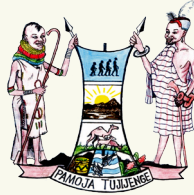


Turkana County Government

COUNTY INVESTMENT PLAN 2016 - 2020





Turkana County Government

County Investment Plan

2016 - 2020

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Foreword

I am pleased to present this County Investment Plan (CIP) for Turkana County. The CIP is a guide on the abundant opportunities offered by the vast natural resources that cover the breadth of our county. The resources must be exploited sustainably so as to fast track social and economic development for our people over the next five years and beyond.

It is the policy of my government to enhance the welfare of the people of Turkana County and get them on track in the long, yet worthwhile, journey towards self-reliance by the turn of the decade. It is on the basis of the foregoing that my Government invested in mapping the county's natural resources and we have gone a step further to develop this investment plan for the period 2016 – 2020

This CIP captures the abundant opportunities available in the infrastructure, manufacturing, pastoralism economy, fisheries, agriculture, education, health, tourism, energy and mining. I encourage both local and foreign investors to partner with the county government in setting up sustainable mechanisms for a coordinated approach in structuring investments to benefit current and future generations.

In order to be able to achieve the desired level of investments across all sectors, my government recognizes the need to have adequate and reliable energy supply. There are low lying opportunities in green energy within Turkana County: wind, solar, biomass and geothermal. Potential areas for geothermal are found in various areas around the known springs located around Eliye, Koyasa, Lomonakipi, Muruatapa, Lobiritit, Katilia and Kapedo. The invasive *Prosopis Juliflora* may be blessing in disguise and should be sustainably exploited for commercial production of charcoal, animal fodder and bio-fuel.

My government is in the process of delineating community conservation areas and game parks that will then be gazetted. There is abundant potential in fishing industry on Lake Turkana which should be sustainably exploited for branding the County.

I therefore welcome investors to Turkana County...Kenya Newest Investment Frontier.

H.E. JOSPHAT K. NANOK,
Governor Turkana County

Executive Summary

This County Investment Plan is a detailed presentation of the vast opportunities that straddle the County/s geographic expanse of 77,000Km². The CIP commences with a background on the vital statistics on key indicators for the county; rationale of why investors ought to choose Turkana, the key investment opportunities, a matrix on most suitable projects for the various wards, the challenges that have locked the investors out of Turkana County since independence and a list of critical contacts that offer useful information and guidance for prospective domestic and foreign investors.

Chapter one gives a detailed introduction and background about the County. This chapter has information on population, road networks, airports, education and health indicators. The chapter gives the potential investor a quick glimpse of the situation and points towards the vast investment opportunities that are unique to Turkana County.

Chapter two seeks to place Turkana County as an attractive world class investment destination both for Kenya and indeed the region, given its strategic location of sharing borders with three countries; Uganda, South Sudan and Ethiopia. This makes the county a critical gateway to the region and beyond. This chapter gives ten key reasons why investors must consider Turkana County for a reasonable return on investment.

Chapter three builds on the attractiveness of the county captured in chapter two and articulates the specific investment opportunities in Turkana County. The opportunities are: infrastructure, energy, manufacturing, tourism, mining, health, education, pastoralism economy, fisheries and irrigation. Each opportunity is summarized by way of a brief introduction, situational analysis, goals by 2019, strategies and flagship projects. This chapter captures the main body of the investment plan and is worth all due attention to policy makers and potential investors.

Chapter four is a brief run down on selected low hanging opportunities that would be quick wins for both domestic and foreign investors. The chapter has broken down the opportunities in chapter three to very specific actions that would help a prospective investor build a business within the broader categories of infrastructure, agriculture, renewable energy, tourism, pastoral economy, fisheries and mining.

There is a matrix for equitable distribution of opportunities across the county that is captured in chapter five. The logic for this part of the investment plan is to ensure equitable opportunities for the people of Turkana and to facilitate the County government guide the investors to ensure balanced growth and development across the county. Chapter six gives insights into the challenges that have hampered efforts to attract investors to Turkana County over the last five decades. The County government needs to mitigate the challenges in concert with the national government and development partners through elaborate transboundary and peace building initiatives. Lastly, Chapter seven offers a list of critical contacts for national government agencies and business management organizations that can support the initiatives of Turkana County Government and the potential investors in realizing the full implementation of this County Investment Plan.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ATM	– Automatic Teller Machine
BPO	– Business Process Outsourcing
CHEW	– Community Health Extension Worker
CIDP	– County Integrated Development Programme
CIP	– County Investment Plan
ECD	– Early Childhood Development
ESP	– Economic Stimulus Programme
EPZ	– Export Processing Zone
FBO	– Faith Based Organization
GDP	– Gross Domestic Product
GER	– General Enrolment Rate
IT	– Information Technology
ICT	– Information and Communication Technology
ISO	– International Standards Organization
KMTC	– Kenya Medical Training Centre
KWS	– Kenya Wildlife Service
LAPSET	– Lamu Port Southern Sudan Ethiopia Transport
LTWP	– Lake Turkana Wind Project
MPESA	– Mobile Money Transfer
NGO	– Non Governmental Organization
PPP	– Private Public Partnership
ROSCAs	– Rotating Savings and Credit Associations
SACCO	– Savings and Credit Cooperative
SEZ	– Special Economic Zone
STI	– Science, Technology and Innovation
TCG	– Turkana County Government
TIVET	– Technical, Industrial, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training
VCT	– Voluntary Counselling and Training

Chapter I: Introduction and Background about Turkana County

Turkana County is the second largest of the forty seven (47) counties in the Republic of Kenya, covering an area of 77,000 square kilometres, accounting for 13.5% of the total land area in Kenya. The County lies between Longitudes 340 30 and 360 40 East and between Latitudes 10 30 and 50 30 North.

The County is located in the north-western most county in Kenya. It is bordered by the countries of Uganda to the west; South Sudan and Ethiopia, to the north and northeast; and Lake Turkana to the east. To the south and east, neighbouring counties are West Pokot, Baringo and Samburu Counties, while Marsabit County is located on the opposite (i.e. eastern) shore of Lake Turkana. Its administrative headquarters and largest town is Lodwar.

Turkana County is emerging to be a major source of electric power in Kenya. Kengen's Turkwel Hydro Power Plant, situated on the southwest of Turkana County, produces hydroelectric power which is connected to the national power grid at Lessos. The county is current subject of crude oil exploration in Block 10B and Block 13T and has confirmed potential for geothermal, solar and wind energy.

Turkana County leadership envisions *“a prosperous, peaceful and just county with an empowered community enjoying equal opportunities”* In order to inspire the resilient people of Turkana achieve the vision, the mission statement for the County is *“to facilitate socio-economic transformation of Turkana through sustainable use of resources to ensure a high quality of life for the people of Turkana County”*. It is a well-established principle the world over - the quality of the life of a community is dependent upon its capacity and capability to sustainably tap into its natural resources.

Turkana County is considered the poorest of the forty seven counties in Kenya. Statistics from the Commission of Revenue Allocation indicate that nearly 92 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, earning less than two US dollars per day. According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) 2009 results, the County population stood at 855,399. The county was projected to have a total population of 1,036,586 by 2012 and 1,427,797 by 2017. These projections are based on a population growth rate of 6.4 percent assuming constant mortality and fertility rates. The fact that the population shall have doubled by the year 2020 is a clear pointer on the need for expanded investments in both economic and social facilities to ensure an acceptable standard of service for the residents of Turkana County.

Lodwar Town has the highest population and was projected to be 54,978 by 2012. The high number in these urban centres is attributed to more influx of people seeking employment and the availability of basic infrastructure and social amenities. According to the Cities and Urban Areas Act of 2012, only Lodwar, Lokichoggio and Kakuma qualify to be classified as towns. There is need for improved infrastructural facilities and social amenities in these towns.

The physiographic features in the county include low lying open plains, mountain ranges and river drainage patterns. Lake Turkana is at an elevation of 360 meters (1,181 feet) while the surrounding basin is anywhere from 375 to 914 meters (1,230-3,000 feet).

The main mountain ranges of the county are Loima, Lorengippi, Mogila, Songot, Kalapata, Loriu, Kailongol and Silale hills. The mountain ranges, because of their high elevation, are normally green, covered with dense bushes and high woody cover. The ranges support important economic activities like honey production, grazing during the dry season, wood and charcoal production. There are also water catchment sources thus supporting gum Arabica growing and small household shambas. The hills in the county consist of Tepes Hills in Kibish Division, Lokwanamor Hills and Lorionotom Hills in Kaikor Division, Pelekech Hills in Kakuma Division and Loima Hills in Loima Division and which are characterized by large forests.

The open lying plains consist of the Kalapata and Lotikipi form part of the arid area in the County and receive the lowest amount of rainfall of around 180 mm per annum. These plains are dominated by dwarf shrub and grassland, which provide forage for livestock during and shortly after the rainy season. However, this forage dries rapidly at the onset of the dry season. Rivers Tarach, Kerio, Kalapata, Malimalite and Turkwel are the major rivers in the county making them the most important with a potential of producing large amounts of food for the county, if properly utilized.

