



Vision

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

Mission

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

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Acronyms

ADB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Virus
AMPATH	Academic Model Providing access to health Care
ARD	Agriculture and Rural Development
ASDSP	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme
BOG	Board of Governors
CAC	Comprehensive Abortion Care.
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CGOT	County Government of Trans Nzoia
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIDC	Constituency Industrial Development Centres
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CiLoR	Contribution in Lieu of Rates
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
CT	Computerized Tomography
DFID	Department for International Development (of UK Government)
DH	District Hospital.
EAPHLNP	East Africa Public Health laboratory Networking Project
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EFA	Education for All
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GECLA	General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs
GIS	Geographic Information System
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
GoK	Government of Kenya
HDI	Health development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HMIS	Health Management Information System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IRDO	Impact Research Development Organization.
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KEMSA	Kenya Medical supplies Authority
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LA	Local Authority
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LLITNs	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets.
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MERECEP	Mt Elgon Regional Ecosystem Conservation Programme
MOE	Ministry of Education (Science and Technology)
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agricultural Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission.
PPP	Private Public Partnership
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSI	Population Services International.
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
REA	Rural electrification Authority

REP	Revenue Enhancement Plan
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization
SBP	Single Business Permit
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFT	Settlement Fund Trustee
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SWOT	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TBD	To be Determined
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCC	United Nations Framework for Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WHO	World Health Organization
WRMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WRUAs	Water Resources Users associations
WUAs	Water Users Associations

FORWARD

The promulgation of a new Constitution in Kenya, 2010, ushered in a new governance system envisioned to be transparent and accountable while providing an opportunity for citizen participation and involvement. Devolution of power to counties is being implemented through election of county governments, each with an elected assembly, governor and executive committee. The County Governments are to be responsible for delivery of services such as health care, water supply, local transport and agriculture support, including some urban services previously devolved to the local authorities under the Local Government Act 1977. Furthermore, the new devolved system of government provides for decentralization of government services and organs for representation of the interests of people at the county level.

The main objectives of devolved government include:

- Promote participation of people in making decisions on issues that affect them at local levels;
- Ensure equitable sharing of national and local resources;
- Locate State services and organs closer to the people and thus further social and economic development at local levels; and
- Enhance transparency and accountability within and between state organs.

The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) will be used to achieve the objectives of the devolved government stated above. The Plan will be the basis for allocation of scarce resources to priority projects and programmes, as determined by the stakeholders. This document is largely aligned to the national development framework as envisioned in Kenya Vision 2030.

The County Governments have a role to play in providing a conducive environment to grow the local economy with the aim of achieving Kenya Vision 2030 by creating the right policies for businesses to thrive and reduce poverty in the area. The Trans Nzoia County Integrated Development Plan aims to improve the livelihoods of the residents and transform their conventional agriculture into agribusiness.

The CIDP has identified projects/programmes that will lead to high development thrust of the county which include; value addition of agricultural and livestock products, provision of safe water to at least 70 percent of the residents, opening up of the Suam border point, creation of special economic zones, adoption of new cost effective technologies to improve the road network and institutionalisation of the women and youth fund to develop entrepreneurial culture. The public service commits to be sensitive to the needs of the residents of the county by offering timely service. The first step towards this is to open a Citizen Service Centre which will operate a one stop shop for county services.

The office of the Governor wishes to transform the County through the implementation of this Plan and calls upon all the stakeholders to participate in the betterment future for the people of Trans Nzoia County. The office will create an elaborate mechanism for the participation.

God bless the people of Trans Nzoia



H.E. Patrick Simiyu Khaemba

Governor, Trans Nzoia County

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God Bless you.

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Executive Summary

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

The 2009 Population and Housing Census enumerated a total of 818,757 persons in the County. Of these 407,172 were male and 411,585 female. The inter-censal growth rate was 3.7 percent between 1999 and 2009 which is above the national average of 3.0 percent. The population for the County in 2013 is projected to be 949,359 persons of which 454,972 are male and 459,903 are female.

The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) took cognisance of the existing legislations and policy documents. The CIDP was prepared in line the County's development blue print, the Kenya Vision 2030, its Medium Term Plans, the Constitution of Kenya, various Acts and International Commitments like the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It was prepared through a consultative process and involved all stakeholders. The Plan was validated and approved as per the constitutional requirements.

The information in the CIDP is presented in eight chapters. Chapter one provides the County's general information which include position and size, physiographic and natural conditions, administrative and political units and demographic features among others.

Chapter two highlights the enabling environment for the implementation of the Plan and Socio-economic challenges that may hinder the realisation of the County's vision. It further provides some strategic interventions that will be used to catapult the county's economy to a higher level.

Chapter three gives the county's spatial framework that displays the necessary condition between various sectors like transport networks and their relationship with agricultural production and markets, zoning of urban-versus-rural areas etc. Several maps showing different aspects on the county have been presented in this chapter.

Chapter four outline the linkages between the CIDP and the Constitution of Kenya, Kenya's development blue print, Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans. It provides linkages with Sectoral Plans. It also provides cross-cutting projects and programmes within counties and mainstreaming of MDGs in the County.

Chapter five provides the institutional framework for the effective and efficient implementation of the CIDP. It further outlines functions of the various institutions and other stakeholders in the County to avoid duplication and wastage of resources.

Chapter six contains resource mobilization framework which include revenue projections required for the implementation of this plan. The chapter further outlines some strategies for raising revenue, asset management, financial management and capital financing.

Chapter seven highlights key county development priority programmes and projects as proposed by the stakeholders and whose implementations will propel the county to a higher level of development. The programme and projects have been arranged as per the county's sectors and their respective visions and missions have been outlined therein.

Chapter eight provides a framework from which programmes and projects, in chapter seven, will be monitored and evaluated for maximum impact to the county's residents. It also highlights indicators and milestones for impact assessment. A fact sheet, providing crucial statistics for the county, has been provided in the annex.

CHAPTER ONE:

COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Introduction

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the County. It also provides description of the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition, education and literacy, trade, energy, housing, transport and communication, community development and social welfare. Detailed statistics is presented in the fact sheet which is given in Annex I.

1.1. Position and Size

Trans Nzoia County is one of the forty seven (47) counties in Kenya and it has three sub-counties. The County comprises five constituencies namely Endebess, Cherangany, Saboti, Kwanza and Kiminini.

The county borders the Republic of Uganda to the West, Bungoma and Kakamega Counties to the South, West Pokot County to the East and Elgeyo Marakwet and Uasin Gishu Counties to the South East. The county lies approximately between latitudes 00° 52' and 10° 18' north of the equator and longitudes 340° 38' and 350° 23' east of the great Meridian. The County covers an area of 2,495.6 square kilometres which forms 0.42 percent of the total land area of the Republic of Kenya.

Map 1: Location of Trans Nzoia County in Kenya



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

2. Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

Trans Nzoia County is generally flat with gentle undulations rising steadily towards Mt. Elgon in the northwest with an altitude of 4,313 metres above the sea level. It is the second highest mountain in Kenya. Mount Elgon is an important ecosystem shared between Trans Nzoia and Bungoma Counties in Kenya and the Republic of Uganda hence it is a unique resource for environmental and wildlife conservation.

On average the County has an altitude of 1,800 metres above sea level. The altitude varies from 4,313 metres above sea level in Mt. Elgon and gradually drops to 1,400 metres above sea level towards the north. Because of the hilly nature, especially the northwest and the eastern parts of the county, there are difficulties in communication especially during the rainy season when roads sometimes become impassable.

The County has two major rivers namely Rivers Nzoia and Suam. River Nzoia and its tributaries Sabwani, Ewaso, Rongai, Koitobos and Noigamet flow into Lake Victoria while Suam River drains into Lake Turkana, through River Turkwel. The water from the rivers could be utilized for the generation of hydroelectric power for use to support rural electrification, irrigation, fisheries and domestic consumption. These activities could also contribute towards flood mitigation. River Nzoia catchments and its tributaries are however threatened by encroachment, agriculture and other human activities along the riverbanks.

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

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

The County is divided into three major agro-ecological zones which include: the Upper Highland Zones, Upper Midland Zones and the Lower Highland Zones.

Upper Highland Zone: The Upper Highland Zone covers the hills and slopes of Mt. Elgon, Cherangany hills and the boundary zone towards West Pokot County. This zone lies between altitude 2,400 and 4,313 metres above sea level and constitutes about 16 percent of the county land area. The area is covered with high vegetation, shallow stony soils with rocky outcrop. Mt. Elgon National Park situated in this zone is a major tourist attraction. Establishment of a transition zone around the Mount Elgon National Park would play a significant role as a buffer zone for the protected area and mitigation

against human-wildlife conflicts. The area also has limited potential for sheep and dairy especially at the transition area.

Lower Highland Zone: The Lower Highland Zone covers the slopes of Mt Elgon and Cherangany Hills with an altitude ranging from 1,800 - 2,400 metres above sea level. This zone covers 848.64 km² and it constitutes 34 percent of the total area of the County. The soils found in this zone are red and brown clays derived from volcanic ash. These soils are fertile with a high content of clay mineral which gives a continuous supply of plant nutrients.

This is mainly a transitional zone in the county with high potential for various agricultural and livestock activities. The activities in this region include growing pyrethrum, wheat, tea, maize, barley, sunflower, coffee and horticulture as well as rearing of cattle and sheep. Despite the high potential of these areas the major set-back to the exploitation of this potential is the poor communication network for efficient transportation of the farm produce to the markets.

Upper Midland Zone: This zone which covers 1,248 km² comprises about 50 percent of the total area of the County. The zone lies between altitudes 1,700 and 2,000 metres above sea level. The mean annual rainfall in this zone is between 900 to 1,400 mm per annum. The region includes the Endebess Plains stretching east to the Kitale Plains and further towards the areas below the slopes of Cherangany Hills. To the south, the zone stretches to the border of Tongaren Scheme in Bungoma County and northwards towards West Pokot County.

The Zone is covered with well drained deep red and brown clays and sandy clays derived from the basement complex. There is a considerable size of land with black cotton soil along the Koitobos River in the Endebess Plains. Land use in this region includes cultivation of maize, sunflower, coffee, wheat and barley as well as dairy, beef, sheep and horticulture production.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

The County has a highland equatorial type of climate. The rainfall is well distributed throughout the year. The annual rainfall ranges between 900 mm and 1400 mm. The slopes of Mt. Elgon to the west receive the highest amount of rainfall while the region bordering West Pokot County receives the least. The County experiences bi-modal rainfall pattern. The long rains occur from April to June, while the short rains fall from July to October.

The mean temperature in the County is 18.6°C. However, temperatures range from a low of 10°C to a high of 30°C. The county has favourable climate for both livestock and crop production. The average daily relative humidity is 65 percent and the wind speed is two knots.

2.3. Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative Subdivision

The County comprises of five administrative sub counties namely Kiminini, Saboti, Cherangany, Endebess and Kwanza. These are further sub-divided into twenty five administrative wards.

Table 1: Area of the County by Sub-County

Administrative Units by Sub County	Area (km	Wards
Kiminini	395.3	6
Saboti	323.6	5
Cherangany	629.8	7
Endebess	680.0	3
Kwanza	466.9	4
Total	2495.6	25

Source: IEBC

Endebess Sub County, covering an area of 680 km² is the largest of the five Sub Counties followed by Cherangany with 629.8km.² Saboti Sub County has the least area covering 323.6km.² On the other hand; Cherangany Sub County with 7 wards has the largest number of wards while Endebess Sub County has the least number of wards with three.

1.3.2 Political Units

Trans Nzoia County has five constituencies namely Kwanza, Endebess, Saboti, Kiminini and Cherangany. These constituencies are further sub-divided into 25 electoral wards.

Table 2: Trans Nzoia County Electoral Wards by Constituency

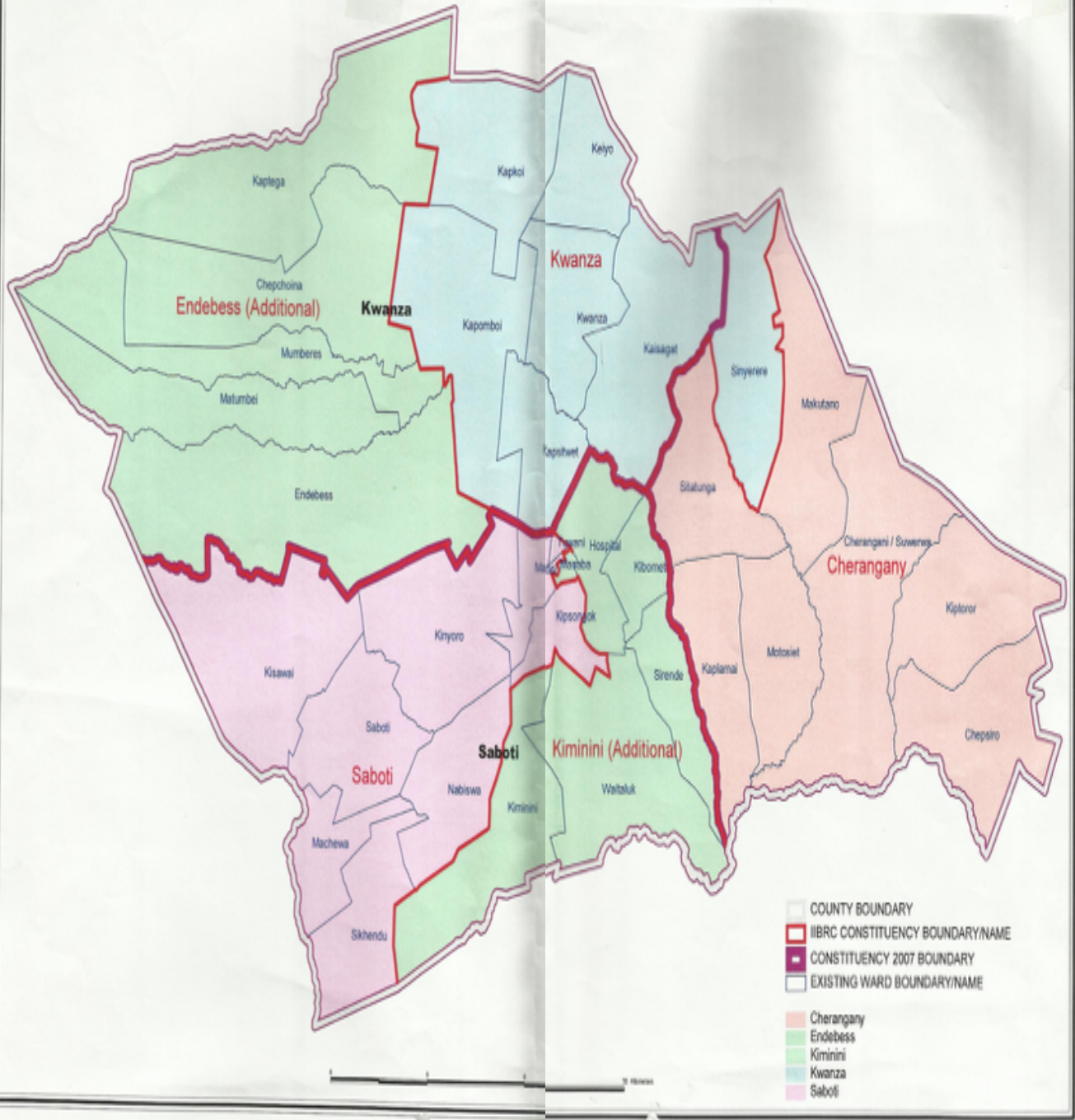
Constituency	Ward
Kwanza	Kwanza; Keiyo; Bidii; Kampomboi
Endebess	Endebess; Matumbei; Chepchoina
Saboti	Kinyoro; Matisi; Tuwani; Saboti;Machewa
Kiminini	Kiminini; Waitaluk; Sirende; Hospital; Sikhendu; Nabwiswa;
Cherangany	Motosiet; Situnga; Kaplamai; Makutano; Sinyereri; Cherangany; Suwerwa

Source: IEBC Trans Nzoia, 2013

Cherangany and Kiminini Constituencies have the highest number of electoral wards with six each. These are followed by Saboti and Kwanza Constituencies with five and four wards respectively while Endebess Constituency has three electoral wards.

Figure 2: Map of Trans Nzoia County Showing Political Boundaries

TRANS NZOIA COUNTY



3. Demographic Features

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

The 2009 Population and Housing Census enumerated a total of 818,757 persons in Trans Nzoia County. Of these 407,172 were male and 411,585 were female. The intercensal growth rate was 3.7 percent between 1999 and 2009 which is above the national average of 3.0 percent. Assuming the growth rate is maintained, the population for the County in 2013 is projected to be 949,359 persons of which 472,121 are male and 477,238 are female. The population is projected to increase to 1,100,794 by 2017. Table three shows the population projections by Age Cohorts for the years 2009, 2013, 2015 and 2017.

Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohorts (2009-2017)

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2013 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	71,466	69,784	141,250	82,866	80,915	163,781	89,230	87,130	176,361	96,084	93,823	189,906
5-9	66,252	65,658	131,910	76,820	76,131	152,951	82,720	81,979	164,699	89,074	88,275	177,349
10-14	56,015	55,927	111,942	64,950	64,848	129,798	69,939	69,829	139,768	75,310	75,192	150,503
15-19	46,552	44,979	91,531	53,978	52,154	106,131	58,123	56,159	114,283	62,588	60,473	123,061
20-24	35,746	40,730	76,476	41,448	47,227	88,675	44,631	50,854	95,86	48,059	54,760	102,820
25-29	29,631	31,381	61,012	34,358	36,387	70,744	36,996	39,181	76,78	39,838	42,191	82,029
30-34	24,395	24,115	48,510	28,286	27,962	56,248	30,459	30,109	60,68	32,798	32,422	65,220
35-39	19,142	19,018	38,160	22,195	22,052	44,247	23,900	23,745	47,45	25,736	25,569	51,305
40-44	13,642	14,207	27,849	15,818	16,473	32,291	17,033	17,738	34,71	18,341	19,101	37,442
45-49	12,019	12,778	24,797	13,936	14,816	28,752	15,007	15,954	30,61	16,159	17,180	33,339
50-54	9,318	9,325	18,643	10,804	10,812	21,617	11,634	11,643	23,77	12,528	12,537	25,065
55-59	6,902	6,799	13,701	8,003	7,884	15,886	8,618	8,489	17,107	9,280	9,141	18,421
60-64	5,311	4,989	10,300	6,158	5,785	11,943	6,631	6,229	12,860	7,140	6,708	13,848
65-69	3,381	3,711	7,092	3,920	4,303	8,223	4,221	4,633	8,855	4,546	4,989	9,535

70-7	2,7	2,7	5,5	3,2	3,2	6,4	3,4	3,4	6,93	3,7	3,7	7,46
4	62	88	50	03	33	35	49	81	0	13	48	2
75-7	1,8	2,0	3,9	2,1	2,4	4,6	2,3	2,6	4,97	2,5	2,8	5,36
9	92	96	88	94	30	24	62	17	9	44	18	2
	2,6	3,2	5,8	3,0	3,7	6,7	3,2	3,9	7,27	3,5	4,3	7,83
80+	27	01	28	46	12	58	80	97	7	32	04	6
NS	119	99	218	138	115	253	149	124	272	160	133	293
	407	411	818	472	477	949	508	513	1,02	547	553	1,10
Tota	,17	,58	,75	,12	,23	,35	,38	,89	2,27	,43	,36	0,79
1	2	5	7	1	8	9	3	3	7	1	4	4

Source: County Planning Office, 2013

As shown in table three above, the Projected County Population in 2013 is 949,359 persons and this is expected to increase to 1,100,794 persons by 2017. In terms of gender, the population in the year 2017 will comprise 547,431 male while the female population will be 553,364 persons.

The highest proportion of the population in Trans Nzoia is Children of Age Cohorts 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 which accounts for over 47 percent of the projected county population in 2013. The county has generally a youthful population with 740,420 of her population below 35 years of age, representing 80.9 per cent of the total projected population for the county in 2013 and only 6,512 persons in the age cohort, 80+. On the other hand, the labour force mainly of ages 15-64 years has a projected population of 459,225 persons in 2013 representing 50 percent of the total county population.

Table four provides the population projections of the County for special age groups that include the Under 1, Under 5, Primary school age, Secondary school age, and Youth population, reproductive age for the female population, the labour force and the aged population. This data is useful in analysing the specific needs and challenges being faced by each of the different special groups and thus provides a basis for strategic interventions that the county government will put in place to address their specific needs.

Table 4: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	2009 (census)			2013 (projections)			2015 (projections)			2017 (projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	15,149	14,744	29,893	17,565	17,096	34,661	18,915	18,409	37,324	20,367	19,823	40,190
Under 5	71,466	69,784	141,250	82,866	80,915	163,781	89,230	87,130	176,361	96,084	93,823	189,907
Primary School Age (6-13)	97,581	97,201	194,782	113,146	112,706	225,852	121,837	121,362	243,199	131,195	130,684	261,879
Secondary School Age (14-17)	39,168	38,538	77,706	45,416	44,685	90,101	48,904	48,117	97,021	52,660	51,813	104,473
Youth (15-29)	111,929	117,090	229,019	129,783	135,767	265,550	139,751	146,195	285,947	150,485	157,424	307,909
Female Reproductive Age (15-49)	-	187,208	-	-	217,070	-	-	233,743	-	-	251,696	-
Labour Force (15-64)	202,658	208,321	410,979	234,985	241,551	476,536	253,033	260,104	513,137	272,468	280,081	552,549
(65+)	10,662	11,796	22,458	12,363	13,678	26,040	13,312	14,728	28,040	14,335	15,859	30,194

Source: County Planning Office, 2013

From table four, the following can be noted for the various selected age groups:

Under 1 Year: the under one population was 29,893 persons as per the 2009 census of which 15,149 is male and 14,744 is female. This is projected to have increased to 34,661 persons in 2013 of which 17,565 are male and 17,096 are female. Further, this is projected to increase to 40,190 in 2017 of which 20,367 will be male and 19,823 female. This information is vital when programming for the special needs of this age group including, immunization among other public services. For instance, the number of children under one year who are fully immunized is 71 percent as per records at the Kitale District Hospital inpatient morbidity reports. The implication here is for increased immunization campaigns to ensure all children under one (infants) are fully immunized. In addition, investment in other facilities and services catering for this age group is important.

The Under Five Years: This age group had a population of 141,250 in 2009 of which 71,466 were males and 69,784 were females. This population is projected to have increased to 163,781 in 2013 of which 82,866 will be males and 80,915 will be females. This is projected to have risen to 189,907 by 2017. This trend of increasing population means that the County is required to invest in additional ECDE infrastructure and medical care to cater for the increasing number of children.

The Primary School Going Age (6-13 years): In 2009, this age group had a population of 194,782 out of which 97,581 were males and 97,201 females. This population is projected to have increased to 225,852 in 2013. The population under this age group is projected to rise to 261,879 in 2017. This increased population calls for the County to invest in primary school infrastructure such as classrooms and other learning resources such as text books and equipments. Furthermore there will be need to recruit more teachers so as to improve on the teacher to pupil ratio.

The Secondary School Going Age (14-17 years): In 2009, this age group had a population of 77,706 out of which 39,168 were males and 38,538 females. This is projected to have increased further to 90,101 and 104,473 in 2013 and 2017 respectively. This trend of increasing population implies that the County has to invest in secondary school infrastructure such as classrooms, laboratories and dormitories. The increased enrolment in secondary schools will also necessitate the recruitment of more teachers and the establishment of more higher learning institutions to absorb those proceeding to universities and polytechnics.

The Youthful Population (15-29 years): In 2009, the youthful population was 229,019 and is projected to be 265,550 in 2013 out of which 129,783 are males and 135,767 are females. This population is projected to increase further to 285,947 and 307,909 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The youth form 28 percent of the County's population. This will

require that the issues affecting youth, such as lack of skills and unemployment, will need to be addressed.

Vocational training institutions will also need to be expanded. As at 2013 the County had 18 youth polytechnics and one youth empowerment centre in Kitale.

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

The Labour Force (15-64): the population in this age group was 410,979 in 2009, this is projected to be 457,536 persons in 2013 where 272,468 are male and 280,081 are female. This is further projected to increase to 552,549 by 2017 forming about 50 percent of the county population. Most of this labour force is mostly unskilled and based in the rural areas, while the skilled labourers are mainly found in the formal sector especially in the urban areas. The availability of a higher labour force calls for more investments opportunities in the County across the various sectors to provide this large labour force with gainful employment.

1.4.2 Population by Urban Centres

Trans Nzoia County has two urban centres: Kitale municipality which has been relegated to a town status and Kiminini which is not categorized in line with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. Total population for these centres is projected to be 136,644 in 2013 and is projected to increase to 158,440 in 2017. This rapid in the population for these two urban centres is as a result of the youth seeking more non-farm employment opportunities.

The County Government of Trans Nzoia needs to plan for this likely influx of people by creating more job opportunities by investing in labour intensive public projects that offer job opportunities and training the youth in entrepreneurship. In addition, the County government should embrace the growing trend for undertaking farming has a business by supporting private companies like Amiran Kenya which are packaging farming as a business venture to attract the educated youth hence providing an alternative for the unemployed youth who have access to land.

Table five shows the projected population for Kitale and Kiminini for the period, 2009 to 2017.

Table 5: Population Projections by Urban Centre 2009-2017

Urban	2009 (Census)	2013 (Projected)	2015 (Projected)	2017 (Projected)
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Centre	2009			2013			2015			2017		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	T	M	F	T
Kitale	54,065	52,122	106,187	62,689	60,436	123,125	67,504	65,078	132,582	72,689	70,076	142,765
Kimisini	5,367	6,292	11,659	6,223	7,296	13,519	6,701	7,856	14,557	7,216	8,459	15,675
TOTAL	59,432	58,414	117,846	68,912	67,732	136,644	74,205	72,934	147,139	79,905	78,536	158,440

2. Source: Trans Nzoia County Planning Office, 2013

The population for both Kitale and Kimisini was 106,187 and 11,659 respectively in 2009. It's projected to be 123,125 and 13,519 in 2013. It will increase further to 142,765 for Kitale and 15,675 for Kimisini in 2017.

1.4.3 Population Density and Distribution

The high population growth rate in the county has seen the population density rise from 328 persons per square kilometre in 2009, to 367 people per square kilometre in 2013. This is expected to rise further to 441 by 2017. This is a fairly densely populated county; it is among the top 15 densely populated counties in the country (Kenya County Data sheets¹). Table four shows the population distribution by Gender and Sub County in 2009, and projections for 2013, 2015 and 2017, while table five shows the projected population density by Sub County for the years 2009, 2013, 2015 and 2017.

Table 6: Population Distribution by Gender and Sub County (2009-2017)

Constituency	2009 (Census)			2013 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Kimini	98,235	101,151	199,386	113,905	117,286	231,191	122,653	126,294	248,948	132,074	135,995	268,069
Saboti	83,877	82,605	166,482	97,256	95,782	193,038	104,726	103,138	207,865	112,770	111,060	223,830
Kwanza	82,589	83,935	166,524	95,763	97,324	193,087	103,118	104,799	207,917	111,038	112,848	223,887
Endebess	45,875	45,317	91,192	53,193	52,546	105,738	57,278	56,582	113,860	61,678	60,927	122,605
Cherangany	96,596	98,577	195,173	112,004	114,301	226,306	120,607	123,080	243,687	129,870	132,534	262,404
TOTAL	407,172	411,585	818,757	472,121	477,238	949,359	508,383	513,893	1,022,277	547,431	553,364	1,100,794

Source: County Planning Office

Table 7: Population Density by Sub-County

constituency	2009	2013		2015	2017
	Area	population	Density	population	Density
Kimini	395.3	199,386	504	231,191	585
Saboti	323.6	166,482	514	193,038	597
Kwanza	466.9	166,524	357	193,087	414
Endebess	680	91,192	134	105,738	155
Cherangany	629.8	195,173	310	226,306	359
TOTAL	2495.6	818,757	328	949,359	380

Source: County Planning Office

As shown in table six, Kiminini Sub County had the highest population of 199,386 people in 2009; it's projected to have risen to 231,191 and 268,069 persons in 2013 and 2017 respectively. Cherangany with 226,306 persons in 2013 follows closely. Kwanza, Saboti and Endebess sub counties had 193,087, 193,038 and 113,860 persons respectively in 2013.

As shown in table seven above, Saboti Sub County with a projected population density of 597 in 2013 is the most populated Sub County followed by Kiminini Sub County with a population density of 578 while Endebess Sub County with a population density of 155 persons per square kilometre is the least populated.

1.5 Human Development Indicators

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure and rank countries' levels of social and economic development based on four criteria:- Life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling and gross national income per capita.

The Key indices developed includes among others; human poverty index, gender development index and the youth development index. Education index, GDP index and life expectancy index are other indices used in measuring human development. In addition to ranking countries, the HDI also makes it possible to track changes in development levels over time.

1.5.1 Trans Nzoia County Human Development Indicators

According to the Kenya National Human Development Report 2009, life expectancy index for Kenya is 0.5167 while that of Trans Nzoia is 0.5867. The education index is 0.7111 and that for Trans Nzoia is 0.6706. On the other Hand GDP index for Kenya is 0.4447 while Trans Nzoia is 0.3791. The foregoing figures imply that its only in health and education where Nzoia county have performed above average in the MDGs, hence the county needs to put more emphasis on projects and programmes that create wealth for the residents as a pre-requisite to income growth and consequently economic development.

6. Infrastructure and Access

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

The County has a total road network of 4,060.94 kilometres comprising of 154 kilometres of bitumen roads, 167.07 kilometres of gravel, and 786.37 kilometres earth roads and 2953.5 kilometres of rural access roads. Most of the roads are in poor condition and are usually impassable during the rainy season. The poor condition of the

roads is a major bottleneck to development in the County which is rich in agricultural produce. It makes it difficult for farmers to access the market; especially for perishable produce. Maintenance of the existing roads shall be a major consideration in resource allocation in the prioritization of development programmes in the County during this plan period.

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

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

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications

Development of the telecommunications industry has resulted to a decline in the use of postal services. The postal services will however remain important in the County until a time when majority of the people will have access to the other technologies. The county has 3 post offices and 6 sub post offices. Increasingly, courier services have taken over postal services and filled a gap that could have hampered delivery of parcels and letters. The main type of telephone communication is the mobile telephone and its coverage for households is over 60 percent; according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census. This coverage must have increased in recent years as the mobile phone has become the preferred medium for money transfers in and outside the country.

7. Access to Finance: Banks, SACCOs, Micro Finance Institutions

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

14 banks have an established branch network in the County, this include Kenya Commercial Bank, Barclays Bank of Kenya, Cooperative Bank, National Bank, Trans National Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, Equity Bank, Family Bank, Postbank, Diamond Trust Bank, K-Rep Bank, Kenya Women Finance Trust, Oriental and Eco Bank.

A country wide study conducted by the Financial Sector Deepening Trust² in 2009 found out the following:

- Financial inclusion increased from 26.4 percent in 2006 to 40.5 percent in 2009.
- Access to money in community led organizations increased from 37.5 percent in 2006 to 38.7 percent in 2009
- Financial exclusion declined from 38.4 percent in 2006 to 32.7 percent in 2009
- There was an increase in savings in the lowest wealth quintile from 23 percent in 2006 to 29 percent in 2009

The above findings provide a glimpse of the developments in the financial sector and show the shifting reality of the financial sector in Kenya. It is encouraging to see that these new developments are touching on all sections of the society. These money transfers and savings will have a profound effect on the development of the county.

8. Education Institutions: Primary/Secondary Schools, Polytechnics, Colleges, Universities

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

The major challenge is how to ensure that the skills gained in these institutions are retained and used in the County. The other challenge is to make the County a good environment for academic excellence and to create a conducive and enabling environment to create employment/self-employment opportunities for the graduates from the education institutions. The County is constitutionally responsible for Early Childhood Development (ECD) and youth polytechnics and therefore must find the way and means to harmonize the county programmes with those of the national government that is responsible for primary, secondary and university education.

² Website <http://www.fsdkenya.org>

9. Energy Access (Main Sources of Energy, Electricity Coverage etc)

The main sources of energy in the County are firewood, kerosene, charcoal and electricity. Access to energy however varies in different parts of the County (rural and urban access). In terms of usage, different sources of energy are used for lighting and cooking purposes.

Lighting

According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, in Trans Nzoia County, 84,035 of the 170,117 households comprising of 49.4 percent of the households use tin lamps for lighting, while 65,971 comprising of 38.8 percent of the households use lanterns, 977 (0.6 percent) of the households use pressure lamps, while, 15,121 that's 8.9 percent of the households use electricity, On the other hand, 914 that's 0.6 percent of the households use gas lamps while 994 households which consist of 0.6 percent of the household use fuel wood. 1,291 households comprising of 0.9 percent of the households use solar while 489 household-that's 0.3 percent households use other sources of energy for lighting.

Cooking Fuel

According to the KIHBS 2005/2006, 70.4 percent of the households interviewed use firewood for cooking, 18.4 percent use charcoal, 4.9 percent use paraffin, 3.7 percent use biogas residue, 0.8 percent use gas and 0.9 percent of the households use electricity. Another 1.0 percent uses other sources of energy for cooking.

The above figures clearly indicate that majority of the residents use non-renewable sources of energy for lighting and cooking fuel. The biggest type of energy used for lighting and heating is wood fuel yet the County intends to increase her forest cover in the foreseeable future. This is a development challenge that needs to be addressed before it becomes a crisis in the future.

10. Markets and Urban Centres

Its only Kitale town which is classified according to the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, however, the other upcoming major urban centre is Kiminini. The main market centres include Kachibora, Endebess, Gitwamba, Maili Saba, Sikhendu, Mucharage, Sibanga, and Kesogon. The number of trading centres in the County is 169.

The development of markets and urban centres lead to an influx of people and increase in economic activities thereby leading to higher demand for facilities, services therefore exerting pressure on available facilities and space. This implies that there is an increased demand for employment creation, innovation and markets for goods and services. These issues are therefore critical in planning for the County. If not provided for, there will be possibilities for crime, pestilence and other undesirable social habits.

11. Housing: Types

Housing is a basic need for human beings. The 2009 Kenya Housing and Population Census classified the distribution of housing in terms of main roofing, walling and flooring material as well as by urban and rural settings. The main roofing materials used in the County are corrugated iron sheets comprising of 81.6 percent of the household, 31.6 percent use grass while 2.9 percent use asbestos sheets. One percent uses Tiles another 0.2 percent uses concrete while one percent uses mud/dung. Another 0.5 percent uses other types of materials for roofing.

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

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

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

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

12. Land and Land Use

The country's land tenure system has evolved overtime. At the time of independence the whole of Trans Nzoia County was Crown Land reserved for the 'white farmers'. After independence the ownership was transferred to the Government of Kenya.

Land Tenure

The County has two types of land ownership; public and private. The government owns the land where government facilities are erected, and also river and road reserves. The privately owned land was previously owned by the government but it has now been allocated or sold to individuals and institutions.

Land ownership is as follows:

Free hold land – this is mainly agricultural land

Leasehold – the leases are for a period ranging from 33, 66, 99 and 999 years.

Temporary occupational licenses – these licenses are for up to 9 months and no permanent structures may be put up on the land parcels and are normally in urban areas.

1.12.1 Mean Holding Size

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

1.12.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

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

1.12.3 Incidence of Landlessness

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

13. Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.13.1 Cooperative Societies

The County has 234 registered cooperatives but only 110 of these are active while 120 are dormant and four have collapsed. Most of these are formed by employees of government departments, farmers groups, private sector organizations and transport associations. The main types of cooperative societies in the County include dairy and

coffee farmers SACCOs; transport SACCOs, rural SACCOs, urban SACCOs, land purchasing SACCOs, housing, consumer and investment SACCOs. The land buying, dairy consumer, housing and investment cooperatives are spread across the entire County, the coffee cooperatives are found in the coffee producing areas such as Muroki in Saboti Constituency. The transport and urban SACCOs are found mainly in the urban areas such as Kitale Town. The registered membership for the cooperatives societies is 39,655 and the turnover is KShs. 77,310, 588 while the share capital is KShs. 1,266,596,246.

1.13.2 Non Governmental Organizations

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

1.13.3 Self Help, Women & Youth Groups

During the last few years, there has been unprecedented number of groups formed mainly as a result of the establishment of youth and women enterprise development funds. The Economic Stimulus programme also resulted in groups being formed to access state funds set aside for the purpose. The table eight below presents the number of registered groups by constituency and type in the county.

Table 8: Registered Groups in the County by Constituency

Constituency	SHGs	CBOs	Women Groups	Youth Groups	disability	Total
Saboti	535	45	640	389	30	1,639
Kwanza	329	15	362	273	27	1,006
Cherangany	79	12	60	30	0	181
Kiminini	567	43	615	389	615	2,229
Endebess	168	35	250	152	250	855
Total	1,678	150	1,927	1,233	922	5,910

Source: Department of Gender and Social Services, Trans Nzoia County, 2014

14. Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

1.14.1 Main Crops Produced – Agriculture

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

Figure 3: Photo of Maize Crop



A health Maize Crop

Figure 4: Photo of a Banana Crop



A Banana Crop

1.14.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The land (hectares) under each of the main crops is provided in table nine below.

Table 9: Acreage by Main Crops Grown

Crop	Hectare
Maize	103,876
Coffee	87
Tea	444

Source: County Department of Agriculture

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

1.14.3 Average Farm Sizes

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

1.14.4 Main Storage Facilities

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

1.14.5 Main Livestock Bred

Main livestock bred in the Trans Nzoia County include: cattle, goats, chicken, fish and sheep as shown in Table 10 below: Figure three shows a photo of healthy Ashire breed of dairy cows.

Figure 5: Photo of Ashire Dairy Cows



A Farmer Tending to His Dairy Cows

Table 10: Estimated Livestock Population

Type	Numbers
Cattle	174,500
Sheep	160,100
Goats	85,000
Pigs	4,180
Poultry	757,000
Rabbits	6,690
Camels	39
Donkeys	6,580
Horses	24
Ostriches	5

Type	Numbers
Dogs	12,920
Cats	8,630

Source: 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

As shown in Table 8, poultry, cattle, sheep and goats are the predominant livestock reared by most residents in the County.

1.14.6 Main Fishing Activities, Types of Fish Produced, Landing Sites

Trans Nzoia County does not have lakes therefore fish farming is limited to ponds and dams. Tilapia and catfish are the most commonly types of fish reared. There are 7 dams and 1500 fish ponds in the County. In the recent past, fish farming has become popular in the County mainly due to the national government support through the Economic Stimulus Programme. The most used tool for fishing is the net. Table 11 below presents the number of fish caught between 2009/10 and 2012/13.

Table 11: The Number of Fish Caught between 2009/10 to 2012/13

Financial Year	Fish Caught in Tons
2009/2010	2.5
2010/2011	6
2011/2012	22
2012/2013	14.8

Source: Fisheries Department, 2013

15. Forestry and Agro Forestry

The County has over 18 percent of the total county surface area forest cover as compared to the country which has a cover of 1.7 percent (Kenya National Climate Change Strategy 2010). This places the county at an enviable position in Kenya as one of the top 10 forested counties.

1.15.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

The main forest types in the county are natural (indigenous forests), plantation forests, bamboo, moorland and grass. The main forest areas by Sub-County are as shown in Table 12 below:

Table 12: The Main Forests Areas by Sub-County

Sub-County	Forest Area	Size in Ha
Trans Nzoia East	Kapolet Forest	1,551.60
Sub-total	Kapolet Trust Land Forest	746.7
		2,298.30
Trans Nzoia West	Saboti Forest	10,035.20
	Sosio Forest	10,035.20
	Kitale Township Forest	401
	Kitalale Forest	2037.2
Sub-Total		22,508.60
Kwanza	Suam Forest	2,390.00
	Kimothon Forest	11,024.00
	Kiptogot Forest	10,243.00
Sub-Total		23,657.00
Grand Total		48,463.90

Source: Forestry Department, Trans Nzoia County, 2013

1.15.2 Main Forest Products, Gazetted and Ungazetted Forests

The total area of gazetted forest in the county is 45, 454.37 ha and the area of non gazetted forest is 252.53 hectares. In addition, there are many other undocumented forest areas under private and institutional ownership including the Mount Elgon National Park. The Main forest products include; timber, electricity posts, raw materials for paper and pulp industries among others.

1.15.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

a) Income Generating Activities including Farm Forests

There are a number of farm forests within the County with plantations for commercial purpose. Forest products are mainly sold for timber, electricity posts and for industrial use (paper making). There are five Community Forest Associations (CFAs) namely Suam, Sikhendu, Kimothon, Saboti Sosio and Kiptowet. The CFAs collaborate with the Kenya Forest Service in the management of the forests.

b) Protection of Water Catchment Areas

The county has two water towers namely Mount Elgon and Cherangany Hills. Conservation of these water catchments is crucial for the County's ecosystem. Conservation of forests is currently being undertaken by various government agencies such as the Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service, departments of environment and agriculture, the surrounding communities and the Lake Victoria Basin Commission through the Mount Elgon Regional Ecosystem Conservation Program (MERECP).

