in the district is 18.6^oc; however. Temperatures vary between 10^oC to 37^oC. The district has favourable climate for both livestock and crop production.

Agricultural activities by man has had its share in environmental degradation ranging from high amounts of fertilizers, poor farming practices to poor disposal of waste chemicals. The demand for increased food production has resulted to opening up of marginal areas.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

The Population and Housing Census 1999 enumerated a total of 282,622 persons in Trans Nzoia West District of these 140,671 males and 141,671 females. The inter-censal growth rate was 3.8% between 1989 and 1999. Assuming the growth rate is maintained, the population for the district at the beginning of the plan period is 374,700 persons of which 184,818 are males and 189,882 females. The population projected to 394,392 persons at the mid of the plan period and 463,178 persons at the end of the plan period. This will be an increase of 88,478 persons translated to 23.6% increase over the plan period.

Table 3: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	25597	25645	51241	33630	34304	67934	35476	36030	71506	41949	42028	83977
5-9	21701	21685	43386	28511	29008	57519	30076	30468	60544	35564	35539	71104
10-14	21056	20814	41870	27664	27843	55506	29182	29244	58426	34508	34112	68620
15-19	16780	16481	33261	22046	22046	44092	23256	23156	46412	27500	27010	54510
20-24	12543	16481	29024	16479	18533	35012	17384	19466	36850	20556	22706	43262
25-29	9800	10091	19892	12876	13499	26375	13582	14178	27761	16061	16539	32600
30-34	7389	7775	15164	9708	10400	20108	10241	10923	21164	12110	12742	24851
35-39	6336	6667	13003	8325	8918	17243	8782	9367	18149	10384	10926	21310
40-44	4911	4892	9802	6452	6543	12995	6806	6873	13679	8048	8017	16065
45-49	3804	3780	7584	4998	5056	10054	5272	5311	10583	6235	6195	12429
50-54	3040	2789	5828	3994	3730	7724	4213	3918	8131	4982	4570	9552
55-59	2063	2056	4119	2711	2750	5461	2860	2888	5748	3381	3369	6751
60-64	1724	1675	3399	2265	2241	4505	2389	2353	4742	2825	2745	5570
66-69	1317	1355	2671	1730	1812	3542	1825	1903	3728	2158	2220	4378
70-74	1006	1355	2360	1322	1196	2517	1394	1256	2650	1648	1465	3114
75-79	723	628	1351	950	840	1790	1003	882	1884	1186	1029	2214
80+	636	699	1335	836	936	1771	882	983	1864	1042	1146	2189
NS	246	171	417	323	229	552	341	240	581	403	280	683
TOTAL	140671	141951	282622	184818	189882	374700	194953	199439	394392	230540	232638	463178

Source: District Statistics Office, Trans Nzoia West, 2008

Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age Group	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	6,190	6,264	12,454	8,205	8,304	16,509	8,637	8,740	17,376	10,143	10,264	20,407
Under 5	25,628	25,621	51,249	33,973	33,963	67,936	35,758	35,748	71,506	41,995	41,983	83,978
(6-13)	34,476	34,278	68,753	45,701	45,439	91,140	48,103	47,827	95,930	56,493	56,168	112,661
(14-17)	17,991	17,465	35,456	23,848	23,152	47,000	25,102	24,369	49,470	29,480	28,619	58,099
(15-29)	41,396	42,805	84,201	54,875	56,743	111,618	57,759	59,725	117,484	67,833	70,142	137,975
(15-49)		66,167			88,995			89,274			104,135	
(15-64)	68,390	72,687	141,077	89,854	93,716	183,570	94,785	98,433	193,218	112,082	114,819	226,901
(65+)	3,611	3,441	7,052	4,787	4,561	9,348	5,039	4,801	9,840	5,918	5,638	11,556

Source: District Statistics Office, Trans Nzoia West, 2008
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Age Group 0-11 Months: This group of population accounts for 4.4% of total population, which is 16,509 at the start of the plan period and is projected to 20,407 at the end of the plan period. The population calls for efforts in promoting programmes on child health and survival and eliminating excess and preventable mortality among infants and children. The group also needs for improving the health and nutritional status of infants and promoting breastfeeding as a child survival strategy.

Age Group 3 – 5 Yrs (ECD): This age group comprises the pre-primary school going population. It accounts for 10.3% of the total population. At the beginning of the plan period the district will have a population of 38591, and 47703 at the end of the plan period. There is need to plan for more facilities to meet the needs of this group and train more teachers.

Age Group 6-13 (Primary): In the year 1999 the district had a total of 68,753 primary school going children which accounted for 24.3% of the total population. This population will be 91,140 at the beginning of the plan period and will rise to 112,661 at the end of the plan period. With the introduction of Free Primary Education all these children will be expected to be in school. This means that the number of primary schools will have to increase faster in order to provide places for this growing population. At the same time the number of trained teachers has to be considered to handle the population and provide quality education.

Age Group 0-15: In the 1999 Population and Housing Census, this group of population accounted for 48.3% of the total population. At the beginning of the plan period is 180970 and 223702 at the end of the plan period.

This group depends on the productive population for their well-being. It demands an increase for pre-primary schools, primary schools food and shelter.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary): The secondary school age group had 35,456 persons in the 1999 Population and Housing Census. The same population was 49,470 at the start of the plan period and rise to 65,114 at the end of the plan period. The population represents 12.5% of the total population in the district.

This population out-numbers the capacity of secondary schools, in the District. With the introduction of subsidized tuition fee in secondary schools most of this population will need to continue with Education. This calls for more facilities to be provided to cater for this population. On the other hand more teachers will have to be recruited to handle the population.

Age Group 15 -30 Yrs (Youth): The group accounts for 29.8% of the total population in the district. During the 1999 Census the group had a population of 84,201. At the beginning of the plan period the population was 117,484 and increase to 154,635 at the end of the period. The group requires skills through training to enable them enter into the labour market and participate effectively. This therefore calls for proper planning on vocational training centres and colleges in the district to impact the skills required to the youths.

Age Group 15-49 (Female fertility): This age group still shows arising trend with a total population of 84,152 in 2008 contributing 22.5% to total population. It is projected to rise to 104,023 people by the end of the Plan Period.

This group determines the population growth in the district that is the larger the number, the faster the population growth. The current 18.1% population aged 0-4 yrs is of concern in the district. During the plan period, family planning and family life programmes need to be intensified in order to control the rate of population growth.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force): In Trans Nzoia West this group of population accounted for 46.7% of the total population. This population has a total of 174974 persons at the beginning of the plan period and will rise to 216290 at the end of the plan period. This situation will worsen the unemployment position and poverty levels if strategies for employment creation are not put in place.

Age Group 60 Years and Above: This group is the aged and dependant. In the district it accounts for 3.9% of the population period. Considering the poverty levels in the district there will be need to plan for a social welfare fund to support the aged in order to reduce the over stretched dependency for the aged population.

Urban Population: There is only one urban centre in the district namely Kitale Municipality. The urban population accounts for 3.5% of the district total population. At the start of the plan period the municipality had 121,464 persons and 141,404 persons at the end of the plan period.

Kitale town is the gateway to Sudan and has a high potential for industrial and business opportunities. The towns' rapid population increase is expected to exert pressure on the existing infrastructure. There is need for the provision of basic facilities as well as settling land for industrial development, housing and commercial activities. Emphasis will be put on job creation to absorb the growing labour force and arrest the growing dependency ratio in the district. Other centres which could be developed in the district to urban status include; Saboti Kiminini and Sikhendu.

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture and livestock production sub-sectors are the mainstay of Trans Nzoia West District, accounting for more than 80% of employment. Maize, beans and to lesser extent sunflower seeds are the main crops grown accounting for more than 60% of the districts gross products. Livestock rearing for milk production is practiced both on large scale and small holder farms producing over 30 million litres of milk annually.

Over the last five years there has been a steady increase in maize production from 800,000 bags and Kshs. 600 per bag in 2002 to 2.4 million bags and Kshs. 1,500 per bag in 2007.

The problem of middlemen has persisted and needs to be addressed besides poor conditions of roads which hinder access to markets. Farmer education on post harvest management and storage of produce leads to almost 10% losses. Improvement of the

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current local animals to boost milk production needs to be urgently addressed as farm sizes are reduced due to pressure on land.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The district has Kitale as its major town. There are some upcoming trading centres such as Kiminini and Gitwamba which provide a great opportunity for markets and job creation if well harnessed by providing reliable road transport so that goods and services area easily accessed.

There is one national park recently rebranded Mt. Elgon National Park. It is famous for its unique flora and fauna. The district still has high eco-tourism potential especially due to its terrain.

The district has no industry. However, it has a great potential for agro-based industries e.g. maize milling, animal feeds, honey processing, fruit processing among others.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

Trans Nzoia West is one of the districts that produces maize on a large scale in the country. The sector comprises of roads, energy and housing. Ministry of Public Works through grants from ADB for Roads 2000 Programme kept the classified roads well maintained and motorable. However the unclassified and feeder roads that lead to the farms are neglected as the county council that is supposed to maintain them does not have enough funds thus making it difficult for farmers to market their produce. The district has 63.4km bitumen, 108.9km gravel and 205.72km earth surface. The total road network is 377.9km but has no organized housing programme and housing is mainly provided by individuals.

The district is served by two local authorities which are Nzoia County Council and Municipal Council of Kitale. The district therefore needs to invest more in roads to boost its agriculture production and bring more produce to markets

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector consists of Water, Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources. The district has one of the five water towers which is Mt. Elgon. However the forest in the hills is under high threat of depletion. Most land is under cultivation without any regard to the environmental implication. The district has both seasonal springs and perennial rivers hence it has enough water accessibility. However, irrigation is still under-exploited with 100 ha and the potential is 3300ha.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

a) Education

Trans Nzoia West is characterized by high enrolment rate in primary schools which has over whelmed the number of classrooms and teachers available in the last three years of the DDP implementation. This has lowered the districts mean score in the national examinations.

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Secondary school education has continued to maintain its high levels of standards of education with teacher student ratio of 1:10. However dropout rates of up to 30% continue to hamper the secondary education, this is attributed to lack of school fees, early pregnancies, HIV/AIDS and child labour.

a) Health

Characterized by low number of functional health facilities, shortage of staff, long distances between health facilities and few partners in the health sector with an environment suitable for mosquito breeding, the district is unable to afford adequate health care services.

HIV/AIDS prevalence is 5.4%, nearly the same level with the national figure of 5.1% continues to present serious challenges at the household level as it affects the labour force. This is attributed to the few VCT centres, few trained staff and few comprehensive centres.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Information Communication Technology is the main sub-sector in this sector. The district has numerous cyber cafés distributed within Kitale Town as the main commercial hub. It lacks a well functioning District Information Documentation Centre (DIDC). Radio and mobile phone coverage is 90%.

The district is lucky to host various government research institutions like KARI, KEPHIS and has a satellite campus to Moi University including several functioning youth polytechnics and one technical institute.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector comprises of Provincial Administration, Children's Department, Prison Department, Law Courts, Registrar of Persons, Civil Registrar and Probation Department. The sector is majorly a service sector especially on various aspects of human rights. The rights of the offenders, rights of the children among others are taken care of.

Due to the skirmishes experienced after the 2007 election, the district was considered to implement a peace building programme by the United Nations called Neighbourhood Volunteer Scheme for peaceful neighbourhoods. It's expected that the different communities in the district will live in harmony, even after its wound up.

1.4.8 Public Administration

This sector guides public resource management. It covers Public Service, Finance, Planning and National Development and the local authorities. The district lacks adequate office space for all department staff arising from the stalled district complex causing poor coordination of development activities and government programmes

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The sub-sectors include Youth Affairs, Culture, Social Services, and Adult Education. This sector is characterized by, high rate of unemployment, high cases of crime and drug abuse, early pregnancies, mother hood and risks of HIV/Aids infections.

However, in the last plan period the government introduced two funds i.e. youth fund and Women Fund at both constituency and district level to assist these groups and individuals venture into to small scale businesses and create the necessary employment opportunities. However, what now needs to be done is to impart entrepreneurial skills to help these groups.

Gender inequality which is culturally propagated has not helped solve the matter as the male continues to dominate most social and economic aspects of life in the district. However, this does not mean that women are being left behind in development as culturally because outdated systems are being addressed through awareness creation, trainings and adult literacy programmes.