Lake Turkana is the largest and most saline of the Rift Valley lakes. Its length estimated at 250km makes it the world's largest desert lake. There is no outlet, and with reduced inflows and high evaporation, this results into depositing of salt in the soil and capping on the surface. The water level is subject to three to four metres seasonal fluctuations. In total, the water level dropped 10m between 1975 and 1992. River Omo from Ethiopia, which is permanent, drains into Lake Turkana. The lake is situated on the eastern part of the county. The Northern Island is endowed with a variety of wild animals namely: hippos, crocodiles and waterfowls. Fishing is the major activity for the people living near the lake.

Lake Turkana, which is a world heritage site, has a number of rivers that flow into it. These include Rivers Turkwel and Kerio among others that are seasonal. The County also has several springs which are scattered across the county especially parts of the lake zone, the North, the West and the East.

Turkana County is arid and semi-arid and is characterized by warm and hot climate. The temperatures range between 20°C and 41°C with a mean of 30.5°C. The rainfall pattern and distribution is erratic and unreliable with both time and space. There are two rainfall seasons. The long rains (akiporo) usually occur between April and July and the short rains between October and November and ranges between 52 mm and 480 mm annually with a mean of 200 mm. The driest periods (akamu) are January, February and September. The rainfall is distributed on an east-west gradient with more rainfall in the western parts and other areas of higher elevation. The rain falls in brief violent storms resulting in flush floods. The surface runoff and potential evaporation rates are extremely high.

Due to the low rainfall and high temperatures there is a lot of evapo-transpiration resulting into deposition of salt in the soil and capping on the surface. As a result, only about 30 per

cent of the county's soil can be rated as moderately suitable for agricultural production. These moderately fertile soils are found at the central plains of Lorengippi, the upper Loima, the lowlands of the Turkwel, Nakaton and Kawalathe drainage along the lake at the lower Kalokol, Turkwel and Kerio rivers and a portion of the Loriu Plateaus.

The county has a total road network of 5,496.2 km of which 488.5 km are bitumen, and 5007.7 km earth surface. The challenges faced by this sub-sector include seasonal rivers that cut through roads and poor soils that increase the cost of road construction and maintenance. A number of roads are rendered impassable during the rainy seasons.

Air transport in the county is not very well developed. There is only one airport in Lokichoggio and 22 air strips across the county. Lodwar air strip runway is tarmacked while the rest are just leveled grounds whose runways are not tarmacked. The Lodwar air strip has over the last three years become very busy and three airlines operate regular scheduled flights: Fly 540, Skyward Express and Safari Link. This has radically changed the flow of traffic and it is stamp of confidence on the investment opportunities that abound in the county.

The main wildlife found in the county are; lions, cheetahs, zebras, hyenas, elephants, gazelles, dik diks, and many other small animals. These are mainly found in the game reserve in Turkana South. Lake Turkana boasts of rich marine life (fish, hippos and crocodiles) and various bird species, including flamingos at the Central Island.

The main water sources in the county are boreholes, hand dug shallow wells, piped water, river water and rock catchment that is basically common in the northern part of the county. The access to quality water is still a big problem for the county although through the GOK/ UNICEF WASH Programme, the community has largely benefitted from water dug for school children because of the high yields experienced in some areas.

There also exists several springs, fairly spread across the county. The distances to and from the nearest water points vary depending on the areas but on average is between 5-10 kilometres. In urban centres and some market centres, different Water Users Associations have managed to pipe water closer to settlements thus reducing the distance to the nearest water points. However, in far flung areas like Kibish, Lorengipi, Lomelo and Mogila, distances covered is much higher ranging from 10-20 kilometres.

Chapter 2: Ten Reasons that make Turkana County a World Class Investment Destination

1. **Strategic Location:** Has potential to be a regional trading hub. It shares a lengthy border line with three countries; Uganda, Southern Sudan and Ethiopia. This vantage location in the north western part of Kenya offers access to a huge unexploited market.
2. **Leadership:** Turkana County boasts of a visionary, pragmatic, proactive and competent County Executive working closely with County Assembly and is committed to supporting investors with information and eliminating trade and investment barriers.
3. **Livestock & Fisheries:** This is the mainstay of the economy for the Turkana people. Their livestock include cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys and camels. These are traditionally the main economic activities in the County and they offer an outstanding opportunity to produce and export fresh organic meats, live animals, milk and meat products. Lake Turkana has rich supplies of tilapia, Nile Perch, mud and king fish whose market currently extends to major Kenyan towns and the Democratic Republic of Congo.
4. **Labour:** The County has a reasonable number of skilled personnel and a fairly large volume of unskilled human resources that are willing to learn and acquire useful and relevant sets of skills. The fact that 60% of the population are youth is a great opportunity in regard to availability of labour. There are very well trained experts in various disciplines and the leadership continues to enhance skills training.
5. **Green Energy:** The county has untapped potential for geothermal, wind power, solar energy and bio-fuels. The fact that Lake Turkana Wind Project in the neighboring Marsabit County will feed 310 megawatts to the national grid is a clear testimony of the ability of Turkana County to be a key player in production and use of wind energy. The ecological menace posed by *Prosopis Juliflora* is a glaring opportunity to engage in cogeneration or at least commercial charcoal production. There is great potential for mini hydro generation along Kerio and Turkwel Rivers.
6. **Land:** The County has vast tracks of virgin land, a pointer towards great potential for agriculture, agroforestry and irrigation, world class mining operations, and infrastructural projects like airports and industries, tourist resorts and holiday homes.
7. **Mining Opportunities:** Turkana County is emerging as the undisputed mining destination in Kenya and the region given the recent discovery of rich deposits of oil estimated at 600 million barrels. This is further supported by the recent mapping of natural resources that clearly confirmed that the County is richly endowed with mineral resources among them gold, iron ore, copper, sapphire, gypsum, asbestos, talc, manganese, silica, graphite, limestone, rare earth minerals and various gemstones. This offers unique potential to local and global mineral exploration companies for employment and wealth creation, with promising return on investment.
8. **Infrastructure:** Turkana County's expansive land stands to greatly benefit from the planned road, rail and oil pipeline components that the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor Project offers. LAPSSET is an integrated, transformative and game-changer infrastructure project by the Kenyan Government. It will strengthen Kenya's position as a gateway; transport and logistics hub to the

East African sub-region and the Great Lakes region to facilitate trade, promote regional economic integration and interconnectivity between African countries.

9. **Tourism Potential:** Turkana County, with the largest desert lake in the world, stands an unprecedented opportunity to showcase her cutting edge world class tourism products. They range from cultural tourism to conferencing, game drives, and prehistoric site visits to the cradle of Mankind and of course the scenic beaches of Lake Turkana. The rich aquatic life of Lake Turkana and the wild animals that roam the breadth of the land on the western part of the County offer both local and foreign travelers a reason to visit the vast and undisturbed county. The County boasts three national parks; Turkana South, Central Island and Sibiloi. There is excellent potential for cultural, eco-sports, auto-cross and water based tourism.
10. **Secure, Peaceful and Stable Environment:** Turkana County is completely terror free. The County government continues to enhance security for investors through a multi-faceted approach that includes but not limited to peace accords with neighboring communities, deployment of the national police and police reserves across the county and continued engagements with the national government and the citizenry on the importance of security and peace for a stable investment climate.

The CIP is indeed a road map for investments for both the local and foreign investors. The roadmap will ensure that an investor coming to Turkana County will access necessary support through the one-stop-centre. The centre will facilitate the investor with the appropriate investment specific value adding services. It is prudent that in order to improve the economic status in the county, the Turkana County government must set up a unit that shall render world class service delivery at its One-Stop-Centre where a cluster of requisite investment related services shall be offered. The centre must work very closely with the special desk hosted by KenInvest in Nairobi. The purpose shall be to ease the investor's entry and set up in the County in the shortest time limit.

The proposed unit, as such, shall facilitate and support investors, advise, coordinate, encourage partnerships and networks in a deliberate attempt to forge a strong private sector participation in driving the County's economy to the next level for an enhanced quality of life for the Turkana people.

The executive at Turkana County Government needs to closely work with the County Assembly to set up a special purpose vehicle (SPV) that may take the form of an investment and development corporation. The entity shall invest in strategic sectors for the greater good of the people of Turkana County. This action will ensure that the exploitation of the natural resources will benefit not only current but future generations of the Turkana people.

In a snapshot, Turkana County offers the following attractive investment opportunities:

- Livestock related investments
- Irrigation for both horticulture and floriculture
- Energy – Solar, Wind, geothermal and cogeneration for Prosopis (Mathenge).
- Mining – Exploration and exploitation (A host of minerals are available and they are likely products for local consumption or export markets e.g. silica, cement, gold, iron ore, copper, gemstones, etc.)

