

TURKANA COUNTY GOVERNMENT



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COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CIDP)



2013 - 2017



County Vision

A prosperous, peaceful and just county with an empowered community enjoying equal opportunities.

County Mission

To facilitate socio-economic transformation of Turkana through sustainable use of resources to ensure a high quality of life for the people of Turkana County.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAC	Area Advisory Committees
ACUs	Aids Control Units
ACK	Anglica Church of Kenya
ADB	African Development Bank
ADP	Area Development Programme
AE	Adult Education
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
APHIA	AIDS, Population and Health Integrated Assistance
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASTU	Anti-Stock Theft Unit
AWOS	Automatic Weather Observing Stations
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BCC	Behavior Change and Communication
BMU	Beach Management Unit
C	Celcius
CAC	County Agricultural Committee
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CAEAC	County Adult Education Advisory Committee
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBAHC	Community Based Animal Health Care
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CPBS	County Public Service Board
CCA	Climate Change Adaption
CCC	Comprehensive Care Centre
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television

CDC	County Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDPO	County Development Planning Officer
CDP	County Development Profile
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CEAP	County Environment Action Plan
CEC	County Executive Committee
CEOs	Chief Executive Officers
CEWRH	County Emergency Warningb and Response Hun
CFW	Cash for Work
CG	County Government
CHAST	Children Health and Sanitation Training
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIC	Constitution Implemrntation Commission
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Centers
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CMEC	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CMDR	Community Disasster Risk Reduction
Co.	Company
CS	County Secretary
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DCF	Drought Contingency Fund
CDDCF	County Drought Development and Contingency Fund
DFID	Department for Foreign International
DFZ	Disease Free Zones
DOL	Diocese of Lodwar
DM	Disaster Management
DHIS	District Health Informaton System
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTC	Diagnostic Testing and Counseling
ECDE	Early Childhood Development
ECDC	Early Childhood Development Centre

EDEs	End Drought Emergencies
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIRC	Environmental Information Resource Center
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
FFA	Food For Asset
FFW	Food for Work
FP	Family Planning
FPE	Free Primary Education
FT	Full Time Teachers
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDI	Gender Development Index
GHG	Green House Gases
GIS	Geographic Information System
GJLOS	Governance Justice Law and Order Sector
GOK	Government of Kenya
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hecters
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HQ	Head Quarter
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Programme
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IEBC	Interim Elections and Boundary Review Commission
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFMIS	International Financial and Management Information System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization of Migration

IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISO	International Standard Organization
ITSA	Institute of Trade and Standard administration
IDs	Identification Cards
IDC	Information and Documentation Centre
IGA	Income Generating Activities
JAPR	Joint HIV and Aids Programme Review
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KENGEN	Kenya Electricity Generating Company
KETRACO	Kenya Electricity Transmission Company
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KFS	Kenya Forestry Service
Kes	Kenya Shillings
KHIBS	Kenya Integrated Households Budget Survey
KM	Kilometer
KMD	Kenya Metereological Department
KNALS	Kenya National Adult Literacy Survey
KNASP	Kenya National HIV and Aids Strategic Plan
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
KRC	Kenya Redcross Society
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LAPSSET	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport
LDH	Lodwar District Hospital
LOWASCO	Lodwar Water and sewerage Company
LPO	Local Purchase Order
LSO	Local Sale Order
LWF	Lutheran World Federation

M	Million
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
M&	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoPHS	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation
MoPW	Ministry of Public Works
MPND	Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MoR	Ministry of Roads
MoWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Tonnes
MTCT	Mother To Child Transmission
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
MYWO	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NERICA	New Rice for Africa
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NORAD	Nowregian Organization of Releif and Development
NWFP	Non-Wood Forest Produce
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PBOs	Public Benefit Organizations
PFM	Public Finance Management

PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPP	Purchase Power Parity
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PLWHA	People Living with HIV and Aids
PPR	Peste Petit Ruminants
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PT	Part time Teachers
QOAs	Quality Assurance Agency
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SDT	Strategic and Delivery Team
SMART	Specific Measurable Achievable Relevant and Time Bound
SMEs	Small Micro-Enterprise
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach Program
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
SSD	Sub Surface Dams
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TA	Transitional Authority
TB	Tuberculosis
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TCC	Turkana County Council
TUCUMSU	Turkana County Medical Supply Unit
TUPADO	Turkana Pastoral Development Organization
TUDOF	Turkana Developmental Organization Forum
TLDP	Turkana Livestock Development Programme
TRP	Turkana Rehabilitation Programme
TTI	Turkana Technical Institute
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNESCO	United Nations Education Science and Culture Organization

USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USADF	United States Africa Development Foundation
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre
VSF-B	Veterenian Sanfrontiers Belgium
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WESCOORD	Water and Environmental Sanitation Co-ordination Group
WFD	World Food Day
WFP	World Food Programme
WRUs	Water Resource Users
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association
WVK	World Vision Kenya
YDI	Youth Development Index

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Constituencies of Kenya: Are used to select members of the Kenyan parliament. In accordance with article 89 of the 2010 Constitution of Kenya, there are 290 numbers of constituencies, based on a formula where Constituencies are delineated based on population numbers.

County: Not to be confused with the defunct county councils of Kenya, the counties of Kenya are geographical units envisioned by the 2010 Constitution of Kenya as the units of devolved government.^[1] The powers are provided in Articles 191 and 192, and in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya and the County Governments Act of 2012. The counties are also single member constituencies for the election of members of parliament to the Senate of Kenya^[2] and special women members of parliament to the National Assembly of Kenya^[3] As of the 2013 general elections, there are 47 counties whose size and boundaries are based on the 47 legally recognized Districts of Kenya. Following the re-organization of Kenya's National administration, Counties were integrated into a new national administration with The National Government posting County Commissioners to represent it at the Counties.

County government: means the county government provided for under Article 176 of the Constitution.

Disaster Management/Disaster Risk Reduction: Disaster risk reduction is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and reduce the causal factors of disasters. Reducing exposure to hazards, lessening vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improving preparedness and early warning for adverse events are all examples of disaster risk reduction.

Governor: The County Governor is elected in accordance with Article 180 of the Constitution. The County Governor is directly elected by the voters registered in the

county at a General Election for a term of 5 years and, if re-elected, can serve for another final term of 5 years.

Institutional Framework: The systems of formal laws, regulations, and procedures, and informal conventions, customs, and norms, that shapes socioeconomic activity and behavior.

Integrated development plan: An Integrated Development Plan is a super plan for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in an area. It should take into account the existing conditions and problems and resources available for development. The plan should look at economic and social development for the area as a whole. It must set a framework for how land should be used, what infrastructure and services are needed and how the environment should be protected.

Poverty: Is the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money.^[1] Absolute poverty or destitution refers to the deprivation of basic human needs, which commonly includes food, water, sanitation, clothing, shelter, health care and education. Relative poverty is defined contextually as economic inequality in the location or society in which people live.

Program development: Is an ongoing systematic process that Extension professionals follow as they plan, implement and evaluate their educational programs. The process is not confined to a four-year planning cycle. It can be applied on a small scale to an individual workshop; on a larger scale to a comprehensive community initiative or to a county or statewide program of action. The scope may be different but the principles of program development remain the same.

Project management: Is the discipline of planning, organizing, motivating, and controlling resources to achieve specific goals. A project is a temporary endeavor with a defined beginning and end (usually time-constrained, and often constrained by funding or deliverables), undertaken to meet unique goals and objectives, typically to bring

about beneficial change or added value. The temporary nature of projects stands in contrast with business as usual (or operations), which are repetitive, permanent, or semi-permanent functional activities to produce products or services. In practice, the management of these two systems is often quite different, and as such requires the development of distinct technical skills and management strategies.

Socio-Economic development is the process of social and economic development in a society measured with indicators, such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. Changes in less-tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in civil society.

Stakeholders: Stakeholder is an organization, member or system that affects or can be affected by an organization's actions. Stakeholder is an entity that can be affected by the results of that in which they are said to be stakeholders, i.e., that in which they have a stake.

Youth: The Youth are defined as persons resident in Kenya in the age bracket 15 to 35 years. This takes into account the physical, psychological, cultural, social, biological and political definitions of the term.

Foreword

The Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is a comprehensive blue print that will guide the National, County Government and development partners' engagement in the county in the realization of social economic transformation of the residents.

The CIDP complies with the constitutional requirement for public involvement in policy formulation. It therefore contains conclusions and inputs from Wards, Sub-Counties, and county professionals including those in major towns and cities. It summarizes in details the plans and the projects as identified by the local people to address specific and broad strongly expressed issues and challenges during the county wide - community consultative meetings.

This CIDP is based on 10 sectors: Agriculture, Water Services and Irrigation sector; Health and Sanitation Services Sector; Energy, Environment And Natural Resources Sector; Public Service, Decentralized Services And Disaster Management Sector; Tourism, Trade And Industry Sector; Pastoral Economy And Fisheries Sector; Human Resource And Development, Gender, Children And Social Services Sector; Transport, Roads, Housing And Public Works; and Education Sector.

Each of the sectors captured priority development initiatives within which the 2013/14-2017/18 development agenda has been framed and comprehensively articulated. The plan has incorporated Vision 2030 and other national sector linkages as well as addressing the millennium development goals. This development plan identified will focus on a number of flagship projects which will be expected to drive the County's social economic transformation so as to accelerate the realization of quality and equitable development for the people.

The county government intends to employ several resource mobilization initiatives as provided for by the Constitution among them public private partnerships, entering into bilateral agreements with international partners, expanding the engagement framework of Public Benefit Organizations to include resource sharing, expanding the local revenue base and increasing allocations from the national kitty.

In this respect, the county government intends to put in place the necessary legislative framework to provide for that consultation and coordination between the county government and potential investors.

The county Government will in addition enhance attention to maximize collection from local sources and will include review of the current revenue collection structure so as to make it efficient and more effective.

In order to enable residents to easily track development progress as envisioned in the CIDP, we, as the Turkana County government has prepared a shorter version of the CIDP that we are calling the CIDP Popular Version. This Popular Version therefore summarizes the targets, strategies and initiatives as contained in the CIDP.

To this end, it is our dream that this plan will be realized by all residents, the national and county government, developmental partners and investors through creating synergies and by working together. In line with our County motto; “Pamoja Tujijenge”- let’s build Turkana County

Flagship Projects

- Infrastructure; tarmacking of the key national roads joining the County and the rest of the country and main county roads.
- Establishment of an international airport in Lodwar.
- Modernization of urban towns complete with essential social services and amenities beginning with Lodwar.
- Establish Turkana as a tourism destination commencing with the establishment and institutionalization of the county annual cultural Bonanza.
- Increase energy access and uptake of green energy through investing in geothermal and solar energy generation through Public Private Partnerships.
- Establish a Turkana skill development and support fund to meet human resource needs and capacities for the social economic development of the County.
- Provide sufficient calorific requirements for over a million residents of Turkana and a further 20% surplus for reserves and export.
- Own, design and operationalize sustainable utilization of the discovered aquifers in the county for increased productivity for commercial and domestic use.

**H.E, Hon. Josphat Koli Nanok,
Governor,
Turkana County.**

Preface

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) ushered the country into a new dispensation with two levels of government. The advent of devolution made planning a shared mandate between the National and County governments. Thus, planning at the county level is a requirement under the Constitution and other subsidiary legislation such as the County Governments Act (2012).

Devolving power and functions of government was a resounding citizen vote for better representation of their voice in decision making, equitable sharing of resources and improved service delivery. This is doubly so for residents of Turkana County, who are among communities that had been marginalised since independence. Today, our job is to reverse this trend and create an environment where the hopes and dreams of all can be realised.

At last, devolution has opened a window to direct the vision and aspirations of the people of Turkana County, which I personally share. It offers us a chance to turn the tide of history. With devolution, every county holds the sculptor's chisel with which it will carve itself into whatever form it wishes. The skill to carve the county into what we want must be learnt and attentively cultivated through this document - the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (2013- 2017).

The first County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is our principal policy document. The CIDP was developed through a series of stakeholder consultative forums across the county and I believe it will help us deliver the Turkana dream of a regional economic hub. The document is cognisant of the needs and unique circumstances of county residents and sets out interventions required to bring the county to the same threshold as the rest of the country.

The development plans herein are the hallmark of the aspirations of the County Government to address socio-economic challenges and improve the welfare of residents of this great county. The CIDP espouses strategies and interventions that will spur economic growth and development of Turkana County. Over the medium term period, the County Government

will implement projects aimed at improving infrastructure, health-care services, education, natural resource and environmental conservation and ensure sustainable livelihoods in the face of climate change.

The dream of a just, equitable and prosperous nation envisaged in the national Vision 2030 strategy is as relevant to the people of this county as it is to all other Kenyans. The CIDP feeds into that vision and I have no doubt that with proper implementation, we can transform Turkana County.

I wish to thank all stakeholders that were involved in development of this document for their commitment and contributions. I now hope that they will fully support its implementation and see it to fruition.

**Hon. Peter Lokoel,
Deputy Govenor
Turkana County.**

Acknowledgements

The Turkana County Government through the Office of the County Executive of Finance and Planning, Honorable Paul Nabuin, wishes to acknowledge in a special way, the technical assistance of all governmental ministries, departments and agencies and also the non-governmental agencies and persons who in one way or another contributed to the formulation of the first ever Turkana County Integrated Development Plan under the guidance of the County Planning Unit.

I would like to also acknowledge the special role played by various sectors and their sectoral heads and representatives in guiding the development of Sectoral Plans.

Special thanks go to the various appointed chairpersons who guided the sectoral stakeholders in the development of the plan. Their overall leadership and guidance was instrumental in delivering this ambitious CIDP for Turkana County.

Last but not least, I wish to acknowledge with much appreciation, the pivotal and strategic role played by the National Government in the process, including the development of standard guidelines issued by Ministry of Devolution and Planning that were used by stakeholders in Turkana County towards the development of this Integrated Strategic Plan. For all the other stakeholders including individuals who played a key role towards the development of this policy document and were not personally acknowledged, the Office of Executive in Charge of Finance and Planning says “Thank You Very Much” for your invaluable contributions.

**Hon. Paul Ekuwam Nabuin,
Executive Committee Member,
Finance and Planning,
Turkana County.**

Executive Summary

Turkana County is situated in the North Western part of Kenya. The County is administratively divided into 7 sub-counties, 30 wards, 56 locations that are further sub-divided into 156 sub-locations. The settlement patterns in the county are determined by various factors such as climate, soil fertility and infrastructure. Katilu has the largest number of people because of irrigated agriculture at Katilu Irrigation Scheme along the Turkwel River. The Turkana people are traditionally pastoralists and the only notable migration pattern is rural to rural movement in the form of nomadism. Rainfall in the county follows a fairly erratic pattern varying significantly both over time and space.

The county, however, experiences both short and long rains. The driest months are January, February and September. The long rains season falls between the months of April to July. Short rains occur during the months of October, November and December. The county population during the Kenya Population and Housing Census of 2009 stood at 855,399. The county population average growth rate is 6.4 percent per annum. This puts the total county population in 2012 at 1,036,586 and the figure is projected to increase to 1,256,152 people in 2015 and to 1,427,797 by 2017 assuming constant mortality and fertility rates.

Chapter One and Chapter Two gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the county. The two chapters provide a 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. Similarly, the chapters also give a broad array of development challenges experienced in the County and some counter-measure strategies to alleviate these challenges. Most important to note is the fact that despite its rich natural resource base, the county has poverty index of 94 percent with a contribution of 1.3 percent to the national poverty.

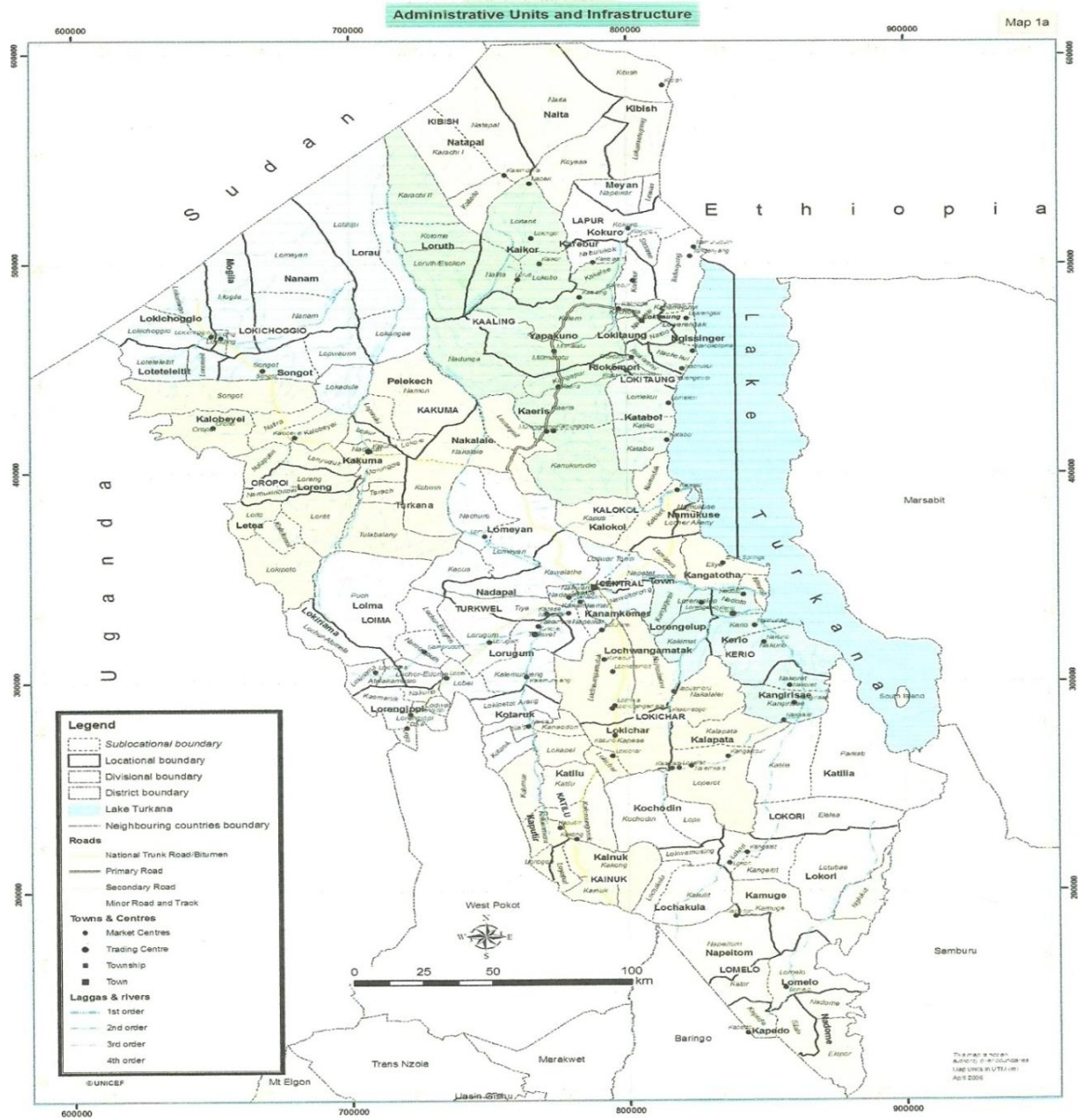
Chapter Three provides the Turkana County development analysis. The chapter provides the linkage of the County Development Profile with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, Millennium Development Goals and the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It also analyzes the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. The chapter concludes with a highlight of the issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to MTEF sectors and County functions as given in schedule four of the Constitution 2010.

ChapterFour outlines the stakeholders in the Turkana County and the roles that they play and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts. The chapter has outlined the stakeholders from each sector and the roles they are expected to play. The chapter has separately discussed stakeholder roles in the Agriculture, Water Services and Irrigation sector; Health and Sanitation Services Sector; Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Sector; Public Service, Decentralized Services and Disaster Management Sector; Tourism, Trade And Industry Sector; Pastoral Economy and Fisheries Sector; Human Resource and Development, Gender, Children and Social Services Sector; Transport, Roads, Housing and Public Works; and Education Sector.

Chapter Five is the engine of growth of Turkana County because it outlines all the County Development Priority Programs and Projects that are envisaged to be implemented over a period of five years. The Chapter comprehensively provides details of programmes and projects that will be implemented in the Turkana County which includes details of strategic priorities that will be addressed, measurable indicators of performance, and budgets. The chapter lists projects and programs using the format of the sectoral plans developed by various sectors in the county including: Agriculture, Water Services and Irrigation sector; Health and Sanitation Services Sector; Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Sector; Public Service, Decentralized Services and Disaster Management Sector; Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector; Pastoral Economy and Fisheries Sector; Human Resource and Development, Gender, Children and Social Services Sector; Transport, Roads, Housing and Public Works; and Education Sector.

CHAPTER ONE

Map 1: Map of Turkana County



1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the county. The chapter 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.

Position and Size

Turkana County is situated in North Western Kenya. It borders West Pokot and Baringo Counties to the south, Samburu County to the South East, and Marsabit County to the East. Internationally it borders South Sudan to the north, Uganda to the west and Ethiopia to the northeast. The County shares Lake Turkana with Marsabit County. The total area of the county is 77,000 Km² and lies between Longitudes 34⁰ 30' and 36⁰ 40' East and between Latitudes 1⁰ 30' and 5⁰ 30' North.

Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.1.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The physiographic features in the county include low lying open plains, mountain ranges and river drainage patterns.

Lake Turkana is at an elevation of 360 meters (1,181 feet) while the surrounding basin is anywhere from 375-914 meters (1,230-3,000 feet).

The main mountain ranges of the county are Loima, Lorengippi, Mogila, Songot, Kalapata, Loru, Kailongol and Silale mountains. The mountain ranges, because of their high elevation, are normally green, covered with dense bushes and high woody cover. The ranges support important economic activities like honey production, grazing during the dry

season, wood production, and charcoal production. There are also water catchment sources thus supporting gum Arabica growing and small household *shambas*. The hills in the county consist of Tepes Hills in Kibish Division, Lokwanamor Hills and Lorionotom Hills in Kaikor Division, Pelekech Hills in Kakuma Division and Loima Hills in Loima Division which are characterized by large forests.

The open lying plains consist of the Kalapata and Lotikipi Plains. The plains form part of the arid area in the County and receive the lowest amount of rainfall of around 180 mm per annum. These plains are dominated by dwarf shrub and grassland, which provide forage for livestock during and shortly after the rainy season. However, this forage dries rapidly at the onset of the dry season.

Rivers Tarach, Kerio, Kalapata, Malimalite and Turkwel are the major rivers in the county making them the most important with a potential of producing large amounts of food for the county, if properly utilized.

Lake Turkana is the largest and most saline of the Rift Valley lakes. There is no outlet, and with reduced inflows and high evaporation, this results into depositing of salt in the soil and capping on the surface. The water level is subject to three to four metres seasonal fluctuations. In total, the water level dropped 10m between 1975 and 1992. River Omo from Ethiopia, which is permanent, drains into Lake Turkana. The lake is situated on the eastern part of the county, has northern island, and is endowed with a variety of wild animals namely: hippos, crocodiles and waterfowls. Fishing is the major activity in the lake.

Soils in Turkana County are not well developed due to aridity and constant erosion by water and wind. Often stone mantles cap them. Colluvial soils tend to be reddish over the basement system and generally grey buff or white over the volcanoes. Aeolian soils are dune sands either active or fossil; Alluvial soils range from coarse sands to flash flood silts, while black or brown clays occur locally in areas of impended drainage.

1.1.2 Ecological Conditions

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

There are insufficient details showing agro-ecological zones by Division but the zones in proportion can be estimated as below.

- Lower midland zone 5 (semi-arid) 3%
- Inner midland zone 4 (transition) 1%
- Inner lowland zone 5 (semi-arid) 16%
- Inner lowland zone 6 (arid) 42%
- Inner lowland zone 7 (very arid) 38%

The forest cover in the county is held in trust by the Local Government where communities utilize all natural resources without many restrictions. There is no gazetted or surveyed forest in the County.

1.1.3 Climatic Conditions

Turkana County is arid and semi-arid and is characterized by warm and hot climate. The temperatures range between 20°C and 41°C with a mean of 30.5°C.

The rainfall pattern and distribution is erratic and unreliable with both time and space. There are two rainfall seasons. The long rains (*akiporo*) usually occur between April and July and the short rains between October and November and ranges between 52 mm and 480 mm annually with a mean of 200 mm. The driest periods (*akamu*) are January, February and September. The rainfall is distributed on an east-west gradient with more rainfall in the western parts and other areas of higher elevation. The rainfalls in brief, violent storms result in flush floods. The surface runoff and potential evaporation rates are extremely high.

Due to the low rainfall and high temperatures there is a lot of evapo-transpiration resulting into deposition of salt in the soil and capping on the surface. As a result, only about 30 per cent of the county's soil can be rated as moderately suitable for agricultural production. These moderately fertile soils are found at the central plains of Lorengippi, the upper Loima, the lowlands of the Turkwel, Nakaton and Kawalathe drainage along the lake at the lower Kalokol, Turkwel and Kerio rivers and a portion of the Loru Plateaus.

For the last two and a half decades, the county has frequently suffered from failures of the annual rains. However, years 2006, 2007 and 2011, witnessed a higher than expected rainfall. This resulted to flash floods with many parts of the county experiencing loss of livestock and pasture.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

1.1.4 Administrative sub divisions (districts, divisions and locations)

The county is administratively divided into 7 sub-counties, 17 divisions, 56 locations that are further sub-divided into 156 sub-locations. The Table 1 shows administrative units by division.

Table 1: Administrative Units by Division

District	Division	Area (km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Turkana South	Lokichar	4536.6	3	7
	Kainuk	1684.1	2	6
	Katilu	1143.1	1	4
Turkana East	Lomelo	4215.9	5	9
	Lokori	7091.2	4	11
Turkana North	Kaaling	8225.8	4	13
	Lapur	2436	3	7
	Lokitaung	1857.8	4	11
Turkana West	Oropoi	5534.8	3	11
	Kakuma	3466.5	3	10
	Lokichoggio	8264.8	6	13
Turkana Central	Kerio	2704.2	3	8
	Kalokol	2139.9	3	8
	Central	831.8	2	5
Loima	Turkwel	5485.8	4	14
	Loima	3429.0	3	12
Kibish	Kibish	5633.2	3	7
Total		68,680.3	56	156

Source: 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

1.1.5 Political Units (Constituencies and Electoral wards)

The County has thirty wards and six political constituencies namely: Turkana North, Turkana West, Turkana Central, Loima, Turkana South, and Turkana East Constituencies. The boundaries of these constituencies coincide with those of the sub-counties. Table 8 shows each constituency and its number of wards.

Table 2: Political Units

Constituency	Number of Wards
Turkana Central	5
Turkana North	5
Turkana West	7
Loima	4
Turkana East	3
Turkana South	5
Kibish	1
Total number of wards	30

Source: IEBC Office, Turkana, 2012

1.1.6 Eligible & Registered Voters by Constituency

Table 3 shows the number of eligible voters and registered voters as at December 2012.

Table 3: Registered and Eligible Voters

Constituency	Eligible Voters (2012)	Registered Voters (2012)
Turkana North	77,756	18,561
Turkana West	96,541	32,513
Turkana Central	62,785	25,970
Loima	56,168	14,115
Turkana South	63,363	19,811
Turkana East	42,175	9,375
Total	398,786	120,345

Source: IEBC Website as accessed on 18 December 2012

Clearly, only 30.2 percent of the eligible voters registered as voters. This low turnout can be attributed to the nomadic way of life of the community and low voter education and awareness. The low voter registration of 22.2 percent in Turkana East could have been caused by insecurity in the constituency. Voter awareness and a more permanent settlement pattern in Turkana Central are the major reasons for a higher voter registration turnout of 41.4 percent.

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

1.1.7 Population Size and Composition

According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) 2009 results, the County population stood at 855,399. It is projected to have a total population of 1,036,586 in 2012 and 1,427,797 in 2017. These projections are based on a population growth rate of 6.4 percent assuming constant mortality and fertility rates. The increase in the overall population will call for more investment in economic and social facilities such as health services, educational facilities, agriculture and livestock sectors to provide food and employment opportunities. Table 4 provides population projections based on 2009 population census.

Demographic profile of a population is an important variable in any development process since it determines the pattern of resource allocation and utilization. As shown in Table 4, there are more males than females for all age-cohorts. The County has a young population with 60 percent being under the age of 19 years. The County's population is set to grow to 1,427,797 by the year 2017. This represents an increase of 67 percent for the period 2009 to 2017. This calls for urgent management of the population and introduction of specific programs to curb this trend. Analyzing target audience behavior and use of persuasive power of mass media is critical in realizing socio-economic development.

The intensive process should involve sensitizing the community on issues of population, family planning and reproductive health.

Table 4: Population Projections by Age Cohorts

Age group	2009(Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	57,530	54,049	111,579	69,716	65,497	135,213	84,483	79,371	163,854	96,027	90,216	186,243
5-9	71,898	66,175	138,073	87,127	80,192	167,319	105,582	97,178	202,760	120,009	110,457	230,466
10-14	77,156	66,405	143,561	93,499	80,471	173,970	113,303	97,516	210,819	128,786	110,841	239,626
15-19	66,881	52,307	119,188	81,047	63,386	144,434	98,215	76,813	175,027	111,635	87,309	198,944
20-24	43,110	37,149	80,259	52,241	45,018	97,259	63,307	54,553	117,860	71,957	62,008	133,965
25-29	30,703	30,850	61,553	37,206	37,385	74,591	45,087	45,303	90,390	51,248	51,494	102,742
30-34	21,742	24,234	45,976	26,347	29,367	55,714	31,928	35,588	67,516	36,291	40,450	76,741
35-39	17,473	21,423	38,896	21,174	25,961	47,135	25,659	31,460	57,119	29,165	35,758	64,924
40-44	14,240	15,130	29,370	17,256	18,335	35,591	20,911	22,218	43,130	23,769	25,254	49,023
45-49	11,584	11,644	23,228	14,038	14,110	28,148	17,011	17,099	34,110	19,336	19,436	38,771
50-54	9,211	9,137	18,348	11,162	11,072	22,234	13,526	13,418	26,944	15,375	15,251	30,626
55-59	6,892	6,823	13,715	8,352	8,268	16,620	10,121	10,020	20,140	11,504	11,389	22,893
60-64	6,010	5,436	11,446	7,283	6,587	13,870	8,826	7,983	16,808	10,032	9,074	19,105
65-69	3,419	3,129	6,548	4,143	3,792	7,935	5,021	4,595	9,616	5,707	5,223	10,930
70-74	2,771	2,349	5,120	3,358	2,847	6,204	4,069	3,450	7,519	4,625	3,921	8,546
75-79	1,470	1,390	2,860	1,781	1,684	3,466	2,159	2,041	4,200	2,454	2,320	4,774
80+	2,741	2,530	5,271	3,322	3,066	6,387	4,025	3,715	7,740	4,575	4,223	8,798
age NS	238	170	408	288	206	494	350	250	599	397	284	681
TOTAL	445,069	410,330	855,399	539,342	497,244	1,036,586	653,583	602,569	1,256,152	742,891	684,906	1,427,797

Source: County Statistics Office, Turkana 2012

Table 5: Population Projections by Special Age Groups

Age groups	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	7,881	7,649	15,530	9,550	9,269	18,820	11,573	11,233	22,806	13,155	12,767	25,922
Under 5	57,530	54,049	111,579	69,716	65,497	135,213	84,483	79,371	163,854	96,027	90,216	186,243
Primary school Age (6-13)	123,970	111,089	235,059	150,229	134,619	284,848	182,050	163,134	345,184	206,926	185,425	392,351
Secondary School age (14-17)	50,279	39,103	89,382	60,929	47,386	108,315	73,835	57,423	131,257	83,924	65,269	149,193
Youth Population (15-229)	140,694	120,306	261,000	170,495	145,789	316,284	206,609	176,669	383,278	234,841	200,810	435,650
Reproductive age – female (15-49)	205,733	192,737	398,470	249,311	233,562	482,872	302,118	283,034	585,152	343,401	321,709	665,110
Labour force (15-64)	227,846	214,133	441,979	276,107	259,490	535,597	334,591	314,454	649,045	380,311	357,422	737,733
Aged Population (65+)	10,401	9,398	19,799	12,604	11,389	23,993	15,274	13,801	29,075	17,361	15,687	33,048

Source: County Statistics Office, Turkana 2012

Table 5 shows population projection of selected age groups with 2009 as the base year and projections. These include, population of below 1 year, below 5, primary school going age (6-13 years), secondary school going age (14-17 years), the Youth (15-29 years), female reproductive age group (15-49) years, the labour force (15-64 years) and the aged population of 65 years and above. These age groups have been identified for analysis because of their critical role in the socio-economic development of the County.

Population distribution by special age groups is vital for planning purposes. It helps to put in place long-term strategies aimed at addressing age specific needs and issues such as mortality for children below five years, education for school going age group, labour force for the 15 to 55 years population and the dependent population. Similarly, it offers policy makers with the necessary information to analyze and interpret the causes of various dynamics that result in population structure changes and the arising challenges.

Children under 1 year

The population of this age group increased from 15,530 in 2009 to 18,820 in 2012 and is expected to increase to 25,922 by 2017. Male children are a majority in this age group standing at 9,550 while the females stand at 9,269 in 2012. To plan for this age group, key priorities shall include planning for future enrolment into educational institutions and in making decisions which will put more emphasis to child care e.g. immunization in the health sector.

Pre- School going Age (Under 5 years):

The population of this age group is expected to increase from 111,579 in 2009 to 135,213 in 2012 and 186,243 by 2017. Male children stand at 69,716 while the girls at 65,497 in 2012. Important decisions or priorities includes making decisions regarding early childhood development (ECDE) which provide a foundation for meeting the child's cognitive, psychological, moral and emotional needs.

Primary School Age (6-13 years)

The population for this age group in 2009 was 235,059. It grew to 284,848 and is expected to increase to 392,351 by 2017. This growth is expected to maintain the pressure on primary school facilities and the teacher pupil ratio at primary school level is not expected to change significantly.

Secondary School Age (14-17 years)

The population in this age group now stands at 108,315 and is expected to rise to 149,193 by 2017. Increase in population for this age group implies that the education facilities should be equipped to handle the marginal increase. This calls for continued investment in social and physical infrastructure like schools, training institutions and employment creation.

Female Reproductive Age Group (15-49 years)

In 2009 the population of the female reproductive age group (15-49 years) was 192,737 and currently it stands at 233,562 in 2012. This is projected to reach 321,709 in 2017. This age group is the single most important determining factor of population growth hence one of the main interventions by the health sector will be to improve both child and maternal health.

Youth (15-29 years)

This age group had a population projection of 261,000 in 2009 increasing to 316,284 in 2012 and is expected to reach 435,650 in 2017. This youth age bracket comprises 31.78 percent of the population. Over the last few years the government and other development partners have initiated projects geared towards empowering the youth economically. For these initiatives to succeed, it is prudent to analyze the age dynamics of this age group and how its growth rate will affect the focus and success of projects.

Labour Force (15 – 64 years)

This age group was 441,979 in 2009 and is projected to increase to 535,597 in 2012. This represents 49.34 percent of the total population. This is the economically active age group whose increase will require a commensurate increase in creation of job opportunities. Due to

increase of this age group, it becomes necessary to offer training to the group to make it more productive. Majority of the population in this age group are engaged in the livestock sub-sector mainly pastoralism. In order to absorb the increasing labour force, investment in diverse sectors such as modern agricultural, livestock marketing, mining, fishing, agri-business, and eco-tourism is required. The increase in devolved funds in the County has created employment opportunities. Local contractors employ casual labourers from among the community members and also offices are set up at devolved levels absorb the community members amongst their staff

Aged population (65+ years)

The population of this age group in 2012 is 23,993 and is expected to increase to 33,048 by 2017. This is a dependent age group and their increase in number calls for the Government and partners to come with programmes such as cash transfers for the elderly.

Table 6: Population Projection by Urban Centres

Urban Centres	2009(Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lodwar	22,349	23,019	45,368	27,083	27,895	54,978	32,819	33,803	66,623	37,304	38,422	75,726
Kakuma	16,820	15,142	31,962	20,383	18,349	38,732	24,700	22,236	46,936	28,075	25,274	53,350
Lokichoggio	9,313	8,382	17,695	11,286	10,157	21,443	13,676	12,309	25,985	15,545	13,991	29,536
Total	48,482	46,543	95,025	58,751	56,402	115,153	71,196	68,348	139,544	80,924	77,688	158,612

Source: KPHC 2009

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

1.1.8 Population Density and Distribution

The population density in the county varies from 24 persons per Km² in Turkana Central Constituency to 5 persons per Km² in Turkana East Constituency. The average population density in the County is 12 persons per km². This is based on the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census.

Settlement patterns in Turkana County correspond with natural resource endowment. Low population densities in the rural areas and high population in towns and market centers exhibit this where economic opportunities prevail. Lake Turkana as a resource has influenced a high settlement patterns in the areas along it.

Table 7: Population Density and Distribution by Constituency

CONSTITUENCY	2009 (Census)		2012 (Projections)		2015 (Projections)		2017 (Projections)	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Turkana Central	134,674	24	163,200	29	197,768	35	224,792	40
Turkana North	129,087	7	156,430	9	189,564	11	215,467	12
Turkana West	245,327	14	297,291	17	360,262	21	409,490	24
Loima	119,932	13	145,336	16	176,120	20	200,186	22
Turkana East	90,466	5	109,628	6	132,849	7	151,002	8
Turkana South	135,913	18	164,702	22	199,588	27	226,860	31
Total	855,399	12	1,036,587	15	1,256,151	18	1,427,797	21

Source: County Statistics Office, Turkana 2011

Turkana Central has the highest concentration of people because it is the County headquarters and has many infrastructural and social amenities. There are also more opportunities, such as job opportunities, in the town than in other areas. On the other hand, Turkana East has the smallest population density densities because of the insecurity levels in the area which is mainly caused by cattle rustling.

Table 8: Population Projections by Constituency

Constituency	2009(Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Turkana Central	66,459	68,215	134,674	80,536	82,664	163,200	97,595	100,174	197,768	110,931	113,862	224,792
Turkana North	68,655	60,432	129,087	83,197	73,232	156,430	100,820	88,744	189,564	114,596	100,871	215,467
Turkana West	128,853	116,474	245,327	156,146	141,145	297,291	189,220	171,042	360,262	215,076	194,414	409,490
Loima	60,080	59,852	119,932	72,806	72,530	145,336	88,227	87,893	176,120	100,283	99,903	200,186
Turkana East	48,431	42,035	904,66	58,689	50,939	109,628	71,121	61,728	132,849	80,839	70,163	151,002
Turkana South	72,591	63,322	135,913	87,967	76,735	164,702	106,600	92,988	199,588	121,166	105,694	226,860
Total	445,069	410,330	855,399	539,342	497,244	1,036,586	653,583	602,569	1,256,152	742,891	684,906	1,427,797

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009

Turkana West Constituency is the most populated because of the refugee camp in Kakuma. On the other hand, Turkana East has the least population due to insecurity along the border with West Pokot. From table 8, the projections indicate that the population is expected to almost double by 2017 to 1,427,797.