There is also lack of sport and recreational facilities, lack of training facilities for performing artists (theatre houses and resources centres)

1.5 District Fact Sheet

Information Category	Statistics	
District Area:		
Total area (Km ²)	754.5	
Gazetted Forests		
National Parks/reserves (ha)	15,691.22	
Arable land (km ²)	682.7	
Non-arable land (km ²)	71.8	
Total urban areas (km ²)	97	
No. of towns	6	
Topography and climate		
	Lowest altitude (m)	1400
	Highest (m)	4318
Temperature range:		
	High (°c)	26.1
	Low (°c)	12.7
Rainfall:		
	High (mm)	1524.6
	Low(mm)	883.3
Average relative humidity	65	
Demographic profiles		
	Total population	374,700
	Total male population	184,818
	Total female pop. Sex ratio	189,882
Projected population:		
	mid plan period	394,392
	End of plan period	463,178

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Information Category		Statistics
Infantile population:		
	Female	4,416
	Male	4,270
	total	8,686
Population under five:		
	Female	33,963
	Male	33,973
	total	67,936
Pre-school population:		
	Female	19,404
	Male	19,187
	total	38,591
Primary school age group:		
	Female	44,5439
	Male	45,701
	total	91,140
Secondary school age group:		
	Female	23,152
	Male	23,848
	Total	47,000
Youthful population:		
	Female	56,743
	Male	54,675
	Total	111,618
Labour force:		
	Female	88,512
	Male	86,462
	Total	174,974
Aged population:		
	Female	9,236
	Male	9,520
	Total	18,756
Eligible voting population:		
Name of Division	Central	82,302
	Saboti	38,908
	Kiminini	36,000
Total		157,209
Urban Population:		
	Female	59,175
	Male	62,289
	Total	121,464
Rural Population:		
	Female	130,707
	Male	122,529
	Total	253,235
Crude birth rate		45/1000
Crude death rate		9/1000
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)		63/1000

Information Category		Statistics
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)		37
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)		25
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		
Under five Mortality Rate (U5MR)		97 1000
Life expectancy (yrs)		
	Males	57
	Females	63
Total number of households		
Average household size		6.6
Female headed households (%)		35.5
Children needing special protection:		
	Children in labour	6%
	Orphans	1.6%
Poverty indicators		
Absolute poverty:		
	Percentage (%)	49.5
	Number	185,477
Contribution to national poverty		2.5
Urban poor:		
	Percentage (%)	42.3
	Number	51,379
Food poverty:		
	Percentage (%)	61.6
	Number	230,815
Crop Farming:		
Average farm size (small scale) (acres)		5
Average farm size (large scale) (acres)		100
Percentage of farmers with title deeds %		20
Total acreage under food crops		
Total acreage under cash crops		
Main storage facilities		Go downs granaries
Population working in agriculture		73.6
Mean parcel size (acres)		2.7
Mean holding size (acres)		3.6
Proportion of parcels under Irrigation (%)		1.1
Livestock farming:		
Number of ranches		
	Company ranches	N A
	Group ranches	N A
	Total	
Main livestock bred (proportion of H/H's owning livestock)		
	Poultry %	9.1
	Dairy %	50
	Beef cattle %	50
	Sheep %	42
	Goats %	6.3
	Pigs %	0.9
	Donkey %	5.4
	Dogs %	13.4

Information Category		Statistics
Land carrying capacity (Ha)		2
Milk production:		
	Quantity(millions Lts)	30,000,000
	Value(Kshs)	60,000,000
Beef production:		
	Quantity (kg)	400,000
	Value(Kshs)	60,0000
Mutton production		
	Quantity (kg)	25,000
	Value (Kshs)	4,500,000
Egg production		
	Quantity (m)	10,500,000
	Value (Kshs)	42,000,000
Honey production		
	Quantity(kg)	41,000
	Value (Kshs.)	8,200,000
Pork Production:		
	Quantity (kg)	9,000
	Value (Kshs)	1,000,000
Fish farming:		
Fishermen		-
Number of fish farm families		128
Fish ponds		198
Area of fish ponds (m ²)		35,598.33
Fishing Gear:		
	Fishing nets	3
	Hooks	200
Fish harvest:		
	Weight (kg)	770.68
	Value (Kshs.)	154,136
	Wildlife	
	Resources	
National parks		1
Staff of KWS		97
Camps		4
Forestry		
Number of gazetted forests		5
No. of Non-gazetted forests		1
Size of gazetted forests(ha)		15,691.22
No. of people engaged in forestry		182
Seedlings production (million 2006 2007)		1.6
Environment		
Number of EIAS endorsed		
Compliance with waste management regulations		1
Compliance with water management regulations		8
Number of environment audits executed		11
No of solid management sites		1
No of hilltops and slopes and mountain area protected		0

Information Category		Statistics
Cooperatives		
Number of cooperative societies		296
Active cooperative societies		70
Dormant cooperative societies		226
Collapsed societies		-
Total registered membership		40,519
Total turn-over		746,290,650
Health		
Number of health posts:		27
	Hospitals	1
	Nursing homes	3
	Health centres	2
	Dispensaries	3
	Private clinics	19
Beds capacity		347
Doctor/population ratio		1:156000
Nurse/population ratio %		1:3500
HIV/prevalence		5.4
Average distance to health facility (km)		5
Antenatal care (ANC) (%)		90
Health facility deliveries		32,951
Contraceptive acceptance		18018
Children vaccination		522
Education		
Pre-school:		
	No. of ECD centres	308
	No. of ECD teachers	396
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:28
	Total enrolment	10,943
	Average years of attendance (yrs)	4-6
Primary school:		
	Number of primary schools	127
	Number of teachers	2,758
	Teacher pupils ratio	1:30
	Total enrolment	79,766
	Average years of attendance (yrs)	6-16
Secondary schools:		
	Number of secondary schools	44
	Number of teachers	744
	Teacher pupils ratio	1:10
	Total enrolment	7323
	Average years of attendance (yrs)	13-19
Tertiary Institutions		
	Number of adult literacy classes	28
	Enrolment	Total
		950
		Male
		272

Information Category		Statistics
	female	486
Attendance	Total	392
	Male	230
	female	162
	Literacy rate (%)	75.6
Households with access to piped water		8050
Households with access to potable water		20,000
Number of permanent rivers		7
No. of shallow wells		130
No. of protected springs		50
No. of un-protected springs		26
No. of water pans		0
No of Dams		20
No. of bore holes		150
Households with roof catchments systems	% of total household in the district	50
Average distance to nearest water point (metres)		500
Households with latrines	% of households	80
Energy		
Households with electricity connection		7200
Trading centres connected with electricity		8
Households using wood fuel (%)		90
Households using solar energy (%)		2
Households using Bio-gas		Nil
Transport & Communication		
Road length	Bitumen surface (km)	63.8
	Gravel surface	108.4
	Earth surface	205.7
	Total	377.9
Railway line length (km)		23
Railway stations		2
Sea/Lake Ports		0
Airports		1
Number of Telephone connections		1850
Mobile network coverage (%)		90
No. of private courier services		7
Number of Post offices		2
Number of Sub-Post offices		-
Licensed stamp vendors		-
Tourism, Trade & Industry		
No. of Trading centres		8
Registered Retail traders		25000
Registered wholesale traders		1500
Bakeries		5
Manufacturing industries		2
Hotel		8
Commercial Banks		7
Micro-finance Institutions		3
Jua Kali Associations		5

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Information Category	Statistics
Jua Kali Artisans	6000
Security	
No of police post and stations	10
No of prisons	2
No of law courts	1
Community Development and Social Welfare Sector	
No of active women groups	200
Total membership	4000

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

The purpose of this section is to review the progress made since 2002-2008 and assess whether the objectives of the plan have been met. It also identifies achievements, constraints and lessons learned. This section also identifies the gaps between the DPP and the policy matrix. This section also identifies the major and cross-cutting issues that need to be addressed by the government and the private sector to implement the plan.

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

The district has a rich history of agriculture and has been a major source of food and income for the people. The district is also a major source of raw materials for the manufacturing sector. The district has a large population and a high unemployment rate. The district is also a major source of revenue for the government.

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2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

The following is the implementation status of the plan reflected in the DPP. At this time the district has a high unemployment rate. The plan has been implemented in a number of areas. The implementation status of the DPP of all projects and programmes that were implemented during the plan period was less than 50%.

Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Project/Programme	No. of projects/Programme	No. of projects/Programme completed	Estimated Cost (US\$)

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the last plan 2002-2008 and assesses whether the expectations of the plan were met. It analyses the achievements constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter also looks at the linkages between the DDP and the policy papers. Finally it looks at the major development challenges and cross cutting issues the district is likely to face during the plan period as the district strives to implement vision 2030 policy address the MDGs and core poverty.

2.1 Review of the Previous Plan

At the start of the period, there was general optimism in the district to realize the plan theme '*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*'. Little was achieved towards attaining this goal despite government announcement of GDP growth of above 6% as its trickle down effect was not felt by the poor as poverty levels remained at 54%. It was also during this period the ERS was introduced and it was expected employment would be created especially self employment in micro and small scale enterprises. This was expected to improve incomes and standards of living for the population that largely depends on seasonal labour and incomes from sale of maize but it was not to be.

During the period primary school enrolment went up by 60% putting rescue on the existing physical facilities. Parents took advantage of free primary school education. It was during the plan period that the NARC government promised to create 500,000 jobs every year, a task that proved to be over ambitious as many youths are still unemployed as they seek blue collar jobs.

Overall the performance of agriculture was remarkable as the district experienced increased maize, beans and milk production as better prices were offered for these products. There was also increased diversification in agriculture as farmers ventured into horticulture to take advantage of the favourable international prices.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

The following is the implementation status of the plans indicated in the 2002-2008 DDP. At that time the district was a division in the larger Trans Nzoia District. The table below presents a summary of the implementation status of the DDP of all projects and programmes that were implementation of projects during the plan period was less than 50%.

Table 5: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Implemented	No of on-going projects Physical %	Estimated Cost (Millions)
Water	2	0	20	68
Health	5	3	30	154.6
Fisheries	1	0	0	28.0
Co-operative	1	1	20	35
Works	2	1	50	980

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Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Implemented	No of on-going projects Physical %	Estimated Cost (Millions)
Agriculture	1	0	0	177.1
Livestock	2	0	0	47.6
Veterinary	1	1	100	
Education	3	1	50	101.3
Prisons	3	1	50	33.5
Forest	1	1	30	49.6
Land Administration	1	0	0	2.1
Social Services	4	-	50	42.6
Adult Education	3	-	0	2.15
Labour	3	1	40	0.8
Police	1	-	100	17
Planning	1	1	100	10.7
OOP	2	1	80	55
Children's Dept	1	-	10	14.8
Trade	5	-	0	13

2.2 Constraints

The district faced a number of constraints ranging from lack of funds, personal, equipment and involvement of stakeholders during implementation of the DDP.

2.3 Lessons learnt

During the implementation of the plan, various lessons were learnt which will help in the implementation of the proposed projects and programmes. The other departments have not fully embraced the MTEF process of budgeting leading to the project being under funded.

Politics also plays a role in project implementation and allocation of funds both at the national level and district level, CDF is one such example. Projects not previously in the DDP were implemented under this fund. This meant that the departmental heads must be involved in project planning and implementation.

2.4 Linkages with Vision 2030, First Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centered and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Vision 2030 has filtered down to the district level through the District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012. This plan is also the first in a series of plans that undertake to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected by a cross section of stakeholders as district priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government . These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will therefore continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

This section analyses the major challenges and cross cutting issues that the district faced during implementation of 2002-2008 DDP and suggestions on how they can be overcome during this plan period.

Trans Nzoia District is faced with several development challenges that will have a bearing on the standards of living of its people over the plan period. These challenges could affect the implementation of the plan and overall focus of the plan that will ensure economic growth and poverty reduction.

Some of the major development challenges facing the district include poor infrastructural facilities especially roads considering that the district is the country's bread basket. If not improved upon, it will hold back agricultural farm produce such as maize, beans, sunflower and milk from markets thus demoralizing farmers as they sell their produce at throw away prices to middlemen. Insecurity is an emerging issue that will need concerted efforts to address poor marketing systems environmental degradation, land tenure systems and HIV/AIDS also pose challenges to the development of the district

The district's economy is agro based, with major income generating activities being maize growing and milk production. The market for these products is unstable and as a result poverty prevails. Cost of agricultural inputs is too high compared to the returns. This compels farmers to apply inadequate inputs e.g. fertilizers hence reducing yields per

hectare. Other challenges relate to cattle rustling and tribal clashes especially in areas bordering Marakwet and West Pokot Districts and a neighbouring country. These activities retard development through displacement of people. Environmental degradation through clearing of vegetation cover for human settlements especially in the forested hill sides makes the lower areas to be prone to flooding.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

i) Poverty

From the Dimensions of Well-Being in Kenya, the district had 168,615 people or 45% of the total population living below the poverty line. This figure has however gone up due to inflation rate going up and increased cost of living. The Basic report on well being in Kenya 2005/06 indicates that the district has 49.5% of its population living below the poverty line.

The distribution of the poor according to divisions and locations are as indicated in the table below.

Table 6: Poverty Incidence by Administrative Units

Divisions	Estimated Poor %	Total Population 2008	No. of Pop. Poor
Central Div	44	374,700	168,615
Municipality Loc	15	196,207	8,049
Kibomet Loc.	26	53,658	10,173
Waitaluk Loc.	49	39,127	31,368
Namanjalala Loc	57	64,016	10,145
Matisi	45		9,723
Kiminini Division	45	85,759	38,591
Sikhendu	40	22,529	9,012
Kiminini	43	63,230	27,189
Saboti Division	49	92,733	45,439
Machewa Loc	46	20,036	9,217
Saboti Loc	47	25,208	11,848
Kiboroa Loc	49	11,156	5,466
Kisawai Loc	53	10,312	5,465
Kinyoro Loc	55	26,020	14,311

During the 1999 population census, Trans Nzoia district recorded a population of 575,662 persons according to the latest monitoring and survey report year where 54% of the population was categorized as poor. The majority of these are small scale farmers.

The second poverty report volume I indicates the types of poverty in the district as: Food poor (54.21%) overall poor (54.83% and hard core poor (32.23%). The causes of increased poverty are diverse and include;

a. High cost of farm inputs

This leads to decline in food crops as farmers reduce amounts of recommended fertilizer to be applied to crops for high yields.

b. Poor and inadequate infrastructural facilities

The district has poor and inadequate infrastructure facilities e.g. road network, water supply and energy supply which affect the agriculture sector and other economic activities in the district

The segment of the district population living in abject poverty includes: widows, orphans/street children, female headed households, the disabled and small scale illiterate peasant farmers.

SWOT Analysis

Cross-cutting Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
Poverty	Availability of youth and women funds; Favourable climatic condition and fertile soils; Training institutions; Government officers.	High cost of farm input; Poor and inadequate infrastructural facilities; Lack of enough trained personnel; Low funding from Government.	CBOs, NGOs working in the district; Donor funds from NGOs, CBOs; Micro finance institutions.	HIV/AIDS (widows & orphans); Insecurity (attacks from Pokots, Mt. Elgon, Uganda); Decline in land size; Population increase.

ii) HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS pandemic is currently a major development problem in the county and is declared a national disaster. From a prevalence rate of 7% in 2002 this rate has been lowered to 5.4% in 2007 as indicated by reports from MOH. At the household level the situation is different and the effect of this pandemic is very telling. The impact of HIV/AIDS at this level is manifested in the overstretched resources of families as they struggle to address the needs of the infected and affected.

Many orphans are now heading households and therefore are unable to attend school and receive immunization or health care. Resources which would have been used for productive investment are diverted to health care, orphan care and funerals.

HIV/AIDS epidemic threatens to undermine achievements in literacy and supply of unskilled labour force in the district. Agricultural sector that employs nearly 80% of the labour force in the district is facing real threats as the most productive age group of between 15-49 years is the most affected or infected. Despite efforts by all stakeholders in this fight, with over 90% of the population aware of this scourge, behaviour change is still a problem.

Some members of the community still practice outdated cultures like female genital mutilation (FGM), some opt to go for quacks and traditional healers instead of modern medical facilities which provide ART and ARVs. In order to stem out the spread of the disease in the district there is need to intensity education on behavioural change, involve and mobilize the community in taking the responsibility in prevention and spread of HIV/AIDS through going to VCT centres and learning to accept and appreciate the infected and affected by providing home based care and support.