- Manufacturing and Processing – Despite a population of an estimated well over one million people, all products consumed in the county are from Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kitale.
- Infrastructure Development – there are huge opportunities that come with LAPSET (Roads, Standard Gauge Railway, Oil Pipeline, etc.) and investors must arise to the occasion and tap into the opportunities.
- Building and Construction – Housing estates, shopping malls, hotels, schools and health facilities will require building stones, sand, cement, stabilized interlocking soil blocks, glass, etc.
- Human Resource Development – schools, technical training Institutions and Institutions of tertiary education
- Promotion of Fisheries and associated investments (storage, processing and transportation, etc.)
- Wildlife conservancies and related conservation initiatives
- Recreation Parks and a world class golf course along Lake Turkana.
- Promotion of tourism activities, including the historical and heritage sites e.g. Nariokotome Turkana Boy Monument, Namorutung a, community cultural centres at strategic places e.g. Ekalees Cultural Centre in Lodwar, etc.
- Investment on Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements for a central a garage to repair all county government vehicles as well as those of development partners and NGOs operating in the County

The Department of Trade at Turkana County Government has earmarked the following initiatives to ensure that trade grows in the county in the short term;

- Biashara Fund (SME revolving fund)
- Establishment of Biashara centers
- Building modern market infrastructure
- Establishment of industrial plants, namely
- Aloe Vera soap processing plant in Namoruputh
- Turkana Grain Millers in Katilu
- Cement Factories in Kapua and Napusimoru
- Water Bottling Plant in Eliye Springs
- Milk Processing Plant in Kakuma
- Fish processing plant in Kalokol

Chapter 3: Investment Opportunities in Turkana County

In line with Vision 2030 and the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), the County has built on the pre-identified sectors and cascaded the strategies to stimulate economic growth and development within its context. The main sectors include; infrastructure, energy, water and sanitation, education, health, finance, trade, tourism, agriculture, fisheries and manufacturing.

3.1 Infrastructure

3.1.1 Introduction

Infrastructure is a key component and indeed an enabler for long term development in the economy of Turkana County. The County has not witnessed much development in regard to infrastructure as successful post-independence governments did not pay due attention to this part of the country. With the 2010 constitution, the dawn of devolution has helped County invest in infrastructure development. There is evidence that is there for all to see; tarmac roads, feeder roads, hospitals, schools, water projects, etc.

3.1.2 Situational Analysis

The county road network is poorly developed. The county has a total road network of 5,496.2 km of which 488.5 km are bitumen, and 5007.7 km earth surface. The challenges faced by this sub- sector include seasonal rivers that cut through roads and poor soils that increase the cost of road construction and maintenance. As a result, a number of roads are rendered impassable during the rainy seasons. There is only one airport in Lokichoggio and 22 air strips across the county. Lodwar air strip runway is tarmacked while the rest are just leveled grounds whose runways are not tarmacked.

There are 315 primary schools and 32 secondary schools in the county. There are also two polytechnics namely Kakuma Women Home Crafts and Lodwar Youth Polytechnic. The County has two colleges: Kenya Medical Training College and ECD Teachers Training College. There are only two campus universities; Mt. Kenya University in Lodwar and University of Nairobi in Lokichoggio Town. The Ministry of Higher Education, through the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) is constructing a Technical Training Institute in Lodwar.

There are three mobile telephony operators in the county: Safaricom, which has larger network coverage, Airtel and Orange. The mobile network coverage in the county is 25 per cent.

Hydro-electric power from the national grid only connects to Kainuk Centre in the south. However, power generation in Lodwar Town is through the diesel powered generators. Lokori, Lokitaung and Lokichoggio power generation projects stand at about 80percent complete. 95 per cent of the households use kerosene and firewood for lighting. The main

sources of cooking fuel are wood fuel, kerosene and charcoal. Solar energy is an emerging source of energy currently being used in pumping water and lighting especially in most schools in the county.

There are all the three types of housing in the county. These include; Permanent units, Semi-Permanent and Temporary Units. Permanent houses are mainly found in the urban centres while temporary house units known as manyattas constitute the majority of housing in all areas; both rural and urban.

3.1.3 Goals for 2019

- Increase the road network from 2283Km to 2500Km
- Grading of existing roads and open new ones to ensure access to resources
- Construct additional 100 ECD, 200 primary and 100 secondary school classrooms
- Work with Safaricom and other providers to ensure coverage from the current 25% to 75%
- Engage with Kenya Civil Aviation to upgrade Lodwar airstrip to an airport and tarmac and upgrade airstrips
- Ensure access to electricity and modern lighting from the current estimated 1% to 30% of the population
- Support development of water and sanitation facilities in Lodwar, Lokichoggio, Kakuma, Lokichar and Lokitaung.



Figure 1: LAPSSET Planned Rail, Road and Pipeline

3.1.4 Strategies

Investing in infrastructure constitutes one of the main mechanisms to increase income, employment, productivity and consequently, the competitiveness of an economy. The County will therefore undertake the following critical interventions;

Increase investments in the road network to ensure communication between the regions by road is effective as well as open areas that can support growth of tourism, agriculture and enhance exploration of natural resources. The target is to increase bitumen surface that currently covers only 488.5 Km to 1,000kms and gravel more access roads leading to areas with economic potential. This will make travel into and out of Turkana County affordable, effective and efficient.

Promote investments in building and construction industry. This is influenced by the fact that Turkana County major constraints is inadequate office space and housing for the growing population in the urban areas of Lodwar, Lokichar, Kakuma and Lokichoggio. Prolonged housing shortage leads to the proliferation of unplanned and informal urban settlements, hence the county needs to encourage PPPs to invest in construction of quality low cost housing, develop gated community housing as well as create an atmosphere of that enables entrepreneurs invest in hardware and interior design accessories. At the national level the housing supply is a low 35,000 units per year compared to a high demand of 150,000 units per year. The County therefore aims at facilitating development of 2000 units per year.

Zone strategic land along the main roads and the proposed railway to attract unique investors such as those in tourism, mining and manufacturing. This is in anticipation of improved railway operation systems emanating from the proposed LAPSSET project that seeks to improve the flow of goods through improved roads, railway and pipeline construction.

3.1.5 Flagship Projects

- i. Resort City
- ii. Controlled development for housing
- iii. Water and Sanitation
- iv. Model ECD, Primary and Secondary schools
- v. Turkana University of Science and Technology and two campuses of other institutions
- vi. Energy projects (Geothermal, Solar and Wind)
- vii. Grading of roads for enhanced connectivity
- viii. Development of Turkana Industrial Park
- ix. Construction of world class sports stadia

The LAPSSET project will be a game changer for movement of goods from Turkana County. Just as the Uganda Railway opened up the East African region at the beginning of the 20th century, so also is the proposed LAPSSET railway expected to play a major role in stimulating socio-economic growth and development in the areas traversed by it in Kenya, Ethiopia and Southern Sudan.



Figure 2: Resort City at Lake Turkana



Figure 3: Artist's Impression of a restaurant at the Resort City at Lake Turkana

3.2 Energy

3.2.1 Introduction

Energy is a major infrastructural enabler of the other pillars of development. At national level, wood fuel and other biomass account for 68% of the total primary energy consumption, followed by petroleum at 22% and electricity at 9%. Electricity remains the most popular and its access to the rural areas is estimated at 4 %.

3.2.2 Situational Analysis

The challenges facing the power sector include weak transmission and distribution infrastructure, high cost of power, low per capita power consumption and low country wide electricity access. For example, only 1% of the households are currently accessing electricity in the County, yet Turkwel Dam is in the neighbourhood of Turkana County.

One of the first steps to nuclear energy is gaining access to uranium. Africa is not short on supply as it contributes nearly 20% of the world's production since 34 countries on the continent have deposits of the mineral. The key producers are South Africa, Malawi, Namibia and Niger. Turkana County has indications of occurrence for uranium and thorium, an aspect that makes it necessary to conduct detailed exploration to establish potential for nuclear energy.

3.2.3 Goals for 2020

- Energy access scale-up programme; through which 200,000 households are to be connected with electricity over 5 years.
- Power to public institutions (Boarding schools, health centres and dispensaries) through solar electricity generators where there is no immediate access to infrastructure.
- Become a major producer and exporter of renewable energy (Geothermal, Solar and Wind).

3.2.4 Strategy

The County will take advantage of the existing Turkwel dam to negotiate a concession with the national government and direct more investments towards rural electrification distribution infrastructure within the County in order to ensure electricity reaches market centres, public schools, youth polytechnics, health centres, community projects and the households within their environs. This will enhance the number of households accessing electricity in the County from 50,000% to 200,000 % in the next 5 years. The County will explore and promote the use of wind and solar energy, through Public private partnerships and as well as solar electric generators as most of the main lines are too distant.



Figure 4: Hot Spring in Kapedo



Figure 5: Hot waters of Silale River in Kapedo

3.2.5 Flagship Projects

- i. Geothermal power generation
- ii. Wind energy
- iii. Solar energy for domestic use (Policies for alternative sources of energy e.g. solar panels)
- iv. Eco-jiko and biogas for schools
- v. Feasibility studies for nuclear energy

3.3 Trade – Wholesale and Retail

3.3.1 Introduction

Wholesale and retail trade are among the sectors that link production and consumption within the Kenyan economy. However, the sector is characterized by many informal players, a large number of medium-scale retailers and a few large scale supermarket chains located in urban centres.

3.3.2 Situational Analysis

The high levels of informality have the potential for several kinds of market distortion, particularly those relating to taxation, labour employment and produce marketing; and of course lead to lower tax revenues. Due to the informality of the sector, most of the supply chains in this sector are highly fragmented and involve millions of small producers and arbitrage traders, characterized by poor forward and backward linkages leading to 30- 40% wastage.