However, for the county to achieve the targets set by the County's Vision there is need for comprehensive measures to be taken to maintain the population at manageable levels. This will reduce the strain on the limited resources available.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Table9:Human Development Indicators for Turkana County

Indicators	Weight (County)	Weight (National)
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.3331	0.561
Youth Development Index (YDI)	0.5952(Regional)	0.5817
Gender Development Index (GDI)	0.4943(Regional)	0.4924
Human Poverty Index (HPI)	0.613	0.291

Source: Kenya National Human Development Report, 2009

Human Development Index

Human Development Index (HDI) is an indicator of long and healthy life, acquisition of knowledge and a reasonable standard of living. These factors are measured by; life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and the combined enrolment ratio at primary and secondary and tertiary levels and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita measured in Purchasing Poverty Party(PPP) in US dollars. Table 9 shows that the Turkana County Human Development Index is lower than that of the country. Therefore it can be concluded that the residents of the county are not doing well in the three respects.

Human Poverty Index

The index brings together different areas of deprivation which means the denial of the most basic opportunities and choices. Unlike the Human Development Index, Human Poverty Index measures the most deprived in the country in the same three areas. Table 9 depicts the country as doing much better than the county. Therefore, the policy makers need to identify and prioritize aspects in which the residents are most deprived to improve the County's performance.

Gender Development Index

It's a measure of how gender inequality in knowledge acquisition, longevity and health and standard of living affect human development. The gap between the Gender Development Index and the Human Development Index is a measure of gender inequalities. Table 9 shows that there is a significant variation between the county's Human Development Index and the Gender Development Index. It can therefore be concluded that the county is still not free from gender inequalities. Policies need to be put in place to reduce the gap and empower women.

Youth Development Index

It's a youth development index based on; acquisition of wealth, access to education and training, access to labour markets (employment and income), longevity of life (sexual and reproductive health), access to social services opportunities and conditions. Table 9 shows that YDI of the county is slightly above that of the country. However, a lot needs to be done to improve the index and ensure that the youth lead better lives in future.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS

1.1.9 Road Network

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

1.1.10 Posts and Telecommunications: Post Offices, Mobile Telephony, landline

Turkana County has five Post Offices namely Lodwar, Kalokol, Kakuma, Lokichoggio and Lokitaung. Lodwar Post Office is the busiest mainly because of the large population and many activities at the county headquarters. There are three mobile telephony operators in the county: Safaricom, which has larger network coverage, Airtel and Orange. The mobile network coverage in the county is 25 per cent. Telekom is the sole provider of landline services with 460 telephone connections.

1.1.11 Financial Institutions: Banks, SACCOs, Micro Finance Institutions

There are three banks in the county namely; Kenya Commercial Bank with two branches at Lodwar and Lokichoggio, Equity Bank and Post Bank both in Lodwar. There are also three major Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs): Turkana Teachers SACCO, Elimu SACCO and Kapenguria Teachers SACCO. The Micro Finance Institutions within the County

include Kenya Women Finance Trust and Kenya Agency for Development of Enterprise and Technology (KADET).

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

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

1.1.13 Energy Access (main sources of energy, electricity coverage)

Hydro-electric power from the national grid only connects to Kainuk Centre in the south. However, power generation in Lodwar Town is through the diesel powered generators. Lokori, Lokitaung and Lokichoggio power generation projects stand at about 80 percent complete. 95 percent of the households use kerosene and firewood for lighting. The main sources of cooking fuel are wood fuel, kerosene and charcoal. Solar energy is an emerging source of energy currently being used in pumping water and lighting especially in most schools in the county. Kenya Power is piloting on solar energy and has installed solar panels at its Lodwar sub-station to complement the diesel genset that serves Lodwar Town. The Ministry of Energy through the Department of Renewable energy has installed 98 solar panels in schools and government institutions. It has also acquired 40 Ha of land for its Research and Development Centres.

There is also a great potential in wind power. Data collected indicate the area has some of the best wind resources in Africa, with consistent wind speeds averaging 11 meters/second and from the same direction year round. The Turkana Basin has a unique geographical phenomenon whereby daily temperature fluctuations generate strong predictable wind streams between Lake Turkana (with relatively constant temperature) and the desert hinterland (with steep temperature fluctuations) and as the wind streams pass through the valley between the Mt. Kulal and Mt. Nyiru ranges which effectively act as a funnel causing the wind streams to accelerate (known as

the Turkana Corridor low level jet stream). The Turkana wind phenomenon stems from the East African jet stream which stretches from the ocean through the Ethiopian highlands and valleys to the deserts in Sudan in a south-east direction all year round. It is this jet stream that has led to the formation of the 300MW Lake Turkana Wind Power Project in the neighboring area of Loyangalani in Marsabit County.

1.1.14 Markets and Urban Centres

The county has three urban centres namely Lodwar, Kakuma and Lokichoggio. Lodwar is the most developed with more infrastructural and social amenities. There are nine market centres in the entire county.

1.1.15 Types of Housing

There are all the three types of housing in the county. These include; Permanent units, Semi-Permanent and Temporary Units. Permanent houses are mainly found in the urban centres while temporary house units known as *manyattas* constitute the majority of housing in all areas; both rural and urban. The temporary units are mainly constructed by the nomads who are the majority in the county because of their constant movement with animals for pasture and water all over the county. The Semi-Permanent houses are mainly mud walled and roofed with *makuti* or *mabati* in towns or urban areas.

LAND AND LAND USE

1.1.16 Mean Holding Size

The mean holding size for Turkana County is two acres per household. This land is however communally owned and the figure represents the average holding size if it were to be shared.

1.1.17 Percentage of Land without Title Deeds

Currently, the land is held in trust for the community by the County Council of Turkana. There is no land under title deeds in Turkana although some three people have certificates of title for the land they have acquired and owned.

1.1.18 Incidence of Landlessness

Since land in the county is owned communally, there are no incidences of landlessness. In rural areas, people are free to graze and settle in any area of their choice. However, in urban and market centres, the local authority at a fee allots land.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS/ NON-STATE ACTORS

1.1.19 Cooperative Societies,

There are twenty registered cooperative societies with a membership of 8,900 people having a turnover of KES.1, 268,974.00. However, only six cooperatives are active, seven are dormant and another seven have collapsed. The six active cooperative societies include among others Mwalimu, Takwei, and Juakali Artisans. SACCOs encourage a saving culture which is essential for economic empowerment. They also provide loans for its members at lower interest rates than those of commercial banks.

1.1.20 Non-Governmental Organizations

There are many NGOs in the county undertaking projects mainly on food security and health. They include among others; World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Vision, Oxfam-GB, Medical Relief International (MERLIN), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), *Vétérinaires Sans Frontières*- Belgium, Child Fund, Nyanza Reproductive Health Services, Practical Action, among others.

1.1.21 Self Help, Women & Youth Groups

There are many registered groups and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in the county. They are involved in the implementation of community projects like peace building initiatives, Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) projects among others.

CROP, LIVESTOCK AND FISH PRODUCTION

1.1.22 Main Crops Produced

The main crops produced in the county are sorghum, millet, maize, and vegetables like kales. Farming is mainly practiced at household level through irrigation along the Rivers Turkwel and Kerio.

1.1.23 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The acreage of land that is arable in the county is approximately 2,500,000 Ha. Much of what is grown is food crops such as maize, sorghum, millet and vegetables. There are no cash crops currently being grown in the county although previously cotton used to be grown at Katilu Irrigation Scheme.

1.1.24 Average Farm Sizes

The average farm sizes in the county are at least two acres of land. This is land on average that the people practicing farming hold. This is because, not all the people practice farming or are fully dependent on it for a livelihood

1.1.25 Main Storage Facilities

The main storage facilities for farm produce are the traditional granaries mainly constructed within the farms. However, the county has a National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) store situated in Lodwar Town.

1.1.26 Main Livestock Bred

The main types of livestock bred in the county are cows, goats and sheep (shoats), camels, donkeys, poultry mainly chicken. Most of these breeds are indigenous. There is need to introduce high yielding and drought resistant breeds because livestock production is the main source of livelihood.

1.1.27 Number of Ranches

The county does not have any ranch. However, it has one holding ground at Lomidat abattoir in Turkana West Constituency. The county also had a holding ground at Kainuk in Turkana South Constituency but due persistent cattle rustling, it collapsed. This holding ground had four boreholes, which was developed by Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).

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

The main fish types are tilapia, mudfish, Nile perch and King fish. There are many other species of fish that are harvested in the lake. The county has twenty three registered landing beaches and some of these are Long'ech, Eliye Springs, Kalimapus/Namadak, Merier, Lowareng'ak, Lomekwi, and Kalokol.

FORESTRY AND AGRO FORESTRY

1.1.29 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

There are no gazetted and non-gazetted forests in the county. However, there are doum palm trees along permanent and seasonal rivers and along the lake. There is need to increase forest cover through introduction of drought resistant tree seedlings and protection of indigenous vegetation/trees.

1.1.30 Main Forest Products Gazetted and Non-gazetted Forests

The main forest products include charcoal, wood carvings, fencing posts, firewood, *aloe vera* and herbal medicine. The wood from part of this indigenous vegetation is used to do fencing and erection and construction of local house units called *manyattas*.

1.1.31 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy for:

a) Income Generating Activities including farm forests

The income generating activities derived from the local indigenous forests in the county include *aloe vera* processing for soaps and shampoo by two groups, one in Namoruputh in Loima sub-

county and Kalemng'orok in Turkana South. There are no farm forests in the county. Apart from the aloe vera businesses, there is also charcoal burning; although from dead wood which people practice after being given licenses by the Forest Department in the county.

b) Protection of Water Catchment Areas

The county has several water catchments in the forms of springs and oases. Many of these are along the Lake Turkana and some along the mountain ranges found within the county.

c) Prevention of Soil Erosion

The main kind of soil erosion in the county is wind erosion closely followed by splash erosion which is caused by flash floods that is experienced in the county during rainy season. The main interventions that have been done to curb soil erosion are the riverbank protection through construction of dykes and gabions along the rivers Turkwel and Kawalathe.

d) Provision of Wood Fuel and Generation of energy for industries

Wood fuel is mainly used in the county for domestic cooking. The County does not have any industries that require large amounts of wood fuel for their operations. However, with the rolling out of the County governments, the LAPSSET transport corridor and introduction of cottage industries, there is set to be a high demand of wood fuel products. A sustainable way of tapping this resource should be employed if the County intends cushioning itself from the effects of climate change.

e) Improvement of Soil Fertility by Growing Fertilizer Trees

There are no fertilizer trees grown in the county but there are other ways of improving soil fertility that are used in the area. Since most of the residents are livestock keepers, those with farms use manure acquired from animal droppings which is an organic fertilizer. It is obtained after decomposition of organic matter like cow-dung which replenishes the soil with essential elements like Nitrogen and adds humus to the soil. Compost manure made from decomposing remnants of organic material mainly of plant origin is also used by the farmers.

It is important to note that soil infertility occurs when the nutrient-rich organic topsoil, which takes hundreds to thousands of years to build up under natural conditions, is eroded or depleted of its original organic material. The conservation of the topsoil by minimizing soil erosion is an important intervention if the County hopes to be food sufficient.

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

There are a number of fruit trees now being grown in the county both in the irrigation schemes and other areas. The Katilu Irrigation Scheme grows a number of fruit trees including oranges, guavas, mangoes, pawpaw and bananas. The Child Fund International operating in Turkana Central, Loima and Turkana North has also grown a number of these fruit trees through the Food for Assets (FFA) program. This has improved the nutritional status of the beneficiaries especially in the provision of vitamins. Any surplus is sold to neighbours and at the nearby markets centers' thus providing the farmers with the much needed income to support their families.

g) Provision of carbon sinks e.g. Carbon Trading

The goal of Carbon Trading is to allow market mechanisms to drive industrial and commercial processes in the direction of low emissions or less carbon intensive approaches than those used when there is no cost to emitting carbon dioxide and other GHGs into the atmosphere. With the existence of the East Africa Jetstream and the presence of the sun (solar energy) all year round, there is a great potential of earning carbon credits if the county will tap these immense resources.

h) Beautification Activities in Towns, highways, schools, homes and other public places

The government through the ESP program has been able to have school gardens in a number of schools within the county. Consequently, Government of Kenya (GoK) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) through the Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme have also rolled out the same programme to other schools within the county. This has improved the beautification and greening of schools.

i) Animal Feeds Production Ventures

The main feed production ventures are done by the Turkana Rehabilitation Project (TRP), National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the livestock department and development partners through pasture reseeding and fodder production. Also, communities in irrigation schemes store sorghum and maize stems after harvesting and these are used as food for livestock.

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

The aloe vera plant is grown in the county by a number of women self-help groups within the county for both its medicinal value and for commercial production of soaps and shampoos. The neem tree is also grown in the county and is used as a herb to treat ailments such as malaria, typhoid, flu and stomach aches. The exploitation of these medicinal plants is however limited to small scale production of herbal products.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

1.1.32 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

Charcoal burning is a major contributor to environmental degradation in the county. Waste disposal in the county is a problem since the local authorities collect only 0.2% of the community waste. More so, 100,997 households use open defecation in the bush with only 20,214 households using latrines. This situation contributes to water, soil and air pollution and poses a health threat to the communities.

1.1.33 Effects of Environmental Degradation

The effects of environmental degradation include; soil degradation and erosion, air pollution, garbage pollution, deforestation, desertification, climate change, wild fires, sand and dust storms and losses due to strong winds like blown roofs.

1.1.34 Climate Change and its Effects in the County

The county has experienced effects of climate change over time. The climate is still hot and dry although it has over the time worsened. There have also been cases of continued drought which

was not the case in the past. The effects of climate change in the county are; cyclic spells of drought, high infant mortality rates due to poor nutrition and low sanitation, increased resource based conflicts, increased morbidity, increased government expenditure on healthcare, increased school drop-out rates, shifts of investments to emergency relief hence compromises development, increased vulnerability to floods and loss of biodiversity.

1.1.35 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

The best ways to curb effects of climate change is to ensure the County's preparedness and capacity to respond and mitigate its effects. Adequate measures should be planned, enhanced, developed or implemented to prevent, moderate, cope with or take of the climatic hazard impact.

Adaptation strategies include; anticipatory adaptation that is done before the impacts of climate change are observed, Autonomous adaptation which is triggered by ecological changes in natural systems and market or welfare changes in human systems and Planned adaptation which is a result of a deliberate policy decision based on awareness that conditions have changed or are about to change and that action is required.

Specific Mitigation measures include; Improved veterinary healthcare service delivery, Livestock breeding through the exploitation of adaptive genotypes, Planting of drought resistant crops, Investing in water harvesting technologies and Irrigation, and Developing effective drought early warning/monitoring systems.

MINING

1.1.36 On-going activities

There are many on-going activities on mining. These include mining of gold although on small scale but in various locations within the county. In addition Ngamia-1 of block 10BB, successfully encountered over 100 metres of net oil pay. The second well, Twiga South-1, also made an oil discovery in October 2012.

1.1.37 Mining potentials

The county has huge deposits of minerals including gold, gem stones among others. There are also prospects of oil deposits within the county and feasibility studies are now on-going.

TOURISM

1.1.38 Main tourist attractions, National Parks/Reserves

The main tourism attractions in the county are; Lake Turkana, which is protected by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, Central Island Marine parks within the lake, and Turkana South Game Reserve. The government in the Vision 2030 has earmarked the construction of a resort city at Eliye Springs which is one of the landing beaches along Lake Turkana. This shall be a major gateway for tourists visiting the lake.

1.1.39 Main Wildlife

The main wildlife found in the county are; lions, cheetahs, zebras, hyenas, elephants, gazelles, dikdiks, and many other small animals. These are mainly found in the game reserve in Turkana South District. There are also hippos and crocodiles in the lake in addition to the various fish species in the lake. There exists various bird species, key among them the flamingos in Lake Turkana.

1.1.40 Tourist class hotels/restaurants, bed occupancy

There is only one tourist class hotel in the county situated at the beach side of the lake at the area around Eliye Springs. However, there are also two camping sites within the same area to cater for camping tourists. Lodwar town has a number of hotels that can accommodate tourists and these include; Ceamo, Shirpa, Sunfields, Midwest, Chomazone, Lodwar Lodge, County Palace, Turkwel Lodge, St. Teresa Catholic Centre, Golden Guest House and Sanayan Guest House.

INDUSTRIES

Turkana Meat Processors Limited is the only industry in the county. However, there is potential for fish, mineral water and cement industries due to the availability of enough raw materials. Poor infrastructure has been a major hindrance to developing this field.

EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME

1.1.41 Wage Earners

Wage earners make up approximately six percent of the entire population. These are employed in sectors ranging from education, government, domestic to humanitarian organizations. A major section of these is non-residents. The county needs to come up with objective post-secondary training programmes that are market driven to suit the county employment needs. Areas that have opportunities for growth include security, construction, casual and skilled labour.

1.1.42 Self-employed

The proportion of self-employed in the county is very low since the majority of the population youth prefer wage employment. However, with the provision of alternative sources of livelihood like farming, trade and the expansion of the Disease Free Zone, this will increase the proportion of the self-employed. The provision of banking services including the access to credit facilities is necessary to foster growth and development for self-employment.

1.1.43 Labour force

The labor force consists of everyone of working age from the minimum bracket age (around 15) and below retirement (around 65), who are participating workers, that is people actively employed or seeking employment. The labour force in the county is mainly from the youth and it constitutes 49.34 percent of the entire population. This contributes to around 2.4 percent of the national labour force. A large proportion of this labour force remains untapped due to inadequate skills/training for the locals and also fewer employment opportunities.

1.1.44 Unemployment levels

The county suffers high unemployment levels of approximately 70 percent compared to a national rate of 42 percent. An explanation for the high rates of unemployment stems from structural unemployment where there is a mismatch between the skills of the workforce and the requirements of the new job opportunities. Regional unemployment as a result of marginalization has contributed greatly to unemployment levels in the county.

WATER AND SANITATION

1.1.45 Water Resources and Quality

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

1.1.46 Water Supply Schemes

The county has only one water supplying organization called LOWASCO. This organization is mandated to supply water within Lodwar town. The rest of the areas get water from the boreholes, and shallow wells dug which respective Water Users Associations manage.

1.1.47 Water Sources (distance to nearest water points)

The main water sources in the county are rivers; hand dug shallow wells, water pans, boreholes and rock catchment. There also exists several springs.

The distance to and from the nearest water points are varied depending on the areas but on average is between 5-10 kilometres. In urban centres and some market centres, different Water Users Associations have managed to pipe water closer to settlements thus reducing the distance to the nearest water points. However, in far flung areas like Kibish, Lorengippi, Lomelo and Mogila, distances covered is much higher ranging from 10-20 kilometres.

1.1.48 Sanitation

The latrine coverage is between 6 to 14 percent and this requires much attention. However, through the GOK/UNICEF WASH Programme that is putting up latrines in primary schools, latrine coverage is being improved. Also, the Community Strategy rolled out by the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation is expected to improve the situation. This includes entrenching of the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) that focuses on the behavioral change needed to ensure real and sustainable improvements – investing in community mobilization instead of hardware, and shifting the focus from toilet construction for individual households to the creation of open defecation-free villages. By raising awareness that as long as even a minority continues

to defecate in the open everyone is at risk of disease, CLTS triggers the community's desire for collective change, propels people into action and encourages innovation, mutual support and appropriate local solutions, thus leading to greater ownership and sustainability.

HEALTH ACCESS AND NUTRITION

1.1.49 Health Access (Health Facilities, Personnel)

Access to health in the county is still low due to few health facilities compared to the land mass and the local population. There are four level IV hospital, 9 health centers and 71 dispensaries. Therefore, there is need to establish more health facilities to increase accessibility to health services. Staffing of existing facilities is low and the medical personnel in the County would prefer joining the NGOs for a better pay, hence a high turnover. Doctor population ratio stands at 1:70,000 while nurse/population ratio is 1:5,200 which is not adequate.

1.1.50 Morbidity

The five most common diseases in the order of prevalence are; Malaria (41.8percent), Respiratory Tract Infections (20.2percent) Stomachache (6percent), Diarrhoeal diseases (2.6percent), Flu and others (8.5percent). Malaria tops the list because the environment favors the breeding of mosquitoes, which are the vector for malaria. A lot of dust in the county has contributed to high incidences of Respiratory Tract Infections, while poor sanitation contributes to Stomachache and Diarrhoeal diseases.

1.1.51 Nutritional Status

Nutritional statuses of children within the county are extremely low. Turkana has been registering the highest levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates in the country. For instance, in early 2012, Global Acute Malnutrition rates were 26percent in Kalokol, 32percent in Lokitaung and 30percent in Lokichar. This is mainly caused by inadequate or unbalanced diet and poor eating habits. People tend to over-rely on maize as a source of carbohydrates and beans for proteins thereby ignoring fruits and vegetables, which are vitamin rich nutrients.

Stunted growth is the reduced growth rate in human development. It is a primary manifestation of malnutrition in early childhood, including malnutrition during fetal development brought on

by the malnourished mother. Stunting and its effects typically become permanent. Stunted children may never regain the height lost as a result of stunting, and most children will never gain the corresponding body weight. It also leads to premature death later in life because vital organs never fully develop during childhood. Growth stunting is identified by comparing measurements of children's heights to their corresponding weights. Children who fall below the fifth percentile of the reference population in height for age are defined as stunted.

Emergency measures include providing deficient micronutrients through fortified sachet powders or directly through supplements. There is a growing realization among aid groups that giving cash or cash vouchers instead of food is a cheaper, faster, and more efficient way to deliver help to the hungry, particularly in areas where food is available but unaffordable.

1.1.52 Immunization Coverage

Immunization coverage in Turkana County is 30percent. This can be attributed to inadequate cold chains for storing the vaccines at the existing health facilities. Long distances to and from the facilities, also contribute to the low immunization coverage.

Other reasons why there is low immunization coverage include inadequate staffing, inability for health staff to reach members of the community, culture among others. This has led to rise in prevalence of immunizable diseases like measles and polio.

1.1.53 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

The uptake of contraceptives currently stands at about 40percent. Different actors and general awareness that has led to the increasing number of people seeking family health services attribute this to intensified advocacy and campaigns. The uptake of these services has led to the reduction of sexually transmitted diseases and increased use of contraceptives.

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

1.1.54 Pre-School Education

The number of ECD centres in the County is 682 with an enrolment of 101,094 pupils. This is attributed to the increasing number of children who are under five years of age enrolling in these

centres. It may also be due to continued advocacy on importance of getting basic education. Most of these centres do not have adequate facilities.

1.1.55 Primary Education

There are 338 primary schools in the County. The Ministry of Education and Faith Based Organizations like Diocese of Lodwar are taking measures in ensuring that basic primary education is accessible to as many children as possible. Among them are establishing more schools, improving the learning conditions through school friendly programmes such as School Feeding Programme and , supporting volunteer teachers.

1.1.56 Literacy

The literacy levels in the county are still low and are estimated to be 46percent. This has increased due to more effort being put by the government and non-state actors to bring the illiteracy levels down through increasing enrolments in Adult Education Programme and increasing access to basic primary education as well.

1.1.57 Secondary Education

There are 33 secondary schools in the county with two national schools namely Turkana Girls Secondary School in Loima Sub-county and Lodwar High School in Turkana Central Sub-county. The enrolment in the 33 secondary schools is 4,501 with a total of 225 government teachers.

1.1.58 Tertiary Education

The county has two university campuses and two colleges. The colleges are the Kenya Medical Training College and the ECD Teachers College at the Turkana Resource Education Centre. Mount Kenya University has a satellite campus in Lodwar which is a branch of the institution's Eldoret campus while the University of Nairobi has a campus in Lokichoggio. The Ministry of Higher Education is also constructing a Technical Training Institute in Lodwar which shall start operating as a campus of Kisumu Polytechnic.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 County Socio-Economic Development, Challenges and Strategies

2.1 Development Challenges

The county has a poverty index of 94 percent with a contribution of 1.3 percent to the national poverty. Government has been implementing various projects and programmes; all geared towards poverty reduction and boosting food security in the County. There has been considerable achievement although the County continues to face various challenges that hinder development. The major ones include, land tenure system, persistent drought, water insufficiency, insecurity, national resources' management and conservation, poor and inadequate infrastructural facilities, market related challenges, livestock diseases and low literacy levels.

2.1.1 Land Tenure System

Turkana County has been dragged behind in development by the communal land tenure system which has continuously barred the local communities and other development agents from investing in the county. The land is owned in trust by the local authorities in the area.

There are not more than five persons with title deeds in the entire county. The reason for this is that land is still communally owned. This has led to potential investors opting to invest outside the county and this has slowed development and growth of major towns or centres in the county.

Further, most of those living in the county do not have the necessary documentation for the land they own or live in. This calls for immediate attention, for there is need of ownership of land to enable people have access to loans, and build investor confidence and assurance in their investments.

2.1.2 Drought

Drought has become a common occurrence in the county. The county does not receive adequate and reliable rainfall therefore experiencing drought very often. As a result, pastoralism and agropastoralism which are the main livelihoods of the county's economy are greatly affected thus leading to famine. Domestic animals, which provide the main coping mechanism for the people, do not fetch enough prices to enable the families purchase food in the market hence much of the

county population has a low purchasing power. The phenomenon has become cyclic such that, the county relies on relief food to sustain its people.

2.1.3 Inadequate Water

The county has inadequate water for domestic use, livestock and crop irrigation. The rainfall is inadequate and unreliable amounting to an average of 200 mm of rainfall per annum. About 88 percent of the county's residents depend on surface and sub-surface dams for water, which often do not hold sufficient water due to the high evaporation rate during the dry seasons. The already existing water supplies are overstretched and unable to supply enough water for the increasing population.

To improve the water supply situation, the county needs to embark on the rehabilitation of the existing water schemes to increase their efficiency and construction of earth dams and pans. The communities need to be encouraged to build shallow wells, sub-surface dams and also undertake roof catchments to harvest rainwater. Programmes aimed at protecting the water catchment areas and harnessing the water from Kerio, Malimalite, Tarach, Suguta, Kalapata and Turkwel Rivers will also be of great importance.

2.1.4 Insecurity

Pastoralists in Turkana County are both nomadic and sedentary and they keep cattle, sheep, goats and camels. Access to pasture during the dry season is a key source of conflict between the pastoralists with the neighbouring communities. Wealth (livestock), ethnocentrism and proliferation of illicit arms are the main causes of cattle raids in the county. These conflicts lead to destruction of social amenities, loss of economic opportunities and lives. These have been major causes of insecurity as they normally end up in highway banditry and cattle rustling. Insecurity has been a major drawback to economic development in the county. Most of the cases of insecurity reported in the county are related to cattle rustling.

2.1.5 Environmental degradation

The county is prone to climatic shocks and has a fragile ecosystem. The soils are loose and are easily washed away by flash rains and heavy winds. Charcoal burning activities, deforestation, overstocking and the effects of increasing aridity due to climate change do contribute to environmental degradation.

2.1.6 Poor and Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

Kainuk shopping centre is the only area in the county connected to the national electricity grid. However, the other sub county headquarters within the county; Lokichar (Turkana South); Kakuma (Turkana West); Lokitaung (Turkana North); Lorugum (Loima); and Lokori (Turkana East), have no electricity. This has resulted in lack of business and hindered industrial endeavours being initiated in these areas.

In Lodwar town, (the sub county headquarters for Turkana Central and the county headquarters), electricity is generated and distributed by Kenya Power Co. diesel generators which are unreliable and prone to breakdowns besides being limited in capacity. Growth of key sectors and industries such as fish value addition and livestock processing is thus curtailed.

Additionally the condition of the road network in the county is deplorable. The main road from Kainuk to Lodwar is in a bad state coupled with poor feeder roads, the movement of people and goods is often interrupted during the rainy season. The Lodwar to Lokichoggio road, which is 215 kilometres, is motorable and has bitumen although it requires some maintenance and repair.

Air transport is not well developed. There is only one airport at Lokichoggio and 22 airstrips spread across the county. Lokichoggio Airport started in the 1970's as a small Airstrip being used by missionaries working in the remote parts of Turkana District, Northern Kenya. Later on and particularly in 1986, when the Sudanese civil war intensified there was an influx of refugees from Southern Sudan into Kenya. This required intervention from the international community in the form of provision of relief and medical supplies to the refugees through the airstrip. As these intervention increased, the airstrip was then elevated to be an airport. The other existing airstrips are not well developed.

The county has three mobile telephony companies: Safaricom, Airtel and Orange. However, their coverage is only limited to major urban centres/towns. This has greatly affected communications, investment and security as people are forced to move to the urban centres to communicate.

Educational institutions in the county face various problems ranging from inadequate human resource, infrastructural development, and inadequate access to clean water and sanitation facilities. This has impacted negatively on the quality of education and affected both enrolment

and retention of the pupils especially in primary and Early Childhood Development (ECD) schools.

The available financial institutions are concentrated within one central place – Lodwar. This leads to low savings rate, low borrowing and slow uptake of investment opportunities within the county. The compounding effect of this is slow economic growth of individuals and the county at large.

2.1.7 Inadequate Marketing System

There are few lending institutions due to unfavourable business environment, which has limited access to financial services and lack of properly organized marketing. Where financial services are available, the cost of credit has been unfavourable resulting in the lack of capital to finance enterprise development. Pastoralism is the main economic activity hence livestock and livestock products are the main enterprises. Limited access to financial services has greatly affected trade, livestock and agriculture sub-sectors.

2.1.8 Livestock Diseases

The county's residents rely mainly on pastoralism as a source of livelihood. However, the livestock sub-sector faces major challenges such as livestock diseases, which affect the county time and again. These diseases include Peste Petis Ruminants (PPR), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Trypanosomiasis, and Mange. The technical government staffs in the county, with support from Community Animal Health Workers, implements programmes to mitigate the effects of diseases. However these interventions are challenged by inadequacy of tools, equipment and vaccines to handle the diseases adequately. This inadequate equipment includes fridges, cool boxes and vaccine carriers.

2.1.9 Low Literacy Levels

The low literacy levels of 22.2 percent in the county can be attributed to many causes which include extreme poverty, understaffing in schools and cultural practices such as early marriages. Other calamities such as drought and inter boundary conflicts also inhibit the provision of proper education resulting in low literacy and education standards.

Cross-Cutting Issues

2.1.10 Gender Issues

Women in Turkana County are usually relegated to the periphery in many areas. They have lower political, social and economic status. In addition, the domestic and social burden mainly falls on the woman. The women are expected to undertake all the domestic chores like fetching water, firewood and looking after the children. The women also have the added burden of feeding their families, which is evident in times of famine, where the women constitute a higher per cent of those who collect relief food. Even in Food for Work programmes, where men are expected to be more, the women constitute more than 50 percent of those working; irrespective of the nature of the project.

Table 10: SWOT Analysis on Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Establishment of Ministries responsible for Gender, Children and Social Development and those responsible for Youth and Sports; Existence of Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization (MYWO); Existence of Women and Youth empowerment programmes e.g. Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT), Youth Fund and Women Enterprise Fund; Adult and continuing education programmes	Non-recognition and representation of women in major forums and county committees.	Existence of law on gender balance (Constitution); Creation of awareness on the existence of support programmes.	Negative cultural practices

2.1.11 Disaster Management/Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster is a serious disruption of the normal operations of a community thus resulting in widespread human, material or environmental loss. It causes damage that goes beyond the ability of the affected community to cope with using its own means or resources.

Turkana County in the recent past has faced serious disaster experiences including the flash floods of 2006, serious livestock diseases and the recurring drought. All of these disasters have caused human suffering in addition to slowing the development in the recent past.

Table 11: SWOT Analysis on Disaster Management/Disaster Risk Reduction

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Installation of Early Warning Systems by the National Drought Management Authority; Low incidence of contagious diseases; Availability of natural resources.	Low capacity of Disaster Management staff to cope with disasters; Low community awareness on Disaster Management.	Introduction of poverty and health care related programmes; Introduction of Devolved System of Governance.	Increase in number of orphaned children; Loss of property; Loss of skilled manpower.

2.1.12 HIV and AIDS

The HIV and AIDS pandemic is currently a major cross-cutting issue in the county. Although the prevalence rates reduced from 8.3 per cent in 2008 to 6.9 percent in 2012, the impacts of the disease at the household level are still significant with family resources being overstretched to address the needs of the infected and affected.

Many children are now heading households and therefore unable to attend school. Resources which would have been used for productive household investments are diverted to healthcare and orphan care. HIV and AIDS therefore threatens to undermine achievements gained in education and economic development because the age group most affected is that of 15-49 years, which is also the most economically productive.

Table 12: SWOT Analysis on HIV and AIDS

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of strong National Aids Control Council (NACC) structures in the county, District Technical Committees(DTCs), County Aids Control Council (CACCs); Trained staff; Strong community participation in HIV and Aids programs.	Lack of harmonization of donor support organizations; Low participation into comprehensive care of HIV positive women identified through Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission (PMTCT); Low counselling of couples; Few Sub-Aids Control Units (ACU)	Promotion of condom use, mobile Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and PMTCT services; Intensified research on HIV/Aids and related diseases; Behaviour Change Communication(BCC) campaigns to promote couple counselling, safe sex ,fight stigma and increase Antiretroviral	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; Tribal conflicts/cattle rustling, food shortage and other related epidemics; Poor transport and communication network; Increase in number of orphaned children and stigma to the People Living With HIV Aids (PLWHA) by the community members.

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
	implementing work place policy on HIV/Aids; Unavailability of ARVs in all dispensaries; Low number of income generating activities supporting HIV affected groups and the existing ones are not sustainable.	Therapy (ART) services; Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs; Impact assessment survey of HIV & AIDS on the human resource.	

2.1.13 Environment and Climate Change

The environment is the bedrock of economic and social development in Kenya. Access to natural resources is crucial for sustaining rural livelihoods, facilitating economic activities and social services as well as for supporting the informal urban economic activities. Consequently, environmental considerations need to be incorporated into policy and planning frameworks of all sectors of the economy.

Turkana County in the early eighties and nineties had a favourable climate. The rains were regular and adequate and during the long rains period, the County would record rainfall ranging between 750mm to 1000mm annually. This has however changed over the recent times and currently the county receives a maximum of 500mm annually. This may have been caused by human activities in forests and water catchment areas. Others causes could be reduction of water levels in Lake Turkana due to the damming of river Omo.

Table 13: SWOT Analysis on Environment and Climate Change

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Low incidence of contagious disease; Unpolluted air; Soil Fertility enhanced; Availability of natural resources	Low community awareness on environmental issues; Inadequate coordination of environmental issues implementers in the county; Non-prioritization of environmental issues by the local authorities; Unfavourable Land Tenure system.	Establishment of environmental management structures; Presence of CBOs, FBOs and NGOs addressing environmental issues.	Persistent high poverty levels; Increase in population Insecurity.

2.1.14 Youth

Youth represent 31.8 percent of the total population in the county and they play a vital role in development. The youth stand to benefit from the long-term development initiatives that are being started in the present day.

Some of the major challenges faced by the youth include drug and substance abuse. This has affected performances of young people in schools. Out of school youth have failed to engage in economic activities that could enable them create wealth. This has resulted in social disorder and moral decay and exposure to HIV and Aids.

Table 14: SWOT Analysis (Youth)

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
<p>Many active youth groups;</p> <p>Goodwill and support from development partners in the county;</p> <p>Ready market for local produce.</p>	<p>Low literacy levels amongst the youth;</p> <p>Limited number of youth officers;</p> <p>Poor transport and communication infrastructure;</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive policy on sports.</p>		<p>Insecurity;</p> <p>Negative cultural practices & beliefs on youth;</p> <p>Increase in HIV and Aids infection rates;</p> <p>School drop-outs and non-attendance of school;</p> <p>Increase in crime and use of drugs;</p> <p>Food insecurity.</p>

2.1.15 People with Disabilities

This group has been marginalized in all sectors of development within the county. For a long time, people living with disabilities have been treated with disdain and seen as dependents who cannot add value to developmental processes. There has been a national campaign to recognize that people living with disabilities should not be treated with contempt but should be given equal opportunities similar to those given to other special interest groups such as women and the youth. A major challenge in the county is that there are only a few institutions that take care of the needs of persons with disabilities.

For planning purposes, there is need to establish the population of persons with disabilities and bring them on board in decision making in issues pertaining to them. Further, there is need to

target people with disabilities to empower them economically. In addition, there is need to sensitize the community about challenges facing people with disabilities, so that they can be integrated into the society and where special assistance is needed; linkages can be made with support institutions such as the Association of People with Disabilities in Kenya (APDK).

Table 15: SWOT Analysis on People with Disabilities

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Integrated programmes for people with disabilities in project intervention; Support from development actors to people with disabilities.	There is no documented information on persons living with disabilities in the county; Inadequate facilities for people with disabilities; Unreported cases of disabilities by community members.	Categorization of persons with disabilities as part of the vulnerable groups in the drought intervention measures that include food distribution.	HIV and Aids pandemic; Insecurity; Food insecurity; Continued stigmatization of persons living with disabilities.

2.1.16 Information and Communication Technology

Information Communication Technology is a sector that is yet to achieve its full potential in the county. ICT is a major driver for development. However the ICT hardware and the connections to the Internet access have been limited. There is therefore need to attract new partners to invest in this sector which has a lot of potential in the county.

Table 16:SWOT Analysis on ICT

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of skilled and affordable labour; Private ICT centers have emerged.	Rural ICT access still minimal or non-existent; Radio and Television signals are non-existent in rural areas; Ignorance on the role of ICT in development; No electricity connections in major townships.	Liberalization of the air waves; The planned digital village project.	Adoption of undesirable foreign cultures; Insecurity.

2.1.17 Poverty

Poverty is complex and multidimensional in nature and manifests itself in various ways. In Turkana County, the poverty incidence has been quite high with about 90.8 percent of the

population living below the poverty line. Food poverty is the most prevalent type of poverty in the county. Other manifestations of poverty are lack of access to amenities such as health, education, safe drinking water and sanitation, conflicts over natural resource use and insecurity.

The main causes of poverty include; drought, high illiteracy levels, retrogressive traditional culture of cattle rustling, poor infrastructure and proliferation of illegal arms. This deprives the community of their livelihood and brings about livestock theft, destruction of property, reduced economic activities, collapse of education facilities and low investment in the area. Other causes of poverty are lack of employment opportunities, poor marketing outlets, ignorance and slow uptake of new farming technology and methods.

Due to lack of affordable economic activities for the larger population, there is low saving hence low investment by the local community.

Table 17: SWOT Analysis (POVERTY)

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Devolved youth and women funds; County trade loan; Loans from micro finance institutions e.g. KWFT; Mineral deposits e.g. gold and precious stones; Abundance of livestock and agricultural potential along the riverine; Recent oil discoveries.	Lack of entrepreneurial culture among the local communities; Poor saving culture for investment; Lack of self-confidence, Fear of taking loans; A large dependant population; Slow pace of adapting new technology e.g. improved livestock breeds; High illiteracy level hence unable to compete for formal jobs; Poor access roads to the market centres.	Skills development for youth at the youth polytechnics; Train communities on Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and prospective businessmen on entrepreneurship; Promote more self-employment by giving trade loans and youth fund; Construction of cement factories; Cooperative societies to start value addition plants to increase value of their outputs; Provide agriculture inputs to boost food security; Expand and repair irrigation schemes Improve and open more access roads.	Frequent droughts that destroy lives and livelihood; Insecurity hindering external investors.

Analysis of Development Issues and Causes by County Sectors

The table below presents a summary of main development issues and problems affecting the County; their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies to address identified challenges. The issues have been identified to correspond to devolved functions and county sector focus.