The District Technical Committee on AIDS (DTC) in conjunction with CACCs face the challenges of design and promotion of appropriate safety nets based on NACC five year plan for care, education and support to orphans and widows through community participation, children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS need to be protected from exploitation and discrimination using existing laws. Counselling level be intensified taking into account the need for voluntary testing through VCT centers and confidentiality.

Efforts will focus on promoting socio-cultural norms, values and beliefs in the community that will help reduce the risk of HIV infection and institute multi-sectoral campaign against AIDS using churches school news media, NGO provincial administration and other stakeholders. Home based care shall be encouraged to ease the strain on hospital bed occupancy.

SWOT Analysis

Cross-cutting Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
HIV/AIDS	Availability of VCT centres; Availability of trained health personnel; Good intersectoral collaborations; Cost sharing funds.	Inadequate staff ; Inadequate health facilities; Lack/fewer antiretroviral treatment site.	Enhanced community involvement; Availability of HIV/AIDS related NGO's; Awareness NACC structures.	Outdated cultural practices e.g. FGM; Illiteracy level; Poverty level; Drug abuse.

iii) Disaster management

Disaster is a serious disruption of the normal functioning of a community inflicting widespread humans, material or environmental loss. It causes damage that goes beyond the ability of the affected community society to cope with using its own means or resources.

Trans Nzoia has not faced serious experiences of disasters whether human caused or natural, however HIV/AIDS which was proclaimed a national disaster remains the most dangerous. The district has put out all its systems to fight this scourge and has managed to bring the prevalence rate 5.4% currently from a high of 17.5% in 2003.

However, the district faces potential disaster in form of floods (Namanjalala Location), fire, tribal clashes and cattle rustling.

District Disaster Management Committee and Divisional Disaster Management Committees will be strengthened in order to be able to identify all possible disasters and preparedness to overcome them with resources that may be required.

SWOT Analysis

Cross-cutting Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
Disaster Management	Disaster management	Unprepared- ness; Information flow;	Pressure of international relief	Lack of funds Deforestation

Trans Nzoia West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Cross-cutting Issues	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
	structures; Volunteers	Lack of resources	bodies e.g. Red Cross, IMC etc	

iv) Environment

The environment is the bedrock of economic and social development in Kenya. Access to natural resources is crucial for sustaining rural livelihoods, facilitating district level economic activities and social services as well as for supporting the informal urban economy.

Consequently, environmental considerations need to be incorporated into policy and planning frameworks of all sectors of the economy. Approximately 80% of the population derives their livelihood from agricultural activities.

The greatest threat to our environment is posed by poverty. High level of poverty negatively impacts on the deprived people posing a major threat to the environment especially when basic needs of adequate food, shelter, clothing and health services are not met. Pollution of drinking water sources is responsible for leukaemia in children and other water borne diseases. The MDG goal 7 aims at ensuring environmental sustainability by integrating the principles of sustainable development into county Policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Deforestation: Wood fuel forms the main source of energy with over 90% of the population (urban and rural) depending on it. Demand for productive land and for wood products is on the steady increase with the ever increasing urban and rural population. This calls for appropriate interventions to meet the demands of the community, increase the tree cover within the private farms and forest cover in the gazetted land.

Wetland Degradation: Wetlands forms about 1% of the total area of the district contributing significantly to the hydrology system of the district. Saiwa swamp is one of these most important wetlands in the district which is a protected area due to its rich biodiversity. However demand for more land for settlement and agriculture due to population pressure and decline inland productivity has contributed to opening up of these fragile ecosystems. This has subsequently compromised their ecological functions such as underground water recharge and purifications, water reservoir and habitat to rare birds and animals.

Poor Waste Management: The volume of waste generation especially in the urban environment has by far overstretched the existing waste management infrastructure. The councils lack the capacity (technical and physical) to effectively collect, transport and dispose off the waste

Degradation of Water Systems: The water resources currently face serious threat arising from intensive human activities in the catchment areas, wetlands, farms and industrial processes. Pollution from the no point sources from the agricultural activities in the farm lands contributes immensely to the degradation of the water resources. Clean water which is an important resource in supporting livelihood is now a scarce resource.

Land and Soil Degradation: Land is a prime resource in Trans Nzoia due to its agricultural potential, settlement and for purposes of industrial development. This has resulted to ever increasing pressure on the land leading to degradation through erosion, pollution from over use of agrochemicals and encroachment of the marginal areas. Poverty and population pressure contributes significantly to land and soil degradation.

Unplanned Settlement and Development: The mushrooming slums settlements in Kitale are an example of unplanned settlement that is emerging. This can be attributed to lack of employment, low income and lack of appropriate housing infrastructure.

Change of Land Use Conflicts: The emerging trend in Trans Nzoia West is where the development processes emerge in areas where they were not designated or through change of earlier plans by going through change of user. As a result this has witnessed excision of forested land to give way for settlement, Market centres and industrial development in residential areas.

Declining Land Sizes: The land sizes are on the decline in the district. These small sizes of farms can no longer support agricultural activities of maize farm farming. There is need to introduce high value interventions for higher returns and sustainability.

Landlessness: The number of landless people has remained high. This has subsequently contributed to these people opening up catchments, riverbanks and wetlands or settlement which has been one of the major factors leading to environment degradation.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
NEMA Act; Environment Committees at the district; Forest, Agriculture, KWS and Local Authorities Departments	Operationalising NEMA Act; Ignorance	EMCA Act ; Environmental organizations; KWS	Poverty; Land degradation; Deforestation; High population growth; Unplanned settlement and development; Extensive use of chemical fertilizers

v) Gender Inequality

Most societies are patriarchal and females have all along been relegated to lower spheres. They hold lower political, social and economic status and Trans Nzoia West is not an exception from this. Attainment of gender equality is crucial at household, community and district levels. This will contribute significantly to poverty eradication, economic growth and general development.

Women though not discriminated by written law, are given unsatisfactory rights (rights of use only) over land. Land is normally registered in the man's names even if acquired by both. This has affected women's participation in cooperative societies especially where ownership of properties is concerned. Women do not have collateral to enable them access bank loans as majority do not hold title deeds for land which either belongs to the father or husband.

Participation and representation in decision making depicts gender disparity. Women comprise a small proportion of persons holding elective posts in the locations, divisions and district level, yet their participation is crucial as they are the majority in the district. In most cases men are the minority voters but comprise a big proportion of persons holding elective posts in the district especially the civil and parliamentary representation.

To ensure equal participation and representation at all levels of development, women, men and youth at the grass root levels need to be sensitised in order to enable women, youth and men to acquire entrepreneurial skills. Increased awareness and understanding of gender issues will need to be done through sensitisation, barazas and publications and distribution of IEC materials. Increased civil education and legal rights of individuals, men and women will embrace their self confidence and understanding of their rights of involvement to enhance their participation in development activities.

2.6 Analysis of Issues and Causes

Agriculture

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Low maize yields	High cost and increased adulteration of key farm inputs; Low and declining soil fertility; Low adoption of modern technologies; Lack of affordable credit.	To increase maize yields from 15 bags per acre to 25 bags per acre by 2012.	To encourage more players in supply and marketing of farm inputs so as to increase competition and lower prices; To improve regulation and quality control of farm inputs; To promote sustainable environmental conservation and proper land use systems; To upscale proven technologies on-farm and revitalize extension services; To Link the farming community with financial service providers.	Sensitisation and mobilization; Soil sampling and testing.
Monoculture	Low adoption rate due to resistance to change; Lack of awareness;	To promote diversification of crop enterprises and reduce dependence on maize by 105 by 2012.	To increase awareness by promotion of various agricultural enterprises; To change farmers' attitude and improve adoption rate through training, demonstrations, field days, barazas etc.	Flagging of opportunities and formation of common interest groups.
Inadequate market access and information	Lack of sufficient agricultural market information; Poor roads.	To improve market access and market information by 25% by 2012.	To promote formation of market groups; To link the marketing groups with marketing organizations;	Sensitisation and mobilization

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Development Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			To establish information desks for dissemination market information.	
Lack of affordable credit of purchase of inputs and capital development e.g. value addition	Some farmers lack collateral e.g. title deeds; Negative attitude towards loan; Most financial institutions consider farming a risky business; High interest rates charged by financial institutions; Weakened cooperative due to mismanagement.	To improve farmer's access to affordable credit by 25% by 2012.	To link the farming community to financial service providers; To promote farming as a business through training; To encourage table banking among the farmers.	Sensitisation and mobilization
Crop pests and disease outbreaks	Continuous use of chemicals leading to resistance. Inadequate application of the relevant agro-chemical; Inadequate funds for purchase of agro-chemicals; Inadequate research especially on horticultural crops; Mono-cropping leading to a building up of pests and diseases.	To reduce prevalence of crop pests and diseases by 10% by 2012.	To train farmers on alternatives of agro-chemicals. To train farmers on the correct application rates of agro-chemicals; Credit linkages.	Integrated pest management Sensitisation and mobilization
Inadequate storage and processing capacity for perishable commodities	Lack of funds; Inadequate technical know-how Fluctuations in supply of farm produce (seasonality); Inadequate electricity and water supply in the rural areas.	To promote storage and processing of agricultural produce by 20% by 2012.	To train farmers on sustainable to ensure continuous supply; To link the farming community to financial institutions; To train the farmers on storage and processing technologies/value addition; To link the farming community with the relevant ministries/departments for supply of water and electricity; To link the farming community with	Sensitisation and mobilization.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			warehousing organization e.g. the Eldoret Airport.	
Livestock				
Low milk yields	Low genetic potential livestock breeds; Inbreeding ; Low level of feeding; Inadequate technology in livestock husbandry; Livestock diseases; Reduce livestock diseases (mastitis) in dairy cattle farm 20% to 5% by 2012.	-Increase milk yield from 7kg - 10kg cow per day by 2012 -Reduce inbreeding from 40% to 10% by 2012 -Increase feeding ratio from 40kg to 70kg fodder/cow per day -Increase the adoption rate, of modern dairy technology in small scale farmers to achieve 20kg cow day of milk production by 2012	-To upgrade the local breeds form 40% of the population to 75% -To promote the use of AI services from 40% to 70% of small scale farmers. -Introduce one bull scheme camp of superior sires. -To promote clean milk production techniques to reduce mastitis in dairy industry to 50%	To encourage farmers use of superior sires. Sensitizes farmers to keep improved breeds Educate farmers to castrate bull claves and use AI services Undertake trainings on feeding management to small scale farmers Expose farmers to new livestock technologies train farmers on clean milk production
Low quality livestock products	Inadequate technology in value addition; Low genetic value; Chemical adulteration.	To promote value addition of products in small scale farmers/CIGs from 5% to 20% by 2012; To step up the use of high genetic value breeds to improve the product quality by 60% of the farmers population 2012; To decrease chemical residues in products from 0.1% to 0.01% by 2012.	To increase the number of farmers/CIGs doing value addition by 205; To increase the use of high genetic breeds by small scale farmers by 60%; To improve the product quality for save use by 100%.	Train farmers one value addition on various livestock products; Initiate collaboration with other stakeholders to support farmers through credit facilities to acquire improved breeds; Holds workshops to sensitize on safe use of drugs.
Trade, Tourism and Industry				
Lack of industrial culture	Over reliance of the population on crop husbandly; Lack of awareness.	Enable the district population attain middle income status by 2030.	Increase seminars and advisory services to nurture an enterprise culture.	Initiate aggressive campaign, seminars, barazas and meetings to nurture an enterprise culture among the local people.
Inaccessibility to credit facilities	Lack of title deeds to be used as		Create awareness on the need to pay loans	Mount an aggressive

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	collateral; Culture of local people of factory to pay loans.		and also the use of other tangible assets as collateral.	campaign through seminars, meetings and public barazas to impact a culture of investment to the people of the district because of its multiplier effect.
Lack of industrial land	Over reliance crop husbandry by the local people; Physical development plans in towns and market centres missing areas set aside as Industrial land; Land grabbing.		Pass a law for all new physical development plan to set aside land for industrial development	Create awareness among stakeholders for the importance of setting aside land for industrial development in towns and market centres.
Poor Infrastructure	Low pace of infrastructure development in the district		Increase the rate of infrastructure development for industrialization in one district like Roads, power, water etc.	Approach the concerned to hasten infrastructure development; -Create awareness among stakeholders to agitate for faster infrastructure development through collaborative mechanisms.
Kenya Wildlife Service				
Low tourism visitation	Negative publicity; Limited marketing; Poor infrastructure.	Sustainable tourism and economic development	Improved revenue collection	Marketing both locally & internationally; Improvement of tourism; Facilities e.g. accommodation.
Low animal numbers	Poaching; Inbreeding.	Enhancement of wildlife conservation management and protection	To increase the animal numbers	Reintroduction; Intensify animal security; Awareness programmes; Translocation.
Poor infrastructure	Steep terrain- Limited resources	Improve road conditions	Research on management	Road work; Electricity.
Encroachment	Poverty; Lack of awareness	Intensify companies	Easy access	Awareness and collaboration with communities;

