



COUNTY GOVERNMENT  
OF TRANS NZOIA



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

# COUNTY INTEGRATED **DEVELOPMENT** PLAN **POPULAR VERSION**



**2018 - 2022**

*"The Take Off: Pathway to Economic  
Transformation and Prosperity"*





COUNTY GOVERNMENT  
OF TRANS NZOIA

TRANS NZOIA COUNTY INTEGRATED  
**DEVELOPMENT**  
P L A N  
2018 - 2022

POPULAR VERSION



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OF TRANS NZOIA



**H.E PATRICK SIMIYU KHAEMBA**

*The 1st Governor of Trans Nzoia County*



## FOREWORD

The County Integrated Development Plan for the period 2018-2022 is the second generation of CIDP prepared having successfully implemented the first CIDP covering the period 2013-2017 whose theme was "Transforming Trans Nzoia through Wealth Creation and Agro-industrialization". The first CIDP was formulated at the advent of devolution against a backdrop of high expectations from the "Wananchi" for immediate results from the elected leadership.

The key milestones achieved during the implementation of the 2013-2017 CIDP include :- increased agricultural productivity, enhanced farm income, promotion of cash crops and horticultural produce, construction/rehabilitation and expansion of health facilities, construction and improvement of road network, construction of markets, construction of classrooms and equipping of ECDEs and VTCs among other notable achievements in the period 2013-2017.

The development of CIDP 2018-2022 has gained valuable lessons learnt from the challenges encountered during the implementation of inaugural CIDP of 2013-2017 and strategies proposed herein will build on the gains made in addition to addressing emerging needs of the people of Trans Nzoia County as envisioned in the "Kazi Kwa Mpango agenda" which is solidly founded on promoting sustainable development.

This popular version of the County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 highlights in a brief and concise way the development challenges facing the County, the strategies developed to address these challenges and the identified programmes and projects that will lead to high development thrust of the County which include: Completion of Kitale Bus Terminus, Completion and operationalisation of the County teaching and referral hospital, promoting use of appropriate fertilizer, enhancing value addition of crop and livestock products and promoting the adoption of conservation agriculture techniques through modern conservation agriculture equipment.

The County further seeks to extend water gravity schemes, sinking and equipping boreholes, rehabilitation of water dams and investing in efficient waste management. My government is also committed to the expansion of ECDE and VTC infrastructure, provision of support for the enhancement of skills development, construction of modern Wholesale and retail markets, Construction of Kitale Business centre and opening the Suam Border point for Trade and investment.

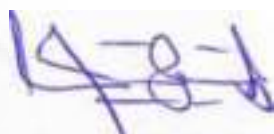
Further, my government will endeavor to promote sports, culture, tourism, performing arts and support the vulnerable by establishing safety nets to ensure they enjoy quality

life. In addition, my government will establish an efficient and effective County Government structure through restructuring of Government functions.

To ensure smooth implementation of this plan, my administration will develop appropriate policies and plans that will guide resource allocation and develop strategies to support revenue mobilization to fund this plan. This plan proposes a raft of projects that if implemented, will enable this County to develop to the next level. I therefore call upon all the citizens of this County, our development partners and the private sector to join the County Government in ensuring that the proposals contained herein are implemented for the benefit of the people of Trans Nzoia and the future generation.

The County Government will also undertake to enhance good governance as this is critical in bringing about faster socio-economic transformation of our County and improving the service delivery to our residents.

God bless the people of Trans Nzoia County



**H.E. Patrick Simiyu Khaemba**  
**Governor, Trans Nzoia County**



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The Popular Version is a summary of the 2nd County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 which is the development blue print for Trans Nzoia County. The process of preparation of this Popular Version was undertaken by various dedicated individuals whose invaluable contribution is worth mentioning.

Sincere gratitude goes to H.E. the Governor, H.E. the Deputy Governor, members of the County Executive Committee and Chief Officers for providing technical input and policy direction that shaped this Plan. I am indebted to Honourable Members of the Trans Nzoia County Assembly for the production of this plan.

I am also grateful for the immense contribution and coordination of the Chief Officer for Economic planning Mr. Milton K. Koech and technical staff members in Economic Planning Office including Mr. Moses Otieno and Mr. Ben Ruto, Senior Economists, Ms Sisily Kemboi, Mr. Abel Labero, and Mr. Eng'ory Daniel, Economists/Statisticians; for the key roles they played in coordinating various aspects of preparation of this plan.

I also appreciate all others who contributed in any way towards the preparation of this plan. We are greatly indebted to them.

God bless you all.

**Hon. Bonface Wanyonyi**

**County Executive Committee Member  
for Finance and Economic Planning**







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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is the County's medium term development blue print that informs and guides annual work plans and budgets within a period of five years. The 2018-2022 CIDP has been prepared in accordance with Article 220 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and other relevant governing acts and legislations. This plan aims at realizing the overall County vision of being an outstanding agro-industrialized County with quality of life for residents.

This plan is aligned to the realization of Kenya's Development Blue Print, the Kenya Vision 2030, Sectoral Plans, the National Medium Term Plan III and other international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063. The plan translates the national, international and sector development aspirations into County specific policies, programmes and projects designed to achieve envisaged transformative agenda for the residents of Trans Nzoia County in the period 2018-2022.

The programmes and projects proposed for implementation herein have been arrived at from a wide stakeholders and public consultation which identified programmes and projects to be implemented during the plan period. Implementation of these projects is not only expected to spur economic growth and job creation for the youth, but also provide good governance for sustainable socio-economic development of the County.

This popular version of CIDP 2018-2022 has been organized according to departments/sectors in the County. The plan provides highlight on the development constraints/challenges, sector objectives, sector strategies, keys sector interventions, anticipated sector output and outcome/impacts in each sector.



## 2.0 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1 Background

The Sector comprises the departments of Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary Service, Fisheries and Co-operative Development. The sector is also a key player towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 3, 8 and 15 with regard to programmes and projects towards poverty reduction, zero hunger, good health and wealth, decent work and economic growth and life on land.

Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development sector is responsible for implementing national agriculture policies at the County level. The sector will be responsible for providing veterinary services, promoting crop development and value chains for crops and animal products and also promote animal production. The sector will also promote land, soil and post-harvest management as well as enhance fisheries development and cooperative development and management.

The County is endowed with natural conditions that favour growing of a variety of crops including food crops (maize, beans, potatoes, millet, bananas and wheat), industrial crops (coffee, tea) and a variety of horticultural crops such as tomatoes, cabbages, kales, avocados, oranges, mangoes including export crops such as French beans, sugar snaps, snow peas, chillies and cut flowers. The area under food crops is 157,068 hectares; horticultural crop is 2,590 hectares while area under industrial crops is 4,173 hectares. Of the horticultural crops, 70 percent are planted after the main food crops from the long rain season. The average farm sizes ranges from 0.816 ha for small scale farming to 22.55 ha for large scale farming.

In livestock production, Dairy breeds include Friesian, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, Crosses and other indigenous breeds. Poultry breeds include Layers, broilers and indigenous. Sheep is reared for meat and wool while Goats are reared for milk and meat. The County also has hides and skins and leather improvement activities. The population of major livestock species as at 2018 was estimated at 179,000 dairy cattle and 13,500 indigenous cows for milk production as well as 5,500 cows for beef. Others include; 665,000 indigenous chicken, 116,500 layers, 16,000 broilers, 30,900 goats, 119,000 sheep and 7,000 pigs. There are also 15,000 rabbits and 8,300 donkeys.

The County has 114 active and 120 dormant cooperative societies. The major types of cooperative societies are; SACCOs, Coffee, Dairy, Farm purchase, Cereals and Housing. The

cooperative societies in the County have a **total** number of 31,232 registered members with a total turnover of KES 416,100,000.

Trans Nzoia County has no water masses such as the lakes and oceans and thus fishing is practiced only in ponds and dams. Warm fresh water aquaculture is dominated by production of tilapia and African catfish (*Clarius gariepinus*) mainly under semi-intensive systems using earthen ponds. The common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) and ornamental fish can also be produced under this system. The County has also potential for cold fresh water aquaculture involving the production of rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) under intensive systems using raceways and tanks within slopes of Mt. Elgon. There are 2000 fish ponds in the County and 8 fish dams. The areas of these fish dams and fish ponds are 1400m<sup>2</sup> and 450m<sup>2</sup> respectively. The main fish types cultured are tilapia, catfish and trout while the main fishing gears used is aquaculture nets. The County is approximated to have 1800 fish farm families.

The County has been a beneficiary of the Economic Stimulus programme which saw an increase in the number of fish ponds constructed. In addition the National Fish Farming Enterprise Productivity Program (FFEPP) a Vision 2030 flag ship programme is being implemented in the County.

## 2.2 Sector development constraints/challenges

The County faces a number of constraints/challenges, some of which can be minimized over the plan period:

- a) High cost of production.
- b) Erratic and unpredictable weather conditions.
- c) Low produce prices.
- d) Expensive agricultural credit.
- e) Declining land productivity.