Table18:Finance/Economic Planning

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low capacity in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Lack of vehicles for monitoring of development projects; -Inadequate skills of M&E among the government officials; Inadequate staffing levels at the county; - Poor roads; Insecurity.	Provision of vehicles to facilitate Monitoring activities; Training of Departmental Heads on M&E and National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (NIMES).	To carry out monitoring and evaluation of development projects; To establish county M&E plan/system for efficient management of projects.	To increased funding/ budgetary allocation for M&E; Provision of at least one vehicle in the county to Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 (MoSPND&V2030)for monitoring; To increase staffing levels; Capacity building on NIMES.

Table19:Water Services, Irrigation and Agriculture

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low Agricultural Productivity	Low individual farm holdings below 0.2Ha; Inadequate skills and knowledge in modern agriculture; Pests and diseases; Low productivity in irrigation schemes; Limited and poorly distributed surface water; Inadequate water for farming; Conflict in the schemes;	Improve community capacity towards irrigated agriculture; Intensify on rain and underground water harvesting for irrigation.	Increase area under irrigation from 5,739 Ha to 15,739 Ha by 2018; Adoption of appropriate farming technologies; Promote collaboration with other agricultural stakeholders; Train 25 Water Resource User Associations on water management	Extend existing irrigation schemes and develop new ones; Trainings for the communities on use of locally available materials; Establishment of agrochemical shops; Provision of pesticides; Increase extension delivery by the agriculture officers and other extension providers; Sink shallow wells and

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Lack of/limited farm inputs.		in irrigation; Introduce drought resistant and early maturing crops.	bore holes and construct reservoirs for water harvesting; Develop additional water harvesting structures; Farmer trainings and tours; Undertake participatory formulation of schemes by-laws and election of effective Water Resource Users Association (WRUA) committees. Establishment of micro-finance institutions.
Inadequate water for both human and livestock use	Prolonged drought leading to few fresh surface water sources and dropping of the underground water table levels; Expensive motorized water schemes due to high costs of fuel and costly spare parts for the pumps; G.I. piping systems corrodes fast; Mismanagement of the water schemes by Water Users Association (WUAs) due to lack of operation and maintenance management skills.	To increase access to clean and safe water for both human and livestock.	To increase the no. of HHs with access to potable water from 15,200 to 25,000 by 2018; Improve the quality of water for domestic and livestock from 34 to 45 per cent; To increase the no. of earth dams and water pans from 99 to 130 by 2018.	Construct more small and medium size water pans and sub-surface dams; Harness natural solar and wind power for water pumping; Installation of non-corrosive Plasticized Polyvinyl Chloride (UPVC) pipes.

Table20:Health Services/Sanitation

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low Levels of Hygiene and Sanitation	Low latrine coverage in the county < 15percent; Poor drainage system in urban centres; Use of low quality	Ensure that every settlement and building has a waste disposal system.	To increase the no. of HHs with access to potable water from 15,200 to 25,000 by 2018; To increase the coverage of latrines from 22,800 to	Train Community Health Workers (CHW) on hygiene and sanitation; Construction of drainage systems in

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	<p>water by households;</p> <p>Lack of approved sewage plans by institutions when doing constructions;</p> <p>Low awareness on the importance of latrines;</p>		<p>30,000 by 2018;</p> <p>Improve the quality of water for domestic consumption from 34 to 45 per cent;</p> <p>To upgrade the existing drainage system within the urban centers.</p>	<p>major urban centres;</p> <p>Increase latrine coverage in the settlements;</p> <p>promoting the point of use water treatment at the household level.</p>
Inadequate Access to Quality Health Care	<p>Low level of immunization coverage;</p> <p>Low accessibility of health services because of long distances to health facilities (about 50 Km)</p>	To enhance the county's health sector to provide quality and affordable health services	<p>To increase immunization coverage from 35 to 50 by 2018;</p> <p>To reduce average distance to the nearest health facility from 50Km to 40Km by 2018;</p> <p>To improve maternal health care.</p>	<p>Undertake massive vaccination and immunization programmes and campaigns</p> <p>Increase the number of staff in the health facilities;</p> <p>Establish mobile clinics; community awareness on safe motherhood</p>

Table21:Tourism, Trade and Industry

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
High levels of Unemployment	<p>Lack of diversification of agricultural activities;</p> <p>Poorly developed entrepreneurship skills;</p> <p>Lack of small-scale industries.</p>	<p>To create jobs in different sectors;</p> <p>To develop sustainable IGA at the lowest levels in the county.</p>	<p>To increase the no. of youth groups accessing credit facilities from 40 to 100 by 2018; Establish 2 youth empowerment centres to offer training on entrepreneurship skills.</p>	<p>Develop the capacity of women and youth through training on entrepreneurship, leadership and management;</p> <p>Give incentives to encourage entrepreneurs on development of cottage industry and jua kali.</p>
Market challenges and poor management of local institutions	<p>Poor management skills, corruption and malpractices;</p> <p>Poor maintenance of proper records.</p>	To enhance good corporate governance, improve leadership and management.	<p>To train staff on management and corporate governance;</p> <p>Maintain regular annual audits.</p>	Ensure intensified cooperative education & training.

Table22:Education, Human Resource Development, Culture/Social Services

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low Literacy Level	<p>Low awareness on importance of literacy;</p> <p>Low transition rates from primary to secondary schools;</p> <p>Low enrolment in ECD and primary schools;</p> <p>Low levels of efficiency in institutional project/programme delivery;</p> <p>High poverty levels;</p> <p>Low levels of funding for bursary;</p> <p>Nomadic way of life by the pastoralists;</p> <p>Long distances between schools and some settlements;</p> <p>Inadequate capacity in secondary schools;</p> <p>Low enrolment into Adult Education Programmes.</p>	To provide quality education and infrastructure for learning institutions in the county for an informed and productive population.	<p>To increase enrolment of primary pupils from 84,470 to 130,000 by 2018;</p> <p>To increase enrolment to adult education programme;</p> <p>To increase transition rates from 30 per cent in 2012 to 50 per cent in 2018;</p> <p>To reduce primary drop- out rate from 46 per cent in 2012 to 36 per cent 2018.</p>	<p>Strengthening awareness campaigns;</p> <p>Construct more secondary schools;</p> <p>Increase awareness on the importance of education;</p> <p>To establish and equip more Secondary schools;</p> <p>To establish more ECD Centres;</p> <p>To increase funding for institutional capacity building;</p> <p>Strengthen mobile schools;</p> <p>Establish more boarding schools;</p> <p>Community mobilization to participate in ECD programmes;</p> <p>Provide for free basic learning materials;</p> <p>Identify needy students to be awarded bursaries;</p> <p>Equip and staff mobile schools;</p> <p>Identify and support more boarding schools.</p>

Table23:Public Service, Decentralised Services and Disaster Management

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Poor Performance of Workers	Performance Appraisal not well traced	Provide technical support to track the officers performance appraisal	Increase the performance	Regular Performance Appraisal
Persistent Drought and Floods among other disasters	Poor rainfall performance, high rainfall over the long term	Improved and Support to the Early Warning structures	Improved and Support to the Early Warning structures	Regular , coordinated monitoring of Disasters
Poor Climate	Structures not well	Provide technical	Provide technical	Climate change

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
change adaptation	cascaded into the community level	support to climate adaptation paradigm shift	support to climate adaptation paradigm shift	activities initiatives
Dependence syndrome	Political interference on the relief operations	Reduce the political interference to relief operations	Reduce the political interference to relief operations	Change of Relief operations
Vastness of the county	Low workforce to cater for the wide county.	Provision of enough personnel	Provision of enough personnel	Workforce number increase
Poor institutional structures	Low number of structured institutions	To institutionalize structures in the county	To institutionalize structures in the county	Proper institutions and Management structures

Table24:Transport, Roads, Housing and Public Works

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Poor Infrastructure (roads, bridges,)	Inadequate funding for road construction and maintenance; Poor drainage system; Poor soil formation; Lack of ownership hence sustainability; Poor road network;	Provide an efficient adequate and reliable road network and improved transport and communication;	To increase the road network from 2283Km to 2300Km by 2018; Increase funding for maintenance of road infrastructure; To grade the existing murram road network.	Use Roads; Maintenance Levy Fund to fund roads construction; Ensure proper drainage system along all roads; Involve local community by sensitizing them (Food For Work); Grading of existing roads and opening new roads.

Table25:Pastoral Economy and Fisheries

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low Livestock Productivity	Inadequate extension and education services on outbreak of diseases such as PPR; Inadequate water for	To provide a methodology for sustainable livestock farming and marketing.	To increase the coverage of animal vaccination from 2.8 million to 5 million by 2018; To increase the no. of earth dams and water	Incorporate 40 CAHWs to complement staff outreach; Expand CHAHC approach to include Lomelo division and conduct <i>barazas</i> to increase awareness;

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	<p>livestock use due to recurrent droughts;</p> <p>Inadequate forage due to over stocking;</p> <p>Poor livestock marketing infrastructure hence long distances to market centers;</p> <p>Inbreeding;</p>		<p>pans from 99 to 130 by 2018;</p> <p>To recruit 20 CBHAC by 2018;</p> <p>Reseed 100 Ha of denuded areas and initiate formation of grazing management committees;</p> <p>Improve on livestock feeding by reseeding and fodder production;</p> <p>Establish disease free marketing in 3 major towns.</p>	<p>Construction of water pans and Sub Surface Dams (SSD) and initiate awareness on construction and maintenance pans and SSD's;</p> <p>Reseed the denuded areas and initiate formation of grazing management committees;</p> <p>Establish market centers and construction of livestock sale yards;</p> <p>Support vulnerable groups through introduction of breeding livestock;</p> <p>To Integrate CBHAC approach to the mainstream Veterinary service;</p> <p>Develop long term disease control strategy along the volatile county frontiers .</p>

Table26:Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Environmental Degradation	<p>Unplanned settlements due to population growth;</p> <p>Low awareness on natural resources management;</p> <p>High demand of forest products e.g. charcoal;</p> <p>Spread of <i>Prosopis juliflora</i>;</p> <p>Overstocking</p>	<p>Reduce over-utilization and exploitation of natural resources;</p> <p>To ensure a sustainable environment</p>	<p>To establish an urban physical plan to curb the rise of unplanned settlements;</p> <p>To rehabilitate degraded grazing land;</p> <p>To carry out a campaign on the importance of environmental conservation.</p>	<p>Tree planting exercises in degraded land;</p> <p>Intensify awareness campaigns on forest conservation.</p>
Inadequate energy	<p>Untapped energy potentials;</p> <p>Low electricity uptake.</p>	<p>Provide an efficient, adequate and reliable energy.</p>	<p>To explore renewable sources of energy.</p>	<p>Mobilize/sensitize the community to use other renewable energy sources.</p>

Table27:Land, Physical Planning and Urban Areas Management

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Environmental Degradation	Unplanned settlements due to population growth;	Reduce over- utilization and exploitation of natural resources;	To establish an urban physical plan to curb the rise of unplanned settlements;	Spatial planning

Table28:Governance and Leadership

Issues/ Problem	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Uncoordinated Development	Lack of a coordination and partnership framework for Public Benefit Organizations working in the County	A county with coordinated development across partners	Develop a partnership policy framework for Coordination of PBOs	Hold a consultative partnership workshop Hold regular meetings and review sessions Hold joint implementation and Monitoring meetings
Low Public Private Partnership	Poor infrastructure Human insecurity	Increase Public Private Partnership	Enact County legislation to support the national Public Private Partnership law	Hold County, National and International Investment Forums Organise donor visits to the County
Poor information and Communication infrastructure	Low telephone / mobile connectivity and coverage	Enhanced mobile phone connectivity across the County	Develop partnership with Mobile Phone service providers to expand network coverage	Organize meetings with the various mobile service providers Conduct network connectivity feasibility studies Grant development approvals for infrastructure installation
Low implementation	Inadequate staffing	Adequate staffing	Ensure adequate	Advertise and recruit

Issues/ Problem	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies
monitoring and internal audit oversight	Inadequate Infrastructure	Adequate facilitation for monitoring and internal auditing	staffing and infrastructure for implementation monitoring and internal audit exercises	competent staff Purchase adequate 4 wheel vehicles to facilitate staff

Chapter Three: County Spatial Framework

3.0 Introduction

This Chapter presents a spatial framework for Turkana County. It presents the framework from which the 10 year Spatial Plan for Turkana County will be developed (section 110(1)) as per the requirements of the County Government Act. The development of the Spatial Plan should be given immediate priority as it is the basis of all economic and industrial development in the County. The Turkana Spatial Plan will therefore be developed immediately after the CIDP is adopted.

Subsequent sections briefly describe an overview of Turkana County, on Land use and settlement patterns of the county while the last section analyses the emerging issues that need to be addressed within the framework of County Integrated Spatial Plan.

3.1. Justification of the Spatial Plan

Section 110 (1) of the County Government Act provides that “There shall be a ten year county GIS based database system spatial plan for each county, which shall be a component part of the county integrated development plan providing—

- (a) A spatial depiction of the social and economic development programme of the county as articulated in the integrated county development plan;
 - (b) Clear statements of how the spatial plan is linked to the regional, national and other county plans; and
 - (c) Clear clarifications on the anticipated sustainable development outcomes of the spatial plan.
- (2) The spatial plan, which shall be spatial development framework for the county, shall—
- (a) Give effect to the principles and objects contained in sections 102 and 103;
 - (b) Set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the county taking into account the development programme of the county as articulated in its county integrated development plan;

(c) Contain strategies and policies regarding the manner in which the objectives referred to in paragraph (b), which strategies and policies shall—

- i) Indicate desired patterns of land use within the county;
- ii) Address the spatial construction or reconstruction of the county;
- iii) Provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the county;
- iv) Set out basic guidelines for a land use management system in the county taking into account any guidelines, regulations or laws as provided for under Article 67(2)(h) of the Constitution;
- v) Set out a capital investment framework for the county’s development programs;
- vi) Contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework;
- vii) Identify programs and projects for the development of land within the county; and
- viii) Be aligned with the spatial frameworks reflected in development the integrated development plans of neighbouring counties;

(d) Shall indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;

(e) Shall indicate desired or undesired utilization of space in a particular area;

(f) May delineate the urban edges of the municipalities within its jurisdiction and mechanisms of dealing with the rural urban interfaces;

(g) Shall identify areas where strategic intervention is required;

(h) Shall indicate areas where priority spending is required;

(i) Clear clarifications on the anticipated sustainable development outcomes of the spatial plan; and

(j) Shall indicate the areas designated to conservation and recreation.

(3) Furthermore the County Government Act at sec 110(3) requires that “Each county spatial plan shall be developed by the county executive committee and approved by the respective county assemblies in accordance with procedures approved by the respective county assembly”

(4) Each county spatial plan shall be reviewed every five years and the revisions approved by the respective county assemblies.

County spatial planning can help step down global and national development policies to become relevant at the local level. It also helps linking economic planning (budgets) to spatial planning which has been identified as the major cause of underdevelopment in the country despite massive investments over the years.

If developed, Turkana 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 and suggest strategies to enhance their performance;
- (f) To suggest an integrated spatial framework that will guide the sustainable utilization of the regional resources, bring services closer to the people;
- (g) Suggest priority areas for intervention.

3.2. Overview of the Spatial Structure of Turkana County

Turkana County is a county in the former Rift Valley Province of Kenya. It is bordered by the countries of Uganda to the west; South Sudan and Ethiopia, including the disputed Ilemi Triangle, to the north and northeast; and Lake Turkana to the east. To the south and east, neighboring counties in Kenya are West Pokot, Baringo and Samburu Counties, while Marsabit

County is located on the opposite. With an area of 77,000 km², Turkana is the largest county in Kenya. The county has a population of 855,399 (2009 census).

Turkana has got several natural features. One of the significant natural features impacting on its physical structure includes Lake Turkana, which is the world's largest permanent desert lake and the world's largest alkaline lake. Three rivers (River Omo, Turkwel and Kerio) flow into the lake, but lacking outflow, its only water loss is by evaporation. Lake volume and dimensions are variable. For example, its level fell by 10 meters between 1975 and 1993. Lake Turkana is a unique feature of the East African landscape. Besides being a permanent desert lake, it is the only Lake that retains the waters originating from two separate catchment areas of the Nile. The Lake Turkana drainage basin draws its waters mainly from Kenya Highlands and Ethiopian Highlands. Hence the lake is a unique resource for conservation. Four sites of Stone Age cultures are situated upon tributaries along the west side of Lake Turkana in West Turkana; at Lokalalei, Kokiselei and Nadung, and became of interest to archaeology beginning sometime during 1988. These areas also need to be identified and preserved for tourism purpose.

Secondary natural features which play a significant role in the development of the county include Lake Turkana National Parks which are now listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Sibiloi National Park lies on the lake's eastern shore, while Central Island National Park and South Island National Park lie in the lake. Both are known for their crocodiles. There are three main urban centres in Turkana County namely Lodwar which is the County Headquarter, Lokichoggio which is the second largest and Kakuma hosting a number of refugee camps. The other urban centers include Kainuk, Kalokol, Katilu, Kerio, Kibish, Lokichar, Lapur, Loikitaung, Loima and Lokori among others. These centers are mainly market and service centers to the surrounding rural areas.

Map 2: Below is an Illustration of the Spatial Structure of Turkana County



Source: Kenya Districts maps

3.3. Political and administrative units

Turkana County comprises of seven administrative sub counties namely Turkana Central, Turkana South, Turkana West, Turkana North, Kibish, Loima and Turkana East. These are further subdivided into 17 subdivisions as shown on the map.

Map 3: Map showing the Administrative demarcations of Turkana County Sub Counties



Source: Kenya Districts maps

Table 29: Area and Administrative Units by Divisions

Division	Population*	Population Density	Headquarters
Central	35,919	45	Lodwar
Kaaling	24,053	3	
Kainuk	11,799	7	
Kakuma	97,114	26	<u>Kakuma</u>
Kalokol	28,735	5	<u>Kalokol</u>
Katilu	12,548	10	
Kerio	15,409	6	
Kibish	6,056	-	
Lapur	12,780	6	
Lokichar	21,791	5	<u>Lokichar</u>
Lokichogio	36,187	5	<u>Lokichogio</u>
Lokitaung	22,586	12	<u>Lokitaung</u>
Loima	33,979	10	
Lokori	17,915	3	
Lomelo	6,088	1	Kapedo
Oropol	18,020	3	Oropol
Turkwel	49,881	9	
<i>Total</i>	<i>450,860</i>	<i>7 (average)</i>	-

*1999 census. Sources:

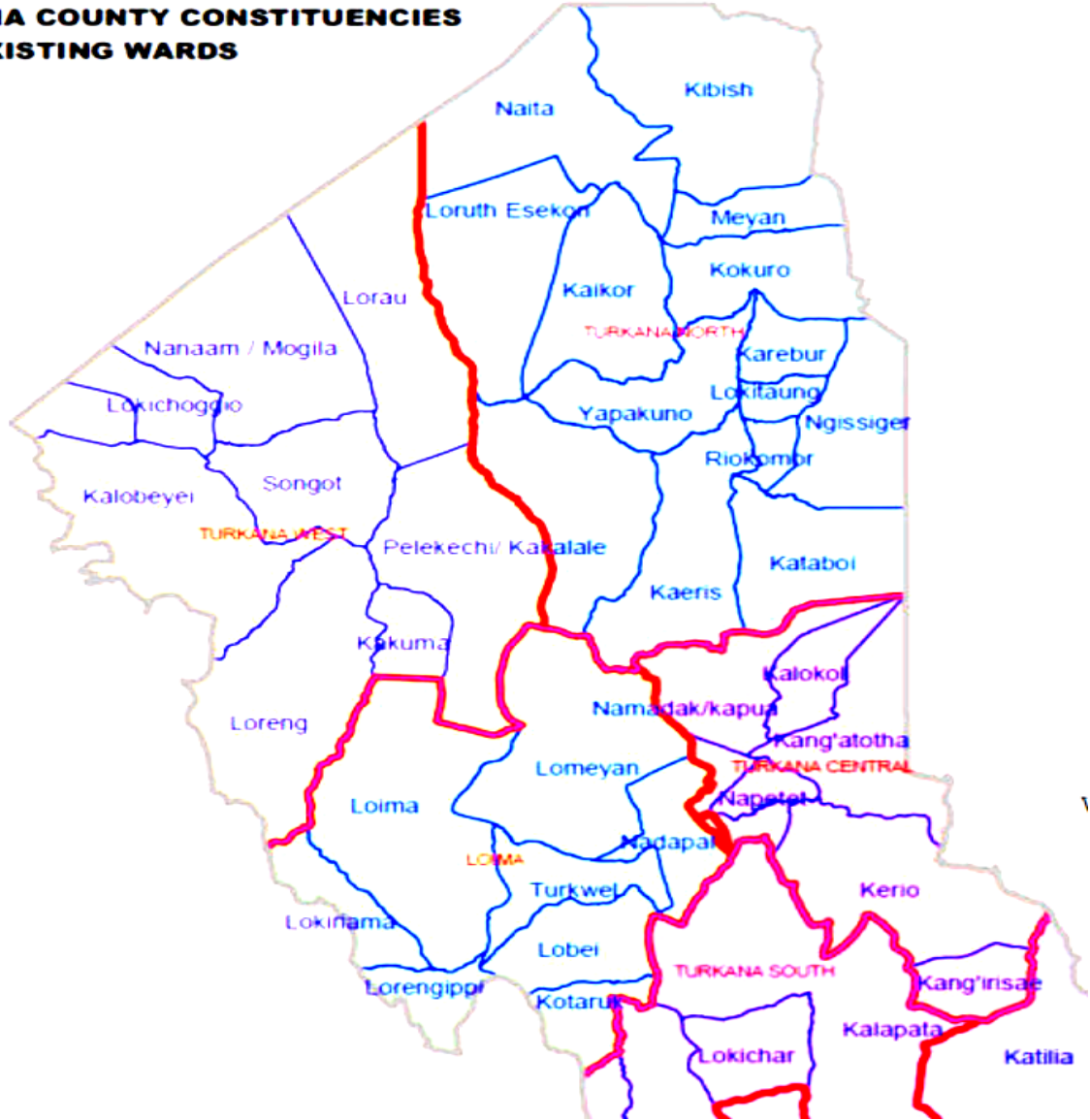
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3.3.1. Political Units

The County has got six constituencies namely Turkana West, Turkana East, Turkana North, Loima, Turkana South and Turkana Central.

Map 4: Map showing Constituencies and Wards of Turkana County

**TURKANA COUNTY CONSTITUENCIES
WITH EXISTING WARDS**



Source: Kenya Districts maps

3.4.Land use and settlement patterns in Turkana County.

A settlement refers to a permanent or temporary community in which people live. It can range from a small number of dwellings grouped together to the largest of cities with the surrounding urbanized areas. An analysis of human settlement patterns in a region is critical in planning terms. The pattern of human settlement in a region is influenced by the population dynamics of that 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.

Settlements change in size and form and respond to the changing economic and social development of the surrounding areas.

3.4.1. Human Settlement Policy

In Kenya, the Human Settlement Policy is espoused in the detailed Human Settlement Strategy of 1978 which remains the most current. This strategy is an overall framework for the management of urban growth and location of Physical Development in the urban and rural areas of Kenya so as to develop “a coherent system of human settlement”. Five strategies were outlined to achieve the above:

- (i) The development of service centres;
- (ii) The development of growth centres;
- (iii) The development of an integrated transportation and communication system;
- (iv) Rural Development; and
- (v) The development of appropriate standards for urban infrastructure

The main objectives of the above strategies are:

To establish a more even geographical spread of urban physical infrastructure in order to promote more balanced economic growth throughout the nation and a more equitable standard of social services between different areas;

To encourage the expansion of several large towns in addition to Lodwar in order to promote regional growth thereby providing more alternatives for the absorption of the migrant population and the problems arising from excessive concentration in these towns;

To continue to develop a complementary network of communication so as to improve accessibility between centers of economic and social development;

To adopt standards of urban infrastructure which more closely relate to what can be afforded by the country as a whole; and

To continue improving the planning machinery and co-ordination between developmental agencies, which are responsible for planning, decision making, financing, implementing and administering a wide variety of services.

3.4.2. Settlement patterns in Turkana County.

According to the 2009 Housing and Population Census, Turkana County had a population of 855,399(2009 census) with a population density of 6.9 per square kilometer. Turkana central is the most densely populated owing to its hosting of the County headquarter followed by kakuma. In 2017 the population density for the county is projected to increase to 12 persons per km².

The County is characterized by a clustered kind of settlement with most of the urban centers highly populated than the rural areas. Most of the rural areas are settled with the nomadic pastoral communities on a temporary basis because of their movement in search of water and pasture for their livestock. The county is also hosts a refugee camp in Kakuma, with various refugees from the neighboring countries such as Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda , Somalia and Burundi.

Majority of the people in the county consists of Turkana community with a few other tribes from different parts of the country.

Majority of the residents of Turkana County depend on nomadic pastoralist, fishing and weaving as their source of livelihood. Fishing is practiced in the waters of Lake Turkana with Tilapia and Nile perch being among some of the fish species caught in the lake. Goats, Donkeys, Camels and zebu cattle are the most common livestock kept by the community in the region.

River Kerio and Turkwel Dam supply the region with water for cultivation and livestock.

The county's tourism attraction sites include Lake Turkana, Sibiloi National Park and two islands on Lake Turkana that migratory birds use as stopping ground. The parks are also habitats of Nile crocodiles, hippopotamus and snakes.

3.4.3. Residential settlements

Lodwar town, Kakuma and Lokichoggio form the three main urban centers in Turkana County. Lodwar town has the largest population of the urban centres with a total of 35,897 people according to the 2009 Housing and Population Census.

3.4.4. Land use management

Most of the land within the urban centers is subdivided into individual plots of between 0.5 and 1 Ha. This is largely attributed to the growth of these urban centers and the subsequent migration of people to urban areas in search of employment opportunities. Lodwar town which is the County headquarter is largely affected. The rest of the Land is pastoral land. All the Land within the County is classified as Trust Land.

The appropriate laws and policies that are applicable to the Turkana Spatial Planning include:

- The constitution of Kenya 2012
- The Physical Planning Act Cap 286
- The National Land Commission Act No.5 of 2012
- Urban Cities 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
- Any other Acts passed by County Government

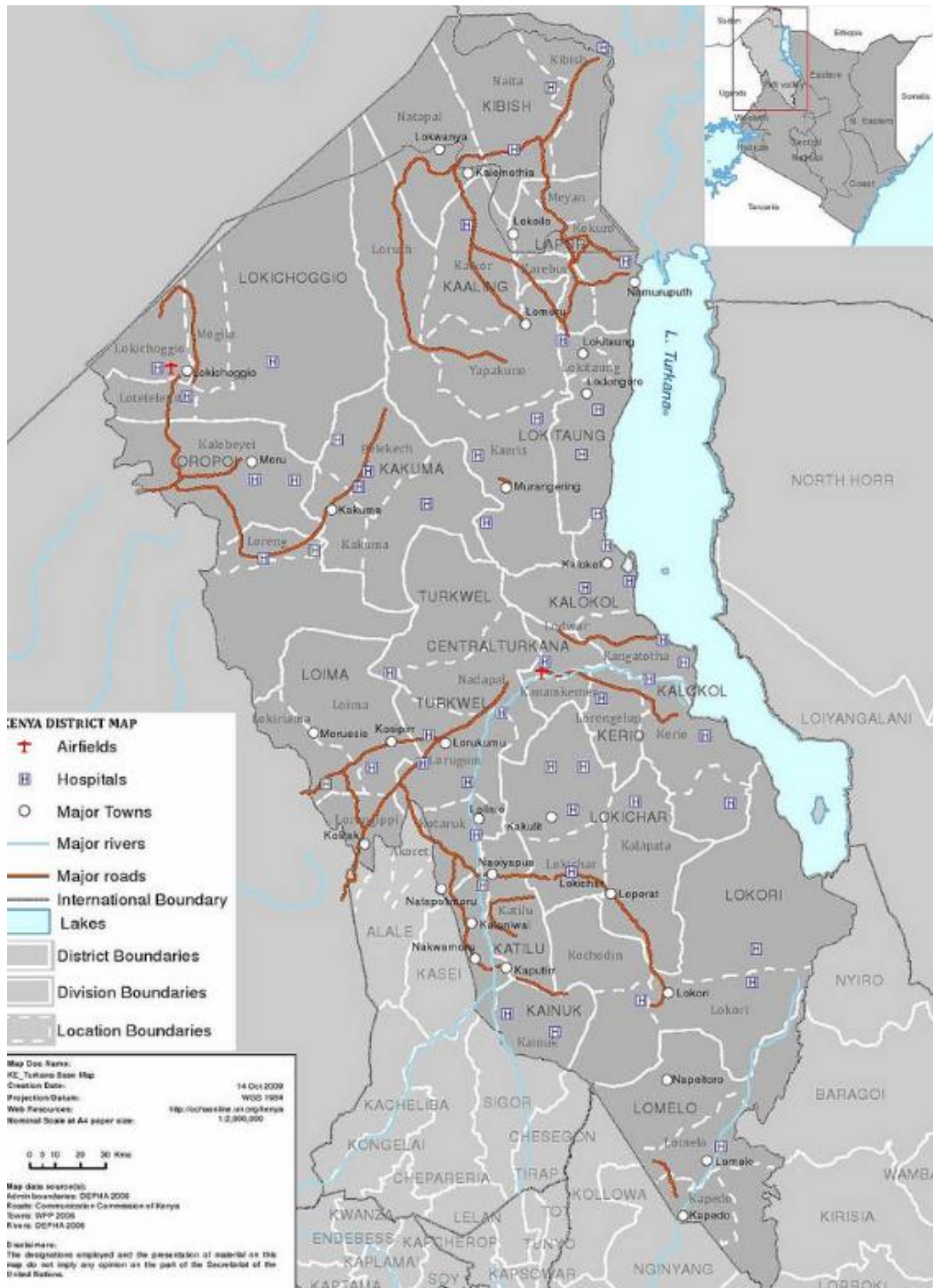
3.5. Infrastructure network

3.5.1. Road and Transport infrastructure network

All the roads within the county are in a poor state. Bitumen surface roads covers 319.2km, Gravel surface 296.7km while Earth surface 2030.5km. There exists the A1 road from Kitale passing through the county up to South Sudan. However this road was tarmacked long time ago but due to lack of maintenance it became dilapidated. Other major important roads that need to be rehabilitated include the Lodwar-Kalokol road, Lodwar-Lorugum road, Lodwar-Lokitaung road and The Kerio road among others. Most of the roads within urban centers such as Lodwar, Lokichoggio, Kakuma, Lokichar, Kainuk, Lorugum and Lokori need also to be tarmacked.

The LAPPSET which also passes through the county is also very significant to Turkana County as it is anticipated to increase trading activities between this county and the neighboring countries and counties. This LAPPSET consists of a 200m road reserve carrying a modern railway system and a pipeline. Once completed it is expected that the LAPSSET project will boost the economy of Turkana County. There is at least one airstrip in the major urban centers with Lokichoggio town hosting an international airport. Others are the Lodwar airstrip, Lokichar airstrip and Kakuma airstrip. However most of these airstrips need to be upgraded to be able to serve both light and bigger planes. The airstrips are also located within the urban centers causing noise pollution and endangering the life of the urban dwellers. Hence most of them need to be relocated to a safer distance. These include the Kakuma airstrip and Lodwar airstrip which also need to be upgraded

Map 5: Map Showing the Road Network of Turkana County



Source: Kenya Districts maps

Map 6: Map Showing the Transport Network of Turkana County and other Counties and Countries



Source: Kenya Districts maps

3.5.2. Post and Telecommunication network

The County has a major post office at Lodwar and Lokichoggio. The lokichoggio one is not very active. However other agencies like the G4S are actively involved in the delivery of mails and parcels across the County covering approximately 38 percent of the County.

Mobile network coverage is mostly concentrated within the major urban areas leaving the other interior parts of the county without mobile network coverage. Lodwar town is among those well served with mobile network.

3.5.3. Electricity network

The County has electricity network that spreads through main towns and centres. Electricity coverage is very low with interior towns having no power. Kakuma town and Lokichar town are among those urban centers with no electricity. It is important to note that the Turkwel power gauge which has the ability to produce enough power to feed in the national grid is located within this County.

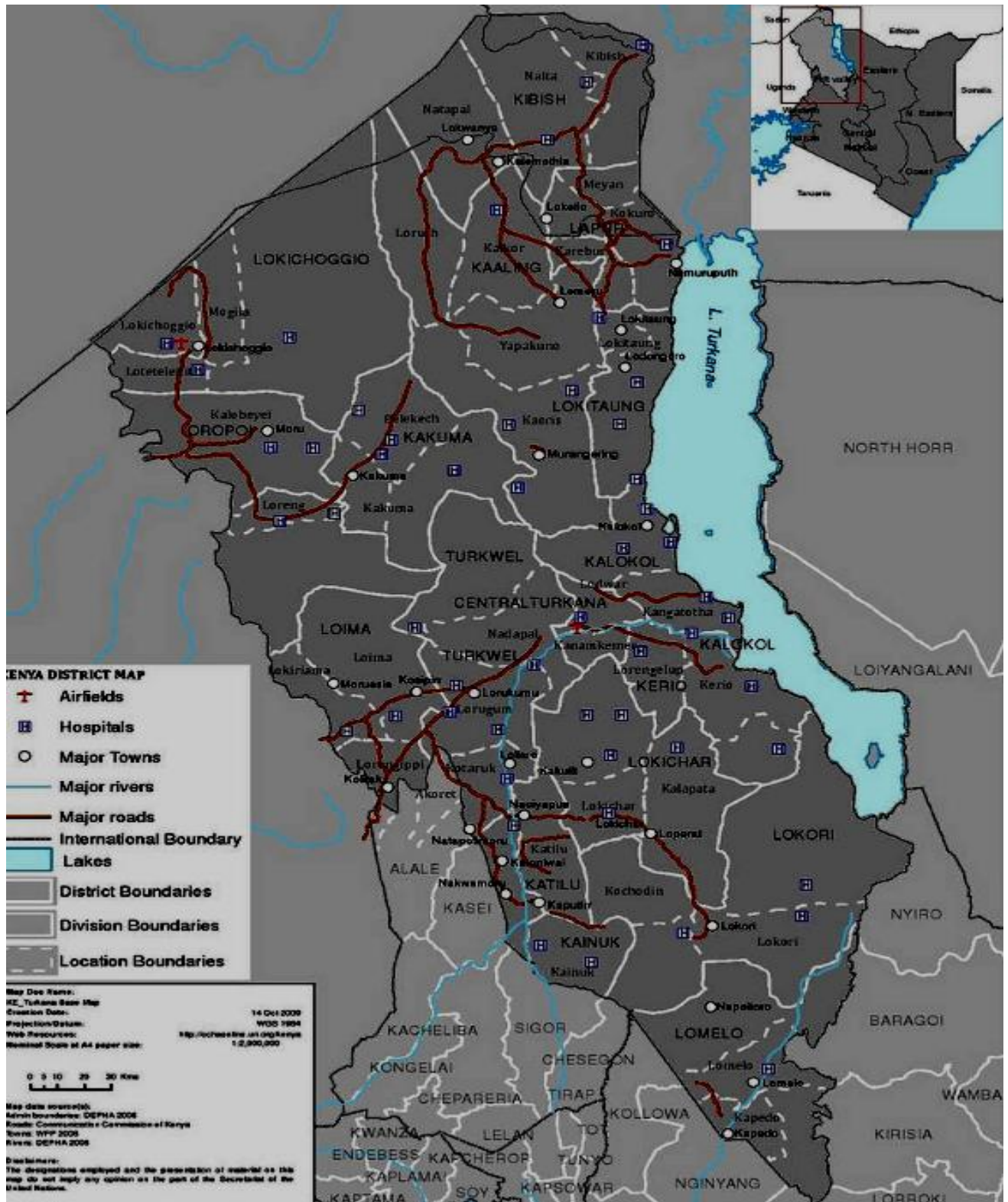
3.5.4. Educational Institutions

There are a number of educational institutions in the County. There are 202 primary schools with an enrolment of 122,883 with a teacher to pupil ratio of 1:51 while the number of secondary schools is 39 as per year 2007.

3.5.5. Health facilities

There are 124 Health facilities in the County consisting of 3 District Hospitals (Lodwar, Katilu and Lokitaung); 2 sub- District Hospitals, 2 dispensaries, 91 health facilities, 6 medical clinics and 19 health programmes.

Map 7: Showing the distribution of Health facilities in Turkana



Source: Kenya Districts maps

3.5.6. Natural resources

Turkana County is among one of the counties in Kenya endowed with many natural resources. The recent discovery of oil at Lokichar Basin by Tullow oil Company has put the County in the limelight both at the national level and international. The oil which is still under prospecting is said to be commercially viable.

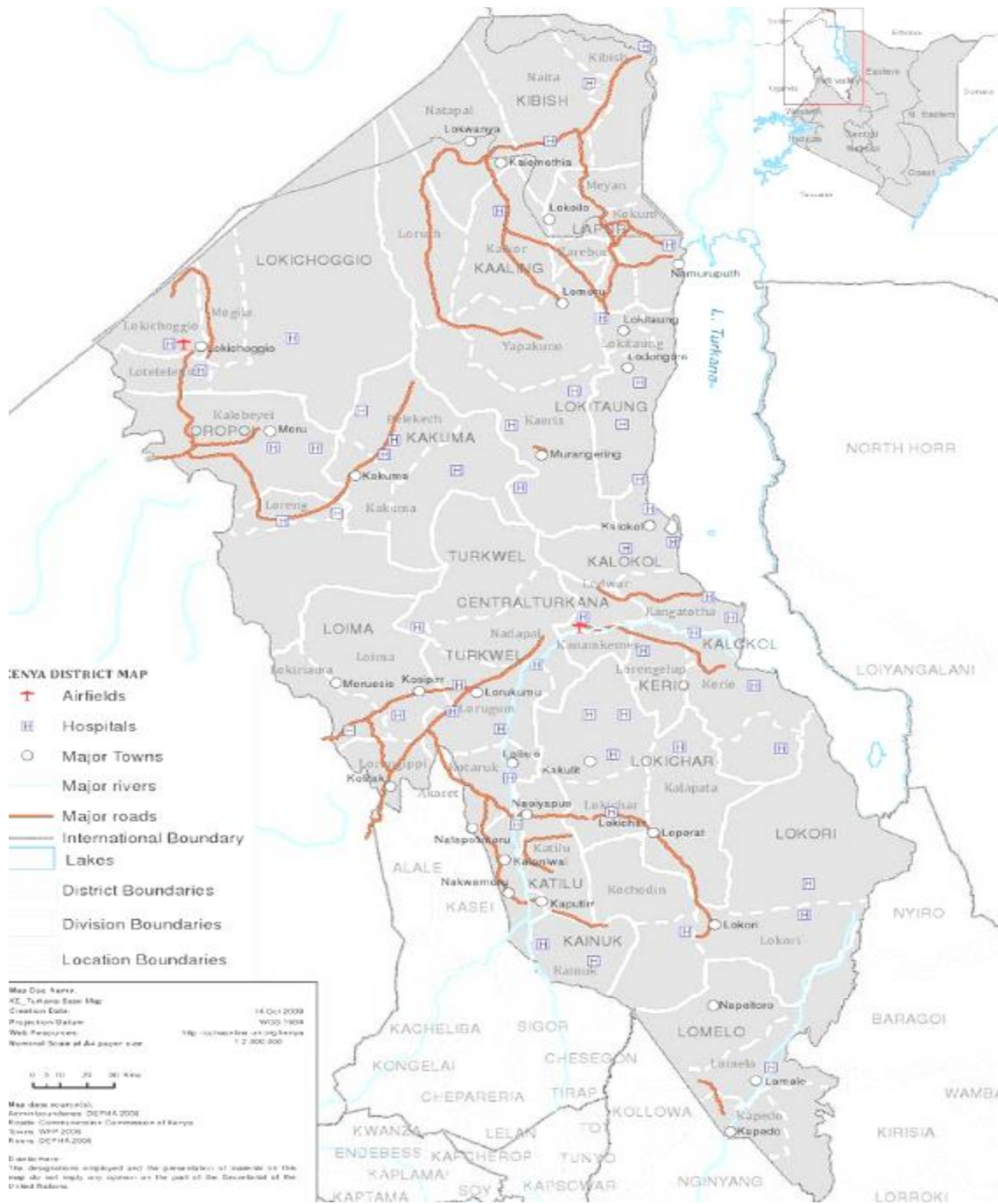
The County is also endowed with underground water aquifers at Loitipis and Lodwar basin. This is the most significant resource for the county considering that there has been a drought challenge within this region for several years. This water resource is expected to boost livestock economy and also irrigation Agriculture.