Increasing the tree cover in the water catchment areas of Mount Elgon and Cherangany Hills is a priority. In addition, the Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA) has facilitated the formation of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) which are tasked with protection of the various water resources in their surrounding areas. The National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) has also enhanced water management compliance regulations. Regulations on protection of hilltops and slopes, and environmental audits are conducted continuously and these steps will help ensure the conservation of water catchment areas.

c) Prevention of Soil Erosion

Excessive soil erosion leads to desertification, decrease in agricultural productivity as a result of land degradation, sedimentation of waterways, and ecological collapse due to loss of the nutrient rich upper soil layers. This therefore calls for programmes on prevention of soil erosion; especially on the Mt. Elgon and Cherangany Hill slopes where farmers are being encouraged to adopt better farming practices and increase the tree cover on their farms.

d) Provision of Wood Fuel and Generation of Energy for Industries

The KIHBS (2005/2006) indicates that 74 percent of the 129,376 surveyed households use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking. Wood fuel is mostly used by the rural households in the county. The forests in the county are a source of wood fuel mainly through harvesting of the dead wood. In addition, Kapsara and Kapretwa Tea Factories are heavy consumers of wood fuel as a source of energy. The increased demand for wood fuel from the high population and the tea factories pose a threat to the forest cover in the County, on the other hand, this however, provides a ready market for agro forestry products from private forests.

e) Improvement of Soil fertility by Growing Fertilizer Trees

The fertiliser trees growing in the County are mainly the nitrogen fixing trees such as sesbania, calliandra species, luecena species which are exotic trees and acacia species

which are indigenous trees. These trees are mainly found in Endebess and Kaibei in Kwanza, Saboti in Trans Nzoia West and in the areas around Cherangany Hills. Other agro forestry trees grown include dombeya goetinezii, markhamia lutea, grevillea robusta, and cordial abyssinca among others.

f) Growing of fruit trees for improved nutrition both for domestic use and surplus for markets

Fruit trees in the County are grown in both small scale and large scale. Small scale fruit trees are mainly found in homesteads and individual farms. Passion fruit (*passiflora edulis*) is grown in large farms in Perkera along the Nzoia River in Cherangany Constituency and in Waitaluk in Saboti Constituency. Mango trees are grown in large scale in Sinyereri in Cherangany Constituency. Other fruit trees grown in the County include avocado, mango, lemon and orange trees. They are grown for domestic consumption and the surplus is sold in markets; mostly in Kitale Town. The Horticultural Crops Development Agency (HCDA) has played a lead role in promoting horticultural crops notably passion fruit growing in the county.

g) Provision of Carbon Sinks such as Carbon Trading

There are a number of initiatives in the county which promote a forestation to encourage carbon sequestration. The Mount Elgon Ecosystem Conservation Program has greatly promoted tree planting as an income generating activity with emphasis on environmental conservation. There is great potential for investing in carbon trading especially around Mt. Elgon National Park and the Mount Elgon Forest Reserve that can be replanted with indigenous trees thereby restoring the natural forest and ecosystem connectivity which can be described as the carbon zone for sequestering carbon over a longer period of time.

h) Beautification Activities in Towns, Highways, Schools, Homes and other Public Places

Tree planting in urban areas has gained popularity in recent times as they provide good scenery hence makes urban centres beautiful. Tree cover within Kitale Town is very limited hence the need to plant more trees in town and in the highways notably the Kitale – Eldoret Road and Kitale –Webuye – Kakamega Road and the other major roads. In addition, Kenya Forest Service has facilitated the distribution of seedlings to public schools and other public institutions so as to help increase the tree cover and beautify the environment.

i) Animal Feeds Production Ventures

The main animal feeds produced in the County include hay, silage, lucern, desmodium, napier grass and maize Stover. Production of this is undertaken by individual farmers and is practised across the whole county.

j) Growing and Processing for Medicinal Purposes/ Value Plants and Products

The medicinal trees growing in the Mount Elgon and Cherangany Hills ecosystem include prunus africanum, olea hotstetteri, croton megalocarpus and dombeya. Most of the trees grow naturally in the forests though some medicinal trees are also grown by tree farmers. However, processing of forest products for medicinal purposes has not been fully exploited as a business venture as there is no formal established industry for processing medicine from the medicinal trees and plants.

16. Environment and Climate Change

1.16.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

The main causes of environmental degradation in Trans Nzoia County are:

- Poor farming practices, including residues from fertilizers, poor disposal of chemical waste, farming that promotes soil erosion, farming along river banks,
- Destruction of forests; mainly for human settlement and wood fuel
- Unplanned land use; the County does not have a comprehensive land use plan
- Natural causes such as landslides; especially in the hilly mountain slopes.

There is great need to discourage these activities which cause environmental degradation within the County. In addition, there is need to address the already existing negative impacts that have already occurred.

1.16.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

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

1.16.3 Climate Change and its Effects in the County

Although a comprehensive study is yet to be conducted on the effects of climate change in the county, the following effects have already been experienced; more frequent and severe droughts, More and frequent floods and increased prevalence of malaria in an area where malaria was previously not considered as a major illness. It is now the leading disease in the county.

1.16.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

The County is currently undertaking the following measures to mitigate against the effects of climate change:

- Lake Victoria Basin Commission through the Mt. Elgon Regional Ecosystem Conservation Programme (MERECP) is preparing a strategy on climate change adaptation and disaster management.
- The MERECP is also developing a strategy to reduce production of greenhouse gases
- Efforts are ongoing for increasing forest cover
- An NGO- VI Agro-forestry is encouraging communities to use solar energy for heating and lighting.

17. Tourism

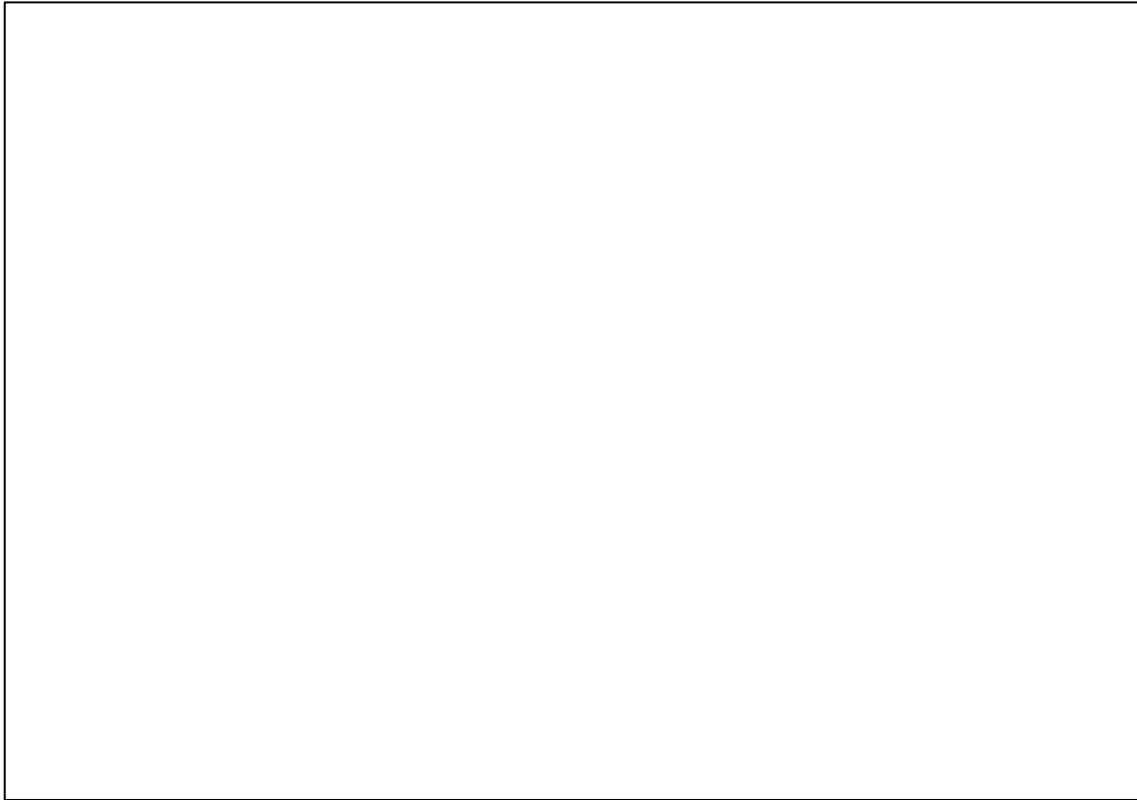
1.17.1 Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves

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

1.17.2 Main Sites

The main sites are: beautiful scenery, nature trails around Mt. Elgon, Kitale nature conservancy, river Nzoia, agro tourism (maize plantations like no other in the country) and Kitale Museum (snakes, artefacts and nature trail). The photos provides snapshot of what the county can offer.

Figure 6: Photo of a Cross Section View of Mt. Elgon



River Nzoia

River Nzoia

A

A Lady having a quiet moment on the Banks of Nzoia River

Figure 8: A Picture of Sitatunga the hallmark of the County

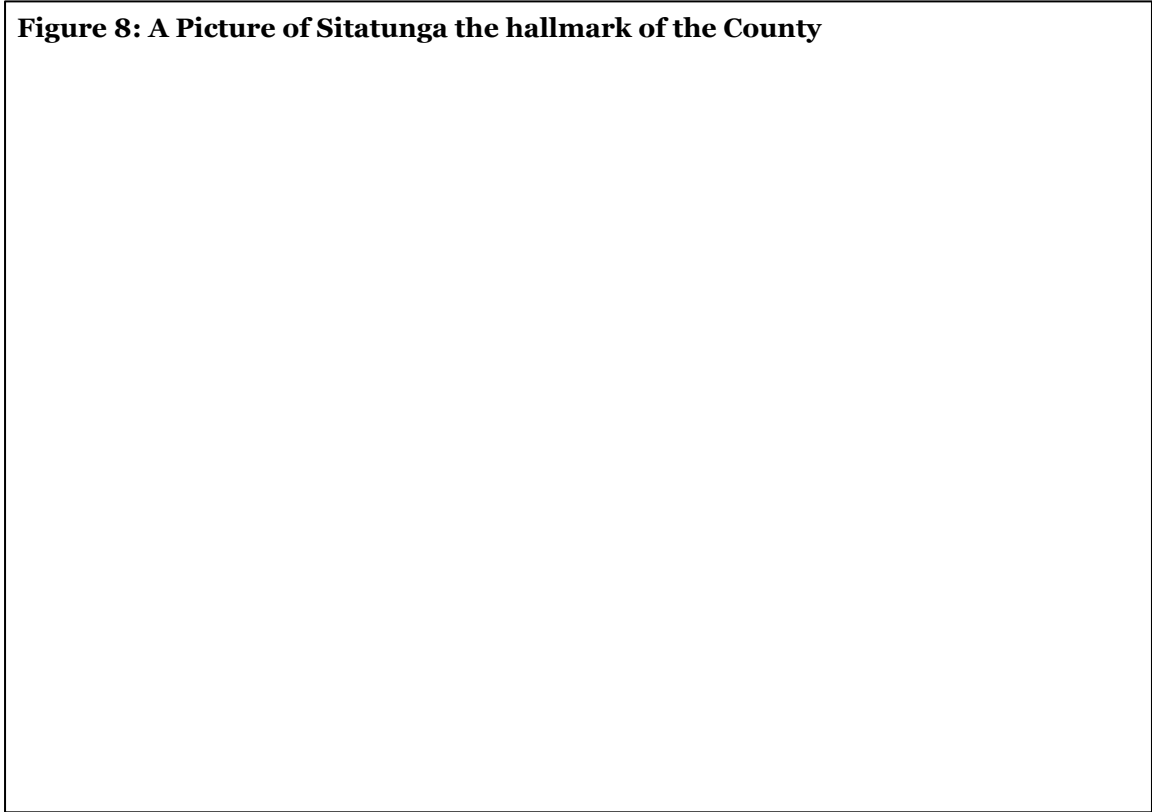
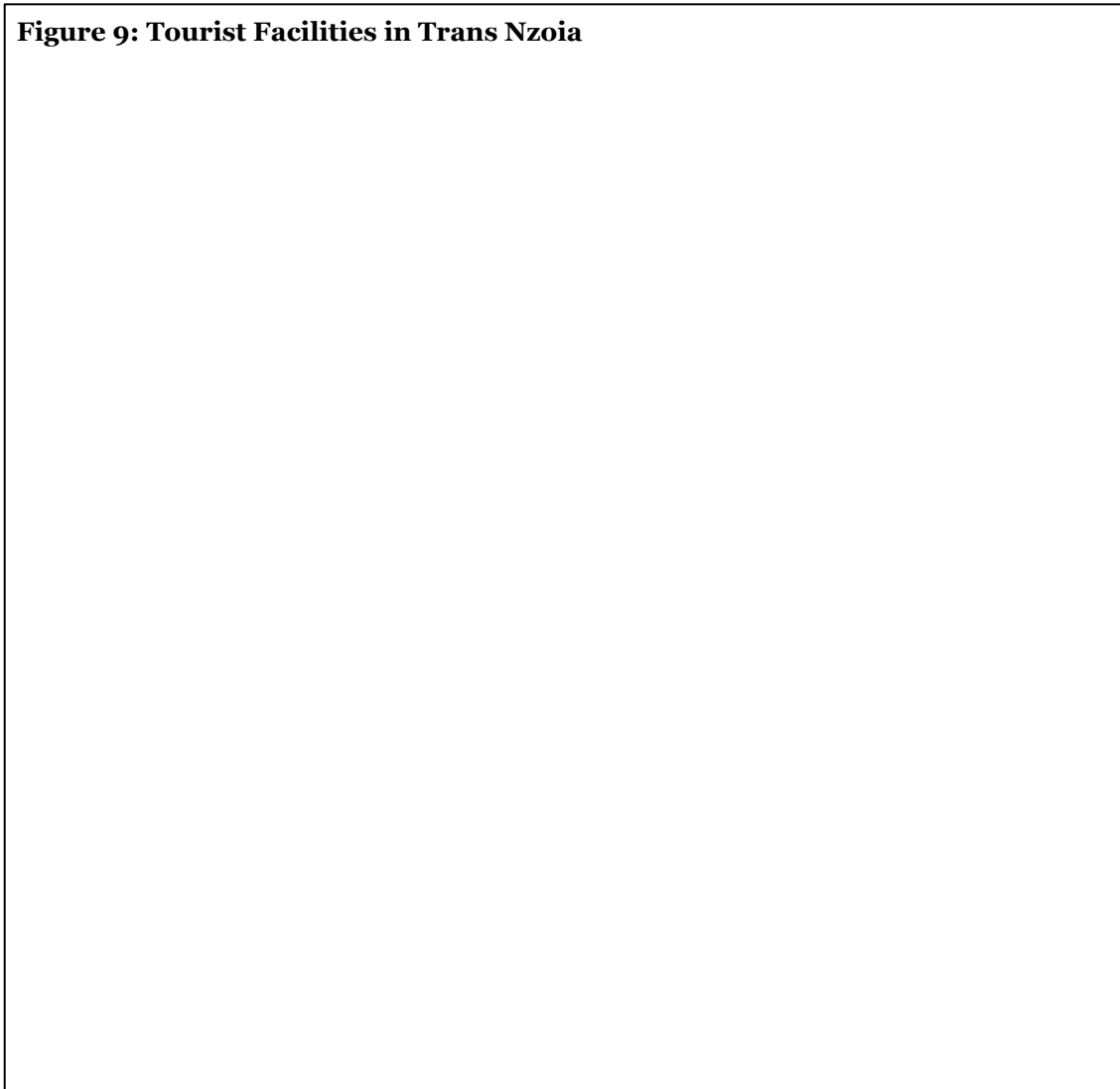


Figure 9: Tourist Facilities in Trans Nzoia



Le Voyage Restaurant in Kitale Town

18. Industry

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

19. Employment and Other Sources of Income

1.19.1 Wage Earners

According to the 2009 Housing and Population Census, the County had 202,658 male workers and 208,321 female workers. 80 percent of the County's workforce is engaged in the agricultural sector.

1.19.2 Self-employed

Self-employed people are found in *jua kali*, hawking, professional occupations (lawyers, auditors and consultancy), retail and wholesale trade. A fast growing industry in terms of self-employment is the *boda boda* transporters. This is an important source of employment which requires low capital and is spread across the county; in both urban and rural areas. The *boda boda* industry has been able to absorb several young people who were hitherto previously not engaged in gainful employment.

1.19.3 Wage Earners

There are two types of wage earners in the County. Those employed by formal organizations such as the public service institutions and those employed in the informal sector. The latter are mostly in the urban areas employed in trade or in the *jua kali* sector.

Casual labour is very common and it's seasonal and tends to vary with crop production cycles. For example there is heavy demand for labour during the season for harvesting maize and very little demand when the maize is growing. The horticultural sector which has steady crop production throughout the year is slowly gaining prominence. This

source of employment should be encouraged as it has significant potential in Trans Nzoia County.

1.19.4 Unemployment Levels

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

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

20. Water and Sanitation

Trans Nzoia County is one of the counties with adequate water supply and her waters are also very fresh. The average distance to water points within the County is one kilometre.

1.20.1 Water Resources and Quality

According to the 2009 Census, out of the 170,117 households enumerated for water use, 19,702 had piped water as their main water source, 1,119 had ponds, and 34,441 depended on streams, 110,386 on spring/wells and boreholes. This situation has improved and in 2013, 28,855 households have access to piped water, while 5,813 households get their water from shallow wells.

1.20.2 Water Supply Schemes

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

1.20.3 Water Source

The average distance to water points in the County is one kilometre where, 40.6 percent of the households have access to safe sources of water while 59.4 percent of the households have access to unsafe water sources.

1.20.4 Sanitation

The main modes of human waste disposal by households are pit latrines, main sewer, septic tanks and cess pools. Other waste disposal modes include bucket and bushes as indicated in the table provided below.

Table 10: Households by Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal

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

Source: 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

21. Health Access and Nutrition

1.21.1 Morbidity: Five most common diseases in order of prevalence

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

1.21.2 Health Access (Health Facilities, Personnel)

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

Table 11: The County Healthcare Facilities by Constituency

LEVEL	OWNERSHIP	Kimini and Saboti	Cherangany	Kwanza and Endeless	TOTAL
Hospitals	GOK	2	1	1	4
	FBO	1	0	0	1
	Private	3	0	0	3
	Total	6	1	1	8
Health centres	GOK	6	3	2	11
	FBO	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	1	1
	Total	6	3	2	11
Dispensaries	GOK	11	9	15	35
	FBO/NGO	4	2	4	10
	Private	0	0	0	0
	Total	15	11	20	46
Clinics	GOK	1	0	0	1
	FBO/NGO	8	0	0	8
	Private	16	9	1	26
	Total	25	9	1	35
Grand Total		52	24	24	100

Source: County Department of Health

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

Nutritional status of children within the county is average. According to the KIHBS 2005/2006 data the prevalence of underweight in children is 14.1 percent and stunting in children is 30.5 percent while the prevalence of wasting in children is 6.2 percent. The county is regarded as the food basket of Kenya yet the prevalence of food poverty is 62 percent and this is a result of majority of the residents owning small parcels of land while a considerable number is landless.

1.21.4 Immunization Coverage

Child Immunization currently stands at 53.6 percent (source: County Health strategic Plan). During the plan period, the County shall endeavour to achieve a Child Immunization Rate of 90 percent. Under immunization is a major contributor of child mortality.

1.21.5 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

The government has done a lot to improve access to family planning but the County uptake has been low. The family planning uptake in the county is 16 percent (source: County Health strategic plan). During the plan period the uptake is expected to increase from 16 percent to 80 percent. The average household size in the County is six compared to the average national household size of 4.4.

1.21.6 Delivery at Healthcare Centres

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

22. Education and Literacy

1.22.1 Pre-School Education

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

1.22.2 Primary Education

Primary school education is a very important stage in the development of the person and the country. It is so important that UN has made it the second millennium development goal. Kenya on its own part has made primary school education free.

There are 525 primary schools in the County of which, 336 are public schools and 189 are private schools. The County has 220,019 pupils enrolled in its primary schools. Out of these 109,477 constituting 49.7 percent are boys and 110,542 constituting 50.3 percent are girls with 4,559 teachers. The teacher to pupil ratio is 1:48 which is above the recommended ratio of 1:40. The dropout rate is 22 percent and the main reasons for drop out/ not going to school includes lack of school fees and other expenses and little appreciation of education among some residents

1.22.3 Secondary Education

The county has 178 secondary schools of which 163 are public and 15 are private. The enrolment is 44,734 of which 23,753 are boys and 20,981 are girls. Teachers are 999 and

the teacher pupil ratio is 1:45 which is above the Ministry of Education recommended range of 1:40 and a transition rate of 52.7 percent. In the County, 10.9 percent of the residents have secondary school education.

1.22.4 Tertiary Education

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

1.22.5 Literacy

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

23. County Administration and Public Service Management

1.23.1 Numbers, Skills and Competencies

Currently the County has 1,524 permanent and 391 temporary/casual staff (source: PSM Trans Nzoia County April 2014). The County is currently conducting an organizational review and skills assessment whose result will determine the appropriate structure and deployment of existing staff. In the future focus will be on improvement of existing skills and competencies and at the same time acquisition of the skills and competencies that will deliver on the County's mandate and realize the County's vision.

1.23.2 Organizational Structure for Service Delivery

The County government of Trans Nzoia has set up an appropriate organizational structure which will be relied upon to deliver services to the county residents. The county Public Service Board, County Executive and the County Assembly are in place. The County Executive Committee consists of the Governor, Deputy Governor, County Secretary and Ten County Executive Committee members. The ten sectors include; Public Service Management, Public Works, Transports and Infrastructure, Health, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development and Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Gender, Youth, Social Services, Culture and Sports, Finance, Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry, Education, Science and Technology and

Lands, Housing and Urban Development are the other sectors established by the county government.

The County Assembly has 40 members which include the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, 25 elected Members of County Assembly (MCAs) and 15 nominated MCAs. In addition, the Assembly has a County Clerk.

CHAPTER TWO:

COUNTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

2. Introduction

This chapter highlights enabling environment for the implementation of this plan. It further provides an analysis of the County's development challenges and also highlights of the major issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies by sector. In addition, the chapter highlights some cross-cutting issues all of which will shape the development path of the county for the next five years.

2.1. The enabling Environment

This section presents the enabling environment in terms of constitutional and legal provisions governing the preparation, approval and implementation of the CIDP.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010

Chapter Eleven of the Constitution highlights the formation of Counties in Kenya and Article 220 (2) provides for the national legislation on the structure of the development plans (including County Plans). Further, chapter 12 focuses on public finance and revenue allocation between the National and County Governments all of which shape the preparation, implementation and the review of this Plan.

Public Finance Management Act 2012

Section 118 of the PFM Act provides that the County Executive Member responsible for Planning prepares and submit a County Plan to the County Assembly by 1 September each year. The approved plan should be submitted to the National Treasury and Commission on Revenue Allocation thereafter. The approved plan must be published within seven days of approval.

The County Governments Act 2012

The above Act provides the following: Objectives of all the plans including the County integrated development plan, the spatial plans, urban and cities plans, and sector plans. It also states the planning obligation by the county; types of county plans; and Contents of the different plans including the CIDP.

2.2. Major Development Challenges

Despite the enabling environment for the preparation and implementation of this plan, there are several development challenges that may hinder its realization. This section analyses major challenges that the County faces towards achievement of rapid socio-

economic development as outlined in the Vision 2030 and have a bearing on the standards of living of its people. These challenges need to be addressed for the county to achieve its development goals. Some of the major development challenges facing the county include.

Management of shared resources

In this plan, the county will initiate or continue to implement projects/programmes that relate to shared resources with the neighbouring counties. It is imperative that such initiatives be planned together so that benefits are well understood and the requisite cooperation is obtained from the onset. A good case in point is the construction of dams along River Nzoia in order to control floods in Budalangi. Such negotiations will lead to improved efficiency and cost saving arising from pooled resources and economies of scale.

It's therefore important that projects and programmes that fall into this category are well articulated to enable more consultations to refine the approaches to be followed in the design and implementation of programmes and projects on shared resources. The County recognises this dynamism and is out to reap the equitable share of benefits accruing from such initiatives.

Implementation of National Flagship Projects

These are mostly projects identified in the Vision 2030 and its MTPs. These include: Rehabilitation of major water towers- Mt. Elgon and Cherangany hills; Under-utilised parks; Development of SME parks; Rural electrification programme; Reconstruction of Webuye-Kitale road; Rehabilitation of Kitale-Eldoret road; Development and rehabilitation of a county Stadium; and rehabilitation of county health facilities.

These projects/programmes are either under the National Government, County or both. The mechanism for working together on such initiatives is not clear and may become a bottleneck to the implementation of such projects. Another potential area that will present challenges relates to projects whose date of implementation by the national government has passed as per the Vision 2030.

Poor Infrastructural Facilities

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

The County has a total road network of 4,060.94 kilometres comprising of 154 kilometres of bitumen roads, 167.07 kilometres of gravel, and 786.37 kilometres earth roads and 2953.5 kilometres of rural access roads. If not improved, it will hold back agricultural farm produce such as maize, beans, sunflower and milk from markets thus demoralizing farmers as they sell their produce at throw away prices to middlemen.

Declining productivity

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

Insecurity

The County has been faced with insecurity problems; this includes cattle rustlers from West Pokot County and insecurity from Mt. Elgon in Bungoma County and from the neighboring country-Uganda. The County also experiences periodic animosity among the ethnic groups leading to clashes especially during electioneering periods. This insecurity has made the people to live in fear thus affecting their daily activities. Destruction of properties and displacement of people leads to retarded development. There are only three police stations in the county against total population 912,134. This is minimal hence the challenge on provision of adequate security.

Inadequate Social Facilities

The health and education sector are affected by inadequate and poorly maintained social infrastructures. For instance the county has only 7 hospitals (inclusive of sub district hospitals and private hospitals) despite having a very large population. Inadequate health facilities have thus affected provision of services in the health sector. In addition, a number of educational facilities in the county are in dilapidated state leading to lack of motivation and poor performance in national examinations.

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

Diverse working cultures

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

2.3. Sector Issues, objectives and Strategies

This section highlights some issues/problems, objectives and strategies for each of the sectors.

Issue/ Problem	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
Health Sector		
<p>High maternal and infant mortality rates; High prevalence of communicable disease; Surging cases of non-communicable diseases; Increasing burden of violence and injuries; Shortage of medical staff; Inadequate healthcare services; and Increased exposure of the population to health risk factors.</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 1: Eliminate communicable conditions and diseases in the county. Objective 2: Halt, and Reverse rising burden on Non Communicable Conditions</p> <p>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce the burden of violence and injuries- these include: Gender Based violence, female genital mutilation, and injuries resulting from road traffic accidents, burns/fires, occupational injuries, poisoning including snake bites, drowning and conflict.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 4: Provide essential health services; these include the whole range of services from child birth to attending emergency life support.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 5: Minimize exposure to health risk factors- this includes: unsafe sexual</p>	<p>Eradicate polio, and new / re-emerging diseases; Elimination of malaria, Mother to Child HIV transmission, and Neglected Tropical Conditions (including infestations); and Containment of HIV, Tuberculosis, diarrheal diseases, measles and other immunizable conditions, respiratory diseases, and other diseases.</p> <p>Carry out prevention activities and addressing the major non communicable conditions; Put in place interventions directly addressing marginalized and indigent populations affected by non-communicable conditions; Integrate health service provision tools, mechanisms and processes for non-communicable conditions; and Establish screening programs in health facilities for major non communicable conditions.</p> <p>Make available corrective and inter-sectoral preventive interventions to address causes of injuries and violence; Scale up access to quality emergency care (curative and rehabilitative) that mitigates effects of injuries and violence; Put in place interventions directly addressing marginalized and indigent populations affected by injuries and violence; and Scale up physical and psychosocial rehabilitation services to address long term effects of violence and injuries.</p>

Issue/ Problem	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
	practices, excessive consumption / adulterated alcohol; prevalence of tobacco and unhealthy diet.	<p>Scale up access to health care services; Enhance provision of quality health care; Avail free access to trauma care, critical care, and emergency care and disaster care services; and Initiate efforts to promote medical tourism as a means to ensure high quality care availability in line with the Second MTP priorities.</p> <p>Reduction in unsafe sexual practices; Mitigate the negative health, social and economic impact resulting from the excessive consumption and adulteration of alcoholic products; Reduce the prevalence of tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke and other harmful addictive substances; Institute population-based, multi sectoral, multidisciplinary, and culturally relevant approaches to promoting physical activity and healthy diets; Strengthen mechanisms for screening and management of conditions arising from health risk factors at all levels; and Increase collaboration with research based organizations and institutions.</p>
Education and ICT Sector		
Education subsector		
<p>Inadequate infrastructural facilities in schools; Shortage of teachers; Low performance in national examinations; Lack of public libraries; Poor enrolment in youth polytechnics; High school drop outs; Drug abuse in schools; and Low level of transition from primary to secondary school.</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 1: Reduce rate of school dropouts Strategic Objective 2: Improve school infrastructural facilities Strategic Objective 3: Improve transition from primary to secondary school Strategic Objective 4: Improve staffing levels in all levels of education to attain required teacher student (pupil) ratio. Strategic Objective 5: Improve performance in national examinations</p>	<p>Enforce the Children’s Act to ensure parents keep their children in school; Promote measures that target to eradicate early pregnancies in schools; Improve the school bursary scheme to ensure only the deserving obtain the bursaries; Put in place measures to eradicate child labour and enforcement of the Children’s act; and Introduce/strengthen school feeding programme for early childhood and primary school level.</p> <p>Construct/rehabilitate more classrooms in existing schools; Construct new primary and ECD schools where children are walking more than 5 kilometres to school; Completion of school structures that are stalled; Establish ICT labs/facilities or structures in readiness for the school computer programme.</p>

Issue/ Problem	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
		<p>Improve operations and coverage of the school bursary scheme; and Construct more secondary schools.</p> <p>Employ more teachers especially at the ECD level; and Employ more primary and secondary school teachers (in collaboration with the National Government).</p> <p>Employing more teachers to reduce the high number of pupils per teacher; Establishment of a motivation scheme for teachers and students; Establishment of Quality assurance and standards structures; and Provide more learning and teaching materials and aids and public libraries.</p>
ICT subsector		
<p>Inadequate /poorly equipped information resource centres; Lack of supporting ICT infrastructure.</p>	<p>Strategic objective 1: To enhance access to information technology</p>	<p>Develop ICT parks; Establish ICT centres county wide and in schools; Equip the existing resource centres such DIDC with ICT equipments; Liaise with other development partners on development of the ICT sub sector; and GIS mapping of the County</p>
	<p>Strategic Objective 2: To enhance ICT infrastructure network</p>	<p>Initiate connectivity to the fibre optic cable; Develop ICT parks;</p>
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Sector		
Crop Production sub-sector		
<p>Declining productivity; Land fragmentation; Lacks of title deeds; Little or no value addition;</p>	<p>Strategic objective 1: improve land productivity</p>	<p>Improve extension services; Improve land use practices – practices that avoid soil erosion and degradation; and Promote proper application of soil additives.</p>

Issue/ Problem	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
<p>Low produce prices; Inadequate extension services; Limited use of water for irrigation services; Low absorption of modern technology; Multiple taxes on produce by county; Poor roads network that make transport very expensive for produce and farm inputs; Inadequate storage and processing facilities; Inadequate markets and marketing infrastructure; Expensive agricultural credit; High pre- and post-harvest loses; and Low and declining soil fertility.</p>	<p>Strategic objective 2: Increase value addition within the county</p>	<p>Promote agro-processing by giving incentives to those setting up farm produce processing enterprises; Promote entrepreneurial skills among the entrepreneurs especially the youth; Promote agro-based processing through educational study tours to areas with high agro-based processing ventures such as Kiambu or Nyeri; and Establish a business mentorship programme where new entrepreneurs are mentored by experienced business people.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 3: Improve prices of farm produce</p>	<p>Improve grain storage and processing capacity; Strengthen the cooperatives to improve farmer's bargaining power; Establish a price stabilization fund; and Promote, advocate for affordable and accessible financial services to farmers.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 4: Halt further fragmentation of land parcels</p>	<p>Legislate the minimum land holding size; and Promote land consolidation.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 5: Hasten issuance of title deeds</p>	<p>Hasten issuance of title deeds; Increase No. of individuals with title deeds by considering moratorium on co-operative societies' debts to release title deeds to individual farmers; and Sensitize farmers on the value of title deeds.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 6: Improve use of irrigation</p>	<p>Revamp existing irrigation schemes; and Establish of demonstrate fields across the county.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 7: Promote management of agriculture as a business</p>	<p>Set up a small holder agribusiness for demonstration</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 8: Increase variety of crops grown in the county</p>	<p>Promote horticulture farming; Improve the fish growing capacity to take advantage of water availability; and Promote establishment of variety of farm enterprises through educational study tours to Nyeri and Kiambu Counties.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 9: Improve access to fertilizer and certified seeds at affordable pricing</p>	<p>Promote competition and bulk buying as is in the case of tea farming by KTDA</p>
	<p>Livestock Production Subsector</p>	

Issue/ Problem	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
<p>Low livestock productivity; Inadequate or non-existent extension services; Poor access to markets for livestock and livestock products; Unreliable information on livestock management; Erratic and unpredictable weather conditions; Inefficient tick control facilities; High cost of artificial insemination services; Inadequate availability of vaccines and funds for disease control; Prevalence of livestock diseases and pests; Low adoption of appropriate technologies and innovations; and Higher cost and low quality inputs</p>	<p>Strategic objective 1: Strengthen livestock extension services in the county</p>	<p>Employ more extension workers - aiming to achieve 1 extension officer for 500 farmers</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 2: Reduce number of animals dying from diseases and pests</p>	<p>Promote adaptation of appropriate livestock husbandry practices; and Improve surveillance, management and control of livestock diseases and pests</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 3: Improve animal health and quality assurance</p>	<p>Domesticate and implement quality measures according to required national and regional standards.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 4: Improve market access for livestock farmers and livestock products</p>	<p>Promote mobile based market information services for livestock farmers; and Promote value addition especially in the processing of leather and hides</p>
<p>Fisheries Subsector</p>		
<p>Weak institutional, policy and legal framework for Fisheries development; Unsustainable utilization of Capture Fisheries Resources; Low aquaculture development; Low fish safety assurance; Inadequate Infrastructural facilities Inadequate Human Resource Capacity; Inadequate marketing infrastructure; Low value addition; and Limited access to credit.</p>	<p>Strategic objective 1: Increase fish production by enhancing aquaculture production</p>	<p>Enhancing access to quality fish fingerlings and fish feeds; Strengthening aquaculture extension services; Promoting public private partnership in fingerlings and feed production and marketing.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 2: Enhance fish safety assurance, value addition and marketing</p>	<p>Promote appropriate fish handling and preservation technologies; Maintain international fish safety and quality standards along the value chain; Promote value addition and marketing of fish and fishery products.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 3: Improve service delivery</p>	<p>Strengthen human resource capacity; Provide the necessary infrastructure for efficient service delivery; Strengthen coordination of programmes activities; Improve service delivery.</p>

Issue/ Problem	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
	<p>Strategic objective 4: Promote management and development of fresh water fisheries</p>	<p>Enhance fish stock in natural water system; Promote utilization of fishery resources in dams and rivers; Increase fish production through development of aquaculture; Strengthen institutional and human capacities; Provide a sustainable and enabling aquaculture environment; Management and development of fresh water fisheries; Promote fish safety, quality assurance, value addition and marketing.</p>
Land, Urban Development and Physical Planning Sector		
Land subsector		
<p>Uncoordinated land administration between Nairobi Headquarters, the County Land Office and offices at the Sub county level;</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 1: Smooth and seamless transition from national land management to county land management</p>	<p>Transition Authority to develop a guideline on how the transition should be effected.</p>
<p>Inadequate capacity of the County Land office;</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 2: Efficient land adjudication and collection of title deeds</p>	<p>Carry out public awareness campaign on the importance of having title deeds</p>
<p>Failure of cooperatives to finalise land transfer process;</p>	<p>Strategic objective 3: Increase capacity of land office to handle land management challenges</p>	<p>Employment of more land officers; Equip the office especially the survey section; Prepare of updated map for the whole county.</p>
<p>Increasing landlessness in the county;</p>	<p>Strategic objective 4: Unlock the stalled title deed processes for cooperatives</p>	<p>Establish a mechanism of waiving land dues from land buying co-operatives societies</p>
<p>Many land disputes;</p>	<p>Strategic objective 5: Reduce the number of land disputes in the county</p>	<p>Hasten issuance of title deeds; Carry out public awareness campaigns on land transaction process and documentation.</p>
<p>Informal land transactions that end up in dispute;</p>	<p>Strategic objective 6: promote investment in Low cost housing</p>	<p>Develop incentives to private home developers investing in low cost housing development.</p>
<p>Increasing land fragmentation;</p>		
<p>Inadequate data/records management systems;</p>		
<p>Inadequate housing policy; and Low investment in housing.</p>		
Urban Development and Physical Planning subsector		

Issue/ Problem	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
<p>Poor physical planning in the county. Non adherence to the existing physical plans Lack of land for expansion of urban centres</p>	<p>Strategic objective: To have well planned urban centres</p>	<p>Develop physical plans for the major urban centres in the county; Enforce adherence to existing regulations; Acquire land for expansion of urban centres; Relocate selected activities from the central business district of the major centres.</p>
Water, Environment and Natural Resource Sector		
<p>High poverty levels; Inability for customers to pay for water services; Deteriorating scarce water resources – rivers and forests; Illegal water connections; Unsafe water for drinking and industry; Increasing water pollution; Reduction in water levels; High cost of pumping water; Unviable community Water Service Providers; Unsuitable agricultural practices (farming along river banks) leading to environmental degradation; Inadequate weather instruments to monitor weather/climate change; Inefficient meteorological data processing and transmittal system (telephone and GSM); Inadequate number of personnel and skills; Inadequate funding of services; High population pressure where currently people have irregularly settled on 2,783.9 hectares of forest land; Increasing informal settlements especially in the forests; Unsustainable livelihoods – charcoal burning and wetland farming; Vandalism of meteorological installations;</p>	<p>Strategic objective 1: To improve livelihoods through sustainable use, conservation and management of forests and trees</p>	<p>Sensitize of farmers on agro-forestry; Improve management of water supply services; Improve forest extension service to enable farmers and other forest stakeholders to benefit from forest better management approaches and technologies; Increase the number of on-farm tree nurseries and overall seedling production; Encourage establishment of on-farm forests, water catchments/wetlands rehabilitation; Carry out trainings to farmers on tree growing and management; Establish of farmer field schools; Promote road side tree planting; Promote wood energy conservation initiatives; Restrict use of forest products to deadwoods; Promote commercial tree growing woodlots; Promote tree growing in schools and institutions; Establish a network between tree growers, markets and financial institutions; Promote forest based small and micro enterprises.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 2: To improve weather/ climate services</p>	<p>Repackage weather/climate information to create interest in climate/weather advice; Modernize equipment for determining surface and upper air meteorological observations; Expand and Automating Meteorological observation Network; Update Meteorological Data Exchange Systems and Network; Improve Data Processing, Analysis and Forecasting Systems; Improve Weather and Climate Products Dissemination System; and Construct necessary meteorological Infrastructural facilities.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 3: To institute measures to halt and reverse the degradation of the two water towers in the county</p>	<p>Rehabilitate/develop water catchment areas by removal and relocation of all settlers that are encroaching on the water towers; Promote water catchments and sources protection; and Promote tree planting in the county.</p>

Issue/ Problem	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
<p>Worsening effects of climate change – more frequent droughts and floods; Deteriorating water resources; Varied and unpredictable weather; and High cost of water harvesting.</p>	<p>Strategic objective 4: To carry out water resources assessment, document and disseminate information to stakeholders</p>	<p>Carry out a comprehensive surface and groundwater assessment and develop recharge zone protection; Determine and install optimum instrumentation and monitoring system for both surface and groundwater resources; Establishment of an effective water quality surveillance system to protect the county’s water resources; Establish a comprehensive water planning, monitoring, and evaluation system; Upgrade and equip the automatic stations for water quality monitoring (rivers, lakes and Boreholes, etc); Carry out analysis of existing data on water resources and provide an annual state of the county water resources.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 5: To increase coverage and modernize the urban sewerage services</p>	<p>Rehabilitate, augment and expand the existing urban sewage collection, treatment and disposal system; Construct appropriate on-site waterborne sewage systems in informal urban areas; Systematically increase user connections to cover all potential areas; and Promote the use of non-water-based (e.g. ecosan) sewerage systems.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 6: To promote water conservation, catchment restoration, and rehabilitation</p>	<p>Enhance rain and runoff harvesting; Design and construct dams and pans to increase water storage Capacities; Develop a county water use policy; Enhance the implementation of the catchment management strategies at the catchment or sub catchment levels; Promote the restoration of degraded water catchments; Rehabilitate and protect of wetlands and spring; Reduce unaccounted-for water within water distribution systems; Improve irrigation efficiency and/or introduce new irrigation methods; Deline at and zone areas for water conservation; Rational apportionment of water resources thereby avoiding water use conflicts; and Carry out construction of large and medium sized storage dams for irrigation and water supply</p>
Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry Sector		
Economic Planning		