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
				Security improvement.
Human/Wildlife conflict	Natural Resources competition; Land use changes; High human population growth.		Habitat & Wildlife security	PAC patrols Fencing maintenance; Social & corporate responsibility;
Forestry				
Reduced ability of indigenous forest products, serve as water catchments, biodiversity conservation, reservoirs, wildlife habitats and carbon sinks	Land use changes; illegal exploitation activities; Forest fires.	Indigenous forest will be put under efficient and sustainable multipurpose management and that all existing forest reserves on public lands will remain reserved 100%.	Participatory forest management approaches will be promoted to ensure the participation of communities and other stakeholders in the management of indigenous forests.	Reclaim all illegal possessed lands; Secure and maintain all forest boundaries; Forest policing will be enhanced; Six community forest associations will be formed.
Demand for forest products from forest estates by rural populations	Increasing population; Insufficient tree/forest cover.	Promote commercial forestry, improve farm forestry and enhance efficient utilization and marketing of forestry products 300 ha.	-Forest and trees on private lands are established and managed using sound business principles and according to land owners priorities	Assist farmers establish on-farm tree nurseries -70; Assist farmers apply appropriate agro forestry interventions; Enhance on-farm extension services.
Unsustainable management of forest plantations for production of wood and other forest products and services for commercial purposes	Reliance on a few exotic species; Increasing occurrence of exotic pests and diseases.	Forest plantations are efficiently managed and operated on a commercial basis; The species base is broadened through special consideration of indigenous species as well as the requirement of the market.	Draw management plans for all forest estates 100%.	Replant 6000 ha of clear felled areas;
Low transition rates from primary to secondary schools 47%	Traditional rites of passage; Early pregnancies few secondary schools.	Increase the transition rate to 70% by 2012.	Construct new secondary schools by provide guidance & counselling classes	Mobilize funds from CDF & MTEF; Encourage establishment of day secondary schools. Train more teachers on guidance & counselling.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Cooperatives				
Weak Cooperatives	Cooperative Governance and ethics	High level of ignorance by cooperative leaders; Poor leadership; Non compliance with cooperative laws; Inadequate resources.	Sensitize Leaders on cooperative laws; Cooperative leaders to sign indemnity forms; Cooperative leaders staff to declare their wealth;	Enforcement of the Cooperative Societies Act.
	Improved cooperative leadership and management	Untrained cooperative staff; Uninformed cooperative leaders; Poor state of bookkeeping in cooperatives; Untimely Audit Untimely Annual General meetings; Irregular inspection of cooperatives; Low level of committee education.	Carry out elections in all cooperatives according to the cooperative law; Regular inspection of cooperative ; Enforcement of the Cooperative Societies Act;	Regular and timely General meeting; Ensure Audit has undertaken timely; Trading leaders and staff or management by objective.
	Improved market and marketing efficiency in cooperatives	High number of dormant cooperatives; Low quantity and quality produce; Lack of market information; Shortage of capital to invest in value addition facilities; Leadership wrangles in cooperatives; Gender imbalance; HIV/Aids scourge.	Revival of dormant cooperatives; Develop new product; Facilitate cooperative to develop business a marketing plans; Carry out Gender sensitisation; Sensitize cooperatives in HIV/AIDS.	Carry out market surveys; Training cooperative leaders and staff on marketing and market information; Encourage exchange visits and tours; Participation in ASK. show ;
	Cooperative finance and banking	Lack of farm credit to farmers; Shortage of funds for lending High loan demand level by Sacco society members; Huge amounts over financial institution; Non-remittance by Kitale Municipal Council to Kime Sacco.	Sensitize farms available farmers' credit such as Dairy farm credit scheme by cooperative Bank, Coffee development fund;	Enforce Sec. 359 Coop societies Act on Non-remittance; Networking and linkage of Cooperatives to financial institutions; Monitor implementation of SACCO lending policies.
	Facilitate settlement of members by farm purchase	High level of ignorance among committee members of farm purchase	Societies to hold regular general meetings; Ensure physical planning and provincial	Follow up society members to pay for land price or loan on the farm;

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	cooperatives	cooperatives about land laws; High level farm disputes; No repayment of farm price or loans by members; Poor leadership by cooperatives leaders High cases of survey disputes; Wrangles in farm purchase cooperatives; Irregular land allocation to members; Missing farm documents; Members over enrolment.	Administration in handling cooperative land matters;	Disputes among society members be referred to cooperative tribunal.
Human Resource Development				
High drop out rates 30%	Early pregnancies; Child labour; Lack of school fees for secondary schools; Early marriage; HIV/Aids; Over reliance of on one donor; Lack of PTA BOG commitment; Lack of coordination between DEOs office, community and constituency development committees and DEO; High enrolment both in primary schools; Free primary school programme.	Reduce the dropout rates to 20% by 2012; Increase the NO of facilities available by 20% by 2012; Increase the transition rate to 70% by 2012.	Raise levels of guidance and counselling in schools by 405; Raise awareness on the rights of children; Construction of classrooms by 10% every year. Sensitize upto 20% of BOG, PTA by 2012 and community.	Train more teachers on guidance & counselling; Collaborate with other stakeholders especially NGOs, CBOs working with the community; Source for more funds through MTEF to start feeding progress to sustain the children in school; Strength coordination will all stakeholders; Hold baraza for PTAs training BOGs.
Health				
Access to health services	Low number of functional health facilities; Shortage of staff; Long distances between health	Increase the number of functional health facilities by 30% by 2012.	Registration of completed health facilities through CDF and LTF funds; Redistribution of available staff.	Reenergize health stakeholders foru7m

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	facilities; Few partners in health sector.			
Malaria epidemics	Environment favourable for mosquito breeding Seasonal flooding in some areas e.g. Namanjala area.	Reduce morbidity and mortality due to malaria by 10% by 2012	Building staff capacity in malaria case management; Increase ITNs coverage to 80%; IRS household's coverage increased to 95%.	Operationalise all the community units (CUs) mapped out
Adolescence health management –poor service utilization	Lack youth friendly services.	Increase the number of youth friendly centres from 2 to 8 by 2012	Development of IEC materials on youth friendly services; Train 12 health workers in youth friendly services; Sensitize staff working at customer care desk on youth friendly services.	Use sports approach start sport competition between health staff and the youth
HIV/AIDS- High prevalence	Few VCT centres; Few staff trained in HIV/AIDS; Few comprehensive centres.	Increase the number of comprehensive care management centres from 1 to 4 by 2012	Train 20 staff HIV/AIDS management; Renovate one room in all the health centres to serves as VCT room; Train VCT counsellors.	Establishment of mobile VCT services; Community sensitisation especially in dealing with stigma.
TB management	Low TB cure rate; High number of defaulters; Fear of musty drug resistant strains.	Increase TB cure success rate to 90% by 2012	Establishment of chest clinics in all health centres; Defaulter tracing.	Community involvement especially in defaulter tracing
Poor infrastructure	Old buildings; Lack of regular maintenance of infrastructure.	Increase the number of health facilities renovated to 100% by 2012	Develop bills of quantities	Regular maintenance of infrastructure
Youth Affairs				
High rate of unemployment among youths	Lack of employment opportunities; Poor career choice among youths in schools and institutions; High number of youth graduates.	To increase employment opportunities by 15% at the end of 2010.	To provide an enabling environment for youths to engage into productive activities that will improve the livelihoods of youths.	Training youths in and out of schools/Institutions on career choice and life skills trainings; Capacity building of youths through enterprise development fund, that will enable them initiate income generating activities (IGA); Networking and referral with other development

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
				partners.
High cases of crime and drug abuse among youths	low income among the youths; Lack of recreation facilities for the youth; Lack of guidance and counselling facilities; Availability of drugs within the reach of the youth.	To provide youths with at least one empowerment centres within the constituencies by 2010; To assist youths initiate income generating activities through loans.	To reduce cases of youth and drug abuse by 70% by 2012.	Constructing one youth empowerment centres at constituency; Providing life skills and development trainings; Promoting the concept of community service; Facilitate youths with infectious.
Early pregnancies, Teenage Motherhood and risks of HIV/AIDS infectious	Lack of reproductive health information among youths; Low income among the households Illiteracy (higher cases among youths.	To improve the livelihood of 1000 youths by designing reproductive health programme by 2012	To empower youths within the district with reproductive health facilities and services by 2012	Training of 800 youth within the district on life skills and development skills by 2010; Designing a reproductive health programme that will be used to continuously improve the lives of youths; Rehabilitation of teenage mothers and drug addicted youths through income generating activities.
Social Services				
Poverty	Lack of funds to start IGNs.	Reduce poverty from 54% to 30% by 2012.	Increase funds to support IGAS by 60%; Training the existing groups.	Initiate IGAs awareness; Mobilize funds to through MTEF to go to poverty reduction initiatives.
Lack of support to the handicapped	Discrimination	Increase the support to the handicapped by 20% by 2012.	Sensitize the community on physically handicapped in people the community.	Initiate review and support for handicapped
Gender equity	Culture	Reduce the gender equity & Equality by 30% by 2012.	Increase awareness on Gender Equity; Involve all in decision making at all levels.	Increase support for Gender Equality programmes in the district by bringing on board

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
				all stakeholders.
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
Low levels of artist performance	Lack of training facilities for performing artists(theatre houses and resource centres; Non availability of land for construction of new centres.	Increase the no. of performing artists by 50% by2012; To construct at least 4 theatre facilities in the district.	Allocate land in Kitale, Endebess, Kiminini to construct cultural centres; Allocate funds for the same;	Liase with the Nzoia County Council and Kitale Municipal Council for land ; Source for funds from the GOK and other donors.
High incidences of FGM, mass circumcision and wife inheritance in the district.	bad cultural practices' High levels of illiteracy and ignorance; Unwillingness to change/adopt substitute methods; Self preservation and inability to recognize the inherent dangers.	Reduce the incidences of FGM, Mass by 40% by 2012.	Form community sensitisation groups in each division; Do 2 awareness campaigns in each division every year until 2012.	Introduce budgetary support for community sensitisation groups and publicity.
High incidences of women discrimination	Bad cultural mentality and male hegemony; Ignorance and illiteracy and illiteracy; Low levels of girl education; Less application of affirmative action in the society.	Reduce the incidences of women discrimination by 20% by 2012.		Awareness campaign to protect and empower the girl child; Budgetary support for sensitisation groups.
Poor markets for our cultural industries and implements	Lack of display exhibition groups in the district.	Improve the markets for our cultural industries and implements by 20% by 2012.	Construct display to exhibition malls in each constituency i.e. Cherangany and Kwanza.	Liase with the Kitale Municipal council.
Social Services				
Low levels of artist performance	Lack of training facilities for performing artists(theatre houses and resource centres; Non availability of land for construction of new centres.	Increase the no. of performing artists by 50% by2012; To construct at least 4 theatre facilities in the district.	Allocate land in Kitale, Endebess, Kiminini to construct cultural centres; Allocate funds for the same;	Liase with the Nzoia County Council and Kitale Municipal council for land ; Source for funds from the GOK and other donors.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
High incidences of FGM, mass circumcision and wife inheritance in the district.	bad cultural practices' High levels of illiteracy and ignorance; Unwillingness to change/adopt substitute methods; Self preservation and inability to recognize the inherent dangers.	Reduce the incidences of FGM, Mass by 40% by 2012.	Form community sensitisation groups in each division; Do 2 awareness campaigns in each division every year until 2012.	Introduce budgetary support for community sensitisation groups and publicity.
High incidences of women discrimination	Bad cultural mentality and male hegemony; Ignorance and illiteracy and illiteracy; Low levels of girl education; Less application of affirmative action in the society.	Reduce the incidences of women discrimination by 20% by 2012.		Awareness campaign to protect and empower the girl child; Budgetary support for sensitisation groups.
Poor markets for our cultural industries and implements	Lack of display exhibition groups in the district.	Improve the markets for our cultural industries and implements by 20 5 by 2012.	Construct display to exhibition malls in each constituency i.e. Cherangany and Kwanza.	Liase with the Kitale Municipal council.
Adult Education				
High rate of illiteracy 33% in the District	Inadequate number of literacy centres; Low awareness on the importance of Adult Education; Lack of funds for Adult Education programme.	Increase the literacy level to 75% by 2013.	Increase the number of literacy centres by 20%; Increase awareness on the significance of Adult Education; Increase funds to support Adult Education by 20%.	Open men only classes; Initiate more self help literacy classes; Initiate a literacy awareness campaign; Increase budgetary support to Adult Education.
Community learning Resource Centres.	Shortage of libraries and Reading/Learning centres.	Establish and operationalise two community learning resource centres in the district.	Establish reading culture in the district by improving literate environment.	Identify community facilities for CLRCS; Prepare and sign MOU with the communities; -Establish the CLRCS.
Physical Infrastructure (Roads)				
Poor status of roads	Inadequate	-Increase roads to	-Increase funds to	Solicit more

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	funding; poor maintenance; Adverse weather (seasonal) like floods; Poor soils; Low awareness (by community); Excess axle weight (overloading).	all weather to 60%; -Increase all weather roads 60%.	support maintenance of roads; -Increase awareness on importance of road drainage to the farmers; Introduce mobile weigh bridges.	funds through MTEF(Medium Term Expenditure Frame Work); Liaise with other maintenance partners (Kenya Wildlife, county Council and Municipal council); Sensitize community on road drainage.
Water and Irrigation				
High acreage that is poorly drained-7582 ha. Only 1962ha. Are well drained	High farmers' dependence on mechanization (expensive)in drainage development; Water Users' Association for organizing farmers are non-existent or very weak.	Reduce acreage that is poorly drained from 7582ha to 7082 ha. By 2012/	Sensitize 500 farmers on alternative (cheaper) methods of drainage development; Increase number of strong Water Users Associations by 5.	Undertake a campaign on alternative methods of drainage development; Carry out capacity building of Water Users Association.
Low acreage under Irrigation: 284ha. Out of potential of 3700ha.	High farmers dependence on rain-fed farming ; High cost of energy(petrol); High cost of irrigation development.	Increase area under irrigation from 284ha to 384 ha. by 2012	Sensitize 500 farmers on supplementary role of gravity fed irrigation to rain-fed farming.	Carry out campaign on supplementary role of gravity fed irrigation to rain-fed farming; Link farmers to organization offering credit; Increase support for irrigation development by amount needed.

CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.0 Introduction

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing poverty incidence and spurring economic growth. The chapter is prepared in line with the ERS Kenya V2030 MTP, the MTEF sectors and clearly stating the development path envisaged for the district as it addresses the MDGs and vision 2030 policy paper for the five years period.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sector is comprised of Agriculture, Livestock development, Cooperative development, Lands and Wildlife, Fisheries and Development.

Trans Nzoia West district is predominantly an agricultural district where 90% of the activities are agriculturally oriented. The strategies developed in this chapter are generally geared towards poverty reduction, thus emphasis is put on agricultural development. Other sectors with direct linkages to this sector also have strategies that have direct linkages include physical infrastructure, Public Administration, Human Resource Development

3.1.1 Sector vision and mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will during this plan period lay emphasis on increasing food crop and livestock production to enhance food security and milk production as the food basket of the country. The sector will also provide an enabling environment for livestock keeping through tick control, serukes and vaccination programmes through increased farming. The sector which employs about 80% of the labour force is expected to create additional job opportunities. This will be achieved through intensive farmers' extension services. A major reformation is also expected in the cooperative sub-sector as more societies will be streamlined in management through seminars and workshops, encouraging protection and enhancement for water soil and bio-diversity conservation. During the plan period the district will endeavour to conserve and expand under forest cover and encourage fish farming.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is a very vital sub sector for economic growth in the district as Trans Nzoia West solely depends on it for its existence. The sub sector sustains the district's population through food supply and household incomes. Growing of food and cash crops enables the community to be self sufficient and also sell the surplus for purchase of other necessities. The sub sector employs over 80% of the total working population on farms and agro based industries.