## 2.3 Sector strategic objectives

The mission of the sector is to promote competitive and sustainable agriculture, livestock, fisheries and a vibrant co-operative movement. To deliver on this mission, the sector has developed the following strategic objectives:

- a) To increase productivity, food security and market access for improved livelihoods.
- b) To reduce post harvest losses and increase the market prices.
- c) To put in place policy and administrative mechanisms that support delivery of effective service to farmers and stakeholders.



- d) To increase productivity, income and improve livelihoods.
- e) To transform crop, livestock and fisheries production into commercially oriented enterprises.
- f) To increase livestock productivity and improve livelihoods.
- g) To promote fish production and increase income to farmers.
- h) To promote and strengthen cooperative societies.

## **2.4 Sector strategies**

The sector strategies in the plan period include:

- a) Establishing of County model/demonstration farms in each ward.
- b) Promoting the adoption of conservation agriculture techniques through modern conservation agriculture equipment.
- c) Expanding the capacity of the current nurseries to produce high-quality seedlings for coffee, tissue-culture banana, passion fruits, chili and avocado leading to crop diversification.
- d) Enhancing of markets and marketing channels to ensure that ready markets are available for agricultural produce.
- e) Promoting value addition through strategic support for acquisition of milling plants for coffee and maize.
- f) Expanding the Artificial Insemination (AI) programme.
- g) Increasing the number of milk coolers from the current 10 milk coolers.
- h) Rehabilitation of the existing communal cattle dips and construction of new ones in every ward.
- i) Provision of 150,000 chicks of breeding stocks of indigenous chicken and providing initial chicken feeds to small holder farmers.
- j) Improving post-harvest management and support to farmers through subsidies on storage materials such as hermetic bags.
- k) Organizing joint vaccination exercises with neighboring counties in order to step up efforts towards disease control in the region.



**Figure 1: Promotion of Crop Diversification**

## 2.5 Key sector interventions

The proposed programmes and projects in the sector for the plan period are:

- a) Promotion of soil sampling and testing, promotion of appropriate fertilizers, land, soil and water conservation and promotion of climate smart agriculture.
- b) Construction of grain storage facilities in sub counties, purchase and installation of grain driers and promotion of metal silos and hermetic storage bags.
- c) National agricultural and rural inclusive growth project (NARIGP).
- d) Agriculture sector development support Programme (ASDSP).
- e) Joint livestock vaccination initiatives, livestock disease management and control, veterinary public health, livestock breeding and subsidized artificial insemination (AI).
- f) Establishment of veterinary inspectorate and quality assurance, rehabilitation and equipping of veterinary laboratory.
- g) Value addition to livestock by products that is hides and skins, bones, hooves and horns.
- h) Purchasing of additional milk coolers, promotion of fodder bulking and feed processing, poultry production and other non-ruminants and promotion of apiculture.





- i) Promotion of fish farming, establishment of fish cold storage facilities and hatchery unit, rehabilitation and maintenance of fish ponds and dams and promotion of fish cage farming.
- j) Promotion of crop diversification.
- k) Promotion of export vegetable crops, promotion of plant clinics and pests and disease control.
- l) Establishment of model farms/Agriculture training centers, green houses, small holder irrigation schemes and utilization of harvested water for food security.
- m) Development of agricultural and farm data and promotion of value addition initiatives (Maize, coffee and horticulture).
- n) Strengthening of cooperative leadership and management, support investments in cooperative movements, promotion of financial services to cooperative societies, revitalization of cooperative movement and ICT support to cooperative societies.



**Figure 2:** H.E the Governor launching distribution of Mavuno fertilizer



**Figure 3: Mavuno Fertilizer Being Distributed to farmers**

## 2.6 Anticipated sector outputs

During the plan period, the County anticipates the following sector outputs:

- a) Soil testing equipment purchased, appropriate fertilizer procured and distributed and land, soils and water conservation equipment purchased.
- b) Specialized climate smart agriculture equipment purchased and technologies promoted.
- c) Grain storage facilities constructed.
- d) Grain driers procured and installed as strategic grain reserves.
- e) Agriculture training centre established and operationalised.
- f) Livestock vaccinated, dips rehabilitated and acaricides procured.
- g) Slaughter house facilities rehabilitated.
- h) Quality livestock breeding stock and genetic materials distributed.
- i) Tanneries constructed and operationalised.
- j) Zero grazing units established and operationalised.
- k) Milk coolers and freezers procured, installed and put into use.
- l) Fodder bulking and feed processing demonstrations held.
- m) Poultry production and other non ruminants trainings held.
- n) Apiaries established.
- o) Dams and ponds rehabilitated and constructed, hatchery units established and fish cages constructed.



- p) Diversified varieties of high yielding crop seedlings distributed.
- q) Plant clinics established.
- r) Pheromone traps installed, pesticides procured and distributed and model farms established.
- s) Revived cooperative movements in the County revived.



**Figure 4: H.E. the Governor inspecting a dairy farming project in Cherangani**

## **2.7 Anticipated sector outcomes/impacts**

During the plan period, the County anticipates the following sector outcomes and impacts:

- a) Soil acidity and fertility status of most farmers established.
- b) Increased sustainable crop productivity that meets the needs of the people
- c) Increased access to appropriate fertilizer.
- d) Increased uptake of effective climate smart agriculture technologies and innovations.
- e) Improved grain quality, safety and reduced grain post harvest losses.
- f) Reduced Trans boundary animal diseases, increased animal production and assured safety of foods of animal origin.
- g) Increased income and created employment opportunities from value addition initiatives.
- h) Increased livestock productivity.

- i) Reduced post harvest losses.
- j) Increased high quality poultry, honey and fish production.
- k) Improved food security and alternative sources of income.
- l) Agro based cottage industries promoted.
- m) Strengthened and well governed cooperative societies.



**Figure 6:** completed grain store in Kiminini



**Figure 5:** Coffee promotion in the county





**Figure 8: Renovated Machinjoni Slaughter House**



**Figure 9: H.E the Deputy Governor Commissioning fish pond**

## 3.0 HEALTH SERVICES

### 3.1 Background

The County Health sector comprises of Medical services, Public Health and Sanitation, and related research and development sub sectors. Health is an important component in the growth of the County's economy. At the beginning of the plan period 2018-2022, the County has eight (8) functional tier-3 public hospitals, 37 tier-2 and 87 tier-1 public health facilities respectively. The average distance to the nearest health facility within urban centers is one kilometer and five kilometers for rural areas. In addition, the County has a total of 43 registered private facilities distributed across the sub counties with Kiminini, Cherang'any, Endeless, Kwanza and Saboti having twenty, six, one, four, and twelve facilities respectively. Based on tiers, there are 38 tier-2 and 5 tier-3 private facilities respectively.

In regard to health sector personnel, the County has 91 doctors and 488 nurses working in the public sector translating to the provider to population ratio of 1:11,000 and 1:2,051 for doctors and nurses respectively against the national ratio of 1:6,150 and 1:1,210 for the doctors and nurses respectively. These providers to population ratio for both the doctors and nurses is still below the national average and therefore this calls for employment of more doctors and nurses to meet the increased demand for health services. Other County medical staff cadres are 398 in number. The sector has additional non-medical staff totaling to 44. Temporary employees in the sector are 464. Despite the improved staff establishment since the advent of devolution, there is still a significant shortage of medical staff across all cadres in the County.

The most prevalent diseases in the County are malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, diseases of the skin and diarrhea with prevalence rates of 20 percent, 13 percent, Six percent and three percent respectively. The high prevalence of malaria could be due to non-use of mosquito nets. Despite 71% of households having at least one insecticide treated mosquito net, only 46% of household populations sleep under the nets provided. The County needs to invest in targeted interventions to arrest the prevalence of these priority diseases.

The disease prevalence burden in paediatric patients is in the following order: upper respiratory tract infections twenty three percent, malaria sixteen percent, diarrhoea thirteen percent, diseases of the skin six percent and pneumonia three percent respectively. The burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) has also been on the rise. The morbidity scores for the leading NCDs are 27% and two percent; for elevated



blood pressure and diabetes respectively. The inpatient morbidity burden for cancer is two percent.

### **3.2 Sector development constraints/challenges**

The major constraints and challenges facing the sector that the CIDP seeks to address include:

- a) Inadequate financial resources to offer comprehensive health care services.
- b) Commodity stock outs, and inadequate supply of essential drugs and medical supplies.
- c) Poor or dilapidated health infrastructure some of which do not conform to set standards.
- d) Inadequate and obsolete health equipment.
- e) Inadequate staffing and lack of specialized health specialists.
- f) Inadequate transport services including ambulances.
- g) Inadequate basic supporting ICT equipment and facilities.