Issue/ Problem	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
<p>Lack of county monitoring and evaluation system; Under established county Research and statistical services</p> <p>Lack of transport and communication for development coordination, monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>Strategic objective 1: To inculcate M&E culture at the county level</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: To strengthen the County research and statistical system</p> <p>Strategic objective 3: To enhance support and facilitation for policy coordination, monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>Establish a strong county M&E system; Training and Capacity building on M&E; Establish and equip a county research and statistical unit; and Liaise with Kenya National Bureau of statistics for technical support.</p>
Commerce		
<p>Underdeveloped entrepreneurial skills and knowledge; Underdeveloped retail and wholesale market; Limited/inadequate access to affordable credit; Lack of marketing information; Poor market access; and Low rate of industrial investments.</p>	<p>Strategic objective 1: To enhance entrepreneurship skills</p> <p>Strategic objective 2: To promote Trade development</p>	<p>Carry out capacity buildings to entrepreneurs and potential entrepreneurs; Develop of retail/wholesale markets and renovation of existing ones to offer enough physical market infrastructure to boost trading activities in the county; Improve on access to affordable credit through promotion of the Joint Loans Board Scheme.</p> <p>Develop special economic zones within the county so as to provide opportunities for potential investors to set up industries; Establish investment committee to co-ordinate investment activities and organize trade fairs and exhibitions that will provide a platform for profiling of investment opportunities in the county besides providing a platform for entrepreneurs to showcase their wares.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 3: To promote fair Trade</p>	<p>Undertake inspection tours to verify that all instruments of weighing and measurement are accurate.</p>
Industry		
<p>Slow industrial growth marked by several industries that are dying off- textile, cabbage drying and honey processing; Inadequate land set aside for industrialisation; Low quality products typified by poor packaging, and design; Lack of market information; and Lack of marketing skills.</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 1: To promote industrial development</p>	<p>Carry out capacity building to women and youth on how to start value adding industries, business management and other technical knowhow in collaboration with affiliate agencies; Contact, mapping and profiling to guide further interventions; Conducting investment forum to promote industrial investment in the County; Promote value addition to products; Promote formation of marketing groups/ associations.</p>

Issue/ Problem	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises MSMEs) Sector		
<p>Weak institutional capacity to support programme development;</p> <p>Inadequate technical and entrepreneurial skills;</p> <p>Limited access to markets and marketing information;</p> <p>Weak collaborative linkages between the sector and research institutions that are researching on appropriate technological;</p> <p>Limited access to affordable credit and financial services;</p> <p>Inhibitive legal and regulatory environment;</p> <p>Inadequate access to physical infrastructural facilities e.g. land, workspace, roads, electricity and other utilities</p>	<p>Strategic objective: To promote growth and development of MSMEs</p>	<p>Improve availability of marketing information;</p> <p>Establish entrepreneurship training including business mentorship, business plan completion;</p> <p>Establish a business incubation centre – this can be done by partnering with the universities to develop a tailor made incubation centre for MSMEs;</p> <p>Expand and deepen the Women and Youth development enterprise Funds;</p> <p>Support MSME to industrialise; and</p> <p>Establishment of free economic zones/EPZ.</p>
Gender, Youth, Sports, Culture and Tourism		
<p>Inadequacy of funds;</p> <p>Social cultural stereotypes and stigma;</p> <p>Lack of public awareness;</p> <p>Weak enforcement of by-laws/laws;</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure and facilities e.g. shelter homes;</p> <p>Delays in disbursement of youth and women enterprise funds;</p> <p>Inadequate capacity in management of projects;</p> <p>Lack of clarity on the responsibility for taking</p>	<p>Strategic objective 1:</p> <p>Protect and empower the vulnerable and marginalized members in the community</p>	<p>Enhance affirmative action (especially gender parity rule) on employment in line with the constitution;</p> <p>Enforce the Children’s Act to eliminate child labour as well as other retrogressive practices causing vulnerabilities among children;</p> <p>Empower people with special needs to make them self-supporting;</p> <p>Enhance support to orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) to reduce dependency;</p> <p>Reduce gender-based violence;</p> <p>Reduce the rate of high-risk sex through increased access to safe sex;</p> <p>Increase adult literacy rates of men and women; and</p> <p>Rehabilitate street children.</p>

Issue/ Problem	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
legal actions under the Children's Act; and Inadequate social protection and development programme	Strategic objective 2: Enhance allocations to youth and women enterprise funds and improve its management	Provide additional financial support to women to raise their incomes and reduce the gap in estimated earned incomes between men and women; Expand pro-poor financial services e.g. through microfinance institutions and village financial associations; Increase adult literacy rates of men and women; Undertake county wide capacity building of youth and women.
Sports		
Dilapidated/inadequate sport facilities	Strategic objective 1: Promote sporting activities and events	Establish youth sports academies; Establish high altitude stadia.
Culture		
Inadequate cultural infrastructure facilities e.g. cultural centres and performing arts	Strategic Objective1: Promote cultural activities and events Strategic objective 2: Promote performing arts	Establish cultural centres; and organize community cultural week.
Tourism		
Lack of awareness of the tourism sites and marketing opportunity; Limited tourism products; Limited tourism facilities	Strategic objective 1: Promote investment on tourism related infrastructure Strategic Objective 2: Identification of tourism niche products	Develop county tourism master plan/profile; Enhance marketing of county tourism products nationally, regionally and international; Create and diversify tourism products eg cultural activities; Conserve national parks, wild life and forests
Public works, Transport and Infrastructure Sector		
Transport subsector		
Unplanned/Congestion of the existing transport facilities for example; bus parks and parking bays	Strategic Objective 1: Development of infrastructural facility and streamlining of transport sector	Construction of modern bus parks and modern parking bays; Modernise management of parking ie through introduction of parking meters and e-payments for parking fees.
Infrastructure (Roads) subsector		

Issue/ Problem	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
<p>Poor road transport and communication specially during rainy season; Bureaucracy and red tape in approval of work plans and disbursement of funds; Lack of an updated classifications of roads according to the Kenya Constitution, 2010; An inefficient and bureaucratic procurement procedures; Inadequate staff skills and competencies; Encroachment of road reserves; Lack of routine road maintenance.</p>	<p>Strategic objective 1: To improve quality assurance on all roads in the county</p>	<p>Carry out regular road maintenance; Promote the use of private sector in the construction and maintenance of roads; Carry out capacity building on county staff on roads construction and management; Carry out capacity building for local contractors and Women and Youth on procurement procedures; Sensitize staff/engineers on the county's new roles; Ensure full integration of crosscutting issues i.e. ensure 30% gender and youth rule women participation in county projects; Enhance community participation in the project cycle management.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 2: To maintain roads to motor able state throughout the year</p>	<p>Conduct routine maintenance for paved and unpaved roads; Enhance and sustain a county asset management; and development of roads.</p>
<p>Energy sub-sector</p>		
<p>Inadequate staff skills and competencies; Energy deficiency (lack of connection) and frequent black outs; Encroachment of way leaves; and Low equipment maintenance.</p>	<p>Strategic objective 1: To increase access of electricity for domestic and industrial use</p>	<p>Facilitate the extension of electricity to households; Enhance rural electrification programme; Enhance connection of public institutions and major market centres to the national grid.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 2: To provide alternate forms of affordable/ renewable energy</p>	<p>Promote development of renewable sources of energy; Promote efficient use of wood fuel e.g. use of efficient charcoal burners; Promote use of renewable energy (biogas solar energy, wind energy).</p>
<p>Governance and Public Service Management Sector</p>		
<p>Difficult work flow organization as the staff from the former local authorities, those from line ministries and the ones recruited from the private sector find ways of working together; Inefficiency in service delivery ; Inadequate record management systems</p>	<p>Strategic objective 1: Capacity building for staff</p>	<p>Introduce a programme for development of transformational leadership skills as per Vision 2030; Introduce results focused management; Develop and implement business re-engineering systems to improve efficiency in service delivery.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 2: Modernize county records</p>	<p>Determine a suitable information and knowledge management system; Digitize the existing records; Retrieve county data held by others – e.g. those held by the former provincial headquarters.</p>

Issue/ Problem	Strategic objectives	Strategies/Interventions
<p>management systems</p> <p>Uncertainty in the chain of command;</p> <p>Inadequacy of working tools, and support for general office operations especially for devolved national government units;</p> <p>Different approach to work between those from the former local authorities and the line ministries;</p> <p>Different location of staff doing the same work thus leading to inefficiencies;</p> <p>Different terms of employment for staff that are performing same tasks leading to low motivation.</p>	<p>Strategic objective 3: Develop and implement an E-procurement system</p>	<p>This will improve efficiency and transparency in procurement;</p> <p>The system will contain information on pre-qualified suppliers and market prices for goods and services among other information.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 4: Establish Citizen Service Centres</p>	<p>Promote efficient and effective service delivery through multiple channels of service delivery which include:</p> <p>physical one-stop shops, on-line government web-portal, mobile phone services, call centres and e-kiosks.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 5: Initiate a change management programme</p>	<p>Reduce resistance to change;</p> <p>Forge a common purpose for staff; and</p> <p>Enable staff understand and cope with the expectations of the county residents.</p>
	<p>Strategic objective 6: Motivate county staff</p>	<p>Introduce a performance reward programme;</p> <p>Introduce a system for performance feedback;</p> <p>Provide opportunities to use skills and abilities;</p> <p>Develop a programme for improving skills and competency – training;</p> <p>Review and Harmonization of schemes of service of inherited devolved unit staff, former LA staff and those hired by new government;</p> <p>Introduce a staff exchange programme with good performing counties including foreign based ones.</p>
<p>County Treasury</p>		
<p>Inadequate financial resources to support demand for services;</p> <p>Inadequate of capacity to implement integrated management information systems ;</p> <p>Delayed disbursements of funds from National Treasury</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 1:</p> <p>Develop integrated Financial management information system</p>	<p>Prepare and implement revenue enhancement plan;</p> <p>Training and Capacity building for implementation integrated financial management information system;</p> <p>Automation of revenue management and other related county operations; and</p> <p>Continuous liaison with the National Treasury and Commission of Revenue allocation.</p>

2.4. Cross cutting issues

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

2.4.1. HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has a serious effect on the economy including among others; reduction of available human capital, draining on resources as resources are diverted from development programmes to support health care services for the affected, growing number of orphans thus increasing dependency; and decreasing man-hours and

workforce productivity as sick offs increase at work places. The table below presents the SWOT analysis for the HIV/AIDS.

SWOT for the HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses
An established national response to HIV/AIDS; Sustained funding for HIV/AIDS activities; Availability of a National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS; Recognition of HIV/AIDS as a developmental issue than an health issue; Competent staff for handling HIV/AIDS; Broad coverage of programmes; and Availability of ARVs.	Long distance to service centres; Low availability of material support; Limited staffing at Health Centres; and Limited resource against needs especially in mitigation.
Opportunities	Threats
People appreciate the problem; High level of awareness; There is commitment in reducing HIV/AIDS; Devolution policy – local priorities will be considered in funding HIV/AIDS activities; Political will at the county level; Multi-sector approach; and High interest by stakeholders.	Stigma and misconceptions associated with HIV/AIDS; Slow positive behavior change; Poverty leading to risky behavior; Increasing number of orphans; Attitude of hopelessness among the infected.

2.4.2. Climate change

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

SWOT for climate change

Strengths	Weaknesses
Strong Global Research and Development for best practice; Political leaderships' commitment to mitigate against climate; and The environment is comparatively not damaged.	Weak local climate monitoring equipment; Low literacy; Low awareness of climate change; Limited research and extension services capacity.
Opportunities	Threats

Global Carbon credits; Availability of some donors who can fund initiatives; and Farmers ready for new crops.	Lack of awareness by majority of residents on deforestation; Poor farming practices e.g. on river banks; New stains of pests.
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2.4.3. Gender Inequality

Trans Nzoia County like the rest of the country experience different forms of gender biasness against women. While the county government has made considerable progress in addressing this inequality through the political appointments, women still hold lower political, social and economic status irrespective of their enormous contribution towards the economic development of this county. They have little access to land ownership, limited participation and representation in decision making forums, among other forms of inequality.

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

SWOT for Gender Inequality

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

2.4.4. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

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

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

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

SWOT Analysis: DRR

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of disaster management committees and institutions; and Awareness of possible disasters and areas prone to these disasters.	Poor infrastructure; Lack of capacity; Tendencies of being reactionary rather than being prepared; No legislative; and Lack of DRR guide from national government.
Opportunities	Threats
Existence of partners; Availability of improved farming technologies; Availability of funding from international partners; and The existence of devolved governance.	Diseases and pests; Drought; Political interference; and Global warning.

CHAPTER THREE:

COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER THREE: COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3. Introduction

This chapter presents a spatial framework for the County from which the 10 year Spatial Plan for the County will be developed as per the requirements of the County Government Act, Section 110(1). The development of the Spatial Plan would be the basis of all economic and industrial development in the County.

The appropriate laws and policies that are applicable to the County Spatial Planning include: The Constitution of Kenya 2010; The Physical Planning Act Cap 286; The National Land Commission Act No.5 of 2012; Urban Areas and Cities Act No.13 of 2011; County Government Act No. 17 of 2012; Transition to Devolved Government Act No. 1 of 2012; Land Registration Act No. 3 of 2012; Land Act No. 6 of 2012; and any other Acts passed by the County Government.

3.1. Justification of the Spatial Plan

The spatial plan provides a linkage between economic planning, budgeting and to spatial planning which has been identified as the major cause of underdevelopment in the country despite massive investments over the years. The county spatial Plan will provide the needed overall integrated spatial framework for coordinating the various development efforts by different agencies so as to have sustainable development within the county.

Objectives of county spatial planning include:

- (a) To identify the spatial distribution of the resources within the county, their level of utilization and potential;
- (b) To assess the existing infrastructure, their current conditions, capacity and projected demand;
- (c) To identify fragile ecosystems and suggest intervention measures for their protection and conservation;
- (d) To investigate human settlement trends and propose an appropriate hierarchy or urban centers that will spur rural development;
- (e) To assess capacity of the existing institutions and organizations thus suggest strategies to enhance their performance;
- (f) To suggest an integrated spatial framework that will guide the sustainable utilization of the regional resource and

- (g) bring services closer to the people;
- (h) Spur rural-urban inter-linkages and hasten economic growth and development;
and
- (i) Suggest priority areas for intervention.

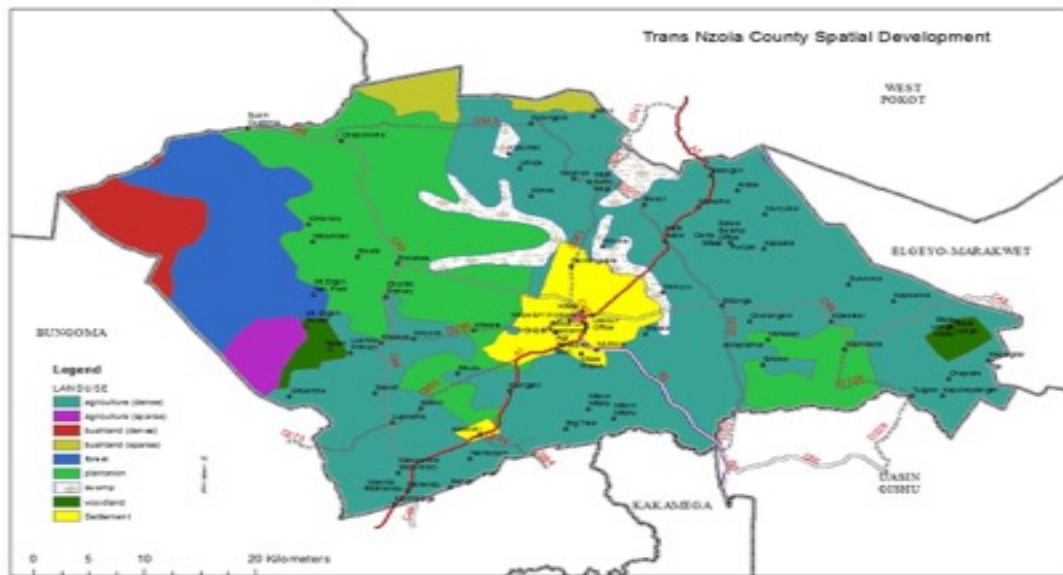
3.2.Overview of the Spatial Structure

The population settlement pattern of the County is predominantly that of a rural setting, with 85.6 percent (783,194 persons) of the projected 2013 population living in rural area and 14.4 percent (131,681) living in urban areas. A high population is settled in the suburbs of Kitale town while others are settled in small centres like Kiminini, Gitwamba, Endebess, Sibanga and Kachibora.

There are two main urban centres in Trans Nzoia County namely; Kitale town and Kiminini Township. The other urban centres include Kachibora, Endebess, Gitwamba, Maili Saba, Sikhendu, Mucharage, Sibanga, and Kesogon. These centres are mainly market and service centres to the surrounding rural areas.

Figure 10 below provides an illustration of the spatial structure of the Trans Nzoia County.

Figure 10– Map showing the spatial structure of Trans Nzoia County

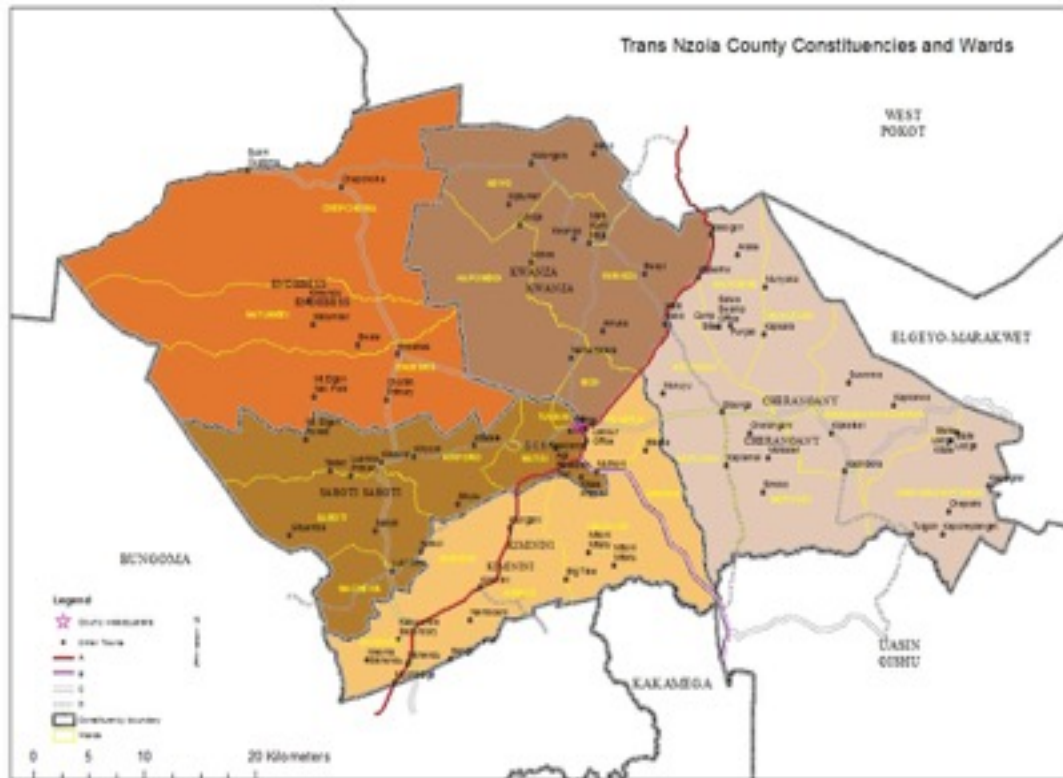


Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

3.3. Political/Administrative Units

The County has five constituencies namely Saboti, Endebess, Kiminini, Cherangany and Kwana. According to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), Saboti Constituency has five electoral wards, Cherangany Constituency has seven wards, Kiminini Constituency has six wards; Endebess Constituency has three wards while Kwana Constituency has four wards. A map of the County illustrating the five Constituencies and their respective wards is provided in Figure 11.

Figure 11– Map of Trans Nzoia illustrating the Constituencies and Wards



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

3.4.Land Use and Settlement Patterns

An analysis of human settlement patterns in a region is critical for planning purposes. The pattern of human settlement in a region is influenced by the population dynamics of the area and the two have an embryonic relationship. Other factors influencing human settlement include soil fertility, availability of productive resources, other natural resources and general production capacity, level of economic development e.g. location of industry and urbanization among others.

3.4.1 Land use Management

The mean holding size of land is 0.607 Hectares for small scale farmers and 12.15 Hectares for large scale farmers. The increased sub division of land into smaller units has considerably reduced the mean holding size of land for small scale farmers. In addition most of the land in the county is acquired through cooperative societies and with the subsequent sub division to members into smaller units reduces the mean holding size.

3.4.2 Settlement patterns in Trans Nzoia County

According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, the County had a population density of 328 persons per km². Saboti sub-county is the most densely populated with a population density of 514 persons per km², followed by Kiminini with 310 persons per km². Endebess sub-county is the least densely populated with 134 persons per km². In 2015 the population density for the county was projected to increase to 407 persons per km² and to further increase to 438 persons per km² in 2017.

The County is largely rural with 85.6 percent (812,715 persons) of the projected 2013 population living in rural area and 14.4 percent (136,644) living in urban areas. A high population is settled in the suburbs of Kitale Town while others are settled in small centres like Kiminini, Gitwamba, Endebess, Sibanga and Kachibora. Large scale farms are found in Kwanza and Endebess constituencies.

The County is also characterized by various settlement schemes like Geta, and Milimani in Trans Nzoia East Sub County and Wamuini and Chepchoina in Trans Nzoia West and Kwanza sub counties respectively.

3.4.3 Urban Settlements

Kitale town and Kiminini Township form the two main urban centres in the County. The other major market centers include Kachibora, Endebess, Gitwamba, Maili Saba, Sikhendu, Mucharage, Sibanga and Kesogon. There are 169 trading centres in the county. There are also informal settlements within Kitale town namely Tuwan, Kipsongo and Mitume.

Table 12 below shows the population by urban centre in the Trans Nzoia County.

Table 12: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban Centre	2009 (Census)			2013 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	T	M	F	T
Kitale	54,065	52,122	106,187	62,689	60,436	123,125	67,504	65,078	132,582	72,689	70,076	142,765
Kiminini	5,367	6,292	11,659	6,223	7,296	13,519	6,701	7,856	14,557	7,216	8,459	15,675
TOTAL	59,432	58,414	117,846	68,912	67,732	136,644	74,205	72,934	147,139	79,905	78,536	158,440

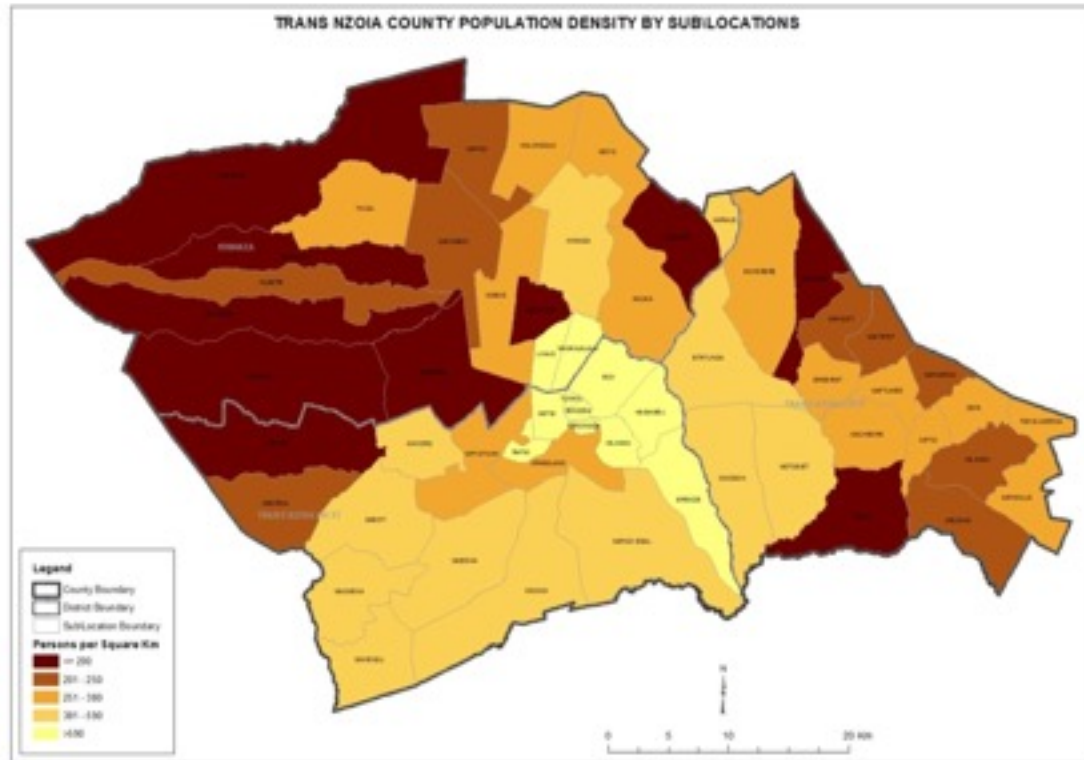
Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Kitale town had the largest population, with a total of 106,187 people according to the 2009 Housing and Population Census. Kiminini had a population of 11,659. The projected 2013 population for Kitale town is 123,125 and the population for Kiminini is

13,519 giving a total of 136,644 persons. This accounts for 14.4 percent of the total County population.

A map illustrating the population distribution of the County is provided in Figure 12.

Figure 12– Map of Trans Nzoia showing the population distribution



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

3.5. Infrastructure Network

3.5.1 Road and Transport Infrastructure Network

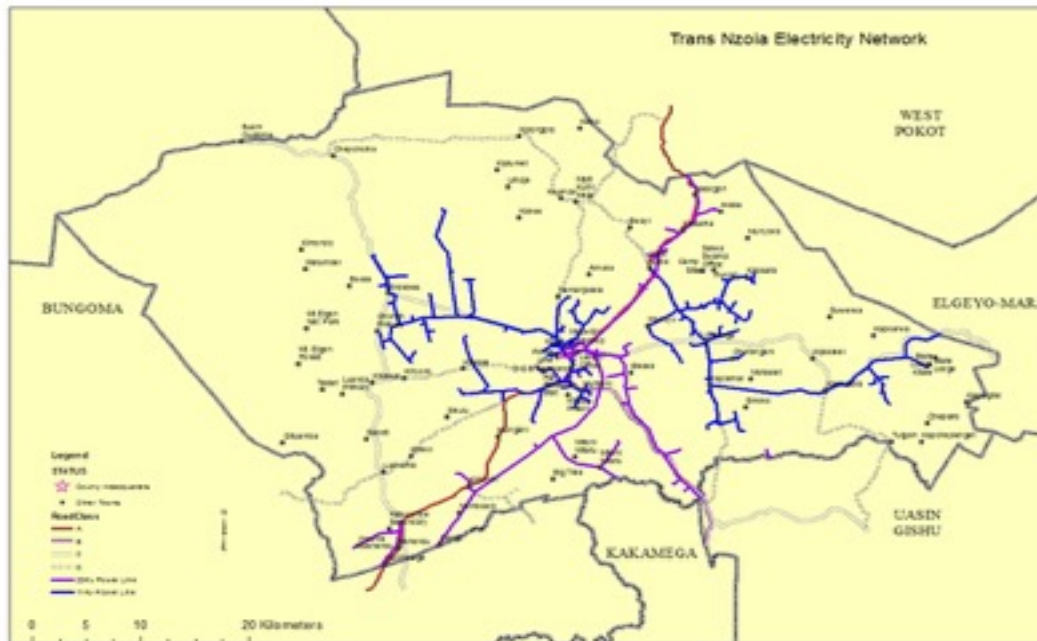
The total road network in county is 4,060.94 kilometres. The main paved roads in the county are Kitale - Moi's Bridge - Eldoret road, Moi's bridge - Ziwa road, Kitale - Kapenguria road, Kitale - Endebess road, Kitale - Kachibora - Ziwa - Eldoret road.

The total rail length is 23 km and it connects Trans Nzoia County and Uasin Gishu County with the line ending in Kitale town. There are two railway stations in the county namely Kitale railway station and Moi's bridge railway station, however these stations have been dormant as no cargo trains or passenger trains ply the route. There is one airstrip namely the Kitale airstrip which is about 10km from Kitale town.

3.5.2 Electricity Network

The County has electricity network that spreads through main towns and market centres as depicted in figure 13 – a map showing the electricity network in Trans Nzoia County.

Figure 13– Map of Trans Nzoia showing Electricity Network

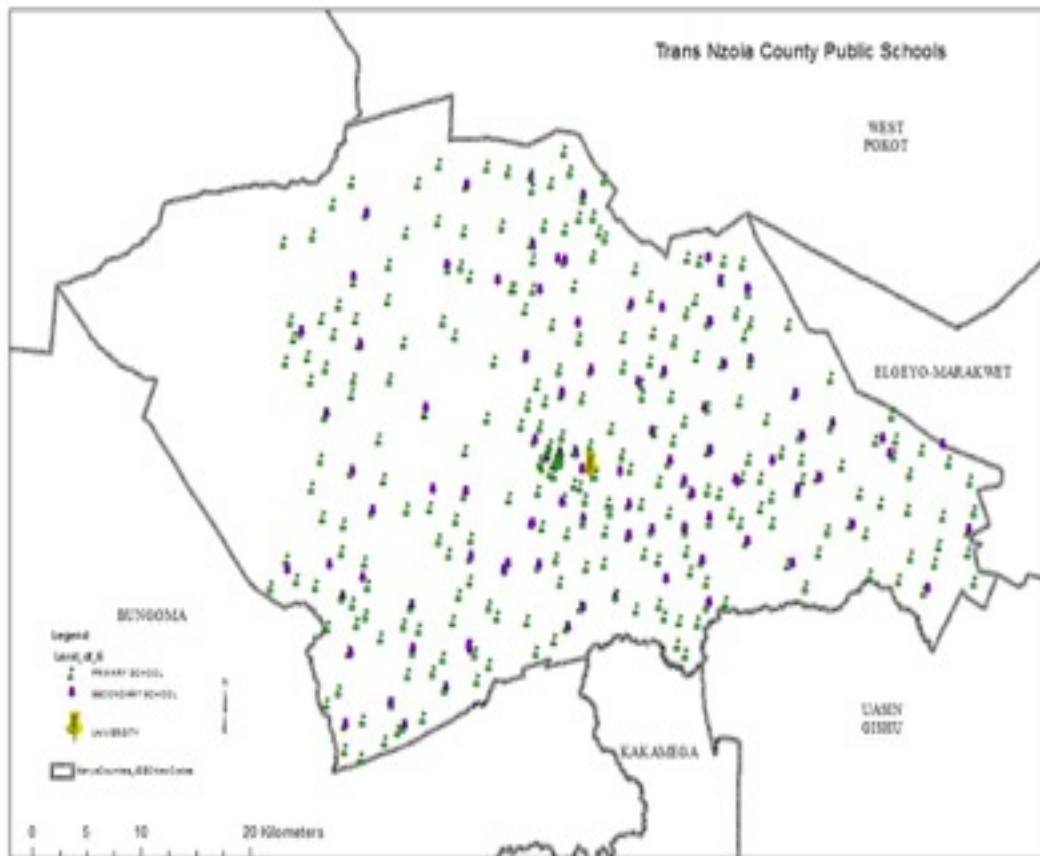


Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

3.5.3 Educational Institutions

There are a number of educational institutions in the County. There are 761 ECD centres in the county, 525 primary schools (both public and private) while the number of secondary schools is 178 out of which 163 are public secondary schools and 15 are private secondary schools. Figure 14 provides a map showing the distribution of the education institutions in the county.

Figure 14– Map of Trans Nzoia showing the distribution of the Education Institutions



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

3.5.4 Health Facilities

There are 65 health facilities in the county consisting of 8 hospitals (4 public and 4 private), 11 health centres (10 public and 1 private/mission) and 46 dispensaries (36 public and 10 mission/NGO). The average distance to the nearest health facility is 5km for rural areas and 1km for urban areas. Figure 13 is the map of Trans Nzoia County showing the distribution of the health facilities across the county.

Figure 15– Map of Trans Nzoia showing the distribution of the Health Facilities



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

3.6. Natural Resources

Trans Nzoia County occupies a significant geographical position in Kenya as two of the five water towers in Kenya namely Mount Elgon and Cherangany hills are found within the county. Mount Elgon is located in the Northwest of the county with an altitude of 4,313m above the sea level making it the second highest mountain in Kenya.

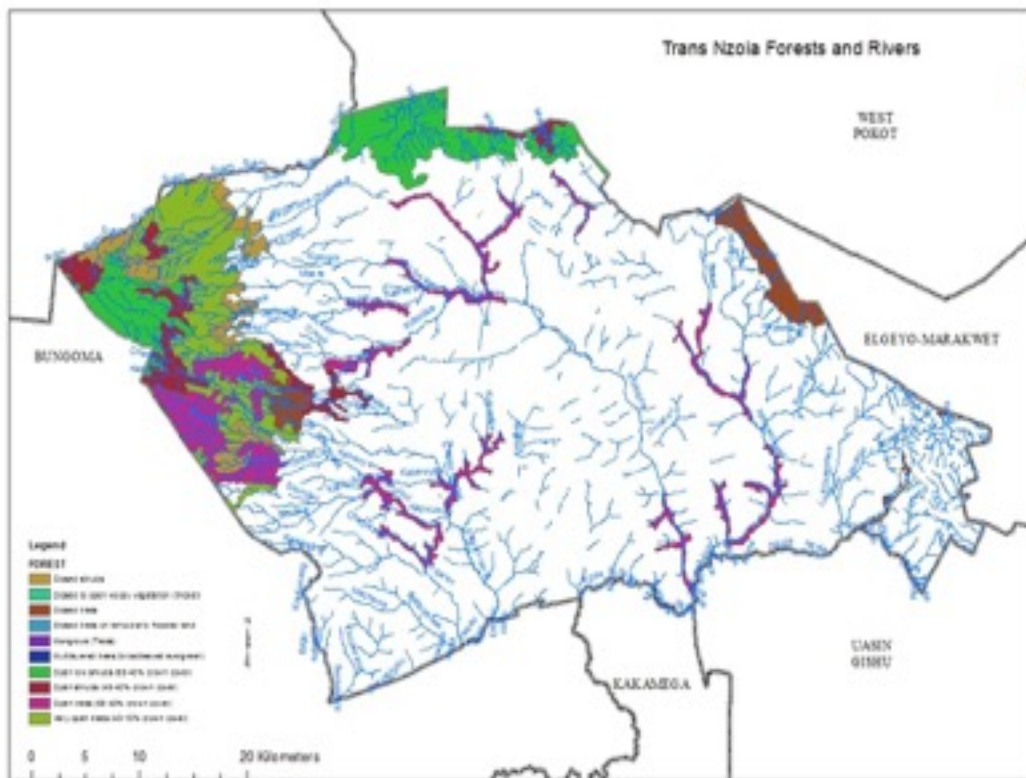
The main forests in the county are Mount Elgon Forest Reserve, Kitale Town Forest Reserve, Sikhendu Forest Reserve and Kapolet Forest Reserve. The Mount Elgon Forest, Kitale Town Forest and Kapolet Forest Reserves are both indigenous and plantation Forests while Sikhendu Forest Reserve is a plantation forest. The gazetted forests in the County are Mount Elgon Forest, Kitale Town Forest, Kapolet Forest, and Sikhendu Forest.

The County has two National Parks namely the Mt. Elgon National Park and the Saiwa Swamp National Park famous for the *Sitatunga antelope*. The Mt. Elgon and Saiwa National Parks cover an area of 192 km² and 2.9 km² respectively.

The County is drained by Rivers Nzoia and Suam. River Nzoia and its tributaries, Sabwani, Ewaso, Rongai, Koitobos and Noigamet, flow into Lake Victoria while Suam

River drains into Lake Turkana through Turkwel. The water from these rivers could be annexed for the generation of hydroelectric power in support of rural electrification, irrigation, fisheries and domestic consumption and subsequently contribute towards floods mitigation. Figure 8 provides the map of the County illustrating the forests and rivers.

Figure 16– Map of Trans Nzoia showing the Forests and Rivers



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

CHAPTER FOUR:

LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

CHAPTER FOUR: LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

4. Introduction

Trans Nzoia County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013-2017 has not been prepared in isolation but has taken cognizance of the Kenya Constitution 2010, National policies and International commitments whose impacts once implemented will have a bearing on the livelihoods of the people of this County. This chapter provides an illustration on the linkages between the County Integrated Development Plan and the Constitution of Kenya 2010, national development blue print, the Kenya Vision 2030, the second Medium Term Plan (MTPII), International commitments (e.g. Millennium Development Goals).

4.1. Linkages of the CIDP to the Kenya Constitution 2010.

The County development planning process is anchored in the Constitution of Kenya under Chapters eleven and twelve which created the County Governments. These chapters are operationalized by several Acts including; the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, the Public Finance Management Act 2012, and the County Government Act 2012, and the Transition to Devolved Government Act 2012. These Acts provides the legal requirement for County Integrated Development Planning in addition to providing for the procedures and guidelines on their preparation. The County Government Act 2012 mandates the County Executive Member in responsible for planning to prepare 5-year Integrated County Development Plans and the Annual County Budgets to implement them. Part XI of the County Government Act 2012, in particular details the goals and procedures of “County Planning”.

The CIDP is therefore a crucial document that forms the basis for county budgeting and provides a framework for monitoring its implementation and evaluating progress made. The Financial Management Act 2012, “states that no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly”. The Act states that the development of the CIDP is a process through which, efforts at National and Devolved levels of government and other public institutions are coordinated at the local level, and through which, economic, physical, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of government’s developmental needs are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities”. In addition to an Integrated County Development Plan, other plans that have been provided for in the constitution include: County Sectoral Plan; County Spatial Plan; and City and Urban Areas Plan.

Further the constitution provides for citizen participation in planning what affects them. The CIDP process should be participatory with the involvement of the public and other stakeholders.

4.2. Linkage with the Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans

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

The key link with the Kenya vision 2030 is that the CIDP provides a vehicle through which the national development objectives and targets as set in the Vision 2030 and medium term plans as well as the national sector plans are translated into actionable projects and programmes whose outputs and service delivery respond to the needs of the community. In addition, the CIDP provides a link between the national government service delivery and the devolved services. It gives a pointer to the national government where there are service delivery gaps that support the county government efforts in areas such as delivery of justices, energy, transport and communication, law and order. The key linkages are as follows;

4.2.1 Inter-Dependencies

These relate to the services that counties cannot provide but are vital to the development of the counties. These services include: Delivery of justice – trade disputes, property disputes, and criminal justice; Generation and supply of energy – electricity and fuel; Roads – national trunk roads; and Law and order – policing services, public administration.

4.2.2 Flagship Projects

Flagship projects are original large-scale initiatives that look beyond their immediate locality and are capable of having an impact on the entire nation. The implementation of most of these projects has huge financial obligations while others are national or cut across more than one county. Trans Nzoia County will benefit from the following flagship projects:

- a. The development of five SME Parks, utilization of underutilized parks, training of engineers and technicians and fisheries management and development under the economic pillar;

- b. Rural Electrification programme,
- c. Rehabilitation and expansion of Webuye – Kitale- Eldoret road and maintenance of other rural roads;
- d. Rehabilitation and protection of indigenous forest in five water towers (Cherangany Hills and Mt. Elgon);
- e. Develop and rehabilitate a County Sports Stadia- (Kitale stadium);
- f. Rehabilitation of County Health Facilities to offer Integrated and Comprehensive Healthcare;
- g. Training school committees PTAs, BOGs in management of Early Childhood, Primary and Secondary education for managing school resources and teachers;
- h. Establishing county EMIS/EFMIS;
- i. Establish Housing Technology Centres in Each Constituency; and
- j. Oversee the implementation of the national value policy by ensuring that it is incorporated in the strategic plan.

4.2.3 Inter-county development initiatives

These are initiatives that involve more than one county yet have significant development implications on the counties involved. An example is the tapping and management of River Nzoia waters. There is already a potential conflict where upstream communities are arguing that building a dam in the upper part of the river will displace agricultural land without clear benefits to the area. On the other hand if not done, the downstream communities will continue suffering from floods.