Other natural resources within the County include Gold and Gemstones, Wildlife, Lake Turkana, Eliye spring and Turkwell dam.

The county has three major national parks namely Sibiloi National Park which lies on the lake's eastern shore, while Central Island National Park and South Island National Park lie in the lake and one national museum-Loiyangalani national museum.

The County is drained by River Omo, RiverTurkwel, Kerio River and SuamRiver. All of them drains into Lake Turkana.These Rivers can be useful for irrigation, fishing and domestic use.

Map 8: Showing the distribution of rivers in Turkana County



Source: Kenya Districts maps

3.5.7. Environmental Policy

The Turkana County Government will develop policy and enact necessary laws to conduct its operations in a manner that is environment friendly and befitting of a good corporate citizen. In accordance with this policy, The Turkana County Government will comply with all Environmental laws and manage all phases of its business in a manner that minimizes the impact of its operations on the environment.

To enhance this policy, the Turkana County Government shall:-

- Comply with applicable environment laws and regulations
- Eliminate or reduce to the maximum practical extent, the release of contaminants into the environment through:
 - Pollution prevention (material substitution and source reduction)
 - Recycling
- Periodically review and demonstrate continuously improvement in environmental performance including areas not subject to regulations.
- Responding to all incidents immediately to minimize any environmental impacts

The environmental issues generally addressed by this policy include (but are not limited to) air and water pollution, waste management, biodiversity protection, the protection of Natural resources, wildlife and endangered species and the preservation of these Natural resources for posterity. It is also intended for communication of environmental issues.

3.5.8. Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

Farming along river Turkwel and other rivers within the County is a major environmental. This weakens the river banks making them prone to flooding.

Unnecessary cutting of trees for burning of charcoal has had a negative impact in the county due destruction of vegetation cover.

3.5.9. Effects of Environmental Degradation

The effects of environmental degradation have brought about persistent and prolonged droughts within the county. Agro forestation needs to be encouraged especially in areas with water.

3.6. Emerging Issues

Some of the key emerging issues in Turkana County include:

- i) Encroachment of pastoral land by urban land use activities;
- ii) Poor road network across the whole county;
- iii) Uncontrolled sub-division of land especially within most of urban centers;
- iv) Encroachment on Environmentally fragile areas: Fragile areas such as riparian reserves, hilly terrain and swampy areas, among others, have been encroached on;
- v) Public Land Alienation: In the plans that were prepared before, sites for public purposes and public utilities were designated but have been encroached on;
- vi) Lack of land ownership rights due to lack of adjudication and registration of land within the county;
- vii) Sprouting of unplanned urban centers;
- viii) Low levels of income resulting in increased poverty.

Chapter Four

4.0 Linkages with Other Plans

This chapter provides the County development analysis. The chapter provides the linkage of the County Development Profile with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, Millennium Development Goals and the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It also analyzes the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. The chapter concludes with a highlight of the issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to MTEF sectors and County functions as given in schedule four of the Constitution 2010.

4.1 Linkage with the Constitution of Kenya 2010

The promulgation of the new constitution in August 2010 paved way to the creation of devolved governance units (counties) to take power and resources closer to the people. It is from this background that County Integrated Development Plan are made to provide baseline information on county statistics and development statuses, provide a basis for decision making in terms development for the county and take stock of all development projects. Among other uses, the County Integrated Development Plan will enable readers to get a full picture of the main topographical features of the county. This knowledge, ideally will guide policy formulation by both government and counties on development of a county performance monitoring systems.

The document is anticipated to be used by public sector organizations that are now accelerating their planning for the transition and formulation of post-devolution policies according to the new constitution; civil society organizations—the public, media, businesses—who need to engage knowledgeably with the County Governments; and, development partners who will need to refocus their strategies and programs to the new administrative and service delivery environment.

The new Constitution has galvanized the interest of communities, professionals, leaders, and business people to participate in the leadership, development and economic future of the counties in Kenya. The scenario is the same for Counties in the arid lands. Responding to demands from the regions, the former Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid

Lands undertook to organize a series of workshops that brought together leaders and professionals to discuss how best to prepare for devolved governance. The following forums were organized: Forum for Members of Parliament from Pastoralist Communities in Naivasha, October 2010, National Forum for Counties in arid lands at Bomas of Kenya, December 2010 and Regional Workshops for North Rift, South Rift, North Eastern, Coast and Upper Eastern, between February and March 2011.

Turkana County, one of the largest counties in Kenya, is also the poorest currently. Considerable infusion of capital in the form of Constituency development funds and donor assistance through various projects has flown into the County in the past. The large outlay of capital has not really translated into visible development for reasons that are not clear. However, most of the donor funds have supported famine relief efforts which can be regarded as an almost permanent feature of the economy of the County currently. Although FBOs and some NGOs have invested in education, other sectors including clean water extraction and provision, livestock improvement and marketing, mineral resource extraction, credit programme planning and implementation, etc. have not been given the due attention they deserve.

The devolution of government and funds to the Counties is bound to change the situation in the near future, but this will depend on proper planning and prudent management and utilization of the funds allocated to the County. This strategic plan is a tool that is geared to supporting the capacity of the incoming County Government in the planning of County development. The County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2018 borrows on past Turkana District development plans. The plan had envisaged the development of more than six policies to help the County Government steer those operations that support the sectoral areas of the Strategic Plan. However, only 4 of these have been completed and included herein.

The Turkana County Logo and Motto represent a unique blend of the Turkana heritage but is also the beacon of hope for a new dawn and hope. This is envisioned to be achieved through the clarion call of devotion to duty, justice for all and the empowerment of the residents of the County, especially the turkana. The discovery of oil deposits, the potential mineral wealth and utilization of other resources should lay the basis for the future hope of prosperity of the County.

TCDF bequeaths this product of their labor to the Turkana County Managers as their contribution to the building of a new Turkana. To God they direct this prayer.

4.2 Linkage with the Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans: include National programmes and projects in the County, Flagship projects of Vision 2030 in the County

Vision 2030 is a long-term Government economic blue print whose aim is to make Kenya a middle-income economy. The underlying objective is to make Kenya a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by the year 2030.

The Medium Term Plan (MTP) is a five year term policy document which outlines a broad framework for attaining development goals set within a specific plan period. It also contains a theme which highlights the policy objectives and targets to be achieved by various sectors of the economy within the specified period. The County Intergrated Development Plan (CIDP) on the other hand is a document that shows the status of various developments projects in line with the Medium Term Plan and also provides a baseline for monitoring progress on development projects. The County Development Profile ensures that county level planning and budgeting is responsive to the achievement of the Vision 2030 through the five year MTPs.

The launch of the LAPSSET corridor, a Vision 2030 project to build a new road and rail corridor linking the coast at Lamu with land-locked areas of South Sudan and Ethiopia is an example of how the transport network can be expected to open up new areas of growth and opportunities in the ICT sector.

The county's strategic position in the region's geographical location and its social and cultural attributes make it well-positioned to benefit from surplus capital in the Gulf, one of the fastest growing parts of the world. It is also the bridgehead to a regional economy of more than 100 million people. Countries such as Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda and Somalia need outlets for their products, imports of manufactured goods and, in the case of South Sudan materials for reconstruction.

4.3 Cross-cutting projects and programmes involving the County and neighbouring counties.

Turkana County is the largest County in Kenya. It is also the poorest in Kenya with frequent droughts and famines. Turkana borders Uganda to the west, South Sudan and Ethiopia to the north, Marsabit and Samburu districts to the east and Baringo and West Pokot districts to the south. It lies between Latitudes 00 50 and 50 30 N and Longitudes 340 0 and 360 40 E1. It has a total area of 77,000 km². The County, whose administrative headquarters is at Lodwar town, is divided into 11 administrative divisions. Neighbours who have the same physical environment and climatic conditions i.e. arid and semi arid lands surround the County. These unique situation calls for inter-county collaboration in the implementation of various programmes and projects that are unique to the region including environmental conservation, livestock development, climate change mitigation, exploration for mineral deposits and also in other issues related to poverty reduction and literacy level enhancement.

4.4 Mainstreaming of MDGs at the county level: indicate status of the MDGs and explain what will be done to reach the MDGs not yet attained

The Millennium Development Goals are the specific goals to be met by 2015 that seek to ensure basic human development for all by 2015. The Millennium Development Goals include; Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, Achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and women empowerment, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, Combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability and finally develop global partnership for national development. In this regard, Turkana being a millennium county is implementing the programme Mainstreaming, Coordinating and Accelerating Millennium Development Goals in Kenya's Development Process aiming at achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in Turkana County. This is done through Quick Wins and the Innovative Interventions initiatives.

4.4.1 Goal 1: Poverty remains a major challenge in the county. Although the proportion of Kenya's population living below the poverty line declined from 52.6 percent in 1997 to 45.9 percent in 2005/06, in Turkana County the proportion living below poverty is at a staggering level of 92 percent while those who are food poor are 72.7 percent. The multiple crises such as post-election violence, severe drought and recession during the years 2008, 2009 and 2011 are

likely to have increased the poverty levels. The county will need to scale up and sustain measures aimed at food production and wealth creation in order to alleviate poverty. The County contribution to national poverty stands at 1.3 percent.

4.4.2 Goal 2: Gross and net enrolment rates in primary are 67 percent and 40 percent respectively as compared to the national Gross enrolment rate of 110 percent and Net enrolment rate of 92.9 percent. This discrepancy can be attributed to the long distance to the nearest school, insecurity and the pastoral cultural practices Transition rate on the other hand stands at 30 percent. The number of children of primary school going age is 235,059 while those going to school are 64,456. There is an urgent need of interventions that ensures children of school going age are made attend school. The current primary school dropout rate is 46 percent.

4.4.3 Goal 3: There is limited participation of women in politics. The proportion of seats held by women in parliament from Turkana County was zero by 2012 compared to 22 nationally. The ratio of boys to girls in secondary school is 1:2 (2956 boys, 1545 girls).

4.4.4 Goal 4: infant mortality rate is 66 deaths in every 1000 live birth, slightly above the national figure of 52 death per 1000 live births Kenya Demographic Health Survey(KDHS), 2008-2009 and that of under-five is 72 deaths in every 1000 live births, which is low compared to 74 death for every 1000 live births nationally . The proportion of children who are fully immunized is 35.3 percent.

4.4.5 Goal 5, 6: The proportion of deliveries within health facilities is 10 percent while those delivering at home stands at 90 percent. About 10 percent of the deliveries are attended by a trained health worker while the rest are self-deliveries or assisted by traditional birth attendants. Contraceptive acceptance level is 9.0 percent in the county compared to the contraceptive prevalence rate of 45.5 percent nationally (KDHS, 2008-2009). The county HIV prevalence stands at 6.9 percent which is slightly higher than 6.3 percent prevalence reported nationally, HIV/AIDS interventions that has worked in other parts of the country should be replicated in this county.

4.4.6 Goal 7, 8: Households accessing potable water are 33,237, while the average distance to nearest water point is between 5km and 10km. On sanitation, 22,820 households have access to a

sanitation facility which represents 8 percent of the total number of households. Nationally, 84 percent of the Kenya households use adequate human waste disposal facilities. There are however no gazetted forests in County. The county also has low mobile network coverage.

Turkana County faces a number of challenges in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. These include inadequate resources to finance Millennium Development Goals related activities, recurrent droughts and unpredictable climatic conditions arising from climate change.

Chapter Five: Implementation Framework

5.0 Institutional Framework

This chapter outlines the Institutional framework and the organizational configuration that will be in place for the execution of this strategic plan. The chapter further outlines the various strands of stakeholders within the identified sectoral themes and their envisaged roles with the overarching objective of clear function delimitation and jurisdictional mapping to avoid duplication of efforts.

5.1 Introduction

The promulgation of the new constitution changed the governance institution of Kenya with the coming to force of County Governments. The constitution of Kenya 2010, chapter 11 article 176(2) clearly spells out the composition of County Government and its expected functions; for instance:

- There shall be a county government for each of county, consisting of a county assembly and a county executive.
- Each county government shall decentralize its functions and the provision of its services to the extent that it is efficient and practicable to do so.

The constitution also provides the institutional coordination of both the National Government and the County Governments where it identifies the two as distinct and inter-dependent and shall conduct their mutual relations on the basis of consultation and cooperation.

The executive authority of the county is vested in and exercised by a county executive committee which comprises of the County Governor and the Deputy County Governor and members appointed by the County Governor with the approval of the assembly, from among persons who are not members of the assembly.

The County Governor

The County Governor and County Deputy Governor are the Chief Executive and Deputy CEO of the County respectively: in exercise of his Constitutional mandate the County Governor shall;

- a) Diligently execute the functions and exercise the authority provided for in the Constitution and Legislations
- b) Perform such state functions within the County as the President may from time to time assign on the basis of mutual consultation
- c) Represent the county in national and international fora and events
- d) Appoint, with the approval of the County assembly, the county executive committee in accordance with article 179(2) (b) of the Constitution.
- e) Constitute the County Executive Committee portfolio structure to respond to the functions and competencies assigned to and transferred to each county
- f) Submit the county plans and policies to the county assembly for approval
- g) Consider, approve and assent to bills passed by the county assembly
- h) Chair meetings of the county executive committee
- i) 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;
- j) Submit to the county assembly an annual reports on the implementation status of the county policies and plans
- k) Deliver annual state of the county address containing such matters as may be specified in county legislations; and
- l) Sign and cause to be published in the county Gazette, notice of all important formal decisions made by governor or by the County executive committee

In performing the functions under subsection (2), the governor shall-

- a) Provide leadership in the county's government and development
- b) Provide leadership to the county executive committee and administration based on the county policies and plans
- c) Promote democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion with the county;
- d) Promote peace and order within the county
- e) Promote the competitiveness of the county
- f) Be accountable for the management and use of the county resources

- g) Promote and facilitate citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services in the county

The Deputy Governor

The Deputy Governor shall deputise for the Governor in the execution of the governor's function. Additionally the Deputy Governor may assign any other responsibility or portfolio as a member of the county executive committee. The constitution limits the powers of the Deputy Governor in exercise of powers delegated to him by the Governor among them; can not nominate, appoint or dismiss which fall under the non delegetable executive authority only exercised by the governor.

The County Executive Committee

The County executive committee comprises of persons nominated by the county governor and approved by the county assembly as provided for by the constitution. The constitution has clearly delimited and provided for the following functions;

- a) Implement county legislation;
- b) Implement, within the County, national legislation to the extent that the legislation so requires;
- c) Manage and coordinate the functions of the county administration and its departments ;
- d) Perform any other functions conferred on it by the Constitution or national legislations;
- e) Supervise the administration and delivery of services in the county and all the decentralized units and agencies in the county;
- f) Carry out any other function incidental to any of the assigned functions;
- g) The County Executive Committee may prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the County Assembly and provide the county assembly with full and regular reports on matters relating to the County.

In performance of its functions, a county executive committee shall have power to determine its own programme of activities and every member of the committee shall observe integrity and disclosure of interest in any matter before the committee. In addition;

County Secretary

The County Governments Act, 2012 provides that each County shall have its own public service. 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.

County Assembly

The County assembly consists of ward representatives elected by registered voters, nominated members, special seats members designed to fulfil the constitutional a third majority rule, representatives from marginalised groups, persons with disability, and youth representatives. The speaker is an ex official elected by members of the county assembly. The clerk is the accounting officer charged with the day today running of the assembly.

1. The legislative authority of a county is vested in, and exercised by, its county assembly.
2. A County assembly may make any laws that are necessary for or incidental to, the effective performance of the functions and exercise of the powers of the county government under the Fourth Schedule.
3. A county assembly, while respecting the principle of the separation of powers, may exercise oversight over the County executive committee and any other county executive organs.
4. A county assembly may receive and approve plans and policies for-
 - a) The management and exploitation of the county's resources
 - b) The development and management of its infrastructure and institutions
 - c) Approval of budgets, borrowing and county development planning.

For each County Assembly 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.

County Public Service Board

The County public service board is an independent constitutional body charged with the full mandate and responsibility of providing for the organization, staffing and functioning of the county public service in ways that ensure efficient, quality and productive services for the people of the county. The constitution also empowers the board to provide for institutions, systems, and mechanisms for human resource utilization and development in a manner that best enhances service delivery by the county public service institutions. In exercise of this mandates the board is composed of chairperson nominated and appointed by the governor with the approval of the county assembly. Minimal membership of three and maximum of five members nominated and appointed by the governor with the approval of the county assembly and a certified public secretary of good professional standings nominated and appointed by the governor, with the approval of the county assembly who shall be the secretary to the board.

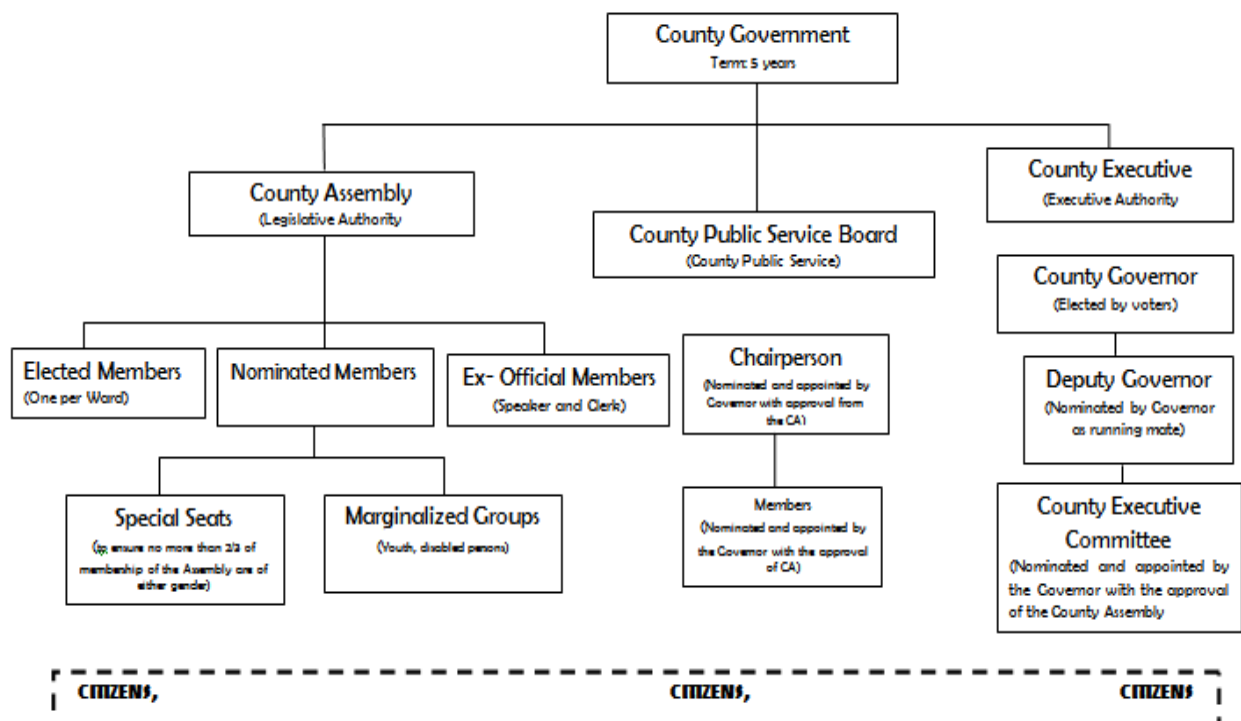
The functions of the board as outlined in the constitution are:

- a) Establish and abolish offices in the county public service
- b) Appoint persons to hold or act in offices of the county public service including in the Boards of cities and urban areas within the county and to confirm appointments
- c) Exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding or acting in those offices as provided for under this part;
- d) Prepare regular reports for submission to the a county assembly on the execution of the functions of the Board
- e) Promote in the county public service the values and principles referred to in Article 10 and 232

- f) Evaluate and report to the county assembly on the extent to which the values and principles referred to in Article 10 and 232 are complied with in the county public service;
- g) Facilitate the development of coherent, integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in counties;
- h) Advise the county government on human resource management and development
- i) Advise the county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management systems in counties
- j) Make recommendation to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for the county public service employees

The figure below shows the proposed institution structure for the County Government and its relation with independent constitutional offices;

Figure 1: Proposed Structure of County Government



5.2. Institutional/organizational framework for the County Government of Turkana

The functions of County Governments as prescribed in the Fourth Schedule of the Kenya Constitution 2010 are the foundation on which the institutional/organization framework for the County Government of Turkana has been developed. The development of the framework was based on wide consultations with relevant County stakeholders, taking into consideration the uniqueness of the County; and research on best practices in institutional and organization design.

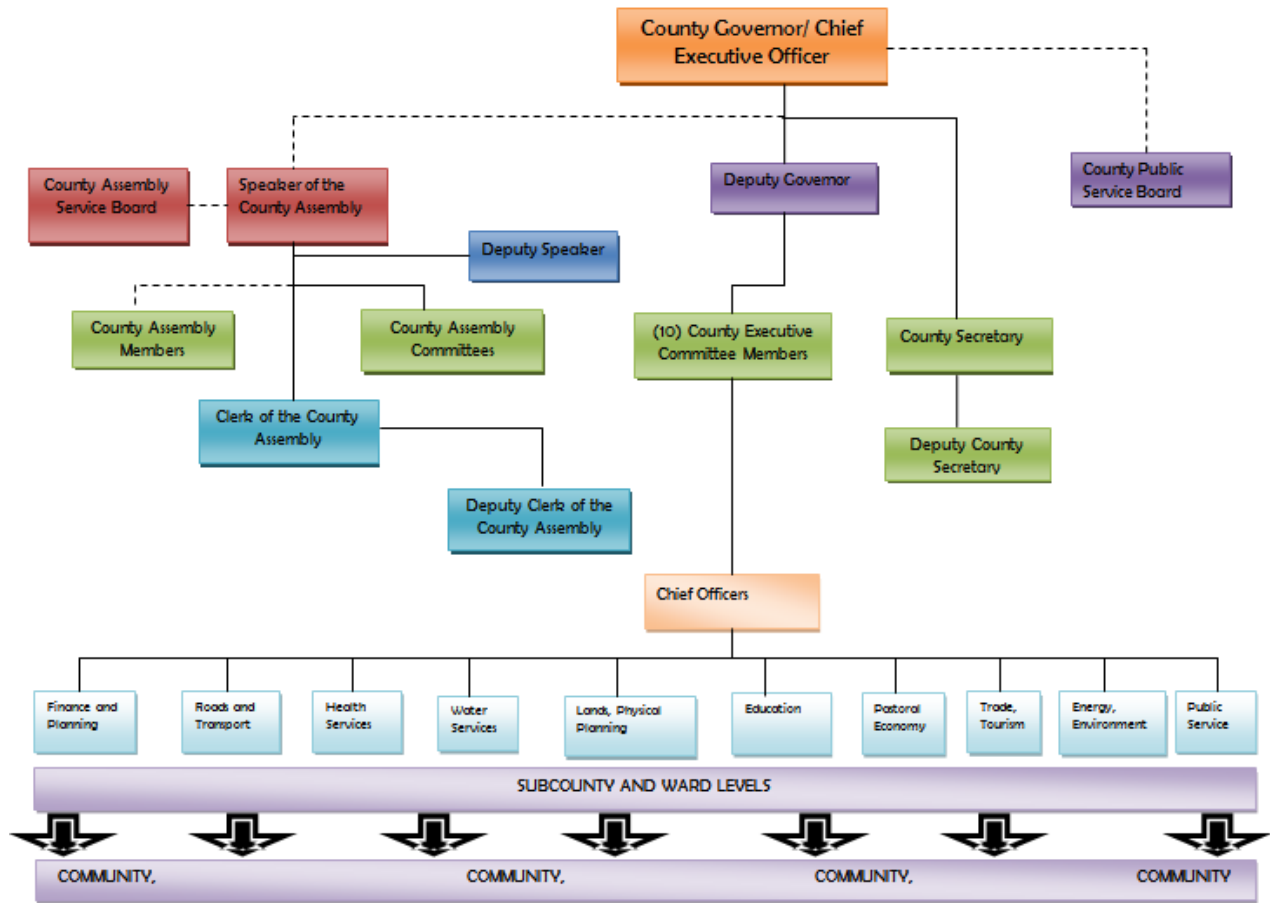
The resultant institutional/organisational framework for the County Government of Turkana is designed based on key guidelines to achieve the objects and principles of devolution as detailed in Chapter 11 Articles 174 and 175 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 as follows:

Guideline	Object of devolution
Accountability to the citizens	(a), (c), (d) (e) (e) (i)
Consistent service delivery (common service delivery platform)	(f) (g) (h)
Adaptability to changing environment due to devolution	(c)
Simplification and standardisation of processes	(h)
Robust internal control environment, policies, procedures and governance framework covers principles of devolved government	(i)
The need for proper coordination (sharing of synergies) across functions	(h)

The institutional framework provides a broad view of how the county's resources including people, processes, facilities, and technology interrelate and how the resources will be deployed to enable achievement of the objects and principles of devolution; and the county's strategy against the county citizenry's needs for services.

The institutional/organisational framework will guide how the county is organised, how it functions and who are its critical stakeholders and business and development partners. There are various key elements that have guided the development of the County's institutional/organisational framework as depicted in the diagram below

Figure 2: Turkana County Government Institutional Framework



5.3 Overview of Functions Devolved to Turkana County Government

The fourth Schedule of the Constitution 2010 has broadly enumerated functions to be performed by the County Government. Additionally the constitution also identifies functions to be co performed by the National and County Government. Although the functions have been clearly identified in the fourth schedule but their subsequent transfer and ultimate performance by the County Government is pegged on a number of issues among them: Funding from the national government, gazettment of proposed functions and existence of capacity to undertake the devolved functions.

The National Government through the transitional authority through its schedule of function transfer has gradually transferred functions to the county Government beginning with the February 1 notice to the July 1st with the latest being the August 9th gazettments.

Within the performance of the 14 devolved functions, the County Government of Turkana identified the ten sectors, which will be instrumental in delivering the Government's promise to the people inline with its mandate:

1. Water services, irrigation and agriculture
2. Education, Gender, Human resource development, social and cultural services
3. Energy, environment, and Natural resources
4. Tourism, Trade and Insutrialization
5. Pastoral Economy and Fisheries
6. Health services and sanitation
7. Public Service, Decentralised services and Disaster Management
8. Transport, Roads, Housing and Public Works
9. Lands, physical planning and Urban areas amanagement
10. Finance and Planning

Governance and Leadership is has been captured as the overarching pillar that drives realization of respective sectoral plans.

Following the devolvment of these functions, below is a summary of County functions per sector:

- 1) Water services, irrigation and agriculture
- 2) Education, Gender, Human resource development, social and cultural services
- 3) Energy, environment, and Natural resources
- 4) Tourism, Trade and Insutrialization
- 5) Pastoral Economy and Fisheries
- 6) Health services and sanitation
- 7) Public Service, Decentralised services and Disaster Management
- 8) Transport, Roads, Housing and Public Works
- 9) Lands, physical planning and Urban areas amanagement
- 10) Finance and Planning

5.4. County Stakeholders

This subsection broadly identifies key stakeholders with which the County Government is and will be partnering in for the sole purpose of meeting its mandate within the devolved functions.

Stakeholder	Roles/Responsibilities
Community	Active participants and recipients of development
Bilateral and Multilateral Donors	Will provide both Hard and Soft resources in the respective sectors so as to ,leverage the Government's budget
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs(Private Benefit Organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will partner with the County Government to implement specific sectoral needs as will be identified and agreed mutually - Will provide additional expertise to leverage the Government's existant skills and competence through staff recruitment and or secondments to Government
National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will continue to provide the enabling environment necessary for the success of Devolution through policy regulation and legislative provision - Will provide funds through the national transfers to support performance of devolved functions - Will provide the necessary guranatee for the County Government to access external/ foreign aid fundings
Financial Institutions	Will provide the County Government with financial services intergral in facilitating development
Regulatory bodies e.g. NEMA, IRC, KEBS,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of regulations Enforcement of minimum requirements
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnership and Resource Mobilization Partnerships for Development
County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislation - Oversight
Professional bodies and Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certification of professionals - Provide minimum professional code of conduct and ethics for members - Ensure professionalism in the conduct of Government affairs
Nationala and International Research institutions/ Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnerships in research, technology and innovation in latest technological know how to promote transforamtionPromote technology advancements/ training - Setting up of schools and institutions in Turkana to

Stakeholder	Roles/Responsibilities
	generate knowledge and build a critical human capital for Turkana
Local, National and International Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination of information - Partnership for development - Fundraising and resource mobilization - Marketing and Branding

Chapter Six Resource Mobilization Framework

6.0 Budget Projections for Managing the County Government

This chapter focuses on the Resource mobilization aspect and requirement by the County. Its intergral to note that, plans spelt out here can only achieved when resources are mobilised and substantially allocated to meet desired needs. The resource mobilization framework will involve a holistic assessment of the County's present resources and future potential in meetings its both recurrent and development financing.

To start with, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the County Government Act 2012, has clearly outlined the available sources of revenue from where the County Government can tap from in order to finance its development agenda. They are categorised as follows:

- Transfers from the National Government
- Equalization Fund
- Local revenue sources
- Conditional or Unconditional Grants
- Loan Guarantee from the National Government
- Contingencies Fund
- Public Private Partnerships
- Inkind and private donations

Although it is only the national Government that has the power to impose taxes and charges, the constitution however provides for alimited options to County Governmnets. They include;

- Property rates
- Entertainment taxes and
- Any other tax that will be authorized by an act of parliament.

The county Government also have additional ways of raising revenue through user fee charges. This is currently the case as the fees are collected for house rents, market utility, bus park, water consumption, cess fees, single business permit, liquor licencing fees, entertainment fees, land transaction fees, erection of public notice boards, annual land rents/ lease fees, use of local

building materials such as Sand and Gravel, exhauster services, mining of local minerals among many others.

6.1. Five Year Budget and Funding Projections

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TURKANA							
S/N		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Item	Type of Fund	Amount (Ksh.)	Amount (Ksh.)	Amount (Ksh.)	Amount (Ksh.)	Amount (Ksh.)	(%) of total Funds
1	Normal Transfer from Consolidated Fund	9,000,000,000	9,900,000,000	10,890,000,000	11,979,000,000	13,176,900,000	72.26%
2	Transfer from Equalization Fund	150,000,000	165,000,000	181,500,000	199,650,000	219,615,000	1.20%
3	Transfer from Contingency Fund	50,000,000	55,000,000	60,500,000	66,550,000	73,205,000	0.40%
4	Other Revenues from Central Government(Approx)	200,000,000	220,000,000	242,000,000	266,200,000	292,820,000	1.61%
5	SAGAs	300,000,000	330,000,000	363,000,000	399,300,000	439,230,000	2.41%
6	Devolved Funds(CDTF, KeRRA, KURA, HSSP, REA etc)	500,000,000	550,000,000	605,000,000	665,500,000	732,050,000	4.01%
7	Regional Development Authorities (KVDA)	75,000,000	82,500,000	90,750,000	99,825,000	109,807,500	0.60%
8	Rental Income	3,000,000	3,300,000	3,630,000	3,993,000	4,392,300	0.02%
9	Land Rates	12,000,000	13,200,000	14,520,000	15,972,000	17,569,200	0.10%
10	Trade Licences	30,000,000	33,000,000	36,300,000	39,930,000	43,923,000	0.24%
11	County Taxes e.g. Cess, Adverts etc	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,050,000	6,655,000	7,320,500	0.04%
12	A-I-A(Tenders fees,Asset disposal, Hire of equipment etc)	15,000,000	16,500,000	18,150,000	19,965,000	21,961,500	0.12%
13	User Fees (service charges, miscellaneous income, Event fees etc)	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,050,000	6,655,000	7,320,500	0.04%
14	Resources exploitation fees (Sand, ballast, minerals etc)	10,000,000	11,000,000	12,100,000	13,310,000	14,641,000	0.08%
15	Grants	200,000,000	220,000,000	242,000,000	266,200,000	292,820,000	1.61%
16	Support from UN Agencies	500,000,000	550,000,000	605,000,000	665,500,000	732,050,000	4.01%
17	Support from NGOs/PBOs	500,000,000	550,000,000	605,000,000	665,500,000	732,050,000	4.01%
18	Loans	-	500,000,000	550,000,000	605,000,000	665,500,000	3.52%
19	Bilateral/Multilateral Agreements	500,000,000	550,000,000	605,000,000	665,500,000	732,050,000	4.01%
20	Public Private Partnerships	400,000,000	440,000,000	484,000,000	532,400,000	585,640,000	3.10%
	Total Revenue	12,455,000,000	14,200,500,000	15,620,550,000	17,182,605,000	18,900,865,500	100%
	Total Expenditure		-			78,359,520,500	

6.2 Financing for Capital and Development Programmes

The constitution clearly stipulates that at least 30 percent of the total budget must be allocated to development. Consequently, the County Government will on an annual basis ensure this minimum threshold is attained and upscaled so as to ensure service delivery to the people is enhanced. Within the 2013/2014 budget, the County Government has allocated more than 60 percent of its total budget to development and plans to further scale it through mainstream funding as well as loans and grants obtained from bilateral and multilateral donors.

Presently within the constitutional provision, The county Government is limited in its borrowing powers and as such it must be guaranteed by the National Government. The recent enactment of the Public Private Partnership Act however provides County Government with a legal framework through which it can engage the private sector and other donors in ensuring funding challenges do not preclude provision of essential services to the citizens.

With the recent discoveries of Hydrocarbons and Water in the County, the County Government has embarked on a grand resource mobilization and marketing strategy that will see Turkana as the business choice destination both for domestic and international investors. Already, the County has hosted more than three investment exchange meetings with more donors lining up to tap into the massive potential that the County holds.

The following are some of the prominent International donors and funds that have previously supported programmes in the County and are keen at partnering with the County Government.

1. **JICA-** Areas of Interest are Water development, infrastructure support and Disaster Management
2. **USAID-** Main focus is food security and Good Governance
3. **World Bank-** Disaster Preparedness, Governance and Capacity development support
4. **UNDP-** Capacity building, peace and conflict, Governance and youth empowerment
5. **UNICEF-** Education, Gender focus and child protection
6. **AfDB-** Water development and Food security
7. **DFID-** Hunger safety net, Governance and social programme support
8. **UNGEA-** Education, Gender programmes and Protection

6.3. Strategies for raising projected revenues

Beside the 15 percent Constitutional minimum of funds transferable to the County Government, the additional funding streams will also be mobilised to ensure effective and optimal delivery of services to the residents of Turkana County. The County is also entitled to financial resource transfers from the National Government. The financial transfers are currently stipulated to be at least 15percent of government revenue. There are negotiations and discussions to raise this minimum amount earmarked for counties in future.

Turkana County with the recent discovery of Hydro carbons and Water is set to become the richest County in Kenya, substantially conytributing to the Country's GDP. In anticipation of this role, the County Government will put in place the necessary legislative framework and policy guidelines that will ensure that once these resources are exploited, the people fully benefit. The county government will also undertake to bolster its local resource collection and reporting system so as to ensure maximum collection and resource cleavaes are sealed completely. Already, the County Government through the finance and planning docket has identrified keys areas of revenue sources and has already embarked on an aggressive campaign strategy to ensure the County benefits moving forward. Some of these include:

- Partnerships with the private sector under the Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure development and other ventures that require heavy capital outlays. Another area ripe for PPPs is advertising/billboards management;
- Improvement of the business environment leading to increased investments and yields from single business permits, market fees, boda boda fees, water rents. Use of local materials fee, cess fees, land lease fees, property rents, land based revenues and revenues emanating from bus parks and parking fees;
- Embark on a revenue assessment and analysis process aimed at comprehensive mapping of the County's resource bases and potentials.
- Develop new and unconventional revenue options while putting inplace integral policies anmd regulations to enhance revenue collection.

- Support the senate’s bid to increase current 15 percent constitutional minimum of national transfers to atleast 40 percent in line with the devolved functions and County development needs.
- Solicit and negotiate for direct programme/project funding from development partners in various sectors – roads development, IT in service delivery, planning and capacity building;
- Continuous community enlightenment so as to fully participate and contribute to development through local contributions.
- Champion for integration of other funding streams into the County Kitty so as to streamline development planning and increase impact of interventions.

In order to achieve the set resource mobilization targets, the County Government through the ministry of finance and planning will additionally develop specific guidelines and legislation requirements to firm the following components of resource mobilization inline with the County Government Act 2012:

- Revenue raising strategies;
- Asset management strategies;
- Financial management strategies;
- Capital financing strategies;
- Operational financing strategies; and
- Strategies that would enhance cost-effectiveness

6.4. Attracting Donor Funding/ External Funding Opportunities

Presently, Turkana County receives the second highest sum of funding from the National Transfer fund and the highest from the Equalization Fund. This is due to the fact that until recently, Turkana County has been the poorest County in the Country with extremely low human development indicators. Inline with the spirit of Devolution, for Turkana to Catch up with the rest of the Counties, it was therefore in order to allocate it enough resources and ensure the necessary infrastructure is put in place so as to fast track the County’s development. The current allocation trend is however expected to continue for the next few years upon which, it is expected to substantially reduce especially when the Oil and Water resources currently abundant in the region will begin to be exploited.

In the meantime, the County Government is in the process of developing a massive resource mobilization strategy that will see it conduct investment forums aimed at showcasing the County's potential with the sole objective of wooing both domestic and international investors, both public and private investors. For the next three years, the Government has prioritised impact projects that are likely to lay a firm foundation for the eventual transformation of the County through investing allocating a substantive budget to health, water, agriculture, irrigation, education, livestock, marketing and branding, and institutional capacity development. Consequently, the County Government is also currently drafting raft of legislations across all sectors to ensure the interest of the community is firmly taken care of while exploiting resources found in Turkana County.