3.3.3 Goals for 2020

- Strengthen the capacity of the informal retail sector to move towards a formal sector that is efficient multi-tiered, diversified in range of products and innovative.
- Improve business environment, through provision of quality infrastructure and certified products.
- To increase the number of youth groups accessing credit facilities from 40 to 100 by 2018
- Establish 2 youth empowerment centres to offer training on entrepreneurship skills

3.3.4 Strategies

The County shall invest in mechanism in both systems (i.e. reduce number of licenses) and infrastructure (such as bulking centres) that will enhance formality so as to make these supply chains efficient, and subsequently provide more permanent quality jobs.

3.3.5 Flagship Projects

- i. Facilitate investors set up shopping malls that will attract large chain stores and supermarkets
- ii. Create incentives to attract companies that produce basic household items to set up shop in Lodwar, Lokichar, Kakuma and Lokichoggio.
- iii. Encourage value addition to food and fruit products that are grown in Turkana CountyRs proposed irrigation projects
- iv. Work with the national government to set up Special Economic Zones (SEZ).

3.4 Tourism

3.4.1 Introduction

Tourism accounts for close to 10% of Kenya's GDP, 9% of total employment and has been the one of the fastest growing sectors. Its links to other sectors including; agriculture, manufacturing, banking, finance, wildlife, etc., demonstrates it has a great potential to generate employment and wealth.

Kenya aims to be amongst the top 10 tourist long haul destinations globally. In this regard, the Kenya Vision 2030 aims at facilitating strategies that would increase hotel / bed capacity to cope with rapid growth in demand of tourist accommodation; currently, only 18% of the Kenyan hotels are 4-5 Star categories. The other strategies are; expansion of product choice and improvement of the quality of facilities and services to increase tourist spending, improving and extending infrastructure. A combination of these strategies are directed towards the Vision target of achieving 3 million visitors a year by 2012 with an average spending of Kshs 20,000 per bed night.

3.4.2 Situational Analysis

Tourism in Turkana is not well developed and it has not been a popular destination to regional or international tourism, despite being the Cradle of Mankind and home to the only desert lake in the world. The tourism sector is up for growth and ready for investments in the hospitality and catering industry to build much needed hotels, restaurants and conference facilities. The county's tourist attractions include Lake Turkana, Sibiloi National Park and two islands on Lake Turkana that migratory birds use as a migratory ground. The parks are also habitats of Nile crocodiles, hippopotamus and snakes.

Top attractions of the county include Lake Turkana, Koobi Fora, Dancing Stones of Namoratung and Sibiloi National Park among other once in a lifetime experiences for visitors to the County. Turkana boasts beautiful sceneries of mountains, waterfalls and beaches. Lake Turkana National Park is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Located on the north-eastern shores of Lake Turkana, Koobi Fora - popularly known as the Cradle of Mankind. It is at this site that the Turkana Boy, a 51 million-year-old skeleton of a boy was discovered in 1984 by Kamoya Kimeu - a Kenyan fossil collector.

There are no high class tourist accommodation facilities as the leading hotels are not above the 3 star mark/ hotel rating. The culture of the Turkana people – very rich in handicraft, song, folklore and dance has not been well branded and this story needs to be told to international tourism markets, leave alone the rest of Kenya which is a ready market for this world class tourist destination. The Lake Turkana beaches that spread

for 250kms compare very favourably with Kenya's coastline that is 536kms. The beaches are by far lusher, cleaner and more splendid compared to those at the coastline.



Figure 6: A view of the beaches of the popular Eliye Springs

3.4.3 Goals for 2020

- Drive the number of local and international visitors to 10,000 by 2017 and increase the same to 30,000 2019.
- Increasing the average spending per visitor from Kshs. 5,000 to Kshs20,000.

3.4.4 Strategies

It is important to promote conference and business tourism products. The county's location in the north western part of the country makes it a great get away destination. Among the key products to market are meetings, conferences, exhibitions, shooting of documentaries and films. Other potential products are motor and auto cross, desert safaris, mankind safaris, camping, hiking, mountain climbing, health spas, etc.

Promotion of cultural tourism will offer the authentic cultural experiences: song and dance, artifacts, manyattas, food, weddings and other cultural events. The County has beautiful hilly scenery that is perfect for camping and hiking. This consists of tricky terrain that would challenge any camper. It is also the home county of some of the greatest archaeological findings that are raising a lot of interest in the world today. The local people produce artistic sculptures and lead unique pastoralist lifestyles, making the County a favourite destination for Eco-tourism and Cultural tourism circuits.

3.4.5 Flagship Projects

- i. Turkana Tourism & Cultural Festival (Tobong u Lore)– package and market Turkana culture.
- ii. Resort City at Eliye Springs
- iii. Mankind Safaris
- iv. Auto and Motor Cross events
- v. Work with local and global airlines to enhance flow of tourists into Turkana County.

3.5 Pastoral Economy and Agriculture

3.5.1 Introduction

Innovative and commercially oriented modern agriculture is the main stay of the Kenyan Economy with over 5 million smallholders engaged in different types of agricultural activities. The sector is made up of four major subsectors, namely industrial crops, food crops, horticulture, and livestock and fisheries. Agriculture productivity is generally constrained by a number of factors; including high cost of inputs especially price of fertilizer and seeds, poor livestock husbandry, limited extension services, over dependence on rain fed agriculture, lack of markets, and limited application of agricultural technology and innovation.

Land has also been under exploited for agricultural production. Only 31% of land in the high and medium potential area is under production which represents only 5% of the land in the country, ASALs that represent 84% of the land also remains largely underutilized; much more can be done on this land to support livestock and crop production through agriculture.

Kenya Vision 2030 envisions an addition 1 million hectares of idle land in existing farming areas to be brought under production, and additional 1.2 million hectares in ASALs be brought under irrigation. Turkana County government will have put 16,000 hectares of land under irrigation. Limited ability to add value to agricultural produce coupled with high production costs (e.g. the prices of energy and infrastructure) makes Kenyan agriculture exports less competitive in the global market.

3.5.2 Situational Analysis

Turkana County has about 2.5 million hectares of arable land. The County agricultural production is dominated by cereals and grain legumes in very few parts of the expansive county. Many of the horticultural crops have a dual subsistence as well as cash function. The importance of the horticulture sub-sector within the Kenyan agriculture sector has been widely acclaimed.

The County has the potential to become a major player in horticulture production for the export as well as the domestic consumers. Although impressive gains in numbers of

farmers, hectare, tonnage and value have been achieved, many factors still constrain exploitation of the development potential offered by the sub-sector.

The agricultural potential yield is limited by yield-limiting factors like water, soil nutrients and skilled labor and is reduced by yield-reducing factors like pests and diseases alongside post-harvesting wastage.

Transport and communication, storage and processing infrastructure is also not well developed in much of the area. Since production and marketing of fruits and vegetables are characterized by seasonality, it will be critical to put in place post-harvest handling mechanisms, including increased capacity for processing.

Following the liberalization of the economy a decade or so ago, some entrepreneurs have set up small to medium scale agro- processing concerns. Such businesses need information about the markets for fresh produce and other raw materials, availability of skills and intermediate inputs as well as the market for final products. There is a need for a market study to fully grasp the opportunities available per value chain.

3.5.2.1 Horticulture

Cut flowers, vegetables, and fruits (mangoes, passion, oranges, pawpaw, guava, and berries) are some of the key horticulture crops with great potential to grow in the County. The County shall invest in infrastructure (good roads and ease access to electricity) in order to attract private investors in cut flower for export and processors of fruits and vegetables. County policies will favour the small and medium enterprises to invest into the latter and facilitate annual trade fairs that would link them to wholesalers, supermarkets, hotels, cafes, hospitals and schools within and beyond the County borders.

3.5.2.2 Livestock Ranching

Availability of vast land and the existence of the Lomidat Meat Factory in Lokichoggio is a sure bet to support livestock ranching. The County shall therefore enhance the access to appropriate production technologies and inputs for the farmers and improve marketing infrastructure facilities through PPPs.

3.5.2.3 Fish Farming

Small-scale fish farming is seen by the Kenyan government as a way to boost economic prospects. The fish market continues to grow as a result of Kenyans changing eating habits, as well as the expansion of tourism industry where hotels and restaurants take up 40% of the market. The County intends to take advantage of this trend to support further investment on the people actively engaged in fishing at Lake Turkana as well as those keen to invest in ponds. The County too shall support access of facilities for the retailing or wholesaling of fish under hygienic conditions.

3.5.2.4 Poultry

Poultry rearing in Turkana County is rapidly catching on in the recent past as a cost effective alternative for white meat in the growing emerging centres and towns in the expansive county. This farming activity is gaining currency, buoyed by the favourable hot climate and the demand for white meat. Poultry is traditionally not very popular, yet changing lifestyles have led to its acceptance. This most notable venture is Napucho poultry project that is giving a fair return on the members investment.

3.5.2.5 Apiculture (Bee Keeping)

This is a huge opportunity that has barely been tapped. Honey from Lodwar is definitely a world class product, given the absence of any traces of pesticides or other contaminants. This is an opportunity that most households should be able to tap into.

3.5.3 Goals for 2020

- Boost productivity through raising yields of key crops and livestock towards level recommended by agricultural and livestock research institutions for the area.
- Transformation of idle land into useful use through a deliberate campaign to reseed grass and other fodder for livestock keepers as well as help improve their breeds.
- Increase area under irrigation from 5,739 to 16,000 hectares.
- Adoption of appropriate farming technologies.
- Promote collaboration with other agricultural stakeholders.
- Train 25 Water Resource User Associations on water management in irrigation
- Introduce drought resistant and early maturing crops, e.g. cassava, millet, sorghum, soya, etc.