### **3.3 Sector strategic objectives**

The mission of the sector is to provide quality health services that are equitable, responsive, accessible and accountable to the people of Trans Nzoia County. To deliver on this mission, the sector has developed the following key strategic objectives:

- a) To reduce the burden of communicable diseases.
- b) To halt and reverse the rising burden of non-communicable conditions and mental disorders.
- c) To reduce the burden of violence and injuries: provision of essential healthcare that is affordable, equitable, accessible, of high quality and responsive to clients' needs.
- d) To minimize exposure to health risk factors.

### **3.4 Key sector strategies**

The CIDP proposes a number of strategies to address the identified sector challenges and constraints and these include:

- a) Enhancing the capacity of the health care facilities to provide quality health care service through; construction of new facilities, equipping and rehabilitating the existing facilities and recruitment of specialised health workers and training of existing health workers.
- b) Increasing collaboration with health research based organizations, institutions and other stakeholders.

- c) Improving drug procurement and stock management.
- d) Adopting information technology in management of health services.
- e) Improving emergency care services and health referral system in the County.
- f) Promoting the use of non-water-based (e.g. ecosun) sewerage systems.
- g) Establishment of a medical insurance programme for the vulnerable groups.
- h) Addressing Malaria, HIV AIDS and other communicable diseases.
- i) Rehabilitation and upgrading of all the sub-County hospitals.

### 3.5 Key sector interventions

The major sector project interventions for the sector include:

- a) Completion of Trans Nzoia County Teaching and Referral Hospital.
- b) Rehabilitation of Kitale County Hospital and upgrading of all sub-County hospitals to Tier 3 (Kitale County Hospital, Cherang’any, Kapsara, Kwanza, Endebess, Saboti, Matunda and Mt. Elgon).
- c) Formulation of sector plan.
- d) Establishing and equipping of health library.
- e) Establishment of health Transport and logistics management plan.
- f) Procurement of six ambulances.
- g) Construction of Modern County Health Warehouse Facility.
- h) Construction of mental health unit.
- i) Mapping and revitalization of 87 community health units.



**Figure 10:** Trans Nzoia County Teaching and Referral Hospital at completion stages





### **3.6 Anticipated sector outputs**

Some of the key expected outputs for the sector for the plan period include:

- a) County teaching and referral hospital completed, equipped and operationalised.
- b) Increased immunization of children to 80 percent.
- c) Eight sub County hospitals upgraded/Rehabilitated namely; Kitale County Hospital, Cherang'any; Kapsara; Kwanza; Endeless; Saboti; Matunda; and Mt. Elgon.
- d) One sector plan developed and published.
- e) Health library (resource room) at Kitale County Hospital fully equipped.
- f) Health Transport and Logistics Management Plan established and utility vehicles procured.
- g) Six ambulances procured and equipped.
- h) One Modern County Health Warehouse Facility constructed.
- i) One new dispensary constructed and equipped in every ward.
- j) Mental Health Unit constructed.
- k) 87 community units revived, strengthened and operationalised.

### **3.7 Anticipated sector outcomes/impacts**

The following outcomes are anticipated for the sector during the plan period:

- a) Reduced medical cost and increased access to specialised treatment.
- b) Reduced number of children dying from early childhood diseases.
- c) A healthy County population free from communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- d) Increased number of patients handled in the rural health facilities.
- e) Increased number of health cases handled at the community level by the community health units.

## 4.0 PUBLIC WORKS, TRANSPORT AND ENERGY

### 4.1 Background

The sector comprises Energy, Roads, Transport and Public Works sub sectors in the County. The sector has priorities focusing on opening of new roads and maintenance by grading, gravelling, installation of culverts, construction of bridges and also upgrading of back streets to bituminous surface. This is in line with SDG 9 that provides for quality infrastructure for economic growth. The sector also endeavors to carry out installation of High mast flood lights and fixing of street lights, this is in line with SDG number 7, which provides for affordable and clean energy.

In terms of infrastructure development, the County has a total of 4421.7 kilometers of road network out of which bitumen surface is 163.3 KM, gravel surface is 2165.4 KM and earth surface roads is 2093 KM. The County has the old colonial railway line of 23 KM that terminates at Kitale town but is not functional. Additionally the County has one functional airstrip at Kambimiwa which requires expansion and modernization. Currently major infrastructure works are being undertaken to modernize the bus terminus.

The main source of energy in the County for lighting is electricity at 30.7 percent and this can be attributed to the scale up of electricity connection under the rural electrification program. On the other hand, 29.1 percent of the households use paraffin tin lamps for lighting while 19.3 percent of the households use paraffin lanterns and 0.5 percent use pressure lamps. Similarly, other sources of lighting fuel used are generator, candle and battery lamp/torch at 0.1 percent, 0.2 percent and 1.1 percent respectively. Six percent of the County households use other energy sources for lighting.

### 4.2 Sector development constraints/challenges

The major development constraints and challenges facing the sector that the CIDP seeks to address include:

- a) Poor condition and quality of road network.
- b) Encroachment of road reserves and way leaves
- c) Unplanned /congestion of bus parks and parking bays.
- d) Inadequate equipments for road maintenance
- e) Inadequate physical and human resource capacities.
- f) Inadequate supply of security lights
- g) Un-established mechanical unit.
- h) Under developed fire fighting response centre.



### 4.3 Sector strategic objectives

The Mission of the sector is to provide an efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth to Trans-Nzoia residents and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructural facilities. To deliver on this mission, the sector has developed the following strategic objectives:

- a) To enhance Proper Management of Traffic.
- b) To improve quality of road within the County.
- c) To improve efficiency in service delivery.
- d) To improve accessibility to town, rural centers and farm lands.
- e) To enhance security and increase business working hours.
- f) To enhance preparedness in response to fire outbreaks.
- g) To improve efficiency in service delivery and enhance usability of transport infrastructure.

### 4.4 Key sector strategies

The key strategies for the sector include:

- a) Opening up of all the backstreets in Kitale town, tarmacking all critical alleys.
- b) Grading, murraming and compacting of all roads in the County.
- c) Establishing an Infrastructure Management System (IMS).
- d) Transforming the fire station into a fully-fledged centre of excellence to offer integrated emergency response services and specialized training to first responders for the region.
- e) Lighting up all the remaining streets in Kitale, Kiminini and Sibanga urban areas and installing additional high mast flood lights to cover all the 169 markets across the County.

### 4.5 Key sector interventions

The proposed programmes and projects in the sector for the plan period are:

- a) Completion of the Kitale modern bus park.
- b) Grading and gravelling of all earth roads.
- c) Opening of drainage channels, installation of culverts and construction of footbridges at strategic points across the County.
- d) Purchasing of additional new machines and equipment, installation and maintenance of the high mast and street lighting infrastructure.
- e) Transformation and reengineering of the fire and emergency rescue units.

- f) Opening up all the backstreets in Kitale town.



**Figure 11: Modern Kitale Bus Terminus**

#### **4.6 Anticipated sector outputs**

By the end of the plan period the expected outputs include:

- a) Kitale bus terminus completed and operationalised.
- b) Parking facilities established.
- c) Additional kilometers of roads upgraded to low bitumen standards within the County.
- d) Culverts, footbridges and drainage channels constructed.
- e) Road construction and road survey equipment procured.
- f) High mast floodlights and streetlights installed.
- g) Fire engines procured.



**Figure 12:** Excavation of murram at Chepchoina



**Figure 13:** Fire engine towards emergency response

#### 4.7 Anticipated sector outcomes/impacts

During the development plan period, the following outcomes and impacts are anticipated:

- a) Decongested Kitale Town.
- b) Enhanced proper management of traffic
- c) Improved quality of roads within the County.
- d) Improved drainage and enhanced passage.
- e) Enhanced security and increased business working hours within the County.
- f) Reduced cost of road construction and maintenance.
- g) Improved survey and design of roads.
- h) Quick response to fire outbreaks.



**Figure 14:** Road works machinery distributed to Sub-Counties



**Figure 15:** High mast flood light



## 5.0 WATER, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

### 5.1 Background

This sector consists of Water, Environment and Natural resources departments. The sector objective is to formulate policies that protect and promote water resources, environmental conservation and climate change adaptations and mitigation. The sector's key mandate is to enhance environmental management, conservation and protection with an increased access to clean, safe and adequate water and enhanced sanitation systems in the County for improved livelihood, and sustainable development.

The County is well endowed with forest resources which are mainly found on the two water towers namely; Mt Elgon and Cherang'any hills. These forests (Natural and planted) together with on farm trees constitutes 17% of County tree cover and they play a very important ecological as well as economic functions. The forests on the two water towers are catchment areas for main rivers in the region which include Rivers Nzoia and Suam (Turkwel). They are also habitat for wildlife and biodiversity which is Kenya's main tourist attraction. The County being the home of two water towers namely Mt. Elgon and Cherangany hills makes environmental protection a key issue. These two topographical features are the water catchments for the most of the rivers in the County and the neighbouring counties. There are three main rivers namely:

- a) Ewaso-Rongai with its tributaries being Kabeyan, Kissawai, Kipkukul, Tongaren, Kabuyefwe and Machinjoni.
- b) Noigamaget River with its tributaries being Kapolet and Sinyereri.
- c) Sabwani River has Kiptogot, Mubere, Kaibei, Kimothon and Chepchoina as its tributaries.