It is important to note that, a greater part of the Sectoral plans will require external funding since the projects conceived are massive, and infrastructural in nature. The flagship projects require huge capital outlays which cannot be financed under the present Government sources of funds. In cognizance of this, the County Government will develop a resource mobilization and partnership engagement policy guideline that will guide the County Government's external resource mobilization initiatives. The strategy will widely capture and incorporate varied forms of financing but not limited to Corporations, Private sector, Banks, Bilateral and Multilateral institutions, Loans, Grants, Private Donations, In-kind Gifts, and Concessions among others.

Among the measures to be used are:

- Develop bridged versions of the County Integrated Development Plan for wide circulations.
- Embark on aggressive marketing of the County resources and potential both locally and internationally
- Put in place systems, structures and institutions that will ensure prudent use and management of both donor and local resources
- Strengthen oversight bodies to provide checks and balance
- Work with the National Government in ensuring infrastructural development to attract investors and speed up service delivery.
- Marketing and branding of Turkana as the Tourist and Business Destination of Choice

- Invest in critical human skills necessary for the development of the County.
- Launch myriads of high impact short term projects to change the face of the County
- Work with the National Government to manage security and control cross border cattle rustling.
- Develop appropriate legislations across all sectors to ensure the local people benefit from the exploitation of resources in the County.
- Develop an enabling environment for investors.
- Institutionalisation of an accountable, responsive and transparent county operation – prudent financial management, procurement, reporting, compliance to regulations, quality service delivery, citizen participation etc.
- Operationalise a partnership framework with local communities and other interested parties for the benefit of citizens.
- Continuous resource and studies to ensure policy is evidence based and informed by reality.
- Alignment County Plans to national, regional and international development agenda in order to attract earmarked resources.

Chapter Seven: County Development Priority Programmes and Projects

7.0 Introduction

This chapter offers detailed analysis and proposal of priority project and Programmes that the County of Turkana would like to achieve in the next five years. The Project/programmes have been presented to align with the County sector focus alongside the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. These sectors include:

- Water services, Irrigation and Agriculture
- Health service and Sanitation
- Energy, environment and Natural resources management
- Public Service. Decentralized services and Disaster Management
- Pastoral economy and fisheries
- Transport, Roads, Housing and Public Works
- Education, Gender, Human Resource Development, culture and Social Services
- Finance and Planning
- Lands, Physical Planning and Urban areas Management

7.1. Water, Irrigation and Agriculture

Water is a limiting factor for agricultural production in Turkana County. However, there are a number of potentials to develop water sources, for example water aquifers, boreholes and surface water harvesting. For increased agricultural production there is need to intensify irrigated agriculture for improved food security and increased household incomes.

7.1.1 Crop production statistics

Crop production is mainly irrigation and rain fed. This is practiced by agro-pastoralists mostly growing maize, beans, green grams, sorghum, millet, mangoes, paw paws, water melon and vegetables. The production of these crops is mainly at subsistence level. Other potential crops that can be grown in the county include guavas, grapes,

lemons, oranges, dates, coconuts and *Aloevera*. Table 30 and 31 below depict the current production systems in the county.

Table 30: Current production statistics in the county

Type of farming	Actual (ha)	Potential(ha)
Rain fed	5,500	150,000
Irrigated	2,458	220,000
Water harvest	950(bunds)	500,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Turkana (2012)

Table 31: Crop production coverage in Turkana County

Area of Turkana county	77,000 Km ²
Arable land	25,000 Km ²
Good agricultural Potential	8,700 Km ²
Water mass	7,500 Km ²
Size of land per household required to be food secure	0.5Ha
Average h/h size	6

Source: Turkana food security master plan (2013)

Turkana faces both physical and economic water scarcity interchangeably during and between seasons. Efforts should as much as possible, be made to ensure that water infrastructure impedes losses emanating from evaporation, seepage and inefficient applications. Rainfall contributes a total volume of approximately 24 km³ of water in Turkana. Boreholes are well distributed over the county in relation to the distribution human population. The focus is to supply water to human population rather than livestock.

They are present mostly in urban centres and near road network. Most boreholes in Turkana are equipped with hand pumps ‘Duba’ even though others are equipped with diesel piston pumps, submersible pumps (connected with solar) and wind pumps.

The sector of Water, Irrigation and Agriculture objectives will be achieved by addressing the identified issues below. These are the core issues that require attention and appropriate actions for the growth and development of the sector.

- Low agricultural productivity and output
- Inappropriate land use practices
- Inadequate access to affordable credit and inputs
- Inadequate market access
- Inadequate institutional capacity and Linkages
- Inadequate water for domestic and livestock use
- Dilapidated Irrigation scheme structures
- Inadequate area under irrigation
- Poor quality water

The specific objectives of the sector are; increasing agricultural productivity through good choice of land and land preparation; application of the right crop varieties; application of appropriate crop husbandry and reduction of pre and post-harvest losses through pests and bad storage. To promote expanded market access for agricultural products in the traditional and emerging markets.

Similarly to increase value addition and diversify the existing range of products, Provide market information, Promote market development, Promote commercial agriculture, promote regional and international agricultural trade. Promote access to inputs and credit, to increase agricultural productivity and farming as a business. Main strategies involve increasing access to affordable credit and Increase access to agricultural inputs. The sector will promote agricultural production through sustainable land use farming practices. This will be achieved through promotion of soil and water management, agroforestry farming systems, agricultural mechanization and Exploit the untapped agricultural potential in the county.

As the main economic sector of the county, there are many stakeholders and institutions involved in agriculture in one way or another. It is therefore imperative

that these stakeholders are well coordinated to avoid duplication of efforts and wastage of resources. The sector will develop policies and propose county legislations that provide the right environment for the sector to thrive. The sector will promote ground and surface water harvesting storage treatment and supply for domestic use.

7.1.1.Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be a lead agent in ensuring food security, adequate and quality water and income generation for poverty reduction.

Mission:To improve livelihoods through provision of adequate and quality water, promotion of agribusiness, food diversification and nutrition security in a conducive environment.

7. 1.3 County’s Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector intends to utilize the Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART) strategic objectives outlined below to provide a policy and institutional environment that is conducive to increasing sustainable agricultural productivity, increase quantity and quality of safe water for use, promoting investment and market accessibility. The strategies to be employed to achieve the objectives are meant to encourage private sector involvement in agricultural enterprises and agribusiness.

The sector will implement the following seven strategic objectives:

- i. Increase agricultural productivity and outputs
- ii. Improve on market access and product development
- iii. Enhance accessibility of affordable inputs and credit to farmers
- iv. Promote sustainable land use practices and environmental conservation
- v. Enhance institutional efficiency and effectiveness in implementation and service delivery
- vi. Create favourable environment for agricultural development
- vii. Increase quantity and quality of safe water

i. Increase agricultural productivity and outputs

Land is the basic factor of production and increasing agricultural productivity is the basic requirement for not only agricultural growth but also farming as a business. Agricultural productivity in the county has been way below the inherent potential and international averages. Yet it is well known that the key requirements for increasing agricultural productivity are; good choice of land and land preparation; application of the right crop varieties; application of appropriate crop husbandry and reduction of pre and post-harvest losses through pests and bad storage. These requirements are provided by a competent, efficient and effective agricultural extension system, with backup and support of highly qualified and contemporary agricultural research system.

ii. Promote market access and product development

Market access is critical to the development of agriculture. The role of the Ministry is to promote expanded access for agricultural products in the traditional and emerging markets. Similarly to increase value addition and diversify the existing range of products, Provide market information, Promote market development, Promote commercial agriculture, promote regional and international agricultural trade.

iii. Enhance accessibility to affordable inputs and credit

Access to inputs and credit are vital to increasing agricultural productivity and farming as a business. It is therefore imperative that appropriate credit packages suitable for small scale producers are made available. These should give them access to key inputs such as fertilizer, agrochemicals and seed, capital investment such as irrigation infrastructure, value addition technologies, compliance with food safety regulations and general farm development. Main strategies identified in this CIDP involve increasing access to affordable credit and access to agricultural inputs.

iv. Promote sustainable land use and environmental conservation

The sector will promote agricultural production through sustainable land use farming practices. This will be achieved through promotion of soil and water management,

agroforestry farming systems, agricultural mechanization and Exploit the untapped agricultural potential in the county.

v. *Enhance institutional efficiency and effectiveness in implementation and service delivery*

As the main economic sector of the county, there are many stakeholders and institutions involved in agriculture in one way or another. Similarly the department deals with many stakeholders and has several institutions that assist in delivering the many services required by the farming community. It is therefore imperative that these stakeholders are well coordinated to avoid duplication of efforts and wastage of resources. To address this objective the sector will employ the following strategies ; Strengthen Public-Private partnerships, develop and sustain a well-trained human resource, foster and institutionalize positive organizational culture, Mainstream HIV/AIDS and gender issues, improve access to information and use of ICT-based tools.

vi. *Create Enabling Environment for Agricultural Development*

It is a key responsibility of the sector to develop policies and propose county legislations that will provide the right environment for the sector to thrive. Such policies should enable and facilitate the private sector to play its role in agricultural development.

vii. *Increase quantity and quality of safe water*

The sector will promote ground and surface water harvesting storage treatment and supply for domestic use in addition it will streamline policies to enhance efficient and effective water management.

Table 32: Role of Sector Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles/responsibilities
Farming Communities	Collaborations in agriculture production
Donors	Programme and technical support
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Farmer Organizations	Sustainable agricultural production and collaboration, Complementary partnership in services delivery
Ministry of pastoral economy and fisheries	Collaboration in programme development, implementation and extension services
Ministry of Trade	Marketing, mobilization of savings and provision of credits through Sacco's
Financial Institutions	Provision of financial facilities, saving and credits
Agri-business dealers (Input dealers, Seed Companies, merchants)	Provision of agricultural inputs
Regulatory bodies e.g. NEMA	Provision of regulations
Private sector e.g. Safaricom	Resource mobilization
County Assembly	Legislation
Professional bodies	Promote professional techniques on Agriculture, water and irrigation
Research institutions/ Universities	Promote technology advancements/ training
Regional/ International organizations	Cooperation in the areas affecting agriculture, water and irrigation, Cross boarder resource management, peace building, facilitating policy harmonization
Media	Dissemination of information
Other line Ministries/ Government Institutions	Collective responsibility

Table 33:Subsector Priorities, Constrains and Strategies

Subsector	Priorities	Constraints/issues/challenges	strategies
1. Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe drinking water per ward based on priorities. • at least one boreholes per ward per year, piping system, and water kiosks and storage facilities. • Harnessing of water aquifers • Establishing water management systems. • Desalinate and treat harvested water from LakeTurkana to provide clean and safe water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for water is huge for both human, livestock and irrigated pastures. • Salinity within the available water sources. • Considering the current county financial position, developing water provision may need big funding. • Technical input on human resource is also challenging. • Water resource management skills not a adequate. • Inadequate resources to do resource mapping, • Lack of enough equipment for water storage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizing the available resources to cater for water both for livestock and human, through establishment of boreholes, pans and dams. • Need to develop technical human resource. • Need to establish proper resource mapping in the county. • Use of appropriate technology to desalinate water
2. Irrigation/ reclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation schemes at Turkwel, Naoros, Katilu, Juluk, Kerio delta, Lomelo, morulem, Kakuma, Kaaleng, Lokichogio, Kokuro-approximately 1500acres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current irrigable land is only on two permanent rivers of kerio and turkwel hence straining the source. • Most irrigable lands are found in insecure places. • Over dominance by residents to pastoralism less agriculture. • Lack of adequate knowledge on irrigation. • The land available for irrigation is narrowing down due to common source of water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing and expanding other water sources for irrigation. • Ensuring security is beefed in these places. • Introducing other alternative livelihoods to pastoralism. • Capacity building the communities on importance of irrigation.
3. Agriculture	<p>Turkwel, Naoros, Katilu, Juluk, Kerio delta, Lomelo, morulem, Kakuma, Kaaleng, Lokichogio, Kokuro-approximately 1500acres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of rain reduced farming from rain fed to irrigation. • Lack of drought friendly seeds. • Lack of mechanical agriculture. • Lack of market for produce. • Community know how is limited. • Lack/inadequate technical support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing county food reserve through promoting surplus from farmers. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provision of seeds, tools and equipments, 2) Capacity building the communities on agriculture as alternative livelihoods. 3) Providing produce markets.

7.1.2. Projects and Programmes

Water Services, Irrigation and Agriculture

Table 34: Flagship Projects

Project	Project Objective	Indicator	Outcomes	Cost					Implementers
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Water development and utilization of surface and underground water sources for domestic and irrigated agriculture (LOTIKIPI and LODWAR aquifers)	To increase access to quality and quantity of safe water for institutional and domestic use Groundwater harvesting 1.Drilling & Equipping of boreholes in water stressed areas	Number of people accessing new/improved water sources in Turkana County (total and disaggregated by sex and vulnerability); Number of institutions especially schools and health facilities with new/rehabilitated water supply systems	Increased equitable and sustainable use of safe water supply systems for domestic, livestock, agricultural and Industrial use.	276M	2B	1B	500M	500M	Water Department PPP
	Increase access to safe and Clean Water Minimize Water borne diseases Provide water to Livestock	Number of Water Pans /Dams constructed; Number of institutions especially schools and health facilities with new/rehabilitated water supply systems	-Minimize Water borne diseases -Provide water to Livestock	55.2M	1B	700M	500M	500M	Water Department
	To provide water for livestock along migratory routes through surface water harvesting structures(5 mega dams per sub-county) dams and Pans /rock catchments	No. of functional pans and dams	Increased water access for livestock and agriculture	100M	120M	120M	120M	120M	Water Department

	Desalination and treatment of Lake Turkana water 1.to supply safe, portable water for settlement along the Lake for human consumption and fish processing.	No of desalination and treatment stations	Clean and safe water availed along the lake settlements	200M	1B	1B	500M	500M	Water Dept and Public Private Partnership
Food security through irrigation,and Innovative agricultural technologies	To irrigate 15,000 Ha of land annually under the “Going Massive Programme” to feed more than 1m people in Turkana County and this includes fencing	% of households that are food secure; Number of acreage under cultivation	-Improved food security and nutrition status; -Increased quantity and quality of food available, accessible and affordable to all households.	200M	220M	150M	50M	50M	Agriculture & Irrigation Departments
	To introduce mechanized agriculture (Atleast 3 equipped tractors per subcounty)	No. of tractors acquired; No of Ha under cultivation	Increased food security	50M	420M	420M	10M	10M	Agriculture Department
Integrated Food Security Master Plan (IFSMP)	To come up with an integrated food security master plan	Presence of IFSMP	Organized and sustainable use of County resources for improved food and nutrition security	-	50	-	-	-	Agricultural Department

Table 35: Other Proposed Projects and Programmes

Table 35-1: Agriculture

Programme	Project Name and Location	Project Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost (Kshs Million)					Implementers	
					2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018		
Agriculture											
Food security (through land reclamation and water harvesting structures)	Food for Asset activities (i.e. trapezoidal bunds, semi-circular, contour bund, Sparte diversion, microcatchments, fruit orchards) at appropriate sites countywide.includ eing fencing	To provide water for crop production Increase land under crop production To reduce wildlife interference	% of Household that are food secure; Number of structures constructed; Number of acreage under cultivation	Improved food security and nutrition status; Increased quantity and quality of food available, accessible and affordable to all households.	50M	300M	200M	100M	1200	Department of Agriculture	
Development of agricultural markets and products	Agricultural Value chain development in cereals fruits, vegetables and pulses	To increase economic value of agricultural commodities by processing; To promote agribusiness; To equip the community with knowledge and skills in crop production and marketing Explore and develop contract farming	Number of value chain developed; Number of households involved income generating activities through farm produce; Number of farmers equipped with skills on crop production and marketing	Improved crop production and functional market linkages Improved household food security	120M	200M	200M	200M	200M	Department of agriculture	

			No of contracts signed by contract farmers, groups, associations							
Increasing agricultural outputs and productivity	Disease surveillance and pest control in county wide	To reduce crop losses by pests and diseases	Number of surveillance done Reduced incidences of diseases and pests out break	Improved household food security.	20M	20M	20M	20M	20M	Department of agriculture
	Promotion of fast maturing, drought and, pest resistant crops e.g. new tissue Banana and NERICA rice at appropriate sites countywide.	To promote emerging fast maturing, drought resistant and, pest resistant crops	Number of acreage under production Types of new crops introduced	Diversified food sources enhanced food security increased and diversified agricbusiness opportunities	14M	14M	13M	8M	6M	Department of agriculture, KARI. FAO
	Recruitment of an extension officer with motorbikes per ward	To transfer knowledge, research, holding field days, demonstration of new technologies and exposure tours	No of extension officer recruited No. of motorbikes No of field days held No of exposure tours Change of farming technologies	Increased agricultural productivity,	48M	30M	32M	34M	36M	Department of Agriculture, KARI

	To support 150,000 households with farm inputs / implements in the entire county	To increase agricultural productivity and availability of farm inputs	used Number of beneficiaries accessing farm inputs (tools, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides)	Improved food security	1B	1B	500M	500M	300M	Department of agriculture TRP, FAO. UNDP
	Promotion of 1000 greenhouse technology, multi storey gardens and kitchen gardens in institutions and suitable farming sites county wide	To diversify crop production and food sources	Number of structures in place; Acreage under production	Improved nutrition and food security	250M	250M	200M	150M	100M	Department of agriculture All institutions AMIRAN
Support provision of agricultural credit	To Introduce a revolving fund for agricultural use for 10,000 families in every sub counties.	To provide seed capital to small scale farmers for improved agricultural production	Number of beneficiaries accessing revolving fund	Improved food security	700M	100M	100M	100M	100M	Department of agriculture
Establishment of farmer training centre in every sub county	Formation of farmers training centres	To equip farmers with new farming technologies and innovations	Number of established centres Number of technologies adopted	Improved adoption of modern technologies and innovations	130M	130M	130M-	130M-	130M -	Department of agriculture KARI
Land use and resource conservation	Soil and water conservation (riverbank protection agroforestry, tree nursery) per sub county	To promote sustainable land use practices and conservation of soil and water	Number of structures constructed; Number of Km protected river banks.	Improved sustainable land use practices	700M	700M	700M	700M	700M	Department of agriculture

Establishment of a mechanization unit at the county headquarter with decentralized to the sub counties in subsequent years.	Enhanced agricultural Mechanization (tractors (5), chisel plough (5), dozer (2), Lo-loader (1), ridge (1), Trailer (5) in Turkana County Lodwar	To ensure efficiency and effective agricultural productivity	Number of machines bought; Number of institution established	Improved agricultural mechanization	50M	25M	25M	20M -	15M -	Department of agriculture
	Capacity development project	To equip staff and farmers with knowledge and skills in modern technology	Number of training done; Number of skilled personnel	Improved operational maintenance and enhanced sustainability	8M	8M	8M	8M	8M	Department of Agriculture, Water and Irrigation

Programme	Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost (Millions)					Implementers
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Irrigation	Establishment of new irrigation schemes in identified and surveyed site at each sub county.	To achieve good nutrition for optimum health of all residents in Turkana County. Kenyans.	% of Household that are food secure*; Number of acreage irrigated in the county	Increased land (acreage) under irrigated agriculture; Improved food security and nutrition status	700M	700M	700M	700M	700M	Department of Irrigation NIB
	Expansion of existing irrigation schemes in the entire county	To achieve increased income for individual households	Number of increased income from farmers Number of acreage irrigated in the county	Increased land (acreage) under irrigated agriculture	500M	500M	500M	500M	500M	Department of Irrigation NIB
	Piloting of mechanised irrigation systems(at identified and surveyed sites in every sub county e.g. pivot irrigation.	To achieve increased income for individual households	% of farmers who have adopted new technologies	Increased land (acreage) under irrigated agriculture	300M	300M	300M	300M	300M	Department of Irrigation NIB
	Capacity development project	To efficiently and effectively use water for crop production	Number of training done Number of skilled personnel	Improved operational maintenance and enhanced sustainability	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	Department of Agriculture, Water and Irrigation

Table 35-2: Water Services

Programme Water	Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost (Millions)					Implementers
					2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Provision of safe, equitable and adequate water supply for institutional, livestock, agricultural, commercial, afforestation, and domestic purposes	Groundwater harvesting (Drilling & Equipping of boreholes/ shallow wells/ piping systems in water stressed settlements)	To increase access to quality and quantity of safe water for institutional, livestock, agricultural, commercial, afforestation and domestic use	Number of people accessing new/improved water sources Number of institutions with new/rehabilitated water supply systems	Increased equitable and sustainable use of safe water supply systems	700 M	500 M	400 M	300 M	200M 276M	Water Department/Development partners/Contractors
	Surface water harvesting structures (Construction of five Water Pans/ rock dam catchment/ sub surface dams per Ward for livestock use along migratory routes)	To increase access to water To provide water for livestock	Number of Water Pans /Dams constructed; Number of livestock water supplies systems established.	Sufficient water supply	700 M	400 M	100 M	100 M	100M	Water Department/Development partners/Contractors

	Capacity building of WUAs and WSP through out the county	Training of Water Service Providers(WSP) and Water Users Association(WUA) on operation, maintenance of water supplies with view of improving their management	Reduction in breakdowns, No. of pumps serviced Increase in No. of people accessing water	Skilled WSPs and WUAs % of water borne diseases reduced; Number of people who have reported reduced infection and diseases in the county.	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	Water Department/Consultants
	iv).Rehabilitation &Augmentation of existing water supplies	increase access to safe and Clean Water; Minimize Water borne diseases; Sustainability enhanced	Improved access to clean and portable water.		50M	50M	50M	50M	50M	
	2.Capacity Building of technical staff county-wise	Training of technical staff on various skills /technologies in order to improve their performance	Number of technical staff trained, Reduction in operation and maintenance cost	Skilled and effective technical staff	5M	5M	5M 4M	5M	5M	Institutions/Consultants/Companies
WARMA/UNESCO GROUND WATER RESOURCES										

1	Develop and implement Integrated River Basin Flood Management Plans	To build resilience to water related disasters	Integrated River Basin Flood Management Plans for each river basin	Flood Control Structures	40	100	200	40	20	WRMA, WRUAs, NDMA, PH NGOs
2	Modernize water resources monitoring networks	To provide reliable data on water resources necessary for county planning	Monitoring stations generating data daily, monthly.	Improved water resources information	20	20	10	6	3	WRMA,WRUAs WSP NGOs
3	Catchment conservation	Increase water availability	Water storage structures	Enhanced water storage	50	200	200	200	40	KFS,NEMA,WRMA NGOs UNESCO JICA
4	Build capacity and Support Water Resources Users Associations'	To improve household income through use of water resources	Improved livelihood	Diversified income generating activities	10	40	50	80	100	WRMA, WRUAs, NDMA, PH KFS,NEMA NGOs JICA
5	Carryout Water Abstraction Surveys per water sources (river Turkwel, Kerio, the five major aquifers) and	To enhance equitable allocation of water sources	Water Allocation Plans	Ensuring residual flow for each water body	300	300	300	200	100	WRMA, WRUAs, NGOs UNESCO JICA

	develop Water Allocation Plans									
6	Water Quality Mapping	Classify water according to quality	Water quality map	Each water body assigned the use (eg livestock ,domestic, Irrigation)	200	100	60	20	5	WRMA, WRUAs, NGOs JICA
Establishment, rehabilitation and expansion of Water Piping and Distribution System in all urban centres	Specific centres to be identified.	Improve coverage and access	No. of households accessing piped water	A community using clean and safe water for home use	350 M	350 M	350 M	350 M	350M	WRMA, county government,partners and donors.

7.2HEALTH SERVICES AND SANITATION

The county health strategic plan has been prepared in a backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan, and the MTP II and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of tangible investment in all the world health organization investment areas (health pillars) in Turkana County. In particular, this plan describes the most critical bottlenecks affecting health service delivery and suggests cost-effective solutions to address them. While addressing priority bottlenecks simultaneously will contribute to the most rapid progress in health system efficiency and health outcomes, addressing any of the priority bottlenecks achieve measurable results.

The Plan also articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects included in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people.

7.2.1

Vision:

A healthy and productive County

Mission:

To deliberately build progressive, responsive and sustainable technologically driven, evidence-based and client-centered health system for accelerated attainment of highest standard of health to all Turkana residents.

7.2.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The County Ministry of Health strategic plan focuses on six health sector strategic objectives which include; Elimination of Communicable conditions, Reversing the burden of non-communicable diseases, Reducing burden of violence and injuries, Provision of essential health services, Reduction of exposures to health risks factors and Strengthening collaboration with health related sections. The strategic objectives are aimed at ensuring that all the people of Turkana County irrespective of gender, age, residence or ability to pay; will have equitable access to affordable, quality, essential and personalized health services; offered by competent

health professionals. They should have information that empowers them to make informed choices about matters affecting them and their families and well-being. Below is a table showing departments in the health sector

Table 36: Departments in the Sector

Divisions	Departments
Clinical Services	Medical and surgical care, Dental care, Emergency services, rehabilitative services, ambulance services, Diagnostic services,.
Health promotion and Disease prevention	Health promotion, HIV/STIs, Malaria control, disease surveillance and response, Neglected tropical diseases, preventive ophthalmic services, TB and leprosy
Policy ,Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	Health information management, planning, policy development, monitoring and evaluation, quality assurance, Research.
Public Health and Sanitation	Community health strategy,, Food safety and quality control, Water safety, Hygiene and sanitation, Pollution control and housing, Occupational health and safety, Vector and vermin control, Frontier health services, School health,
Family Health	Expanded programme on immunization, Maternal newborn and child health, Reproductive health, Nutrition services

7.2.4. Sub Sector Priorities, Constrains and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints/Issues/Challenges	Strategies
Increase the immunization coverage for the under one year old	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled staff shortage • Absent health infrastructure • Low funding of integrated outreaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hire, train and remunerate skilled personnel • Procure solar fridges/cold chain chain • Funding Integrated outreaches
Reduce malnutrition coverage among pregnant and lactating mothers and the under 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled staff shortages • Insufficient commodities • Lack of sector wide approach to malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train/hire skilled staff • Improve coordination • Procure and manage health products and commodities

Priorities	Constraints/Issues/Challenges	Strategies
Scale up of percentage of deliveries by skilled personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Skilled staff and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings Equip existing blood bank Equip operating theatre
Increase facilities that offer Basic Obstetric Emergency and neonatal care and Comprehensive Obstetric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Skilled staff and equipment Inadequate infrastructure and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase community involvement and ownership through community sensitization Scale up HIV testing and counselling (HTC) Scale up EMTC Scale up HART Trainings
Reduce new HIV transmission rates and prevalence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low male circumcision levels Stigma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community sensitization
Promote hygiene and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community sensitization
Reduce vector borne diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low supply of commodities Low funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply Insecticide treated nets Indoor residual spraying Procure commodities and drugs supply Trainings Surveillance (community malaria control scouts) Improved Health information system (HIS)
Reduce burden of violence and injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sector wide approach Lack of surgical equipment Cultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate sector wide approach Improved infrastructure Increase community awareness Train/ hire staff
Capacity building for improved health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds Staff shortage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide funds Hire and recruit health personnel
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide funds
Disaster preparedness and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sector wide approach Shortage of equipment and commodity Lack of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate sector wide approach and involvement Procure equipment and commodity Provide adequate funding
Mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds Lack of skilled staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide funds Hire and recruit health personnel
Improved supply and management of health product, commodities and supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor infrastructure e.g. road network Lack of funding Inadequate storage facilities Inadequate staff Inadequate laboratory supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector wide involvement approach Provide adequate storage facilities Recruit more health personnel Provide adequate laboratory supplies and equipment Provide funding
Reduce Non Communicable diseases (NCD's) and lifestyle diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding Inadequate community sensitization Inadequate staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide funds Sanitize community Recruit more health personnel

Priorities	Constraints/Issues/Challenges	Strategies
Improved referral system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructure • Inadequate ambulance system • Lack of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve infrastructure • Sector wide approach and involvement • Provide adequate funding • Establish a functional referral system

7.2.5. Projects and Programmes

Table 37: Health Services and Sanitation

Table 37-1: Flagship Projects

Project	Project Objective	Indicator	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
County Referral Hospital	Upgrade Lodwar Referral Hospital to level 5 facility	Lodwar Hospital meets referral standards	Enhanced access to expanded quality and affordable health care	190M	200M	200M	200M		County Government and partners
Establishment of a Turkana County Medical Supplies Unit (TUCOMSU)	Ensure adequate stocking and distribution of essential medical supplies	County Medical Supplies Unit established	Adequate stocking and availability of Medical supplies in the County	60m	30m	30m	30m		County Government and partners
Investment in the development of critical mass of Medical and Nutrition specialists	Develop a critical pool of specialists in Medical and Nutrition	Number of Specialists in Medical and Nutrition Specialization	reduced healthworker population ratio:		30m	40m	50m		County Government and partners
Construct, Expand, Upgrade and Equip current dispensaries in all Wards	Improve access and reduce inter-facility distances in all 30 Wards	Number of Ward held facilities expanded, upgraded	Improved access and health affordability	300m	100m	100m	100m		County Government and partners

Table 37-2: Proposed Projects

Investment Pillars	Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Service delivery	Scale up of Maternal ,newborn and child health	Reduce maternal and mortality rates	Maternal mortality ratio ANC Coverage Immunization Coverage	Reduced maternal and infant mortality rate	138M	141M	145M	149M	153M	County Government and partners
	Scale up of High Impact Nutrition Interventions	Promote and improve nutrition status for all to improve quality of life	% children < 5 stunted % of children under six months on exclusive breastfeeding	Reduced Child mortality rate	86M	88M	91M	93M	95M	County Government and partners
	Strengthening referral Services in the county	Provision of quality and timely referral services at all level of health care	Proportion of health facilities and community with a functional referral mechanism	A functional ambulatory referral system	43M	44M	45M	47M	48M	County Government and partners
	Strengthening disease surveillance systems in Turkana County	Prevent transmission of communicable disease	% reduction in morbidity,mortality and disability related to disease outbreak	An effective & efficient surveillance and response system	100M	100M	100M	100M	100M	County Government and partners
	Scale up HIV/AIDS prevention and care in Turkana County	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS	% of the population accessing HIV testing,care and treatment	Reduced HIV transmission rates and HIV/AIDS related death	69M	71M	73M	74M	76M	County Government and partners
	Improve sanitation and hygiene services in Turkana County	To Increase equitable and sustainable access to improved sanitation and hygiene services	% of villages that are open defecation free % of HH accessing safe water	Reduced prevalence of water sanitation related diseases	103M	106M	109M	112M	114M	County Government and partners
	Establish waste management systems in the	Reduce environment pollution and disease transmission	% of institutions with functional waste management systems	Prevention of waste related diseases	48M	48M	48M	48M	48M	County Government and partners

Investment Pillars	Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
	county									
	Scale up community Health services	Improve community access to basic health services	% functional community units	Improved community health security	43M	44M	45M	47M	48M	
	Establish Emergency preparedness and response mechanism	Increase capacity to respond to health and related emergencies	% of health and related emergencies responded to timely	Reduced emergency related deaths and disabilities	34M	200M	200M	200M	200M	County Government and partners
Health Workforce	Recruitment and retention of health workers	To have a well staffed health system	% staff turnover Health worker:population ratio	Improved quality service delivery	300M	500M	500M	500M	500M	County Government and partners
	Support continuous professional development of health Workers	To improve health workers technical competencies for quality service delivery	% of health worker who have undergone skills improvinh training	Improved quality service delivery	50M	50M	50M	50M	50M	County Government and partners
Health Infrastructure	Upgrading and equipping 7 sub county Hospitals	To improve infrastructure for efficient service delivery	Number of facilities per 10,000 population	Improved access to quality service delivery	70M	210M	210M	140M	140M	County Government and partners
	Construction and equipping of 30 health centres		Number of wards with health centers		300M	450M	450M	150M	90M	County Government and partners
	Construction and equipping of one blood bank		Number of facilities equipped as per norms			50M	50M			County Government and partners
	Purchase of two truck to transport health products		Number of hospital beds per 10,000 population			10M	10M			County Government and partners

Investment Pillars	Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
	Purchase one ambulance per ward(30)- Stationed at the health centres					50M	100M	100M	50M	County Government and partners
	Purchase of an emergency response chopper						1B			County Government and partners
Health Products	Procure essential drugs medicines and non pharmaceuticals.	To have an adequate and reliable supply of essential pharmaceuticals and non-pharmaceuticals	Proportion of health facilities recording zero stockout of essential medicines and non-pharmaceuticals	Improved access to quality health service	431M	442M	453M	465M	477M	County Government and partners
Health Information	Upgrade health information management system.	To enable efficient capture,analysis,storage and dissemination of health information to relevant actors and consumers	Quality of information generated Health information system performance	Sound and reliable information for both decision makers and actors	144M	147M	151M	155M	159M	County Government and partners
Leadership , Governance and coordination	Support a strong leadership, effective management and transparent governance in health sector.	Develop policies,regulations and strategies that promote good leadership and governance in health sector	Number of policy documents and guidelines available Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) implemented	Improved leadership , accountability,coordination and governance for service delivery	144M	147M	151M	155M	159M	County Government and partners
Health financing	Establish a strong healthcare financing mechanism	Develop health care financing system to operationalize all programs	Facilities/programs fully operational	Improved and sustainable health service delivery to all		100M	100M	100M	100M	County government and partners

7.3.ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The sector encompasses six sub-sectors namely Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Meteorological department (KMD), Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and energy department. The core aim of this sector is to outline vividly the integrated plan to salvage the degrading environment and utilize the same with its natural resources sustainably.

7.3.1. Sector vision and mission

Vision

To emerge as the best in environmental management, weather forecasting and sustainable utilization of energy and other natural resources

Mission

To facilitate accessible and reliable meteorological information and services, conservation of environment and natural resources through sustainable management and utilization of forest, wildlife and renewable energy with supervision and coordination of environmental matters, conducting research and disseminating corresponding findings for stability and socio-economic development.

7.3.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Through intergrated resource management, the ministry intends to bring together all stakeholders in the sector so as to develop strategic partnership for sustainable use of the County's abundant natural resources. Through research and innovation, the sector intends to ensure that latest technology and innovations are used in both the exploration and mining of resources so as to promote green energy and environmental friendly practices.