On Cooperatives, the sub sector is involved in ensuring that societies are well organized and the financial interests of their members are well looked after.

The sub sector promotes the contribution of cooperatives to production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products, particularly horticulture maize and dairy. The district also has a number of savings cooperation which contributes to the well-being of the population.

Lands are a vital sub sector, which plays the role of regulating the use of land in urban and rural settlements. The poor often have no access to land and security of tenure and many are landless and squatters. The department of lands has tried to streamline the issuing of title deeds.

The problem of forest degradation due to increased population pressure on land in the district is a challenge to be addressed. The encroachment if left to continue will affect both the climate and agricultural production in the district.

Fisheries development is an emerging food product both locally and for export. The district has the potential for this development and efforts are being made to develop this sector for employment creation and food provision.

3.1.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Department of Agriculture and Department of Livestock Development	Provision of extension services and convening forms for stakeholders consultation
Dairy Co operatives	Provide market for dairy product at good prices
Private Veterinarians	Livestock disease control
Cooperative Department	Registration and liquidation of societies and enforce Cooperative societies act
Private sector	Support to sector through establishment of agro industries and support farmers with raw materials
Forest Department environmental groups	Promotion of seedling production for agro forestry, woodlots and replacement of destroyed trees
Lands	Regularization of squatters settlement and provision of land tenure and title deeds

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Animal production –Dairy, Beef, Sheep, Goats, Poultry, Pigs, Rabbits	Promote increased production of milk, meat and other livestock product	Low productivity due to breeding and feeding problems; Diseases prevention and control; Poor livestock resource management; High cost of production inputs; Inadequate support services like credit; Insecurity in certain areas.	Appropriate livestock extension messages effective linkages with other service providers
Apiculture and emerging livestock: Bees ostrich, crocodile, Quails, Guinea fowl, Frogs	Promote development of apiculture and emerging livestock	Low awareness of the potential of other livestock species to generate income and alleviate poverty among communities	Extension services in these areas.
Extension services	Enhanced efficiency in delivery of livestock extension services	Staff shortage; Extension resource limitation	Capacity building of existing staff; Collaboration, participatory and partnership with stakeholders.
Livestock agriculture business	Promote growth in livestock agri-business: inputs and feeds supply and livestock products markets	Market infrastructure; Policy and regulatory framework.	Market information services
Productive Tourism and Wildlife	Conserve Mt. Elgon Biodiversity ecosystem and protect wildlife.	Financial; Human Resource Goodwill from community surrounding the park.	Involve strategies partners by soliciting for funds; Involve local community in conservation measures and take up more and take up more social cooperate responsibilities.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP – SIDA	Delivery of efficient extension services to farmers through participation, collaboration and partnership with stakeholders in livestock and agricultural sub-sector	Focal areas where resources and effort is concentrated for 3 years; A focal area per administrative division farmers of all categories vulnerable and poor farmers are also targeted youth out of school and 4K-Club.	Broad based survey; Participatory livelihood dynamics; FADC formation and training ; CIG formation and training ; Individual farms targeting through FSAPs development; Stakeholder forum; Demonstrations; Fields days; Farmers Tours; Seminars; Shows.
NALEP-GOK	Provide extension services to livestock farmers	Farmers not covered by other programmed and projects	DCA committee formation and training; Dairy groups trainings; Demonstrations; Field days; Seminars and

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			Workshops; Value addition through storage, processing, packaging and branding; Milk market linkages through market information systems MIS; Bio-gas production promotion.
Smallholder Dairy Commercialisation Project (SCDP)	Provide extension service to smallholder dairy farmers	Dairy commercialisation are DCA where farmers are targeted in dairy groups DGs	Dairy goats promotion especially to vulnerable households and women groups bull-schemes; Fodder bulking and conservation.
Njaa Marafuku Kenya	Contribute towards elimination of hunger and poverty among farming communities	Group in areas where levels of poverty is high	Provision of grants to farmers groups to the tune of 150,000 for implementation of approved proposals; Monitoring of groups progress.
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project	To increase agricultural productivity	Focal area	CIG formation and Trainings; Development of Enterprise; Development Plans EDP; Demonstrations; Field days; Workshops and Seminars.

(B) New project proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Central Division District Headquarters Office Block	1	Provide adequate service to ministry staff and Co-op movement	By 2010, office completed and occupied	Identification of the site; Allocation of funds; Tendering; Implementation.
Saboti Divisional Hqs	2	Provide adequate service to ministry staff and Co-op movement	By 2009, office completed and occupied	Identification of the site; Allocation of funds; Tendering; Implementation.
Issuance Of Titles	3	Enable Co-op members to have ownership	By 2012, 30 farms would have been demarcated and titles issued to Co-op members	Identification of shares per member; Survey work; Titles issue to Co-op. members.
Tea Factory	4	Give better quality; Increase capital	By 2010, factory completed and working	Tendering; Implementation.

(A) On-going Projects: Forest

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Plantation Development (676) Saboti Division; Kiminini Division.	Plantation establishment	100 ha	Planting tree seedlings
Forest Conservation (678) Saboti Division :	To rehabilitate degraded sites and protect the forest	20 ha	Planting indigenous trees on degraded sites
Farm Forestry (679) Central/Kiminini and Saboti Divisions:	To promote on-farm tree planting	Raise 700,00 tree seedlings	On farm tree planting and institutions tree planting
Green Zones Development support project (678) Saboti, Central and Kiminini Divisions.	Rehabilitate degraded sites; Promote on-going farm tree planting.	150 ha	Planting of degraded sites with indigenous trees.

(B) New Projects Proposal: Forest

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mt. Elgon Regional Ecosystem Conservation Programme (MERECP) Saboti Division	1	To protect and conserve Mt. Elgon Forest	Rehabilitate 25 ha; Survey 11.5 Km of forest boundary.	Planting of indigenous trees seedlings; Survey work and planting tree seedlings along the boundary

(A) On- going Projects: KWS

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Electricity Project	To provide power to KWS staff & surrounding communities.	Power to staff & communities;	Survey works; Construction ; Installation works.
Airstrip Extension	To boost tourism & security;	Airstrip in place;	Survey works; Graveling works.
Construction Of Visitors Rest Houses	To provide visitor satisfaction;	Rest houses constructed;	Architectural works; E.I.A. Construction of the houses.
Pango Primary School Construction	To construct classroom for the school;	2 classrooms constructed;	designing
Kipsibo Primary School	To enhance management and conservation.	Construct at least 1 classroom per year.	Construction works
Preparation Of Mt. Elgon Management Plan	Facilitate proper planning and management	Management plan produced	Planning meeting; Planning workshops; Plan launching; Plan approval.

(B) On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets
Development of Demonstration Fish Ponds Central Divisions	To produce quality seeds for farmers. to create fish farming demonstration centre; To have aquaculture research centre; To generate A.I.A.	Improve food security and income from fish production	Construction fish ponds; store/security; house plus toilet; Construction of chicken houses for integrating fish farming the chicken keeping; Fencing of the farm site; Ponds stocking and management.
Office Block Construction Central Division *	To have descent & enough operation space.	To complete 4 office rooms	Install electricity; Fix ceiling; Fix window panes and door locks; Painting of the office.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Hatchery Establishment Central Division	1	Clarias production for commercial use and food	Production of clarias seed	Procurement of Lab. Equipment Construction of nursery ponds; Purchase of fish seeds; Installation of water; Construction of brooders holding ponds; Construction of fingerlings holding tanks; Installation of electricity; establishment of laboratory; Sourcing of Brooders.
Construction of Divisional Offices Kiminini/Saboti Divisions	2	To have divisional offices	An office in every division Headquarters.	Sourcing out office; Plan and bills of quantities; Sourcing for funds; Floating quotation for contractors; Implementation.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For realization of the sector vision and mission, the district physical infrastructure is expected to play crucial role in marketing of products. New developed infrastructure especially roads will provide access for maize and dairy farmers to market and give a better price for their produce.

The tourism to the Mt. Elgon National Park will also pick up as there will be security roads for quick response to treating situations.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Efforts will be made to address related issues through the various sectors and sub sectors especially those related to income. HIV/AIDs as there is tendency to discriminate women and enforce the government policy of at least 30% of all positions in public are retained for women.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.

Mission

To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector embraces Trade, East African Community, State for National Heritage, Tourism and Industrialization.

Improved activities in the sector will stimulate the district economy and this will impact positively to economic growth and poverty reduction. However, the district is faced with the challenge of producing competitive products and marketing tourism.

To respond to the challenges and contribute to the realization of the sector vision and mission, the district will encourage and welcome investors to local industries and tourism. Vigorous marketing strategies will be put in place to promote tourism. The district will put in place measures to improve on security to attract tourists and investors in trade. The district will take the advantage of trade with South Sudan and the East African community as the district is the gateway to Sudan and borders Uganda. The municipal council will facilitate the allocation of plots to investors and issuance of single business permits for employment creation.

The district will endeavour to open up opportunities in the provision of financial support to residents for the expansion of business enterprises and trade.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Tourism, Trade and Industry contributes significantly to the development of the district in employment creation and generation of income.

The small scale and Jua kali enterprise with their modest capital investment is important in that it is dynamic: create employment by utilization of local resources. It provides essential training grounds for developing entrepreneurial skills essential for district industrialization by providing a point of entry for many entrepreneurs into manufacturing and service sector and as a testing ground for development of the industrial sector to address vision 2030.

2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Trade and Industry	Training of entrepreneurs on business skills and provision of loans
Kenya Industrial Estates	Provision of credit and training to medium scale industrial ventures
Local Authority	Planning of urban centres and provision of necessary infrastructure and collection of revenue.
Private Sector	Supplement government efforts in promoting tourism trade and industry

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Provision of training in form of business clinics to small scale traders in the two districts on business management; Provision of loan to small scale traders through Trade Development Joint Loan Board Scheme; Ensure safety of private businesses.	Lack of business skills among local traders within the districts; Lack of affordable business capital; Frequent burglary cases; High default rates; Closure of businesses arising from poor management.	Capacity building and awareness creation among the business community; Provide trade loans to viable business enterprises in the districts; Strengthening the provision of security to local business community by liaising with the Provincial Administration.
Tourism and Wildlife	Conserve Mt. Elgon Biodiversity ecosystem and protect wildlife.	Financial; Human Resource Goodwill from community surrounding the park.	Involve strategies partners by soliciting for funds; Involve local community in conservation measures and take up more social corporate responsibilities.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(B) New Projects Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Milk Processing Plant, Kitale Municipality and Kiminini Division	1	To reduce poverty through the multiplier effect of income generation and employment creation	Ensure one milking processing plant is constructed first at Kitale Municipality by the private sector.	Sensitisation of private sector by the departments on viability of milk processing plant. -Liase with district livestock officer to popularise dairy farming
Sunflower Oil Processing Plant, Kitale Municipality	2	Income generation, employment creation and therefore poverty reduction in the district	Ensure more farmers grow sunflower to provide the necessary raw material for the proposed processing plant	Creating awareness among the business community on the viability of sunflower oil processing plant; Construct of the plant by the private sector.
Laundry And Dry Cleaning Services, Kitale Municipality	3	To create competition in the sector since only 2 such enterprises exist at the moment; Income generation, employment creation	Printed information about potential projects in the district to be circulated to all divisions of the district	Awareness creation on the viability of laundry and dry cleaning services among potential entrepreneurs; Setting of services by the private sector.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		and therefore poverty reduction in the district.		
Welding Metal Fabrication And Battery Charging Enterprises at Various Market Centres in the District Central Division/ Kiminini (Maili Saba Big Tree Kapkoi Wamunini Etc	4	Income employment creation and therefore poverty reduction in rural areas of the district; Curb rural to urban migration.	Ensure that at least one welding and metal fabrication enterprise is set up yearly in every market centre with electricity in the district	Sensitisation of market population through barazas and meetings; Setting up of welding and metal fabrication enterprises in market centres.
Tea Factory Saboti Division	5	Diversification of crop husbandry and income sources; Income generation, employment creation and therefore poverty reduction in the district.	Ensure local large scale farmers are sensitised on viability of Tea processing plant in Saboti Division	Public sensitisation by the department; Construction of the factory private sector.
Leather Factory, Kitale Municipality	6	Diversification of income generating activities; Income generating employment creation and therefore poverty reduction.	Ensure revival of the stalled factory within Kitale Municipality	Consulting owners of the stalled factory to revive it; Sensitize business community to set up a new plant.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The vision 2030 for wholesale and retail trade is to move towards raising earnings. This will be attained through trainings by closely liaising with the Human Resource development sector to enhance management, improve production skills, quality control and encourage innovations.

Tourism will closely liaise with infrastructure to make tourist sites accessible throughout the year through improving feeder and access roads to Mt. Elgon National Park and camping sites in the forests.

The abundance of different kind of agricultural produce agro based manufacturing shall be encouraged through close links with the infrastructure sectors especially the provision of sufficient electricity and reduction in power outages. Kenya industrial estates will in the period establish centre to bring industrialists small scale entrepreneurs' financial institutions to a round table to enhance close working relationships for quality products.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Trans Nzoia West will play major role in ensuring that the recently rebranded Mt. Elgon National Park also gets a fair share of tourists. The sector will liaise with the private tour operators and local stakeholders, such as forest users associations, the sectors of Infrastructure, Human Resource Development and Public Administration. This close liaison will enhance job creation and raise levels of income.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030

Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will respond to the sector vision and mission through provision of roads and telecommunication facilities in urban and rural areas. Infrastructural facilities in urban and rural areas will need to be increased during the plan period in order to facilitate production, trade, job creation and poverty reduction.