Figure 7: A banana plantation under irrigation at Katilu.

3.5.4 Strategies

Growth in the agricultural sector contributes proportionally more to poverty reduction than growth in any other economic sector; therefore increasing the agriculture productivity in Turkana County shall not only affect the food availability, but also stimulate the economy.

The focus is to identify specific suitable regions for specific crops, invest in irrigation so as to reduce the over reliance on rain fed production, and promote value addition. The following will be primarily for food security; cereals, (maize, sorghum and millet) Pulses (beans, pigeon pea, cowpea, chickpea, green grams), and root tubers (sweet potato, Irish potato, cassava, arrow root). The County shall invest in mechanism to ensure that small scale farmers can access extension services from private sector, NGOs, Farmer Associations, and other stakeholders will be drawn in to facilitate extension services. Affordable inputs, well established storage facilities to preserve and or and market infrastructure where to sell the excess production are the other areas the County shall invest in. A Country agricultural land use master plan will be put in place to guide the efficient utilization of the land.

3.5.5 Flagship Projects

- i. Establish one irrigation scheme at Todonyang-Omo delta
- ii. Expanding and leasing out farming land at Katilu Irrigation Scheme, Morulem, Turkwel and Naoros.
- iii. Set up small scale agro-processing plants in the areas under irrigation
- iv. Revive the Kalakol fish processing plant
- v. Set up a honey processing plant in the county
- vi. Establishment of a medium sized hatchery to support poultry keeping.

3.6 Health

3.6.1 Introduction

Health care is an important and necessary part of a productive and functional society. The true mark of a civilized society is how it tends to and looks after its most vulnerable members in order to remain productive. Health care is important for all, young and old, rich and poor. It is therefore important to make affordable health care available to all; hence the County will live up to the vision 2030 expectations “to provide equitable and affordable health care at the highest affordable standard to her citizens”.

Under the vision, Kenya will structure the health delivery system and also shift the emphasis to “promotive” care in order to lower the nationW’s disease burden. This is aimed at improving access and equity in the availability of essential health care and results in a healthy population. In order to achieve this, the Vision has proposed a devolution approach that will allocate funds and responsibility for delivery of health care to district hospitals and clinics, thereby empowering Kenyan households and social groups to take charge in improving their own health.

3.6.2 Situational Analysis

The health facilities in the County comprise of 12 hospitals (10 owned by government, 1 by a FBO and 1 by an NGO), 13 health centres, 168 dispensaries, 26 clinics, 1 health training institution (KMTC) and one stand-alone VCT. The average distance to a health facility is 20 Km.

There are 800 health workers. The maternal mortality ratio is 1594 babies per 1,000, extremely high compared to the national targeted figures of 25 per 1,000 under Vision 2030, HIV prevalence stands at 7.6%. The under one year vaccination rate is currently at 70%. Children under five years and with stunted growth are 24%. Family planning commodities use coverage is 6.2% and total fertility rate is 6.9. The medical officer to population ratio is at 1:2148, Under Five Mortality Rates Data show: 74/1000 and this is high when compared against 33 / 1,000 targeted in vision 2030.

The most prevalent diseases are Malaria and Skin diseases while the childhood diseases

Include anemia, marasmus, eye infection, pneumonia, malaria, Kwashiorkor etc.

3.6.3 Goals for 2020

- Creation of an enabling environment to ensure increased private sector participation.
- Participation and greater community involvement in service management.
- Increase the number of households with access to potable water from 15,200 to 25,000 by 2020
- Increase the coverage of latrines from 22,800 to 30,000.
- Improve the quality of water for domestic consumption from 34 to 45 per cent
- Upgrade the existing drainage system within the urban center
- Increase immunization coverage from 35 to 50
- Reduce average distance to the nearest health facility from 50Km to 40Km by 2018
- Improve maternal health care.

3.6.4 Strategy

Promotive health care will be advanced in order to lower the incidence of preventable prevalent diseases such as malaria and skin diseases as well as the childhood diseases which include anemia, marasmus, eye infection, pneumonia, malaria, Kwashiorkor etc. This will be achieved through facilitating of community level care units comprising of well-trained community health extension workers (CHEW) to serve the local population. Devolved funds in the Health sector will be used to fast track this process.

Investment in modern health facilities through PPPs will be encouraged, and the County will also invest in rehabilitating and up grading health facilities which primarily comprise of community health centres and dispensaries to promote preventive health care and treat diseases at community level. The combination of these strategies will see the alarming statistics such as high maternal mortality rate 1594 per 1000, Immunization rate at 70%, safe delivery is very low at 30.5%, infant mortality rate very high at 60 per 1000 and under five infant mortality rate at 74 per 1000 reduced to desirable levels.

3.6.5 Flagship Projects

- i. Modern and specialized hospitals and laboratories for cancer, heart, orthopedic, etc.
- ii. Strengthened health systems across all facilities in the county for easy reporting, monitoring and evaluation.
- iii. Establishment of health training facilities.

- iv. Setting up of specialized private clinics, e.g. dental, gynecology, orthopedic, pediatric, etc.
- v. Medical Tourism.

3.7 Education

3.7.1 Introduction

The vision for the education sector is “to have a globally competitive quality education, training and research for sustainable development”. Amongst the targets set in this sector are; to increase the GER in early childhood Development Education by 50%, raise the transition rate from primary to secondary level from 60% to 75%, raise the transition rate from Secondary level to university from 8% to 15% and reduce the teacher student ratio from 1:27.7 to 1:20. There is high attrition as qualified teachers abandon the profession to join NGOs, politics and the county government.

3.7.2 Situation Analysis

Turkana County has 338 primary schools and 32 secondary schools. The number of ECD centres in the County is 682 with an enrolment of 101,094 pupils. There are also two polytechnics: Kakuma Women Home Crafts and Lodwar Youth Polytechnic. The County has two colleges: Kenya Medical Training College and ECD Teachers Training College. There are three campus universities; Mt. Kenya University and Kebedii University in Lodwar and University of Nairobi in Lokichoggio Town. The Ministry of Higher Education, through the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) is constructing Lodwar Technical Training Institute.

The nutritional status is at 25% and the country at 35.3%. This affects the concentration of the children during learning due to hunger and malnutrition. Children in Turkana (6-13 age group) are less likely to access primary education with only 50% enrolled (53.2% boys, 46.6.8% girls), compared with the national average 92.5% (94.6% boys 90.5% girls). Likewise, only half of pre- school age children in Turkana (4-5 age groups) attend Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE). The poverty levels in the county very high at 94.9% compared to the country which is at 45.9%. The estimated deprived child population in the county is at 76%. The availability of WASH facilities in the county is at 43.7% compared to the country which is at 54.1%. The overall school attendance for the children is at 39% which is far much below the country's school attendance of 70.9%. Many children drop out of primary and secondary school mainly due to inability to afford cost of education and the limited number of schools; other factors contributing to the low transition rate from primary to secondary and Low education enrollment include pregnancy cases, children taking care of sick parents, and inadequate infrastructure.

Turkana County has limited facilities that cater for the physically handicapped and impaired. There is therefore a glaring gap in this space as it is very important to engage in providing education for these special children.

3.7.3 Goals for 2020

- Raise the transition rates; GER in ECDE by 50%, primary to secondary from 60% to 75%, Secondary to Tertiary from 8% to 15%.
- Increase enrolment of primary pupils from 84,470 to 130,000.
- Increase enrolment to adult education programme.
- Increase transition rates from 30 per cent to 50 per cent.
- Reduce primary drop-out rate from 46 per cent to 36 per cent.
- Increase enrolment for adult education programme.

3.7.4 Strategies

In order to be responsive to the situation at hand, the County shall aim to invest in institutions of excellence and create closer collaboration with diverse industry players in order to develop a globally competitive and adaptive human resource.

Subsequently, the County will improve 15 of the existing education institutions into centres of excellence in the next 5 years and create an environment that would encourage the private sector to increase investment in the in the education sector; especially in private academies, tertiary institutions and pre-school units/ baby care centres to meet the growing demand due to increase in human population. This shall address the currently overstretched facilities, overcrowding in schools and high teacher pupil ratio. Efforts will also be directed towards creating incentives to attract the Universities in order to meet the Country target of 10% transition from secondary to university.

Turkana County plans to boost the bursary/sponsorship kitty in order to curb the school dropout rate and improve transition from primary to secondary and finally to tertiary institutions. This should lead to an increase by over 5% in the population with primary and secondary education in the County which currently (2012) stands at 67.7% and 14.6%.

At the tertiary level, more bursaries will be geared to applicants pursuing the skill sets needed in the County as an incentive for more students to take up the relevant courses.

In this regard, the County will facilitate growth of TIVET institutions whose demand is anticipated to grow with the increase in enrollment of primary and secondary education and strengthen their linkage with the various sectors to ensure matching of the skills acquired to market demand.