4.2.4 National Development targets

These are sector specific and county governments and are critical in ensuring the targets are achieved within their jurisdictions. An example is the reduction of maternal and infant deaths.

The above clearly show the rationale for taking into account the Kenya Vision 2030 when preparing the county integrated development plan. The recognition of the national plan will enable the county to track the national government obligations to the county development and can indeed form the basis for the county political representatives to engage the National Government to meet its self-allocated part of the bargain in the development of the county.

4.2.5 Linkage with the Millennium Development Goals MDGs.

In September 2000 at the UN millennium submit, 189 nations and 23 international organizations acknowledged the dehumanizing and deplorable state of poverty affecting

most citizens of third world and agreed to achieve the following 8 development goals by 2015:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. Achieve universal primary education;
3. Promote gender equality and empower women;
4. Reduce child mortality;
5. Improve maternal health;
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
7. Ensure environmental sustainability; and
8. Develop a global partnership for development.

All the above goals relate directly to the development of the county and a brief of the status of each of the goals for the county is as indicated below.

Goal one: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger - according to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics 50.2 percent of Trans Nzoia people live below the poverty line. This proportion of the poor is significant and will act as deadweight in the development of the county. In this plan several strategies have been proposed that address the poverty situation of the people.

Goal two: Achieve universal primary education - according to the Kenya Constitution, education from the primary level onwards is the responsibility of the National Government. According to the KNBS, 70.9 percent of the population in Trans Nzoia have primary education. While considerable progress has been made on attainment of this goal, about 29 percent of the county residents have not completed primary education. Thus, the achievement of the millennium development goal of universal primary education by 2015 may not be obtained. This CIDP have proposed strategies that will support the National Government initiatives in achieving the target of universal primary education in the county.

Goal three: Promote gender equality and empower women – this is a constitutional requirement as per the Kenya Constitution 2010 that has stipulated on the proportional involvement of both genders in all spheres namely elective aspect, institutional requirements, education among others of which the county government is in conformity with. In addition, the county government has initiated programmes targeting the marginalized, women, youth and other vulnerable members of the community.

Goal four: Reduce child mortality – the current child mortality in the county is 63 per 1,000 live births. Most deaths of infants occur between the onset of labour and a few hours after delivery. Most of these deaths are caused by complications that can be effectively addressed by skilled healthcare workers if delivery is in health facilities. The

most appropriate response to this is to ensure that mothers have access to skilled healthcare services during pregnancy and child birth.

Goal Five: Improve maternal health– Maternal health indicators for the county are not very encouraging. Maternal mortality is currently 25 percent per 100,000 live births in the county. This state of affairs is as a result of poor maternal health resulting from lack of medical attention during pregnancy and delivery, poor nutrition and pregnancy complications that are not attended to in good time. Only 11.6 percent of pregnant women attend four ANC visits while 18 percent of deliveries are attended to by skilled medical personnel. This plan proposes a number of strategies that will be implemented to reverse this trend.

Goal six: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases – the most prevalent diseases in the county include Malaria, Flu and Respiratory Tract Infections, stomach diarrhea and HIV/AIDS related illness. The county HIV/AIDS prevalence is 5.3 percent, which is below the national figure of 7.1 percent but continues to present serious challenges at the household level as it affects the labour force. There are ongoing programmes to address malaria, HIV/AIDS and other common diseases affecting the county residents these should be maintained and up scaled.

Goal seven: Ensure environmental sustainability – Increased human activities mostly in the fragile ecosystems and unsustainable agricultural practices have contributed greatly towards declining quality of the environment in the county. Environmentally associated vagaries such as increased intensity of temperature variations, torrential rains, droughts, disease outbreaks and flooding are now more frequent than before.

This plan has developed strategies aimed at reversing loss of environment resources and reduction of biodiversity by focusing on: increasing the proportion of land area covered by forest; reducing CO₂ emissions; reducing consumption of ozone-depleting substances; maintaining the proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits; protecting the major water towers and other water sources; protection of species threatened with extinction; increase the proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, and increase the proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation and sewerage services.

Goal eight: Develop global partnership for development – there exists numerous opportunities for Trans Nzoia County to collaborate with the neighbouring counties, Uganda and other development partners towards improvement of the welfare of the county residents. The county shares an important resource – Mt. Elgon with Uganda whose potential will be fully realized if there is joint investment in developing the Mt. Elgon ecosystem. In addition, the constitution provides a framework that allows the counties to solicit external resources to finance the resource gap. In that respect, the County government will develop a strategy to attract external resources to augment the local collection and central government transfers. The target external sources include the

private sector investments and financing, bank loans, development partners (bilateral and multilateral) , private foundations, and specialist development institutions including African Development Bank (AfDB), International Finance Cooperation (IFC).

Globally, considerable gains have been made towards attainment of many of the above goals especially in education and gender equality; the rest may not be met by 2015 It's in view of that, that the international community has developed the Post 2015 Development Agenda which targets to:

- a. End extreme poverty and hunger;
- b. Achieve development and prosperity for all without ruining the environment;
- c. Ensure learning for all children and youth;
- d. Achieve gender equality and reduce all forms of inequalities;
- e. Achieve health and wellbeing at all ages;
- f. Increase agricultural production in an environmentally sustainable manner, to achieve food security and rural prosperity;
- g. Make cities productive and environmentally sustainable;
- h. Curb human-induced climate change with sustainable energy;
- i. Protect ecosystems and ensure sound management of natural resources;
- j. Improve governance and align business behaviour with all the goals.

4.2.6 Linkage with the other counties -Crosscutting projects and programmes

This plan has proposed several projects and programmes that Trans Nzoia County cannot undertake alone as they involve shared resources. This presents an opportunity to the county government for pooling resources with other counties for such projects in addition, this will not only enable these projects to enjoy economies of scale but also avoid disagreements that may derail the implementation of these proposed projects and programmes. They include among others; the preservation of Mt. Elgon ecosystem and the regulation of the waters of River Nzoia all of which are national flagship projects in the Kenya Vision 2030.

4.2.7 Linkage with the Sector plans

The development of the sector plans is a constitutional requirement and forms part of the integrated development planning process. The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) provides the development road map of the county from which the county departments and public agencies will draw their specific development priorities and strategic interventions for service delivery. The sector plans contain the departmental vision, mission, priority programmes and strategies for achieving the planned county development goals and objectives.

The sectoral plans therefore are the vehicles through which the county government will deliver on its mandate to the county residents. According to the County Government Act 2012, the sectoral plans shall be: programme based; the basis for budgeting and performance management; and reviewed every five years by the county executive and approved by the county assembly, but updated annually.

CHAPTER FIVE:

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER FIVE: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5. Introduction

This chapter outlines the institutional framework and organizational structure for the operations and implementation of county policies and projects/programmes. It also outlines the stakeholders in the County, and the roles that they play and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts.

5.1. Institutional Framework

The institutional/organisational framework provides a broad view of the organisational structure of the county government the county's resources including people, processes, facilities, and technology interrelate and how the resources will be deployed to provide effective public service delivery that meets the needs of the county residents.

5.1.1. The Executive

The Constitution of Kenya provides that the Executive authority of the county should be vested in and exercised by a County Executive Committee comprising of the County Governor and the Deputy County Governor as well as members appointed by the County Governor, with the approval of the County Assembly. These appointed members are not members of the County Assembly.

The County Governor

The County Governor and the Deputy County Governor is the chief executive and deputy chief executive of the county, respectively.

The functions and responsibilities of a County Governor as listed in article 30 of the County Governments Act 2012 are to: diligently execute the functions and exercise the authority provided for in the Constitution and legislation; perform such State functions within the county as the President may from time to time assign on the basis of mutual consultations; represent the county in national and international fora and events; appoint, with the approval of the county assembly, the county executive committee in accordance with Article 179(2)(b) of the Constitution; constitute the county executive committee portfolio structure to respond to the functions and competencies assigned to and transferred to each county; submit the county plans and policies to the county assembly for approval.

Further the Act stipulates that the County Governor will: consider, approve and assent to bills passed by the county assembly; chair meetings of the county executive committee; by a decision notified in the county *gazette*, assign to every member of the county

executive committee, responsibility to ensure the discharge of any function within the county and the provision of related services to the people; submit to the county assembly an annual report on the implementation status of the county policies and plans; deliver annual state of the county address containing such matters as may be specified in county legislation; and sign and cause to be published in the county *Gazette*, notice of all important formal decisions made by the governor or by the county executive committee.

The Deputy Governor

The Deputy County Governor is responsible for deputizing for the governor in the execution of the governor's functions and undertaking any other responsibility or portfolio as a member of the county executive committee as assigned by the County Governor. When acting in office as contemplated in Article 179(5) of the Constitution, the Deputy Governor shall not exercise any powers of the Governor, to nominate, appoint or dismiss, that are assigned to the governor under the Constitution or other written law. The governor shall also not delegate to the Deputy Governor any of the functions referred to in subsection (4) of the Constitution of Kenya.

The County Executive Committee

Members of a County Executive Committee are appointed by the County Governor, with the approval of the assembly, from among persons who are not members of the assembly and are accountable to the County Governor for the performance of their functions and exercise of their powers. The functions of the County Executive Committee are listed in Article 183 of the Kenya Constitution 2010, and article 36 of the county government Act 2012.

Based on the county functions as stipulated in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the County Government of Trans Nzoia has established 10 departments that include: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Education and ICT; Health; Environment, Water and Natural Resources; Gender, Youth, Sports, Culture and Tourism; Energy and Infrastructure; Land, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development; Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry; Finance; Office of the Governor and Public Service Management. Functions for the respective departments are stipulated below.

Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development

The department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries is responsible for implementation of national policies at the county level. The functions entails promoting crop and animal farming, fisheries and cooperative development in the County, supporting plant and animal disease control and management and monitoring activities of livestock sale yards and sale of other animal products.

Education and ICT

The department of education is responsible for the implementation of the national education policies at the county level. It is responsible for pre-primary education, village polytechnics, home craft centers and childcare facilities. It is also charged with the provision of basic education and special education for special needs children and the provision of tertiary training through youth polytechnics and home craft centres.

Health

The department is responsible for implementation of national health policies at the county level. It will be responsible for the provision of affordable and accessible health care services to all the county residents. The department is also responsible for county health care facilities including hospitals, dispensaries, health care centres, pharmacies, cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria. Other roles include provision of ambulance services, promotion of primary health care, licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public, veterinary services, cemeteries, and refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.

Environment, Water and Natural Resources

The department is responsible for the conservation, control and protection of the environment and natural resources. It is also responsible for coordinating the implementation and enforcement of environmental regulations and standards. It implements specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including soil and water conservation, forestry, public nuisance and pollution. The overall responsibility of the department is to ensure that county residents enjoy a clean and healthy environment.

Gender, Youth, Sports, Culture and Tourism

The department is responsible for developing, promoting and ensuring gender equity, youth- talent nurturing and tourism. It will also be responsible for promoting sports and cultural activities in the county, management of recreation and multi-purpose community social halls, cultural and sports facilities and parks. In addition, it will be responsible for promoting the wellbeing of children and the aged, youth services and community development and mainstreaming of gender in the county development process.

Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure

The department is responsible for the county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking and public road transport. Other responsibilities include planning and the construction of feeder roads and drainage, conducting engineering surveys, maintenance of building, electrical installation/maintenance including street lighting, structural engineering

(controlling private development), telecommunication facilities and public transportation. The department is also responsible for implementation of county specific policies on electrical energy, renewable energy, geothermal exploration and development.

Land, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development

The department is responsible for urban planning and design, land use planning, zoning, land survey and mapping including providing topographical data for site planning and development purposes. The function will also provide guidelines on boundaries and fencing including road and shared access boundaries. Other roles include the coordination of urban development within the county through long-term strategies and development guidelines including statistics, urban design and planning, development control, property, estates and facilities management and development and outdoor advertising

Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry

The department is responsible for administering marketing and trading activities including issuance of trade licenses. Other roles include the development and implementation of county integrated plans, implementation of national policy and programs, management of county statistics, coordination and monitoring of the county integrated development plans, coordination of medium term expenditure framework, preparation and implementation of county departmental work plans, undertaking county project monitoring and evaluation and the preparation of public expenditure review.

Finance

The department is responsible for the provision of financial advice and reporting services for all functions within the county. Other roles include county budget preparation, expenditure management and control, revenue collection and management, management of accounting books and records, cash office management and financial recording. The department also oversees the county procurement services, interprets and implements the procurement Act and other relevant policies.

Office of the Governor and Public Service Management

The office of the governor is responsible for management and coordination of the county administration and its departments and coordinating the preparation of legislation for

consideration by the County Assembly, and providing regular reports for deliberation and decision making.

The department is responsible for the provision of administrative services and management and development of public service human resources across the county including initiation of organizational structure reviews and staffing levels.

County Secretary

The County Secretary is the head of the County Public Service and the Secretary to the County Executive Committee. The County Secretary is also responsible for conveying the decisions of the County Executive Committee to the appropriate persons or authorities.

County Chief Officers

The County Government Act Section 45(2) provides that the office of a County Chief Officer shall be an office in the County Public Service. A County Chief Officer shall be an authorised officer in respect of exercise of delegated power. The Chief Officer is responsible to the respective County Executive Committee member for the administration of a county department as provided under section 46 of the Act.

5.1.2. County Assembly

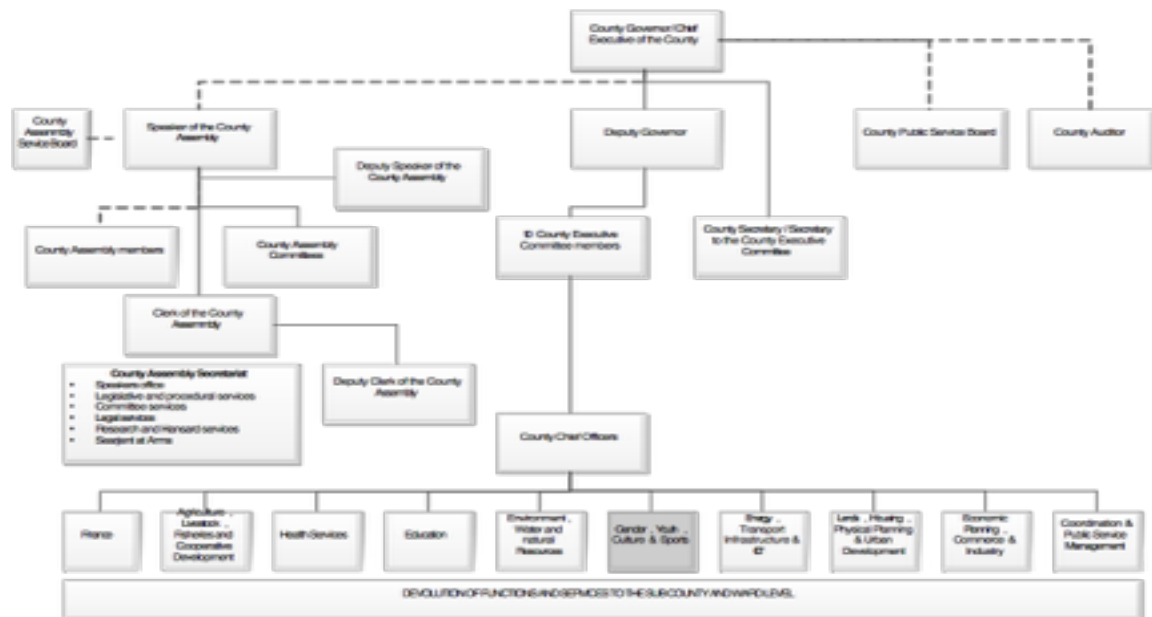
A County Assembly consists of members elected by the registered voters of the wards, each ward constituting a single member constituency; a number of special seat members necessary to ensure that no more than two-thirds of the membership of the assembly are of the same gender; six members of marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities and the youth and a Speaker, who is an ex officio member of the Assembly.

The County Assembly is responsible for: Vetting and approving nominees for appointment to county public offices as may be provided for in this Act or any other law; Performing the roles set out under Article 185 of the Constitution; Approving the budget and expenditure of the county government in accordance with Article 207 of the Constitution, and the legislation contemplated in Article 220(2) of the Constitution, guided by Articles 201 and 203 of the Constitution; Approving the borrowing by the county government in accordance with Article 212 of the Constitution; Approving county development plans; and performing any other role as may be set out under the Constitution or legislation.

There is a county Assembly Service Board. The Board consists of the Speaker of the County Assembly, the leader of a majority party, the leader of a minority party, and one

person resident in the county, appointed by the County Assembly but who is not a member of the County Assembly. The County Assembly Clerk is the secretary to the County Assembly Service Board. The proposed organizational structure of County Governments is depicted in figure nine below.

Figure 17: Organizational framework for Trans Nzoia County



5.1.3. County Stakeholders

The following are the county stakeholders and the roles they will play to facilitate and provide support in the CIDP preparation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the plan.

Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles
National Government	Formulation of national policies; Financial support; Provision of security, law and order, democratic governance, and enabling environment for investors
County government ministries/ departments	Formulate county policies; Enforce rules and regulations; Provision of services to county citizens; Implementing projects and programmes; Sourcing for funds; Collaborate with development partners and private sector players
Community	Participation in public management through voting; project management and monitoring; Community policing and collaboration with the security organs; Participate in identification and prioritization of projects;
CDF Committee	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure; Support to needy bright students; Equipping of facilities
Private sector	Supplement government efforts in promoting tourism trade and industry; Establishment of agro industries; Contribute to governance; Pay taxes;
Donors/Development Partners	Provide funding and capacity building
Financial institutions	Provide credit facilities, employment and financial advice;

Stakeholder	Roles
Civil societies organizations	Encourage community participation in development projects; Partner in development and capacity building; Support school feeding programmes; Provide bursaries and sponsorships; Promotion of good governance and advocacy of human rights; Provide civic education; Development of hospitals, schools, children
NACC	Address HIV/Aids challenges as it is a declared national disaster
Telkom Kenya	Increase access to and penetrations of telephone lines in the rural areas
Mobile telephone providers	Increase access to and penetrations of telephone lines in the rural areas
IT service providers	Train the public on ICT and provide commercial internet access to the public
Cooperatives societies	Registration and liquidation of societies and enforce Cooperative societies act; Provide market for dairy product at good prices
Tourists	Visit county tourist attraction sites

CHAPTER SIX

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER SIX: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

6. Introduction

This chapter describes the financial framework and the scenarios available for resource mobilization to finance development and service delivery obligations in the county. It elaborates the resources available for capital expenditure (legal requirement of at least 30 percent of annual county expenditure), strategies for revenue mobilization/enhancement as well as projections for the plan period. Asset management, financial management and capital financing strategies are also discussed. In conclusion, the section also provides suggestions for attracting external resources to support development and public services in the county.

6.1. Budget Projection for Managing the County Government

A county budget can be defined as a county's financial plan. It is a list of estimates of expected revenues and expenditures by the county for a stated future period in time (Medium Term). This is a very important county instrument. It is the vehicle through which the county's political and socio-economic policies are translated into final outputs/outcomes for the benefit of the county residents. The objectives of a budget include among others; to allocate scarce resources to key priorities, a managerial tool to explain how programs achieve policy objectives, an economic instrument to influence the economic growth of the county and a control tool to hold managers accountable for outcomes & outputs as performance measure.

The county budget preparation, management and review process is governed by the provisions in chapter twelve of the constitution of Kenya and the public financial management Act 2012. Other Acts that support budget preparation and execution process are the county government Act 2012, and the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011. The PFM Act also allows the county government to borrow externally from such sources as Bank loans & overdrafts, External loans, Private Public Partnership Initiative and Issue of bonds or stocks.

6.2. Strategies for Raising Revenue in the Plan period

The constitution has empowered the County Government to impose taxes to raise local revenue to augment national government transfers to finance service delivery. The enacted county government Act 2014 gives provisions that will be relied upon to raise local revenue for the county government. The revenues raised from Local sources include taxes such as; - property taxes, single business permit, Cess and Royalties. Other

local sources include fees and user charges and investment income including sale of boarded government assets.

In addition to raising revenues from the local sources, the County Government is also entitled to financial resource transfers from the National Government. The financial transfers are currently stipulated to be at least 15 percent of ordinary revenues. Transfers from national government comprise of transfers based on the formula provided by the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) and Earmarked grants e.g. HIV/AIDS, constituency roads fund, bursary funds among others.

The county government will undertake a revenue enhancement programme in order to enhance the revenue yields from various sources. Some of the key strategies for revenue enhancement include to;

Embracing Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure development and other ventures that require heavy capital outlays; improving the business environment leading to increased investments and yields from single business permits, market fees, land based revenues and revenues emanating from bus parks and parking fees; improving efficiencies and effectiveness in local resources mobilization through automation, skills enhancement, proper supervision – in markets, parking and bus parks, taxis and boda boda fees and improving financial management and administration through review of existing financial regulations, timely billing and collection, reducing leakages as well as cash flow management.

Other revenue enhancing strategies are; - debt recovery and management from land based revenues, Contribution in Lieu of Rates (CiLoR) and rental housing; exploring new and unconventional sources of revenue and develop requisite policies and regulations such as environmental management levies and health services levies, cess from agricultural produce, forestry, livestock and cut flowers, Kenya Power way leave fees, and Telecommunication booster stations fees; sourcing and soliciting for direct programme/project funding from development partners in various sectors such as roads development, IT in service delivery, planning and capacity building. Community participation and contribution both cash and in kind such as donating land, local materials and labour for community projects.

Enhancing Collaboration with other National Government resources transferred to the grass roots including the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF), Bursary funds, Roads Funds, HIV/AIDS funds, safety net cash transfers among others which will provide an alternative project financing resources in the county as well as investing in income generating commercial ventures such as water and sewerage and infrastructural development such as markets, bus parks, water and sanitation, advertising/billboards, parking which will increase revenue collections.

In the plan period, the County Government will explore other sources of revenue including loans from local financial institutions and issuance of bonds as well as external funding to finance the capital projects. To that effect, the county will develop a strategy to attract external resources to augment the revenues from local collection and central government transfers. The target external sources include the private sector investments and financing, bank loans, development partners (bilateral and multilateral) , private foundations, and donors, specialist development institutions including African Development Bank (AfDB), International finance Cooperation (IFC). Some of the measure that the county will employ to attract external resources will include:

Development of realistic long term development plans aligned to national, regional and international development agenda in order to attract earmarked resources. These include the Vision 2030 strategy, millennium Development Goals (MDGs), education for all (EFA), Universal primary education (UPE), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Education Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Fund for Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Plan developed will provide information on the development direction that county is taking in the medium term which in turn can be used as a marketing tool to target financiers.

Another strategy is the development of effective governance structures as well as other infrastructures including policies and legislations, PPP framework, roads, IT and utilities to boost investors and reduce cost of doing business in the county. This will be greatly boosted by establishment of free economic zones with requisite infrastructure and amenities at designated areas within the county.

Aggressive marketing of the county as a preferred investment destination, by building good external image of a county that cares for the citizen, well run and development oriented are among other strategies that the county government will undertake to attract external resources as well as target the Diaspora.

The county will also undertake agricultural value chain study that will provide strategies that can be relied upon to improve local primary production in order to attract value addition investors in agro processors, milk, fish and meat processors.

The county will also invest heavily in education and skills development to provide quality labour that are able to compete internationally, this coupled with investment in research and feasibility studies that can provide vital information and facts to would be investors which will act as catalyst that can attract investors.

Another key strategy is establishment a special purpose vehicle e.g. Investment Company to mobilize investment funds both locally and from abroad to boost savings hence bringing in investment capital from strategic partners or equity partners. In

addition, floating municipal/infrastructure bonds for large infrastructure projects can also be a viable source of investment.

Table 11 below provides projected revenues from the local sources and other sources for the period 2014/14-2017/18.

Table 13: Revenue projections for the Period 2014/15-2017/18

Revenue source/Year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	Kshs in Billions	Kshs in Billions	Kshs in Billions	Kshs in Billions	Kshs in Billions
Transfers from the National government	3.70	4.07	4.48	4.92	5.42
Conditional Grants	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.26	0.28
Funds collected from the county's local sources.	0.70	0.77	0.85	0.93	1.02
Grants/ Loans/ PPP	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4.59	5.05	5.56	6.11	6.72

Source: Department of Finance

6.1.2 Expenditures Projections for the Plan period

The county expenditure projection is based on the county priorities which include improving health care services, increasing access to clean water and a health environment, improving transport and communication infrastructure, and energy, support basic education, revamping the agriculture sector, enhancing economic policy formulation, revitalizing the commercial and industrial sector, revitalizing tourism, enhancing youth training and empowerment, strengthening social protection mechanisms, promoting commerce and industrial development. A number of key flagship projects on which the above priority areas expenditure will be anchored on have been identified in each sector.

In line with the PFM Act 2012, the county government will adhere to the earmarked minimum allocation of not less than 30 percent of its annual budget to capital expenditure. To comply with this requirement, the county budget will set aside at least 30 percent of its resources for capital expenditure.

Recurrent Expenditure

The projected recurrent expenditure for the county is Ksh. 2,833,242,261 for the financial year 2014/15 which is 55.78 percent of the county's proposed expenditure for financial year 2014/15.

Development Expenditure

The county proposes to spend Ksh. 2,245,657,739 on capital projects in the financial year 2014/15 which is 44.22 percent of the county's proposed expenditure for financial year 2014/15 and is above the stipulated minimum of 30 percent.

Table 148: Expenditure Projections for Period 2013/14-2017/18

Function	Proposed Estimates Ksh. Million				
	Estimates 2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Recurrent Expenditure		2,293	2,408	2,528	2,654
Development Expenditure		2,607	2,737	2,874	3,018
Total Expenditure For County		4,900	5,145	5,402	5,672

6.3. Strategies for Financing Capital projects

The resource sharing will be based on the county priorities which include among others improving health care services, enhancing access to clean water and a safe environment for the residents, improving transport and communication, support for basic education, revamping the agriculture sector, promote commerce and industrial development, revitalize tourism, enhance youth training and empowerment, strengthen social protection mechanisms. A number of key flagship projects on which the above priority areas expenditure will be anchored on have been identified in each sector for the county.

Given the colossal amount of financing required to run many of these projects, the county government must come up with strategies of raising the needed financial resources over and above the national government transfers and grants. The sources of financing the capital include; loans from both local and international financial institutions, and issuance of bonds.

External funding can be acquired through either loan or grant agreement signed between the county government and the development partners as long as, the funding is within the framework stipulated in the PFM ACT 2012. The international development partners that fund developing countries to implement various capital developments that the county can approach include but are limited to: DFID, JAICA, SIDA, CIDA, DFID, USAID, The

European Commission, The World Bank, UNDP, UN-Habitat and UNICEF whose funding focuses on a wide array of issues ranging from, emergency response, health, education and child development, population policies and social infrastructure, infrastructure, environment, settlement planning and urban planning.

6.4. Asset Management Strategy

Trans Nzoia County Government assets include; land, buildings, vehicles, office equipments and furniture as well as cash holding both in the faults and in the banks. For their proper management and proper custody, there is need for proper guidelines, strategies and policies to govern their acquisition, recording, costing, valuation, disposal, depreciation, insurance cover and capitalization of the fixed assets. Therefore, the objective of the asset management strategy is to define the accounting treatment for fixed assets or property, plant and equipment so as to ensure that: - all assets are safeguarded by recording their details and monitoring their location, condition and usage; there is proper maintenance of a fixed assets register, appropriately designed to include all information necessary to properly record and control fixed assets; there is proper accounting for all fixed assets; and all assets are utilized efficiently for purposes of service delivery of the County and for purposes of the County only.

To control and manage the usage of fixed assets, the current special forms such as transport requisition form, vehicle movement register (work tickets), fixed assets movement register and authority for movement of fixed assets form which not only reports their long term movement but also the details, condition, location and reason for their movement will be reviewed with view to bringing them up to date and make them a more relevant recording and asset management system.

6.5. Financial Management strategy

In addition to the strategy for management and control of fixed assets, there is need for the development of a financial management strategy that will ensure proper control and management of the county finances. The strategy developed should be in line with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 that governs the county government on raising revenues, control / management, expenditure, report, timelines and responsibilities.

Some of the key strategies to be applied in managing the finances of the County Government include; ensuring an all-inclusive budget through a participatory budgeting process that involves all the stakeholders in the budgeting process, review of existing laws regarding revenue collection, prudent utilisation of revenue, adherence to budget in the utilisation of revenue, ensuring that all county revenues are collected in a timely manner, ensuring that all financial and accounting records are kept in line with the Public Financial Management Act.

The strategies to be developed is to ensure that all applicable accounting and financial controls, systems, standards, laws and procedures are followed when procuring or disposing of goods and services and that in the case of goods, adequate arrangement are made for their custody, safeguarding and maintenance, immediate response to all audit queries, empowering the internal audit department to enhance independence auditing, as well as ensuring that all the assets of the county are properly safe guarded and protected

The county must also develop specific strategies on cash management given its sensitivity. The proposed strategies will include; ensuring that all payments are deposited directly to the county bank accounts, promptly banking of all cash collected enhanced security at the collection points, Procure an insurance policy for cash in transit and in county offices; cash in the office must be secured in a safe, ensuring that the safe is opened by more than one person through a combination, undertaking regular cash inspections and reconciliation including cash in bank, maintaining proper records for cash payment and receipts in the relevant books more so in the cash book, automation of cash transactions and ensuring checks and balances in all cash transactions.

Debt management is also a key component of financial management, in that respect, clear strategies have to be developed for its management. The key strategies include; immediate invoicing of services and goods procured, regular reconciliation of all the debtors, maintaining adequate records for all debtors which are updated regularly, production of monthly statements indicating the ageing of debtors, capacity building on debt management, establishment of a debt management unit, instituting legal measures for the delinquent debtors and providing incentives to motivate revenue collectors.

Other debt management strategies includes regular rotation of the debt collectors, establishing cash ceiling for debt collection to avoid huge collections by cash, developing a supervision framework for debt collectors, automation of all the services involving creation of debtors, sensitizing the customers on the need to pay debts, improve on the services to justify demand for pay, outsourcing part or all long outstanding debts to professional debt collectors as well as writing off all uncollectable debts.

CHAPTER SEVEN:

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

CHAPTER SEVEN: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

7. Introduction

This chapter provides details of the programmes and projects that will be financed and implemented by the County Government of Trans Nzoia during the plan period 2013-2017 by sector under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budgeting system. Nationally, the resources are appropriated under the (MTEF) budget Framework by Sectors which includes; Agriculture and Rural Development; Education; Health; General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; Environment Protection, Water and Housing; Public Administration and International Relations; Governance Justice, Law and Order Sector; Social Protection, Culture and Recreation. At the county level, there are ten sectors namely: Public Service Management and Administration; Energy, Transport and Infrastructure; Health Services; Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development; Water, Environment and Natural Resources; Gender, Sports, Culture, Social Services and Tourism; Finance; Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry; Education and ICT; and Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development

The chapter also provides details on the priorities, constraints and strategies under each of the MTEF sectors. The MTEF Sector vision and mission statement is presented followed by the County's response to the sector's mission and vision and the key stakeholders and the roles they play in each sector. The ongoing projects and programmes, new priority projects and the flag ship projects identified in the various consultation forums held across the County.

7.1. Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development

In the County government of Trans Nzoia, the Sector comprises of the departments of: Agriculture; Livestock Development; Cooperative Development and Marketing; and Fisheries Development.

7.1.1. Sector Mission and Vision

Vision: An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.

Mission: To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture and innovative research, sustainable livestock and fisheries development, and growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector.

7.1.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector which employs about 80% of the county labour force is expected to provide the base for transformation of the county by creating additional job opportunities. The county will lay emphasis on increasing crop and livestock production to enhance food security by adopting modern technologies and innovation in livestock, crop production and fisheries. It will also seek to increase farm income through value addition on agriculture and livestock products and improve access to markets for livestock and agricultural products.

This will be achieved through intensive farmer extension services, promotion of agro business especially among the educated youth and providing an enabling environment for livestock keeping through tick control and vaccination programmes. In addition, rearing of small stock including indigenous chicken, rabbits, and bee keeping will also be promoted. Major reforms will be undertaken in the cooperative sub-sector to streamline their management and make it more vibrant. The promotion of fish farming especially for small holder farms will also be given priority.

7.1.3. Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles
Department of Agriculture	Provision of extension, policy formulation/implementation, and convening forums for stakeholders consultation
Dairy Co-operatives	Provide market for dairy product at good prices
Veterinarians	Livestock disease control, AI services
Cooperative Department	Registration and liquidation of societies and enforcement of Cooperative Societies Act
Fisheries' Department	Technical support for fish farming
Private Sector	Support to sector through establishment of agro industries and provision of farm inputs to farmers
Research institutions	Collaborative research and dissemination of information
Training and learning institutions	Provision of skilled labour and capacity building
NGOs, FBOs	Resource mobilization, capacity building of local communities in prioritizing and monitoring projects
Lands	Regularization of squatters settlement, provision of land tenure and title deeds

Stakeholder	Roles
County Land Management Board	Public awareness on land matters
Financial Institutions	Provision of credit
National Cereals and Produce Board	Storage of cereals /grains/ supply of farm inputs/ purchase of farm produce.

7.1.4.Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

S u b sector	Priorities	Constraints/Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Agriculture	Increase food crop production to enhance food security; Increase farm income through value addition; Improve access to markets for farm products; Diversify agricultural output (productivity); Improve post harvest management;	Inadequate budgetary allocation; Reduced effectiveness of extension services; Inadequacy of extension services; Low adoption of modern technology; High cost and increased alteration of key inputs; Limited capital investment and access to affordable credit; Pre and post-harvest crop losses; Low storage and processing capacity; Lack of value addition; Low and declining soil fertility; Inappropriate legal and regulatory framework on agricultural research ; Inadequate infrastructure facilities i.e. office space, vehicles and equipment; Inadequate farmer technical knowhow; Over reliance on maize; Unreliable weather patterns.	Improve environmental conservation; Enact necessary legislations and formulating appropriate supporting policies; Improve agribusiness support and market access; Adopt modern technologies and innovation in livestock, crop production and fisheries; Strengthen extension services and training; Improve land use and crop production; Enhance farmer access to farm input and credit; Enhance institutional efficiency and effectiveness; Enforce inputs and seeds quality assurance regulations; Facilitate access/invest in production of affordable fertilizer and other food inputs.

S u b sector	Priorities	Constraints/Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Livestock	Increase livestock production to enhance food security; Increase farm income through value addition on livestock products; Improve access to markets for livestock products; Provide an enabling environment for livestock keeping through tick control, and vaccination programmes	Poor access to markets for livestock products; Inadequate disaster preparedness and response; Inadequate storage and processing facilities; Inadequate markets and marketing infrastructure; Low livestock unit productivity; Heavy livestock losses due to diseases and pests; Inadequate technical capacity/Inadequate funds for staff in-service training ;	Improve livestock productivity; Improve control of livestock diseases and pests; Improve animal health through extension services and quality assurance; Improve market access to livestock and livestock products; Environmental conservation through integrated farming; systems i.e. use of animal manure on crops, use of biogas, use of fodder trees; Enhanced use of information technology to improve on service; Establish a coordinated livestock disposal mechanism;
Fisheries	Encourage fish farming; Support fish farming	Low aquaculture development; Inadequate Marketing infrastructure; Limited access to credit; Low value addition;	Develop inland fish farming; Develop aquaculture programmes; Promote fish safety, quality assurance, value addition and marketing; Promote management and development of fresh water fisheries

S u b sector	Priorities	Constraints/Issues/Challenges	Strategies
Cooperatives Development and marketing	Strengthening existing societies and support registration of new ones; Market agricultural inputs and produce Capacity building programmes; Provide savings, credit and banking services; Promote cooperative ventures	Poor management; Inadequate support to productive sectors; Lack of transparency in management of cooperatives; Dormant cooperative societies; Inadequate market intelligence and market research	Sensitise and mobilise farmers to join cooperative societies; Improve capacity for marketing agricultural inputs and produce; Enhance access to agricultural credit; Promote value addition; Promote internal and external trade; Promote good governance and management in cooperatives; Use modern technologies to improve efficiency and information sharing

7.2. Projects and Programmes

7.2.1. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

a) Flagship Projects

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agriculture sub-sector			
Fertilizer cost-reduction investment Trans-Nzoia County	To improve food security in the country	Farmers	Three-tier fertilizer cost reduction programme involving purchasing and supply chain improvements in the market for this input, blending and local manufacturing of fertilizer
Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project Countywide	To increase Agricultural productivity and marketing	Focal areas	CIG formation and Trainings; Development of Enterprise; Development Plans EDP; Demonstrations; Field days; Workshops and Seminars.