Priority in Roads Department will be routine maintenance of classified road network. In the district, intensive direct labour will be employed to maintain rural and minor feeder roads so as to attract investment in labour which will boost the district's economy. The establishment of constituency roads committee has the noble task of giving chosen attention to all roads within the constituency. All priority roads under this committee will be closely implemented and monitored

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is key to economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. production costs, competitiveness and access to markets depend upon the quality of infrastructure Trans Nzoia West is an agricultural district hence roads play an important role in transportation of agricultural inputs and outputs to the market. This sector has the potential to facilitate the ARD sector and all the other sectors his general.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department	Maintenance of classified roads and supervision of construction work
Housing	Maintain GoK staff houses
Electricity KPLC	Extension of services and connection

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads Roads and Public Works	Maintain access roads	Financial equipments, old manpower	Construct most of the major work; Involve local community in road maintenance; Coordinate with CDF and LATF on road maintenance.
Local Government	Service provision maintain rural areas	Adequate funds lacking ; Road equipment lacking; Inadequate land for market construction.	Involve the public in project identification; Acquire more road construction equipment; Source for funds from strategies partners.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Road 2000 ADB Rd C44	To maintain and improve roads so as to promote and sustain socio-economic development	11 km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement
Road 2000 ADB Project Maili saba- Nzoia water supply Rd. E328	To maintain and improve roads so as to promote and sustain socio-economic development	13.5 km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement
Barch-Sango Rd R34	To maintain and improve roads so as to promote and sustain socio-economic development	9.2 km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement
Nyabomo-Tulwet Uncl. Rd	To maintain and improve roads so as to promote and sustain socio-economic development	2.8 km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement
Lion's corner- Chesamisi Rd R24	To maintain and improve roads so as to promote and sustain socio-economic development	9.0 km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement
Birunda-Marambachi Rd URF 1	To maintain and improve roads so as to promote and sustain socio-economic development	7.4 km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement
Weonia-Kikwamet Rd R16		3.5 km	Routine maintenance and spot improvement

(B) New Projects Proposal: Department of Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activities
Kamukuywa Bridge	Link Trans Nzoia West and Bungoma	1 No.	Bridge Construction

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly influence the growth of the productive sector. Good roads also contribute to improving health services as it opens up these services to the rural population who may take several days to get any means of transport to hospitals or health facilities with poor or no roads.

Horticulture can also benefit from good roads as access to markets will be assured and loss of produce due to bad roads reduced.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The district will focus on gravelling all earth roads. It will also ensure that routine maintenance is done as a matter of priority.

Exploitation of the terrain of the hills in tapping water through gravity will be done during the plan period. This will ensure that most household have access to clean water at all times of the year

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Sector vision and mission

Vision

To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development

Mission

Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

There are a lot of sensitisation campaigns in the district as pertaining to the importance of conserving the environment. The Public Administration in conjunction with the Forest Department NEMA and environment related civil society organisations will work hand in hand to discourage encroachment on the forested areas and evictions carried out on the already encroached areas. Forest Users Associations for the communities living next to the forest will be formed to assist in the conservation by encouraging the communities to economically use the forest while conserving it.

The KWS is sensitising the community on the importance of planting trees to conserve the environment. The Department of Sports with its fund for sports is requiring each player plants a tree every financial year.

NEMA is keen on protection and conservation of wetlands in the district. Currently the CDF can fund environmental activities in the district. The Water Department is keen on formation of Water Users Associations (WUAs) that are community based and would therefore utilise water resources in a sustainable way.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The conservation of environment is the livelihood of all the farmers in the district and beyond without which the rivers that source in the hills would dry up. The rains in Trans Nzoia West are still among the most reliable in the country because of its forests which needs to be guarded with a lot of jealousy.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Water and Irrigation	Maintain and operate major water projects and extend water to new consumers Coordinate all stakeholders in provision of water.

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water , Irrigation and Drainage (Irrigation Dev. Scheme)	Increase area under irrigation; Promote adoption of high water use efficient irrigation technologies; Improve scheme management.	High cost of equipments; High costs of running & maintenance; Inadequate participation by farmers in development and maintenance; Low irrigation knowledge.	Promote gravity fed irrigation systems; Encourage cost sharing in project development; Increase technical advisory services to farmer; Financial institutions to give affordable credit.
Irrigation and Drainage (Irrigation schemes Dev.)	Increase drained area; Improve efficient of drainage systems; Promote vibrant scheme management committees.	High cost of excavation of drains & materials for structures; Inadequate participation by farmers in all stages of scheme development & maintenance; Low drainage knowledge.	Encourage cost sharing in scheme development; Increase farmers technical advisory service; Financial institutions to give affordable credit.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Water and Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Wamuini Drainage Scheme phase 1 & 11 Division – Central Location- -Waitaluk Sub-location- Kapkoi	To increase utilization of land through drainage.	Improve scheme drainage system covering 120ha. and benefiting 325 households;	Collect hydrological data; Collect soil data; Form scheme management committee; Carry out topographic survey; Run drain profile surveys; Design the scheme.
Mucharage Drainage Scheme -Division – Kiminini -Location – Kiminini -Sub location – Sikhendu	To increase utilization of land through drainage.	Improve scheme drainage system covering 135 hectares and 210 households	Carry out preliminary investigation; Determine scheme's tech. viability; Write preliminary investigation report.
Machungwa Drainage Scheme Div. – Central Loc. – Waitaluk S/L: - Sirende	To increase utilization of land through drainage.	Improve scheme drainage system covering-105 hectares and 185 householders	Carry out preliminary investigations; Determine scheme's tech. viability; Write preliminary investigation report.

3.4.7. Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to forest department and KWS. Should these department not work effectively the sector would have far reaching impact. Agriculture can not be ignored

with its economical benefits to the residents. For this sector to thrive in its mission a lot of sensitisation should be done to the farmers

3.4.8. Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Agro-Forestry which takes care of the environment as the land is being utilized for agricultural production is encouraged. Planting of trees as a source of livelihood is also being encouraged in the district. The water distribution company is constructing a school and a health centre to the community to reduce the high levels of illiteracy and incidences of diseases to the people

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development

Mission

To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Trans Nzoia West is fairly well served with various educational facilities. It has a total of 308 pre primary 127 primary 44 secondary schools. Other institutions of learning include private teachers and farmers training centres, youth polytechnics and commercial ICT colleges. With the introduction of free primary and subsidized secondary school education private investors will be encouraged to venture into this sector to compliment government efforts.

Programmes and projects outlined in the plan will enable community to actively participate in development of the district. The community will shape the destiny of the district through fully exploiting their potential. The community will be capacity built in order to empower them to engage in project Planning and management thus giving the projects community implementation and ownership.

The district will respond to the sector vision and mission by endeavouring to improve the quality of life needed through the provision of and access to basic social services particularly health that is most needed by the poor. There will be close collaboration between the MOH, Private sector, NGOs and CBOs who are involved in health service provision. The health facilities will be improved and made more readily accessible by the poor though subsidized costs and medical camps.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Human resource is key to development of all other sectors in the district. It has the potential to accelerate production of quality goods and services in the other sectors. Whatever happens in the district depends on quality and quantity and the mobilization of human resource and how well they are employed to apply their acquired knowledge and skills. High level of human development is a sure recipe for development in all other sectors hence it will be given prominence.

This sector shall be involved in capacity building the district community and improve the human resource necessary for participation in the development of the district. Problems facing the youth are tackled by this sector therefore it outlines programmes and interventions for addressing the youth related issues which include HIV/AIDS, unemployment, illicit drugs among others.

To address the problem of morbidity and mortality rates arising from high prevalence of malaria and water borne diseases, efforts will be made to provide vitamin A deficiencies in children less than 5yrs. The district intends to strengthen community based health initiatives to enhance sustainability of health services.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Education	Formulation and Implementation of policy guidelines Provision of staff and back stopping through quality control and inspection
Private sector	Compliment government efforts through vectoring into Education enterprise.
Adult Education	Continuous learning and reading environment
Department of Health	Provincial of Health facilities and services
Private sector	Supplement government efforts through investing in private health facilities
NACC	Address HIV/Aids challenges as it is a declared national disaster
NGOs, CBO, FBO	Provide health education and community mobilization

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Provide quality education	Over enrolment in primary; Lack of enough teachers in primary schools; Lack of enough quality assurance officers; Inadequate infrastructure facilities.	Liase with CDC committees for funds; Encourage more PTA and Ministry Partnership; Hire more teachers through BOG and PTA.
Adult Education	Increase adult enrolment and retention	Low number of candidates	

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Improve health standards in the district; Reduce infant mortality, morbidity and malaria cases; Reduce HIV/Aids prevalence.	Not enough medical personnel available; Medical equipments lacking low number of functional health facilities.	Build staff capacity; Increase number of functional health facilities; Community and sensitisation on VCT.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expanded Programme on Immunization District Wide	Reduce infant and children mortality rate by 40%	Immunize children below five yrs and raise coverage to 90%	Immunize all below 5 yrs
HIV/AIDs/TB Control District Wide	Reduce prevalence rate; Improved quality of life.	Reduce prevalence from 5.4% to 2%; Provide ARVs to 10,000 people;	Increase care and support; Up scale ARU services; Upscale ARV services; Establish more VCT. centres
Malaria Control	Reduce malaria and malaria vector	60% of rural households screened; Reduce cases of malaria by 50%.	Supply SP drugs; Vector control.

(B) New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Community (CLRCS)	1	Increase literacy level and create a reading culture.	To construct three CLRCS.	Land acquisition; Construction.
Office Unit	2	Increase service delivery.	To construct one office at Saboti division.	Construction of office unit.

Cross Sector Linkages

Provision of education cuts a cross all sectors, hence it is important for the district to offer quality education to its population. All sectors need the human resource sub sector to provide them with skilled personnel. Physical infrastructure sector provides access to the learning institutions by providing motorable roads all year round.

Education is the engine that drives the other sectors of the economy. Agriculture and rural development will need both skilled and semi-skilled population to increase production. The large size and rapid growth of the district manpower has made employment a much more difficult challenge than in earlier decades. The district's manpower i.e. population working or searching for work aged between 15 to 64 years are estimated at 181,614 by 2008.

The figure is expected to grow to 19159 by 2010 and 224499 by the end of the plan period. The proportion of the manpower in 15 – 30 age group is estimated at 29.8%. The manpower in the urban area are graduates and high school leavers while those in the rural areas are unskilled and semi-skilled.

The Manpower and Special Programmes sub-sector led by Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development, needs to provide employment, opportunities in the Jua Kali sector, Youth and Women Development Fund, CDF and other programmes to address the rising manpower supply in the district. The district has potentials in agro-processing which need to be exploited to absorb this group of the population into semi-Industrialized manpower.

The Health sub-sectors address three (3) major MDGs. These MDGs will entirely depend on the services provided by the Health Sector to be achieved in the district. To reduce child mortality by two-thirds by the year 2015, improved maternal health by $\frac{3}{4}$ by 2015 and combat HIV/AIDs. Malaria and other diseases will need concerted effort from the Agriculture and Rural Development sector Physical Infrastructure Manpower and Special Programmes, Public Administration to address the issues.

The Health sector is the engine to other sectors of the economy. For the district to achieve vision 2030 the sector has to be given the requisite attention.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The girl child will be encouraged to enrol in schools and discourage early marriages. The sector addresses MDGs number 3, 6 and 8, namely; promote gender equality and empower women; combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases; and develop global partnership for development. Some of the specific targets include developing and implementing strategies for decent and productive work for the youth; making available the benefits of the new technologies, especially information and communication.

In order to achieve the above targets, the district is in the process of implementing the e-Government strategy. Departments are adopting the use of ICT in their operations; both the youth fund and women fund are being disbursed to facilitate them to engage in productive IGAs. Similarly a special fund for OVCs through the Children's Department has been set to cater for them.

3.6 Research Innovation and Technology Sector

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge

Mission

To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the Vision and Mission this sector will encourage the establishment of colleges offering information and Telecommunication Technology skills. Schools will also be encouraged to Include ICT in their curriculum. Computer Colleges will be encouraged to provide internet services

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The established district Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) has enabled the planning unit to access information for reference and planning purposes. The available data includes facts on district profile, socio-cultural and economic indicators sectoral profiles e.g. health education and agriculture to mention a few.

The strategic location of Kitale town in relation to southern Sudan requires an efficient ICT network. This will promote investment opportunities in trade tourism agriculture and service sectors.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
DDO	Strengthen DIDC Operationalise District Management Information system
Higher Education	Offer curriculum for ICT

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT			
Internet and E-Mail computer in the DIDC	Purchase high adopting computers and train Librarians in computer operation; Construction of reference library.	Lack of funds; Lack of adequate space.	Strengthen the DIDC by equipping it and deployment of more personnel.

3.6.6. Projects and Programmes

(B) New Project Proposal: District Planning Office

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Upgrade DIDC	1	Create an accurate and up-to-date data bank on the district	To equip and upgrade facility with computers and other resources	Install computers in the DIDC

3.6.7. Cross Sector Linkages

This sector has a parasitic relation with the sector of infrastructure as it thrives on electricity and telephone facilities. It is connection to Human resource development through training institution such as private training facilities on computer and other technology ensures the availability of manpower at the district level. Good roads ensure that circulation of news print reaches to the hinterland.

3.6.8. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

This sector is key to highlighting, gender related issues, environmental issues, research among others.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

The vision of the sector is to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

Mission

The mission of the Sector is to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

As a response to the sector vision, the district will strengthen the structure of administration right from the district level. The district already has 3 divisions 12 locations and 20 sub-locations. This ensures that security matters are easily dealt with at the grassroots level, thus minimizing crime rates and insecurity to enable people engage in meaningful economic activities.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Personal and societal safety takes precedence followed by safety of investments from physical attack fraud etc- This environment therefore requires a legal framework that is respected, just and operational order needs to be maintained for the same. In Trans Nzoia West, it is fundamental to both economic and social development. All laws need to be just when applied in order to protect men and women equally regardless of personal affiliations.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Government	Provision of security democratic governance enabling environment for the private sector to thrive community mobilization and gender sensitisations

Stakeholders	Roles
	through OOP and ministry of planning.
Community	Participation in public management through voting, project management and monitoring, and community security provision through collaboration with the security organs.
Private sector	Contribute to governance and pay taxes
Civil society	Instil high morals on human rights and just governance

3.7.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration and Internal Security	Construction of Chiefs and Asst. Chiefs officers; Establishment of police post; Sensitize community on their right; Acquisition of more security vehicles.	Transport and enough personal funds are not enough; Inadequate funds.	Strengthen community policy; Put up more police posts; increase patrols in crime prone areas; Solicit for funds to construct offices.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District HQ	Suitable environment for Government officer to deliver quality services	Provision of office space for 40 officers	Construction of offices
Police Posts	Provide security	Three police posts complete with government officers	Construction of offices
Rehabilitation of D.O.'s and chiefs offices	Suitable environment for administrators to deliver letter services	Provision of office space for 3 D.O.'s and 26 chiefs	Construction of offices
Rehabilitation of AP lines	Provide suitable accommodation for A.P. officers	Provision of better houses for A.P.s	Construction of houses

3.7.7. Cross Sector Linkages

This provides the necessary checks and balances where equity and justice in society is concerned. It is the reference point in cases of disputes and lays ground for the smooth operation of other sectors through laws and regulations

3.7.8. Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

Laws that are cross cutting into various sub-sectors will be enforced jointly especially the environmental, Agricultural and Local Authority Acts.