3.7.5 Flagship Projects

- i. Tertiary technical institute in every constituency, especially polytechnics.
- ii. Turkana University of Science & Technology (linkages with global science, technology and mining universities in Australia, Canada, USA and UK).
- iii. Talent centres and gifted academies, with continuous improvement of high schools.
- iv. Establishment of social and rehabilitation centres for inclusivity.

- v. Establish peace centres e.g. Kainuk, Kapedo, Nadapal, Lokiriama, etc.
- vi. An international school to serve the growing clientele of parents serving NGOs, UN, County Government and the targeted investors.

3.8 Finance & Banking

3.8.1 Introduction

Currently the sector contributes 4% to the GDP. It is characterized by low penetration, and limited supply of long term finance. However, there is potential for making the financial systems in Kenya vibrant and with stable interest rates in order to mobilize savings and allocate resources more efficiently within the economy.

3.8.2 Situational Analysis

Turkana County has only five financial institutions: Kenya Commercial Bank, Cooperative Bank of Kenya, Equity Bank, Post Bank and Kenya Women Finance Trust. The five banks are predominantly in Lodwar with ATM and agency banking services in a few locations across the expansive county. There are few Savings and Credit Societies (SACCOs). The insurance sector is barely visible and there is no insurance company with a substantive office within the County as most of them work through agents, through their offices in Kitale and Eldoret. MPESA services are also not reliable as access to network across the County is erratic.

3.8.3 Goals for 2020

- Improve access to banking and financial services to half of the adult population.
- Mobilize savings among the people for future investments.
- Educate the population on the benefits of a monetary economy.

3.8.4 Strategies

The low penetration of the formal financial services calls for strategies that work towards home grown solutions that will include introduction and support for Quasi-Banking institutions that include Micro Finance Institutions, Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs), SACCOs and other informal financial services. These institutions have enormous potential to mobilize additional saving and to provide credit, especially to sections of the population that do not use banking services and low – income groups.

3.8.5 Flagship Projects

- i. A fund for local SMEs to help grow their enterprises.
- ii. Engage existing banks and encourage them spread their services.
- iii. Stock exchange for the companies engaged in mining and energy.
- iv. Develop partnership with mobile phone service providers to expand network coverage.

3.9 Land & Housing

3.9.1 Introduction

Land has aesthetic, cultural and traditional values and is a vital factor of production in the economy. The absence of the national land use policy has led to the proliferation of informal settlement, inadequate infrastructure services, environmental degradation, unplanned urban centres and pressure on grazing land and conflicts.

3.9.2 Situational Analysis

Land is the most fundamental resource in any society because it is the basis of human survival. Land is the space upon which all human activities take place and provides continued existence of all life forms and minerals. Land performs basic and fundamental functions that support human and other terrestrial systems such as to produce food, fiber, fuel, water or other biotic materials for human use; provide biological habitats for plants, animals and micro-organisms; regulate the storage and flow of surface and ground water; provide physical space for settlements, industry and recreation; store and protect evidence for historic or pre-historic record (fossils etc.) and enable movement of animals, plants and people from one area to another.

In Turkana County, the resource has since time immemorial been held under the community land ownership system with the National Government being in charge. The 2010 constitution vested all land within the County in the office of the county Government who manages it on behalf of the citizens of this county.

3.9.3 Goals for 2020

- Zoning for economic use of land for the benefit of the community in Turkana
- Plan all urban settlements, especially Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokichar and Lokitaung

3.9.4 Strategies

The county will work on mechanisms that will fast track access to land titles in specially zoned areas to guarantee tenure and hence build more confidence in both small and large investors. In that regard, the County shall strive to put up a computerized land management information system.

Sustainable land use will also be an area of focus for the county. This shall aim at ensuring the land use practices are aligned to the existing ecological zones, so that the high potential zones do not end up being subdivided into uneconomic parcels, while some parts of land in the medium and low potential areas get converted into agriculture use despite the fragile environment. The planned schemes within the county will be an avenue for provision of basic infrastructure that would facilitate utilization of land for livestock keeping and agriculture.

3.9.5 Flagship projects

- i. Spatial Planning of urban settlements
- ii. Zoning for land use across the county
- iii. Setting up of units for production of low cost building / construction materials
- iv. To establish an urban physical plan to curb the rise of unplanned settlements
- v. Fast track the issuance of allotment letters and title deeds to enhance access to capital for the various categories of developers.

3.10 Science, Technology and Innovation

3.10.1 Introduction

Vision Kenya 2030 recognizes the role of science, technology and innovation (STI) in a modern economy, in which new knowledge plays a central role in boosting wealth creation, social welfare and international competitiveness. Globally, this sector is experiencing phenomenal growth, and in Kenya, the IT industry has been on a major upswing in the past few years.

3.10.2 Situational Analysis

Turkana County is very poorly connected to the globe and this translates to lost opportunities in terms of visibility as an investment destination. It is therefore critical that the County government continues to engage with the national government in order to get connected to the fibre optic cable. This will be a key driver for the County as it will enhance its capacity to host business process outsourcing (BPO) ventures, attract media houses and enhance access to information for the people of Turkana County. This too will empower youth with adequate skills for employment in BPOs.

3.10.3 Goal for 2020

- Strengthen technical capabilities of STI institutions through enhancing infrastructure, equipment and strengthening linkages with productive sector.

3.10.4 Strategies

The County aims at having 3 institutions of higher learning offering relevant IT courses. Linkages between the STIs and productive sector actors shall also be strengthened in order to increase the capacity of local firms to identify and assimilate existing knowledge in order to increase competitiveness.

3.10.5 Flagship Projects

- i. Science and Technology University
- ii. ICT Centres and campus

3.11 Human Resource Development

3.11.1 Introduction

Human Resource is the undisputed most critical factor of production and economic development. Good education, coupled with appropriate skills result in proper and most efficient use of resources and therefore increased productivity with the correspondent wealth and employment creation opportunities.

3.11.2 Situational Analysis

The business environment in Kenya is characterized by a large number of SMEs which account for 75% of the total employment. However human resource development in this area is faced with a lot of constraints including inadequate and in some instances inappropriate technical and entrepreneurial skills. A suitable support for human resource development in Turkana County shall be necessary in order to drive competitiveness of the County as a world class investment destination.

3.11.3 Goal for 2020

- Strengthening linkages between industry, technical trainings institutions, and research to promote demand driven training; particularly in the priority sectors of water, tourism, energy, livestock, fisheries and mineral exploration.

3.11.4 Strategies

The County has started attracting investments in tertiary institutions. This needs to be augmented with sponsorship and bursary programmes for applicants pursuing the skill sets needed in the County as an incentive for more students to take up the relevant courses and also through foster collaboration between private sector and learning institutions in order to develop robust curriculums aligned to the job market. It is envisaged that by 2019, at least 30 % of the tertiary institutions will have improved on their curriculum and linked closely to key private companies.

3.11.5 Flagship Projects

- i. Skills development fund – bursary and sponsorship
- ii. Tailored courses to facilitate tapping into the natural resources in the county.

3.12 Security

3.12.1 Introduction

The vision on security is a “society free from danger and fear”, this is because security is vital in achieving and sustaining the economic growth rate anticipated in vision 2030 since it provides an enabling environment for the citizens and business to thrive; hence a key incentive for attracting investments both from within and outside the county.

3.12.2 Situational Analysis

Turkana County shares her borders with three countries and such porous borders account for the availability of small arms and light weapons, resource conflicts (especially water and fodder for livestock) and cattle rustling. The national statistics portray that firms spend up to 7% of total sales on security or 11% of total cost on security infrastructure and personnel and an average of 4 % of sales on insurance against crime.

3.12.3 Goals for 2020

- Prevention and shift from resource conflict related crime
- Improvement of coordination and communication amongst various institutions dealing in security and peace building initiatives.

3.12.4 Strategies

Over the next 5 years, the County shall target bringing down the aforementioned averages by 2% through facilitating security mechanism to shift focus from responsive to preventive crime through elaborate civic education, transboundary engagements and intensified surveillance. Intensification of community policing will be one of the strategies to establish an active and equal partnership between the community, the police and the county government through which crime and community safety issues can jointly be discussed and solutions determined and implemented. Co-ordination and communication amongst the various institutions dealing with security shall also be enhanced at the County in order to effectively manage incidences of resource and general crime.

3.12.5 Flagship Projects

- i. Lokiriama Peace Accord and similar Peace Accords
- ii. Commemoration centres to sensitize the community on the ills of insecurity
- iii. Cross border meetings and interventions in areas of water, pastures and health

3.13 Organizational & Institutional Capacity for Public Service

3.13.1 Introduction

The Kenyan vision for public service is to “have a citizen focused and result-oriented” public service institution; this is prerequisite for the country’s socio-economic transformation that would yield significant gains.

3.13.2 Situational Analysis

The economic Recovery strategy strengthened the link between planning, budgeting, programme implementation, coordination and performance management. However, there is still need to inculcate accountability in delivery of the service.

3.13.3 Goals for 2020

- Enhance service delivery orientation rather than process focus.
- Deepen stakeholder engagement.

3.13.4 Strategies

Service delivery orientation and performance management will be the key strategies the County will pursue in pushing for the public service vision. The service delivery will be geared towards results other than process, while the performance management shall shift towards rewarding merit rather than seniority at the County levels.

The County Administration shall facilitate forums that will disseminate and encourage deliberations on the Kenya Vision 2030 amongst the civil servants to appreciate the need for reforms and their central role on the aspects of growth and competitiveness of the County economy.