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme	To increase productivity and marketing of agricultural commodities	Countywide	Identify and Develop agricultural value chains
Water harvesting project for food security	To improve food security through irrigation	Countywide	Construction of water pans and provision of irrigation kits
Fisheries Sub-sector			
Fish farming enterprise and productivity program (FFEPP): Constituency/ Countywide	To enhance aquaculture development; To promote sustainable utilisation of inland fisheries (dams/riverine fisheries)	Fish farmers in potential aquaculture zones	Construction fishponds; Production of mono sex tilapia fingerling ; Promotion of fish related cottage industries; Constructing of small fish processing units; Promotion of fish marketing and fish quality control;
Livestock Sub-sector			
Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project (SDCP) Countywide	To Provide extension service to smallholder dairy farmers	Dairy commercialization farmers are targeted in dairy groups (DGs)	Dairy goats promotion especially to vulnerable households and women groups; bull-schemes; Fodder bulking and conservation.
Hides and Skins Improvement Countywide	To enhance marketing of quality hides /skins and leather and leather products	Increase number of good quality hides by 10%	Licensing of buyers; licensing flayers; Inspection and licensing of curing premises, regulation of hides and skins processing and leather development.
A.I. Services Countywide	To enhance improved livestock Genetics and productivity	License 10 A.I scheme	Licensing; Supervision of A.I. service providers and training farmers

b). Other On-going Projects

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fisheries Sub-sector			

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Hatchery Establishment Central Division	To increase production for commercial use and food	Production of clarias and tilapia seed	Procurement of Lab. Equipment; Construction of nursery ponds; Purchase of fish seeds; Construction of brooders holding ponds; Construction of fingerlings holding tanks; Installation of electricity; establishment of laboratory; Sourcing of Brooders.
Development of Demonstration Fish Ponds Trans-Nzoia West	To improve food security and income from fish production	To produce quality seeds for farmers; to create fish farming demonstration centre; To have aquaculture research centre; To generate A.I.A.	Construction fish ponds; store/ security facility; Construction of chicken houses for integrating fish farming with the Chicken keeping; Fencing of the farm site; Ponds stocking and management.
Livestock Sub-sector			
Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project (SDCP) Countywide	To Provide extension service to smallholder dairy farmers	Dairy commercialization farmers are targeted in dairy groups (DGs)	Dairy goats promotion especially to vulnerable households and women groups; bull-schemes; Fodder bulking and conservation.
Hides and Skins Improvement Countywide	To enhance marketing of quality hides /skins and leather and leather products	Increase number of good quality hides by 10%	Licensing of buyers; licensing flayers; Inspection and licensing of curing premises, regulation of hides and skins processing and leather development.
A.I. Services Countywide	To enhance improved livestock Genetics and productivity	License 10 A.I scheme	Licensing; Supervision of A.I. service providers and training farmers

ii) New Flagship Project Proposals

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agriculture Sub-sector				

New Maize Milling Plant Kitale town	1	To Increase market accessibility to maize farmers; Increased income to maize growers	1 million	Identify investor/s; Liaise with national government on modalities and regulations; Develop MoU; Identify site; Construction;
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iii) Other New Project Proposals

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agriculture Sub-sector				
Decentralize subsidized fertilizer distribution centres per sub county Saboti, Kiminini, Kwanza, Endebess, Cherangany	1	To increase accessibility of fertilizers to farmers	One distribution centre per sub county/ constituency	Identification of warehouses
Fertilizer cost reduction investment Countywide	1	To reduce cost of production and increase productivity	Farmers in the county	Set up fertilizer revolving fund; Import fertilizers
Maize post-harvest management. Saboti, Kiminini, Kwanza, Endebess, Kachibora	1	To Reduce maize post-harvest losses	One dryer per sub-county	Acquisition dryers; Identify and train management committee
Maize Buying centres in each ward	1	To cushion farmers from exploitation by middle men thereby enhancing incomes	countywide	Infrastructure development; Equipping the buying centres
Diversification of crop production (Horticultural crops- Bananas, vegetables), Tea, coffee, cut flowers, sunflower, rape seed, Fruit trees (avocadoes), tomatoes. County wide	1	To promote alternate crops to reduce reliance on maize farming and provide alternative sources of income	Bananas; Vegetables; Fruit trees, Sunflower Rapeseed Coffee, Tea, Soya Passion fruit Chilies	Establish TCB banana hardening nurseries; Establish Hulling and pulping machine for coffee; Establish a Tea factory; Put up a tomato processing plant Promote irrigation by provision of fund for purchase of irrigation pumps

Value addition for Tea and coffee - branding	1	To enhance value to farmers	one value chain established	Research, marketing and implement plan
Certification of suppliers of farm inputs e.g. seeds, fertilizers Saboti, Kiminini, Kwanza, Endeless, Cherangany	1	To safeguard farmers from counterfeit seeds and other farm inputs	All agro-dealers	Vet all agro-dealers; Train; License all agro-dealers
Promote irrigation technology County wide	2	To reduce over-reliance on rain-fed farming and raise crop production	All farmers	Build farmers' capacity on types of irrigation; Set up demonstration sites; Construction of water harvesting structures; De-silt existing silted dams and water pans
Improve maize marketing County wide	1	To promote competitive maize producer prices	Maize farmers	Create maize price stabilization fund; Provide maize warehouse receipting; Maize storage/buying centres.
Enhance extension services	2	To improve service delivery	All sub-counties	Develop and monitor performance/work plans for extension officers; Involve other stakeholders in extension service delivery; Facilitate mobility of staff- by providing motorbikes and vehicle; Purchase ICT equipments- computer, modem, airtime, camera, power point projector, video; Use FM Radio for information dissemination
Construction and equipping of 1 no. Agricultural Training College (ATC)	1	To enable access to agricultural training facility	All farmers in the county	Identification of site; Preparation of bills of quantities; Construction and equipping
Procurement of soil testing machines	1	To ensure availability of soil testing extension service thereby reduce cost of soil testing; Increased awareness on the PH levels/ acidity levels of the soil	All farmers in the county	Procurement of soil testing machines and establishment of laboratories

Cold storage facility for Crops at sub county level.	1	To reduce post harvest losses	All farmers in the county	Identification of sites and construction of cold storage facilities
construction of Grains stores at sub county level	1	To cushion farmers against poor prices and post harvest losses	All farmers in the county	Identification of sites and construction of cold storage facilities
Establishment of Low cost Green houses in each ward	1	To enhance extension and demonstration for farmers	All farmers in the county	Construction of green houses and planting
Construction and equipping of Tissue Culture banana lab	1	To enhance tissue culture banana production	All farmers in the county	Construction and equipping
Livestock Sub-sector				
Promotion of value addition to livestock produce	1	To enhance improved marketing and income of livestock farmers.	Increase number of coolers - Setting up of five coolers; One tannery in Kitale Town	Setting up milk coolants; Establishment of cottage industries; Processing of milk and other milk products; Tannery construction;
Improved livestock management. Countywide	1	To increase livestock productivity and food security	All livestock farmers	Improve genetic quality of the animals (breeding); Community capacity development(training, tours etc); Ensure supply of improved, quality feeds; Disease & pest control; Rehabilitate dips
Rabbit production project	1	To reduce Poverty and improve incomes for households	Farmers Countywide	Awareness and education; Seed money; Extension services
Promotion of market access for livestock and livestock products Countywide	1	To Increase returns of livestock farmers.	5 livestock auction yards Satellite abattoirs	Establish livestock sales yard/auction; Effective disease & pest control; Establish buying centres for livestock products e.g. milk; Setting up of new and Rehabilitation of abattoirs

Enhance extension services	2	To improve service delivery	All sub-counties	Equip, facilitate and monitor extension workers; Involve other stakeholders in extension service delivery; Purchase ICT equipment-computer, modem, airtime, camera, power point projector, video FM radio; Establish farmer call centres; Facilitate mobility of staff-by providing m/bikes and vehicle
Improved Animal welfare	2	To improve livestock welfare	All pet owners	Licensing and vaccination of dogs annually ; Establish two disposal pits for livestock carcasses.
Promotion of indigenous poultry and rabbit production	1	To reduce Poverty and improve incomes for households	Poultry farmers	Awareness and education; Seed money; Extension services.
Fisheries Sub-sector				
Develop a hatchery	1	To increase seed fish	All farmers	Develop a hatchery
Establish fish feed industry	3	To ensure provision and availability of low cost feeds	All fish farmers/ clusters	Establish fish feed industry
Cold storage facility	4	To enhance increased fish quality	All fish farmers/ clusters	Establish cold storage facility
Form cooperative societies	2	Improved marketing and incomes Enhanced extension service delivery	All fish farmers/ clusters	Sensitization and awareness creation on formation of cooperative societies.
Cooperative Sub sector				
A programme on capacity building of cooperative societies Countywide	2	To Improve access to credit, savings and marketing facilities among community members	Groups in agriculture, fishing, dairy, agro processing, storage, marketing, transport, housing	Register cooperative societies; capacity building programmes; Awareness creation on cooperative societies; Workshops and seminars

Extension service delivery program	2	To enhance extension services and capacity	Groups in agriculture, fishing, dairy, agro processing, storage, marketing, transport, housing	Register cooperative societies; capacity building programmes; Awareness creation on cooperative societies; Workshops and seminars
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7.3. Environment, Water and Natural resources

The Environmental, Water and Natural Resources sector comprises of the departments of Water and Irrigation, Environment, meteorology and Forestry.

7.3.1. Sector Mission and Vision

Vision: To be a leading institution in the integrated conservation, protection, management and utilization of environment and natural resources for sustainable development in the County

Mission: To provide coordinated policy implementation, enforcement and capacity building through integrated programmes for sustainable management and utilization of resource for county development.

7.3.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Trans Nzoia County being the home of two water towers namely Mt. Elgon and Cherangany hills makes environmental protection a key issue for the county. These two topographical features are the water catchments for the county and the surroundings counties.

There are a lot of sensitization campaigns in the County as pertaining to the importance of conserving the environment. The County Administration in conjunction with the Forest Department, NEMA and environment related Civil Society Organizations will work hand in hand to discourage encroachment on the forested areas and evictions carried out on the already encroached areas. Forest Users Associations for the communities living adjacent to the forests will assist in the conservation by encouraging the communities to economically use the forest while conserving it.

NEMA is keen on protection and conservation of wetlands in the County. NEMA will also ensure enforcement of environmental regulations. The Water Department and WARMA have facilitated the formation of Water Users Associations (WUAs) and WRUA (Water Resource Users Associations) to enable sustainable use of water resources.

7.3.3. Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
County Water and Irrigation Department	Maintain and operate major water projects and extend water to new consumers. Coordinate all stakeholders in provision of water. Is also Responsible for county water policies
Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources	Formulate environmental and natural resources management Policies and regulations.
Community	Ensure sustainable use of water resources.
Housing	Routine maintenance of public housing facilities
CDF and other funds	Provide funding.
Development partners	Funding towards environmental conservation, drilling wells and boreholes
NEMA	Enforcement of environmental regulations.
Private Sector	investing in sustainable exploitation of natural resources
Water Boards and companies	Regulation and provision of water supply
Kenya Forest Service	Enforcement of the relevant Acts
Universities and Research Institutions	Collaboration

7.3.4. Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints/ Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Water, Environment, and Natural Resources	<p>Environmental conservation and management; Conservation and management of natural resources; Expansion of water distribution infrastructure; Water conservation, catchment restoration and rehabilitation; Increase the urban sewerage infrastructure; Management of surface and ground water resources; Conservation initiatives for the two water towers; Improvement and maintenance of water infrastructure and projects.</p>	<p>Environmental degradation ; High cost of water harvesting and storage infrastructure; Delay in release of Funds for irrigation projects; High cost of investment in water harvesting and storage infrastructure; Inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure; Environmental degradation and poor management of water resources;</p>	<p>Enhance rain and run off harvesting; Improve catchment management; Improve wetland restoration and management; Enhance water conservation and water demand management; Rehabilitate expand and augment the existing urban sewage system; Construct new urban sewage system; Construct on-site sanitation facilities in informal settlements; Carry out ground water assessment; Determine ground recharge water zones; Establish a comprehensive framework for planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of water use; Upgrade and equip automatic water quality monitoring (rivers, dams and boreholes) ; Carryout service water resources assessment; Establish public pay toilets Establish new irrigation schemes; Promote rainwater harvesting for agriculture; Improve environmental conservation and management; Improve management of pollution and waste; Enhance conservation and management of resources; Implement the national climate change response strategy; Conserve river banks, water bodies and catchments ; Development of conservation policies and regulations Integrated river basin development Strengthen forestry and wildlife research, extension and training Explore and introduce other commercially viable crops</p>

7.3.5. Projects and Programmes

i) Flagship Projects

a) Ongoing flagship projects

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forestry sub sector			
Mt. Elgon and Cherangany water towers. Countywide	To Rehabilitate and Protect Indigenous Forests in the Water Towers	To enrich the acreage under natural forest	Zoning of the national forest area; Enrichment planting.
Water and Irrigation Sub-sector			
Sosio Teldet – Kiminini – Sikhendu Water Project	To increase access to safe water to the community	One gravity scheme	Planting of trees; Riparian protection; Enforcement of existing laws and regulations; Construction of intake; Treatment Plant Storage, Tanks , Distribution pipelines, and Sanitation facilities in main market centres.
Establish a water company	To enhance Quality management of water , sewerage system; To improve water sewerage infrastructure.	Countywide	Feasibility study; Operationalize company : structures, resources, equipment; Monitor performance.

b). Other Ongoing Projects

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forestry sub sector			
Plantation Development (676) Saboti division; Kiminini division; Kwanza division	To enhance Plantation establishment	100 ha	Planting tree seedlings

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forest Conservation (678) Saboti Division ;	To rehabilitate degraded sites and protect the forest	20 ha	Planting indigenous trees on degraded sites
Farm Forestry (679) Central/Kiminini and Saboti Divisions;	To promote on-farm tree planting	Raise 700,00 seedlings	On farm tree planting and institutions tree planting
Green Zones Development support project (678) Saboti, Central and Kiminini divisions.	To rehabilitate degraded sites; To Promote on-going farm tree planting.	150 ha	Planting of degraded sites with indigenous trees.
GOK Projects: Plantation Development Endebess Division	To plant 100 ha; To maintain 150 ha.	100 ha planted ; 150 ha maintained; 100 ha pruned.	Raising of 200,000 seedlings; Site preparation and planting of 100 ha; Weeding/clearing ; Pruning;
Natural forest conservation Endebess Divisions	To promote the conservation of natural forests;	20 ha rehabilitated; 3000 ha to protect; 15 ha of natural forests maintained.	Raising of 15,000 seedlings; Planting of 20 ha; To make 3,000 patrols; Maintain planted areas.
Mt. Elgon forest Conservation Endebess Division	To enrich 10 ha of natural forest	Plant 10 ha	Raising of 10,000 seedlings; Site preparation; Planting seedlings; Weeding.
Afforestation Forests, On –farm and public institutions	To increase the forest cover and mitigate climate change impacts To increase the coverage of fruit trees and encourage farmers to have at least one fruit for each home.	To increase forest cover by 50% & farmers knowledge on importance of planting trees	Conduct capacity building for farmers on tree growing and management; Promote commercial tree growing wood lots; Produce tree seedlings; Promote tree growing in schools; Promote registration of private forests; Develop and establish extension packages ; Awareness creation through media advertisement; Roadside tree planting ; Create networks between tree growers, markets and financial institutions; Promote forest based Small & Micro Enterprises(SME); Promote wood energy conservation initiatives

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Harmonization of policies in natural resource management and land use	To streamline policies in natural resource management and land use	Gazetted forests and private lands	Periodic review of policies, sensitization
Control of Forest fires, logging pests and diseases	To prevent Forest fires, pests and diseases	Community living next to forests	Sensitization of neighbouring communities, surveillance Research, collaboration with other stakeholders e.g. KWS
Meteorological sub sector			
Expand and Automate Meteorological observation Network 25 Wards, Divisions (Kwanza, Kaplamai, Kinyoro, Kiminini and Saboti) and 5 constituencies	To acquire accurate and representative meteorological data and information	To attain a rain gauges network density of 5 km x 5 km; To attain an Automatic Observing stations network density of 15 km x 15 km; To attain meteorological station/ observatories network density of 20 km x 20 km.	Survey and identify 100 sites to install 100 Automatic/ Logging Rain gauges (at least one per ward); Survey and identify 8 sites and install 8 Automatic weather Observation Stations; To survey, identify 5 sites; procure land in each of 5 constituencies and construct meteorological station/ observatories.
Improve Weather and Climate Products Dissemination System county-wide	To enhance the production and timely dissemination of meteorological information to meet the needs of users	To disseminate meteorological information and products to all users in the county	Acquire and install tools for mass production of weather information to end-users; Establish County RANET FM radio station ; Establish a climate and information centre; Identify the needs and requirements of all weather users within the county
KWS - Wildlife			
Electricity Project	To provide power to KWS staff & surrounding communities.	Power to staff & communities;	Survey works; Construction ; Installation works.
Construction of Visitors Rest Houses	To improve image of facility	Rest houses constructed;	Architectural works; E.I.A; Construction of the houses.

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preparation of Mt. Elgon Management Plan	To Facilitate proper planning and management	Management plan produced	Planning meeting; Planning workshops; Plan launching; Plan approval.
Saiwa National park Residential Houses	To Provide staff with accommodation	1 warden's house; 8 ranger's houses.	Construction of warden and ranger's houses
Ticketing Office	To enhance service delivery (client)	1 office	Construction of an office
Viewing Tower	To provide better viewing of wild animals (Sitatunga)	2 towers	Construction of towers
Community Social Responsibility.	To Provide clean water for domestic use	Sink 8 wells	Sinking of wells
Meteorological Sub Sector			
Improve Data Processing, Analysis and Forecasting Systems County Headquarter (Kitale)	To generate accurate, timely, reliable and understandable meteorological products and Information which satisfies the end-users'	To generate meteorological products and information that meets the needs of users in the county	Acquire land and construct County Weather and Climate Information Centre; Acquire and install Expert's tools for forecasting and warnings (SYNERGY) at County Weather and Climate Information Centre
Update Meteorological Data Exchange Systems and Network County Headquarters	To accurately collect data and information and quickly disseminate it to processing units	To efficiently effectively and timely transmit meteorological data and information	Link 5 constituencies meteorological station observatories, County weather and Climate information Centre and KMD Headquarters with fibre optic network; Equip the observatories with right software and computers
Environmental Sub-sector			
Environmental Education & Awareness Creation County headquarter All wards	To increase environmental Education and awareness to community	To increase community awareness on environmental conservation	Establishment of an Environmental Resource centre in the county; Capacity building Trainings and Workshops.

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Waste Management in Urban & Market Centres Town centre and all major market centre's	To enhance Appropriate Management of waste and recycling them into usable products; To Outsource waste management through PPP.	To control waste in urban & market centre's	Recycling of both plastic and organic waste
Recreational Facilities (Resting Parks) In town & market centre's	To create resting parks and other recreational facilities	To increase the number of recreational facilities	Establishment of recreational facilities i.e resting parks, botanical garden
Town beautification In town & market centre's	To Uplift the face/ appearance of town & Market centres	To make the urban & market centre's attractive	Planting of ornamental trees within the town and market centre's
Commission a dumpsite	To enhance environmental management	1	Identify and secure site; Develop requisite infrastructure; Procure specialist equipment – trucks etc; Develop a policy; Buy waste bins for urban areas.
Climate change & Encroachment on natural resources County wide (Mt. Elgon & Cherangany Water Towers)	To enhance adoption of sustainable land management practices; To enhance Conservation of the available natural resources i.e. wetlands, forests, water sources(Mt. Elgon & Cherangany Water Towers)	To increase knowledge of community members on climate change; To increase forest cover for over 50% in the county	Capacity Building to community members; Factoring weather and climate information in all socio- economic projects and programmes; Afforestation of encroached forests & protection of gazzeted wetlands as well as riverbank protection.
Water and Irrigation Sub sector			

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Augmentation of gravity water schemes – Mt Elgon and Cherangany Hills Kwanza, Saboti, Endebess, Kiminini, Cherangany	To enhance Access to water to vulnerable community	Kwanza, Saboti, Kiminini, Endebess, Cherangany; Masaba Kimondo Chepchoina- Kapkoi Kiminini Kiboroa- Gitwamba Saboti –Kisawai Cherangani – Kachibora	Increase Storage Extension of Distribution Pipeline Construction of Communal water Points
Connection of Tees and pipeline extensions Countywide	To increase Water accessibility to vulnerable community	Kabolet, Kapsara, Kirita, Minex, Mailisaba, Chepkoiyo, Ngonyek Sinyerere, Grassland –Kiminini, Birunda – Kiungani, Sibanga-Hututu, Kaplamai, Chepinyinyi	Construction of Tees & extension of pipelines
Rehabilitation and drilling of Borehole facilities county wide	To increase access to clean water	County wide	Rehabilitating and drilling of existing borehole;, construction of new; Rehabilitation of Stalled Hand dug wells.
Protection of Spring sources county wide	To ensure availability of clean water to all; Increase present potable water in Endebess and kwanza Divisions area; Increase water revenue collection.	Provide water to Endebess and Kwanza residents; Protect 13 springs in Endebess division and 10 springs in kwanza; Increase water revenue collection to over 80%.	Planting of trees and Protecting of Spring sources and Catchments
Kapkoi/Amagoro/Simetwet	To ensure availability of clean water to all	Rural community	Infrastructure development and operational costs
Secure water infrastructure from vandals	To ensure availability of clean water to all	Rural community	security mechanism and operational costs

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Wamuini Drainage Scheme phase I & II	To increase utilization of land through drainage.	Improve scheme drainage system covering 120ha. and benefiting 325 households	Collect hydrological data; Collect soil data; Form scheme management committee; Carry out topographic survey; Run drain profile surveys; Design the scheme.
Machungwa Drainage Scheme	To increase utilization of land through drainage.	Improve scheme drainage system covering-105 hectares and 185 householders	Carry out preliminary investigations; Determine scheme's tech. viability; Write preliminary investigation report.
Kobei Irrigation Schemes	To increase utilization of land through irrigation;	Construct 1 intake box ; Excavate and lay 1860m of main line pipeline; Excavate and lay out of branch pipelines; Train 40 farmers.	Construct 1 intake box ; Excavate and lay main line pipeline; Excavate and lay out of branch pipelines; Train farmers.
Marinda drainage scheme phase II	To increase utilization of land through drainage.	Excavate 2 drains; Excavate 1 waterway; Build 7 road crossings; Train 40 farmers.	Excavate drains; Excavate 1 waterway; Build road crossings; Train farmers.
Kapsitwet drainage scheme,	To increase utilization of land through drainage.	Conduct 6 field visits; P repare 1 scheme identification report.	Conduct 6 field visits; Prepare 1 scheme identification report.
Kipsomba Water supply	To increase present potable water in Kimondo area; Increase water revenue collection.	Cover all the area; Increase water revenue collection to over 60%.	Construction of pump house; Construction of intake works including suction line; Construction of water tank
Kaptega/Twiga water project	To increase potable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases	Increase present potable water in Kaptega and Twiga area Increase water revenue collection.	Extension of lines Construction of storage tank

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Shallow wells (Equipping)	To Increase potable water in Endebess and kwanza Divisions; Increase water revenue collection.	Equip 15 well in Endebess division; Equip 20 wells in Kwanza divisions; Increase water revenue collection to over 60%.	Purchase of shallow wells equipments
Chepkaitit Water	To supply clean piped water to residents of Millimani, Kiptoi, Kapkarwa, Kiptenden and Tuigoin	Construction of reinforced concrete weir across Losurua river; Construct of 6.4 km of distribution pipelines; Construction of 4km of 6 main Construction of 100m3 masonry storage tank	Construction of reinforced concrete weir across Losurua river; Construct of distribution pipelines; Construction of gravity main; Construction of 100m3 masonry storage tank
Seum Multi-Purpose Water project	To supply clean piped water to residents	Households, Livestock, Schools, Market centres	Laying of pipelines and construction distribution lines and storage tanks

c). New proposals

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forestry Sub-sector				
Harmonization of policies in natural resource management and land use	2	To streamline policies in natural resource management and land use	County wide	Periodic review of policies, sensitization
Value addition for forestry sector products	2	To Enhance incomes	Countywide	Develop infrastructure; Operationalize value adding processes
Establish tree nurseries in each ward	2	To Increase forest cover	Countywide	Identify and secure locations; Provide inputs

Support community forest associations	2	To Improve forest management	Countywide	Support formation of associations; Provide operational support.
Water and Irrigation sub sector				
Connection of Tees and pipeline extensions Kabolet, Kapsara, Kirita, Minex, Maili saba, Chepkoiyo, Ngonyek Sinyerere, Grassland – Kiminini, Birunda – Kiungani, Sibanga-Hututu, Kaplamai, Chepinyinyi Countywide	1	To increase Water accessibility to the community	Connect at least 3 Tees per sub county;	Construction of tees & extension of pipelines
Construction of solar and wind water schemes Kwanza, Saboti, Endebess, Kiminini, Cherengany	1	To increase access of water to vulnerable community	County Wide	Construction of multipurpose gravity water Supply schemes
Protection of Spring sources county wide (40 springs per year)	1	To ensure availability of clean water to all	One spring per ward	Protecting of springs and Catchments
Creation of storage to harvest water County wide	2	To increase on water storage & accessibility	All County	Construction and Rehabilitation of Dams and water tanks
Water charges subsidization to vulnerable groups program Technological improvement on water generation & supply Countywide	2	To increase accessibility of water to the vulnerable groups Setting up an affordable tariffs for water Provision of Communal water points	Vulnerable groups	Provision of Solar and wind operated facilities and other renewable energy technologies
Rehabilitation /Drilling of Borehole and shallow wells facilities county wide	1	To increase access to clean water Reduce walking distance	Rural Communities and market centres County wide	Rehabilitating and drilling of existing borehole; construction of new; Rehabilitation of Stalled Hand dug wells
Establishment of public pay toilets Countywide	3	To raise sanitation levels of the County	All urban and market centres in the County	Construction of public toilets within the market centres

Waste Recycling both plastic and organic wastes	2	To ensure that there is clean & healthy environment; To generate income from waste products	Kitale town & all market centres	Purchase of electrical plastic waste recycling machine to produce eco-posts; Recycling of organic waste to organic manure; Establishing of Biogas digesters near the slaughterhouses.
Establishment of a central garbage disposal point and regular garbage disposal	1	To raise sanitation levels of the County	All Urban & market centre's	Identification and purchase of land for waste disposal
Expansion of existing sewerage systems and development of new ones Countywide	1	To provide adequate sewerage services in urban centres	Urban centres in the County	Expansion of sewer lines and development of new ones where they don't exist
Improvement of drainage systems Endebess, Saboti, Cherangany, Kwanza and Kiminini	1	To provide drainage system	To counter the problems of floods on those prone areas	Construction of drainage; De-silting those that are silted
Formation of county water and sewerage company	2	To provide quality, reliable water supply Source of income to county	Countywide	Formation of a company to undertake water supply and associated services

7.4. Health

The County Health sector comprises of Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation, Research and Development sub-Sectors.

7.4.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A healthy and nationally competitive county

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

7.4.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission the County will endeavour to improve the quality of life needed through the provision of and access to basic social services particularly health that is most needed by the poor. There will be close collaboration between the Ministry of Health, Private sector, NGOs and CBOs who are involved in health service provision. The health facilities will be improved and made more readily accessible by the poor through subsidized costs and medical camps. To address the problem of morbidity and mortality rates arising from high prevalence of malaria and water borne diseases, efforts will be made to provide supplements for vitamin A deficiencies in children less than five years. The County intends to strengthen community based health initiatives to enhance sustainability of health services.

7.4.3. Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Health	Provision of health facilities and services
Other Departments	Collaboration and provision of other services
Private sector	Supplement government efforts through investing in private health facilities
NACC	Address HIV/AIDS challenges as it is a declared national disaster
NGOs, CBO, FBO	Provide health education and community mobilization
CDF	Investment in health infrastructure and other facilities
Community	Participate in health issues through established community health units.

7.4.4. Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints/ Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Health	<p>Increase number of health care facilities;</p> <p>Infrastructure development and maintenance;</p> <p>Equipping of health facilities;</p> <p>Build capacity of health care workers including recruitment and training;</p> <p>Drug supply chain management;</p> <p>Reduce the burden of violence and injury;</p> <p>Provide essential health services at affordable costs;</p> <p>Minimize exposure to risk factors;</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration with health stakeholders;</p> <p>Reduce malaria prevalence;</p> <p>Reduce maternal and infant mortality;</p> <p>Enhance revenues/ user fees collection ;</p> <p>Improvement of referral system</p>	<p>Inadequate health facilities;</p> <p>Inaccessibility of health facilities due to poor roads and long distances;</p> <p>Inadequate number of health care workers;</p> <p>Inadequate skills and competencies of health care workers;</p> <p>In affordability of the health care due to poverty;</p> <p>Insufficient equipment and drugs;</p> <p>Ineffective referral system;</p> <p>Inadequate facilities and infrastructure;</p> <p>Lack of a high level (referral/level 5) health institution.</p>	<p>Rehabilitate existing health care facilities and construct new ones;</p> <p>Recruit health workers;</p> <p>Train health workers;</p> <p>Improve drug procurement and stock management;</p> <p>Adopt information technology in management of health services;</p> <p>Increase utilization of services at lower levels of health services and reduce self-referral to the higher levels of care;</p> <p>Build capacity of service providers' capacity to offer services and appropriately refer at each level of healthcare system;</p> <p>Provision of quality emergency health services;</p> <p>Halt and reverse raising burden of communicable diseases;</p> <p>Development of more health infrastructure and provision of requisite/ modern equipment;</p> <p>Upgrade Kitale District Hospital to referral status.</p>

7.4.5. Projects and Programmes

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

a). Flagship Projects

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Health sub sector			
Construction and equipping of a county referral hospital in Kitale	To reduce the number of patients referred out of the county; To reduce congestion in the current district hospital; To provide specialised services e.g. renal unit, ICU, cardiology etc.	A modern referral hospital for the county.	Expansion of the current facility by building a new high-rise hospital block to augment the currently congested structures; Equipping of the hospital with modern equipment.

ii). Ongoing Projects

Project name Location/ Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Health Sector			
Establishment of Community health units Countywide	To Promote preventive health care by empowering the communities to identify and address their health needs.	103 new community units established; Purchase 2000 bicycles; Purchase 103 motorcycles	Training and establishment of 103 community units including provision of reporting tools; Training of 103 community health committees; Purchase of 2000 bicycles for 2000 community health workers; Purchase of 103 motorcycles for 103 community health extension workers.
Support Immunization Countywide	To Reduce infant and children mortality rate by 40%.	Immunize children below five years and raise the coverage of the fully immunized children to 90 percent.	Support routine immunization of all eligible children; Support regular supply of vaccines; Support maintenance of cold chain; Outreach programmes to vulnerable groups; Defaulter tracing.

Support HIV/ AIDs/TB Control Countywide	To Reduce HIV prevalence; To improve quality of life for the HIV infected and affected; Improve the TB cure rate.	Reduce HIV prevalence from 5.3 to 4.percent. Increase TB cure rate to 90 percent	Support scaling up of ART services by opening four more comprehensive care clinics and satellite clinics in 10 health centres; Support PMTCT services in all health facilities; Support scaling up of HIV counselling and testing both in the facilities and in the community; Directly observed therapy for TB patients; Tracing of treatment defaulters; Regular supply of ARVs and TB drugs.
Malaria Control	To Reduce malaria morbidity and mortality.	Reduce cases of malaria by 50 percent; Attain the universal net coverage (One bed net for every two people)	Support regular supply of malaria commodities (drugs and test kits); Support distribution of long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITNs); Support Vector control (Indoor residual spraying when indicated); Support monitoring of weekly threshold reports and response during upsurges and outbreaks
Rehabilitation and expansion of Rural health facilities Countywide	To improve health service delivery and access in the rural areas	To increase the number of functional health facilities by 50 percent	Liaise with other partners such as CDF and ADB for funding, Surveys, designs and construction of the facilities; Construction and equipping of maternity wings, laboratories and staff houses in 18 rural health facilities; Bikeke HC, Kitalale, Lukhome, Mailisaba, Sikhendu ,Tom Mboya Grassland, Topstation, Mitume, Chepsir o, Motosiet, Kipkeikei, Sitatunga, Mt. Elgon, Kaibei, Kobos, Kapkoi and Namanjalala dispensaries
Disease surveillance and prevention.	To eliminate the threat of communicable diseases	100 % investigation of disease outbreaks and emerging conditions	Active case search in the communities and reporting; Laboratory investigations of disease outbreaks; Initiate response to confirmed disease outbreaks e.g. mass campaigns.
Enhancement of Maternal, Child and reproductive health and nutritional services	To improve access of reproductive services. To reduce maternal and child mortality. To reduce the number of stunted and underweight children.	Increase the number of deliveries by skilled attendants by 50% Reduce the number of unsafe abortions by 25%. Reduce malnutrition by 20%	Integrated outreach programmes- family planning services, cancer screening, health education etc; Provision of Comprehensive abortion care (CAC); Assessment of nutritional status/ promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months.

iii). New Proposals

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Health Sub-sector				
Support in referrals of emergency cases and support supervision.	2	To provide health emergency transportation service Timely referrals of emergency cases.	All hospitals and health centres provided with 11 ambulances and 4 utility vehicles countywide	Procure 11 ambulances for 11 Health centres and 4 utility vehicles for the coordination of preventive activities and response to disease outbreaks
Establishment of sustainable Supply of medicines and other medical supplies Countywide	1	To ensure sustainable supply of medicines and other medical supplies.	All health facilities	Increase budgetary allocations to meet the needs; Distribution by KEMSA;
Development of infrastructure and equipment in health facilities of ; Kitale, Endebess, Kapsara, Kachibora and Saboti hospitals and Kaplamai HC	2	To equip the health facilities and develop more referral facilities; To provide specialized services; Improve the capacity to treat emergencies and reduce the workload on Kitale DH.	4 hospitals and 18 rural health facilities	Construction works; equipping of the health facilities;
Maternity hospitals/ wings	1	To promote quality health care for mothers and new born babies	Countywide	Infrastructure development and facilities
Free medical cover for old – 65 years and above	1	To access to quality health care	countywide	Financing/establish fund/ funding mechanism
Establishment of cemetery in each sub county	1	To promote quality health care	5 cemeteries	Identify and secure land Provide facilities
Health promotion and education County wide	1	To promote quality health care	5 Constituencies	Establishment of a health information unit at the county; Establishment of a solid waste disposal site; Purchase of waste disposal truck and equipment;

Community Health and Outreach Services County wide	1	To enhance quality healthcare	County wide	Establishment of a resource centre at the county; Training of 16 community units; Purchase of 160 bicycles for the units; Purchase of 10 motorbikes for the units
Token for community workers Countywide	1	To promote quality health care	County wide	Ear mark budget
Staffing of health facilities County wide	1	To provide adequate staff for all health facilities	415 officers recruited	Recruitment of 415 officers of diverse cadres to meet the staffing norms; Long term scholarships in related fields.

7.5. Education and Information Communication and Technology

The Education Sector comprises of: Education, Information Communication Technology, and the affiliated Institutions.

7.5.1. Sector Mission and Vision

Vision: To have globally competitive, quality, effective and well educated human resources for the county's sustainable development.

Mission: To provide quality education, training and research for empowerment of individuals to become competent and responsible citizens who meet the global labour market demands.

7.5.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

Programmes and projects outlined in the plan will enable community to actively participate in development of the County. The community will be capacity built in order to empower them to engage in development and shape the destiny of the County through fully exploiting their potential.

7.5.3. Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Education	Formulation and Implementation of policy guidelines
	Provision of staff and back stopping through
Teachers' Service Commission	Provision of staff and back stopping through quality control
Private sector	Complement government efforts through venturing into education enterprise
Adult Education	Continuous learning and reading environment
Private sector	Supplement government efforts through investing in private education facilities
CDF	Investment in educational infrastructure.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	School feeding program, bursaries, physical facilities development, provision of text books.
Other departments	Collaboration

7.5.4. Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints/Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Education	<p>Implement compulsory ECDE for all under five year olds;</p> <p>Improve school infrastructure ;</p> <p>Teacher development;</p> <p>Reduce rate of school drop outs;</p> <p>Teaching material development and management;</p> <p>Supporting payment of fees for less fortunate;</p> <p>Teacher and student motivation;</p> <p>Bursary for the needy children;</p> <p>Improve vocational education;</p> <p>Improve institutional management;</p> <p>Initiate performance management in institutions</p>	<p>Inadequate infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate teachers</p> <p>Lack of appreciation of the girl child education</p> <p>Lack of appreciation of ECDE</p> <p>Lack of money for school fees, uniforms and other levies</p> <p>Lack of public library services</p> <p>Poor management of bursary funds</p> <p>Poor enrolment in and infrastructure development in youth polytechnics</p> <p>Inadequate learning and teaching ,materials</p>	<p>Build new and rehabilitate existing infrastructure;</p> <p>Support education financing including bursary programmes;</p> <p>Improve staffing level in all levels of education to the required teacher: student ratio;</p> <p>Development of ECDE units for all primary schools;</p> <p>Create funding modalities for ECDE to include start up grant, capitation grant, school feeding, maintenance and development of infrastructure;</p> <p>Efficient utilization of human and physical resources especially as regards teacher employment, management and deployment and introduction of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for teacher;</p> <p>Implement the policy of inclusive education for special needs pupils;</p> <p>Provide school feeding in some areas;</p> <p>Sensitize community on the children’s Act chapter 586 and enforce it;</p> <p>Require schools and community to identify children not in school and ensure their enrolment;</p> <p>Ensure the implementation of an all-inclusive education policy by removing all barriers to disadvantaged groups;</p> <p>Expand the government support school feeding programme and encourage communities to provide the midday meal;</p>

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints/Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
			<p>Expand and strengthen mobile primary schools and low cost boarding primary schools where day schools are inappropriate to improve access and retention;</p> <p>Sensitize parents on the need to enrol and retain girls in schools and make school environment gender sensitive;</p> <p>Regulate fees charged in ECDE centres;</p> <p>Identify and allocate capitation grants to children with special needs and plan for special ECDE centres that offer services to such children;</p> <p>Promote nutritional and health programmes at ECDE centres in collaboration with the line ministries of health agriculture and other stakeholders</p>

7.5.5. Projects and Programmes

i). On-going Flagship Projects

Project name Location/ Ward/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education sub sector			
Model Technical Institute/ College	Offer quality middle level skills Skills development	one	Infrastructure development (Workshops, Lecture rooms, Furniture, Sanitary, Electricity, Water); Equipping including fittings and amenities/utilities; Staffing.
Modern Library	Improved knowledge dissemination Skills development	1	Build and Equip a modern library; Infrastructure development; Equipping including fittings and amenities/utilities; Staffing.
ICT Sub sector			

Resource data centres/ICT villages	Provide training facilities ; Provide learning materials	5	Develop infrastructure and amenities/ utilities; Equipping – computers equipment and connectivity; Staffing.
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ii). New Project Proposals

Project name Location/Ward/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
EDCD Sub-sector				
Mainstream ECDE Develop ECDE infrastructure e.g. classrooms and sanitary facilities	1	To provide conducive learning and teaching environment	Build at least 3 ECDE classrooms in every public primary school	Procurement of interlocking block making machines for Construction Equipment and furniture
Employment of teachers	2	To provide adequate and qualified staff	Employ at least three teachers per each public ECDE	Advertise and recruit
Procure instructional materials	3	To provide adequate teaching and learning materials; To improve on malnutrition and reduce infections.	Procure Instructional materials for 500 ECDE centres	Procurement and distribution to the identified institutions
To develop health and nutrition programme	4	To improve on supervision and quality assurance	To give School feeding program for 500 centres	Tendering and procurement
Supervision and quality Assurance	5	To ensure high standard of education in ECDEs.	To enhance supervision, monitoring and evaluation to the 500 centres	source of funds Budget
Primary Education Sub sector				

Develop Primary infrastructure in terms of classrooms and sanitary facility	1	To provide conducive learning and teaching environment;	Improve infrastructure in all schools library, - hostel , - Computer lab etc	Source for the funds; Tender and award; Construct Classrooms and sanitary facilitate; Acquisition of Instructional Materials.
Employ teachers	2	To provide adequate and qualified staff	To reduce the teacher student ratio to 1:40 per School	Employ teachers; Partner with stakeholders to increase number of teachers per school; In-services Teachers through workshops and Seminars.
Procure instructional materials	3	To provide adequate learning and teaching materials	To acquire Instructional Materials and equipment per each needy School	Tender and procure
Supervision and quality assurance	5	To improve performance management through facilitation of monitoring and evaluation	To mobilise quality assurance and standards personnel for monitoring and evaluation	
Capacity building	5	To integrate ICT in Education sector; To support and strengthen integration of special needs education(SNE)	In-service Workshops Seminars	Source of funds Budget
Secondary Education sub sector				
Infrastructure Development County wide	1	To provide a conducive learning and teaching environment	Improve infrastructure in all schools e.g. library, hostel , computer lab etc	Tendering and awarding; Construction, Furnishing and Develop Infrastructure in Secondary Schools (Classrooms, Sanitary, Laboratories, Libraries, Hostels, Computer labs, Dining halls, Teachers houses).
Employment of Teachers	2	To employ adequate and qualified staff	To reduce the teacher student ratio to 1:35 per School	Employ teachers Partner with stakeholders to increase number of teachers per school.

Supply of instructional materials	3	To provide adequate teaching and learning materials	To acquire instructional materials and equipment per each needy School.	Purchase instructional materials.
Quality Assurance and Capacity building	4	To improve performance through facilitation, Monitoring and Evaluation	Mobilise quality assurance Personnel for monitoring and evaluation	Programme Facilitate Assess and give reports Give feedback
Vocational Education sub sector				
Develop infrastructure in vocational training Institutions for example; Workshops Lecture rooms Furniture	1	To improve teachers' skills to create a conducive learning and teaching environment	Initiate in-service courses, workshops and seminars Build and equip one polytechnic per ward	Construction works and equipping existing and new TVET (Technical Vocational Entrepreneurship Training) centers
Employment of Staff	2	To employ adequate and qualified staff.	To employ at least 4 instructors, 1 clerk 2 cooks 1nd 2 security officers per Institution	Advertise; Interviews and employment of successful candidates
Procure Instructional Materials	3	To ensure quality and efficiency in training	To procure assorted Instructional materials and equipment per institutions	Tender awards and payments for goods received; Distribution of procured materials.
Quality Assurance and Standards	4	To improve management of vocational institutions of learning	Training of quality assurance and standards officers(A team of 10 officers) To have routine quality and assurance done to all the 25 institutions	Develop standards manual; Undertake training; Conduct regular quality assurance visits.
Review of curriculum	5	To offer training relevant to the labour market	At least 2 workshops for curriculum review and development	Secure funding; Procure venue; Source for resource persons.
Furniture and equipment Library ICT room	6	To ensure facilities are properly furnished and equipped.	All libraries and ICT rooms equipped	Undertake needs assessment; Procure furniture and equipments; Distribute to institutions.
Adult Continuing Education sub sector				

Develop infrastructure for Adult Education Centres	1	To provide access and conducive learning environment	Build at least one resource centre per ward	procurement of contactor and construction works
Instructional Materials	2	To ensure quality and efficiency in learning	To acquire relevant instructional materials and equipment for the 25 CLRC centres	Procurement and distribution to identified beneficiaries
Employment of Adult Education teachers.	3	To employ adequate and qualified teachers	To employ at least two teacher per CLRC I every ward	Advertisement, recruitment and deployment
Capacity building	4	To ensure quality service delivery in ACE	To train 52 Adult Education Teachers	Identification of training needs and personnel to be trained.
Quality Assurance and standards	5	To ensure standards and efficiency in Adult and Continuing Education	Routine supervision and inspection by at least 10 officers to all ACE centres	Identification of gaps and facilitation of personnel to undertake inspections
Tertiary / University sub sector				
Institutional Support Development Programme	1	To provide access to all Trans-Nzoia people pursue higher Education	All form four qualified school leavers, workers and Continuing Education	Acquisition of land; Construction; Commissioning
	2	To give an opportunities for those willing to specialise in teaching	All middle level college admissions in Education training	Acquisition of land; Construction; Commissioning
	3	To ensure qualified medical personnel in the County	All middle level medical College Admissions	Allocate more funds for expansion of existing MTC.
	4	To ensure quality and efficient ECDE training in the County.	All practicing ECDE teachers and fresh admissions in the County	Allocate more fund for expansion of existing Institution and procurement of instructional materials
Promote special education	2	To promote equal opportunity to education for disabled	Countywide	Provide infrastructure support to expand facility; Provide operational support

Establish Elimu bursary fund for all cadres of students in secondary, tertiary colleges and universities	1	To enhance access to education for the needy	Countywide	Establish fund; Establish disbursement mechanism; Disbursement and monitoring
Motivation fund for teachers and students	2	To enhance quality education	Countywide	Establish fund; Establish disbursement mechanism; Identify beneficiaries; Disburse and monitor.
ICT Sub sector				
Install FM radio station Develop communication programmes	1	Improved communication and information dissemination in the county; Revenue generation.	1 county radio station	Establish an FM station; Management and staffing
Provision of internet connectivity to all public institutions Develop and equip ICT resource centres	1	Ease of information availability and sharing	5 institutions	Develop infrastructure; Equip ICT resource centres in sub counties
e-government and automation of operations - Paperless operations, integration, one-stop shop	1	Enhance efficiency and cost effectiveness	Automated government services	Identify and install system; Establish one stop shop for services
Develop an interactive website	1	Improved communication and feedback	One interactive website	Procure consultancy; Establishment and uploading information on website Periodic update of website
County newspaper	2	Improved communication and information dissemination in the county; Revenue generation.	One county newspaper	Establish County Magazine; Management and staffing.
Install an intercom system	1	Improve internal communication	County HQ	Identify suitable system Install system
Install power back up system (standby generator) and requisite infrastructure	1	Minimize adverse effects of power black outs on county operations; Eliminate down time	County HQ	Procure standby generators; Install wiring; Commission and continuous maintenance

Develop and equip resources/data/information centres	1	Ease information sharing and knowledge management; To avail information to the public	5 information centres	Identify suitable location ; Develop requisite infrastructure ; Equip and staff centres
Integrate ICT in education delivery – construct and equip laboratories, train teachers	1	To Enhance education delivery and outcomes	countywide	Develop infrastructure in identified schools; Equip labs; Staffing including recruitment; and training of teachers.