7.3.3. Role of Key Stakeholders

<p>KPLC KENGEN KETRACO REA ERC Energy Tribunal GDA Kenya Pipeline National Oil Corporation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power Distribution • Power Generation • Power Transmission • Rural Electrification • Regulation of energy activities • Energy dispute resolution • Geothermal Development • Oil transmission • Oil Exploration and Oil price Stabilization
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7.3.4. Sub Sector Priorities, Constrains and Strategies

NO.	SUBSECTOR	PRIORITIES	CONSTRAINTS/ISSUES/CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES.
1	Forest	<p>Urban Centers Beautification Programs; Conservation of existing forest; Establishment of tree nurseries;</p> <p>Establishment of tree plantations; Management and utilization of <i>invasive species</i>; Awareness creation;</p>	<p>Inadequate resources; finances, staffing and equipment;</p> <p>Insecurity;</p> <p>Unpredictable weather conditions;</p> <p>Lack of civil education on environmental issues;</p> <p>Lack of sufficient water.</p>	<p>Explore possibilities of utilizing <i>prosopis</i> ;</p> <p>Value addition;</p> <p>Conservation of existing forest;</p> <p>Community awareness and public participation.</p>
2	Kenya Metrological Department	<p>Establish six full-fledged meteorological stations;</p> <p>Facilitate broadcasting of weather information through local FM radio stations;</p> <p>Establish 100 rainfall stations in the county .</p>	<p>Inadequate resource such as finances and equipment;</p> <p>Inadequate staffing;</p> <p>Low community awareness on weather forecast.</p>	<p>Improve capacity of staff;</p> <p>To disseminate weather information to a wider population within a short time.</p>
3.	NEMA	<p>Preparation of county environment action plan;</p>	<p>Inadequate staffing capacity;</p> <p>Low funding level;</p> <p>The public has low understanding of NEMA's role.</p>	<p>To form county environment action plan;</p> <p>To equip the</p>

		Identification and training of County Environment Committee; Identification and rehabilitation of Sub Counties degraded sites. Establishment of Sub County wet land management Committee		county with environmental monitoring unit; To convert degraded area into useful purpose; To gather ground information on the state of environment for timely action.
4.	Kenya Wildlife Service	A} Protection and gazettement of unprotected game reserves at Lotikipi and Lake Lokipi B} Establishment of community conservation areas within Sub-Counties C} Provide wild life conservation education and extension services D} Capacity building in wild life conservation and management	i) Insecurity ii) Poaching iii) Human Wildlife conflicts iv) Inadequate resources and equipments	I} To reduce human wildlife conflict; i}. To improve the local tourism facilities. ii}. Conserve and protect wild life in non protected areas iii} To create public awareness
5.	Renewable Energy Department	A} Solar PV installation in public institutions B} Energy efficiency and conservation program C} Establishment of wind hybrid systems In Turkana	i) Inadequate resources e.g Finances and staffing ii) Lack of public awareness iii) Inadequate technological support	Adopt renewable energy technology for rural electrification. ii} Provide technical know-how
6.	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	A} Management of invasive species i.e prosopis B}. Research on technologies for conservation of woodlands,	i) Inadequate research equipment ii) Inadequate resources	I} To develop appropriate technology in rehabilitation of degraded areas and manage prosopis II}. To enhance

		conservation of biodiversity hotspots, utilization of non wood forest products and agro forestry technologies.		community capacities in value addition on prosopis products
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7.3.5. Projects and Programmes

Flagship Projects

Project	Project Objective	Indicator	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Management and utilization of <i>invasive species</i>	-Explore technological possibilities of utilizing <i>prosopis</i> and value addition.	The area of thinned plantation; -Quantity of charcoal produced; -Quantity of pods processed; -Presence of regenerated under - growth; - availability of grounded pods; -Presence of foodstuff made from <i>prosopis</i> in the market.	-Improved nutrition for both animals and human beings.- Increased space for agricultural activities. - Controlled growth of <i>prosopis</i>	35M	35M	35M	35M	35M	County Government
Establish and implement “Greening Turkana” Programme to meet the 10% forest cover requirement	Conservation of existing forest	Number of forest associations established.	Increased natural regeneration and forest cover	70M	70M	70M	70M	70M	County Government
	Establishment of five tree nurseries per ward	a) Number of tree nurseries established. Ha of land reclaimed through tree planting b) Number of management committees formed and trained	a) Availability of seedlings locally;	45M	40M	40M	40M	40M	County Government
	Establishment of trees plantation	Number of trees planted and survived.	Enhanced forest cover	50M	50M	50M	50M	50M	County Government

Connect Turkana with the national grid and invest in green energy (wind, solar and geothermal)	Increase connectivity and rural electrification	Number of institutions, households and town centres connected with electricity	Increased use of electricity	40M	40M	40M	40M	40M	County Government
	Provide green energy	Number of institutions/homes using renewable energy	Increased use of renewable energy	200M	220M	250M	100M	70M	County Government
Enhance cooperation and partnerships in minerals, oil and gas exploration	Enhance community's capacity to participate and engage with stakeholders	-Number of consultative forums held per year. -Existence of institutional framework for cooperation and partnership through appropriate legislation Noof signed MoUs with the exploration and drilling companies	Increased community awareness and benefits	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	County Government

Other Proposed Projects and Programmes

Kenya Forest service (KFS)

Project name and location	Project objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Urban Centers Beautification Programs	To beautify the urban centers	Arboretum; Road side strips of trees/ avenue.	Enhanced County tree cover and beauty; Improved micro-climate; Improved rains	30M	30M	30M	30M	30M	KFS
Conservation of existing forest	To protect ,rehabilitate and restore the indigenous trees	Number of forest associations. Forest cover	Increased natural regeneration and forest cover	70M	70M	70M	70M	70M	
Promotion of non wood forest product	Sustainable exploitation of non wood products	Established gum collection centers	To improve the economy of the people and sustainable forest management	35M	35M	35M	35M	35M	KFS
Gazettement of new forest (Loima, Kailongkol, and Loriontom)	To enhance the protection of forest	Number of gazetted forests	Improved trees cover	40M	40M	40M	40M	40M	KFS
Identification of eco system sites and preparation of management plan	To conserve and utilize the bio diversity sites.	The management plan in place	Sound bio diversity conservation and enhanced revenue collections	60M	60M	60M	60M	60M	KFS

Project name and location	Project objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Forest protection	To preserve forest cover	Number of fire put off and forest diseases prevented and controlled Number of cases prosecuted	Sustained forest cover	60M	60M	60M	60M	60M	KFS
Awareness creations	Involvement of stake holders	No. of training and exhibition	Well informed stakeholders	36M	36M	36M	36M	36M	KFS
Promotion of Agro Forestry	Maximum utilization of land	Number of demonstration plots	Increase income from farmers	36M	36M	36M	36M	36M	KFS
Market identification	To improve lively hood	Number of marketing associations	Improved income from forest products	36M	36M	36M	36M	36M	KFS

Kenya Meteorological Department

Project Name and Location	Project Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Establishing of six fully fledged meteorological stations	To improve weather forecasting.	Number of established weather stations	Accurate and timely presentation of weather data	40M	31M	38M	45M	-	MET LODWAR
Establishment of upper air station and upgrading Lodwar meteorological station as	To facilitate upper air weather observation and for aviation purpose	Improved weather forecasting	Quality weather forecasting	50M	50M	50M	50M	50M	MET LODWAR

Project Name and Location	Project Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
collecting and analysis center									
100 Rainfall stations spread all over the county	To gauge the spread of rainfall in the entire county	Number of rainfall stations established	Improved rainfall data collection.	10M	3M	3M	3M	3M	MET LODWAR
g).Facilitation in broadcasting of weather information through local FM radio stations	To disseminate weather information to a wider population within a short time.	No. of weather forecasting program broadcasted	Improved use of weather data	6M	6M	6M	6M	6M	MET LODWAR

NEMA

Project Name and Location	Project Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Preparation of county environment action plan	To form county environment action plan	County Environment Action Plan in place	Existence of tool that safeguards environment	12M	12M	12M	12M	12M	NEMA
Identification and training of County Environment Committee	To equip the county with environmental monitoring unit	Number of workshops organized. County Environment Committee in place.	Harmonized and integrated approach to environmental matters	12M	12M	12M	12M	12M	NEMA

Identification and rehabilitation of Sub Counties degraded sites.	To convert degraded area into useful purpose	Existence of rehabilitated sites.	Reduced wasted land size	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	NEMA
Preparation and dissemination of annual SoE in sub counties	To gather ground information on the state of environment for timely action	Number of SoE reports prepared; Meetings held.	Improved intervention on routine environmental disasters occurrences	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	NEMA
Environmental Award Schemes	To encourage good environmental practices	A wards issued to persons , firms and public institutions	Good environment; Increased environment initiatives	12M	12M	12M	12M	12M	NEMA
Establishment of Sub County wet land management	To protect the wet land from encroachment	Establish the community wet land associations	Number of trees planted Number of public forums held on sensitization	15M	15M	15M	15M	15M	NEMA

KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE

Project Name and Location	Project objectives	Indicator	Outcome	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Protection and gazettement of unprotected game reserves at Lotikipi and	To reduce human wildlife conflict;	Number of reported human wildlife conflicts. Number of gazetted game reserves	To conserve biodiversity	50M	50M	50M	50M	50M	KWS

Project Name and Location	Project objectives	Indicator	Outcome	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Lake Lokipi									
Establishment of community conservation areas in appropriate sites	Conserve and protect wild life in non protected areas	Number of conservation areas established Number of public forums held to sensitize community.	Economically empowered communities; Reduced human wild conflicts.	60M	60M	60M	60M	60M	County Government KWS
Provide wild life conservation education and extension services	To create public awareness	Number of meetings and workshops held	Awareness created	60M	60M	60M	60M	60M	KWS
Conduct and coordinate research activities in the field of wild life conservation and disseminate information	To secure and protect wild life	Number of wild life protected	Reports shared; Awareness created	40M	40M	40M	40M	40M	KWS

Energy

Project Name and Location	Project objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Solar PV installation in	To exploit green energy	Number of institutions	More hours of learning;	40M	40M	40M	40M	40M	E

Project Name and Location	Project objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
public institutions	potentials	with solar	Increased hours of operation in hospitals; Enhanced ICT.						
Oil and Gas Exploration and Exploitation	To discover commercial oil and gas	Number of oil wells sunk; Quantities of oil and natural gas reserves	Revenues and royalties from oil and gas	Under budget of 2014. Not determinable now	Not determinable	Not determinable	Not determinable	Not determinable	MoE&P
Rural electrification	Rural electrification	Number of institutions and town centres connected with electricity	Improved lighting, Establishment of small industries	40M	40M	40M	40M	40M	MoE&P
Energy efficiency and conservation program	To save energy	Number of energy audits done. Number of energy saving stoves distributed	Carbon emission reduced; Save money; Health improvement.	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	MoE&P, KAM
Establishment of wind hybrid systems	Provide electricity in areas not covered by the national grid	Number of institutions/ homes using wind energy	Increased use of renewable energy	200M	200M	200M	200M	200M	MoE&P

Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)

Project Name and Location	Project objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Research on technologies for conservation of woodlands	To develop technologies for conserving woodlands targeting major indigenous tree species	Number of technologies developed and areas conserved	Degradation of natural woodlands reversed	50M	50M	50M	50M	50M	KEFRI
Research on Conservation of biodiversity hotspots	Conduct mapping and distribution of major biodiversity hotspots such as wetlands, mist forests, water catchments, e.t.c	Number and type of hotspot conserved	Well managed biodiversity	30M	30M	30M	30M	30M	KEFRI
Research on Utilization of non-wood forest products and indigenous trees	To conduct mapping, distribution and quantification of major non-wood forest products (Gum Arabic, Aloes, etc);	Number of products mapped and volume of trade	Improved levels and sources of alternative income;	30M	30M	30M	30M	30M	KEFRI

Project Name and Location	Project objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Research in developing agroforestry technologies in all irrigation schemes.	To identify suitable tree species for intercropping.	Number of tree species inter-cropped.	provision of timber, shade and addition of nutrients to the soil	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	KEFRI

7.4 PUBLIC SERVICE, DECENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

This sector presents vision, mission, analysis of challenges and proposed strategies.

7.4.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be a sector of excellence in the promotion of enabling environment where people of Turkana County enjoy quality services

Mission

Establish structures that provide conducive and inclusive environment for high productive workforce, convenient workplaces as well as cross sector systems for preparedness, prevention and response to disaster emergencies.

7.4.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

While Devolution is concerned with statutory transfer of decision making, finance and management from a sovereign national government to a sub national government, decentralization remains as the process of redistributing or dispersing powers, functions and resources away from the county level to the sub county, ward and village authority.

The Turkana County Public Service Board (TCSPB) plays a critical role in ensuring effective devolution and decentralisation of powers, functions and resources. This is underscored by; affording adequate and equal opportunities for appointment, training and advancement, at all levels of public service of men and women, the members of all ethnic groups and persons with disability. The TCPSB will guarantee active involvement of the people in the process of policy and decision making.

Departments/Sub- Sectors in the Sector

1. Public Service
2. Decentralized Administration
3. Disaster Management

7.4.3. Subsector Priorities, Constrains and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constrains/ Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Public service	Purchase of office computers,furniture Traning on policy formulation ,legislation and engagement with key stake holders HRD	Inadequate office space Inadequate expertise in specialized areas. Procurement procedures long Damages likely due to distance	Transparent procurement process.Source trainers/consultants from known institutions and experts in the specialized fields. Capacity building
Decentralization	Formulation of decentralized units policy Formulation and approval of county employment policy Establish county policy data bank	Resistance from stakeholders. Lack of resource experts Expensive to carry out Misconception from other actors.	Create public and private awareness on the importance of policies. Participate public and other interested groups in formulation and approval Establish a county website
(Disaster Management)	Conduct a rapid result initiative Mapping of the county public organization actors and county resource CMDRR (PDRA, Contingency and development Plans). Respond to emergency needs of victims of disaster. Opening of closed centres due to insecurity	Inaccurate data collection and interpretation. Logistics and terrain. Funds and support Time frame Fear of attack Inadequate security Inadequate resources	Explain the objectives of the RRI Train the actors on data and interpretation and insist on quality. Establishment of Strategic Grain Reserves in each sub-county. Formation and capacity building of DRR committees. Engage national on their security role

7.4.4. Projects and Programmes

Flagship Projects

Project	Project Objective	Indicator	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Establish Turkana County Drought and Disaster Contingency Fund (CDDCF)	. Enhanced capacity to respond	Establish account and allocate funds Operational contingency fund	(Enhanced preparedness, and respond	100m	100m	100m	100m	100m	-NDMA -Public Services and Disaster Management
Support alternative Dispute Resolution	Reduce the number of disputes	Documentation of number of disputes resolved	Peaceful co-existence	50m	50m	50m	50m	50m	Public Services and Disaster Management
Develop a comprehensive DRR strategic county policy and sustainable intervention and enhance disaster preparedness and response	Ensure disaster preparedness is institutionalised and operationalized	Strategy and contingency plans developed and operationalised DRR policy Disaster management information system established	Enhanced Community Resilience	650m	650m	650m	650m	650m	County Government NDMA

Other Proposed Projects

Public Service

Project Name/Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
County Personnel Needs	To establish staff capacities and gaps	Needs Assessment	Optimal staffing levels and		4 M			5.0M	Public service and other stakeholders

Project Name/Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Assessment		report	effective service delivery						
Set aside County Public Service budget for staffing	To build capacity to offer effective public service	100Percent of needed staff recruited and placed by 2018	Effective service delivery	100M	100M	100M	100M	100M	Public service and other stakeholders
Developing Personnel Scheme of Service	To promote harmonization of personnel scheme of service	Scheme of Service Manual ready by 2014	Streamlined County Operations	4M	3 M	2M	2M	1M	Public service and other stakeholders
Developing public information and communication frame work	To empower citizen involvement in decision making	Public Information protocols developed by 2014	Community participation	10 M	8M	7 M	5M	5M	Public Service
Mainstream Public Sector Integrity programme	Promote accountability and transparency in the public service	. Ethics and integrity code of conduct.	Accountable and transparent public service	70 M	70 M	70 M	70M	70 M	Public Service , Turkana Integrity Stakeholders

Decentralized Services

Project Name/Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Develop a decentralized County Policy	To improve access and service delivery at all decentralized levels	Decentralized policy in place	Improve service access	5 M	5 M	0	0	0	Department of Decentralised Service
Development of decentralized strategic framework	To enhance efficiency and effectiveness of devolved units	Strategic framework developed	Delivery of quality services to all county citizens	4 M	0	0		0	Department of Decentralised Service

Performance improvement and reforms programme	To improve management of devolved activates	Performance reports	Improved public service delivery	50 M					Department of Decentralised Service
Capacity building in decentralized units	capacity built for effective service delivery	Trained personel in place.	Improved service delivery	50 M	70M	80M	40M	40M	Department of Decentralised Service

Disaster Management

Project Name/Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Turkana Multi Hazard Preparedness and Response Contingency Plan and DRR strategy	To insure that county government has the risk informed preparedness and response plan in place in order to mitigate the loss of lives and property.	Successful consultations with the stakeholders including national and international development partners.	Turkana County DRR and Contingency Plans completed.	50M	50M	50M	50M	50M	DM NDMA, DM and Other partners
	Build capacity for disaster risk management	Number of agencies and officers trained on CMDRR	Enhanced capacity on DRR	2 M	2 M	2 M	2 M	2 M	DM NDMA, and Other partners
	Increase understanding of Disaster Risk Management among the community	Number of community DRM workshops	Trigger action ; Communities practicing disaster risk reduction focused activities, reduced negative impact of disasters	51M	51M	51M	51M	51M	DM NDMA, DM and Other partners
Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity Building	To Build capacity for disaster risk management through Turkana County DRR Mainstreaming Annual Workshop	Number of agencies and officers trained on CMDRR and Number of community DRM		100M	100M	100M	100M	100M	DM, NDMA, and Other partners

Project Name/Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
	To increase understanding of Disaster Risk Management among in the disaster prone areas through community Managed Disaster Risk Management training	workshops Number of community initiated DRR programmes.							
Disaster Information Management System for Early Warning Early Action	To establish Disaster Management Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to ensure clear monitoring of recurring disasters and to To establish disaster Management Advocacy Framework using media, social networks and other strategic tools	Design, Setup, Operationalize, Monitoring, Review and Evaluation System Number of advocacy events and social network platforms like Ushahidi being established	1 Conflicts/Cattle rustling EWS 1 Drought EWS 1 Floods EWS	250M	250M	250M	250M	250M	NDMA, ICT, Public service & DM
Construction of Disaster Control rooms	To establish disaster compliant rooms.	3 Control rooms	Operationalize control rooms	150M	12 M	12 M	12 M	12 M	NDMA, ICT, Public Works and Other Partners
Rapid Response to Disasters	To establish respond structures for disasters like floods, winds, fire and conflicts	Formulate, coordinate, monitoring and Evaluation	Number of Rescue and Evacuation missions	350M	350M	350M	350M	350M	County Steering Group

Project Name/Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Support Regular Assessments of Food , floods, and conflict Security	To establish the level insecurity of disasters and impacts	Formulation assessment coordination structures	Several Number of Assessments	70 M	70M	70 M	70M	70M	County Steering Group

National Drought Management Authority

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcome /Result	Cost (M)					Lead Implementers
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Mainstream Drought Risk Reduction(DRR),Climate Change Adaption(CCA),social Protection & End Drought Emergency(EDE) in planning and budgeting processes	To build the resilience of communities through development planning that is nuanced to drought-prone environments	No. of county plans and budgets that mainstream DRR,CCA,ED E,SP	DRR, CCA/SP/EDE issues integrated in County plans. Resources allocated to DRR/CCA/SP/ EDE	2.0B	4.952B	5.405B	4.776B	5.243B	County Government,

CROSS CUTTING DISASTER PROJECTS

Establish & operationalize County peace secretariat	To enhance the capacity of County and Community peace structures to respond	Number of County peace secretariats established. Number of peace forums held	County peace secretariats established and operationalized. Quarterly County & Cross-border peace &	25	30	46	56	60	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, County steering Committee on peace building ad conflict management(CSCPCM),County Government, Peace Partners,
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Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcome /Result	Cost (M)					Lead Implementers
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
	effectively		security forums held						NDMA
Mainstream conflict sensitive programming (CSP) in development planning	To promote participatory approaches in project planning, implementation & monitoring	Number of sensitisation forums on CSP. Number of CSP Compliant plans	County sectors, Officials & Development Actors trained on conflict sensitive planning	7	9	10	12	14	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government; County steering Committee on peace building ad conflict management(CSCPCM),County Government, Peace Partners, NDMA
Support Alternative Dispute Resolution(ADR) framework in the County as enshrined in Constitution of Kenya 2010	To institutionalise traditional & Other forms of dispute resolution mechanisms	Legal framework established. Number of committees established &Capacitated; Number of conflicts successfully resolved. Number of peace accords documented & disseminated	ADR framework established Disputes speedily resolved Existing community peace agreements reviewed, documented, disseminated &enforced	50M	50M	50M	50M	50M	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, State Law office, Judiciary, County steering Committee on peace building ad conflict management(CSCPCM),County Government, Peace Partners, NDMA

7.5 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

The sector comprises of the following departments; Co-operative Development and Co-operative Audit, Industrialization, Tourism, Weights and Measures, KIBT (Training Development), Business Financing and Internal Trade.

7.5.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “To be the most preferred global tourist and investment destination with a socio economically empowered populace arising from a robust mix of wealth generating commercial and industrial enterprises operating in a free, fair and responsible business environment”

Mission: “To promote, coordinate and facilitate tourism stakeholders’ engagement and development, support the identification, protection and preservation of all tourist and cultural sites and strategically deploy a sustainable global marketing and promotion campaign. To champion the growth, development and financing of sustainable small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and vibrant, value-adding and profitable cooperative societies network. Promoting fair trading practices by use of accurate weighing and measuring equipment and provide high quality progressive business development”

7.5.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

- To improve per capital income
- To increase access to affordable credit
- To improve the living standards of the people in the County

7.5.3. Role of Sector Stakeholders

Government (National and County)

- Legislation
- Formulation of Policies and Regulations
- Financing of Projects and Programmes
- Capacity building (Training and Development)
- Marketing and Promotions

Community

- Identification of priority needs
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Advocacy

Public Benefit Organizations

- Financing of programmes and projects
- Marketing and promotions

7.5.4. Sub Sector Priorities, Constrains and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constrains/ Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Cooperatives Development	Establishment of a Cooperative Development Fund (Revolving Fund); Training & Development of the Cooperative Movement; Enhancing Production Capacity of Existing Cooperatives and Reviving Key economic driver cooperatives; Pursue Value Addition Initiatives in Cooperative Societies	Legal/Institutional Framework/Mechanisms to ensure efficiency and effectiveness; Low Literacy levels of the members/High number of membership; Managerial expertise low in cooperatives/More financial resources mandatory; Availability of land/NEMA compliance issues/Storage/Access to markets.	- Seek Advice/help from NGK/Cooperative Bank/Consultants & Experts - Regular training programmes/Exposure visits for practical experience. - Government to insist on employment of management experts in cooperatives - Government lays the requisite basic infrastructure.
Trade, Industrialization & Enterprise Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Recruitment of Qualified Human Resources ✓ Disbursement of Credit Financing to 3000 SMEs for socio-economic empowerment. ✓ Establishing modern physical market infrastructure ✓ Trade Licensing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hiring & Retention of the qualified staff - Legal/operating framework/Capital intensive. - Right size and location of land for construction/allocation of space to competing needs of businessmen. - Legal Framework/Non-Compliance by some traders/Licensing fees to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fair compensation and management systems - Engage the legal experts/NGK for direction and advice/pursue donor funding. - Engaging the end user in the beginning in identification of site and quality of infrastructure. - Strategic stakeholder engagement/Engage legal experts.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constrains/ Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Business Development & Training Services ✓ Construction and equipping of an International Business & Conference Centre ✓ Establishment of Turkana Grain Millers ✓ Establishment of Turkana Water Bottling Plant 	<p>levy/Pressure from business community/Litigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relatively lower Literacy levels of the beneficiaries/High number of traders. -NEMA compliance requirements/right size and location of site/land/capital intensive. -NEMA compliance requirements/right size and location of site/land/capital intensive/Community of interests. -NEMA compliance requirements/right size and location of site/land/capital intensive/Community of interests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular training and advisory services with more practical experiences to reinforce. -Multi-agency approach/engagement to establishment of the project. -Multi-agency approach/engagement to establishment of the project. Public-Private Partnerships. -Multi-agency approach/engagement to establishment of the project. Public-Private Partnerships.
Weights & Measures Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Construction of Weights & Measures Offices, Workshop & Purchase of Standards & Equipment ✓ Training of Weights & Measures professionals (Legal Metrology Officers). ✓ Recruitment of Qualified Weights & Measures Professionals. ✓ Inspection and Verification of weighing and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Right size and location of land/Specialized knowledge necessary to determine size and form. -Entry requirements high and specific/trainees will need allowances/training will take time. - Very few trained Weights & Measures officials in the country. -There may not be officers available to offer these crucial services in the short run/Non-compliance by traders/consumer rights violated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engaging the services of Weights and Measures professionals from NGK/Collaboration with relevant ministries. -Identification of qualified and suitable candidates/Trainees to be dispatched to training immediately to afford them time to return for county service earlier. -County government to lobby NGK for secondment of officers. -County government to lobby NGK for secondment of officers.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constrains/ Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
	measuring equipment, trade descriptions to guarantee fair trading practices and consumer protection across the county.		
Tourism Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Construction of Eco-Tourist Hotels. ✓ Public Education & Awareness Campaigns on Tourism, Tourism Attractions & their management. ✓ Rapid Tourism Resource Inventory, Mapping & Zoning. ✓ Development of Tourism & Cultural Products & Services. ✓ Multi-Media Marketing & Promotion Campaigns. ✓ Stakeholder Capacity Building (Customer Care, Conservation & Management) ✓ Recruitment of Qualified Human Resources. ✓ Construction of Turkana Tourism & Cultural Centre 	<p>-NEMA Compliance issues/Community of interests/Right size and location of land/capital intensive.</p> <p>- Initial resistance from public/Lack of support/Request for pay or allowances.</p> <p>-Takes time and covers whole county/Capital intensive/community of interests.</p> <p>--Takes time and covers whole county/Capital intensive/community of interests.</p> <p>-Capital intensive/require constant application.</p> <p>-A continuous process/capital intensive.</p> <p>-Retention of qualified staff.</p> <p>-NEMA compliance requirements/right size and location of site/land/capital intensive/community of interests.</p>	<p>-Multi-agency engagement/ Open communication.</p> <p>-Progressive and sustained programme.</p> <p>-Constant communication with host community/Seek collaboration with partner agencies – KWS/NGK</p> <p>-Constant communication with host community/Seek collaboration with partner agencies – KWS/NGK</p> <p>-Multi-agency approach and management – NGK/KTB etc.</p> <p>-Multi-agency approach and management – NGK/KTF/KUC/Private Sector.</p> <p>-Fair compensation and staff management systems.</p> <p>-Multi-agency approach/engagement.</p>

7.5.6. Projects and Programmes

Flagship Projects

Project	Project Objective	Indicator	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Home of Mankind Safaris within the county and the national calendar	Increase tourism activities	Number of tourist	Increase in revenue base for the county	100	100	100	100	100	County government
PPPs engagement to: Build eco-tourist hotels; Increase network connectivity in Turkana; Establish factories for fish, milk, meat, leather, horticulture and cement.	-Employment creation -Increase in revenue collection -Increase tourism activities	-Number of industries established -Number of youth employed -Increase in tourism activities	-Increase in revenue -Employment opportunities	100	300	300	200	200	County government
Establish linkages and networks to market and promote Turkana county	Market the county to attract investors	-Coverage in terms of marketing -Means used to market/media	More investors interested	50	50	50	50		County government
Establish international Turkana Filming and photographic project(Turkwood)	To promote the shooting and development of movies and big screen cinema of spectacular turkana sites and scenery	No. of Movies and Films shot from Turkana	Increase in the number of films and movies produced	80M	20M	20M	20M	20M	County Government

CO-OPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementors
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Establishment of Cooperative Development Fund(Revolving)	To enhance operational capacity; Increase access to affordable credit.	No. of active Co-operatives; Number of co-operative	Increased access to credit facilities;	100M	50M	30M	20M	10M	County Government

		members benefitting							
Training and development of Cooperative Movement	To increase public awareness about the value and benefits of Co-operatives To increase efficiency and effectiveness in Co-operative performance	Number of cooperatives trained	Increased performance of cooperatives	20M	20M	20M	20M	20M	County Government
Cooperative Marketing Information Centers in all Sub Counties	To avail Co-operative Marketing information, Promote bulking of Co-operative products	Number of operational market information centres	Increased access to market information.	20M	20M	20M	20M	20M	County Government
Book Keeping Centres	To improve accountability	Number of book keeping centers	Increased efficiency	10M	10M	15M	5M	5M	County Government
Revival of dormant Cooperative Societies	Increase operating capacity of the informal sector	Number of dormant cooperative societies revived	Revamped business activities	50M	80M	50M	30M	15M	County Government
Exchange visits & programmes	To widen experiences, skills and knowledge	Number of exchange visits	Increased republication of successes	5M	5M	5M	5M	5M	County Government

TRADE, INDUSTRIALIZATION & ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Initiation of Microfinance Credits	Affordable credit to SMEs	No of traders accessing credit	Improved living standards	100M	100M	100M	100M	100M	County Government

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Capacity Development	To increase the capacity of SMEs in business skills	Percentage of SMEs trained	Improved business management	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	County Government
SME revolving fund	To spur business development and expansion among SMEs	No. of successful SMEs accessing the revolving fund	Increased development and expansion of robust SMEs	600M	600M	600M	600M	600M	County Government
Trade Fairs & Exhibitions	To market, exhibit Turkana County products and services	Number of trade fairs and exhibitions	Increased revenue	50M	50M	50M	50M	50M	County Government
Establish physical infrastructure for modern market 7 sub counties	To improve access to modern market facilities	No. of new modern market facilities established	Improved local sales	60M	60M	60M	30M	20M	County Government
International Business & Conference Centre	To spur knowledge and skills and develop linkages that strengthen local, regional and international business acumen	Operational International Business & Conference Centre	Increased business conferences and official functions	400M	500M	400M	100M	100M	County Government
Establishment of Aloevera Soap processing plant	To improve income generation	Number of people dependent on Aloe Vera	Increased revenue	50M	50M	50M	50M	50M	County Government
Turkana Grain Millers (Katilu)	To enhance value addition	A functional grain miller	Increased income for grain farmers	100M	200M	100M	50M	50M	County Government
Turkana Cement Factory (Kapua and Napusimoru)	To spur economic growth and development	Operational Turkana Cement Factory	Increased socio-economic status of the people.	500M	400M	300M	200M	200M	County Government

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Strengthen Basket and Weaving industry	To enhance development of informal sector	The no. of people earning a living from the industry	Increased job opportunities		10M	10M	10M	10M	County Government
Water Bottling Plant (Eliye Springs, Lotikipii)	To spur economic growth and industrial development	Functional water bottling plant	Enhanced socio economic development	100M	100M	50M	30M	30M	County Government
Milk Processing Plant (Kakuma)	To spur economic growth and industrial development	Commissioning of the plant	Increased job opportunities	200M	200M	150M	100M	100M	County Government
Revival of Turkana fish processing plant	To spur economic growth and industrial development	Operational fish processing plant	Improve living standards	100M	100M	100M	100M	100M	County Government

TOURISM DEPARTMENT

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Tourism Investment Forums	To attract tourist investors in the county	No of tourist investments	Enhanced socio economic activities	50M	50M	50M	50M	50M	County Government
Tourist Coordination Office	To co-ordinate and market tourism	An established tourist co-ordinating office	Enhanced tourism management.	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	County Government
Tourism & Cultural Centre(Lodwar)	To provide a central hub for tourist and cultural information	Operational tourism and cultural centre.	More tourism and cultural talent tapped	300M	200M	100M			County Government

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Construction of Eco-tourist hotels in strategic sites.	To provide world class accommodation to tourists.	Number of eco-tourist hotels built	Enhanced tourism and hotel industry	100M	300M	300M	200M	200M	County Government
Public Education and Awareness Campaign on tourism management.	To integrate communities into the conservation and management of tourist.	% increase in public awareness of tourism activities.	Increase in community involvement in tourism activities	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	County Government
Rapid Resource inventory, mapping and zoning	To identify, conserve and protect all tourist and cultural sites.	Number of zoned and mapped tourism sites.	Enhanced proper management of tourism.	20M	20M	10M	5M	5M	County Government
Multi-Media Marketing & Promotion Campaign.	To market and promote Turkana tourism and cultural attractions	Number of promotional campaigns.	Improved tourism.	100M	200M	200M	200M	200M	County Government
Stakeholder Capacity Building	To train and empower tourism stakeholders.	Number of tourism stakeholders trained	Increased revenue for government	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	County Government
Development of Tourist Attraction sites	To develop and further improve existing tourist attraction sites	Number of sites developed	Enhance tourism investments	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	County Government
Development of an Integrated Tourism & Cultural Master Plan	To provide policy guidelines	Published Master Plan	Strengthen tourism and cultural coordination	2M	5M				County Government

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Consumer rights and Protection	To counter increase of under weights	Increase in No. of certified weighing machines	Improved standards of weights and measures	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	County Government
Construction of Weights and Measures WorkshopHQ Lodwar	To protect consumers by promoting fair-trading practices	Functional workshop	Less consumer complaints Increase in fair trading practices	100M	100M	50M			County Government
Construction and maintenance of Weigh bridges in appropriate areas	To facilitate provision of legal metrology services	Number of weigh bridges constructed	Reduction in wear and tear of public roads	100M	100M	100M	10M	5M	County Government
Training of Weights and Measures Technical Professionals	To enhance technical skills on weights and measures	Number of officers trained	Improved productivity	5M	5M	5M	5M	5M	County Government

7.6 PASTORAL ECONOMY AND FISHERIES

Livestock in the Turkana Economy

The livestock sector has the potential to provide adequate supply of all animal products and by-products to meet domestic needs and generate surplus for export. A vibrant livestock industry can play a significant role to reverse the poverty levels and contribute to the county's economic growth.

Lake Turkana has the potential of producing about 30,000 MT of fish annually; the current annual production is about 9,000 MT. The underproduction is due to lack of appropriate fishing equipment, high post harvest losses, poor infrastructure and inaccessibility to good markets. Other than the lake the county has a potential of fish farming along the rivers and artificial fish ponds.

Poultry farming and apiculture are other sources of livelihood in the county and can be upgraded to contribute towards improved household food and nutritional security.

7.6.1. Sector Vision and Mission

VISION

“To be the lead agent in facilitating efficient and effective delivery of services for a sustainable and prosperous livestock and fisheries sector”.

MISSION

To facilitate sustainable management and development of livestock and fishery resources for food security and socio-economic development.

7.6.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

- Increase livestock productivity through provision of widely accessible inputs and services.
- Enhance investment in the livestock sector
- Increase market access of livestock and livestock produce

- Enhance institutions efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery
- Disease control
- Safeguard human health

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

- Optimize exploitation of Lake Turkana fisheries resources on a sustainable basis
- Protect breeding and nursery grounds in order to conserve resource base and biodiversity
- Promote co-management through strengthening BMUs by providing funding and legislation.
- Improve the Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems
- Encourage private investment in construction of fish processing and ice making plants so as to add value to the fish and improve marketing
- Encourage recreation fishing through sport fishing.
- Improve the sanitation and hygiene in which fish is handled, processed, stored and distributed.
- Ensure fair trade practices are observed in order to prevent fraud and deception

7.6.3. Role of Stakeholders

Livestock production

Name of the NGO/CBO/FBO	Roles
World Vision (K)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to bee keeping, -Livestock improvement, -Livestock marketing -Capacity building
VSF-B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Livestock marketing - Support to beekeeping - Support emergency Livestock off-take -support to pasture development - support to water development - Restocking, - Formation and

Name of the NGO/CBO/FBO	Roles
	capacity building of Pastoral Field Schools
NDMA/UNDP	-Forage development and conservation -Support to CMDRR -support to camel breeding
Practical Action	-Livestock marketing, -Water improvement,
Catholic Diocese of Lodwar	-Livestock improvement, - pasture development, -capacity building of livestock producers
OXFAM	-Livestock improvement, -capacity building of livestock producers, -restocking Capacity building of PFSS
IOM	-restocking, - pasture and fodder establishment
LWF	- restocking/destocking, -pasture and fodder establishment
CLMC	-Lobbying and sourcing market for livestock and livestock products - Constructing and repair of sale yards
FAO	-Early warning system for monitoring water situation -pasture and fodder establishment and conservation. -Poultry production -beekeeping -establishment of Pastoral field schools

Veterinary Department

NAME	ACTIVITY
OXFAM	Sale-yards construction, water provision, livestock off-take, peace and capacity building.
Practical Action	Disease surveillance Vaccination Deworming Capacity building
ALRMP	Construction of sale yards and re-stocking.
AMREF	Construction of sale yards ,emergency de-stocking and capacity building
AKOSI	Capacity building

NAME	ACTIVITY
Diocese of Lodwar	Disease surveillance Vaccination Deworming Capacity building
World Vision	Disease surveillance Vaccination Deworming Capacity building
LWF	Disease surveillance Vaccination Deworming Capacity building
VSF GERMANY	Disease surveillance Vaccination Deworming Capacity building
VSF BELGIUM	Disease surveillance Vaccination Deworming Treatment Capacity building

Fisheries Department

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
Community {bmu}	Fisher community mobilization Ensure beach hygiene and sanitation Regulate and control fishing activities Keeps records on number of fishers Identify needs for fisherfolks.
Dioceses of Lodwar	Facilitate capacity building Fisheries development through provision of fishing gears and vessels
KEMFRI	Conduct research and share information for fisheries management
Kenya maritime authority	Regulate and ensure safety of life at sea, security of the vessels Protection of water environment for the socio- economic benefits
Non-governmental organizations- Oxfam IOM UNDP WORLD VISION	Facilitate capacity building Provision of fish handling facilities at the beaches. Fisheries development through provision of fishing gears and vessels
Kenya wildlife services	protection of designated breeding areas Co-ordinate water accident rescue missions
Public health and sanitation	Improve hygiene and sanitation at fish handling areas.
Kenya marine police.	Undertake lake patrols to ensure security to fisher community

7.6.4. Subsector Priorities, Constrains and Strategies

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION		
Priorities	Constrains/ Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Upgrade of Lomidat Abbatoir	Lack of vibrant, and sustainable internal terminal market for livestock in Turkana county	Upgrading Lomidat Coop Society through injection of cash to create a sustainable,integrated terminal market in the county
Establishment of strategic feed reserves in Sub-counties	Lack of preparedness systems during critical periods.	Preposition of feeds and supplementary feeds to be used during livestock critical periods annually in the county to avert mortality of animals.
Establishment of holding ground	Insecurity impeding the revival of Naroo holding ground in Turkana South.	Identify atleast one holding grounds in the secure area in each sub county.. This will also involve reviving Naroo holding grounds for animals' enroute to terminal markets outside the county.
Establishment of livestock multiplication centre	Lack of a reliable centre for livestock breed improvement causing in-breeding depression	identify 1 livestock improvement and breeding centre in one station within the county
Range Rehabilitation (Range reseeding)	Inadequate efforts in rehabiliattion of the expansive rangelands to combat the reduced livestock land carrying capacity.	Timely broadcasting of pasture seeds to grazing fields that have little production of pasture and to lands that have pasture seeds destroyed due to recurrent effects of dry episodes.
Conduct a comprehensive Livestock census	Lack of livestock population data, and census undertaking is very expesnive undertaking	Use the cheapest possible undertaking to conduct and establish livestock populations to inform future county planning, and development.
Establishment of Fodder production growing plots	Lack of locally grown fodder.	Reseeding of grazing land/reserves in appropriate sites.
Promote poultry and beekeeping	The potential has not been harnessed	Develop and strengthen poultry and beekeeping in riverine and forest areas
Veterinary Services		
Priorities	Constraints/ Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Establishment of County Laboratory	Lack of county laboratory, and trained staff to manage the facility.	Construction of the county laboratory facility.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION		
Priorities	Constrains/ Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Disease Surveillance and management/ treatment	Inadequate presence of disease surveillance and reporting extensionists in the county.	Station trained CBAHWs in the highly livestock populated areas to monitor disease occurrences for reporting. This will also be accompanied by collection of blood samples for testing of the notifiable diseases, and other endemic ones for timely response.
Vector control	Lack of sufficient livestock health extensionist in the county.	Train more animal health technicians and veterinarians for deployment to critical areas.
Hides and skin and leather development	Lack of reliable market for the purchase of hides and skins in the county.	To attain high quality hides and skins. Promote value chain. To enhance capacity of the pastoraists
Establishment of Category B Slaughter houses in Lodwar, and Category C at sub counties	Lack of marketing avenues	Inject cash into the construction of the slaughters. Identify suitable areas for the construction of the slaughters through engagement with the Lands officers and communities.
Promote poultry and beekeeping	The potential has not been harnessed	Develop and strengthen poultry and beekeeping in riverine and forest areas
Fisheries		
Revive TFCS factory	Collapse of TFCS and deviation from primary focus of buying fish	Awareness creation and membership drive. Resource mobilization.
Identification and demarcation of breeding zones	Fishing in gazetted breeding areas in the lake	Demarcation and manning gazetted breeding areas.
Formulation of fishing policy framework.	Lack of a plan for managing fish resources locally.	Development of an Integrated fishing policy.
Encourage Fish Farming	Low production of fish Over-dependence on Lake Turkana as a source of fish.	Promotion of fish farming and eating. Introduction of improved and current methods of fish farming.
Develop rescue and safety centers	Loss of lives and property.	Training and provision of safety gears to fishermen. Allocation of funds.
Develop fish handling facilities	Lack of fish handling facilities	Establishment of fish handling facilities. Capacity building on effective use of these facilities.