3.8 Public Administration

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to create an enabling environment that will be conducive to sustainable development, all the sub-sectors will strive to promote efficient management and coordination of all other sectors in the economy by laying emphasis on community participation in all issues related to the development of the district.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sectors shall emphasize its role as coordinator of government policy implementation and create an enabling environment for the promotion of economic growth by policy formulation, planning, and coordination of government departments and ministries.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
District Accountant	Timely payments to service providers
District Development Office	Coordinate district development Formulate planning documents and policies.

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
District Development Office	Coordinate development activities in the district; Monitor and evaluate development projects	Lack of an office space; Lack of assistant staff; Lack of computer and other office equipments; Lack of a vehicle to monitor and evaluate the projects in the district	Mobilize resources especially from the headquarters

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(B) New proposal: District Development Office

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
DIDC	1	Provide ICT centre	Have an office set up by the year 2012	Survey of the land; design the building; Construction of the building

3.8.7. Cross-Cutting Linkages

The DDO will only achieve these high standards if all the departments cooperate and submit information on time. The roads will also have to be improved to ensure smooth physical monitoring and evaluation of projects.

3.8.8. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The DDO will always disseminate the information on the most wanting sectors in the district during stakeholder meetings to ensure that they are always given priority by the stakeholders.

3.9. Special Programmes

The sector consists of Gender and Children Affairs, Ministry of State for Special programmes, Youth and Sports.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans

Mission

To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups.

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will ensure that there is affirmative action at all levels of leadership especially in the committee of development such as education board, CDF, roads board among others. The women enterprise fund and youth enterprises fund are the two funds that are empowering women and youths in the district. The area Advisory Council that coordinates all the children issues will ensure that the rights are taken care of.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

With the HIV/AIDS scourge biting day after day the importance of children's department is being felt. It offers cash transfer fund to the orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)

and ensures that they do not suffer as they otherwise would. Children Department also links abandoned children to foster parents and homes.

The Women Enterprise Fund from the social services is uplifting women financially and therefore contributing to the poverty reduction in the district. Youth Enterprise Fund is creating employment for the youth by providing the most needed capital for starting a business.

Sports Development Fund is promoting sports in the country which earns a lot of foreign exchange every year. It also diverts youth's energies from destructive vices that come with idleness.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department Of State for Special Programmes Department of State for Youth Affairs	Provide financial resources and technical personnel
CBOs Civil Society Organizations	Participate in local development projects
Social Services	Create a favourable environment for human resource development

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social Services	Mobilize the community for sustainable development process	Dependency attitude among community members; Marginalization of special needs groups like people with disabilities; Management wrangles among groups.	Train group leaders in management skills; Strengthen social development committees; Linking community based organization with relevant sectors.
Culture	Preservation of culture and historical sites	Inadequate funding Persistence of negative traditional practices; Poor staffing; Poor skill among target.	Registration and training of artists, cultural groups; Organize frequent cultural festivals; Development of sports infrastructure; Solicit for sponsors to support sporting activities.
Sports	Promote recreation activities	Inadequate funding; Poor leadership; among sports organizations; Under developed sports infrastructure.	Capacity build youth groups and individuals to develop their entrepreneurship skills; Training of youth leaders on management.
Youth	Mobilization and support youth based development initiatives Rehabilitate and operationalise existing vocational training centres (polytechnics)	Poor entrepreneurship skills among the youth; Leadership wrangles among youth groups; Poor participation of the youth in community development activities; High unemployment levels. Poor infrastructural development	Reviving of dormant vocational training centres; Improve infrastructural facilities and equipment in the training centres. Publicise the adult education programme Start IGAs for adult learners

3.9.6. Cross-Sector Linkages

Special programme sector is linked to all other sectors in the supply responsible adults and hence manpower. For delivery of services the sector is linked to all other sectors in production, Education, Health, Physical Infrastructure, ICT and GJLOs.

A secure environment is very necessary for the development of children. Children need education and health facilities at their early stages more than any other time. The Sector is also linked to other sectors through provision of food, security, nutrition, proper communication, water and sanitation, training among others.

3.9.7. Strategies for Mainstreaming the Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector through the youth enterprise fund will continue alleviating poverty and creating jobs for the youths. The youths will continue to plant trees as one of their main activities.

This chapter highlights the institutional arrangements for monitoring and evaluation of the plan implementation. It outlines the role of the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms to be used during implementation of projects as proposed in the plan for the next 5 years. It aims to determine achievements against the target components, plans or performance indicators. The indicators in the Monitoring and Evaluation matrix will help in tracking the progress made towards the achievement of the plan goals.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

In order to achieve the plan objectives, the involvement of all stakeholders during the implementation of projects will be ensured through project management committees at the district level.

At the district level, the divisional level will use the structures of the divisional management committees using government departments heads at the divisional level and the management committees for NGOs and CBOs operating in the division.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Component	Year	Indicators	Measurement	Frequency	Source of Funds	Responsible Institution
Agriculture	2008-2012	No. of crop production	kg/ha	Quarterly	GOV	Management and extension of the project
		No. of crop production	kg/ha	Quarterly	GOV	Management and extension of the project
		No. of crop production	kg/ha	Quarterly	GOV	Management and extension of the project
Livestock	2008-2012	No. of cattle	Number	Quarterly	GOV	Management and extension of the project
		No. of sheep	Number	Quarterly	GOV	Management and extension of the project
		No. of goats	Number	Quarterly	GOV	Management and extension of the project
Rural Extension	2008-2012	No. of extension workers	Number	Quarterly	GOV	Management and extension of the project
		No. of extension workers	Number	Quarterly	GOV	Management and extension of the project
		No. of extension workers	Number	Quarterly	GOV	Management and extension of the project
Rural Infrastructure	2008-2012	No. of roads	km	Quarterly	GOV	Management and extension of the project
		No. of roads	km	Quarterly	GOV	Management and extension of the project
		No. of roads	km	Quarterly	GOV	Management and extension of the project

4.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the Institutional framework for Monitoring and Evaluation of the plan Implementation. It touches on the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms to be used during implementation of projects as proposed in the plan for the next 5 yrs. It helps in determining achievements against set target comparing them to performance indicators. The indicators in the Monitoring and Implementation matrix will help in tracking the progress made towards the achievement of the plan theme.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

In order to achieve the plan objectives, the involvement of all stakeholders during the implementation of projects will be ensured through project management committees at the basic level.

Monitoring and evaluation at the divisional level will use the structures of the divisional development committees using government departmental heads at the divisional level and other development partners like NGOs and CBOs operating in the division.

At the district level, members of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will comprise members of the District Planning Unit and will incorporate other stakeholders and development partners.

Monitoring and Evaluation system will be in built in all annual departmental work plans.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of 7 dips	6.3m	2008-2012	No. of dips constructed physical visits to the site No. of diseases reported	Site Visits Expenditure Progress reports	Community C.D.F. LATF	GOK	Management and utilization of the project
Rehabilitation of 62 dips	12.4m	2008-2012	No. of dips rehabilitated No. of dips operating	Site Visits Expenditure Progress reports	-community -C.D.F. -LATF	GOK	Management of use supervision of the facilities
Establishment of 7 A.I. services	2.45m	2008-2012	No. of A.I. services Established No. of inseminations recorded	Number of A.I providers reports Improved animal breeds	-Community -individuals -C.D.F.	GOK	Provision of services management of services
Immunization of 255,000 cattle	11.537m	2008-2012	No. of livestock vaccinated reports Disease incidences recorded	Improved animal health farmers using vet services	GOK (VSDF AND Recurrent)	GOK	Beneficiary Presentation of livestock for immunization
Extension services (hold 60 workshops)	7.2m	2008-2012	No. of people trained List of attendance	Up'ake of vet drugs	GOK and other stakeholders	GOK	Provide assistance Attend the workshops or demonstrations
Construction of 6 slaughter houses	3m	2008-2012	No. of slaughter houses completed	Records slaughter	Private individuals	GOK	Put up the facilities and

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			Visits to the sites	slabs site visits	Local authorities		manage them Ensure that inspection services are offered.
Kenya Wildlife Service							
Electricity	11m	2008 -2010	-Power supply	Site visits reports	ADC,KWS -KTDC & Community	GOK	-Sustainability -Economic
Airstrips	30m	2008 -2015	-Airstrip construction	Site visits reports	KTB &KTF	GOK	-Expenditure -Functionality
Construct rest houses	5m	2008 -2012	-Expenses -Construction	Expenditure site visits progress reports	KTB &KTF	GOK	-Expenditure -Quality of works -Expenditure -Construction works
Pango Primary School	5m	2008 -2010	-Expenses Classroom	Site visits reports	School community Ministry of education	GOK	-Expenditures
Forest							
MERECP	US\$ 25877	2 years	-Ha planted -Km survey	Site visits	KFS, locals	GOK	-Tree planting -Survey work
GZDSP	3339745	4 years	Ha planted	Site visits	KFS, locals	GOK	-Indigenous tree planting
GoK Projects a. Plantation Development (676)	1595550	1 year	Ha planted	Site visits	KFS	GOK	Tree planting on plantations
b. Forest Conservation (678)	1270875	1 year	Ha rehabilitated	Site visits	KFS	GOK	Indigenous tree planting on plantations
c. Farm Forestry (679)	1106937	1 year	No of seedlings	Site visits	KFS, locals	GOK	Education awareness -Raise seedlings and planting of the seedlings
Cooperative Development							
District Hqs. Office block	5.0m	2008/09-2009/10	Office block constructed	Site visits Progress report	Co op. Dev. & Monitoring -Public works -Provincial Adm	Ministry of Co.op Dev	Provision of funding and technical backstopping
Saboti divisional Hqs	2.5m	2008/09	Office block constructed	Site visits and Progress report	Co.op. Dev. & Monitoring -Public works -Provincial Adm	Ministry of Co.op. Dev.	Provision of funding and technical backstopping
Tea Factory	10m	2008/09-2009/10	Tea factory constructed	Site visits and Progress report	-Saboti F.C.S. Ltd -Other financial institutions	Saboti Farmers Co.op Society Ltd	Provision of funding and technical backstopping
Issuance of titles	36m	2008-2012	Farm purchase Co-op titles issued	Site visits and progress report	Farm purchase Co.op Task force	Farm Purchase Co.ops.	Provision of funding and technical backstopping

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Roads

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
AI Mucharage-Kesogon	160m	5 Yrs 2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
BR Kitale Acad-Moisbridge	208.5m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Supervision
C44 Sikhendu-Endebess	620.06m	2008/2011	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	-Procurements	GOK/ partners	Technical supervision
C48 Ktl Show	55m	2008/2011	Km resealed	Site visits	Ministry of	GOK/ partners	Technical

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
ground-Sabwani River				progress reports	Roads		supervision
D284- Kiminini-Tabani	8.42m	2008/2012	Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Supervision
D285 Ktl Airstrip-Kaptama	18.98m	2009/2012	Gravelled	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Supervision
D286 Kipsongo-Kinyoro	20.38m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/partners	Technical Supervision
E278 mile Tatu-Ndalu	17m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
E319 Lukhome-Kiminini	9.26m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
E320.Khoikhoi-Sikinua	14m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
E281.Kiminini-Kinyoro	19m	2009/2012	No. of Km		Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
E1311-AI-Kabuyefwe Sec	3.2m	2009/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
E1309.C44-Kiboroa	6.9m	2009/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
E328.Mile 7-Nzoia Water supply	11m	2009/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R20.Kisawai-mt. Elgon	6.9m	2009/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/partners	Technical Supervision
R21. Sikinua-Teldet	10,82,000	2009/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R22. Sikinua-Gitwamba	7.72m	2009/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R23 Saboti-Kaptama	12.275m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R29.Musamwa-Chema	5.775m	2010/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R30 Matunda-Sango	10.6m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports		GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R33 Kapretwa-Chesito	9.7m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R34 Barck-Sango	11.9m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R54 Sikhendu-Sango	4.925m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R61 Weonia-Kikwamet	10.575m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R62 Lukhome-Chemi-chemi	10.8m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical supervision
R26.Kiungani-mitombili	10m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R27.Wanyonyi-Waitaluk	10.5m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R28Naisambu-Machungwa	10.525m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
R48 Muthoni-tulwet	7.43m	2008/2012	No. of Km	reports Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R31 Maliki-Weonia	9.85m	2008/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
G2 Prison-Kitale	5.63m	2010/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
G3 Agri.dept-Kitale	4.16m	2010/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
G5 Grassland-railways	3.5m	2010/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
G11 AI-Labour office	560,000	2010/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
G9 AI-DC 'S Resd.	1m	2010/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
Marambach-birunda-AI	7.44m	2010/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
Musamia-duka Moja	4.04m	2010/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
R26-E278 Nayabomo	3.5m	2010/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
Big Tree-D284 Kiminini	6.3m	2010/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
Show ground - Bikeke	8.2m	2010/2012	No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	Ministry of Roads	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
Local Authorities			No. of Km	Site visits progress reports	NCC and School Management	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
Limuli	200,000	2007/08	Periodic record of actual work done	Site visits	Nzoia County Council	GOK/ partners	Provide local materials and labour monitoring
Wamuini Pr. School	200,000	2007/08	Periodic record of actual work done	Progress reports	Nzoia County Council	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
Amagoro Sec. School	150,000	2007/08	Periodic record of actual work done	Audit inspection report	Nzoia County Council	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
Mitoni Mitatu Sec. School (Completion)	100,000	2007/08	Periodic record of actual work done	Audit inspection report	Nzoia County Council	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
Angaza (completion)	50,000	2007/08	Periodic record of actual work done	Audit inspection report	Nzoia County Council	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
Kapkoi Primary School	50,000	2007/08	Periodic record of actual work done	Audit inspection report	Nzoia County Council	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
Kaptioni Pr. School	100,000	2007/08	Periodic record of actual work done	Audit inspection report	Nzoia County Council	GOK/ partners	Technical Supervision
10 water springs Machewa/Sikhendu	350,000	2007/08	Periodic record of actual work done	Visits impromptu inspections	Nzoia County Council in partnership with local water supply committee	GOK/ partners	Provision of locally available building materials and labour
Wehoya Health Centre	500,000	2007/08	Participation of civic leaders, staff and interest groups in progress	visits regular inspections	Nzoia County Council in partnership with local	GOK/ partners	Provision of locally available building materials and