7.6. Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure

The Transport and Infrastructure sector consists of roads, transport, public works and energy subsectors.

7.6.1. Sector Mission and Vision

Vision: A world class provider of cost-effective physical and infrastructure facilities and services.

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

7.6.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The County will improve on the provision of roads and infrastructural facilities and telecommunication facilities in urban and rural areas during the plan period in order to facilitate production, trade, job creation and poverty reduction as well as reduce the cost of doing business in Trans Nzoia County.

Priority in Roads Department will be on grading and routine maintenance of rural access road network. Intensive direct labour will be employed to maintain the rural and minor feeder roads so as to attract investment as in addition to creating employment opportunities for many county residents thus boosting the County's economy.

7.6.3. Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Transport and Infrastructure	Maintenance of classified roads and supervision of construction work
REA and KPLC	Extension of Rural Electrification services and connection.

Kengen	Collaboration in generation of electricity
County Information and Documentation Centres	Use ICT to provide the necessary information on development to the county development committees and the general public
Private sector	Train the public on ICT and provide commercial internet access to the public
Telkom Kenya	Increase access to and penetrations of telephone lines in the rural areas
Mobile telephone providers	Increase access to and penetrations of telephone lines in the rural areas
IT service providers	Increase access to and penetrations of telephone lines in the rural areas

7.6.4. Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints/ Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Transport and Infrastructure	Improved quality assurance on all roads in the county; Develop and manage roads in a cost effective and socially responsible manner; Facilitate rural electrification; Diversify energy sources.	Non motor able roads specially during rainy season; Bureaucracy and red tape in approval of work plans and disbursement of funds; Existence of roads that are not classified; Lack of efficient procurement systems; Inadequate staff skills and competencies; Energy deficiency (lack of connection) and frequent black outs	Constitute quality assurance plan at the start of the project and carryout regular tests to ascertain quality of work; Increase use of private sector in the construction and maintenance of roads; Conduct routine maintenance for paved and unpaved roads; Enhance and sustain a county asset management and development of roads; Train county staff on roads construction and management; Sensitize staff/engineers on the county's new roles; Capacity building of the road contractors; Ensure full integration of crosscutting issues i.e. ensure 33% women participation in road jobs, 40% youth participation, 2% people living with disabilities; community participation in the project cycle; Support constituency roads committees to monitor road construction projects; Facilitate the extension of electricity facilities; Support tapping of renewable sources of energy; Promote efficient use of wood fuel eg use of efficient charcoal burners; Promote biogas use; Promote solar energy, wind energy; Develop mini hydro power generation facilities.

7.6.5. Projects and Programmes

i). On-Going Projects

Flagship project

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Roads				
Endebess - Suam road project	1	To Open up Suam area for local and international trade	1	Upgrade road to all weather/bitumen standards

ii). Other On-going projects

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Roads				
Allocation of adequate funds by county government for tarmacking of the following roads. Kitale township roads Showground- hospital road Cmc motors-county commissioners' office. Kitale law court- county assembly. Police line-town Hall. Milimani estate roads Machinjoni road Mitume –tuwani road 1 Suam Road 2.Kambimiwa(kitale air strip)-Saboti- Gituamba (D285,E320) 3.kitale-maili 11(D341) 4.kitale-Kisawai-Saboti-Bararton (D286, C44) 5.Maili nane- kapkoi (E337J2) 6.Chepchoina-kolongolo-Maili 11 (D343) 7.Maili 11-maili 7-Sibanga-Moi's Bridge (D330)	1	To ease communication and access	All roads	Routine maintainance and upgrading identified roads to bitumen standards.
Capacity building of road contractors	1	Improve quality of road works and road assets	All local contractors	Assess capacity and support capacity building programmes in collaboration with other agencies
Mapping and safeguarding existing material sites.	1	Secure road construction materials	Countywide	Map and secure areas
Construction of drainage structures	1	Improve drainage	All roads in the county	Survey and drainage works

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Proper planning of urban areas, construction of parking facilities.	1	Quality parking facilities in urban areas	All urban areas	Assessment and improvement of parking facilities
Mapping and demarcation of designated road reserve, Public education	1	Secure road reserves	All roads in county	Secure road reserves
Installation of street lights in Kitale township.	1	Enhance security	Kitale Central Business District and other major urban centres	Survey and install street lights
Construction of walkways and cycling lanes	1	Safety for pedestrians and non-motorized cycles	All urban areas	Survey and construction of infrastructure
Purchase of equipment, machinery for road works including materials	1	To be self-reliant on road works	Procure graders, dozers, wheel loaders, tippers, rollers, prime movers, and water bowsers (a set for every sub county)	Identification of the required equipment and machinery; procurement.
Construction of drainage structures, road crossings	1	To improved road drainage and maintenance	County wide	Survey areas Construction works
Surveying, mapping and installation of road reserves and acquisition of road reserves	1	To secure road reserves	County wide	Survey areas; Construction works; Identify road reserve areas; and acquire
Energy Sub-sector				
Rural Electrification program Countywide.	1	To increase access of electricity for domestic and industrial use.	To connect at least 20 trading Centres Countywide.	To identify centres, public institutions and households to benefit;, survey and install distribution line
Kenya Electricity Transmission Company limited (KETRACO)				
Kibomet substation and line extension	1	To connect Trans Nzoia County and to the 132 KV line	To increase the power supply to Trans Nzoia County and environs for domestic and industrial use.	Acquisition of land; Environmental impact Assessment; Feasibility study and design; Construction of the 132 KV line;

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity Building on alternate sources of energy e.g. biogas and solar energy in Saboti, Kiminini, Kwanza, Endebess, Cherangany sub counties	1	To provide alternate forms of affordable energy	Households in Saboti, Kiminini, Kwanza, Endebess, Cherangany	Awareness and mobilization of households

iii). New projects Proposals

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Roads :				
County Wide				
Construction of drainage structures Countywide	1	To improve the drainage system of the County	County wide	Maintenance of structures, Conservation of catchment areas
Traffic and parking control Countywide	1	To improve traffic flow and parking control	Kitale, Kiminini, Endebess, Sibanga and Kachibora.	Proper planning of urban areas; construction of parking facilities; Establishment of maintenance programme; legislation to guide usage of the facilities.
Road reserve protection Countywide	1	To undertake road reserve mapping and demarcation	county wide	Mapping and demarcation of designated road reserve; Public education; Legislation to deter encroachment.
Development of Non-motorized facilities Kitale Town, Kiminini, Sibanga and Kachibora	1	To improve accessibility	Kitale Town, Kiminini, Sibanga and Kachibora	Construction of walkways, cycling lanes and road crossing facilities
Suam a border point Immigration services and infrastructure	1	To Control exit and entry into the county Revenue collection	Suam border	Develop and equip border control post
Roads: Chepsiro ward				

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tuigoin Milimani-Tenden road	1	To improve accessibility	24 km to be graded; 12 km to be gravelled; Culvert installation 900mm – 14 lm 600mm-18 lm.	Grading and graveling
Soweto – Kapcherop Chepterit Road	1	To improve accessibility	5 km to be graded; 5 km to be gravelled; Installation of 600mm Q culvert 12lm .	Grading, graveling and installation of culverts
Chemoset – Kuriot	1	To Improve transport accessibility	5 km to be graded; 5 km to be gravelled; Install 600mm and culvert 12lm.	Grading, graveling and installation of culverts
Tuigoin-Chepsiro-Kapsigilai-Setek	1	To improve accessibility	12km to be graded; 10 km to be gravelled. Culvert to be installed 600mm φ 18lm.	Grading, graveling and installation of culverts
State lodge –Kapcherop	1	To improve accessibility	5 km to be graded; 5 km to be gravelled; 1 foot bridge;	Grading, graveling and foot bridge
No. 4 Leltangat – Waitaluk	1	To improve accessibility	1. km to be graded; 2. km to be gravelled; 12lm culvert installation.	Grading, graveling and installation of culverts
Waumuini – Kahuho	1	To improve accessibility	5 km to be graded; 5 km to be gravelled; 12lm culvert installed 600mm.	Grading, graveling and installation of culverts

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mitambo – Mambonde	1	To improve accessibility	6 km to be graded; 6 km to be gravelled; 2 points culvert installed;	Grading, graveling and installation of culverts
Waitaluk – Kibangenge	1	To improve accessibility	Culvert installed and protected	Culvert installation
Tulwet Nyaboma	1	To improve accessibility	Culver installed and protected	Culvert installation
Kaliwa – Waitaluk	1	To improve accessibility	Culverts installed and protected	Culvert installations
Tulwet-Sponken	1	To improve accessibility	Culvert installed and protected	Culvert installation
Sokhendu Market – Sikhendu Dispensary	1	To improve accessibility	3.2 km to be graded; 3.2 km to be gravelled; 12lm culverts to be installed	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Off Sikendu – Chief – River	1	To improve accessibility	2.5 km to be graded; Spot gravel 1.5 km; Foot bridge Culverts 6 lm .	Grading, graveling, culverts and footbridge installation
Mucharage – Weonila rural rd	1	To improve transport accessibility	3. km to be graded; 4. km to be gravelled; 18lm culverts to be installed.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Amani – Chalicha Road	1	To improve transport accessibility	3km to be graded; 1.2lm culverts to be installed.	Grading and culvert installation
Roads: Nabiswa Ward				
Kiminimi – Sokomoko	1	To improve transport accessibility	2km to be graded; 1 km to be spot gravelled;	Grading and graveling

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Deliverance – Water point	1	To improve transport accessibility	2km to be graded; 1 km to be spot gravelled; 12lm culvert to be installed.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Nomawanga – Nabiswa Kiungani	1	To improve transport accessibility	4 km to be graded. 2 km to be spot gravelled. 12lm culvert installation 1 No. foot bridge.	Grading, graveling, culvert and footbridge installation
Main road – Mkungano farm	1	To improve transport accessibility	3km to be graded; 3 km to be spot gravelled; 18lm culvert installation.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Milele-Nyasi foot bridge	1	To improve transport accessibility	1 No. box culvert installed	Culvert installation
Silandaluchu – Muungano foot bridge		To improve transport accessibility	1 No. box culvert installed	Culvert installation
Siangalame – Muungano foot bridge	1	To improve transport accessibility	1 No. box culvert installed	Culvert installation
Kiungani – Nabiswa foot bridge	1	To improve transport accessibility	1 No. footbridge	Construction of footbridge
Roads: Hospital ward				
Gatua-Shimo Road	1	To improve transport accessibility	4km to be graded	Grading
Shimo bridge	1	To improve transport accessibility	1 bridge constructed	Footbridge construction
Kibomet – Makunga dam culvert	1	To improve transport accessibility	Box culvert	Culvert installation
Cherangany / Suwerwa		To improve transport accessibility	Box culvert	Culvert installation

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kapkarwa – Chesubet – Kiptoi road	1	To improve transport accessibility	4km to be graded; 4km to be spot gravelled; 18lm culvert installed.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Bonde – Suwerwa Road	1	To improve transport accessibility	2 km to be graded; 2 km gravelled; 18lm culvert 600mm φinstalled.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Milimani foot bridge	1	To improve transport accessibility	1 No. Foot bridge structure;	Footbridge construction
Roads: Keiyo Ward				
Luuya – muungano Kapkai- Keiyo-Wakato primary	1	To improve transport accessibility	3 km to be graded; 13.5 km gravelled; 12lm culvert installed.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Kosgei Tirop Dispensary – Marinda	1	To improve transport accessibility	3.5 km to be graded; 2 km gravelled; 18lm culvert installed.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Kiptuimet junction – Wamalwa Water point	1	To improve transport accessibility	3.5 km to be graded; 2 km gravelled 12lm culvert installed.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Roads: Matambei ward				
Toboo center – Kaibei dispensary – Salama Road	1	Improve transport and access	4 km to be graded; 2.5 km gravelled; 12lm culvert 600mm installed	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Slama – Kinur\wondo road	1	To improve transport accessibility	3 km to be graded; 2 km gravelled; 1 foot bridge 12lm culvert installed.	Grading, graveling and culvert and footbridge installation

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mubere-Toboo Road	1	To improve transport accessibility	2 km to be graded; 1 km gravelled; 1 culvert bridge;	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Roads: Kiminini				
Main road – Sabata	1	To improve transport accessibility	32.5 km to be graded; 2 km gravelled; 12lm culvert installed.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Kiminini primary – Fetha	1	To improve transport accessibility	2 km to be graded; 2 km gravelled; 12lm culvert installed	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Big tree- Meso – fetha	1	To improve transport accessibility	4 km to be graded; 2 km gravelled; 24lm culvert installed.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Mbayi-Dekko Academy	1	To improve transport accessibility	4 km to be graded; 3 km gravelled; 18lm culvert installed.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Kiungani – Bondeni	1	To improve transport accessibility	2 km to be graded	Grading
Roads: Sirende ward				
Friends church – Sitosi	1	To improve transport accessibility	2.4 km to be graded; 1 km gravelled Installation culvert 12lm	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Sirende primary – Mail saba – Lower Wehoya	1	Improve transport and access	5km to be graded; 4 km gravelled; 24lm culvert installed.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Toro primary – Upec chuech – Mainek Toro Sec	1	To improve transport accessibility	4 km to be graded; 4 km gravelled; 18lm culvert installed.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
River Sairani – Kaptein primary	1	To improve transport accessibility	4 km to be graded; 3 km gravelled; Foot bridge & 18lm culvert installed.	Grading, graveling and culvert installation
Energy Sub Sector				
Street lighting project Saboti, Kiminini and Endebess	1	To provide street lighting and enhance security	Kitale Town, Kiminini, Endebess	Installation of street lights; Maintenance and protection against vandalism.

7.7.Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry

The Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry Sector in the County comprise of the following sub sectors Trade, Economic Planning and Industry.

7.7.1.Sector Mission and Vision

Vision: A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development.

Mission: To promote, co-ordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programs for a rapidly industrializing economy.

7.7.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To contribute to the realization of the sector mission and vision, the County will focus on improving access to science technology and innovation in the sector to stimulate the County's economy. The county will develop physical infrastructure to support small and micro enterprises and put in place measures to improve on issuance of single business permits to attract investors, open up opportunities in the provision of financial support to residents for the expansion of business enterprises and trade especially for the MSME sub sector. A flagship project in this sector is the establishment of EPZ/special economic zones to stimulate investments.

In addition the sector which will go a long way in promoting and developing agro processing light industries (jua kali) in the county. The local authorities in the county have also put in place by laws to safeguard the interests of investors. The county will develop marketing strategies to promote the counties products. The County will take the advantage of trade with South Sudan and the East African community as the County is the gateway to Sudan and borders Uganda.

7.7.3.Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Trade and Industry	Training of entrepreneurs on business skills
Kenya Industrial Estates	Provision of credit and training to medium scale
County Physical Planning Department	Planning of urban centres and provision of necessary infrastructure and collection of revenue.
Private Sector	Supplement government efforts in promoting trade and industry
Financial Institutions	Provide credit facilities, employment and financial advise

Cooperatives	Promote formation of sacco which will be the avenue for financial support.
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7.7.4. Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints/Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Economic Planning, Commerce and Industry	<p>To improve retail and wholesale trade;</p> <p>To improve the skills of Artisans;</p> <p>To enhance marketing of the counties produce;</p> <p>To improve infrastructure;</p> <p>To Partner with training institutions for customized training on practical business needs;</p> <p>Market Trans Nzoia products in and outside the county;</p> <p>Establish policy research centre;</p> <p>Develop a monitoring and evaluation system</p>	<p>Lack of a comprehensive database of all enterprises in the county;</p> <p>unregistered businesses ;</p> <p>Dilapidated infrastructure especially roads resulting in high costs;</p> <p>Insecurity ;</p> <p>Fragmentation of the supply chain and exploitation by middlemen;</p> <p>Low propensity to start own businesses;</p> <p>High input costs; low quality raw materials; raising labour costs;</p> <p>Unreliable and expensive energy;</p> <p>Poor infrastructure;</p> <p>Low productivity levels;</p> <p>Inefficient flow of goods and services;</p> <p>Unfavourable business environment typified by heavy regulations, poor enforcement, incidents of insecurity, limited access to capital;</p> <p>Weak market linkages;</p> <p>Poor roads network;</p> <p>Lack of awareness of the county products and marketing opportunity;</p> <p>Overreliance on maize production;</p> <p>Inadequate value add to primary products;</p> <p>Inadequate large scale investments;</p> <p>Lack of Monitoring and evaluation system;</p> <p>Lack of county specific statistical data and information;</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to undertake research to inform policy.</p>	<p>Attract investors to invest in the county through incentives like establishment of serviced economic zones;</p> <p>Undertake marketing drive for the county on what it is has to offer;</p> <p>Improve security;</p> <p>Develop requisite infrastructure to benefit from diasporas remittances;</p> <p>Develop capacity like industrial skills, incubation facilities;</p> <p>Deepen financial resources and services;</p> <p>Support and facilitate private sector participation for example promotional forums;</p> <p>Promote local products exhibitions;</p> <p>Construction of modern market;</p> <p>Develop an outreach program to expand retail trade;</p> <p>Develop training program to improve entrepreneurial skills;</p> <p>Promote produce based groups/associations and member business organizations;</p> <p>Improve the supply chain through research and capacity building;</p> <p>Train youth and women fund beneficiaries;</p> <p>Strengthen SMEs to become the key industries by improving their productivity and innovation;</p> <p>Improve access to science technology and innovation in the</p>

7.7.5. Projects and Programmes

i) Flagship projects

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrialization Sub-sector			
Special Economic Zone - serviced	To increase investment, industrialization and employment opportunities; To increase revenue for the County.	Business people; 50 potential investors (local and foreign).	Sourcing of land; Provision of infrastructure like roads, water, electricity and licensing regulations; Project initiation; Project implementation; M&E.
Trade Sector			
Modern Market in Kitale and Suam Border point	To facilitate cross border trade; To promote business development and wealth creation; To reduce smuggling; Increase revenue for the county.	500 stalls for Traders (both local and cross border)	Sourcing of land; Provision of infrastructure; Provision of security services; Project initiation; Project implementation; M&E.

ii). On-going Projects/Programmes

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrialization Sub-sector			
Capacity building to nurture the culture of industrialization Countywide	To impart basic entrepreneurial skills to existing small scale enterprises in the County.	Train and counsel 200 MSE entrepreneur. (potential entrepreneur)	Train at least 200 MSE potential entrepreneurs on basic entrepreneurial skills.
Awareness Creation on Investment Opportunities Countywide	To increase participation of indigenous Kenya industrial sector in the county.	500 potential entrepreneurs.	Attend public barazas, meetings and seminars organized by other departments for investment sensitization purposes.

Constituency Industrial Development Centres: Kipkeikei-Cherangany Constituency	To develop infrastructure that are key in creating an enabling environment for start-up, growth, sustenance and graduation of SMEs	Construct 4 sheds each covering 30 square meters and a VIP Latrine.	Site identification ; Construction and equipping.
Trade Sub-sector			
Training of Business Persons; Provision of Loans to Small-Scale Traders; Countywide	To impart business management skills to small-scale traders; To enable small scale traders to get funds to increase their stock.	250 traders annually in the County; 200 traders within the larger Trans-Nzoia County.	Providing training through business clinics and counselling on basic entrepreneurial skills; Vetting of loan applicants by checking securities and business operations; Provision of training to loan beneficiaries; Issuance of cheques to the successful traders.

iii). New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity Building and Mentorship program for start-up and existing entrepreneurs in the County – in partnership with other stakeholders/ donors (A Session in every constituency)	To develop talents, interests and customized skills leading to an occupation in various sub-sectors within the MSEs; To empower the youth and women with business skills ; To promote a better understanding of the scientific, technological and entrepreneurial advancement within the modern world of business.	5,000 youths, women and other entrepreneurs trained and mentored on entrepreneurship and business growth	Training Needs Assessment; Mobilization of resources; Implement training programs like the ILO-SIYB models; Capacity build MSEs on general skills and information key to business success; Train MSEs on value addition and technology skills based on their needs; Marketing skills; Follow up and M&E.
Joint Loan Board Scheme(entire county)	To Increase financial access by entrepreneurs; Reduce poverty.	200 SMEs per year	Identification of stakeholders; Sensitisation; Vetting; Pre loan entrepreneurship training; Lending the loans.

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trade fair, Investment and Exhibitions in all constituencies	To promote market access and market information; To mobilize entrepreneurs and enterprises from the County to show case their products and access local and regional markets; To promote industrial investment in the County.	500 enterprises / entrepreneurs to showcase their products; 200 Local and foreign interested investors.	Mobilize MSEs to participate in trade shows, exhibitions and trade fairs.
Cold Storage facility for agricultural produce	To facilitate marketing of fresh produce; To reduce farm produce wastage; To increase the market access;	Potato farmers in Saboti; Potato traders.	Identification of stakeholders; Sourcing of land; Project initiation; Project implementation; M&E.
Livestock Marketing Yards, One per constituency (5 constituencies),	To promote marketing of livestock; To reduce livestock theft; To increase revenue for the county.	Livestock keepers per constituency; Livestock traders.	Identification of stakeholders; Sourcing for land; Project initiation; Project implementation; M&E.
Abattoir, Matisi	To promote product value addition; To promote product diversification; To facilitate and increase market access.	Livestock farmers; Existing slaughter; houses projects; Interested investors;; Consumers of meat Supportive institutions.	Identify stakeholders; Defining strategy for meat value additions; Project initiation Project implementation; M&E.
Dairy Processing and Marketing facilities	To promote product value addition; To promote product diversification; To facilitate and increase market access.	30M litres per year; Dairy farmers; Existing dairy projects; Interested investors ; Consumers of dairy products ; Supportive institutions.	Identify stakeholders Defining strategy for dairy value additions; Project initiation; Project implementation; M&E.
Sunflower Oil Extraction	To promote product value addition; To promote product diversification; To facilitate and increase market access	Sunflower farmers; Existing sunflower projects; Interested investors; Consumers of sunflower; Supportive institutions.	Identify stakeholders; Defining strategy for coffee value additions; Project initiation; Project implementation; M&E.

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Banana Processing and Value addition	To promote product value addition; To promote product diversification; To facilitate and increase market access.	Bananas farmers; Existing banana projects; Interested investors ;; Consumers of tomatoes products Supportive institutions.	Identify stakeholders; Defining strategy for banana value additions; Project initiation; Project implementation; M&E.
Coffee processing Plant	To promote product value addition; To promote product diversification; To facilitate and increase market access.	Coffee farmers; Existing coffee value addition projects; Interested investors; Consumers of meat; Supportive institutions.	Identify stakeholders; Defining strategy for coffee value additions; Project initiation; Project implementation; M&E.
Waste Recycling, Kitale Industrial area	To promote conservation of environment; To promote utilization of wastes; To reduce health related hazards and water sanitation.	2 Existing community groups doing waste recycling; 1 metric tonnes of waste from Households, hotels and markets.	Identification of stakeholders; Sourcing of land for setting up of a recycling plant; Establishment of recycling infrastructure; Capacity building on waste handling and recycling.
Maize Processing and Value Addition	To promote product value addition To promote product diversification; To facilitate and increase market access.	1M bags of maize per year Maize farmers; Existing maize Projects; Interested investors; Consumers of maize products; Supportive institutions.	Identify stakeholders; Defining strategy for maize value additions; Project initiation; Project implementation; M&E.
Poultry production and marketing,	To promote product value addition; To promote product diversification; To facilitate and increase market access.	Poultry farmers; Existing poultry projects; Interested investors ; Consumers of poultry products ; Supportive institutions.	Identify stakeholders; Defining strategy for poultry product value additions; Project initiation; Project implementation; M&E.
Rabbit processing plant	Improve farmer incomes	1	Development of infrastructure; Equipment and operational requirements.

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Baseline surveys and research	Improved performance and economic development	Countywide	Consultancy; Supervision and monitoring.
Monitoring and Evaluation program	To establish the efficiency and effectiveness of utilization of resources, activities and other Inputs; To establish the contribution of the outputs towards the realization of the projects goals; To find out the challenges facing the implementation of the projects and status of the projects (ongoing and completed); To provide lessons learnt and useful information in the design of new projects.	Four (4) times per year for all the projects implemented in the county	Baseline surveys (qualitative and quantitative); Developing county M&E system; Periodic sites visits to projects and programs ; Status reporting; Recommendations; Updates and Documentations ;
A holding company - a new fund for investor to enable participation of private sector in development initiatives	To enhance investment resources mobilisation	1	Establish a vehicle; Market to potential investors.
Emergency Fund for Ward emerging issues County wide	To cater for emerging issues within each ward	25 wards	Provision of funds; Establish emergency committees.

iv). Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
Constituency Industrial Development Centres (CIDCs)	Kitale Town Opposite District Commissioner office (Saboti Constituency)	To promote growth and expansion of economic opportunities in Trans Nzoia for employment creation and	Stakeholders convention; Land identifications; Preparation of design and plans; Construction of the CIDC; Wiring and power connection; Fencing CIDCs; Equipping of CIDC:	Unavailability and untimely land acquisition; Underfunding led to omissions and no equipment; Poor preparation of Bills of Quantities; Land ownership
	Namanjalala (Kwanza Constituency)			

Suwerwa Cherangany Constituency	development through provision of Business Development Services to existing and start-up enterprises.	Selection of Users ; Operationalization of CIDC; Installation of Security systems.	issues; Untimely release of funds.
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7.8. Gender, Youth, Sports, Culture and Tourism

The Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector in the County is made up of the following sub sectors: Gender, Children and Social Development; Special Programmes; Culture; Youth Affairs and Sports.

7.8.1. Sector Mission and Vision

Vision: Sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all Kenyans.

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

7.8.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county will respond to the sector vision and mission by economically empowering its people by building the capacity of the youth and women in order to access and benefit from the available youth and women enterprise funds. The children and social development sub sector will ensure the rights of children are taken care of. The sub sector will strengthen response to cases of sexual exploitation and gender based violence.

The county will endeavour to make sporting activities more attractive and use the gatherings as venue to disseminate information on HIV/AIDS. Use of sports as leisure will improve on the general well-being of the human resources. Sports activities will therefore be popularized as a vehicle for social integration and economic development.

7.8.3. Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Social Services	To capacity build different groups and consider them for women enterprise funding
Children's Department	Coordinate all the activities pertaining children in the county; Consider the needy cases for cash transfer; link the abandoned children to

Stakeholders	Role
Sports Department	Coordinate all sports activities in the county
Labour and Youth Affairs.	Coordinate the activities of the <i>Jua kali</i> sub-sector, encourage enrolment in the polytechnics, encourage skills improvement for those already engaged in the <i>Jua kali</i> sub
Social Services Department	Mobilize communities to form groups to address their local problems, provide training to groups registered by the
NGOs /CBOs	Participation in community based health programmes.

7.8.4.Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints/Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Gender, Social development, Youth, Culture and Sports	<p>Empower the vulnerable and marginalized group of people;</p> <p>Improve cash transfers to people with disabilities and old age;</p> <p>Eliminate gender based violence;</p> <p>Improve use of youth and women enterprise funds;</p> <p>Promote cultural and sporting activities and events;</p> <p>Streamline vulnerable/ disadvantaged groups in all programming;</p> <p>Public sensitization on the Children's Act;</p> <p>Social protection and development;</p> <p>National integration and cohesion.</p>	<p>Inadequacy of funds;</p> <p>Social cultural stereotypes and stigma;</p> <p>Lack of public awareness;</p> <p>Weak enforcement of by-laws/laws</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure and facilities e.g. shelter homes;</p> <p>Delays in disbursement of youth and women enterprise funds;</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to management of programmes;</p> <p>Lack of clarity on the responsibility for taking legal actions under the Children's Act;</p> <p>Inadequate social protection and development programmes;</p> <p>Unregulated traditional Medicare system;</p> <p>Erosion of cultural values;</p> <p>Ethnicity.</p>	<p>Build capacity of youth and women to access youth and women enterprise funds;</p> <p>Improve institutional capacity;</p> <p>Undertake a social campaign on people with disabilities, gender violence;</p> <p>Provide rescue/ rehabilitation centres for gender violence victims;</p> <p>Strengthen response to cases of sexual and gender based violence;</p> <p>Rehabilitation and construction of recreational facilities;</p> <p>Facilitate sporting activities, tournaments and events for example football, volleyball, races, cycling, indoor games;</p> <p>Promote cultural events, activities and groups for example acrobats, cultural dancers, bull fighting;</p> <p>Mainstreaming gender, youth, aged etc in the development agenda;</p> <p>Implementation of social safety net programmes for example. cash transfers to aged, violence victims etc;</p> <p>Ensure the rights of children upheld;</p> <p>Establish a council of elders for county unity and cohesion;</p> <p>Registration of herbal practitioners;</p>

7.8.5. Projects and Programmes

i). New Flagship Projects

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation			
Institutionalization of Women and Youth Funds	To empower women and youth financially through provision of loans; To capacity build women and youth on entrepreneurship.	All registered youth groups and individuals	Training of youth on business management; Giving out loans to youth groups and individuals.
Equipping of Youth Empowerment Centres Countywide	To capacity build; To enhance socialization.	3 Youth Empowerment Centre in each Constituency	Tenders awards, Building.

ii). On-going Projects/Programmes

Flagship Projects

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation			
Youth Enterprise Development Fund Countywide	To empower Youth financially through provision of loans; To capacity build youth on entrepreneurship.	All registered youth groups and individuals	Training of Youth on business management; Giving out loans to youth groups and individuals.
County Women Enterprise Fund Countywide	To empower women financially through provision of loans; To capacity build women on entrepreneurship.	Fund 1000 eligible women groups in the county per financial year	Training of women on business management; Giving out loans to women groups and individuals Loan recovery/follow up; M&E. M7.
Social protection fund – Cash Transfer for the Elderly Countywide	To improve the livelihoods of beneficiaries	Target 1000 vulnerable elderly households who are above 65 years	Establish fund management framework; Targeting; Spot check; M&E.

iii). Other on-going Projects

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division/ Constituency			
Youth Affairs Sub-sector			
Construction of Youth Empowerment centre	To bring services closer to the people	Complete one office in Trans-Nzoia East Sub County	Identify land; Survey the land; Construct the office and equip it.
Children			
Cash Transfer Program to Orphans and Vulnerable Children County wide.	To economically empower poor and vulnerable households.	Households with orphans and vulnerable children.	Identifying, mapping out and screening of the potential beneficiaries.
Social Services			
Community Mobilization Countywide	To mobilize communities for self-reliance in basic needs and involvement in development process	Hold 100 visits/ Barazas and mobilize 20,000.	Sensitize the communities towards sustainable development so as to alleviate poverty.
Community capacity building Countywide	To train and equip group leaders with relevant leadership skills	Carry out 2 training sessions and Train 400 people per ward	Identify the beneficiaries; Source for facilitators; Procure venues; Undertake training.
Dissemination of the Disability Act Countywide	To create awareness and familiarize communities with the contents of the document	Hold over 100 Barazas, 100 group meetings.	To hold dissemination forums and awareness creation campaigns in order to reduce stereotype cultural beliefs of the communities.
Disbursement of grants to community groups county wide Countywide	To assist community groups with grants that can help them start income generating activities and improve their livelihoods	Hold quarterly SDC (social development committee) meetings.	Deliberation on groups qualifying for assistance from Government grants. M&E

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division/Constituency			
Establish a revolving loan fund/ Social protection fund – cash transfer for PWDS, the elderly Countywide	To improve the livelihoods of PWDS, elderly	Target 1000 vulnerable PWDS, elderly households	Establish fund and disbursement mechanism; Training; M&E.

iv). New Project Proposals

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division/Constituency				
Children				
Establishment of a rehabilitation centre for street children County wide	1	To rehabilitate street children	Rehabilitate 100 street children per year.	Purchase of land; Construction of rehabilitation centre; Equip the centre; Operationalize the centre; M & E.
Establishment of a child rescue centre and remand home. County wide	1	To provide shelter and basic care to abandoned and abused children and child offenders.	Provide shelter and basic care to 300 children per year that needs rescue and 250 child offenders.	Purchase of land; Construction of rehabilitation centre; Equip the centre; M& E; Operationalize the centre.
Capacity building on child protection County wide	1	To create awareness on child protection in the county.	75 Schools and 100 meetings in 25 wards targeting 20,000 people.	Child protection capacity building; Distribution of child protection IEC materials and legal documents; M & E.
Establishment of an emergency kit for children in emergencies.	3	To have ready funds to provide basic care during emergencies.	100 children lost or abandoned; 40 poor children in hospitals; 40 children with special needs; All of this needing emergency response.	Buy food, clothing and provide shelter; Provide medical care; Reunification with families; M & E.
Support to orphans and vulnerable children.	2	To improve the livelihoods of families taking care of orphans and vulnerable children.	1000 households per year.	Identifying, mapping out and screening and payment of the potential beneficiaries; M & E.

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Enhancing child participation in the county	4	To allow children to voice issues concerning them.	4 children assemblies; 75 child rights clubs.	Children meetings; Election of children officials; Formation of child rights clubs; M & E.
Gender				
Rehabilitation ,Management and Control of Commercial sex workers and Drug addicts Countywide	1	To rehabilitate 200 commercial sex workers and drug addicts.	Commercial sex workers and drug addicts.	Entertainment and recreation venues are monitored to ensure positive social norms are encouraged and discourage abuse of alcohol, drugs and miraa.
Establishment and running of a GBV Rescue centre for survivors of GBV such as rape, defilement, domestic violence, etc. Countywide	1	To carry out 25 gender based violence prevention campaigns; To provide treatment and care for GBV victims;	GBV survivors	Development and implementation of a County wide GBV prevention campaign targeting community leaders, chiefs, women's groups, political leaders; Purchase of land ; Construction.
Culture				
Capacity Building and Empowerment of music and performing art Countywide	1	To nurture talent and develop skills of performing artists and music groups; To create employment.	30 performing arts; 30 music groups in each Sub County per financial year.	Construction of training facilities; Hiring of temporary trainers; Exchange programs; Performing arts competition; M & E.
Preservation of Cultural Heritage sites, shrines, monuments and caves Countywide	2	To prevent encroachment and destruction of the cultural sites; To develop the sites to be tourist attraction centre; To create employment.	All identified sites.	Formation of protection committees; Capacity building & Empowerment; M & E.

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Botanical Gardens	3	To preserve medicinal plants for the development of the herbal medicine sector.	All the sub counties	Acquisition of land; Establishment of botanical garden; Streamline registration process; Establish clear legislation. Establishment of a herbalists association ; Capacity building for herbalist; Collaboration with museums.
Support community cultural centres and art galleries in each sub county	5	To enhance promotion and preservation of positive culture; To enhance generation of income through tourism.	Facilitate expression of cultural heritage for all ethnic communities in the County.	Cultural festivals and symposium; Art exhibitions; Competition; M & E.
Support to community councils of elders	6	To provide political social and economic guidance	All communities within the county.	Support peace agreements Strengthen the councils; Meetings and public barazas; M & E.
Youth and Sports				
Rehabilitation of Kenyatta stadium, Kitale Countywide	3	To restore and maintain the stadium ; To generate revenue;	To host 3 games per week. Youth sports	Procurement of material for rehabilitation Undertake the rehabilitation
Establishment youth sports academies Countywide	1	To nurture sports talents of the County youth	Form 5 sports disciplines in each sub county per year.	Acquisition of land. Need for a fund. Hire part time coaches. Provision of balls, uniforms and other equipment; Monthly sports tournament.
Capacity building and empowerment of sports men and women	2	To nurture talent;	Train 5 sports clubs in each ward per quarter	Training; Coaching clinics; Sports materials and equipment; M&E.
Sports facility for the disabled	1	Quality life for the disabled	5 Sub Counties	Development of infrastructure Equipment

7.9. Public Service Management and Administration

The Governance and Public Service Management Sector comprises of the following: Coordination of County Government functions, County Executive Committee, County Assembly and Public Service Board

7.9.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be a leading sector in legislation, public policy formulation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.

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

7.9.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector is responsible for coordinating and facilitating activities at the county level. It will play a key role as coordinator of government policy implementation and in creating an enabling environment for the promotion of economic growth by policy formulation, planning, and coordination of county government departments and ministries.

Security, law and order are important for the social economic development and prosperity of the county. The county will use various forums to encourage its citizens to be responsible, observe law and order and participate in community policing. All laws need to be just when applied in order to protect men and women equally regardless of personal affiliations. This sector plays a key role in ensuring the rule of law is adhered to and that the rights of ordinary citizens are observed.

7.8.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Roles
National Government	Provision of security, democratic governance, and enabling environment for the private sector to thrive.
Community	Participation in public management through voting, project management and monitoring, and community security provision through collaboration with the security organs; Participate in development and monitoring of programs and projects.
Private Sector	Contribute to governance and pay taxes.
Civil Society	Instil high morals on human rights and just governance
County Assembly	Formulation and implementation of local laws (by-laws);

Stakeholders	Roles
Finance	Financial support for development projects and administration of services Provision of manpower
Donors	Provide funding and capacity building
Private sector	Partner in development

7.9.3. Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints/Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Public Service Management	Liaison and coordination of Intergovernmental affairs; Development of conducive policies; Development of requisite legislation at county level; Capacity development including culture and change management;	Conflicts between former line ministries and local authorities; Lack of clear organization structure; Conflicting policies and operations modalities; Non adherence to policies, procedures and systems; Difference in working culture between former national government and local authority staff; Lack of capacity like inadequate skills and staff numbers.	Embrace performance management; Leveraging on ICT for effective service delivery; Harmonization of systems and processes; Strengthen enforcement section; Develop organization structure, job descriptions and competence framework; Initiate Culture and change management programmes; Recruit skilled and competent staff; Establish channels of communication with national institutions including Transition authority, ministry of devolution, National Treasury, etc; Facilitate development of policies in areas with gaps; Undertake continuous needs based capacity building.
Coordination and administration	Clarity of organization structure and functions; Effective coordination Identification and allocation of office space.	Old mindsets; Slow adoption of new ideas; Inadequate funds for office space.	Improve capacity in understanding governance system and functions; Promote civic education; Liaison between national and county government; Increase accountability systems; Improve communication.

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints/Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Devolved services	Development of devolved structures.; Development of legislation for devolved services in departments; Protection of rights for minorities and vulnerable communities; Socio-economic development Checks, balances and separation of power in devolution.	High citizen expectation on devolution; Lack of skills in policy formulation; Inadequate flow of information to grassroots.	Availability of administrative services at grassroots; Creation of laws that promote minority rights; Create awareness on devolved functions and responsibilities; Increased citizen participation in policy; development; Enhance internal accountability system; Establish offices and administrative infrastructure in all sub counties.
Public service	Organization structure and department/staff functions ; Deployment of staff; Increase technical staff capacity; Promote value system of governance; Promote values and principles of public service; Public service transformation; Staff motivation.	High employment expectations from citizens; Low skill levels; Large casual labour force; Differences in staff cultures; Poor public service image; Unlinked public service.	Staff audit; Harmonization of systems and processes; Enforce CPSB policies and procedures; Implement integrated performance management system; Capacity building for staff and awareness for citizens; Enhance good governance systems and practices; Accountability and transparency; Professional ethics in service delivery; RBM service delivery approach; Staff facilities and motivation – gym; Culture and change management programme.