7.6.5. Project and Programmes

Flagship Projects

Project	Project Objective	Indicator	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Establish a Disease Free Zone (DFZ)	Decrease disease incidences; facilitate access to markets	No. of animals vaccinated.	Improved animal health to meet international standards	10	10	10	10	10	Veterinary Department Veterinary Department
	Early detection of diseases.	No. of visits in each sub-county per year; no. of ND1 and zero reports.							
Develop a Livestock Breed Improvement Project	To increase productivity and output	No. of breeding with superior genes introduced	Improved livestock productivity and output	5	50	30	20	10	Veterinary Department; KARI
Initiate fodder production and pasture reseeding for 10,000 Ha	-To increase livestock output and productivity	-No. of Ha under fodder production - Ha of land reseeded	-Increased availability of livestock feeds - Range land condition improved	200M	120M	100M	80M	70M	Livestock department Livestock department
Establish hatcheries to enhance fish and chicken production	To increase fish and chicken productivity At least one centre per sub county.	No. of hatcheries (They will also serve as fish farming demonstration and training centres)	Increased availability of fish and chicken products	30	30M	30M	30M	30M	Livestock department/Fisheries Department, KEMFRI

Other Proposed Projects

Project		Project objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Yearly Cost in Millions (Kshs)					Lead Implementers
Name	Location				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Establishment of Livestock sale yards (1 per subcounty)	At least one per subcounty	To increase market access for livestock , To be fattening grounds	No.of sale yards established, No. of cattle crushes, No, of staff recruited	Improved income and livelihood	30	40	30	20	20	Livestock Department
Upgrading of Lomidat abattoir	Lokichogio	To enhance meat market	Tonnes of quality meat processed and sold	Improved household incomes	20	10	10	0	0	Livestock Department
Capacity building of community on ownership and management of livestock sale yards	In the seven sub-counties	To enhance capacity of livestock marketing groups	No.of trainings held	Community capacity enhanced	6	10	15	20	25	Livestock Department
Bee keeping production, Marketing and Processing	countywide	To increase household incomes	Quantity of honey produced	Improved livelihoods	20	20	20	20	20	Livestock Department KVDA

Project		Project objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Yearly Cost in Millions (Kshs)					Lead Implementers
Name	Location				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Promote Poultry production among organized groups	In the seven sub-counties	To increase food security and income generation and capacity building	No. of groups engaged in poultry keeping	Food security improved Income enhanced	35M	35M	40M	40M	40M	Livestock dept
Mapping of wet and dry grazing fields	At appropriate areas county wide.	Designate and gazette wet and dry grazing lands	No. of grazing area designated and gazetted	Improved grazing management	5M	5M	5	5	5	Livestock department
Sensitization on livestock insurance policies and products.	County wards (30)	To reduces livestock losses during disasters e.g drought, insecurity,	No. of Households trained / sensitized.	To safeguard livelihoods.	12	12	12	12	12	
Establish Livestock training centre	Turkana Central	To increase transfer of skills and knowledge	No.of people and trainings and workshops conducted	Extension services improved	30M	20M	15M	10M	10M	Livestock dept
Standby Emergency livestock off-	In the seven sub-counties	Avert livestock mortality and losses when shocks strike;	No. of livestock purchased; No. of HHs	Increased HH resilience to shocks;	50M	50M	50M	50M	50M	Livestock dept

Project		Project objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Yearly Cost in Millions (Kshs)					Lead Implementers
Name	Location				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
take		to increase market access for livestock	benefiting.	Increased HH income						
Emergency livestock feeds reserves and stores	In the seven sub-counties	To reduce livestock losses during droughts	No. of HHs benefiting No. of feed reserve stores established	Reduced livestock mortality	90M	80M	60M	60M	60M	Livestock dept
Machinery for range forage harvesting and baling	In every sub county attached to the reserves store.	To increase output and productivity	No.of range forage machinery purchased.	Increased work efficiency.	40M	30M	10M	10M	10M	Livestock dept
Livestock census	In the seven sub-counties	To improve livestock data bank for planning.	No. of reports compiled	Improved service delivery		0	70M	0	0	Livestock dept Planning Unit
Staff training and development	In the seven sub-counties.	To enhance technical capacity of the workforce.	No. of staff trained	Improved service delivery	5M	5M	5M	5M	5M	Livestock dept
Capacity building of	County	To enlighten the	No. of stakeholders	Well informed	7M	7M	7M	7M	7M	Livestock

Project		Project objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Yearly Cost in Millions (Kshs)					Lead Implementers
Name	Location				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
stakeholders on livestock legislation and policies.	wards	stakeholders.	reached.	stakeholders						department

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Project		Project objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Yearly Cost in Millions (Kshs)					Lead Implementers
Name	Location				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Disease control and vaccination campaigns	In the seven sub-counties	Decrease disease incidences;	% of animals vaccinated.	Reduced disease outbreaks; reduced animal mortality	72	79	87	95	104	Veterinary Department
Disease surveillance	In the seven sub-counties	Early detection of diseases.	No. of visits in each sub-county per year; no. of ND1 and zero reports.	Early warning of disease outbreak	6.72	7.3	8.0	8.8	9.6	Veterinary Department
Construction of a diagnostic laboratory.	Lodwar	Confirmation of disease causing micro-	A functional lab	Early diagnosis of diseases			50M	6.5M	8.0M	Veterinary Department

Project		Project objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Yearly Cost in Millions (Kshs)					Lead Implementers
Name	Location				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
		organisms								
Construction of Category-B-slaughter houses(7) in each sub-county.	In each of the seven sub-counties	To safeguard human health	No. of Slaughter houses constructed	Improve Meat hygiene		60M	60M	90M	10M	Veterinary Department
Upgrade slaughter slabs 5 per ward into category-C-slaughter houses.(150 slabs)	In each of the wards	To safeguard human health	No. of slaughter slabs upgraded	Improved meat hygiene		10M	10M	10M	2M	Veterinary Department
Vector control (Dip constructions in appropriate areas- Five per ward	In the seven sub-counties.	To decrease vector borne diseases.	No. of dips constructed	Improved livestock health and productivity		20M	10M	10M	5M	Veterinary Department
Establishment of a tannery and leather utilization unit in Northern zone(Makutano) and one in the southern	In the seven sub-counties.	To attain high quality hides and skins; and promote value addition	No. of persons trained in tanning Operational tanneries	Improved quality of hides and skins; and value addition is Enhanced.			20M	20M	1.5	Veterinary Department

Project		Project objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Yearly Cost in Millions (Kshs)					Lead Implementers
Name	Location				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
zone(Lokichar)										
Veterinary Extension Services	In the seven sub-counties.	To enhance capacity of the pastoralists.	No. of persons trained; Types of practices embraced	Improved livestock productivity	10.2	11.5	12.7	13.9	15.37	Veterinary Department
Livestock branding for identification	In the seven sub-counties.	To facilitate identification of livestock	Number of animals branded.	Livestock traceability enhanced.	21	23	25	27	29	Veterinary Department
Baiting of stray dogs and cats	In the seven sub-counties	Decrease zoonotic diseases	No. of stray and sick dogs/cats baitedand No. of programs	Zoonosis decreased	7	8	9	10	11	Veterinary Department

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Project Name	Location	Project objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Yearly Cost in Millions (Kshs)					Lead Implementer
					2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Resource monitoring and surveillance	Along the Lake Turkana(Todonyang, Ileret, Nachukui; Fergusson gulf)	To increase resource surveillance to curb illegal fishing	%age of target areas covered	Illegal fishing reduced.	8.0	10.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	Dept of fisheries
Strengthening management of BMUs	Along the lake.	To build capacity and finance BMUs in resource co-management.	No. of BMUs supported. No. of members trained in resource management	Enhanced community involvement in resource management.	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.5	BMUs and Fisheries department
Improved fish production.	Turkana Central and North Sub-Counties	Enhance sustainable fish production and marketing.	% increase in fish production.	Increased income per household;.	25.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	Fisheries dept, BMUs
Enhance fish preservation and storage including rehabilitation	Kalokol, Loarengak, Kerio and Nachukui	Enhance fish quality and value addition	Functional preservation and storage facilities at every fishing bay	Reduced post harvest losses. Increase fish market avenues	50.0	80.0	1200.0	80.0	60.0	Fisheries dept, Public health
Fishing Extension Support Services and service delivery.	Turkana North and Central Sub-counties	To increase the departmental data and revenue collection capacity.	No of newly recruited personnel; No. of trained personnel	Improved and readily available services.	12	17	10.5	10.75	12.25	County government and Fisheries department
Fish transportation facilities	Kalokol, Loarengak, Kerio and Nachukui	To minimise losses during transportation;	No of refrigerated trucks and	Hygienic fish handling;	12.0	25M	20M	10M	10M	Fisheries dept Transport dept Public health

Project Name	Location	Project objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Yearly Cost in Millions (Kshs)					Lead Implementer
					2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
along LakeTurkana			dried fish trucks provided;	losses avoided.						
Designate and develop fish processing facilities	Kalokol, Loareng'ak and Lodwar	To curb environmental pollution in towns and residential areas.	No of fish processing areas designated No of ice plant in Lodwar	Environment conserved Improved income due to preserved fish Value addition in fish	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	Fisheries department Public health lands
Promote Fish farming	County wide	To increase fisheries resource base	No. of fish ponds in active status	Alternative source of livelihood	5.0	1B	1B	1B	500M	Fisheries Department
Establishment of well equipped rescue centres including CMDRR	Kalokol,Eliye Springs and Loarengak	To standards and safety measures for fishing folk.	No of operational rescue centers	Reliable rescue mechanisms and resilience	17	10	7	2	2	Fisheries dept Kenya maritime authority
Development of Fishing policy framework for Turkana	Countywide	To come up with an integrated fishing policy and plan	Policy and Master Fishing Plan in place	sustainable use of fish resources.		5.0M	2.0M	-	-	Fisheries dept,
Research on potential of fisheries resource in Turkana	County wide	To quantify yields to enhance resource management and sustainable utilization	Research findings integrated in policies	Policy oriented evidence for informed decision making		5.0M	2.0M	2.0M	-	Fisheries dept KEMFRI.
Fisherman	County wide	To increase	Proportion	Easy access	5.0	10.0	10M	5M	5M	Fisheries dept

Project Name	Location	Project objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Yearly Cost in Millions (Kshs)					Lead Implementer
					2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Loan/ Credit Scheme		access to financial services	of fisher folk accessing credit facilities.	to credit						Co-operative BMU
Establish fishing gears manufacturing factory	Kerio and Nachukui NB If possible each area to specialize in the production of gears.	To ensure easy access to quality and affordable fishing gears and equipments.	No of cottage industries established	Readily available appropriate gear; reduced gears procurement expenses	25M	25M	10M	10M	-	Industrialization dept; fisheries dept
Establish a marketing coordination system		To establish links with effective marketing system.	No of marketing links established	Reliable access to markets	8M	8M	8M	8M	8M	

7.7. TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The transport, roads, housing and public works sector is charged with the responsibility of planning, designing, construction, maintenance and management of government assets in the field of built environment and infrastructure development. Assets in the built environment include government housing and offices, hospitals, learning institutions, prisons, courts and markets. Assets in infrastructure development include roads, storm-water and sewerage works, airports, footbridges and jetties. The goal of this sector is to ensure that projects that are funded with taxpayers' money or otherwise benefit the entire community. This includes making sure construction projects are necessary and sustainable, built on time and provide leadership and policy direction in the construction sector.

7.7.1. Vision and Mission

Vision

To realize adequate and accessible quality infrastructure, government housing and buildings and other public works for the county.

Mission

To facilitate provision, construction and maintenance of quality infrastructure, government buildings & housing and other public works for sustainable socio-economic development.

7.7.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

- To facilitate adequate provision of cost effective infrastructure, government buildings & housing and other public works
- To develop and maintain infrastructural, building and housing facilities and other public works for effective and efficient government operations and general public service
- To develop and maintain technical and quality capacity and audit for infrastructure, housing, buildings and other public works in the public sector

7.7.3. Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
KURA	Maintainance of National Roads and Highways
KERRA	Maintanance of Urban roads
Ministry	Policy and Legilaltions

7.7.4. Sub sector priorities, Constrains and Strategies

s/no	Sub-sector	Priorities	Constrain/Issues/Challenges	Strategies
1.	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing and documentation • Urban roads network with storm water drains, pavement, pedestrian and sidewalks • Installing urban street and high mast lighting • Traffic control devices in urban roads • Clearance • Grading • Gravelling • Drifting • Construction of bridges • Maintenance and repair (equipment for supervision) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funding • Inadequate human resource • Insecurity • Inadequate equipment for maintenance and supervisory • Poorly equipped workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source for funding • Liaise with government agencies like Kenya Rural Roads Authority -(KURA) to do roads design and documentation • Employ more staff to meet the expectation • Purchasing more roads maintenances equipment • Liaise with the Security chiefs to provide security when need arise
2.	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of airport in Lodwar • Upgrading and maintenance of existing airstrips • Purchase of transport and security boats • Construction of jetties landing • Establish county public transport service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funding • Encroachment of the public land • Poor roads condition and network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with line ministries to get land for the projects • Engage the local community in the project plans • Source for funding
3.	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan, design and construct government houses • Repair and maintenance of existing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funding • High cost building materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with line ministries to get land for the projects • Source funds

		<p>government houses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and operationalization of the Appropriate Building Technology Centers • Low-cost building materials initiative and housing technology center 		
4.	PublicWorks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of County and Sub-County offices • Designing, documentation and supervision of new projects and government buildings • Plan, design and develop solid waste and main trunk sewer lines and treatment plant • Construction of rural foot bridges • Establishment of fire fighting stations • Install lightening arresters in prone areas • Temporary land fill for effluent waste • Establishment of materials research center and library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient funding • Inadequate human resource • Inadequate infrastructure and machinery • Lack of construction regulations and standards • Non-existence of the County spartial plan to guide in the location of amenities and other facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with line ministries to get land for the projects • Invest in the capital procurement of machinery • Put in place regulations and guidelines to plan and streamline county land use • Source for funds

7.7.5. Project and Programmes

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Public Works									
Construction of foot bridges at identified sites within the county as per the sector plan	Provide access between rural villages separated by marshy land and rivers	Number of completed foot bridges	Increased accessibility between rural villages separated by marshy land and rivers	700M	700M	700M	700M	700M	Public Works
Construction of jetties landings at identified sites along the lake	Increase safety in the lake; facilitate economic, social and cultural activity	Number of Jetties constructed	Enhanced sustainable exploitation of the lake's potential.	200M	50M	50M	50M	50M	Public Works
Establish construction materials research Centre ,Laboratory and Library in all sub county headquarters	Enforce use of standardized, cost effective and quality materials	Number of studies carried out; Number of established facility	Cost effectiveness in construction industry	70M	210M	70M	35M	7M	Public Works
Establish and equip firefighting station in sub county headquarters	Disaster preparedness and mitigation	Functioning firefighting facility	Fire disaster free zone	70M	140M	7M	7M	7M	Public Works
Install lightening arresters in prone areas	Disaster preparedness and mitigation	Number of installed arrestors	Safe building facilities	3.5M	3.5M	3.5M	3.5M	3.5M	Public Works
Plan design and develop a Sewerage treatment plant in all sub county headquarters	Improved waste disposal and management	Completed plant	Improved sanitation and reduction of diseases outbreak	35M	140M	35M	7M	7M	Public Works
Plan, design and construct trunk sewer lines (total of 290km) in sub county headquarters	encourage modernization of sewerage and waste disposal in urban	Completed sewer lines	Improved sanitation and reduction of diseases outbreak	170M	700M	140M	35M	35M	Public Works

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
	centres								
Set up a solid waste incinerators and recycling plants in sub county headquarters	Manage environment through destruction of hazardous waste	Plants installed	Safe environment	70M	140M	14M	3.5M	3.5M	Public Works
Land fill for effluent waste in sub county headquarters	Organized waste management and disposal	Identify and develop an appropriate site	Improved sanitation Reduction of diseases outbreak Conserve environment	70M	70M	14M	3.5M	3.5M	Public Works
Roads									
Plan, Design and construct Urban roads network with storm water drains, pavement, pedestrian sidewalk and traffic control devices (total of 330km) in sub county headquarters	Facilitate easy and safe traffic, Enhance economic activities	Completed roads ,streets and avenues Directed storm water drains, paved roads Side walks	Easy mobility Enhanced economic activities	800M	150M	100M	100M	100M	Roads
Plan, design and install urban street and high mast lighting in all sub county headquarters	Facilitate easy and safe traffic at night	Completed lit street lights	Easy mobility Enhanced economic activities Enhanced security	350M	350M	350M	350M	350M	Roads
Kainuk-Lokichar-Lodwar-Kakuma-Nadapal(403km) tarmac	Improve road network within the County Increase accessibility Improve trade and communication	Well maintained road Easy accessibility to Lake Reduced distance Security is enhanced	Improved road network within the County Increased accessibility Improved trade and communication	200M	50M	50M	50M	50M	Roads

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Lodwar-Kalokol D348 tarmac repair (55km)	Improve road network within the County Increase accessibility Improve trade and communication	Well maintained road Easy accessibility to the Lake Security is enhanced	Fast traffic; Improved trade	500M	28M	0	0	0	Roads
Clearing, Grading, Gravelling and Drifting of identified roads within the county as per sector plan: Lodwar- Kerio (47.9 Km), Kalotum-Kapua (.km) Lodwar –Nadapal-Turkwel- (40.km) Junction-Eliye SpringsD348 (47.5.km) Lodwar –Kangatosa-Naoros (55km) Kanamkemer-Naotin-Napeikar-Nawoyawoi (38.km) Kerio-Kangirisae (56.2km) Kalokol-Loarengak (101km)Kalokol- Kapua(30Km) Kalokol-NabwelEkorot(20KM) Construction of drifts at Kalotum, Kaapokor,Loworegole,Kapua and Kosiyae-Kapua) Kainuk- Loiyapat- Kaptir (60 km)Kalemngorok-Katilu.- Lokichar (37km) Kalemng'orok-Lokwakipi road construction (10KMs)Kakong –Lokwamosing (57km) Lokichar-Kanaodon(30 km)Lobokat-Lochakula(100km)Loturerei-Kanaodon (113km),Lokichar –Lokwamosing (--km) Lotongot- Kainuk (17km) Lokichar-Lokapel (29km) Juluk- Nariomoru (34km) Lorokon-Nakwamoru-Kotaruk (72km) Lokori-Lominyen- akwaan (50km) Lokori-kapedo (110km) Lokori-kamuge- Baragoi (140km) Lokwamosing-Kaakulit (25km Katilia-Paragati (60km) Lomelo- Nadome (35km) Lokori – Lotubae-Katilia-Lomunyen-akwaan (100km) Lokori-Loperot-Kang'akipur	Improved transport and market linkages Improve road network	Number of kilometres graded and gravelled; Number of drifts done.	Improved road network Security is enhance	4.365B	798M	932.668 M	1.34197 6B	372.632 8M	Roads

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
(40kmLopii- Kaaruko(20KM) Lokwii- Kaaruko(22KM)Kaaleng-Kaemosia - Lokamarinyang (108km) Kachoda –Kokuro- Meyan- Kibish(138 km) Lokitaung-Koksilei (39km) Kataboi-Kanikurudio (57km) MlimaTatu-Kakuma (60km) Kaaleng-Kaikor- Kibish(155km) Natoo- Nariokotome(25KM) Kachoda-Riokomor(25KM) Lokitaung- Lowarengak(26KM) Todonyang-Kokiro(30K Kaikor-Lobur-Kachiriangor(50Km) m) Kaikor-Kakelai-Kokiro(50Km) Kaikor- Lorus/Kadingetom (80Km) Gold junction- Kaaleng (130KmKaikor-Lokichoggio (248km) Kibish-Naita (65km) Napak- Lomopus (55km)Kalonokori-Kokuro- Kibish(138km) Lobulono-Kaemosia(55km) Lokamariyang-Soya(60km) Kibish- Kagiratuko(Namanat)(80km) Koyasa- Kalopotikoil (120km) Kadingetom- Koyasa(120km) Napak-Lokilar-NapakEmején (10km) Kibish- Nakuwa (3km)Kakuma- Letea-Lokipoto –Naturtur (110km) Kalobeyei-Lonyduk-Loreng-Lokipoto (100km) Songot –Lokang’ ai (70km) Kakuma- Lopur (100km) Kakuma –Loreng-Nakitongo- (90) Oropoi-Lokichoggio(55km)Lokichogio- Nanam(80km) Lokangae-Kaikor(70km) Nanam-Lokangae (75km) Nanam-Longole (30km) Nadapal – Loukomor(50km) Nanam- Nasinyono- Ejemu Luka (80Km) LorengNalapatui- Oropoi (40)Lokichogio- Iria- Locherakope(Loukomor)(60K Nadapal – Locherakope (40Km) Lokore- Loruth- Nadunga (50Km) Junction-Kaimongor (10Km) unction-Kobuin (20Km) Lolupe- Losajait (18Km) Losajait- Napeililim(20Km) Uki-Oropoi-Nawontos- KomionKalobeyeyi-									

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Nalipatui 1 (25) Kalobeyei-Lodakach-Lokangae (30) Kalobeyei-Losike- Nalapatui (30Km) Oropoi-Nalipatui(Naturtur) (100Km) Kakuma- Locherangierengo (50Km) Kakuma-Lapur-Moruangibuin (30Km) Lopur-Ejemluka (60Km) Lopiding- Napakin-Nadapal (120Km) Napakin-Lomeyan-Naita (180km) Losajait-Kalopetase (20km) Losajait-Naurkori (15km) Junction-Nadwat 3km. Lokore-Ngijawoi(18km) Kaemongor-Nakarengan(22km)									
Equipment (, 6no.graders, no.3 dozers, vibrator ,no.3 excavators, roller, water bowser, shovel,concrete mixer,10no. tippers,personel, mechanical workshop)	To facilitate construction and other civil works	No. of equipment purchased	Enhanced infrastructure development	100M	100M	100M	50M	50M	Roads
Redesign Napak road	Improve the steep of the road	Number of road kms redesigned	Increased accessibility Improved trade and communication	10M					Roads
Construction of Drifts at tultul river, ngasogae, ngikengoi, Esikiriat, nariamakali,mitiran, naburu knonon, morungole,Nalingakua,nangolemaret	Impove mobility and ease movement of people and goods	No. of Drifts Constructed and completed	Enhanced mobility and movement of goods and services	31M0					Roads
Housing									
Low-cost building materials initiatives and housing technology in all sub-counties.	To reduce housing construction costs through promotion and use of appropriate building materials and technologies	No. of people trained on ABTs No. of housing units developed using the technology	Reduced construction inputs (time and cost) and improved environment	35M	35M	35M	35M	35M	Housing

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Transport									
Purchase Fibre glass boats for use as transport, and security in Lake Turkana	Security Patrols Open the islands for economic activity Fishing and tourism	Number of boats purchased	Improved transport services	240M					County Government Kenya Police
Mount traffic patrol and checks along main roads in all subcounties.	Increase safety	Number of patrol check points established and sustained	Safe and secure roads	30M	35	63M	35	35	Kenya Police
Turkana County Public Transport Service	Promote healthy competition in public transport	Reduced public transport cost	Efficient transport service		100M				Public Private Partnerships
Upgrade, expand and maintain existing airstrips:Lokitaung, Kataboi, Todonyang, Kokuro, Kaikor,Kalokol, Kachoda, Loarengak and Lokamarinyang, Kibish, Lorugum, Kakuma, Lokichar, Lokori, Kibishairstrip,Lockichogio Airport	Increase volumes of flights			340M	80M				

7.8 Education, Gender, Human Resource Development, Culture and Social Services

The nomadic lifestyle combined with chronic poverty recurrent droughts, material deprivation, inadequate social safety nets, conflicts, high levels of illiteracy among the adult population and lack of awareness of the value of education among parents, interrupt a child's education. Turkana's education indicators are unacceptably low.

Children in Turkana (6-13 age group) are less likely to access primary education with only 50 percent enrolled (53.2% boys, 46.6.8% girls), compared with the national average 92.5 percent(94.6% boys 90.5% girls). Likewise, only half of pre-school age children in Turkana (4-5 age groups) attend Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE). The poverty levels in the county very high at 94.9 percent compared to the country which is at 45.9 percent. The estimated deprived child population in the county is at 76 percent. The availability of WASH facilities in the county is at 43.7 percent compared to the country which is at 54.1 percent. The overall school attendance for the children is at 39 percent which is far much below the country's school attendance of 70.9 percent.

Low access, retention and transition rates in schools are attributed to the limited number of trained teachers, low teacher morale, shortage of adequate instructional and learning materials, scarce technical and financial resources for inclusive education, hence threatening the right to education for the girls, the nomadic children and children with special needs.

7.8.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A county with a nationally competitive quality education and training for the county's sustainable development.

Mission

To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and empowerment of individuals to become caring, competent and responsible citizen who value education as a life –long process.

7.8.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

- To enhance institutional framework for effective and efficient delivery of education services in the county

- To enhance participation in early childhood development and education (ECDE)
- To expand access and enhance equity in primary education
- To expand access and improve quality of secondary education
- To deepen the mainstreaming of cross –cutting issues in education e.g. HIV and AIDS, gender issues in education life skills education.
- To attain an effective inclusion of learners with special needs.
- To reduce the adult illiteracy rate from the current 89.1% to 50%by 2018.
- To enhance a robust county assessment and effective quality assurance programmes
- To integrate information communication technology (ICT) in all educational programmes in the county
- To strengthen education management information system at the county
- To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the human resource functions.
- To improve the infrastructure in learning institutions in the county
- To come up with initiatives to increase access to basic quality education for the nomadic children in the county
- To identify, develop and nurture talents among the learners in the county.
- To educate learners and community on disaster preparedness and mitigation in learning institutions
- Implement policies/programs, which ensure that compulsory basic education is attained in the county.
- To ensure the school meals program is sustained for enhanced enrolment, retention and nutritional standards among learners.
- Collaborate with other stakeholders in provision of safe and clean water for better hygiene in learning institutions.
- To increase transitional rates by establishing new institutions of learning and expanding the existing ones.

DEPARTMENTS IN THE SECTOR

1. Education department
2. Social Services Department
3. Children Services Department

4. Culture and Arts Department
5. Sports Department
6. Youth Department
7. Human Resource Development Department
8. Gender Department

7.8.3. Role of Stakeholders

The role of sector stakeholders is to broadly agree to the sector development plan and to support the implementation of the plan through participatory and transparent processes. Specifically, this sector sees the following roles for sector stakeholders:

1. Community stakeholders – validation and bottom up accountability of the plan and implementation programmes.
2. NGO, INGO and Development stakeholders – to implement programmes in line with the plan and to undertake resource mobilization activities to supplement government resources in the county of Turkana.

7.8.4. Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constrains/ Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
EDUCATION	<p><u>Polytechnics</u> Youth Polytechnics; and Home craft centres</p> <p><u>ECDE</u> Infrastructure- classrooms, play equipment and materials, wash facilities, instructional materials; Staffing- Teaching and non teaching staff (care givers); Capacity building.</p> <p><u>Primary education</u> Infrastructure- tuition and boarding facilities; WASH facilities; Support co-curricula activites</p> <p><u>Secondary</u> Expansion of tuition (Class rooms, Labs, library, ICT) and boarding facilities in existing secondary schools; Establish of new secondary schools; WASH for secondary schools; School lighting Programme.</p> <p><u>Tertiary education</u> A university established in Turkana; Teacher training programme.</p> <p><u>Scholarships and Bursary</u> Scholarships- for the key graduate courses; Bursaries- for essential undergraduate courses</p>	<p>High illiteracy; Insecurity; Understaffing in educational institutions and administrative units of education programmes; Unequal opportunities to education due to poverty and cultural barriers; Inadequate WASH programmes in learning institutions; Low facilitation of education programmes due inadequate funding; Low staffing for the education sector.</p>	<p>Revive, refurbish, and operationalize existing 3 youth polytechnic; Upgrade one polytechnic to a County Technical Training Institute; Expand existing Home Craft Centre (St. Claire of Assissi, Kakuma) and establish 3 more Home Craft Centres; Establish and operationalize one Polytechnic in each sub county; Recruitment of instructors.</p> <p>Conduct annual education campaigns in the 7 sub counties; Construct at least 5 model ECDE centres per ward; Recruit at least 300 ECDE teachers per annum; WASH facilities for ECDE centres.</p> <p>Establish a model boarding primary school in each ward (has tuition and boarding facilities, lighting, WASH, ICT); Establish a primary school in each village/sub location; WASH for school programme; Support to the annual Co-curricula activities in Schools (Primary and Secondary); Cross border schools of excellence (Peace dividends).</p> <p>Establish a model secondary school in each sub county; Establish a secondary school in each ward; Tuition infrastructure improvement programme (classrooms, labs, library, ICT, lighting for the all public secondary schools.</p> <p>Establish and operationalize one fully fledged University- The Turkana University of Science and Technology; Teacher Training College (ECDE and Primary upto and including the diploma level)</p> <p>Establish and resource the Turkana Education Trust Fund and Bursary Scheme or parastatal; Facilitate 2 PhDs and 10 Masters per sub county annually</p>

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constrains/ Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
SOCIAL SERVICES	Social Protection- cash transfers (to the persons with disability, older persons, OVCs); Community mobilization and empowerment programme; Vocational Rehabilitation Centres; Assistive Devices;Grants.	Harmful cultural Practices (HCP) Chronic poverty	Poverty alleviation- cash transfer programme to the vulnerable groups (OVCs, people living with disability, older persons);Community empowerment programme- groups registration, training, and provision of grants- Targeting 50 groups per ward with grants and revolving funds/seed capital; Establish a multi-purpose vocational Rehabilitation centre in each sub county; Women Empowerment Programme
HUMAN RESOURCE	Development of the human capital; Scholarships and bursaries.	Insufficient training institutions; Inadequate staff capacity.	Setting up a training institution for continuous learning of government staff; Setting a scholarship and bursary scheme; International Exchange programs.

7.8.5. Project and Programmes

Flagship Projects

Project	Project Objective	Indicator	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Accelerated Teacher Training programme – Primary and secondary schools	To improve the teacher establishment in schools	Improved pupil: teacher ratio	Access to quality education						
Establish The Turkana University of Science and Technology	-Impact knowledge -Increase skills and develop HRM capacity	Number of graduates and courses offered	Improved access to higher education	600M	650M	300M	150M	100M	Department of Education
Turkana Education Trust Fund and Bursary Scheme	Promote access to higher education and learning	-Number of students accessing bursaries -Reliable Board of Trustees	Improved skills and competencies	150m	100m	100m	100m	100m	Department of Education
Establish and equip a modern library, archive and ICT centre	Provide well stocked library and information centre	-Well equipped facility in Lodwar to promote literacy -Number of children, men/women using library	Comprehensive library services available to all Turkana residents	-	500m	400m	250m	100m	Department of culture and Social Services
Youth investment-artisan project	Economic empowerment- create market for goods	-Loans or funds to the youth -Number of markets built	Improved livelihoods for the youth	-	300m	200m	180m	50m	Department of culture and Social Services
Infrastructure development for schools	To improve learning in schools								
Constructing a sports stadium of international standards and a youth talent academy	-Sports facilities -Recreation -Generate income -Healthy lifestyles	Number of sports stadia built in Lodwar A talent Academy utilized by the youth	Sportsmen/women economic, health and recreational	-	870m	260m	260m	260m	Department of Sports

EDUCATION

Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost in millions					Lead Implementer
				2013/14	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
education campaigns programme in 7 sub counties	To promote access, retention, and quality education for children in Turkana county	Number of workshop/meetings and public meeting held Increased access (Rapid school readiness initiative – RSRI in 70 communities in the county (10 per sub county)	Access, retention and transition of learners in Turkana county enhanced.	-	60M	55M	45M	45M	County Government UNICEF Catholic Diocese of Lodwar Ministry of Education INGOs
Establish 18 mobile schools per sub county and equip 81 existing mobile schools county wide.	To increase access and retention among the hard to reach pastoralist children	Number of new mobile schools established and equipped	Access, retention and transition of learners in Turkana county enhanced Increase literacy rates by 50%	100M	80M	60M	47.5M	42.5M	County Government UNICEF Catholic Diocese of Lodwar MOE Aphia Plus <i>Imarisha</i>
Support in the construction of 1 model primary boarding school in each Ward and equipping of existing 57 boarding schools	To enhance learning friendly environment in schools	Number of low cost boarding schools established and equipping	Access, retention and transition of learners in Turkana county enhanced	340M	100M	90m	75M	50M	County Government UNICEF Catholic Diocese of Lodwar MOE Aphia Plus <i>Imarisha</i>
Support establishment and equipping and operationalization at least 5 ECDE centres in each ward Recruit at least 300 ECDE teachers per annum	To increase access and improve quality of in ECD	No.of new ECDE(5 per ward) centers per ward established and equipped	Improved access to quality education by constructing, rehabilitating and expanding existing infrastructure in ECD	290M	48m	45m	43m	30m	County Government FBOs CDF Tullow Oil Catholic Diocese of Lodwar MoE
		No. of recruited and		120M	125M	130M	135M	140M	

Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost in millions					Lead Implementer
				2013/14	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
		capacity built ECDE teachers.							
Expansion of infrastructure in existing Primary and Secondary Schools in Turkana County	Improve child friendly learning environment	Number of streams establish a stream in primary and Secondary schools Number of dormitories constructed and operationalized Number of ICT labs established	Increased access to quality basic education	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	
Coordination of education activities and Development of schedules and tools for M & E.	Monitoring and evaluation in Turkana county strengthened.	Number of M&E tools developed Number of coordination meetings held. Number of stakeholders participating in provision of infrastructure	Monitoring and evaluation in schools strengthened.	5M	3M	3M	3M	2.5M	County Government MoE UNICEF
Transport for secondary schools	To facilitate education institutions programmes for active participation by learners	Number of buses provided to secondary schools	Improved safety and reliable transportation of school going children	-	300M	5M	5M	5M	County government CDF BOGs Tullow oil FBOs
Human resource development Programme- scholarships, trainings, county skills audit, and training needs assessment	To improve the quality of education provision in the county	Number of human resource needs assessment carried out	A baseline for HR needs for the county	1M		1M		1M	County government CDF BoGs Tullow oil FBOs
		Number of capacity building trainings for existing staff and professionals- including in service training for teachers and capacity building of school	Increased skills, efficiency and productivity among government staff	5M	5M	5M	5M	5M	

Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost in millions					Lead Implementer
				2013/14	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
		management committees							
		Number of scholarships accessed by staff for skills development	Increased skills, competencies and enhanced research	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	
Education Management Information System, EMIS	To establish a data base for planning and management of education programmes	Number of capacity building trainings on ICT and software installed for ICT compliance and data management Number of staff trained on ICT packages and data management ICT centre in Lodwar and other 6 sub counties operationalized	Improved access to information for planning and decision making within the county and beyond	89M	80M	60M	40M	25M	County government CDF BOGs Tullow oil FBOs
Support programmes for Special Needs Education (SNE)- primary and secondary schools	To enhance access, equity, relevance and quality of education and training for learners with special needs and disabilities in order to realize their full potential	No. of children with special needs to be reached per year through sensitization of communities.	Enhance access and equity to education and training for learners with SNE and disabilities.	50M	55M	60M	64M	70M	County Government UNICEF Catholic DOL FBOs CDF CSOs
Support co-curricular activities (Music and Drama festival, ball games and Athletics)	Provide a variety of co-curricular activities to benefit many talented	Number of co-curricular activities undertook at zonal, sub county and county levels.	Learners facilitated to harness their potential and	10M	18M	19M	21M	13M	MoE County Government Catholic DOL CDF

Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost in millions					Lead Implementer
				2013/14	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
in the county.	learners.		develop them into all rounded individuals with requisite skills knowledge, competences, values and attitudes						CSOs Department of culture and Sports
Support quality assurance and standards in the county	Improve the Quality Assurance coordination and supervision of curriculum delivery in schools	Number of quality assurance and standards reports submitted by sub county QAOs;Number of vehicles purchased	Improved curriculum delivery in schools	32M	14M	14M	14M	14M	MOE UNICEF PBOs County Government DFID UWEZO Kenya
Girl Mentorship Programme in primary and secondary schools	Improve girls enrolment and transition rates in the county schools	Number of girls mentored and accessing skills for production of Sanitary pads/kits Number of girls awarded scholarships to continue with education after dropping out of school	Increased enrolment and completion rates of girls in primary and secondary schools	80M	100m	120m	140m	200m	UNICEF MOE DFID TEFA County Government Communities FBOs PBOs CBOs
Review, domesticate and disseminate ECD policy guidelines, National Nomadic policy, SNE policy, Gender in Education Policy and customization of the Curriculum	To domesticate the Education Policies and Curriculum	Number of documents (ECDE policy framework, service standard guidelines & NPE act) reviewed by the end of 2014	Reviewed policies in the context of Turkana County	14m	17m	19m	13m	16m	MOE County Assembly Education stakeholders Communities UNICEF
Establishment of educational/learning resource centres in	To promote access to quality educational	No. of educational resource centers established by 2018	Enhanced access to educational resources	-	70m	70m	70m	70m	County Government UNICEF; MOE;TLDB

Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost in millions					Lead Implementer
				2013/14	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
each sub county	information and services								FBOs; PBOs; CBOs Communities; CDF
Establishment of Teacher Training colleges.	To train and build capacity of teachers – ECDE and primary courses	No. of colleges constructed No. of teachers recruited and staff No of ECDE Colleges created No. of teachers recruited and staff	Large pool of teachers to teach primaries. A pool of certified ECDE trainers in the county	-	700m	200m	200m	100m	Development partners, Donors, Communities, National Government.
County School Meals Programme	Enhance enrollment rate, retention and provide nutritional interventions in schools.	Tonnage of foodstuffs accessed by learner Number of children dewormed	Improved nutrition and retention of ECDE learners	-	400m	600m	700m	900m	County Government WFP; Catholic DOL/FBOs/Tullow Oil Communities Ministry of Health. MoWI MoA MoLD MOH UNICEF
	Community sensitization on School Meal Programme	Number of sensitized communities on school meal programme	Communities sensitized on the roles in provision and management of SMP	1 M	2m	2.2m	2.5m	3M	County Government County Government WFP Catholic DOL/FBOs/Tullow Oil Communities Ministry of Health. UNICEF
Support Water, Sanitation & Hygiene in all educational institutional facilities	Enhance provision of safe and clean water services, and promote good hygiene and sanitation practices	Number of School WASH projects established in Primary Schools and ECDE centers Number of trainings on WASH activities and practices for both	Water, sanitation and hygiene improved in schools	200M	200M	200M	200M	200M	UNICEF APHIA Imarisha MOE MoWI MOH FBOs CBOs Plus

Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost in millions					Lead Implementer
				2013/14	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
		children and parents							Communities County Government

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Establish children rescue centre in the county	To minimise early marriages on girls Mop up street children and give them some education To facilitate the development of OVCs	Number of girls rescued from early marriages, assisted and educated through the centre No. of street children rescued and rehabilitated No .of OVCs in the centre	Girl's rights are enhanced. Empowered OVCs and street children	32 M	22 M	15 M	15 M	15 M	Department of Culture and Social Services
Establishment of 6 peace building centres and cross border schools of excellence	To enhance cohesiveness among communities and live in peace	No. of centres established	Peace among communities within and outside the county Peace dividends realized		350M	350M	350M		County government ,Partners Donors,National government
Sexual and Gender based violence (SGBV)	To prevent GBV and provide	Effective coordination	Gender equality and	56M	14M	10M	9M	8M	-DCS

Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Programme	accountable response services to all survivors	between GBV service providers. Functional SGBV clinic at LDH providing clinical and- psychosocial services. One rescue centre established and functional at Lodwar	strengthened SGBV referral pathways.						-UNICEF -IRC -MOH -county govt Dept of gender and social services
People living with Disability Programme (Multi purpose centre for disability)	To promote the rights of PLWDs and facilitate their active participation in social and political life.	Functional and operational orthopedic workshop at Lodwar District Hospital Establish 2 functional vocational and rehabilitation training centers (at Lodwar and Kakuma) and equip the existing at Lokichar – includes supply of corrective devices	-PLWDs with equal access to services		500M	180M	175M	170M	
Turkana County Social Protection Programme	To provide social protection to	Social protection secretariat	Social safety net for the	352M	352M	302M	302M	280M	County Governmen

Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
	vulnerable families 1400	established; Effective cash transfer and grants mechanism established by government for widows and women and other vulnerable groups.	most vulnerable groups in Turkana county.						t PBO
Child Protection programme	To support street children by facilitating family reunification, responsible parenting and reduce the drivers of family separation such as food insecurity, violence at home and other factors.	Effective case management and counseling Programme for street children Number of cases prosecuted 7 No. functional street children and drug rehabilitation centre 3 No. remand home established in Lodwar, Kakuma and Lokichar functional Child Protection Unit at the Lodwar police station	The push factors that result in children living on the street are addressed and numbers of street children are reduced.	250M	240M	85M	75M	70M	County Government PBOs

Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Museums and community cultural centres initiative	Develop infrastructure and services to promote and enhance Turkana culture.	No of cultural centres set up in 7 sub counties A Turkana museum established and operationalized at Lodwar town No. of cultural shops for exhibition and revenue generated. Museums and cultural centres	Enhanced understanding, appreciation and pride in Turkana culture and history.	565m	535M	520M	520M 20M	520M 20M	County Government National Government
The Turkana Council of Elders Initiative	To promote Turkana cultural heritage for county cohesion, positive values and integration	Established and functional Turkana Council of Elders Secretariat- with a secretariat in each sub county Number of coordination meetings, peace forums and dialogues held	A Cohesive, united community thriving and priding itself on a rich cultural heritage	60M	70M	80M	90M	95M	IOM, UNHCR, IGAD, UNESCO

Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
The Annual Turkana Cultural Festival and cultural exchange Programme	To promote responsible cultural tourism and promote cultural exchange Programme	Number of cultural festivals held and revenue generated- Tourism, Exhibition and Performance 1 No. Talent Academy (with a modern theatre house) established Indigenous Intellectual Property Rights Protected and awareness created Protection of Indigenous Technical Knowledge An equipped and functional community media station	Preservation of Turkana cultural heritage	250M	255M	260M	270M	280M	County Government PBOs

Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Turkana county sites and Monuments Programme	To protect and patent the sites and monuments and the IP rights in Turkana County	Number of streets branded in major towns- in honor of heroes and heroines Profiling of Turkana culture Build, equip, and operationalize the monuments for heroes and heroines	The Turkana cultural diversity maintained for posterity	200M	150M	100M	90M	85M	County Government
Licensing and control of drugs and pornography, liquor cinemas, gambling, video shows and hiring	To promote a healthy and responsible society through controlling the sale, use and abuse of alcohol and <i>miraa</i> ; and preventing the use of illegal drugs such as glue sniffing and marijuana etc.	Liquor licensing board established (including counterparts from police, justice, health, etc). Registry on liquor retail outlets established. Enforcement of drug and substance abuse laws, licensing laws and films and publicity and Censorship Acts A films and publicity truck	Reduction in drug and substance abuse and improved public entertainment	40M	10M	8M	6M	5M	County Government

Project Name	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	
Establishment of Technical Training Institutes in 7 sub counties	To promote self-reliance amongst youth through access to a range of vocational opportunities.	7 No. TTI established and operationalized. Number of young people with artisanal skills accessing the job market	The youth empowered with relevant skills for self-reliance	350M	200M	100M	80M	50M	County Government
Establish and operationalize a county cultural coordination unit-County Culture Board	To improve coordination of cultural programmes	Number of vehicles purchased for facilitation of programmes Construction and equipping of a cultural coordination center	Improved coordination and efficiency of cultural service delivery	10M	3M	3M	2M	2M	County Government
Establishment of recovery and rehabilitation centres for drug and alcohol abusers in the 7 sub counties	To allow drug users recover from addiction	No. of recoverees admitted and discharged	To have a healthy population for economic transformation		140m	140m	140m	40m	County government
Promotion and development of Sports		Sports ground at sub county level Sports equipment Quarterly County Sports championships			100M	120M	150M	200M	

7.9. FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

INTRODUCTION

The sector is responsible for formulation and implementation of economic and financial policies and strategies of the county. Formulation of fiscal policy and macro fiscal policy management, preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan and management of financial resources, management of the county tax policy and effective use of government revenue.