Other water sources are Sosio River in Bungoma County and Nzoia River which cuts across Trans Nzoia and Bungoma Counties. The County has good ground water potentials for boreholes, shallow wells and springs and other surface water sources consisting of water pans and dams. There are 65 dams, several water springs, shallow wells and wetlands for example Lokichar, Kipsaina, and Namanjalala. However, there is an observed trend of reducing water levels. This is due to encroachment, over abstraction, water catchment degradation and climate change effects. Collaborative measures should be undertaken to restore and protect the water catchment areas. There is inadequate development with regard to surface and ground water infrastructure.

The portable water sources in the County are by gravity and pumping, boreholes, developed shallow wells, protected springs and rainwater harvesting. The average walking distance to the nearest portable water source is about 1.5km.

Currently, the water management institutions are under the LVNWSB and WASREB. As a measure for sustainability, the County has initiated the process of having its Water Services Provider (WSP) as well as building Public Private Partnership (PPP) for the development and management of urban, rural and community water supplies. Some of the community water resources and supplies are managed by the Water Services and Resource Users Associations.

### **5.1.1 Drought**

Prolonged drought has been experienced in the County over the past few years affecting agricultural activities, livestock and water sources. Some of the contributing factors include deforestation and changing weather patterns.

### **5.1.2 Floods**

Interchangeable cases of floods and drought has also been experienced in the past. This has affected areas like Namanjalala every year. The main causes of floods in the County are attributed to degradation of riparian areas, changing weather patterns, deforestation and destroyed water reservoirs including dams and wetlands.

### **5.1.3 Deforestation**

Deforestation is on the increase due to population pressure on forest products for construction and trade, increased demand on land for cultivation and settlement, natural calamities like fires, pest and diseases and urbanization.

### **5.1.4 Landslides**

Landslides have been experienced in the County especially in Milimani in Cherang'any and Kimondo in Mt. Elgon. The landslides occur due to the following factors: encroachment on Mt. Elgon and Cherang'any hills for settlement and cultivation, deforestation, poor agricultural practices and changing weather patterns.

### **5.1.5 Solid waste management facilities**

An average of 150 tonnes of solid waste is generated daily in the County; of this waste 70% is organic in nature therefore it can be composted to manure. The remaining 30% is inorganic including plastic material, metals and old tyres that can either be reused or recycled.

The County has limited number of solid waste equipment which include 100 street litterbins, 100 dust bins, 12 bulk bins/skip bins, one skip loader and two tractors for solid





waste management. There is one open dump site at Machinjoni which receives all the waste from the entire County. These available facilities are far much inadequate to handle solid waste. To this effect the County intends to come up with an integrated solid waste management strategy to decompose, recycle and reuse the solid waste. The County also intends to pursue public private partnership and privatization of waste management.

There is a lot of constraint in the availability of facilities. The County lacks adequate solid waste storage and transportation facilities. Further, the open dump site at Machinjoni needs to be relocated; the waste is dumped with no treatment which contributes to environmental degradation, reduced aesthetic value and is also a human and livestock health hazard. Solid waste management activities are affected by inadequate human personnel for managing the waste.

### **5.1.6 Climate change**

This is defined as the earth's response to increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere that has raised earth's average temperature by 2<sup>o</sup> Fahrenheit since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (pre-industrial period). The County is experiencing the effects of climate change which are manifested in form of increased intensity and frequency of cyclical droughts and floods. These have resulted in disruption of physical, biological and ecological systems affecting residents economically and health wise. Due to this, the County is obligated to put in place climate change mitigation and adaptation measures aimed at addressing the impacts and contributing to reduction of emissions. There is need to create a climate change unit anchored in the department of Environment and Natural Resource for coordination purposes. The County needs to implement the climate change Act of 2015, the National Climate Change Strategy and Plan. Climate information gathering and dissemination should be up scaled alongside enhancing the communities and ecosystem resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change effects.

## **5.2 Sector development constraints/challenges**

The following development constraints and challenges face the sector:

- a) Deteriorating quality of water sources.
- b) Vandalism of pipes.
- c) Encroachment on forest land.
- d) Inadequate sewerage line.
- e) Effects of climate change among others.

### 5.3 Sector strategic objectives

The mission of the sector is to provide coordinated policy implementation, enforcement and capacity building through integrated programs for sustainable management and utilization of natural resources for County development. To deliver on this mission, the sector has developed the following strategic objectives:

- a) To provide clean and safe water and sanitation.
- b) To provide management, conservation, use and control of water resources.
- c) To promote conservation and protection of natural resources.
- d) To promote conservation and protection of natural resources and guide the acceptable use of resources.
- e) To combat climate change and its impacts.

### 5.4 Sector strategies

To address the sector development needs, a number of strategies have been proposed:

- a) Increase access to safe drinking water from the current 35% to over 50%.
- b) Increase pipeline extensions by a further 250KM under the gravity water schemes.
- c) Implementation of the Kiptogot – Kolongolo Gravity Scheme.
- d) Source for funds for Sosio – Teldet Gravity Scheme.
- e) Expansion of the sewerage system to cover 70% of the urban population.
- f) Drill a minimum of 20 boreholes per year and support the sinking and installation of manual water pumps on 150 new hand dug wells.
- g) De-silt and rehabilitate 25 water dams within the next two years.
- h) Plant one million trees every year.
- i) Procure one skip loader, two side loaders and refuse containers for efficient solid waste management.
- j) Establish a new Solid Waste Management Site away from town.
- k) Construct 50 exhaustible public toilets to cover all market centres.



**Figure 16: Water Drilling Rig at work**

## 5.5 Key sector interventions

The following key sector projects have been proposed during the plan period:

- a) Kiptogot-Kolongolo water project.
- b) Sosio-Teldet water project.
- c) Water resources mapping, water storage and flood control, water supply infrastructure and sanitation, water for irrigation, water service management and ground water exploitation.
- d) Implementation of Kitale Water Supply and Sanitation Project.
- e) Water towers protection, County forestation initiatives and integrated solid waste management.
- f) County environmental monitoring and management, water catchment areas protection, rehabilitation and conservation and rehabilitation of degraded sites.
- g) Extractive resource conservation and sustainable management, promotion of green energy initiatives including solar, wind and biogas.
- h) County climate change action plan and County climate information service plan.



**Figure 17: H.E the Governor launching Kipkelkel AIC girls Water Project in Cherangani**

## **5.6 Anticipated sector outputs**

The following are the anticipated sector outputs:

- a) Gravity water schemes developed and completed.
- b) Sewage disposal plants established.
- c) Ground water potential and surface water sources mapped.
- d) Dams and pans rehabilitated
- e) Dykes and canals constructed.
- f) Rain and ground water harvesting infrastructure developed.
- g) Irrigation water sources developed.
- h) Geophysical surveys conducted boreholes drilled, shallow wells developed and springs protected.
- i) Sewage treatment plans developed.
- j) Solid waste storage facilities constructed and transport vehicles acquired.
- k) Environmental audits, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and inspection reports done.
- l) River banks pegged, indigenous trees and bamboos planted.
- m) Degraded sites rehabilitated.



**Figure 18: Procured Skip loader**



**Figure 19: Enhancing county tree cover**

### **5.7 Anticipated sector outcomes/impacts**

The following outcomes and impacts are anticipated:

- a) Increased access to clean safe and portable water.
- b) Safe disposal of waste water.
- c) Increased water quantity and reduced cases of floods.
- d) Increased access to water for irrigation.
- e) Well conserved Mt. Elgon and Cherangany hills water towers.
- f) Improved cleanliness of County towns and market centres.
- g) Increased forest cover.
- h) Improved cleanliness of County towns and market centres.
- i) Increased green energy use



## 6.0 EDUCATION

### 6.1 Background

The sector is made up of two sub sectors namely; Early Childhood Education and Vocational Training Centers. Human Capital is a very important aspect of the development process given that the quality of skilled labour and entrepreneurship determines the level of development and therefore the County will endeavour to enhance its human resource capital. At the start of plan period (2018), Trans Nzoia County had 715 ECDE Centres, 648 Primary Schools, 261 Secondary Schools, one National Polytechnic, three Technical Vocational Education and Training Centres, two medical Training Colleges, 30 Vocational Training Centres, four Private Accredited Colleges, one Teacher Training College for P1 and 16 ECDE training Centres. In addition, the County has 8 affiliate campuses of the major universities.