3.13.5 Flagship Projects

- i. A fully fledged arm of Kenya School of Government
- ii. Establish working relationships with international brands in training and management consultancy

3.14 Manufacturing

3.14.1 Introduction

Robust, diversified and competitive manufacturing is the vision for the sector with a target to increase Kenya's regional market share from 7% to 15%. Amongst the strategies to see this vision evolve into reality is the establishment of special economic clusters and Small and Medium enterprise parks to serve "as Seed beds" of industrial take-off.

3.14.2 Situational Analysis

Improving business environment in critical areas such as licensing and security will be key in order to attract large scale investors in a specially designed Special Economic Zone (SEZ). The SEZ will be designed to facilitate the activities of licensed export oriented companies holding the SEZ enterprise license (manufacturing, commercial or services).

This makes perfect sense given the opportunities that exist to access the markets in Uganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo. The proposed SEZ should host a cement factory, a meat processing firm, a tannery, and a host of cottage based industrial concerns.

3.14.3 Goals for 2020

- Strengthen local production capacity to increase domestically manufactured goods by focusing on productivity.
- Raising the share of Kenyan products in the regional market by from 7% to 15 %.

3.14.4 Strategies

Turkana County shall build on the vision 2030 manufacturing strategy by developing one SME industrial park with adequate infrastructure and relevant services to make it attractive; as well as facilitate linkages between the SMEs and research institutions to foster market / demand oriented research and development. This will lead to development of new products that will be more affordable to the local people, with the excess being channeled to the domestic and regional markets.

3.14.5 Flagship Projects

- Turkana Industrial park
- Honey processed and branded in Turkana
- Feasibility Study for cement manufacturing
- Gemstone cutting in Lodwar
- Leather Tanning Factory
- Meat processing and packaging factory

3.15 Water & Sanitation

3.15.1 Introduction

The Vision for water and sanitation sector is to ensure water and improved sanitation availability and access to all by 2030. The vision's goal is to attain 90% access to safe and reliable water for urban areas and 70% for rural areas and reducing unaccounted for water to below 30%. It aims to achieve 70% and 65% access to safe sanitation for urban and rural households respectively. It also targets to attain 40% and 10% sewerage access for urban and rural areas respectively.

3.15.2 Situation Analysis

Most of the existing water and sanitation facilities are old and dilapidated and require rehabilitation and augmentation in order to meet the present and future demands of the fast growing population of Lodwar Town. The adequacy, equity and reliability of government rural water supply projects in the County have deteriorated due to; inadequate budgetary provision, facilities have not been upgraded to cope with increasing demand, and technical performance has declined with increasing age of equipment and inadequate maintenance. Uncontrolled sand harvesting has led to severe environment degradation leading to change in the regime of some of the rivers and loss of retention capacities of some of the seasonal rivers. Turkwel River which has been the major sources of water for Lodwar town have also been affected. The discovery of water at the Napuu basin has been a big relief for the water situation in Lodwar and it is expected that when the supply works are complete, at least Lodwar will have sufficient portable water.

The fact that women and girls in both the rural and urban areas of the county are charged with the responsibility of ensuring the household needs for water are met puts them at a great disadvantage within the society. This is because when water has to be collected from

long distances, they are denied the opportunity to engage in other economic activities and schooling.

3.15.3 Goals for 2020

- 90% access to safe and reliable water areas and 70% for rural areas
- Reduction of unaccounted water by 30%
- 70% and 65% access to safe sanitation for urban and rural households respectively
- 40% and 10% sewerage access for urban and rural respectively.
- Increase water storage per capita from 8m² to 16m²
- Increase the coverage of latrines from 22,800 to 30,000.
- Improve the quality of water for domestic consumption from 34 to 50 per cent.
- Upgrade the existing drainage system within the urban centers.

3.15.4 Strategies

Demand for water is expected to increase as a result of population growth and economic development. Therefore, in order to enhance water security, the County shall support initiatives that would increase water supply through effective harvesting techniques and storage. Correspondent measures will also be undertaken to promote rain water harvesting to guarantee an improved water source for a sizeable number of the households.

Licenses for sand harvesting which is a key activity for livelihood in the County shall be governed by the sand harvesting guidelines that also address environmental concerns in order to avoid haphazard scooping that would lead to destruction of the environment. Through PPP, Technology Institutions will also be facilitated to explore Innovative technologies for sustainable sand harvesting.

Jointly with the Water service board, the Turkana County government shall enhance the establishment of efficient and more effective community-based water user organizations, rehabilitate water supply facilities (thereby improving access to water), promote private sector involvement in water supplies, and facilitate access to credit facilities for development of water supplies, as well as promote community efforts in watershed protection.

PPPs will also be pursued in the investment on infrastructure, rehabilitation, and construction of new water supplies this coupled with efficient management of available water will increase the water coverage in the county.



Figure 8: Solar powered water pump at the Napuu Basin within Lodwar

3.15.5 Flagship Projects

- i. Napuu Water
- ii. Kotome dam in Kaaleng / Kaikor ward
- iii. Overhaul water systems and drainage in urban areas of Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokichoggio, Lokitaung and Lokichar.
- iv. Compulsory roof harvesting for hospitals, schools, market centres and individual households within urban settlements.
- v. Total catchment terracing including grazing areas (more people less erosion-study)
- vi. Investments in waste management for solid and liquid waste.

4.0 Quick Wins - Unexploited Investment Opportunities

4.1 Livestock Production

Turkana County's economy is largely driven by livestock keeping, majorly; cattle, goats, sheep, donkeys and camels. The Turkana people attach great pride to being pastoralists. The County leadership is therefore keen to scale up the sector by way of creating an enabling environment for enhanced production, provision of improved breeds, animal health infrastructure and marketing to promote the livestock value chain.

Opportunities

1. Value addition to livestock products
2. Small and medium sized leather tanneries
3. Feeding ranches
4. Exportation of live livestock
5. Meat processing and packaging plants
6. Export zones and quality control centers
7. Fodder production markets
8. Bio-gas projects and plants
9. Provision of livestock insurance
10. Savings and credit societies to support the pastoral economy
11. Fast track the setting up of the tannery at Napal and encourage more tanneries, hides, skins and leather related ventures.
12. Animal feeds production
13. Milk storage and processing plants, especially for goat and camel milk
14. Milk products: yoghurt, cheese, powdered milk and ghee
15. Investment in ISO certified abattoirs
16. Disease free zones

4.2 Agriculture

The leadership of Turkana County Government is committed to transforming the expansive land into appropriate use in order to address the historical perspective that the county is a perennial food deficit region. The leadership is working towards increased food production that is geared towards making Turkana County a food secure region. The most suitable cash crops for the county include but are not limited to vegetables and fruits. The food crops include maize, sorghum, wheat, green grams, cowpeas beans and millet. Other potential crops include mangoes, yellow passion, pineapples, pawpaw, citrus, avocado and bananas.

Opportunities

1. Water harvesting systems
2. Greenhouses and drip kits
3. Irrigation technologies and solutions
4. Export of fresh vegetables and fruits
5. Farm machinery-commercial farming
6. Crop Insurance Services
7. Research and extension services
8. Horticulture and floriculture

4.2 Renewable Energy

Turkana County is endowed with vast opportunities to be a key player in the renewables sector. The county has great potential for geothermal, wind and solar energy which can be harnessed to spur economic growth. Thus there is a huge potential in wind and solar energy. The County is therefore in the process of sourcing for investors and bilateral donors to bring modern technology, expertise and management to help exploit the abundant green energy. The fact that Lake Turkana Wind Power (LTWP), which is a National Flagship Project scheduled to feed 300 megawatts to the national grid is found in the neighboring Marsabit County is a pointer towards the possibility to transform the county from its current energy deficit status to being an energy surplus County. The wind power project will cost Sh75 billion, making it arguably the biggest wind power project in the region.

Opportunities

1. Geothermal energy projects
2. Wind and Solar power development
3. Electronic and appliances for SMEs
4. Development of Biofuels, especially power cogeneration using the existing *Prosopis*.
5. Oil and natural gas exploration
6. Agroforestry and afforestation services
7. New hydro power stations
8. Electrification and mini grids

4.4 Tourism

The county is traditionally known as the „Cradle of Mankind . This is a brand that should be marketed at the local and global platform to attract tourists to the county. The county is home to great archaeological findings and a rich history and heritage dating back to many years. The rich culture of the Turkana people coupled with their unique song and dance is an opportunity that the county leadership must market to the world. The County has three National Parks; Turkana South, Sibiloi and Central Islands. The county has vast land and should invest in conservancies, especially on the western border with Uganda.

Opportunities

1. Resort city as envisaged in Kenya Vision 2030
2. Amusement parks
3. Bird watching
4. Cultural Tourism
5. Eco tourism
6. Archaeological tourism and museums
7. Beach hotels and holiday resorts
8. Yachting, sailing and other water sports
9. Game watching and hunting
10. Sport Fishing
11. Meetings, Incentives, Conference and Events facilities
12. Tour and travel operators
13. Spa and gym facilities, especially in the areas with hot springs
14. Filming and shooting of documentaries and commercials
15. Desert safaris
16. Desert rallies akin to the popular Dakar Rally
17. Community conservancies

4.5 Fishing

The Fisheries Sector provides employment and income to over 600,000 Kenyans engaged in fish trade and production. With the advent of devolution, the leadership of Turkana County government established a ministry to cater for the pastoral economy and fisheries. This is a clear pointer to the fact that fishing is a key driver of the county's economy as it offers employment and livelihood opportunities to many people. The main types of fish available at Lake Turkana are Tilapia, Nile Perch, Mud fish and King fish.