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints/Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Executive Affairs	Policy formulation; Legislation; Members service and welfare; Secretariat services; Relationship with County Assembly; Knowledge management.	Conflicts between county and national functions; Inadequate capacity; Limited financial capacity; Poor time management;	Enforcement of county legislation; Training and capacity building of county executives and assembly members; Encourage research approach; Increase county revenue collection, donor funding.
County Executive	Support police to keep law and order; Provision of facilities to enable the administration and police to maintain law and order; Community policing.	Inadequate number of police officers; Inadequate number of police patrol; Inadequate facilities for police, staff and other administrators to provide services to county citizens.	Open public complaints desk; Increase or improve police posts work stations; Support and encourage communities to participate in community policing (<i>Nyumba kumi</i>);

7.9.4. Projects and Programmes

i). On-going Projects/Programmes

(Flagship Project)

Project Name Constituency/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Public Service Board			
Training and development	To develop staff capacity in identified critical areas.	All county Public servants	Training of employees in various fields that lack capacity in the county
County Administration Sub-sector			
Sub county HQ (Trans Nzoia East) at Kachibora.	To suitable environment for Government officer to deliver quality services.	Office space for 40 officers	construction of offices
Police Posts	To provide security.	Three police posts complete with government officers	Support construction of offices

Rehabilitation of sub county and wards' and chiefs offices County wide.	To suitable environment for administrators to deliver letter services.	Provision of office space for D.O.'s and chiefs county wide	Support construction of offices
Rehabilitation of AP lines County wide.	To provide suitable accommodation for A.P. officers.	Provision of better houses for A.P.s	Support construction of offices

ii) New Project Proposals

Flagship Projects

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and equipping of disaster management centre	1	Rapid response and coordination of disasters	1	Identify site; Construct offices/centre; Procure equipment.
Establishment of disaster emergency fund	1	Support disaster victims	All victims	Establish fund (equal to 0.3 per cent of the County Development Fund); Operationalization of fund

iii). Other Projects

Project Name Constituency/Wards	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Public Service Board				
Induction and orientation training	1	To help an employee familiarize and understand work environment and requirements; Help employees understand legal and regulatory framework; Understand roles, responsibilities and reporting relationships; Understand key aspects of management	All county Public servants; Newly recruited employees; Employees transferred within the county	D e v e l o p i n d u c t i o n c u r r i c u l a ; U n d e r t a k e t h e t r a i n i n g
Training Needs Assessment	2	To understand the skills that are required in the county; Enhance service delivery.	The County Government of Trans-Nzoia	Undertake training needs assessment

Project Name Constituency/Wards	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and Development	3	Develop staff capacity in identified critical areas.	All county Public servants	Training needs assessment; Identifying skills gaps; Constituting training committees; Sponsored programmes.
Institutional Capacity Needs Assessment	4	Identify areas that require retooling, equipment, policies, transformation and general institutional capability enhancement	All county public service	Undertaking institutional review/Audit ; Implement institutional capacity building programme
Attachment Programmes	5	Assist the public service facilitate acquisition of skills and expertise	County College students	Receive internship applications; Deploy students to trainers/mentors Supervise; Evaluate and report on each student.
Capacity building in cross cutting areas	6	Improve public service delivery	Disaster management Enforcement officers; Record management officers; Front office personnel	Identify staff for training; Prepare curriculum and training proposal; Undertake the training
Recruitment of key skills/ identified gaps	7	Enhance service delivery	Economist, Civil engineers, Legal officers, ICT specialists;	Prepare indents; Seek approval for recruitment; Advertise the posts; Short list and select; Appointments.
Employee Satisfaction Baseline Survey	8	Enhance service delivery	All employees	Develop tools for the survey; Undertake the survey; Report writing.

Project Name Constituency/Wards	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Employees Work Environment Assessment Survey	9	To enhance work environment of employees	All county government employees	Employee work environment assessment Report
Development of HR Plan	10	Ensure smooth succession management	The County Government of Trans-Nzoia	Human Resource planning
County Public Service Week (Human Development)	11	Creation of the county public on the services offered	Residents of the County	Preparation of the county and departmental service delivery charters; Case showing during an identified public service week
Customer Satisfaction Survey	12	To measure the level of the county's customers; Enhance service delivery	The county clients	Undertake the customer satisfaction survey; Establish the level of satisfaction; Make recommendations to enhance service delivery.
Corruption Index Level Assessment	13	Reduce incidences of corrupt practices; Enhance ethics and integrity at the workplace	All employees of the county; Third party agencies of the county.	Undertake a corruption index survey; Implement recommendations to improve incidence of corruption
Development of Work Place Policies	14	To develop Gender Work place policy; To develop and have Alcohol and Drug Abuse Work place policy; To develop and have Disability Mainstreaming Work place policy; To develop and have HIV and AIDS Work place policy; To develop and have Ethics and Anti- Corruption Work place policy;	The county Government of Trans-Nzoia	Work place policies' development

Project Name Constituency/Wards	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
ISO 9001:2008 Certification	15	To enhance service delivery by having in place working procedures	Attain ISO 9001:2008 certification	To be ISO 9001:2008 Certified
Construction of governor's residence, sub county and ward offices	16	Devolve services to lower levels	countywide	Identify site Construction works
Public Participation Framework	17	Democratization of governance	countywide	Develop legal framework; Organization of community groups; Sensitization
Establish customer service/information centres	18	Improved awareness	25	Construct and equip centres in all wards
Establishment of county ombudsman's office	19	Ease of public complaint mechanism	25	Identify office space Equip and staff
Intergovernmental relationships programme	20	Good relations with national government; Attract resources from centre; Borrow best practices	1	Create and staff a unit

ii). New project Proposals

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
County Enforcement & Compliance				
Security lighting in market centres Countywide	1	To enhance security in market areas	All markets in the County	Installation of street/ security lights in urban centres.
Community policing programme	1	To Enhance security	Countywide	Develop policy; Operationalize policy; Monitor.
Civil registration				
Construction of law courts and Office of the Public Prosecutor	1	To enhance efficiency in enforcement of County laws and case executions	1	Identification of site; Construction works; Develop structure and job descriptions; Recruitment of staff; Transformation programme for enforcement unit.

Project name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of security enforcement unit	1	To enhance efficient enforcement	1	Organization structure and job descriptions; Recruitment of staff ; Transformation programme for enforcement unit.
Legal Affairs				
Establish prosecution office	1	To enhance efficient and effective prosecution of cases.	1	Recruit legal officers; Build capacity of staff.

7.10. County Treasury

This is comprised of the county Treasury, finance office, procurement and accounting departments of the county.

7.10.1. Sector Vision and Mission

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

Mission: To be effective revenue collector and leading accountability in terms of expenditure

7.10.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will ensure that there is prudent financial management within the county so that the available financial resources will be utilised for sustainable development.

7.10.3. Role of Stakeholders

Stake holder	Role
National Government	Formulation of policies; Financial support for development projects and administration of services; Provision of manpower; Leadership in policy dissemination and
Community members	Participate in development and monitoring of
County Government	Formulation and implementation of local laws (by-laws); Financial support for development of facilities and administration of services;
Private sector	Partner in development
Donors	Provide funding and capacity building

7.10.4. Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints/Issues/Challenges	Strategies
Finance	Development of realistic budgets; Monitor budget execution and reporting; Enhancement of revenue collection and management; Reporting ; Procurement planning and timely implementation; Revenue enhancement Programme; Audit.	Inadequate skills and competences in financial management and procurement; Inadequate capacity to plan and budget; Poor planning ; Delayed submission of reports; Inadequate capacity to implement integrated management information systems ; Failure to adherence to finance/ procurement rules and regulations; Financial reports that do not meet financial reporting standards; Delayed disbursements of funds from National Treasury; Long lead time leading to delayed payment to suppliers; Inadequate financial resources to support demand for services.	Enhance public participation in planning and budget process; Undertake programme budgeting; Comply with PFM ACT 2012 reporting requirements; Prepare and implement revenue enhancement plan; Implement an integrated financial management information system; Develop procurement plans based on the budget; Monitor implementation of the procurement plans; Establish procurement standing committees; Develop financial management skills and competences; Continuous liaison with the National Treasury, CRA; Enhance compliance to disbursement requirements including financial reports, plans, budgets ; Automation of revenue management and other related county operations

7.10.5. Projects and Programmes

i). On-going Projects/Programmes

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Finance				
Automation of revenue management	1	Revenue enhancement; financial sustainability	100%	Assessment and Installation of revenue management system
Operationalize IFMIS	1	Improve efficiencies and reduction of operating costs county wide	100%	Installation of an online operating system/model in county operations

ii). New Project Proposals in Finance

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Revenue potential assessment and revenue enhancement plan (REP)	1	Improved revenue yields; Financial sustainability	1	Consultant engagement and supervision
Implementation of REP recommendations	2	Improved revenue yields Financial sustainability	100%	Implementation and monitoring REP recommendations; Evaluate impact
Implement an E-payment system	3	Achieve efficiency Accountability Enable Payment of Charges via M-PESA Allow enquiry of charges due for land rates via SMS	100%	Analysis; Design; Development; Testing; Implementation;
Enterprise resource Planning system	4	Enhanced accountability; Proper Record keeping; Avail Reports on Adhoc basis; Provide Linkage	100%	Identification of areas to be covered by ERP; Develop a prototype; Do a review Implementation.
Intranet Communication & Document Management System	5	Ease communication within office Efficiency in time management	100%	Identify various roles and linkages; Analysis; Design of System; Development; Testing
Geographic Information System	6	Monitor areas where County projects are being undertaken; Monitor compliance of payment of Land rates in various blocks		Do a mapping of all properties & projects within the County; Development of GIS application.

7.11. Land, Housing and Physical Planning

At the County level, the Lands, Housing, and Physical Planning Sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Lands, Housing, Survey Department and physical planning department.

7.11.1. Sector Mission and Vision

Vision: Excellence in land management for sustainable development of Trans Nzoia County

Mission: to facilitate improvement of livelihood of people of Trans Nzoia through efficient administration, equitable access, secure tenure and sustainable management of land resources.

7.11.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The County Government has priority in land adjudication and issues of land title deeds in the sector. In addition, the sector will put in place a consolidated GIS land use information management system. The sector will also develop and implement county land policies, spatial planning, regulation and ensuring secure land tenure all of which will ensure sustainable land use in the county.

The housing sub sector will continue to ensure continuous maintenance of public housing infrastructure to ensure they remain in good condition. Through various programmes, the subsector will also create an enabling environment for private sector participation in development of low cost rental housing and coordinate stakeholders in the housing and human settlement.

7.11.3. Roles of Sector stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles
Line Ministries	Liaise with the sector on sectoral cross cutting issues involving land.
Private Sector	Support to sector in infrastructural development and policy issues
Forest Department and Environmental Groups	Promotion of seedling production for agro forestry, woodlots and replacement of destroyed trees
Research institutions	Collaborative research and dissemination of information
Training and learning institutions	Provision of skilled labour and capacity building

Stakeholder	Roles
NGOs, FBOs	Resource mobilization, capacity building of local communities in prioritizing and monitoring projects
Lands	Regularization of squatters settlement, provision of land tenure and title deeds
N a t i o n a l L a n d Commission	Manage public land on behalf of the County Government
Land owners	Put the land resource into productive use Initiate the process for title documentation for their land
County Land Management Board	Public awareness on land matters
Financial Institutions	Provision of financial resources

7.11.4.Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints/Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Land, Housing and Physical Planning	Consolidated GIS land use information management system; Urban and regional planning; Review and enforcement of physical planning by laws; Regularize settlements and issuance of title deeds; Orderly development of the housing sector	Inadequate financial resources; Lack of information/ ignorance of procedures on land titles; Proliferation of fake land ownership documents; Slow adoption and application of ICT e.g. digitization of land title deeds; Inappropriate and outdated land regulation and legislation; Increase in demand for land and population growth; Increased land fragmentation into uneconomically viable units; Lengthy land succession and court cases; Political interference on land issues; inadequate land for expanding urban areas; Proliferation of slums, unauthorized settlements in forests and informal settlements; Inadequate housing units; Slow approval of building plans and development control; Slow pace of development of physical development plans; Inadequate technical staff; High cost of housing materials	Create a consolidated GIS land use management; Develop and implement a land use master plan; Invest in institutions and infrastructure; Sensitization public on the importance of land title deeds processes and land leases; Creation of market centres; Repainting of buildings with the central business district; Documentation and preservation of all utility land; Facilitate development of quality, affordable housing stock; Create an enabling environment for private sector participation in development of low cost rental housing; Effective coordination of stakeholders in the housing and human settlement ; Introduce appropriate building technologies and materials

7.11.5. Projects and Programmes

i). New Programs/Projects Proposal

Program/Project name Location	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Survey sub sector				

Program/Project name Location	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Survey Records Relocation Program (from Eldoret and Nairobi to Kitale)	1	To establish survey records for easier and fast accessibility in the county; To expedite the process of title deed issuance	Fully operational office	Build staff capacity; Procurement of equipment & furniture; Securing sensitive rooms (Bugler proofing specific rooms) ; Purchase of requisite stationery and other consumables; Deployment of an experienced cartographer.
Survey Machines acquisition program	2	To enhance efficiency in surveying	purchase three total station machines	Tendering process and acquisition of total machines
ICT/digitalisation program	1	To enhance efficiency in record keeping and updating records	procure six appropriate computers	Procurement process
Public Land audit program	1	To establish an inventory of public land	County wide	Review and survey and value; Compile in form of a land register
Grabbed public land recovery program	1	To avail land for public utilities	Entire county	Take stock of illegally acquired land; Revoke relevant laws and reposes land
Lands and Physical Planning				
Town decongestion programs (Renewal and redevelopment of Kitale town)	1	To have a well planned town	Kitale town	Identification of areas that require decongestion; Stakeholder participation; Preparation of physical development plans
Title deed acquisition program	1	To enhance land security by providing title deeds	Countywide	Map out affected areas/regions/land; Liaise with the national Land Commission and Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development on issuance of title deeds.
Boundary re-establishment program (title mapping of Milimani scheme)	1	To have a well planned estate	Milimani scheme	Stakeholder participation in identification of parcels for mapping;
Purchase of Vehicles	2	To improve staff logistics and transport in the county	Procure two-4 wheel drive vehicles	Tendering process; Employment/ deployment of drivers;

Program/Project name Location	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preparation of county spatial plan	1	To have up to date spatial plan for the county	One county spatial plan	Procure a consultant; Supervise consultant; Lead approval and publication
Prepare plans for various urban centres – Kitale, Kiminini, Saboti Kachibora, Endebess, Kwanza,	2	To have in place a formal/orderly structure for urban development and regeneration	Six urban plans	Procure a consultant; Supervise consultant; Lead approval and publication
Kitale town expansion program	3	To have land for urban expansion (Kitale)	Acquire 400 acres of land	Liaise with the National government for the acquisition of Kitale Forest; Execute the transfer process
Revitalise the enforcement unit Devolve operations to sub county level	4	To have effective enforcement of laws	5 enforcement units	Identify capacity gaps; Fill in capacity gaps including skills, numbers and tools
Housing subsector				
Regularize land tenure Slum upgrading	1	To enhance orderly and well planned urban areas	Urban areas	Establish sub county operation units Equip county units
Low cost building materials/ appropriate building technology (ABT) program	1	To avail cost effective building materials and technology	25 hydro forms for making stabilized soil blocks for the 25 wards	Sensitization and awareness creation; Procure and Operationalize hydraform equipment
Site and service schemes	2	To Resolve housing problem and increase housing stock	Urban areas	Identify suitable areas; Develop infrastructure and services

7.12. Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The cross cutting issues include HIV/AIDS, gender and environmental degradation and climate change, disaster management, poverty mainstreaming and the Youth.

7.12.1. HIV and AIDS

In order to reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the County, there is need to intensify sensitization on behavioural change, involve and mobilize the community in taking the responsibility in prevention and spread of HIV/AIDS through going for VCT centres and learning to accept and appreciate the infected and affected by providing home based care and support.

In addition, HIV and AIDs committees in the county will design and promote appropriate strategies for curbing the spread of the pandemic aligned to the National

AIDS Control Council's (NACC) five year strategic plan for care, education and support to orphans and widows through community participation among other measures.

Efforts will be made to address HIV/AIDS related issues through the various sectors and sub sectors by ensuring none is discriminated against because of their HIV/AIDS status.

7.12.2. Gender Inequality

All the various sectors and sub sectors will also ensure that there is no gender discrimination by enforcing the government policy which requires that at least 30 percent of all public appointive and elective positions be reserved for women. The Roads sub sector will ensure full integration of cross-cutting issues by ensuring that there is 33 percent participation of women during construction of roads, 40 percent youth participation and two percent by people living with disabilities. The County shall also ensure that there is adequate community participation in all projects.

To ensure equal participation and representation at all levels of development, women, men and youth at the grass root levels need to be sensitized in order to increase awareness and understanding of gender balance and women empowerment in socio-economic and political development of the county.

7.12.3. Environmental Degradation and Climate Change

The Agriculture Sector Development Support Program (ASDSP) natural resource component, will address land use issues and the implementation of the National Climate Change Response Strategy through recommendations on relevant policies, awareness creation, institutional framework and resource mobilization. The key objectives of this strategy are to:

- Identify priorities for climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Develop County education and awareness creation programs.

The Forestry sub sector will be on the forefront of reforestation as an adaptation measure applied county wide, with an aim to mitigate on the effects of climate change.

The County, through the energy subsector, will encourage the use of renewable energy such as solar power, wind power and biogas in the county hence reducing carbon emissions. These sources of energy will contribute towards mitigation on the effects of climate change.

7.12.4. Disaster Management

The County will establish a County Disaster Management Centre, increase funding and supportive legislation, training and awareness programmes. It will also, take into

consideration the following five priorities for action (under the Hyogo Framework of Action):

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

7.12.5. Poverty

There are a number of programs in the agricultural subsector such as ‘*Njaa Marufuku*’, Kenya Agricultural Productivity Program, NALEP (National Agricultural Livestock Extension Program) all aimed at eradication of poverty and hunger. To address the issue of poverty, fisheries and forestry sub sectors will ensure that the youth are fully involved in the construction of the fish ponds and tree planting programmes.

The sector of energy, infrastructure and ICT will provide an enabling environment for all other sectors through construction and routine maintenance of roads and telecommunication in order to facilitate production, trade, job creation and poverty reduction. The sector will also be providing capacity building, funding and an enabling environment for the youth and women, to engage in entrepreneurial activities.

7.12.6. Corruption

In line with the national priorities, the County will put in place a robust anti-corruption programme through the development of policies and the adoption of values that will drive ethical behaviour at the work place and in all engagements. Some of the specific strategies to streamline anti-corruption measures include:

- Development and dissemination of a county anticorruption policy
- Establish mechanism for reporting cases of corruption without endangering the life of those who report,
- Internalisation of a core values that enhance ethical behaviour and integrity
- Putting in place stern measures to deal with corrupt officers
- Liaison with national and other relevant institutions for awareness creation and conducting anticorruption clinics

7.12.7. Empowerment

The youth are a significant proportion of the county population and if well utilised they can immensely contribute to achievement of the ambitious vision of the county. The county will thus implement programmes that will empower the youth to positively contribute to the development of the county. Some of the measures that the county will focus on to tap the potential of the youthful population include: Enhancing access to education and training to acquire relevant skills; facilitation of access to financial resources and facilitating formation of youth groups and business clubs to undertake entrepreneurial activities.

CHAPTER EIGHT:

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

CHAPTER EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8. Introduction

This chapter specifies Programs/Projects to be implemented during for the next five years. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor Project/Program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

8.1. Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the County

The County Economic Planning function will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation for the County Integrated Development Plan. A Monitoring and Evaluation Committee would be established that whose role will be to review performance of various units and reporting its findings accordingly.

8.2. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

8.3.1: AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES SECTOR

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Decentralized Subsidized Fertilizer distribution centres County-wide	0.5	2013-2018	No. Of fertilizer distribution centres established.	Reports ; operating Centres purchased	Department of Agriculture	County government
Fertilizer Cost Reduction Investment Countywide	2,500	2013-2018	Amount of funds allocated; Quantity of fertilizers purchased	Reports from operating Centres; Records on fertilizer received; Fertilizers distribution records	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Maize Post-Harvest Management Saboti, Kiminini, Kwanza, Endebess, Kachibora	40	2013-2018	Number of dryers and tractors purchased; Number of operating dryers; Amount of maize dried; Number of farmers accessing the dryer	Reports operating Centres;	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Diversification of Crop Production (Horticultural crops- Bananas, vegetables), Tea, coffee, cut flowers, sunflower, rape seed, tomatoes, Fruit trees(avocados)	560	2013-2018	Number of TCB nurseries established; KARI tissue culture lab equipped; No. of cold rooms constructed; No of crop varieties diversified; Numbers of plantlets raised in the lab;	Reports.	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Certification of suppliers of farm inputs e.g. seeds, fertilizers	1	2013-2018	Number of Agro-dealers licensed; Number of Agro-dealers trainings; Copies of licenses issued to Agro-dealers.	Reports	Department of Agriculture; KEPHIS; PPCB	Agro-dealers; County government
Maize Processing Plant	700M	2013-2018	1 Mill Constructed	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Improve Maize Marketing	30M	2013-2018	Number of farmers benefitting;	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Tea branding project		2013-2018	No/quality of brands in the market	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Enhance Extension services	175 M	2013-2018	Number of Staff hired; Number of Farmers reached; Number of Equipment procured; Number of Vehicles purchased.	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Construction of Office block	10M	2013-2018	One Office block constructed	Reports	Department of Agriculture	County government/ Donors
Cold Storage Facility for crops	35M	2013-2015	No. of New Cold Storage facilities established	Reports.	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government ; PPP (holding companies)
Tomato Processing and Value addition	45 M	2013-2015	Quantity of tomato processed; Quantities of processed products.	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government ; PPP (holding companies); Any donor.
Sunflower Oil Extraction,	40	2013-2016	Quantities Sunflower Processed and other Sunflower Products over a time	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders.	County Government ; PPP (holding companies); Any donor.
Banana Processing and Value addition,	50	2013-2016	Quantities of Banana Processed and quantities of Products over a time	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government ; PPP (holding companies); Any donor.
Coffee Milling and Processing	30	2013-2016	Quantities of Coffees Processed and quantities of products over a time	Reports.	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government ; PPP (holding companies); Any donor

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Support Ecotourism and Tourism Infrastructure Development (hotels etc)		2013-2017	No of new Products and Infrastructure Commissioned	Observation, reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government ; PPP (holding companies); Any donor.
Maize Processing and Value Addition,	120	2013-2016	Quantities of Maize Processed and quantities of products over a time	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government ; PPP (holding companies); Any donor.
Construction and equipping of 1 no. ATC	100	2013-2017	ATC built and equipped	Reports	CGOT	County Government ; PPP
Livestock subsector						
Rehabilitation of Dips	40	2013-2018	No. of Dips rehabilitated; No. of Animals dipped No. Site Visits; Tick borne Disease cases reported	Reports	Veterinary Department; Community.	County government/ CDF
Establishment of A.I. Services	10	2013-2018	No. of A.I. services established; Inseminators trained; Motor bikes purchased for Inseminators; A.I. kits procured.	Reports.	Cooperatives ; Individuals; Veterinary Department; Private practitioners	County government
Disease control and surveillance	12	2013-2018	No. of Livestock Vaccinations carried out; No of disease surveillance carried out; No of stock route and livestock markets inspected	Reports	Veterinary Department	County government
Livestock Marketing Yards, One per Constituency	15	2013-2015	5 Marketing Yards developed	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Abattoir, Matisi and at sub county level	200	2013-2015	Quantities of Beef Processed and other output products over a time	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government ; PPP (holding company);
Enhanced Extension services	15	2013-2018	No of farmers trained; No of extension service vehicles procured	Reports.	Veterinary Department	County government
Construction of Slaughter houses (include chicken); Tannery establishment	30	2013-2018	No of slaughter houses constructed; No of cold rooms installed; No of Tanneries Constructed.	Reports	Private Individuals; Veterinary Department.	County government
Improved Animal welfare	1	2013-2018	No of pets vaccinated; No of dogs licensed; No of cadaver disposal sites established.	Reports	Private Individuals; Veterinary Department.	County government ; Private Individuals.
Promotion of Value Addition to livestock produce (Milk coolers)	22.5	2013-2018	No. of coolers bought & installed.	Supervision & Quarterly Reports.	Department of Livestock Production	County government
Dairy Processing and Marketing, (milk processors)	75	2013-2015	Quantities of Milk Processed and other Milk Products over a time	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government ; PPP (holding company); any donor.
Support to Rabbit farming program	20	2013-2018	No of households rearing rabbits	Reports/ Statistics	Department of Livestock Production	County government
Improved Livestock Management. Countywide	15	2013-2018	No. of farmer workshops; No. of Farmer tours; No. of demo plots set up.	Supervision & Quarterly Reports	Department of Livestock Production	County government

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Enhance Extension services	15	2013-2018	No. of vehicles & motor cycles bought; No of extension equipment bought	Supervision & Quarterly Reports	Livestock Production. Department	County government
Poultry Production and Marketing, Saboti Constituency	35	2013-2016	Quantities of Poultry Processed and quantities of products over a time	Reports; documents; Checklists.	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government ; PPP (holding companies); Any donor.
Fisheries subsector.						
Fish Hatchery development	10	2013-2018	No of Site visits made; Number of fingerlings produced by the hatchery	Reports	Department of Fisheries Development	County government
Development of Demonstration Fish Ponds County wide	3	2013-2018	No. of Demonstration Fish ponds established. No. of Site visits;	Reports	Department of Fisheries Development	County government
Office Block Construction in all Sub Counties	7.5	2013-2018	One office block Constructed. No. of Site visits;	Reports	Department of Fisheries Development	County government
Establishment of Cold Storage Facility	5	2013-2018	No. of Site visits; amount of fish stored in the cold storage facility.	Reports	Department of Fisheries Development	County government
Establishment of Fish Feed Industry	5	2013-2018	No of industries established; Quantity of feed processed.	Reports	Department of Fisheries Development	County government
Cooperatives						
Formation of Cooperative Societies	1.5	2013-2018	Number of Cooperative Societies formed	Minutes of the societies meetings; Reports.	Department of cooperative	County government

Project Name	Cost Kshs (Millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Rehabilitation of two coffee factories	50M	2013-2014	No of coffee factories rehabilitated	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor

8.3.2 ECONOMIC PLANNING, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Project Name	Cost Estimate KSh. (millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Special Economic Zones	300	2013-2017	No. of industries established within the Special Economic zones	Brainstorming fora; Site-visits; Control-documents; Checklists.	County Government; Other stakeholders.	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor.
Modern Market, Suam Border point, Endeess Constituency	35	2013-2015	No. of new markets stalls created	Brainstorming fora; Site-visits; Control-documents; Checklists.	County Government; Other stakeholders.	County Government
Nawiri Fund	80	2013-2017	Amount of funds disbursed No of SACCOs benefiting.	Reports	County Government of Trans Nzoia	Trade department
Capacity Building and Mentorship Program for start up and existing Entrepreneurs	10	2013-2017	Number business people trained; No. of new business ventures; No. of ventures keeping proper business records.	Brainstorming fora; Control-documents; Checklists.	County Government; Other stakeholders.	County Government PPP (holding company); Any donor.
Joint Loan Board Scheme (programme)	10	2013-2014	Amount of loan dispersed; No. of beneficiaries; No. of new loan. Beneficiaries.	Loan recoveries reports; Business clinics; Control-documents; Checklists.	County Government; Other stakeholders.	County Government Revolving fund

Project Name	Cost Estimate KSh. (millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Trade Fair, Investment and Exhibitions	50	2013-2017	Number of Fairs/ Exhibitions; No. of New Investments time.	Survey reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor.
Development of modern retail wholesale market and renovations	100	2013-2017	No of new markets developed/ renovate	reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; Other stakeholders
Rebranding of Trans Nzoia County	75M	2013-2017	No of facilities rebranded No of county branded items produced/ developed	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; Other stakeholders
Fair trade practices and consumer protection	6M	2013-2017	No of businesses inspected	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; Other stakeholders
Setting up of investment company (Holding company)	200M	2013-2017	No of investments undertaken Holding company operational	Reports		
INDUSTRY						
Management and development of Industrial park	200M	2013-2015	No of investments operational in the park	Site visits Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; (holding company); Any donor.
Development of cottage industries in every ward	45M	2013-2014	No of cottage industries developed No of people employed by the cottage industries	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor
ECONOMIC PLANNING SUBSECTOR						

Project Name	Cost Estimate KSh. (millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Monitoring and Evaluation	20M	2013-2017	No. of Progress reports and Recommendations made	Reports.	Beneficiaries Implementing agency; County government	County Government; Other Development partners
County Research, Statistical and documentation unit and Business information resource centre;	70M	2013-2017	No research Studies done; No of surveys; Business resource centre established	Documentations; Research publications Reports	Beneficiaries Implementing agency; County government	County Government; development partners.
Development and review of county plans	12M	2013-2017	No of county plans developed and reviewed	Review reports; Training reports ;	Beneficiaries Implementing agency; County government	County Government; development partners.
Baseline Survey	10 M	2013-2014	No of socio economic indicators for survey; Survey questionnaires	Sites visits; Survey tools; Survey reports.	County government ; Other stakeholders	County Government;
Poverty reduction programs (establish poverty revolving funds)	20M	2013-2014	No of successful beneficiary groups benefitting from poverty revolving fund initiatives	Sites visits; Survey tools; Survey reports.	County government ; Other stakeholders	County Government;

8.3.3 GENDER, YOUTH, CULTURE, SPORTS AND TOURISM

Project name Location	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation						
Youth and women Enterprise Development Fund	505	2013-2018	No. of beneficiary Youth groups; No. of Cheques issued; Vetting Minutes; Amount disbursed.	Progress reports;	Department of Youth; Stakeholders.	County government
Equipping of Youth Empowerment Centers	3	2013-2018	No. of Youth Empowerment centres equipped.	Reports	Department of Youth; Relevant Ministry	County government
Constituency Women Enterprise Fund	505	2013-2018	No. of beneficiary Women groups; No. of Cheques issued; Vetting Minutes; Amount disbursed.	Progress/ Training reports; List of Participants; Field visits; Photos.	Department of Gender and Social Development Stakeholders	County government
Trade shows , Exhibitions and Exchange Programmes	10	2013-2018	No .of Exhibitions held; No. of groups that participated.	Photos; Reports.	Department of Gender and Social Development Line sub-sector.	County government
Social Protection Fund (Cash Transfer for the Elderly and Widows)	30M	2013-2018	No. of beneficiaries; Amount disbursed; Copies of beneficiaries pay rolls; Minutes.	Reports	Department of Gender and Social Development	County government
Social Protection Fund – Cash Transfer for (PWDs)	50M	2013-2018	No. of household beneficiaries; Amount disbursed; Copies of Beneficiaries pay rolls; Minutes.	Monthly progress reports; Work plans; Monitoring reports	Department of Gender and Social Development	County government
Establish a revolving loan fund for PLWD	40M	2013-2018	No. of beneficiaries; Amount disbursed; Minutes	Performance reports; Work plans.	Gender and Social Development department	County government
Youth Affairs Sub-sector						

Project name Location	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Construction of Youth Empowerment Centre	7	2013-2018	No. of Youth Empowerment Centres built and equipped.	Reports	Department of Youth; Relevant Ministry.	County government
Capacity Building and Empowerment of Sportsmen and Women	10M	2013-2018	No. of Sports Teams trained; No of Meetings/ Trainings undertaken	Reports; Pictures; Field visits.	County sports office; Partners and stakeholders	CGOT National Government
Social Services						
Community Mobilization	5	2013-2018	No of participants/ groups mobilised	Monthly / quarterly performance reports	Department of Gender Sub-sector.	County government
Community Capacity Building and Empowerment	5	2013-2018	No. of Participants; No. of Trainings;	Reports; Photos Field visits. Training reports.	Department of Gender Sub-sector.	County government
Dissemination of the Disability Act/ Disability Mainstreaming	5	2013-2018	No of dissemination forums held	Reports	Department of Gender; Stakeholders.	County government
Disbursement of Grants to Community Groups	105	2013-2018	No. of Groups assisted; Reports; Amount disbursed.	Reports.	Department of Gender; Stakeholders.	County government
Rehabilitation, Management and Control of Commercial Sex Workers and Drug Addicts.	5M	2013-2018	No of Meetings/ workshops/ campaigns	Reports	Police; Probation; HI	County government

Project name Location	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Establishment of a Gender Based Violence centre for survivors'	4M	2013-2018	No of Sensitization report; No of messages on SGBV displayed; No of Meetings/ Workshops.	Progress reports;	County Gender and Social Office; HI; UN Women, Police; CBOs; Catholic Justice and Peace	County government
Gender Mainstreaming and 30% Affirmative Action , Minority and Marginalized Group	2M	2013-2018	No of dissemination reports; No of Meetings.	Progress reports.	Gender and Social Development	County Government
Children						
Establishment of Child Rescue Centre and Remand Home.	30M	2013-2015	Acres of land of acquired	Reports.	County Children's Office; Department of Public Works	County Government
Cash Transfer Program to Orphans and Vulnerable Children	15M	2013-2018	No. of OVC beneficiaries	Monthly and Quarterly reports	Department of Children; Relevant Department.	CGOT
Establishment of an Emergency Kit for Children in Need of Care, Protection and Special Needs.	10	2013-2018	No. of Children provided with basic needs; No. of Children Repatriated home; No. of Children Rehabilitated.	Medical records; Repatriation orders; School records; Reports	County Children's Office; Judiciary and Police; Partners and Stakeholders.	County Government Partners and Stakeholders.
Eradicate Sexual Abuse of Children	10	2013-2018	No. of children rescued; No. of meetings held; No. of relevant officers trained; No. of Perpetrators arraigned in court;	Reports.	County children's office; Judiciary and police; Partners and Stakeholders.	County Government National Government Partners and Stakeholders.

Project name Location	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Enhancing Child Participation in the County	20	2013-2018	No. of Children assemblies formed; No. of Children involved in County Planning;	Reports	County Children's Office; Partners and Stakeholders.	County Government
Awareness creation on Child Protection County Wide	5M	2013-2018	No. of Meeting / Seminars held; No. of Schools visited; No. of IEC materials issued	Reports	County Children's Office; Partners and Stakeholders.	County Government Stakeholders
Culture						
Capacity Building and Empowerment of Performing Arts and Music Groups	100 M	2013-2018	No. of PA and music groups trained; No. of trainings undertaken	Progress reports.	County Department of Culture Office;	County Government of Trans Nzoia;
Establishment of a Performing Arts Training Centre in Kitale Town	80M	2013-2018	No of performing arts centres established	Progress reports.	County Department of Culture Office; Department of Public Works; Contractor.	County Government of Trans Nzoia;
Establishment of three Community Cultural Centre and Art Galleries	120 M	2013-2018	No of cultural centres	Progress reports.	County Department of Culture Office; Department of Public	County Government of Trans Nzoia;
Preservation of Cultural Heritage Sites, Shrines, Monuments and Cultural Artefacts	50M	2013-2018	No. of Identified sites; No of sites Mapped; No of site management Committees established	Pictures; Profiles reports;	County Department of Culture Office; Communities Management Committees; Community visual arts groups; Partners and Stakeholders.	County Government of Trans Nzoia; Community and Visual Arts Groups; Partners and Stakeholders.

Project name Location	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Capacity Building for Herbalists and Establishment of Botanical Gardens in the Sub Counties	5M	2013-2018	No of Herbalists training invitations No of herbalists trained No of training schedules No of training certificates No of established botanical gardens	Pictures Reports.	Department of culture county office; Communities; Herbalist association Stakeholders.	County Government of Trans Nzoia; Department of Culture ; Community; Herbalist association.
Establishment of Community Councils of Elders and fighting Retrogressive Culture(FGM , mass incision of herbal medicine, mass circumcision of boys, wife inheritance etc)	1M	2013-2018	No. of established Councils of Elders; Community; No. of Meetings/ symposia for fighting retrogressive Culture.	Lists/ names of councils of elders; Pictures; Attendance lists of meetings and minutes; Field visits; Reports.	Department of Culture County Office; Communities; Partners and stakeholders; Department of Public Health	County Government of Trans Nzoia Central government Communities Partners and stakeholders
Public Celebrations and Public Entertainment	5M	2013-2018	No. of catalogue of all forms of entertainment groups; No. of entertainment teams.	Pictures; Lists of group members; Names of choir leaders and trainers; Reports.	County Culture Office; Relevant Sector Offices; Choir Masters/ leaders of teams.	County Government Partners and Stakeholders; County Commissioner Trans Nzoia.
Sports						
Rehabilitation of the Kitale Kenyatta Stadium	30	2013-2018	Volume of renovation works undertaken	Reports	County Sports Office; Contractor; Department of Public Works.	County Government of Trans Nzoia; Partners and stakeholders

Project name Location	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Establishment of Youth Talent Centres in the Sub Counties	90	2013-2018	No of youth talent centres established	Reports	County Sports office; Community Trainers and coaches; Partners and Stakeholders.	County Government of Trans Nzoia; Central Government ; Partners and stakeholders
Sports facilities for People Living with Disabilities	5M	2013-2018	No of facilities established	Observation reports	County Sports office	County Government of Trans Nzoia
Capacity Building and Empowerment of Sportsmen and Women	5M	2013-2018	No. of Sports teams trained; No. of Meetings/ trainings undertaken; Amount of money disbursed to sports groups/cheques.	Reports; Pictures; Field visits.	County Sports Office; Relevant Sector Offices; Partners and Stakeholders.	County Government of Trans Nzoia; Community; Central Government ; Partners and Stakeholders.
TOURISM						
Development of Tourism niche Products	18M	2013-2014	No of niche products developed	Progress reports	Department of tourism; Kenya Tourism Board	County government; Kenya Tourism Board
Refurbishment and Renovation of Mt. Elgon Lodge	20M	2013-2014	No of units refurbished/renovated	Reports	Department of tourism; Kenya Tourism Board	County government; Kenya Tourism Board
Establishment of a county resort (Mt. Elgon)	35M	2013-2014	No of resorts established	Reports	County government; PPP/holding company	County government; PPP/donors
Tourism Promotion and Marketing	45M	2013-2014	No of tourism stakeholder forums/ promotions conducted	Reports	Department of tourism; Kenya Tourism Board	County government; Kenya Tourism Board

8.3.4 HEALTH SECTOR

Project Name	Cost KSh. (m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Health Sub-sector						
Construction and equipping of a County Referral Hospital at Kitale	1,700	2013-2017	A functional County Referral Hospital	Reports .	Ministry of Health	County Government
Establishment of Cemeteries in all Sub Counties	10M	2013-2-18	Number of Cemeteries established	Observation / reports	County Social Development Department	County Government of Trans Nzoia
Establishment of 103 Community Health units	151.8	2013-2017	No. of Community Health Workers/ units trained	CHIS reports	Ministry of Health	National Government; County Government; Partners for example AMPATH.
Expanded Program on Immunization	2,100	2013-2017	The proportion of fully Immunized Children	HMIS; Permanent Immunization Registers/ reports	Ministry of Health	National Government; County Government; UNICEF, WHO, AMPATH.
HIV/AIDs/TB Control	4,000	2013-2017	% of TB patients completing treatment; % HIV + pregnant mothers receiving preventive ARV's; % of eligible HIV clients on ARV's.	HMIS-TB ; HIV registers/ reports	Ministry of Health	AMPATH; Global fund; National Government; County Government.

Project Name	Cost KSh. (m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Malaria Control activities (supply of malaria commodities, vector control, Distribution of LLITNs	890	2013-2017	% of targeted under 1's provided with LLITN's; % of targeted pregnant women provided with LLITN's; No. of patients treated for malaria	HMIS reports	Ministry of Health	Global fund; PSI; National Government County Government,
Rehabilitation and expansion of Rural Health Facilities including Maternity and Mortuaries	720	2013-2017	No. of Health facilities rehabilitated.	Reports; Completion and occupation certificates.	Ministry of Health	County Government; CDF; ADB
Support in referrals of emergency cases and support supervision through provision of 11 Ambulances and 4 utility vehicles	70	2013-2017	No. of referrals made; No. of supervisions carried out to lower level facilities.	Delivery notes/ reports	Ministry of Health	County Government
Establishment of sustainable Supply of medicines and other medical supplies	1,5 00	2013-2017	No. of facilities without stock outs of essential supplies	Delivery notes; Stock Control Cards/ reports	Ministry of health	County Government; Cost sharing collections; National Government

Project Name	Cost KSh. (m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Development of Infrastructure and Equipment of Health Facilities. Kitale, Endeless, Kapsara, Kachbora and Saboti hospitals	970	2013-2017	A functional accident and emergency unit; No. of functional theatres, laboratories and X-ray Departments	Completion and occupation certificates; Delivery notes/reports	Ministry of Health	County Government; World bank-EAPHLNP
Staffing of health facilities Countywide (Recruitment of 415 officers of diverse cadres)	1,7 00	2013-2017	No. of Health facilities meeting the Staffing norms	Staff returns/reports	Ministry of Health	County Government, National Government, Partners like AMPATH
Disease Surveillance and Prevention	20	2013-2017	No. of diseases investigated for aetiology	Surveillance reports	Ministry of Health	World bank-EAPHLNP; National Government; County Government
Enhancement of Maternal and Reproductive Health and Nutritional Services	300	2013-2017	No. of women of reproductive age accessing family planning services; No. of women accessing safe abortion care; % of under 5s who are stunted; % of under5s who are underweight	HMIS reports	Ministry of Health	National Government; County Government; IPAS, IRDO, AMPATH, FARM Africa, Catholic Diocese.