#### 6.1.1 Early Childhood Development Education

Trans Nzoia County has 715 ECDE centres, 385 are public ECDEs and 330 private ECDEs. During the plan period 2013-2017, the County Government constructed over 120 classrooms. The enrolment at the end of 2017, stood at 57,859 with 28,948 boys and 28,950 girls respectively. There are 774 ECDE caregivers with the teacher to pupil ratio being 1:74 against the recommended ratio of 1:30. The average attendance has remained constant at the age of four years with a transition rate of 65% since repetition and interviews have been discouraged.

#### 6.1.2 Primary Education

A few schools have good infrastructure while most have unsuitable and dilapidated infrastructures. This has led to overcrowding in the few facilities available. At the end of the planning period there were a total of 645 primary schools inclusive of both public and private schools with a total Enrolment of 227,802 (114,326 Boys and 113, 476 Girls). The teacher pupil ratio currently is at 1:50. Transition rate currently stands at 72.45%. The Government aims at increasing the transition rate to 100%.

#### 6.1.3 Vocational Training Centres

The facilities entail: Workshops, Library, Lecture rooms, Furniture, Sanitary facility, Computer Labs and the administration. Trans Nzoia County has a total of 30 VTCs out of which 25 VTCs were established and constructed by the County Government one per ward. Some wards have more than one VTC because of the distance. With increased number of VTCs, access has greatly improved and made the enrolment to increase to

2,912. The County envisages establishing a model Vocational Training centre over the plan period 2018-2022.

The County has established one modern twin workshop in each ward. However, there is need for more workshops. The County has equipped the workshops with modern tools and equipment. The County has employed 107 instructors on permanent and pensionable terms to enhance training at the various VTCs. A total of 141 instructors are currently at the centres. The instructor to student ratio is currently at 1:19. The transition at the vocational training centres is at 30% which though is still comparatively low. Both completion and retention rate at the VTCs is still low because of the perception that has been associated with the institutions.

#### **6.1.4 Secondary Education**

Basic infrastructure, including classrooms, boarding facilities and laboratories are inadequate. In terms of staffing, secondary schools in the County have a total of 1752 teachers of which 1080 are male and 672 female. On enrolment, a total of 71,093 students are enrolled in the secondary schools where 36,410 are boys and 34,677 are girls. The secondary schools in the County are understaffed with the teacher to student ratio being 1:41.

#### **6.1.5 Access to University Education**

The transition from KCSE to university is low in the County, thus few students in the County obtain direct entry into Universities through Joint Admissions board (JAB). There is no fully fledged University in the County. There are five Satellite Campuses in the County namely; Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Moi University, University of Nairobi, Laikipia University in Collaboration with Elgon view College, University of Eldoret in collaboration with Elgon view College and Nairobi Aviation College.

#### **6.1.6 Adult Continuing Education (ACE)**

There are no ACE infrastructures. Teaching and learning materials and instructors are inadequate; the learners depend on other institutions such as primary schools and ECD Centres. There are 17 full time teachers, 25 Part-time teachers and 3 volunteers that's a total of 45 teachers spread across the 72 centres in the County. The County has a total enrolment of 1340 students at ACE out of which 764 are male and 576 are female.

### **6.2 Sector development constraints/challenges**

The key development constraints/challenges in the sector include:

- a) Poor enrolment in youth polytechnics.
- b) Inadequate instructional materials.





- c) Registration and curriculum implementation for VTCs still under National Government.
- d) Limited Information Communication Technology integration into the VTCs.

### **6.3 Sector strategic objectives**

The sector mission is to provide quality education training and research for empowerment of individuals to become competent and responsible citizens who meet the global labor market demands. The key sector objectives include:

- a) To construct/rehabilitate infrastructural facilities in ECDEs and VTCs.
- b) To acquire land for expansion of ECDE and VTCs infrastructure.
- c) To provide support for the enhancement of skills development
- d) To recruit additional ECDE and VTCs staff.
- e) To facilitate all education facilities to be connected to the national electricity grid.

### **6.4 Sector strategies**

The sector strategies proposed include:

- a) Constructing and equipping of 3 ECDE classrooms in every public ECDE Centre.
- b) Construction of specialized toilets for the ECDEs.
- c) Feeding program for ECDEs to boost enrollment.
- d) Expansion of existing 25 VTCs.
- e) Establishment of a capitation fund for VTCs.
- f) Purchasing and distribution of modern equipment and instructional materials.
- g) Construction of administration blocks and twin workshops.
- h) Establishment of boarding facilities in VTCs.
- i) Integration of ICT in vocational training centers.
- j) Promoting establishment of a public university in the County.
- k) Providing support for the enhancement of skills development
- l) Establishment of Scholarship programmes.



**Figure 20: Completed ECDE classroom at Lessos Primary School**

## 6.5 Key sector interventions

The key projects proposed for implementation during the plan period 2018-2022 include:

- a) Development of sector specific policies and legislations.
- b) Employment of technical staff for each vocational training centres.
- c) Purchasing of modern equipment and instructional materials.
- d) Rolling out and management of interlocking brick making machine.
- e) Establishment of startup kitty for VTC graduates.
- f) Construction of administration block.
- g) Construction of twin workshops.
- h) Establishment of boarding facilities in VTCs.
- i) Establishment of a capitation fund for VTCs.
- j) Integration of ICT in Vocational Training Centre.
- k) Supply of teaching and learning materials for ECDE.
- l) Supporting the promotion of skills development.
- m) Construction and equipping of twin ECDE classroom and offices.
- n) Employment of four hundred (400) Caregivers in Public ECDE centers.
- o) Integration of ICT in early childhood education.
- p) Quality assurance and standards.
- q) Provision of playing equipment to ECDE.
- r) Provision of furniture for ECDE.
- s) Promote the establishment of a Public University in the County
- t) Establish Education Scholarship programme.
- u) Establishment of an Education Emergency fund.
- v) Organize and co-ordinate educational exhibitions.
- w) Co-ordination of Education workshops, conferences and days.



**Figure 2.1:** Presentation of Sewing machines to Vocational Training Centre

## 6.6 Anticipated sector outputs

By the end of plan period the following are the anticipated sector outputs.

- a) VTCs boarding facilities established.
- b) Effective teaching and learning enhanced.
- c) Information technology literacy levels increased.
- d) Needy students supported.
- e) Additional Classrooms and offices constructed.
- f) School feeding program rolled out
- g) Teaching and learning materials supplied
- h) ECDE Caregivers and VTC instructors recruited and capacity built.
- i) Furniture and playing equipment supplied to ECDE centres and ICT integration done.
- j) ECDE specialized toilets constructed.
- k) Twin workshops constructed.
- l) Administrative block constructed.
- m) Instructional materials and modern equipment purchased
- n) Capitation fund for VTCs established
- o) Skills development promoted.



**Figure 22:** VTC students undertaking their practical lesson

### 6.7 Anticipated sector outcomes/impacts

The following outcomes and impacts are anticipated during the plan period:

- a) VTCs expanded.
- b) Increased access and enrolment to VTCs.
- c) Increased access to information.
- d) Reduced school dropout.
- e) Increase access to education.
- f) Increased access to a conducive learning environment by pupils.
- g) Increased access to quality ECD education
- h) Increased access to quality vocational training



## 7.0 TRADE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

### 7.1 Background

The Trade, Commerce and Industry sector consists of Trade, Industry, Micro and small enterprises and the weights and measures sections. The sector is mandated with development of markets, capacity building of entrepreneurs, business and industrial incubation among others. The sector is responsible for **facilitation of growth and development of trade and industry**. It is also responsible for encouraging fair trade practices and protecting the consumer by ensuring the use of accurate weighing and measuring equipment in trade transactions in order to enhance social economic development.

The department has built 23 markets; six big markets at Endebess, Kwanza, Sibanga, Kachibora, Sikhendu, and Gitwamba; two medium markets at Mitume and Kapkoi and small markets at Tuigoin, Makutano, Kesogon, Chepchoina, Lukhome, Big Tree, Toll Station, Zea, Kolongei, Motosiet, Bikeke, Wamuini, Sitatunga and Kinyoro.

Estimates from an exploratory survey by the County Industrial Development Office indicates that there are a total of Forty Nine (49) firms, most of which are domiciled within Kitale Town and most of these firms are involved in value addition of agricultural produce.

According to the MSME survey basic report, 2016 there are 16,300 MSMEs in the County employing 168,000 persons. Out of these enterprises only 30.9% are licensed while 69.1% are unlicensed. Further, the department, under weight and measures section is mandated to carry out regular inspection and stamping of weighing and measuring equipments. For this purpose there are 69 (sixty nine) major stamping stations in the County where traders in the particular places submit their weighing and measuring equipment for verification and stamping. Record at the weights and measures office shows that there are 11,471 verified and stamped weighing and measuring equipment in the County. There are 15 weigh bridges and 103 registered calibrated and stamped filling stations.