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			development		health services committee		labour
Gitwamba H. Centre	450,000	2007/08	Participation of civic leaders, staff and interest groups in progress development	Site visits regular inspections	Nzoia County Council in partnership with local health services committee	GOK/ partners	Provision of locally available building materials and labour
Kisawai Sec. School	400,000	2007/08	Documentation of results	Inspection of land parcel	Nzoia County Council and School administration	GOK/ partners	Lands Department to furnish NCC with information relating to land parcel to be purchased
Sikulu Pr. School	250,000	2007/08	Periodic reporting	Formulation of work planned/work done schedule	Nzoia County Council and School administration	GOK/ partners	Provide local materials and labour. Help in monitoring
Mulembe Pr. School	250,000	2007/08	"	Formulation of work planned/work done schedule	Nzoia County Council and School administration	GOK/ partners	Provide local materials and labour. Help in monitoring
Nakami Sec. School	250,000	2007/08	"	Formulation of work planned/work done schedule	Nzoia County Council and School administration	GOK/ partners	Provide local materials and labour. Help in monitoring
Chepkolei Pr. School	100,000	2007/08	Review of implementation schedule	Internal audit visits	Nzoia County Council and School administration	GOK/ partners	Public Works Dept to Offer consultancy
Konoini Sec. School	450,000	2007/08	Record of actual work done	Inspection of the project	Nzoia County Council and School administration	GOK/ partners	Local community to provide materials and labour PWD to offer consultancy
Kimini Sec. School	400,000	2007/08		Site visits by Nzoia C. Council & Water services personnel	Nzoia County Council and school administration	GOK/ partners	Local community to provide materials and labour PWD to offer consultancy
2 boreholes in Saboti	500,000	2007/08	Scrutiny of progress records	Site visits by Nzoia C. Council & Water services personnel	Nzoia County Council and school administration	GOK/ partners	Local community to provide materials and labour PWD to offer consultancy
7 Water Springs in Saboit	350,000	2007/08	Scrutiny of progress records	Site visits by Nzoia C. Council & Water services personnel	Nzoia C. Council and school administration	GOK/ partners	Local community to provide materials and labour PWD to offer consultancy
Rafiki Primary 2 classrooms	600,000	2007/08	Documentation of results	Take part in ascertaining land status and actual buying	Nzoia County Council and school administration	GOK/ partners	Local community to provide materials and labour PWD to offer consultancy
Shanti H. Centre	150,000	2007/08	Progress reports	Community to provide local materials & labour	Nzoia County Council and school administration	GOK/ partners	Local community to provide materials and labour PWD to offer consultancy
Lukhuna dispensary	100,000	2007/08	"	Community to provide local materials & labour	Nzoia County Council and school administration	GOK/ partners	Local community to provide materials and labour PWD to offer consultancy

4.2.3 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Water and Irrigation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kipkurkur-Saboti centre pipe line	21,580,200	2007/08	Waste water level (VFW) be minimized at 17%	site visits -reports -M/ E	GOK -AIE -CDF	GOK/ partners	Provision of funding and technical backstopping
Lulome, Babaton and Mucharage distribution line	12,121,262.5	2007/08	-increase the number of population served by 6000 people	site visits -reports -M/ E	GOK -AIE -CDF	GOK/ partners	Provision of funding and technical backstopping
Saboti-Kiminini line	26,697,087.5	2007/09	Increase the number of population served by 35,000 people	site visits -reports -M/ E	GOK -AIE -CDF	GOK/ partners	Provision of funding and technical backstopping
Mt.Elgon-Kisawai line	14,703,127.50	2009/10	Increase population served by 4,500 persons	site visits -reports -M/ E	GOK -AIE -CDF	GOK/ partners	Provision of funding and technical backstopping
Sosio-Gitwamba-Machewa pipe line	46,072,000	2009/10	Increase the number of pop. Served by 10,000 persons	site visits -reports -M/ E	GOK -AIE -CDF	- GOK/ partners	Provision of funding and technical backstopping
Wamuini drainage scheme	0.25M	2007/08	-Scheme design report -formed scheme committee	-scheme Mgt. committee and report	District Irrigation Office	GOK/ Farmers	Provision of funding and technical backstopping
Mucharage drainage scheme	With above funds	2007/08	-scheme preliminary investigation report	-reports	District Irrigation Office	GOK/ Farmers	Provision of funding and technical backstopping
Mucharage drainage scheme	With above funds	2007/08	Scheme preliminary investigation report	-reports	District Irrigation Office	GOK/ Farmers	Provision of funding and technical backstopping

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Adult Education

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Saboti CLRC	600,000	2008/2009	Acquisition of land and Construction	-Reports -Site visits	GoK/CDF	GOK	Project implementation
Kiminini CLRC Central CLRC	600,000	2009/2010	"	site visits -reports -M/ E	"	GOK	"
Central CLRC	"	2010/2011	"	site visits -reports -M/ E	"	GOK	"
Office Unit Saboti	300,000	2008/2009	"	site visits -reports -M/ E	"	GOK	"

4.2.5 Special Programmes

Youth Affairs

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Rehabilitation of Kitale youth polytechnic	4,000,000	2008/2009	4 classrooms renovated; 1 hosted constructed of 120 students; 2 instructor houses renovated and rehabilitated	Site visits, reports	Ministry Of Youth Affairs; CDF Saboti Municipal Council Of Kitale (LAFT); Community	GOK	Project implementation
Rehabilitation of Waitaluk youth polytechnic	5,000,000	2008/2009 – 2009/2009/10	1 office block removed; 4 classes/workshops renovated and equipped; 2 hostels constructed; 2 instructor houses constructed.	Site visits; reports	Ministry of youth affairs; CDF Saboti; County council of Nzoia (LAFT).	GOK	Project implementation
Rehabilitation of Kiminini youth polytechnic	3,000,000	2008/2009 – 2009/10	Ol county council building renovated; Tools and equipment purchased; Furniture purchase.	Site visits; technical reports	Ministry of youth affairs; CDF Saboti ; County council of Nzoia (LAFT).	GOK	Project implementation
Youth enterprise fund	Central 1,200,00 Kiminini 900,000 Saboti 900,000	2008/09 to 2010/2011	At least 24 groups funded, and in every financial year (Central Division) 18 groups funded in each of the two divisions (6 per year).	Site visits	-Ministry Of Youth Affairs.	GOK	Project implementation
Ultra modern youth empowerment centre	10,000,000	2008/09	Youth empowerment centre constructed	Site visits; reports	Ministry Of Youth Affairs	GOK	Project implementation
Environmental youth initiatives	10,000,000	2009/09	100,000 trees planted in the district every year	Site visits; reports	Ministry Of Youth Affairs; CDF Saboti ; County Council Of Nzoia (LAFT).	GOK	Project implementation
National Youth Council Elections		2008/09	Youth council members elected from sub location upto district level	Site visits	Ministry Of Youth Affairs.	GOK	Project implementation
Youth Training In Leadership and Entrepreneurship	600,000 per financial year	2008/09 to 2010/11	10000 youth trained every year	Site visits	Youth Affairs	GOK	Project implementation

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

Sector	Indicator Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid –Term Period	2012 Plan Period	End Of
MOA	Focal area extension approach carried out in all parts of each division in the district	Only and focal area have been covered in each division	50% of the district covered	100% of the district covered	
	Number of community action plan (cap) developed in relation to the number of focal areas attended	So far only and CAPs have been development in each division	50% of the target focal area will have CAP development	100% CAP developed	
	4 stakeholder for a formalized	Only one stake holder form (SHP) been formalized	100% SHP formalized	100% SHP formalized	
Agriculture SHEP (Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project)	Poverty reduction	45%	N/A	N/A	
Agri-orphaned Crops	Improved food security	62%	N/A	N/A	
Agriculture and Rural Development	Improved Soya production and improved farm incomes	Buying and selling cereals	Purchase of milling plant and other equipment	Milling plant in place and operating	
		Soya production and marketing	Purchase of processing equipment improved production	Improved soya production, operational processing plant, improved marketing	
	Improved income from sunflower farming	Manual oil extractors	Purchase of processing equipment	Improved return to empowerment in sunflower growing	
	Availability of foods and affordable costs	Buying and selling maize	Purchase and processing equipment, hire technical workers	Improved availability of animal feeds as affordable costs	
	Horticulture production, marketing	Buying and selling horticultural products	Construction of cold rooms purchase of transport fleet	Effective horticultural production marketing	
	Improved maize yields	Below 50% productivity currently 450kg/acre	Up to 900kg/acre	1,800kg/acre	
	Access to adequate balanced food supply throughout the year No of groups well managed with sustainable farm productivity.	About 50% population food secure for 8 months a year	7% to be food secure for 8 months a year	90% access adequate and balanced food throughout the year	
Tick Control	7 dips constructed	74	77	81	
	62 dips rehabilitated	74	105	136	
Livestock Breeding	7 A.I. services Established	9	13	16	
Disease Control	255,000 cattle immunized against F.M.D., L.S.D. and BQ/anthrax	100,000	180,000	255,000	
Extension services	60 trainings/workshops held	30	45	60	
Meat hygiene/meat inspection	6 slaughter houses constructed	28	31	34	
	Number of traders trained	-Trained 47 traders in trans Nzoia District	-To train 375 traders within the larger Trans Nzoia District	-To train 750 traders	
	Number of loan beneficiaries Amount of loans issued	44 traders issued with loans amounting to Kshs. 1,110,000/=	To achieve 40% of provision of loans to traders.	To achieve 855 of provision of loans to traders	
KFS	Ha rehabilitated not yet Km surveyed not yet	Not yet	-12.5 ha rehabilitated -6 km surveyed	- 25 ha rehabilitated - 1.5 km surveyed	
KFS	Ha planted not yet	Planting is almost starting	75 ha planted	-150 ha is planted with indigenous trees	
KFS					
KFS	Ha planted not yet	Planting season is starting	50 ha planted	100 ha planted with exotic tree seedlings	
KFS	Ha rehabilitated not yet	Planting season is starting	10 ha rehabilitated	20 ha rehabilitated	
KFS	No. of seedlings raised 900,000	900,000 seedlings raised	350,000 seedlings	-700,000 seedlings	
Water and Irrigation	I number persons served with quality water and sanitation service	2,800 served	26,150 persons	52,300 people to be served with quality water	
Roads	Opening up & maintenance of unclassified road network and bridges	Most rural roads are impassable especially in rainy season	Opened up 25Km access road made 37 Km road repairs installed 10 culvert bridges	50Km access road, 74Km road repairs 20 culvert bridges	

Sector	Indicator Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term Period	2012 Plan Period	End Of
Water	Support to community water projects	Most rural residents have no access to clean water	Protection of 10 wells and extension of piped water by 5 Km	20 protected wells 10Km piped water	
Health	Support establishment/expansion of health facilities/services	Health facilities are far apart	Purchase of 3 acres construction of 3 blocks	5 acres of land purchased 5 dispensary blocks built	
Education	Provide financial support for development and equipping of schools	With free learning in primary and secondary most schools do not have adequate facilities to cater for high enrolment numbers	3 acres of land purchased 4 classrooms built 2 administration blocks	5 acres of land 8 classrooms 4 administration blocks	
Market Facilities	Establishment and management of open-air markets livestock sale yards and slaughter houses	Open air market needs a canopy to protect sellers and their merchandise from sun/rain	Market stalls complex half-complete 5 livestock sale yards repaired 5 slaughter houses repaired Purchase of 2 acres land 1 polytechnic block	Market stalls complex complete 10 livestock sale yards 10 slaughter houses	
Youth and Sporting Activities	Funding sporting activities and development and improvement of facilities for cultural activities	Idleness among school leavers is high, leading to high rates of crime	Purchase of 3 acres of land 1 polytechnic block	5 acres of land 2 polytechnic blocks	
Environment Conservation	Promotion of environmental conservation through support to groups	Most rivers and streams have no vegetation cover along their banks	15,000 seedlings of native tree varieties	30,000 tree seedlings	
Security	Provide financial support to for the establishment of security./administrative facilities	Security situation in parts of the district is poor	1 plot Purchased 1 administration block built	2 plots purchased. 2 administration blocks complete	
Community Support Services	Support the community in animal health care	Lack of funds to maintain dips is a threat to beef and milk production	Purchase of 500l acaricides/renovation of 5 cattle dips	1,000l acaricides for dip recharging 10 cattle dips repaired	
Agriculture	Maize production				
	Beans production				
Livestock	-Milk production (lts)	30,000,000	31,350,000	41,450,000	
No. of dairy cattle	-Hides & skins				
	-Honey production (kgs)	15,870	16,500	17,200	
Environment and Natural Resources	--Tree nurseries				
	-Hectarage planted				
Education	-Primary school	127	160	190	
	Enrolment rate	79,766	85,400	98,00	
	-Drop out rate				
	-secondary	44	60		
	-primary enrolment	7,323	10,300		
Adult Education	Primary total enrolment	950			
	Literacy%	75.62			
Health	Infant mortality rate%	63%	60	55	
	Family planning acceptance%	45	60	70	
	Latrine coverage				
	Immunization coverage%	66.9	75	80	
	Doctor patient ratio	18			
	HIV/Aids incidence%	5.4	5	4.5	
	Malaria prevalence	164,139	140,500	135,000	
Water	Average distance to water point km	8	4	2.5	
	% with access to portable water	60	75	75	
Works	Gravelled roads (length)				
Cooperative	No. of societies (active)	296	320	350	
	Membership registered	4,519	8,900	14,800	
	Active societies	70	100	150	
	Dormant societies	226	196	146	