8.3.5 EDUCATION & ICT SECTOR

Program/ Project name Location	Cost KSh.(m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Education Sub-sector ECDE: Infrastructure						
Construction of Classrooms	12 ,000	2013-2 018	No. of Classrooms completed; No. of ECDE Schools benefiting.	Progress reports.	MOE; County Government Public Works.	County Government; Donor Agencies; Stakeholders.
Construction of Sanitation facilities	6 000	2013-2 018	No. of Toilets constructed; No. of ECDE Schools benefiting.	Progress reports;	MOE; County Government Public Works.	County Government; Donor Agencies; Stakeholders.
Provision of furniture to ECD schools	4 ,000	2013-2 018	No. of Furniture procured; No. of ECDE Schools benefiting.	Progress reports	MOE; County Government	County Government; Donor Agencies; Stakeholders.
Employment of Teachers	720	2013-2 018	No. Teachers recruited	Progress reports.	MOE	County Government
Employment of Support staff	360	2013-2 018	No. of Staff recruited	Registers/ reports	MOE	County Government
Procurement of Instructional Materials	100	2013-2 818	Volume of Instructional ; Materials procured	Inventory; Procurement records and Inventory/ reports	MOE	National Government County government
Health and Nutrition program	60	2013-2 818	No. of Programmes Implemented; Nutritional Status of the Children.	Reports	MOE	National Government
Supervision and Quality Assurance	2.5	2013-2 818	No. of Supervisions conducted	Quality Assurance reports.	MOE	GoK
Youth Polytechnics in every ward						
Construction of workshops	375	2013-2 018	No. of Workshops Constructed	Reports	MOE CGOT	National Government; CDF; B.O.G.
Construction of lecture rooms	300	2013-2 018	No. of Lecture rooms constructed	Progress reports	MOE CGOT	National Government; CDF; B.O.G.

Program/ Project name Location	Cost KSh.(m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Provision of furniture	22.5	2013-2018	No of Desks Procured	Reports Site visits	MOE CGOT	National Government; CDF; B.O.G.
Construction of Sanitary facilities	2.5	2013-2018	No. of Facility Constructed	Reports	MOE CGOT	National Government; CDF; B.O.G.
Installation of Electricity	12.5	2013-2018	No of Workshops connected with electricity	Progress report	MOE CGOT	National Government; CDF; B.O.G.
Water installation	3	2013-2018	No. of Youth Polytechnics connected with water	Reports	MOE CGOT	National Government; CDF; B.O.G.
Employment of Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff	200	2013-2018	No. of Teaching and Non- Teaching Staff employed	Reports	MOE CGOT	National Government; CDF; B.O.G.
Provision of Instructional Materials	72.5	2013-2018	No of Instructional Materials Procured	Records/ Inventories/ reports	MOE CGOT	National Government; CDF; B.O.G.
Supervision/ Quality Assurance	7	2013-2018	No. of Quality Assurance Visits conducted	Assessment reports	MOE CGOT	National Government; CDF; B.O.G.
Review of Curriculum	7	2013-2018	No of Reviews conducted	Reports	MOE CGOT	National Government; CDF; B.O.G.
ICT subsector						
County ICT and Business Solution Centers	10	2013-2017	Number of ICT Equipments acquired and installed; Number of SMEs trained and able to access the facility.	Brainstorming fora; Control-documents; Checklists/ reports	County Government; Other stakeholders.	County Government; Any donor.
Intranet Communication & Document Management System	20	2013-2014	Availability of documents within time; Efficiency in communication	Electronic Movement; Register.	County Treasury	County Budget

Program/ Project name Location	Cost KSh.(m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Geographic Information System	20	2013-2014	Availability of information	Payment Status Reports; GIS maps	County Treasury	County Budget
Adult and Continuing Education						
Infrastructure: development Instructional Resources: Employment of Adult education teachers. Capacity building to teachers. Quality Assurance and Standards.	36.5	2013-2018	Number of classrooms and toilets built; Quantity of stationery procured ; Learner/ textbook ratio; No. Of teachers; Progress reports	Site visits; Completion certificates; Supplies records of furniture; Auditing; Analysis of admissions'/ procurement ; Records; Payroll; Training reports	GoK; County Government;. Stakeholders; Community; MOE.	MOE; County Government; Donors; NGOs; Community.
Establishment of One full-fledged Public University	2	2013-2018	Infrastructure set-up	Progress/ Completion reports	County Government; MOE.	GoK; County Government; Donors
Establishment of ECD Training College	500	2013-2018	Infrastructure Admissions	Progress Reports Admission reports	County Government; MOE.	GoK; County Government; Donors; Banks.

8.3.6 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR

Project name Location	Cost Kshs (million s)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Irrigation Sub-sector						
Kobei Irrigation Schemes	19.5	2013-2014	No. of Households with water	Progress reports.	GOK ; Community	GOK ; DONORS.
Wamuini Proposed Irrigation Project phase I.	100	2013-2014	No. of Households /farmers with irrigation water	Progress reports.	GOK ; Community.	GOK ; DONORS.
Salama-Umbrella Irrigation Project.	60 M	2014-2015	No. of Households /farmers with irrigation water	Progress reports Inspection	Water & Irrigation, Community	County Government, NGO's; Private Sectors.

Project name Location	Cost Kshs (million s)	Time Fram e	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Chepkaitit Irrigation Scheme	60	2014- 2015	No. of Households /farmers with irrigation water	Progress reports	Water &irrigation, Community.	County Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Chepkorok/ Mucharage Irrigation Scheme	40	2015- 2016	No. of Households / farmers with irrigation water	Progress reports	Water &Irrigation; Community.	County Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Kiptogot Irrigation Scheme Area 120	12	2015- 2016	No. of Households /farmers with irrigation water	Progress reports	Water &irrigation; Community.	County Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Wehonia Irrigation Scheme	80	2016- 2017	No. of Households /farmers with irrigation water	Progress reports	Water &Irrigation; Community	County Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Seum Irrigation Scheme	16	2016- 2017	No. of Households / farmers with irrigation water	Progress reports	Water& Irrigation; Community.	County Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Machungwa/ Bikeke Irrigation Project	120	FY 2017- 2018	No. of Households /farmers with irrigation water	Progress reports	Water &Irrigation, Community	County Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Mubere- Kimondo Irrigation Scheme Area 100	40	FY 2017- 2018	No. of Households /farmers with irrigation water	Progress reports.	Water &Irrigation, Community	County Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Forestry Sub-Sector						
Promote and intensify Afforestation	150	2013- 2017	No. of tree seedlings planted	Records of tree nurseries and forest establishe d	The Ecosystem Conservator	County Government;
Harmonization of Policies in Natural Resource Management and Land use	15	2013- 2017	No of harmonized policies	Minutes ; Reports.	The Ecosystem Conservator	County Government National Government

Project name Location	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Control of Forest Fires, Logging Pests and Diseases	18	2013-2017	Number of Reported cases	Records of cases reported	The Ecosystem Conservator	County Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Forestry Value Addition Project – Production of Block Boards etc		2013-2017	Volume of Processed Products Produced	Observation Reports.	County Forestry; Treasury Department	County Government
Meteorological Sub-sector						
Expand and Automate Meteorological Observation Network	197	2013-2017	No of Automatic/ Logging rain gauges; No of Automatic Weather Observation Stations; no of Meteorological/ observatory stations.	Reports; Visits; Expenditure Reports	Meteorological Services	County Government National Government;
Improve Weather and Climate Products Dissemination System	30	2013-2017	Tools for Mass production of Weather Information ; County RANET FM radio station.	Reports; Visits; Expenditure Reports.	Meteorological Services	County Government National Government;
Improve Data Processing, Analysis and Forecasting Systems	8M	2013-2017	No of expert's tools for forecasting and warnings (SYNERGY) and County Weather and Climate Information Centre	Reports; Visits; Expenditure reports.	Meteorological Services	County Government National Government;
Update Meteorological Data Exchange Systems and Network	5	2013-2017	No of Fibre optic cables; Computer servers.	Reports; Visits; expenditure reports	Meteorological Services	County Government National Government;
Wildlife Sub-sector						

Project name Location	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Habitat Degradation and Low species diversity (Mt. Elgon National Park, Saiwa)	2.5	2013-2014	Number of animals released; Recruitment rate.	Visits; Reports; Pictures of the progress.	KWS	County Government National Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Human – Wildlife Conflicts Management Mt. Elgon National Park, Saiwa	3	2013 -2017	Length electrical fence established around the parks.	Records; Visits; Reports; Pictures of the progress.	KWS	County Government National Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Poaching & other illegal activities Mt. Elgon National Park, Saiwa and	3.9	2013 – 2017	No. of poaching and illegal activities	Records reported; Visits; Reports; Pictures of the progress.	KWS	County Government National Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Tourism management & Security of existing parks in the county (Mt. Elgon National Park, Saiwa)	10.5	2013 -2017	No of Renovations; no of tourist sites established	Visits; Reports; Pictures of the number of established Tourist sites progress.	KWS	County Government National Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Environment Sub-Sector						
Environmental Education & Awareness Creation	21.63	Sept – 2013- June 2015	No of resource Centres established and in operation	Minutes ; Pictures; Newsletters; Brochure; Monthly, Quarterly & biannual reports.	KEETA: NEMA & County Government	County Government National Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.

Project name Location	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Waste Management in Urban & Market Centres	43.7	Sept 2013- June 2015	No of waste recycling machine purchased; No of waste materials handled.	Minutes ; Pictures; Newsletter s; Brochures ; Monthly, Quarterly & biannual reports;	Machinjoni WRUA an Environmental Group: Supervised by NEMA & County Government Environment Department	County Government National Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Acquisition of dumpsite and requisite equipment and Management	105M	2013-2018	No of dump site/ requisite equipment acquired	Observations; Reports.	County Government; Environment Department NEMA	County Government
Waste Recycling, Kitale Industrial area	55	2013-2016	No of waste recycling enterprises established	Reports	County Government; Other stakeholders	County Government; PPP (holding companies); Any donor.
Recreational Facilities (Resting Parks) In town & market centre's	16.3	Sept 2013 - June 2015	No. of resting parks established	Newsletter s; Brochures ; Monthly, Quarterly & biannual reports	County Government; Environment Department NEMA ; Forest Department	County Government National Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Town beautification In town & market centre's	3 M	Sept 2013 - 2017	No. of Streets & market centres planted with ornamental trees & flowers.	Minutes Pictures Newsletters, Brochures Monthly, Quarterly & biannual reports	County Government; Environment Department NEMA ; Forest Department	County Government National Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Climate change & Encroachment on natural resources County wide (Mt. Elgon & Cherangany water towers)	10	Sept 2013 - 17	No. of sensitization meetings held; Area in Kms protected; One Urban air quality monitoring station.	Minutes ; Pictures; Newsletters; Brochures Monthly, Quarterly & biannual reports Station	NEMA, County Government Environment; Meteorological Department Agroforestry ; Other public & private sectors.	County Government National Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Water supply Sub-sector						

Project name Location	Cost Kshs (million s)	Time Fram e	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Sosio Teldet – Kiminini – Sikhendu Water Project	700	2013- 2017	No. of Households with water	Progress reports	Water Department; Meteorological ; NEMA; Forestry; Wildlife; County Government.	GoK ; County Government; Donors.
Augmentation of gravity water schemes Kwanza, Saboti, Endebess, Kiminini,Cheren gany	500	2013- 2017	No of augmentation gravity water schemes established No. of schemes No. of new households with water	Progress reports;	Water Dept	County Government; NGO's; Development Partners.
Connection of Tee and pipeline extensions Kabolet,Kapsara, Kirita,Minex,Mai li saba, Chepkooyo, Ngonyek Sinyerere,Grassla nd –Kiminini, Birunda – Kiungani, Sibanga-Hututu, Kaplamai, Chepinyinyi	137.5M	2013- 2017	Number of Tee connections	Visits; Reports; Pictures of the progress.	Water Department Environment Department.	County Government; National Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Rehabilitation and Drilling of Borehole and Facilities County Wide	142M	2013- 2017	No of boreholes drilled/rehabilitate	Progress reports;	Water Department Environment Department	County Government; Private Sectors.
Construction of Gravity, solar and wind water schemes	153M	2013- 2017	No. of solar/wind energy powered schemes No. of new households with water	Progress reports.	Water Department; Meteorological ; Environment Department	County Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.

Project name Location	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Protection of Spring sources	20M	2013-2017	No. of springs protected	Progress reports.	Water Department; NEMA; Forestry; Wildlife; County Government Environment Department	County Government; NGO's; Private Sectors.
Flood control County wide	300	2013-2017	No. of flood cases reduced	Progress reports.	Water Department; Forestry; Wildlife; Environment Department	County Government
Development and protection of Shallow wells (Equipping)	10	2013 - 2017	No. of shallow wells developed and protected	Progress reports	Water Department; NEMA; Forestry; Environment Department	County Government; National Government; NGO's; Development Partners.
Chepkaitit Water	7	2013-2017	Water Project established at Chepkaitit river	Progress reports	Water Department NEMA; Forestry; Wildlife	County Government;
Seum Multi-Purpose Water project	10	2013 -2017	The water project established	Progress reports	Water Department NEMA; Forestry; Wildlife; Environment Department	County Government; NGO's; Development Partners.
Expansion of existing sewerage systems and development of new ones Countywide	300	2013 - 2017	No. of sewerage treatment works rehabilitated & expanded; Dredging of oxidation ponds done; Increase sewerage line expansion.	Progress reports	Water Department	County Government; Development Partners.

8.3.7 PUBLIC WORKS, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Project Name	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Upgrading Endeless – Suam Road to Bitumen Standards	700M	2013-2017	% completion; KMs upgraded.	Observation ; works reports	County Government Infrastructure Department	County Government; National Government.
Acquisition of drainage strips, make legislation to deter blocking of natural water ways.	1M	2013-2017	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Mapping and safeguarding existing material sites	0.5M	2013-2017	No. of Sites safeguarded.	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Construction of drainage structures	38M	2013-2017	No. of Kms Completed.	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Proper planning of urban areas, construction of parking facilities.	100M	2013-2017	Size of area constructed.	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Mapping and demarcation of designated road reserve, Public education	11.9M	2013-2017	Level of public awareness; Area of road reserves safeguarded	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Installation of street lights in Kitale township and other major urban centres	200M	2013-2017	Coverage of street lighting completed	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Construction of walkways and cycling lanes	5M	2013-2018	Distance in Kms; Coverage of walkways and cycling lanes completed.	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Proper planning of urban areas, construction of parking facilities.	100M	2013-2018	Area constructed	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Mapping and demarcation of designated road reserve, Public education	48M	2013-2018	Area in km	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;

Project Name	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Installation of street lights in Kitale township.	200M	2013-2018	Streets covered	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Construction of walkways and cycling lanes	9M	2013-2018	Area in km	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Kitale Township roads		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Showground-Hospital road		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
CMC Motors-County Commissioners Office.		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Kitale law court-County Assembly.		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Police-Town Hall.		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Milimani Estate Roads		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Machinjoni road		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Mitume –Tuwani road		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Suam Road		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
.Kambimiwa(kital e air strip)-Saboti-Gituamba (D285,E320)		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits; Performance Reports.	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Kitale-Mailil (D341)		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Kitale-Kisawai-Saboti-Baraton (D286, C44)		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;

Project Name	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Maili Nane-Kapkoi (E337J2)		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Chepchoina-Kolongolo-Maili 11 (D343)		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Maili 11-Maili 7-Sibanga-Moi's Bridge (D330)		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Tuigoin Milimani-Tenden road		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Soweto – Kapcherop Chepterit Road		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Chemoset – Kuriot		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Tuigoin-Chepsiro-Kapsigilai-Setek		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
State lodge – Kapcherop		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
No. 4 Leltangat		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Waitaluk		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Waumuini – Kahuho		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Mitambo – Mambonde		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Waitaluk – Kibangenge		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Tulwet Nyaboma		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;

Project Name	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Kaliwa waitaluk		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Tulwet-Sponken		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Sokhendu Market – Sikhendu Dispensary		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Off Sikendu – Chief – River		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Mucharage – Weonila rural rd		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Amani – Chalicha		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Nabiswa		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Kiminimi – Sokomoko		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Deliverance – Water paint		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Nomawanga – Nabiswa Kiungani		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Main road – Mkungano farm		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Milele-Nyasi foot bridge		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Silandaluchu – Muungano foot bridge		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Siangalame – Muungano foot bridge		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;

Project Name	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Kiungani – Nabiswa foot bridge		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Hospital ward		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Gatua-Shimo		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Shimo bridge		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Kibomet – Makunga dam culvert		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Cherangany / Suwerwa		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Kapkarwa – Chesubet – Kiptoi road		2013-2018	No of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Bonde – Suwerwa Road		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Milimani foot bridge		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Keiyo		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Luuya – muungano Kapkai-Keiyo-Wakato primary		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Kosgei Tirop Dispensary – Marinda		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Kiptuimet junction – Wamalwa Water point		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Matambei ward		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;

Project Name	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Toboo center – Kaibei dispensary – Salama Road		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Slama – Kinur \wondo road		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Mubere-Toboo		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Kimunini		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Main road – Sabata		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Kiminini primary – Fetha		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Big tree- Meso – fetha		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Mbayi-Dekko academy		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Kiungani – Bondeni		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Sirende ward		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Friends church – Sitosi		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Sirende primary – Mail saba – Lower Wehoya		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
Toro primary – Upec chuech – Mainek Toro Sec		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;
River sairani – Kaptein primary		2013-2018	No. of Kms Completed	Site Visits Performance Reports	Department of Infrastructure	County Government;

Project Name	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Purchase of equipment, machinery for road works	394	2013-2018	No of equipment purchased	Asset register	County Government	County Government;
Equipment related expenses	67	2013-2018	No of equipment maintained	Asset register	County Government	County Government;
Purchase of survey equipment	5	2013-2018	No of equipment procured	Asset register	County Government	County Government;
Recruitment of supervision staff	20	2013-2018	No of staff recruited	HR reports	County Government	County Government;
Construction of drainage structures, road crossings	20	2013-2018	No of drainage infrastructure in place	Performance reports	County Government	County Government;
Surveying, mapping and installation of road reserves	10	2013-2018	No of road Reserves installed/mapped	Performance reports	County Government	County Government;
Acquisition of road reserves	10	2013-2018	Sale agreements	Assets register	County Government	County Government;

8.3.8 LANDS, HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Project Name	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Transfer Survey Records from Eldoret and Nairobi to Kitale	7	2013-2018	Volume of records; Records transferred	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government;
Purchase two all-Weather Vehicles	10	2013-2018	No. of Vehicle procured.	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government;

Project Name	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
To purchase three Total Station; Purchase of Appropriate	1	2013-2018	No. of Equipment in place.	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government;
Preparation of County Spatial Plans	100	2013-2018	No. of Plans Approved and Published.	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government;
Facilitation of Estate management	190	2013-2018	No. of estate managed	Progress reports	Housing Department	County Government;
County Housing Surveys	50	2013-2018	No of Survey Reports	Progress report	Housing Department	County Government;
Prepare Plans for various Urban Centres – Kitale, Kiminini, Kachibora, Endebess, Kwanza, Saboti	90	2013-2018	No. of Plans Approved and Published.	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government;
Development, Control and Enforcement Unit;	34.5	2013-2018	No. of Sub County units operational	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government;
Regularize Land Tenure; Slum upgrading	76	2013-2018	No. of Informal settlement regularised	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government;
Introduce low Cost Building Materials/ Appropriate Building Technology (ABT); Purchase of 25 hydraforms for making stabilized	50	2013-2018	Volume of appropriate technologies adopted; No. of hydraforms procured.	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government;
Acquire more Land for the expansion of the	90	2013-2018	Acreage of Land Transferred to CGOT.	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government;
Establish Site and Service schemes	5	2013-2018	No. of Site and Service Schemes established.	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government;

Project Name	Cost Kshs (millions)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Audit of Public Land	2	2013-2018	No. of Public Land Audits conducted.	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government;
Renewal and Redevelopment of Kitale Town (Decongesting Town Programs)	1.15	2013-2018	No. of Roads decongested; No. of Markets operationalized; No. of kiosks removed from the CBD.	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government;
Boundary Re-Establishment/ Title Mapping of Milimani Scheme	2.37	2013-2018	No. of Parcels Re-established	Performance reports	Lands and Housing Department	County Government;

8.3.9 GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC SERVICE MANANGMENT

Project Name	Cost KSh.(m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Construction of Sub county and Wards administrative units	65	2013-2018	% Completion	Progress reports.	County Government;	County Government;
Construction of Police and AP Posts/patrol bases	10	2013-2018	% Completion	Site visits; Reports.	County Government;	National government / County Government;
Community Policing Programme	2	2013/14	No of appointments	Reports	County Government;	County Government;
Construction of law Courts and Prosecution office	49.69	2013/14	% completion	Site visits; Reports.	County Government;	County Government;
Establishment of Security enforcement unit	31	2013/14	No of appointments	Security reports	County Government;	County Government;
Training & Development						
Induction and orientation training	10	2013-2014	Number of staff inducted	Training reports	PSM	County Government;

Project Name	Cost KSh.(m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Training Needs Assessment	2	2013-2014	Skills gaps identified	Assessment report	PSM	County Government;
Training and development	20	2013-2014	Number trained	Post training reports	PSM	County Government;
Institutional Capacity needs assessment	5	2013-2014	Institutional capacity gaps areas	Needs assessment report	PSM	County Government;
Attachment programmes		2013-2014	Number of interns	HR reports	PSM	County Government;
Capacity building in cross cutting areas	5	2013-2014	Number trained	Capacity building reports	PSM	County Government;
Recruitment of key skills/ identified gaps	180	2013-2014	Number recruited	Annual establishment report	PSM	County Government;
Employee satisfaction baseline survey	2	2013-2014	Satisfaction index	Survey report	PSM	County Government;
Employees Work Environment Assessment Survey	2	2013-2014	Work environment index	Survey report	PSM	County Government;
Development of HR Plan	5	2013-2014	Number of departmental plans.	Plan	PSM	County Government;
County Public service week	10	2013-2014	Working groups established.	Event report	PSM	County Government;
Customer satisfaction survey	2	2013-2014	Satisfaction index.	Survey report	PSM	County Government;
Corruption index level assessment	2	2013-2014	Index	Report/ Index	PSM	County Government;
Development of work place policies	5	2013-2014	Number of policies	Policies; Reports	PSM	County Government;
ISO 9001:2008 Certification	10	2015-2016	Certification programme; Committee Certificate.	Performance reports	PSM	County Government;

Project Name	Cost KSh.(m)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Flagship - Construction and equipping of disaster management centre	200	2014/15 – 2016/2017	Percentage completion	Site/ Progress/ end reports	PSM	County Government;
Establishment of disaster emergency fund	20	2014/15 - 2017	Management committee; Number of beneficiaries.	Resolution /fund management framework	PSM	County Government;
Construction of Governor's residence, Sub County and Ward Offices	200	2013/14 - 2015	Percentage completion	Site/ Progress and end of project reports	PSM	County Government;
Public participation framework	20	2013-2014	Number of fora	Public Participation; Reports.	PSM	County Budget
Establish customer service/ information centres	20	2013-2014	Number of centres	Reports; Observation.	PSM	County Budget
Establishment of County Ombudsman's office	20	2013-2014	Appointment of committee	Progress report; Observation.	PSM	County Budget
Intergovernmental Relationships Programme	5	2013-2014	Appointment letter	Sector reports	PSM	County Budget
Emergency Fund for Ward Emerging Issues	125	2013-2017	No. of emergency projects fund by ward; No. of beneficiaries.	Site visits; Progress reports.	County Government	County Government; Any donor

8.3.10: COUNTY TREASURY

Project Name	Cost Estimate KSh. (millions)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Automation of Revenue Management	40	2013-2014	No of processes automated	Reports	County treasury	County Government;
Establishment and operationalization of IFMIS	20	2013-2014	Operational IFMIS	Reports	County treasury	County Government;
E-Payment System	20	2013-2014	Payments	Log Files; Audit Trails.	County Treasury	County Government;
Enterprise Resource Planning System	20	2013-2014	End to end management platform.	Management Reports; Log Files; Audit Trails.	County Treasury	County Government;
Revenue potential assessment and revenue enhancement plan (REP)	11M	2013-2014	Amount of revenue collected	Reports	County Treasury	County Government;
Implementation of REP recommendations	5M	2013-2014	No of initiatives adopted	reports	County Treasury	County Government;
Implement an E-payment system	5M	2013-2014	E-payment system	Reports	County Treasury	County Government;
Enterprise resource Planning system	5M	2013-2014	Enterprise resource planning system in place	Reports	County Treasury	County Government;
Intranet Communication & Document Management System	6M	2014/2015-2016/2017	No of internet and document management system in place	Reports	County Treasury	County Government;

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: COUNTY FACT SHEET – VITAL STATISTICS

Trans Nzoia Fact Sheet

Information Category		Statistics
Total area KM		2495.6
Water mass KM		0
Gazetted Forests (ha)		48463.90
Non-gazetted Forests (Ha)		252.53
National Parks		2
Arable land KM		1980
Non-arable land KM		515.6
Total urban areas KM		111.50
No. of towns		2
Proportion of county to land area of Kenya (%)		0.42
Rank in terms of size to other counties		37 th
Topography and climate		
Ecological zones (No.)		3
Lowest altitude (M)		1400
Highest (M)		4313
Temperature range (°C):		
	High	30
	Low	10
	Average daily temperature	18.6
Rainfall:		
	High (mm)	1400
	Low (mm)	900
Average relative humidity (%)		65
Wind speed (Km/hr) Knots		2
Demographic Profiles		
Total Population(KPHC 2009)		818,757
Total Male Population		407,172
Total Female Population		411,585

Information Category		Statistics
Sex Ratio (M:F)		100:101
Total Projected Population:		
	2013	949,359
	2015	1,022,277
	2017	1,100,794
Infant population (2013 projection):		
	Male	17565
	Female	17096
	Total	34661
Population under five (2013 projection):		
	Male	82866
	Female	80915
	Total	163781
Primary school age group (6-13 Yrs): 2013 projection		
	Male	113146
	Female	112706
	Total	225852
Secondary School age group(14-17 yrs) : 2013 projection		
	Male	45416
	Female	44685
	Total	90101
Youths population (15-29 Yrs) : 2013 projection		
	Male	129783
	Female	135767
	Total	265550
Labour force (15-64 Yrs) : 2013 projection		
	Male	234985
	Female	241551
	Total	476535

Information Category		Statistics	
Female Reproductive age group(15-49 Yrs) : projected 2013		208,559	
Aged population (65 + Yrs)			
	male	12363	
	female	13678	
	Total	26040	
Eligible voting population – 2012		423,198	
Registered voters (2012)		245,510	
Projected Urban Population: 2013			
	Male	68912	
	Female	67732	
	Total	136,644	
Projected Rural Population (2013):			
	Female	409,506	
	Male	403,209	
	Total	812,715	
Population density: 2009			
	Highest	514	
	Lowest	134	
	County	328	
Population density: 2013			
	Highest	597	
	Lowest	155	
	County	380	
Demographic Indicators		County	National
Crude Birth Rate		30/1000	38.4/1000
Crude Death Rate		9.7/1000	10.4/1000
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)		58/1000	54/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)		14/1000	

Information Category		Statistics	
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)		178/100,000	495/100,000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		21/1000	24/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)		47/1000	79/1000
Life expectancy (years): Male		55	58
Female		59	61
Total number of households (based on projected 2013 population)		158,227	8,767,954
Average household size		6	4.4
Female headed households		Number not known	2,818,800
Male headed household		Number not known	
Children in need of special protection:		3966	
	Orphans	988	
Physically disabled persons (No.)		Number not Known	
Distribution of Population by disability type (percent): KIH B 2005/06		County	National
Missing hand		0.0	1.9
Missing Foot		0.0	2.3
Lame		0.0	25.7
Blind		11.3 0.	7.8
Deaf		0 0.0	5.9 9.0
Dumb			
Mental illness		20.5	18.4
Paralyzed		0.0	10.0
Other		68.2	31.5
Poverty Indicators			
Absolute poverty:			
	Percentage (%)	49.5	
	Number	451,738	
Contribution to national poverty (%)		2.5	
Urban poor:			

Information Category		Statistics
	Percentage (%)	46.8
	Number	63949
Rural poor:		
	Percentage (%)	49.5
	Number	469,933
Food poverty: (2013 Projected population)		
	Percentage	62
	Number	588,602
Income per capita Kshs)		Not known
Human Development Indicators:		
	Human poverty index	0.5455
	Youth development index	28.2
	Gender development index	0.05952
Sectoral contribution to household income (%)		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		85
Crop farming:		
	Average farm size (Small scale) in ha	1.5
	Average farm size (Large scale) in ha	30
	Percentage of farmers with title deeds	45
	Total acreage under food crops (Ha)	143,902
	Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)	2969
	Total acreage under soil/land conservation (Ha)	24,522.4
	Total acreage under farm forestry (Ha)	24,181.99
	Total acreage under organic farming	999.89
Main storage facilities		
	On-farm	Ordinary stores/cribs, houses
	Off-farm (Commercial)	Go-downs, NCPB silos
	Population working in agriculture (%)	85
Livestock farming:		
	Number of Ranches	

Information Category		Statistics
	Company ranches	0
	Group ranches	0
	Total	0
Average size of ranches		0
Main livestock bred and their numbers:		
	Cattle;	167,200
	Dairy	19000
	Zebu	1
		757,000
	Goats	
	Camels	
	Poultry	
	Goats;	25,000
	meat goats	1090
	Dairy	68300
	Sheep	
	Camels	4
	Broilers	13350
	Indigenous Chicken	594,500
	Layers	106820
	Geese	4,200
	Ducks	7100
	Turkeys	9200
	Ostrich	3

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

Information Category		Statistics
Landing beaches (No.)		0
Fishing gear (No.):		
	Fishing nets: (Aqua culture harvesting nets)	6
	Hooks	0
	Traps	0
	Boats	0
Fish harvest:		
	Weight (Kgs p.a)	22,812.85
Wildlife Resources		
National Parks coverage (KM		
Mt Elgon		169.16
Caves		Over 8
Saiwa (KM		2.9
No. of museums		1(Kitale Museum)
Elephants		300
Jackals		Number unknown
Hyenas		Number unknown
Buffaloes		500
Water falls		Number unknown
Leopards		Number unknown
Gazelles		8 (Chorlim farm)
Other wild animals		
Impala		80 (Mt Elgon & Chorlim farm)
Burcheli's Zebra		23(Mt Elgon & Chorlim farm)
Eland		2 (Chorlim farm)
Ostrich		1 (Kitale Nature Conservancy)
Debraza Monkey		Number unknown
Blue Monkey		38
Vervet Monkey		15
Olive Baboons		21

Information Category	Statistics
Birds	Over 240 species (Mt Elgon - Important Bird Area)
Waterbuck	43
Bushbuck	17
Mountain reedbuck	Number unknown (Mt Elgon & Saiwa)
Forest Cobra	Number unknown (Mt Elgon & Saiwa)
Black & White Columbus Monkey	42 (Mt Elgon & Saiwa)
De Brazza's monkey	24
Wildlife estates-private,	2, Kitale Nature Conservancy, Chorlim Farm & Wildlife sanctuary
Number of quarry sites renovated:	0
Number of climate change adaptation projects/programmes:	1
Cooperatives	
No. of cooperative societies	234
Active cooperative societies	110
Dormant cooperative societies	120
Collapsed societies/status unknown	2
Total Registered membership	39,655
Total turn-over (Kshs.)	77,310,588
Share capital	1,266, 596,246.
Health	
Number of health posts:	

Information Category		Statistics
	District hospitals	3
	Sub District hospitals	1
	Hospitals (Mission/FBO)	1
	Hospitals (Private)	3
	Nursing homes (Private)	3
	Health centres (Public)	11
	Health centres (Private)	1
	Dispensaries (Public)	35
	Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	10
	Private clinics	26
Beds capacity:		563
Average distance to health facility in km		5
Doctors		52
Doctor/population ratio		1:18,257
Nurses		441
Nurse/ population ratio		1: 2,153
HIV prevalence (%)		5.4
Children vaccination (FIC) (%)		53.6
Contraceptive acceptance (%) New visits		16
Antenatal care (ANC) (%) 4th visit		11.6
Place of Delivery (%):		
	Hospital	21.3
	Health Centre	2.3
	Dispensary/clinic	1.5
	Maternity home	0.3
	At home	74
Delivery Assistant (%):		
	Doctor	10
	Midwife/nurse	12.4
	TBA	23.7

Information Category		Statistics
	Trained TBA	40.5
	Self	9.1
	Other	2.6
Morbidity Rates (%):		
	Male	27.3
	Female	44.3
	Total (County)	35.8
Malaria Control:		
	Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):	
	Untreated net	25.7
	Treated net	20.6
	Treated net children under 1	53.8
Five most prevalent diseases (%):		
	Diseases of the respiratory system (upper and lower)	43.4
	Malaria/fever	37
	Disease of the skin	9.8
	Diarrhoea	5
	Typhoid fever	4.8
Education		
Pre-school:		
	No. of ECD centres (public 478 and private 335)	813
	No. of ECD teachers (public and private)	956
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:38
	Total enrolment Boys	18,099
	Girls	18,086
		45,900
	Average years of attendance	3
Primary school:		

Information Category		Statistics	
	Number of primary schools (public 338 and Private 155)	525	
	Number of teachers	4559	
	Enrolment: Boys	220,019 109,477 110,542	
	Girls		
	Total		
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:48	
	Drop-out rate (%)	22	
	Average years of attendance	8	
	Transition rates (%)	Boys	82.4
		Girls	76.8
	Gross Enrolment rate (%)	Boys	102.1
		Girls	96.5
	Net Enrolment rate (%)	Boys	87.6
		Girls	82.3
	Completion rate (%)	Boys	83.3
		Girls	79.8
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):			
	0 – 1KM	10	
	1.1 – 4.9KM	75	
	5KM and more	15	
Secondary schools:			
	Number of secondary schools (public 157; private 17)	178	
	Number of teachers	999	
	Teacher/student ratio	1:45	

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

Information Category	Statistics
HH with access to portable water	279,060 (People) – 46,510 HH
Number of permanent rivers	11
No. of shallow wells	5813
No. of protected springs	375
No. of un-protected springs	520
No. of water pans	48
No. of Dams	48
No. of Bore holes	79
HH with roof catchment systems	35,426
Mean distance to nearest water point (km)	1
Percentage distribution of households by source of safe drinking water.	
Safe Source	40.6
Unsafe Source	59.4
Not stated	0
Main water supply sources/schemes (Kitale water works, Kapolet, saboti, Kiminini, Kwanza-Kolongolo, Kiboroa, Masaba, Kimondo, Endebess, suam-Orchad, Matumaini, Chepkoiyo)	12
Environment	
Number of EIAs endorsed (2013-April 2014)	51
Compliance with waste management regulations (2013-2014)	12
Compliance with water management regulations (2013-2014)	9
Number of environment audits executed (2013-2014)	-
No of solid waste management sites (2011)	9
No of hilltops and slopes and mountain area protected (2011)	2
Compliance with waste transportation regulations	9
No. of environmental incidences reported, July 2013 – April 2014	35
No. of environmental incidences acted on July 2013 – April 2014	28
No. of EIA License issued July 2013 – April 2014	20
No. of waste facilities licensed July 2013 – April 2014	3
EAs received & classified July 2013 – April 2014	51
No. EIAs reviewed July 2013 – April 2014	40
Noise licenses & permits issued, July 2013- April 2014	52

Information Category	Statistics
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%): Source	
K KI	
Piped into dwelling	1.7
Piped	9.9
Rain/harvested	0.2
Borehole	21.1
Protected well	20.8
Protected spring	12.5
Unprotected well	5.9
Unprotected spring	4.7
Stream	20.3
Jabias	0.0
Water Vendor	2.2
Pond	0.3
Dam	0.4
Lake	0.1
Others	0.0
% House hold distribution by time taken (minutes, one away) to fetch drinking water.	
0	10.8
1-4	17.0
5-14	36.4
15-29	22.6
30-59	11.8
60+	1.3
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established	9
Households with Latrines (No.)	36,075
Number of HH distribution by type of main human waste disposal facility (2009 KPHC)	
Main sewer	2699
VIP Latrine	3683
Septic tank	1131

Information Category		Statistics
Pit latrine (covered/uncovered)		33,075
Cess pool		128
Bucket		42
Bush		458
Other		32
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):		
	Collected by local Authority	1.5
	Collected by Private firm	1.8
	Garbage pit	28.5
	Burning	3.1
	Public garbage heap	10.9
	Farm Garden	52.4
	Neighbourhood Community group	Not stated
	Other	1.7
Housing		
Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit (%) Owner occupied		68.8
Rented		31.2
HH Distribution by type of roofing material (%)		
Corrugated Iron Sheets		81.6
Tiles		1.0
Concrete		0.2
Asbestos sheets		2.9
Tin		0.1
Glass		13.6
Makuti		0.2
Mud/Dung		0.1
Others		0.5
HH Distribution by type of walling material (%)		
Stone		1.4
Brick/Block		15.8
Mud/Wood		68.1

Information Category	Statistics
Mud/Cement	12.9
Wood only	0.7
Corrugated iron sheet	0.4
Grass straw	0.1
Tin	0.0
Other	0.6
HH Distribution by type of Floor material (%)	
Cement	25.8
Tiles	0.5
Wood	0.5
Earth	72.9
Others	0.3
Government Houses by Category (No.)	
LG	219
MG	87
HG	9
Total	315
Forestry	
Area of Gazetted forest (hectares)	48,463.90
Irregularly settled forest areas (hectares)	2,037.2
Irregularly settled country forest (local authority)	746.7
No. of people engaged in forestry	10,000
Seedlings production (No.) (2012)	4,000,000
No. of Community Forest Associations (CFA)	5
Meteorological	
Number of Meteorological stations (2012)	1
Number of Automatic Weather Stations (2012)	3
Number of Rainfall stations	10
Energy	
Trading centres with electricity	145
Trading centres without electricity	24
Health facilities with electricity	44
Health facilities without electricity	13

Information Category	Statistics
HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%)	
Electricity	0.3
Gas (LPG)	0.9
Biogas	0.5
Solar	0.0
Paraffin	3.4
Firewood	76.8
Charcoal	18.0
Other	0.2
HH distribution by main lighting fuel (No.) (Source: KPHC 2009)	
Electricity	8.9
Solar	0.9
Gas Lamp	0.6
Pressure Lamp	0.6
Lantern	38.8
Tin lamp	49.4
Fuel wood	0.6
Others	0.3
Households' distribution by cooking appliance type: (%) (Source: KIHBS 2005/06)	
Traditional stone fire	74
Improved traditional stone fire	0.3
Ordinary Jiko	8.7
Improved Jiko	10.5
Kerosene Stove	4.7
Gas Cooker	0.6
Electric cooker	Data not stated
Other	1.1
Transport & Communication	
Road length (KM):	
Bitumen surface	154
Gravel surface	167.07
Earth surface	786.37

Information Category		Statistics
R	Rural access roads (unclassified roads)	2953.5
	Total	4,060.94
	Railway line (km)	23
	Rail way stations(no.)	1
	Airports	0
	Airstrips	1
Mobile network coverage (source: 2009 census)	Tra	64.9
(% HH ownership)	ns	59.7
	Nzo	51.7
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Information Category		Statistics
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry		
	Number of registered trading centres	169
	Number of registered wholesale traders (No.)	2,513
	Number of registered retail traders	3,753
	Number of registered Jua Kali Associations	7
	Number of registered Jua Kali Artisans	2500
	No. of industries/Enterprises (by type) Maize milling	1
	Bakeries	3
	Livestock products processing (value addition) Manufacturing (Organic fertilizer)	3
		1
Security		
	No. of police divisions	3
	No of police stations	3
	Most reported crime	Assault
	No. of police posts	6
	No. of police patrol bases	23
	No. of AP posts	75

Information Category	Statistics
No of prisons	4
No of law courts	1
Tourism	
Hotels by category:	
Unclassified hotels	Number unknown
Bars and Restaurants	Number unknown
Financial Services	
Commercial Banks	13
Micro-finance Institutions	5