### 7.2 Sector development constraints/challenges

Under Trade, Commerce and Industry sector the plan seeks to address the following key issues:

- a) Slow pace of industrial growth.
- b) Inadequate land set aside for industrialization.
- c) Limited access to affordable credit and financial services.
- d) Inadequate policy and legal framework.

### 7.3 Sector strategic objectives

The sector objectives include:

- a) To enhance development of entrepreneurial skills and knowledge especially among the youth and women.
- b) To develop the retail and wholesale market as an engines of growth.
- c) To promote access to affordable credit.
- d) To create an enabling environment for industrial growth.
- e) To promote trade and marketing research.
- f) To develop policies and sponsoring legislations that promotes trade and industrial growth.
- g) To revamp Nawiri as the source of capital for Micro and Small entrepreneurs.
- h) To construct *Jua Kali* sheds in selected centres.
- i) To promote access to research and market information.
- j) To establish designated commercial and industrial zone.

### 7.4 Key sector strategies

The key sector strategies to be employed include:

- a) Construction of the Kitale Business centre.
- b) Construction and equipping of wholesale and retail markets in Kitale Town.
- c) Establishment of Industrial and Commercial Centre at Suam Border.
- d) Development of model kiosks at established markets.
- e) Construction of *Jua kali* sheds in selected centres.
- f) Construction of new and rehabilitation of existing sub-County and ward Markets.
- g) Promoting County Trade and Exports Market Development.
- h) Spearheading Regional Economic Integration Initiatives.
- i) Promoting consumer protection and Fair Trade Practices.
- j) Enterprise Training and Development.
- k) Business Finance and Incubation of MSMEs (Nawiri Fund and Joint Loans Board).
- l) Development of a County Business Information Centre.
- m) Formation of Producer Business Groups.
- n) Industrial Parks and infrastructure Development.
- o) Industrial Research, Development and Innovation standards and
- p) Business Incubation and development of an industrial park in Kitale.



**Figure 23: Sikhendu fresh produce market**

### **7.5 Key sector interventions**

The proposed projects for implementation in the sector during the plan period are:

- a) Construction of Kitale Business Center.
- b) Construction and equipping of modern wholesale and retail market.
- c) County Trade and Exports Market Development.
- d) Markets Infrastructure Development.
- e) Consumer protection, Fair Trade Practices, Legal Metrology and conformity assessment.
- f) Enterprise Training and Development.
- g) Business Finance and incubation services and exchange visits.
- h) County Branding and Marketing.
- i) Establishment of Producer Business Groups (PBGs).
- j) Development of a County Business Information Center.
- k) Mapping of markets and Trading Centers.
- l) Construction of industrial and commercial centre at Suam border.
- m) Construction and installation of road tanker calibration centre.
- n) Industrial Development and Investment Promotion.
- o) Industrial Research, incubation and Innovation.
- p) Construction and equipping of maize milling and animal feed plant.
- q) Construction of industrial park.



**Figure 24:** H.E the President and H.E the Governor at County exhibition booth during the LAEB-Trade and Investment Conference in Bomet

## 7.6 Anticipated sector outputs

By the end of plan period the anticipated outputs include:

- a) Special economic zone/export promotion zone established.
- b) 16 new market stalls and kiosks constructed.
- c) 18 markets rehabilitated.
- d) 66,000 weighing and measuring equipment verified and stamped.
- e) 43.5M business finance accessed.
- f) Business center constructed
- g) Wholesale and retail markets constructed and equipped
- h) New export products developed
- i) Trade fairs ,exhibitions and conferences held/attended
- j) Trainings for MSES conducted
- k) Business finance disbursed
- l) Producer business groups established and operationalised
- m) Business information centre established
- n) Markets and trading centres mapped
- o) Calibration centre constructed
- p) Cottage industries established





## **7.7 Anticipated sector outcomes/impacts**

The following outcomes/impacts are anticipated:

- a) Accelerated industrial investments and job creation in the County.
- b) Enhanced business growth and innovation.
- c) Access to conducive market environment for traders.
- d) Increased consumer protection and fair trade practices.

## 8.0 LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### 8.1 Background

The Land, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development sector comprises Lands, Housing, Land Survey, Physical Planning and Urban Development departments. The lands department is responsible for the land administration in the County including land adjudication and settlement. The survey department is responsible for land surveying and mapping including providing topographical data for planning and development purposes. The physical planning and urban development department is responsible for forward planning, development control and enforcement in the County. Housing department is in charge of housing development and management of County Government buildings.

The main roofing materials used in the County are corrugated iron sheet and grass. On the other hand, the main types of walling material include; mud, wood, brick/block, mud/cement, stone corrugated iron sheet, grass straw, tin among others. The main types of flooring materials used by households in the County include earth, cement and tiles. 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 1145 National Government houses and 1052 County Government houses in the County.

The County has two types of land ownership; public and private. Public land is under ownership of public institutions while private land is owned by individuals or registered private groups, organization or companies. Majority of land in the County is under private ownership as either leasehold or freehold. In addition, some land in urban areas is also held on temporary basis under Temporary occupation Licenses (ToLs). The average land holding in the County is 0.607 hectares for small farm holders and 12.15 Hectares for large scale farm holders. The mean holding land size is however continuously reducing due to subdivision of land occasioned by population pressure.

At the beginning of plan period 2013-2017, about 30 per cent of land holders had their land registered while 70 per cent did not have title deeds for their land. This however improved during the plan period due to enhanced titling programme that was supported by the County Government. There were 88,000 land title deeds prepared and submitted for processing in Nairobi out of which 15,000 have been issued to land holders. Additionally, the County Government facilitated for the processing of 6,879 titles which gives a total of 21,879 titles issued during the plan period therefore improving the percentage of land owners with title deeds to about 40 per cent as at 2017.



Landlessness in the County is characterized by squatter and informal settlers who have settled on public land. Incidences of landlessness is attributed to the displacement of some population during the 1992 clashes and 2007 post-election violence as well as evictions from forest reserves such as Kiborooa, Saboti and Kapolet forests.

The population and settlement pattern in the County is predominantly rural in character. Most of the population in the County has settled sparsely in the rural areas with concentration of population in the existing urban areas. Kitale town accommodates the largest share of urban population with other people settled in the remaining sub-County headquarters including Kiminini, Kwanza, Endebess, Saboti and Kachibora.

### **8.2 Sector development constraints/challenges**

The following are the development constraints/challenges anticipated:

- a) Lack of public land to implement projects.
- b) Court cases on irregularly acquired public land have hindered implementation of housing development.
- c) Lack of comprehensive legislations to guide the land and housing sector operations.
- d) Inadequate physical facilities and equipment.
- e) Slow adoption and application of an appropriate Building Technology (ABMT).
- f) Rapid rate of urbanization.
- g) High cost of housing inputs.
- h) Non adherence to the existing physical plans.
- i) Lack of enforcement on maintenance of buildings.
- j) Land disputes prohibiting processing of title deeds.
- k) Lack of office space and equipment affected decentralization of services.

### **8.3 Sector strategic objectives**

The Mission of the sector is to provide an efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth to Trans-Nzoia residents and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructural facilities. To deliver on this mission, the sector has developed the following strategic objectives:

- a) To increase access to affordable and decent housing
- b) To enhance land management.
- c) To ensure security of land tenure.
- d) To ensure well planned urban development.
- e) To acquire land for public use for enhanced effective service delivery.

#### 8.4 Key sector strategies

The key strategies for the sector include:

- a) Establishment of land banks.
- b) Completion of County spatial plans and integrated urban development plans of major towns and market centres.
- c) Promotion of land titling programme;
- d) Regular maintenance of Government buildings.
- e) Enforcement of physical plans and implementation of integrated urban development plans.
- f) Initiating urban renewal and slum upgrading programme.



**Figure 25:** H.E the Governor flagging off the land titling programme

#### 8.5 Key sector interventions

The proposed interventions in terms of programmes and projects in the sector for the plan period are:

- a) Construction of houses
- b) Upgrading of slums
- c) Refurbishing of government houses
- d) Undertaking trainings on ABMT
- e) preparation and approval of County spatial plan



- f) approval of Local physical development plans
- g) Processing of building plans
- h) Digitizing of land records
- i) Updating of survey maps
- j) Establishment of Land Banking.



**Figure 26: H.E the Governor Issuing title deeds to land owners**

### **8.6 Anticipated sector outputs**

By the end of the plan period the expected outputs include:

- a) Housing units developed.
- b) Slums upgraded.
- c) Government Housing units maintained.
- d) County spatial plans prepared and approved.
- e) GIS laboratory established.
- f) Survey maps updated
- g) Land parcels acquired.

### **8.7 Anticipated sector outcomes/impacts**

By the end of the plan period the expected outcomes and impacts include:

- a) Improved access to decent and affordable housing.
- b) Improved living conditions to slum dwellers.
- c) Regulated land use.
- d) Efficiency in record keeping and updating records.
- e) Established and expanded public facilities.