The county has twenty three registered landing beaches and some of these are LongDech, Eliye Springs, Kalimapus/Namadak, Merier, Lowareng ak, Lomekwi, and Kalokol. The fact that food security is a critical component for meaningful development underscores the value of investments in the previously very vibrant fishing industry until the mid - 1980s. Kenya earns over Sh7 billion annually from the fishing industry alone, making the fisheries sector one of the major contributors to the gross domestic product (GDP).

Opportunities

1. Fish processing industry
2. Sport fishing
3. Construction of fish ponds
4. Fishing gear producing plant
5. Distillers of water reservoirs
6. Construction of demonstration farms
7. Fish feeds processing
8. Fisheries research institutes
9. Ornamental fish farming
10. Development of cottage industries
11. Fisheries study institutions

4.6 Mining

Turkana County is Kenya's undisputed mining exploration frontier. With the 2012 confirmed discovery of oil which is now estimated at 600 million barrels, the county now basks in the glory of being a most attractive destination to investors looking for precious and industrial minerals. The county is home to reasonable deposits of a wide range of minerals and it is now ripe for detailed exploration work. There is a fairly good representation of mineral exploration companies with an extremely good representation of Kenyan owned companies.

A natural resource mapping exercise conducted by Turkana County government between April and June 2015 was able to establish occurrences of various minerals. This paves way for local and foreign exploration companies to apply for licenses and set base in Turkana County. The immediate benefits of the exploration work is that this will create jobs and open up opportunities for the local population to supply goods and services to the exploration companies. The fruits of such benefits have already been realized with Tullow Oil offering jobs and a market for local goods and services. It is important to note that the more exploration activities that take place at this time is a pointer to future mining undertakings with the associated benefits for employment and wealth creation.

Opportunities

1. Enhance capacity for existing artisanal gold miners across the County
2. Identification of sites for production of stabilized soil blocks for low cost housing
3. Ear marking of areas in the western parts of the county as well as Nakalale ward which are potential sources of dimension stone
4. Package and market opportunities for concrete production to support construction
5. Organize responsible sand harvesting for the local communities
6. Establish production of various commodities with the huge deposits of petrified wood
7. Attract local and international companies to explore for gold
8. Engage potential cement manufacturers to tap into the limestone and gypsum deposits
9. Establish a gemology centre in Lodwar to ensure value addition for gemstones and visibility in the world market for sapphire, garnet, tourmaline and beryl.
10. Tap into opportunities for further exploration on uranium to set up nuclear energy
11. Investments that will support the locals tap into the construction of the pipeline and railway line by LAPSSSET
12. Attract exploration companies to focus on the commercial viability of iron ore, copper and manganese.
13. Conduct feasibility studies on production of glass for domestic and export markets given the huge deposits of silica.
14. Establish the viability of trona for commercial production.
15. Setting up a cement factory at the border of Kenya and Uganda.

Chapter 5: Matrix for Equitable Distribution of Investment Opportunities in Turkana County

Turkana County shall apply the principal of comparative advantage to ensure that employment and wealth creation is equitably spread across the expansive County. The following are identified as the main opportunities for each of the 30 wards;

No.	Ward	Investment Opportunities	Critical Actors / Ministries	Proposed Take off Date
1.	Lodwar Township	Roads, Airport, Housing, shopping mall, trade, finance, health and education	Investors and TCG	October 2016
2.	Kanamkemer	Housing, Water and Sanitation, trade, health & Education	Investors and TCG	October 2016
3.	Kerio Delta	Agriculture & Tourism	Investors	January 2017
4.	Kang atotha	Exploration for silica, livestock and handicraft	Investors	January 2017
5.	Turkwel	Agriculture &	Investors and TCG	October 2016
6.	Kalokol	Gypsum, Fisheries and handicraft	Investors	June 2016
7.	Nakalale	Gold exploration, dimension stone and wind energy	Investors	January 2016
8.	Kaeris	Gold, Iron Ore, limestone exploration and Gemstones	Investors	January 2016
9.	Kaaleng / Kaikor	Copper Exploration and livestock	Investors	June 2016
10.	Lapur	Gold exploration, gemstones, copper, dimension stone and tourism (archaeological sites and desert safaris).	Investors	October 2016
11.	Lake Zone	Fisheries, Tourism, Wind Energy and Tourism	Investors	October 2016
12.	Kibish	Ranching, Agriculture, Aloe Vera Processing and Geothermal	Investors, TCG and GoK	January 2017
13.	Kainuk	Gold exploration and Tourism	Investors	January 2017
14.	Kaputir	Gold and limestone exploration	Investors	January 2017
15.	Katilia	Geothermal and Livestock	Investors	June 2016
16.	Katilu	Agriculture and Livestock	Investors	June 2016
17.	Lokichar	Gypsum, Gold, Housing, Trade, Finance and oil exploration	Investors	October 2017
18.	Loima	Community Conservancy, gold and gemstones	Investors, Community and TCG	January 2017
19.	Lorugum	Gemstones and livestock	Investors and Community	June 2016
20.	Lokiriama/ Lorengipi	Gemstones and Livestock	Investors and Community	June 2016
21.	Naanam	Irrigation and community conservancy	Investors, Community and TCG	June 2017
22.	Kakuma	Housing, Water and Sanitation, Agriculture, Trade, Finance, Health, Livestock, wind and solar energy,	Investors	June 2016

No.	Ward	Investment Opportunities	Critical Actors / Ministries	Proposed Take off Date
23.	Lokichoggio	Housing, Water and Sanitation, Meat processing, tannery, dimension stone and biomass from <i>Prosopis Juliflora</i>	Investors, Community and TCG	June 2016
24.	Songot	Exploration for silver and iron ore, dimension stone and livestock	Investors and Community	June 2016
25.	Kalobeyeyi/ Oropoi	Gold exploration, Aloe Vera processing and community conservancy	Investors	October 2016
26.	Letea	Geothermal and Livestock	Investors, Community and TCG	January 2017
27.	Kalapata	Oil exploration, Irrigation and Livestock	Investors, Community and TCG	June 2016`
28.	Lobeyi / Kotaruk	Gold exploration, Gemstones and Livestock	Investors	January 2017
29.	Lokori	Oil exploration, gemstones, Irrigation and livestock	Investors	June 2016
30.	Kapedo	Geothermal and gemstones	Investors, Community and TCG	June 2016



Chapter 6: Challenges that Turkana County needs to Mitigate to Attract World Class Investors

It is prudent to note that some socio-economic inhibitors have hindered investments despite the vast resources available in Turkana County. The County Government is working closely with the national government and key development partners to mitigate the situation. The commonest challenges are:

- i. Extreme difficult in accessing water, both for the people and livestock.
- ii. Insecurity and conflict on trans-boundary resources.
- iii. Over reliance on livestock and the attendant exposure to the vagaries of drought and livestock diseases. This negatively impacts the general purchasing power.
- iv. Low levels of education and access to information.
- v. Low penetration of mobile telephony and (Information and Communication Technology) ICT.
- vi. Cultural practices that do not embrace capitalism and this leads to lengthy process when making decisions, an impediment to enterprise development.
- vii. Poor and inadequate infrastructure.
- viii. Land tenure system – community ownership of land.
- ix. Inadequate access to markets and market information.
- x. Poor energy supply and therefore failure to attract and support manufacturing / processing and therefore limited employment and wealth creation opportunities at the community level.
- xi. Low uptake of opportunities provided by state agencies, e.g. KWS commercialization of conservation efforts.
- xii. Low levels of entrepreneurial culture among the local people.
- xiii. Lack of appropriate tools and equipment as well as storage facilities, especially for fishing. Most of the people conducting artisanal mining in gold, gemstones, gypsum and dimension stone do not have appropriate tools, protective clothing or any safety gear.

Chapter 7: List of Important Contacts for Investors in Kenya

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Commissioner of income tax Box 30742 00100 Times Towers Haile Selassie Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya Tel.: +254 (20) 272 7430 Website: www.revenue.go.ke

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Commissioner of Lands, Lands Department Box 3009 00100, Ardhi House, Ngong Road, Nairobi, Kenya Tel.: +254 (20) 271 8050 Website: www.lands.go.ke

Commissioner of Value Added Tax, Times Towers, Haile Selassie Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya Tel.: +254 (20) 224 275 Website: www.revenue.go.ke

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Export Promotion Council Box 40247-00100 GPO Nairobi, Kenya Tel.: +254 (20) 2228534-8 Fax: +254 (20) 2218013 Email: chiefexecutive@epc.or.ke

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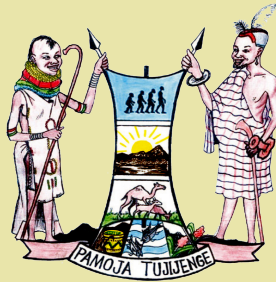
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