## 9.0 GENDER, YOUTH, SPORTS, CULTURE AND TOURISM

### 9.1 Background

The sector consists of Gender, sports, Culture and Tourism sub sectors. The Gender sub sector is mandated to provide social welfare and protection, coordinate the participation of communities in governance at the local level, capacity build different groups and consider them for Youth and women development funding and improvement of welfare for the vulnerable groups. The sports sub sector is charged with sports promotion, development of sports facilities, sports education and nurturing talent.

At the start of the plan period 2018-2022, the County had a total of 4 children offices, 58 orphanages and one secured rehabilitation centre. The number of OVCs in the County is approximated to be 110,000 and the County is approximated to have 1,100 street children with this number increasing over time. The County has a number of social safety net programmes and these include; Affirmative Action fund, Cash Transfer fund (OPCT, PWSOCT, and OVCCT), Presidential Bursary, and National Council of PWDs.

Under sports, the County has one stadium and five community playing grounds namely: Kenyatta Stadium, Amagoro, Zea, Kwanza and Chemichemi. Kenyatta Stadium has a capacity of 20,000 people. Additionally, there are three youth empowerment centres out of which two were funded by the national Government in Cherangany and Saboti sub counties. In addition to these empowerment centres, there is a youth information centre (Elgon Hub) at Nakumatt Mega Centre in Kitale town established by the County Government.

Under, culture and Heritage, there are three museums in the County namely the Kitale National Museum which is a public facility while the treasures of Africa Museums are privately owned. On the other hand, the Masinde Muliro Mausoleum is still under construction.

### 9.2 Sector development constraints/challenges

The major development constraints/challenges for the sector that the plan seeks to address are:

- a) Inadequate staff, facilities and equipment.
- b) Apathy amongst performing artists and rampant infringement on intellectual property rights of artists.
- c) Marginalization of youth, women, the elderly, the physically challenged and the vulnerable groups.
- d) Unexploited tourism potential.



- e) Inadequate infrastructural facilities for talent identification and development of performing arts.
- f) Dilapidated/inadequate sport facilities and cultural centres.
- g) Lack of a County cultural policy.
- h) Lack of ideal infrastructure for preserving and promoting cultural materials and practices.
- i) Destruction of sites and monuments of cultural significance through human activities due to limited and lack of technical knowledge on their preservation by the custodians, and inadequate operational resources.

### 9.3 Sector strategic objectives

The mission of the sector is 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 County. To deliver on this mission, the sector has developed the following objectives:

- a) To protect and empower the vulnerable and marginalized members in the community.
- b) To enhance training and capacity building for youth, women and vulnerable groups.
- c) To promote sporting, cultural activities and performing arts in the County.
- d) To promote identification of tourism niche products and investment on tourism related infrastructure.

### 9.4 Key sector strategies

The key strategies for the sector include:

- a) Empowerment of youth, women, elderly, vulnerable and marginalised groups in society.
- b) Construction and rehabilitation of sports facilities.
- c) Establishment of sports, performing arts and cultural centres.
- d) Promoting the County as a preferred tourist destination.
- e) Establishing a drug and substance abuse rehabilitation centre.



**Figure 27:** Rehabilitated sport ground at Kipsigik Primary School

### 9.5 Key sector interventions

The major interventions for the sector include:

- a) Rehabilitation and expansion of Kenyatta Stadium.
- b) Operationalization of Bahati Children Rescue Centre.
- c) Construction of Bahati home for the elderly.
- d) Construction of Kwanza Rehabilitation Centre.
- e) Construction of County Youth Empowerment Center (Elgon Hub).
- f) Establishment of a high altitude training center.
- g) Establishment of five youth sports centres.
- h) Rehabilitation and improvement of 25 ward sports facilities.
- i) Construction of County culture and performing art centre.
- j) Youth empowerment and capacity building.
- k) Provision of startup grants for youths.
- l) Establishment of Youth and women revolving kitty.
- m) Construction and operationalisation of five Sub County Social halls.
- n) Preservation of 5 cultural sites and monuments.
- o) Holding of Community cultural activities.
- p) Preservation and protection of 10 tourism sites.





**Figure 28:** Luo cultural day event in Kitale

## 9.6 Anticipated sector outputs

The expected outputs for the sector include:

- a) Kenyatta stadium rehabilitated.
- b) Bahati Rescue Centre operationalised.
- c) Bahati home for elderly constructed.
- d) Kwanza Rehabilitation centre constructed.
- e) County youth empowerment centre (Elgon Hub) constructed and operationalised.
- f) High altitude training centre established.
- g) Five Youth sports centres established.
- h) 25 ward sports facilities rehabilitated and improved.
- i) County culture and performing art centre constructed.
- j) Start up grants for youths provided.
- k) Youth and women revolving kitty established.
- l) 5 Sub County Social halls constructed and operationalised.
- m) 5 cultural sites and monuments identified and preserved.
- n) Cultural festivals held.
- o) 10 tourism sites preserved and protected.

### **9.7 Anticipated sector outcomes/impacts**

The following outcomes and impacts are anticipated:

- a) Increased access to sporting facilities.
- b) Improved income for youths.
- c) Increased access to skills by the youth.
- d) Improved livelihoods for the elderly/vulnerable/orphans/PWDs.
- e) Improved child welfare.
- f) Empowered Performing arts/musical groups.
- g) Sports talents identified and nurtured.
- h) Sports stadia and sporting facilities in operational standards.
- i) Cultural cohesion and integration promoted.



## 10.0 GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGEMENT

### 10.1 Background

The sector comprises the Office of the Governor and department of Public Service Management. It is responsible for providing overall policy and leadership direction to the County, oversees human resource management and development. The sector is also responsible for coordination of public participation, civic education, intergovernmental relations, special programmes and promotion of peace and cohesion among county communities. In addition, the sector is expected to spearhead public sector reforms and provide for information communications and technology services in the county.

The County executive's Staff establishment is currently at 3400 comprising 1904 female and 1496 male. 1825 of the employees are on permanent terms, 824 are contractual employees while 751 are temporary employees

### 10.2 Sector development constraints/challenges

The following sector development challenges and constraints are anticipated:

- a) County public service image and perceptions.
- b) Poor staff working environment and motivation.
- c) Inadequate technical staff and skills.
- d) High levels of youth unemployed.
- e) Inefficient public services delivery.
- f) Discrimination by gender and marginalization in the County.
- g) Poorly equipped emergency unit.
- h) Inadequate public participation in the County policy forums
- i) High staff turnover.
- j) Corruption and integrity in the public service.
- k) Automation of County Government services is not complete.
- l) Promotion of governance and accountability in public service delivery.
- m) Strengthening of public relations office.

### 10.3 Sector strategic objectives

The mission of the sector is to provide coordination and overall leadership in public policy, legislation, and to create an enabling environment for transforming public service. Key objectives of the sector include:

- a) To strengthen policy, capacity and county legislative framework
- b) To provide a modern work environment for County staff.

- c) To equip and motivate County staff for enhanced service delivery.
- d) To enhance Citizens participation and engagement.
- e) To Coordinate County administration and management of intergovernmental relations.
- f) To increase access to ICT services

#### **10.4 Sector Strategies**

The following sector strategies will deliver the sector objectives:

- a) Construction of governor’s office residence and office block for the County staff.
- b) Provision of secure and conducive working environment for staff and equipment.
- c) Strengthening and equipping County communication unit.
- d) Reorganization of the structure of County Government.
- e) Motivation of County staff and transformation of the County public service.
- f) Promoting transparency and accountability in service delivery.
- g) Establishment of a disaster emergency.

#### **10.5 Key sector interventions**

The proposed interventions in terms of programmes and projects in the sector for the plan period are:

- a) Constructing of ultra-modern office complex at county headquarters.
- b) Constructing of sub county and ward offices.
- c) Establishment of e-records management system.
- d) Construction of governor’s residence and offices for staff and providing equipment.
- e) Development of communication strategies that enhance the County visibility.
- f) Enhancing citizens’ participation in the County public service decision making.
- g) Establishing disaster management unit.
- h) Improvement of employee welfare.
- i) Developing sector specific legislations, policies and guidelines.
- j) Provision of wide area network from head quarter to sub counties.



**Figure 29: Civic Education exercise in Endebess**

### **Anticipated sector outputs**

The following sector outputs are anticipated:

- a) Ultra-modern office complex at county headquarters constructed.
- b) Sub county and ward offices constructed.
- c) E-records management system established.
- d) Governor's residence and offices for staff constructed and equipped.
- e) Citizen engagement and participatory management enhanced.
- f) Disaster management unit established.
- g) Employee welfare improved.
- h) Sector specific legislations, policies and guidelines developed.
- i) Wide area network from head quarter to sub counties connected.
- j) Media coverage for County to improve awareness enhanced.

### **10.6 Anticipated sector outcomes/impacts**

During the plan period the following outcomes /impacts will be achieved:

- a) Habitable and conducive working environment for staff.
- b) Improved County awareness.
- c) Informed County citizens
- d) Increased capacity to manage disasters.

## 11.0 COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

### 11.1 Background

The sector provides policy guidelines, regulatory framework and development of institutional and human resource capacity for effective delivery of services to the public. It is also responsible for appointment and deployment of County staff. In addition, the sector is expected to spearhead public sector reforms and promote the national values and principles of public service.

### 11.2 Sector development constraints/challenges

The following development challenges and constraints are anticipated:

- a) Understaffing and inadequate skilled staff.
- b) Inadequate funding.
- c) Inadequate office space and equipment.
- d) Inadequate systems for records management and information system.
- e) Low level of citizens' awareness on the role of County Public Service Board.
- f) Lack of schemes of service to some cadres of County staff.
- g) Disparities in grading, salary and benefits for CPSB employees.
- h) Lack of appropriate policies on succession management.

### 11.3 Sector strategic objectives

The following sector strategic objectives are expected to be achieved:

- a) To develop schemes of service for various cadres of County staff this enhances career progression.
- b) To enhance ethics in the County public service.
- c) To enhance employee attraction retention in the County Public Service Board.
- d) To provide appropriate policies that guide on succession management.
- e) To provide appropriate guidelines on grading, salary and other benefits for County staff.

### 11.4 Sector Strategies

The following sector strategies are to be applied:

- a) Construction of the County Public Service Board Offices.
- b) Employment of skilled and qualified staff.
- c) Promotion of online application and records management.
- d) Development of Citizens service charter.



### **11.5 Key sector interventions**

The key development interventions in the sector are:

- a) Completing construction of board offices.
- b) Recruitment and selection of skilled County staff
- c) Human resource audit.
- d) ICT infrastructure on online application and records management.
- e) Purchasing of office furniture and equipment.
- f) Preparation of Citizen Charter.

### **11.6 Anticipated Sector Outputs**

The following sector outputs are anticipated:

- a) County board offices completed.
- b) ICT infrastructure developed.
- c) Office furniture and equipment purchased.
- d) Citizen Service charter prepared.

### **11.7 Anticipated sector outcomes/impacts**

The following outcomes/ impacts are anticipated:

- a) Conducive working environment for County staff.
- b) Improved service delivery.
- c) Informed County citizen through service charter.
- d) Online applications and records management.

## 12.0 COUNTY ASSEMBLY

### 12.1 Background

The County Assembly is an arm of the County Government responsible for legislation, representation and oversight. It enacts County laws and oversees all the affairs of the County such as approving development plans, policies of the County and also approval of the County budgets and expenditures.

### 12.2 Sector development constraints/challenges

The following sector development constraints/challenges are anticipated:

- a) Delay of funding from exchequer.
- b) Political interests from members of County Assembly.
- c) Inadequate infrastructural facilities.
- d) Inadequate technical staff and skills.

### 12.3 Sector strategic objectives

The sector strategic objectives are as follows:

- a) To Prompt Legislation of bills submitted to the County Assembly.
- b) To establish adequate capacity to develop necessary County legislation.
- c) To ensure quality representation.
- d) To provide an enabling environment for the assembly to function effectively and efficiently.
- e) To provide adequate oversight to the executive.

### 12.4 Sector strategies

The key sector strategies to deliver the objectives include:

- a) Drafting bills in consultation with County Departments.
- b) Capacity building of County Assembly Members on oversight, legislation and representation function.
- c) Providing better working environment for Honourable Members and assembly staff.
- d) Enhancing security for Hon. Members and assembly staff and equipment.
- e) Improving the image and profile of the County assembly.





### **12.5 Key sector interventions**

The following key sector interventions are anticipated:

- a) Construction of modern parking at Assembly Centre.
- b) Construction of Perimeter Stone Wall at the Assembly Centre.
- c) Construction of ward offices.
- d) Establishment of Audio-Visual archiving & live streaming equipment in the plenary.
- e) Installation of CCTV camera.
- f) Renovation and general painting of County Assembly Chambers.
- g) Employment of technical staff and capacity building.

### **12.6 Anticipated sector outputs**

By the end of the plan period the expected sector outputs include:

- a) Modern parking at Assembly constructed.
- b) Perimeter stone wall constructed.
- c) Ward offices constructed.
- d) Audio-visual archiving and live streaming equipment installed in plenary.
- e) CCTV camera installed in the County Assembly.
- f) Renovated County assembly premises.
- g) County Assembly Assets tagged.

### **12.7 Anticipated sector outcomes/impacts**

The anticipate outcomes/impacts are:

- a) Safeguarded County assets.
- b) Conducive work environment.
- c) Enhanced security.
- d) Improved recording and information dissemination.
- e) Ample parking space at the County assembly.

## 13.0 FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

### 13.1 Background

The sector is charged with ensuring prudent management of financial resources, formulating economic and fiscal policies to facilitate socio-economic development, resource mobilization and control of public financial resources. This is in line with provisions of the Sustainable Development Goals that require a revitalized and enhanced global partnership that bring together Governments, Civil Society, Private Sector and Development Partners in mobilizing the resources required to finance development process. The County Government plans to implement the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Act in order to engage partners dealing with development initiatives.

The sector continues to play a critical role in management and control of public finances and in creation of enabling economic environment for rapid economic growth and development of the County.

### 13.2 Sector development constraints/challenges

The key development challenges and sector constraints that the 2018-2022 CIDP will address are:

- a) Delayed disbursement of funds from national treasury.
- b) Inability to mobilize adequate financial resources to support demand for services.
- c) Lack of County monitoring and evaluation policy framework.
- d) Inadequate staff capacity and skills.
- e) Inadequate policy and legal framework.

### 13.3 Sector strategic objectives

The Mission of the sector is to provide general guidance and policy direction in resource mobilization, management and accountability for quality public service delivery. The key sector objectives include:

- a) To provide linkage between Policies, Planning and Budgeting.
- b) To improve revenue collection and prudent management of financial resources.
- c) To enhance involvement of citizen participation in planning and budgeting processes.
- d) To mobilize youth to take advantage of AGPO provisions.
- e) To enhance project supervision in order to improve project completion rate.
- f) To enforce adherence to the PFM Act and financial regulations.



- g) To enhance accountability and transparency in **budgets and budgetary control and management.**



**Figure 30: Training of Technical working groups In Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **13.4 Sector strategies**

The key strategies to be implemented in the sector include:

- a) Promoting the 30% access to procurement for youth, women and PWDs owned enterprises.
- b) Automation of revenue collection and other financial systems.
- c) Asset and liability management.
- d) Development of Monitoring and Evaluation policy framework.
- e) Preparation of County Development Plans.
- f) Coordinating preparation of County Sector Plans and departmental Strategic Plans.
- g) Operationalizing County information and documentation centre.
- h) Undertaking Economic research and surveys to inform policy.
- i) Mobilizing external resources and coordinate Public Private Partnership (PPP).

### **13.5 Key sector interventions**

The key projects proposed for implementation during the plan period in the sector are:

- a) Formulation of Sector specific policies and legislation.
- b) Promoting access to government procurement opportunities for youth, women and PWDs (AGPO).

- c) Establishment of the County Audit Committee.
- d) Decentralization of Procurement functions.
- e) Sensitization on Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015
- f) Coordination of MTEF sector reporting.
- g) Coordination of the budget process (ADP, CBROP, CFSP, PBE).
- h) Coordination of preparation of County Annual Development Plans.
- i) Coordination of County Sector Plans Development.
- j) Coordination of preparation of County Strategic Plans.
- k) County Monitoring and Evaluation System.
- l) Monitoring and Evaluation capacity building.
- m) Coordination and development of County Annual Progress Reports.
- n) Financial and non-financial reporting.
- o) Automation of Financial Processes.
- p) County Information and Documentation Centre.
- q) Economic research and surveys.
- r) External resources management.
- s) Coordination of Public Private Partnership.
- t) Regional Economic Blocs initiatives.

### **13.6 Anticipated sector outputs**

By the end of plan period the expected outputs include:

- a) Automated financial processes operationalised and increased revenue collection.
- b) Linkage between planning and budgeting processes enhanced.
- c) County Information and Documentation Centre (CIDC) operationalised.
- d) Functional County Monitoring and Evaluation System.

### **13.7 Anticipated sector outcomes/impacts**

The following outcomes and impacts are expected to be attained:

- a) Increased revenue base.
- b) Well informed policies and decision making.
- c) Improved project performance and completion rate.
- d) Improved accountability.
- e) Increased resource envelope.



**QUOTE:**

***Coming together is a beginning. Keeping together is progress. Working together is success- Henry Ford***





COUNTY GOVERNMENT  
OF TRANS NZOIA

COUNTY INTEGRATED  
**DEVELOPMENT**  
**P L A N**  
**POPULAR VERSION**  
**2018 - 2022**

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