In addition, the coordination of public and private sector activities and facilitation of the private sector for economic development, coordination with international agencies and mobilization of resources ensuring effective use, management and accounting, administrative and monitoring functions in respect of county development priorities.

7.9.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be accountable to the public in providing efficient planning and financial services with the aim of promoting growth, development and prosperity to realize the full potential of Turkana County's economy.

Mission

To promote economic development, good governance, social progress and rising living standards through accountable, economic, efficient, equitable and sustainable management of Turkana County's public finances in order to advance economic growth, broad-based empowerment, progressive realization of humanrights and the elimination of poverty.

7.9.2. County response to sector Vision and Mission

The successes of government policies depend to a large extent on the coordination level and the dissemination of information to avoid overlaps and duplication. There is need for coordination of all development activities to be given utmost priority with county forums being strengthened to include all development partners. An efficient and effective public administration is the core to the achievement of national and international strategies leading to improved standards of living.

Through the county government, the sector will promote provision of services and facilities to the communities. This will enable the resource underprivileged areas to be targeted and hence promote local participation in implementation of projects.

The sector will also ensure provision of appropriate techniques and skills to the county staff to ensure that they are able to respond adequately to emerging development needs. To achieve this, the sector will undertake capacity building in key areas such as monitoring and evaluation as well as project management. This will enable the various stakeholders to be able to share best practises and therefore improve on resource utilisation and impact.

There will be need for an appropriate monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism to be put in place so as to ensure feedback is received from the implementers. Site visits will be enhanced through capacity building of the committees working closely with the Monitoring and Evaluation Committees.

7.9.3. Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles/Responsibilities
County Government	Provide funds
ADB	Provide funds
UNICEF	Provide expertise
National Treasury	IFMIS
Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Provide expertise
County Service Public Board	Recruitment
TA	Civic Education
CIC	Civic Education
IEBC	Civic Education

7.9.4. Subsector priorities, constrains and strategies

Issues/Problems	Constraints	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low capacity in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Lack of vehicles for monitoring of development projects; -Inadequate skills of M&E among the government	Provision of vehicles to facilitate Monitoring activities; Training of Departmental	To carry out monitoring and evaluation of development projects; To establish county M&E plan/system for efficient management	To increased funding/ budgetary allocation for M&E; Provision of at least one vehicle in the county to Ministry of State for Planning, National

Issues/Problems	Constraints	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	officials; Inadequate staffing levels at the county; -Poor roads; Insecurity	Heads on M&E and National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (NIMES)	of projects.	Development and Vision 2030 (MoSPND&V2030)for monitoring; To increase staffing levels; Capacity building on NIMES.
Uncoordinated Development	Development partners not consulting with the development office.	To ensure a coordinated county development.	To set up a system to coordinate and control development within the county.	Create synergies between development actors; Hold stakeholder meetings; Develop a county policy on development.

7.9.5. Projects and Programmes

Flagship Projects

Project	Project Objective	Indicator	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Citizen Resource Centres	To increase access to information	Number of facilities or centres established	Informed society	85m	85m	85m	92m	92m	Planning Unit
GIS database and IFMIS	Provide a modern and effective realtime project management system	Data produced	Timely information efficiency and effectiveness in revenue	20m	3m	3m	3m	3m	Treasury

Other Project and Programmes

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcome /Result	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Enhance revenue collection	To raise revenue collected	Amount of revenue collected Automation of revenue collection system Serialisation of receipts	Increased revenue collection	50M	30M	20M	10M	10M	Finance and Planning
Review efficiency in collection of A-I-A, fees and levies	To enhance accountability	Automated collection system	Enhanced accountability and transparency	14M	7M	7M	7M	7M	Finance and Planning
Strengthen internal audit	To ensure accountability and prudent expenditures	Internal audit reports	Attained Value for money	14M	14M	7M	7M	7M	Finance and Planning
Rural Digital Villages	To ensure community access to information	No.of established rural ICT centres % of population that can access internet	Increased access to e- services	60M	102M	79M	67M	70M	Finance and Planning

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcome /Result	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Establish and maintain Asset register	Track existence and value of county fixed & movable assets	County Asset register	Safe custody of county government assets	7M	17M	7M	7M	7M	Finance and Planning
Operationalize procurement unit	Ensure adherence to procurement regulations	County procurement plan; Clearing and forwarding unit	Timely delivery of goods and services Value for money in terms of quality and cost.	28M	28M	21M	21M	21M	Finance and Planning
Establish a pension scheme.	Create a sustainable pension scheme	Number of beneficiaries	Ensure social security of retirees	50M	105M	175M	185M	195M	Finance and Planning
Assurance and Insurance	To mitigate against loss of life, property or incapacitation and risks	Life policy and Insurance policies	Reduced losses	100M	100M	100M	100M	100M	Finance and planning
Debt management	To reduce debt burden	Level of debt Amount of money saved	Reduced dependency on donors	50M	30M	20M	10M	10M	Finance and Planning
Capacity on accounting and control measures IFMIS, PFM (Hardware and software)	To establish an efficient, effective and transparent expenditure control system	Functional control system in place	Prudent Expenditure management	70M	70M	10M	10M	10M	County government National Treasury
Establish a website	Enhance publicity and information flow on public	Functional Website	Enhanced information dissemination Well informed	10M	3M	2M	2M	2M	Finance and Planning

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcome /Result	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
	finance		public						
Training and skills development	To improve service delivery and work methods	No. of trained staff	Accurate and reliable reports	20M	25M	30M	35M	35M	Finance and Planning
Community participation in planning and budgeting(including social budgeting and project implementation)	To create awareness on planning and budgeting of development project's	Community budget/social planning reports No. of PMC trainings	Improved project implementation	12M	12M	13M.	15M	15M	Finance and Planning
Increase capacity for planning and budgeting. Creation of economic unit at the county level	To enhance service delivery	Number of statisticians /planners/ research Economists Number of economic policies developed	Enhanced proper planning	48M	48M	48M	48M	48M	Finance and Planning
Establishment of project coordination, monitoring, evaluation unit	To coordinate, harmonise equitable development ; Monitor and independently evaluate programmes and projects	Quarterly, Half yearly and Annually M and E reports Quarterly and Annual Sectorial and CIDP M&E reports	Efficient and effective implementation of CIDP and programmes	15M	17M	20M	20M	24M	Finance and planning,
Annual budget county consultative forums	To ensure community participation	Number of consultative forums	Community participation in budgeting	3.5M	3.7M	4.0M	4.2M	4.5M	Finance and Planning

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcome /Result	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Data and evidence generation and documentation e.g. MICS Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	To generate evidence for informed policy formulation, planning and budget	Survey reports, Analytical reports.	Informed and equitable policies, plans and budget	25M	25M	25M	25M	25M	Finance and Planning
Donor sector spatial Scan and Mapping (resource mobilization)	To coordinate and harmonise partner activities	Donor sector mapping report	Equitable development intervention	4M	2M	2M	2M	2M	Finance and Planning
Strengthen the operational capacity of county planning unit	To provide 8 vehicles for logistical support	Number of 4*4 vehicles	Timely generation of evidence on implementation of projects/programmes	14M	14M	14M	7M	7M	Finance and Planning
Annual and Mid-term review of CIDP	To evaluate progress on implementation of CIDP To enable for the preparation of memorandum to amend CIDP	Annual and midterm reports Status of progress	Updated CIDP Memorandum	15M	25M	25M	25M	25M	Finance and Planning
Creation of Sub Counties and Ward Development Committees	To provide a local mechanism of devolved units to plan and manage their development activities	No. of ward and sub-counties quarterly and annual reports	For rapid and effective development Empowered communities	60M	60M	60M	60M	60M	Finance and Planning

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcome /Result	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Establishment of a GIS based database system	To provide for a modern effective and real time project management system	Data produced	Timely information	20M	3M	3M	3.5M	4M	Finance and Planning
Capital Investment Framework	To mobilize funds for capital financing	No. of multilateral/bilateral agreements Amount of capital grants No. of donor engagements	Adequate financing of capital project	5M	5M	6M	6M	7M	Finance and Planning
County budget and Economic Forum	To engage investors and other development partners	Quarterly County Economic forum reports	Coordinated county economic planning	5M	5M	6M	6M	7M	Finance and planning
Publication of popular version of CIDP, Investment profiles, opportunities	To ensure dissemination of county policy documents	No. of publications	Communication and awareness	7M	9M	10M	12M	15M	Finance and planning
Pre-feasibility studies of investments and other projects	To carry out research to ensure success of projects	No. of pre-feasibility studies	Effective project implementation	10M	12M	15M	17M	20M	Finance and Planning
ISO certification	To seek Excellence in planning and financial	ISO certificate	Effective and efficient planning and budgeting	30M	50M	10M	10M	10M	Finance and planning

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcome /Result	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
	management.								
Bills and policies formulation.	To enhance growth and development.	Acts. Policies	Effective implementation of projects and programmes	15M	25M	35M	35M	40M	Finance and planning.
Risk management	To mitigate/prevent losses.	Policy	Reduced gaps in work methods and procedures	10M	15M	25M	25M	25M	Finance and planning

7.10 LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING & URBAN AREAS MANAGEMENT

Land is the most fundamental resource in any society because it is the basis of human survival.

In Turkana County land has since time immemorial been held under the communal land ownership system with the National Government being in-charge. However, under the new constitution all land is vested in the county Government to manage on behalf of the citizens.

There is minimal physical planning and unstreamlined management of urban areas. However, under the devolved Turkana County Government the sector of Lands, Physical planning and Urban areas management is charged in ensuring proper land planning and management.

7.10.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To promote security of tenure equitable access and control of land for the sustainable socio-economic development.

Mission.

To develop spatial policies and plans for proper administration of land use, physical planning and urban areas management for socio-economic development

7.10.2. County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The County Government through the Ministry of Lands, Physical planning and Urban Areas Management will endeavor to achieve its vision and mission by;

- (a) Securing Turkana's territorial integrity through proper planning and surveying of international boundaries at all times to control movements and encroachments thus enhancing security of Turkana citizens;
- (b) Facilitating the equalization of rights of all the people of Turkana County to land through accountable and transparent land registration, adjudication and achievement of guaranteed justice;
- (c) Provision of a policy framework for addressing poverty reduction, gender equality

and mitigation of HIV/AIDS in land administration;

- (d) Facilitating and regulating orderly land market transactions, land development and use within the county;
- (e) Establishing and supporting effective institutional capacity and capability at County and Sub-County levels for sustained improvements of land delivery services;
- (f) Promoting research and discourse in all aspects of County geography, land economy, law and information studies.
- (g) Providing a comprehensive institutional and legal management framework for effective land administration and management within Turkana County.

7.10.3. Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Community	-They are the beneficiaries of most of the planning activities within the county. -Actively participate in the preparation and implementation of plans -Help in identifying key issues related to plan preparation.
County Government	- Provide funding for the preparation of spatial plans -Play an oversight role in the planning and implementation processes. -Facilitate service provision in the Urban areas
Church Organizations	-Actively participate in plan preparation by providing information
Non Governmental Organizations and CBOs	-provide for funding for planning purpose - Active participation
Min.Land, Physical planning and Urban areas management.	- Surveying and demarcation of all County boundaries. -Planning of all urban and upcoming centers - Administration and management of all land records - Provision, management and maintenance of all public utilities in urban centers. -Advising and liaising with the Governor on all issues dealing with Land
National government	-Survey and demarcation of all boundaries for Turkana County and the neighboring countries. -In charge of security issues within the County.

7.10.4. Sub sector priorities, constrains and strategies

PRIORITIES	CHALLENGES/CONSTRAINTS.	STRATEGIES/ISSUES
Formulation of Land Policies and Regulations.	- Lack of appropriate land laws	Formulation of one clear land policy paper for proper co-ordination of land matters.
Prepare plans for at least 6 towns starting with Lodwar, Kakuma and Lokichoggio.	-Most of the other Urban centers are not yet gazetted apart from Lodwar, Kakuma and Lokichoggio.	-Gazettement of all Urban areas within the county.

-undertake land adjudication and registration	- Lack of upto date land records	-Initiate a clear system of Land records management.
Public awareness and sensitization on land ownership	-Lack of awareness on land issues	-Organize forums and public barazas to educate the public on issues related to land rights
Compulsory acquisition of land	-Encroachment on most of public lands by private developers	-Compulsory repossession of all land illegally acquired
Production of topographical survey plans	-Lack of adequate human resource and equipments	-Purchase the necessary equipment
Develop modern housing estates in urban areas to catalyze creation of modern houses in Turkana county	Minimum private investment in housing sector	Develop partnership with other relevant and concerned ministries
Physical planning and surveying	Unplanned land use	Appropriate zoning

7.10.5. Projects and Programmes

Flagship Projects

Project	Project Objective	Indicator	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Spatial planning and modernization of Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokichoggio and other upcoming towns within the county	Develop spatial plan that will guide in development and management of all towns	Number of towns with spatial plans.	well planned urban areas	100M	100M	100M	100M	100M	-Lands, physical Planning and Urban management
land registration and Demarcation	Provide for ownership rights to private, communal and public land.	Percent of Land area registered	Secure land rights	210m	2100m	210m	210m	210m	--Lands, physical Planning and Urban management

Other programmes and projects

Project	Project Objective	Indicator	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Physical planning and surveying	To plan and survey all major towns	Number of physical development plans produced	Development plans for implementation	150M	200M	200M	250M	300M	Physical Planning Dept, Survey Dept,
Acquisition/Compensation of Communal land for Public use	For provision of necessary public utilities	Acreage of Land parcels acquired	Plans showing no. of Land Parcels acquired.	500 M	800M	1 B	1.2B	1.5B	-Lands, physical Planning and Urban management
Digital Land registration	Facilitate efficient land registration and management	A digital land title deeds database	efficient verification of land ownership and registration	10M	10M	15M	15M	15M	-Lands, physical Planning and Urban management

Project	Project Objective	Indicator	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
		established							
Production of topographical survey plans	Base maps for planning purposes	Number of plans produced Area covered	-base maps to be used for planning	50M	50M	50M	50M	50M	-Lands, physical Planning and Urban management
Public awareness and sensitization	Enhance awareness of the community on land rights	Number of people sensitized/ no. of meetings held.	Community able to deal with land matters and issues amicably	30M	30M	30M	30M	30M	-Lands, physical Planning and Urban management
To demarcate the perimeter boundaries between urban areas and pastoral land	To reduce conflicts between urban dwellers and pastoralists	Number of demarcated boundary plans produced	-Reduction in conflicts	40M	40M	40M	40M	40M	-Lands, physical Planning and Urban management
Purchase of technical Equipment, softwares and vehicles.	Facilitate movement of officers and technical work.	Number of vehicles and the various equipment bought	Efficient working environment, supporting security of the teams and quality service delivery	36M	25M	15M	15M	15M	-Lands, physical Planning and Urban management
Urban Areas Management	Provision of essential services within urban areas including-, CCTV technology.	Number of utilities provided	A better urban environment.	300M	300M	300M	300M	300M	County Government
Establish Turkana County boundaries with neighboring countries and counties	To demarcate county boundaries	Reduced boundary base conflicts	Peaceful and harmonious co-existence	0.5M	1M	1M	1M	0.5M	County Government

Project	Project Objective	Indicator	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementer
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Formulation of Land Policies and Regulations.	To develop appropriate system of land governance.	Land legislations enacted. No. of Land regulations.	Improved land tenure system.	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	County Assembly. County Government.

7.12. OFFICE OF GOVERNOR/ GOVERNANCE

The Governor's office will centrally play a facilitative role in ensuring county devolved functions are fully executed and adequate resources are made available in achieving socio-economic transformation of the County. The Governor's office will continue to maintain a strategic oversight role in the rolling out of County Government grassroots structures in order to ensure important local institutions are in place and functional in order to accelerate service delivery.

The Governor's office will strengthen both internal and external coordination together with the National Government and other Counties to ensure smooth sharing of information and accelerated linkage.

7.12.1. Vision and Mission

Vision

A county government responsive to the needs and demands of the her residents

Mission

To provide leadership for the transformation of Turkana County.

7.12.2. Operationalization of Vision and Mission

The Governor's strategy and delivery team has a special mandate of ensuring the achievement of the 14 point agenda captured within the ten sectors identified under the County Government ministries. The team will work alongside County Executive Committee members and the technical chief officers in mainstreaming focal areas of priority as identified by the public and further mainstreaming in the County Integrated Development Plan developed through a comprehensively consultative process.

STRATEGIC GOALS/ OBJECTIVES

- To support county sector ministries in fast tracking realization of conceived goals and objectives
- To ensure the prevailing of peace and harmony in support of county development

- To coordinate and streamline investment and donor engagements so as to ensure maximum benefit for the Turkana people
- To accelerate sharing of information and enhance public engagements to educate, and inform the public of the County’s development progression while encouraging public participation
- To ensure county programs and plans are developed and implemented in line with constitutional provisions and meet international standards
- Provide high level leadership and coordination for the achievement of County strategic goals and objectives
- To equip County executive committee members and senior officers in the County to ensure high standards of professionalism and execution of functions in the public service
- To facilitate intergovernmental and inter- county engagements to advance and protect the interest of the county
- To enhance seamless communication and dissemination of information both horizontally and vertically across and along sectors and government institutions so as to facilitate discharge of roles

7.12.4. Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy • Regulations and standards • Macroeconomic Policy and management • Foreign affairs • Natural resources • National defense • Enabling macroeconomic environment • Nationhood and strong country brand • Equitable development • Sustained high economic growth • High quality of life
Council of Governors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate consultation among County Governors • Sharing of Information among Governors

Stakeholder	Role
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate rapid resolution of conflict • Building the Capacity of Governors to manage devolution
Executive Committee Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement county legislation; • implement, within the county, national legislation to the extent that the legislation so requires; • manage and coordinate the functions of the county administration and its departments; and • perform any other functions conferred on it by this Constitution or national legislation.
The Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and Cooperation • Promotion of national values • Promotion of national cohesion and Unity
The Senate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight role • Safeguarding devolution
County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative authority of the County • Direct and limit the powers of Governor and the County Assembly • Approving loans and policies • Approval of and oversight on budgets • Supervision of other units within the County through political authority, guidance and direction • Approving investment decisions/ loans
County Public Service Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish and abolish offices of County Public Service including in the boards of urban areas within the County and to confirm appointments. • To appoint persons to hold or act in offices of County Public Service • To exercise disciplinary control over and remove persons holding or acting in those offices. • To prepare regular reports for submission to the County Assembly on the execution of the functions of the Board. • To promote in the County Public Service the values and principles referred to in the Articles 10 and 232 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. • To evaluate and report to the County Assembly on the

Stakeholder	Role
	<p>extent to which the values and principles referred to in the Articles 10 and 232 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 are complied within the County Public Service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make reports to the County Assembly on the execution of its mandate and decisions made by the Board. • To facilitate the development of the coherent, integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in the county; To advise the County Government on human resource management and development; • To advise the County Government on the implementation and monitoring of the National Performance Management System in the County. • Make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission on behalf of the County Government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for County Public Service employees

7.12.3. Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints/ Challenges	Issues/ Strategies
Peace Building and Conflict Support unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue and Engagement • Build partnerships for peace • Develop and Strengthen local institutions as peace facilitators • Support peace caravan initiatives • Mark integral peace commemorations • Facilitate Inter-county Peace Engagements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Trust among warring parties • Proliferation of Light Weapons and small arms • Porous internal and international borders • Fragmentation of the institution of elders • Heterogeneous peace initiatives • Lack of harmonized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and work with local institutions to foster peace • Develop a county peace and conflict resolution strategy to guide peace building • Adopt a wide partnership of peace actors to mobilize resources and joint

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints/ Challenges	Issues/ Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Cross border peace initiatives • Promote best peace practises 	<p>regional peace and security policies.</p>	<p>plan peace building initiatives</p>
Communication, public Engagement and Media relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open access and information sharing • Coordination and harmonised sharing of County Government information • Encourage public participation in County Government Initiatives • Maintain as systematic flow of information to the media and Public • Open County Website, Face book page and Twitter Account • Increase public participation and feedback mechanism • Streamline sharing of County Information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor communication infrastructure • High levels of illiteracy • Vastness of the terrain • Low network connectivity and reception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in the County's communication department to acquire latest communication gadgets • Partners with telecom and Mobile service providers to expand current network coverage in the County • Use Both mainstream and Social media to reach as many constituency as possible
County Legal and Constitutional Oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide strategic legal support to the County Government develop and implement policy and programmes • Strengthen legal and constitutional representation of County Governments • Ensure the County Government works within both national and international legal and constitutional purview • Ensure the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited personnel • Poor conditions to attract competent and qualified judicial personnel • County Government are new and lack the infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in developing a pool of legal experts through deliberate and targeted skill development • Source for highly competent and qualified legal and constitutional personnel • Work in partnership with Kenya Law

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints/ Challenges	Issues/ Strategies
	Government produces bills that are standard and acceptable		Review to ensure County Legislation meet national drafting standards
Intergovernmental and Inter-County coordination and consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen devolution through supporting Council of Governors activities • Encourage inter-county engagements and dialogue to promote peace, trade and commerce • Develop requisite partnership engagement and consultative framework policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devolution is new • Absence of domesticated legislations to support Intergovernmental relations and Coordination • Divergence in Geographical, social, economic, political and environmental disposition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a legislative policy framework for consultation among and between County Governments and the National Government • Organize intersectoral consultative meetings and forums • Enter into agreements and engagements with other Counties to spur economic growth and development • Develop inter county conflict address and resolution mechanisms
Audit, Oversight, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening expenditure management and budget execution • Building capacity for efficient and effective use of devolved funds • Strengthening the institutional capacity of the internal audit team to enhance accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity of staff • Technology adoption and uptake is slow • Vastness of the County's project Catchment • Lack of systems and absence of accountability and oversight enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in critical skills • Source for highly competent and qualified personnel into the County • Provide adequate facilitation • Provide for a

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints/ Challenges	Issues/ Strategies
	<p>and effectiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing and making fully operational for the preparation of the annual budget for integrated financial management and information systems for priority sectors • Developing and enforcing an overarching strengthened organic budget/ legal framework for public financial management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>mechanism of implementation findings of routine reviews and audits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an integrated information management, implementation monitoring and evaluation system to capture all County programmes

7.12.4. Project and Programmes

Flagship Projects

Project	Project Objective	Indicator	Outcomes	Cost					Implementer
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
ISO Certification for Turkana County Government	Services offered meet international standards	Certificate	Turkana County Government gets ISO certification		75m	75m			Office of the Governor
Construction of Governor's official residence	Provide the Governor with an official residence	Official residence completed	Improved service delivery	90m					Office of the Governor
Construction of Deputy Governor's residence	To have an official residence for the deputy governor	Completion of the residence	Improved service delivery		60m				Office of the Governor
Construction of a County Headquarters	Provide adequate office space for optimal staff performance	Headquarters Constructed and equipped	County Headquarter staffs have adequate office space	400m	400m	400m	400m	400m	Office of the Governor
Develop a resource mobilization strategy to attract and encourage PPP	Increase the County's resource base through PPP	Number of Projects under PPP arrangement	Improved economic growth	100m	100m	100m	100m	100m	SDT

Other Proposed Projects

PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NAME	INDICATORS	OUTCOME/ RESULTS	COST IN MILLIONS					Implementer
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE										
Communication and public engagements	To ensure county Government policies and	Develop a county communications policy guideline and strategy	Policy and strategy document developed	Enhanced community awareness	5m	5m	5m	3m		SDT

PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NAME	INDICATORS	OUTCOME/ RESULTS	COST IN MILLIONS					Implementer
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
	programs are well articulated and communicated to the public	Establish ICT platforms in the 7 Sub Counties	No. of ICT platforms established		10m	10m	10m	5m		SDT
		Organize town hall meetings	No. of town hall meetings held		45m	45m	45m	45m		SDT
		Establish strategic notice boards in all Wards for posting of public information	Notice boards created in wards		30m	30m	-	-	-	SDT
		Facilitate citizen foras at the Wards	Citizen foras held at wards		15m	15m	15m		15m	SDT
		Partner with local media houses and radio broadcasts to disseminate information to the public	Local media houses partnered with		60m	60m	60m	60m	60m	SDT
		Enact necessary legislations to promote open information access	Legislations passes		10m	10m	10m	10m	10m	SDT
		Design and distribute appropriate IEC materials	IEC materials designed and distributed		80m	80m	80m	80m	80m	SDT
		Citizen participation	Promote and facilitate citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and	County civic education to understand and appreciate the new system of Governance	Civic education events held in the County		150m	150m	150m	150m
Establish and implement Civic	Civic education				75m	75m	75m	75m	75m	SDT

PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NAME	INDICATORS	OUTCOME/ RESULTS	COST IN MILLIONS					Implementer
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
	delivery of services in the County	Education programme	programs created							
Peace building and conflict management	Promote cohesion and harmony	Establish / revive the institution of elders in the 7 sub counties	No. of Peace meetings held		20m	20m	10m	5m		SDT
		Build capacity of CoE to promote peace and harmony	Work plan	Strengthen peaceful co-existence	10m	10m	10m	10m	10m	SDT
		Support victims of raid to rehabilitate and recover	Raids and conflict victims supported to resettle		250m	250m	250m	250m	250m	SDT
		Conduct peace meetings	Peace meetings held		30m	30m	30m	30m	30m	SDT
		Support peace caravan initiatives	Peace caravan initiatives supported		20m	10m	10m	10m	10m	SDT
		Partner with Development partners to mark significant peace dates	Peace meeting		20m	10m	10m	10m	10m	SDT
		Facilitate inter-County peace meetings	Inter-County peace meetings held		5m	5m	5m	5m	5m	SDT
		Facilitate cross border dialogue and engagements to foster peace and allow for access to common resources i.e	Cross boarder peace dialogue and engagements held		20m	20m	20m	20m	20m	SDT

PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NAME	INDICATORS	OUTCOME/ RESULTS	COST IN MILLIONS					Implementer
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
		water and pasture								
		Develop a comprehensive peace and conflict engagement policy to guide the County Government in dealing with both internal and external conflicts	Peace and conflict engagement policy developed		10m	10m	10m			SDT
		Provide logistical support in accessing remote and insecure county hotspots	Supported offered to ease logistical challenges		30m	30m	20m			SDT
		Support the Police force to enhance border patrols and response to raids	Supported give to police		20m	20m	20m			SDT
Coordination, linkage and crowd sourcing		Foster good working relationship between the National Government and County government	No. of coordination meetings held		100m	100m	100m	100m	100m	SDT
County legal and constitutional oversight	Ensure County programs and projects meet both national and international legal standards	Approval of Bills and legislations	Policies and laws passed		5m	5m	5m	5m	5m	SDT
		Facilitate development of appropriate legal framework for democratic county	Legal framework developed		7m	7m	7m	7m	7m	SDT

PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NAME	INDICATORS	OUTCOME/ RESULTS	COST IN MILLIONS					Implementer
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
	and requirements	governance								
		Draft and harmonise relevant county legislations	Laws harmonised		5m	5m	5m	5m	5m	SDT
		Hiring of expert services in legislative drafting	Laws developed		10m	10m	10m	10m	10m	SDT
		Facilitate implementation of passed laws and regulations	Laws and regulations implemented		5m	5m	5m	5m	5m	SDT
		Facilitate further decentralization and improved access to legal advice for decentralised institutions	No. of sub-county and wards with Legal experts		10m	10m	10m	10m	10m	SDT
		Repair of present county offices	No. of offices repaired		10m	10m	-	-	-	SDT
Investment and donor engagement	Promote Turkana as an investment centre and business hub for both domestic and international investors	County bilateral agreements/ engagement	No. of new investors		50m	50m	50m	50m	50m	SDT
		Organise investment foras	No. of Foras Organised		100m	100m	100m	100m	100m	SDT
		Organise exposure tours for core sector staff to national and international model projects	Exposure tours conducted		10m	10m	10m	10m	10m	SDT
		Coordinate donor and investment	Investment meetings held		5m	5m	5m	5m	5m	SDT

PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NAME	INDICATORS	OUTCOME/ RESULTS	COST IN MILLIONS					Implementer
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
		meetings								
Intergovernmental linkage, Inter-county coordination and sectoral alignment	Ensure effective implementation of shared functions between the National Government and County Government	Attend Council of Governors meetings	Meetings attended		50m	50m	50m	50m	50m	SDT
		Attend intergovernmental / inter-county consultative meetings and foras	Meetings attended		30m	30m	30m	30m	30m	SDU
Leadership, good governance and promotion of best practises	Recognise outstanding individuals in their areas of expertise for community service	Establish the Governor's award	Governor's award scheme developed and institutionalised		100m	100m	100m	100m	100m	SDT
		Office coordination			20m	20m	20m	20m	30m	SDT
		Field project visits	No. of field visits conducted		10m	10m	10m	10m	10m	SDT
		Building capacity of Key senior public servants	Trainings conducted		15m	15m	15m	15m	15m	SDT
		Organising periodic consultative meetings for all Turkana Leaders	Consultative meetings held		100m	100m	100m	100m	100m	SDT
DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S OFFICE										
Public benefit organization Coordination	Ensure PBOs strategies and plans are aligned and	Develop a policy guidelines to streamline Development	Policy guidelines developed		5m	5m	2m	2m	2m	SDT

PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NAME	INDICATORS	OUTCOME/ RESULTS	COST IN MILLIONS					Implementer
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
	synchronised to county development plans and their implementation	partners operations								
		Draft a Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by all PBO wishing to work in the County	No. of PBO with MOU		10m	10m	5m	5m	5m	SDT
		Develop legislation to create County Steering and Coordination Committee formerly DSGs	Laws developed and passed		5m	5m	5m	5m	-	SDT
		Create joint project monitoring and evaluation plans	Joint monitoring visits conducted		5m	5m	5m	5m	-	SDT
Audit, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation function	Ensure prudent use of resources to provide for high quality services to the citizenry	Conduct periodic internal audits	No. of internal audits conducted		50m	50m	50m	50m	50m	SDT
		Conduct frequent field visits to project sites to monitor project implementation	Visits to field held.		20m	20m	20m	20m	20m	SDT
		Provide periodic reports of audits and monitoring field visits	Audit reports produced and shared		10m	10m	10m	10m	10m	SDT
County local resource mobilization and revenue	Ensure adequate mobilization of resources and	Assess, analyse and review current sources of local revenues	Reports on local revenue collection		5m	5m	5m	5m	5m	SDT

PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION	PROJECT OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NAME	INDICATORS	OUTCOME/ RESULTS	COST IN MILLIONS					Implementer
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
collection	maximum collection of local resources to provide for provision of essential services	Expand the scope of local revenue to accommodate emerging potentials and revenue sources	No. of additional local revenue sources		7m	7m	7m	7m	7m	SDT
		Develop an efficient revenue collection and monitoring system to curb wastage and cleavages	Modern revenue collection and monitoring system developed		10m	10m	5m	5m	5m	SDT
		Build capacity of revenue staffs	Trainings conducted		20m	20m	15m	10m	10m	SDT
		Provide monthly reports of local revenues	Monthly reports developed and shared		5m	5m	5m	5m	5m	SDT

7.13. County Assembly

The County Assembly mandate is to make legislations, provide oversight to the county executive and policy approvals pursuant to the county assembly standing orders and other devolution related laws.

7.13.1. Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be the arm of excellence in legislation, oversight and policy approvals for the efficient and effective governance to the people of Turkana County.

Mission

To spearhead democracy through effective dispensation of legislations by facilitating Members of the county assembly to fulfil their constitutional mandate in a representative system of government by upholding and ensuring the autonomy of the county assembly in its corporate relationship with the other arms of the government.

7.12.2. County Assembly response to Sector Vision and Mission

- Improve the process of scrutiny and making of laws.
- Provide adequate resources to implement the constitution.
- Enhance the office of the speaker to facilitate MCA's.
- Provide efficient and timely access to the Hansard.
- Sensitize members of County assembly on standing orders.
- Build the capacity of members of county assembly to provide oversight of governance issues and staff for better service delivery.
- Enhance public participation.

7.12.3. Role of Stakeholder

Stakeholder	Role
County Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise the administration and delivery of services in the county and all decentralized units and agencies in the county.
National Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acts as a referral point when coming up with legislations.
County Public Service Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making appointments including promotions in respect of offices in the county public offices and other human resources
The Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information dissemination through public gathering
Training Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building and provide exposure to assembly members and staff.
Kenya School of Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building public service personnel through professional trainings
The Senate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversight and feedback

7.12.4. Subsector priorities, constrains and strategies

SUB SECTOR	PRIORITIES	CONSTRAINTS/ ISSUES/ CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES
Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources	All matters related to Agriculture, including crop and animal husbandry, livestock sale yards, County abattoirs, plant and animal disease control and fisheries: implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including soil and water conservation and forestry and control of air pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor farming practises Unsustainable management of natural resources Few number of irrigation schemes Lack of disease control centers Laxity in implementing policies relating to natural resources and environment conservation. Prolonged droughts Lack of improved animal breed to survive the adverse effects of droughts. Lack of a county drought management center. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt modern farming practises Put in place legislation to ensure sustainable management of natural resources. Putting in place more irrigation schemes. Equipping and creation of more abattoirs. Creation of disease control centers. Creation of a breeding site for animals Capacity builds animal keepers on improved livestock keeping.
Health Service	All matters related health service , including, in particular county health facilities and pharmacies, ambulance service, promotion of primary health care, licencing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public, veterinary services (excluding regulations of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under staffed facilities, inter facility distance, Lack of basic medical supplies, Lack of minimal maternal child Health Services, and Lack of referral services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To expand, equip, employ/deploy enough staff and improve basic medical supplies improve maternal / child health services, improve referral services. Purchase more ambulance vehicles/facilities.

SUB SECTOR	PRIORITIES	CONSTRAINTS/ ISSUES/ CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES
	the profession), cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria and refuse removal dumps and solid waste disposal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited ambulance vehicles • Lack of public cemeteries • Limited proper disposal sites • Scarcity of body preservation equipment's • Limited equipment such as incubators, oxygen machines, ultra sound 	
Children, Culture and Community	All matters related to cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities, including betting, casinos and other forms of gambling, racing, liquor licencing, cinemas, video shows and hiring, libraries, museums, sports and cultural activities and facilities and county parks, beaches and recreation facilities: fire-fighting services and disaster management, control of drugs and phonography: ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and location in governance at the local levels and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and power and participations in governance at the local level: and animal control and welfare, including licencing of dogs and facilities for accommodation, care and burial of animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of cultural days in the county • Limited public amenities • Lack of museums and sports centres • Absence of county parks • Little or no community participation in issues relating to governance • Lack public libraries • Lack of proper legislation in management of public resources such as beaches • Lack of parental guidance in issues relating to pornography • Lack of welfare association. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate county cultural days. • Establishment of county public amenities • Institute museums and sports center • Encourage parents to take up their role in advising their children • Forge ways of instituting welfare associations • Coming up with proper legislations in
Transport and public works	All matters related to county transport, including county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking, public road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor roads network, lack of bridges • Insecurity along the highways • Lack of street lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of street lights in major towns • Construction of public parking places • Proper demarcation of

SUB SECTOR	PRIORITIES	CONSTRAINTS/ ISSUES/ CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES
	transport and ferries harbours, excluding the regulations of international and national shipping and matters related thereto; county public works and services including storm water management systems in built up areas and water and sanitation services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public parking places • Poor roads demarcation along the high way. • Lack of water management system 	<p>road network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting up / coming up with a system to manage water as a resource.
Planning, Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives,	All matters related to county planning and development, including statistics, land survey and mapping, boundaries and fencing, housing and electrical and gas reticulation and energy regulation: trade development and regulation, including markets, trade licences (excluding regulation of profession), fair trading practices, local tourism and cooperative society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of trade development regulations • Lack of proper housing facilities • Laxity in cooperative societies • Extortion of consumers by traders by imposition of high prices of goods. • Unclear county boundaries. • Poor turnout of local tourists • Lack of marketing of tourist attraction centers in the county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing of local tourist attraction sites • Installation of proper housing facilities • Empowerment of cooperative societies • Formation of market centres and days in major towns in the county • Clear county boundaries to be put in place • Encouraging domestic tourism
Early childhood Education and Vocational Training	All matters related to pre - primary education, village polytechnics, home craft centres and childcare facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early marriages • Lack of facilities in schools • Inadequate number of schools in the county • Lack/few schools for the disabled • Poor pay for teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlighten the community on girl child Education • Construction more schools / tertiary institutions • Construction of schools for the special group • Better pay for teachers
Labour Social Welfare	All matters relating to labour, trade union relations, manpower or human resource planning, gender, culture and social welfare, youth, national youth services children's welfare, national heritage, betting, lotteries and sports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trade unions • Few female workers in the county holding managerial positions • Minimal enrollment of student in national youth service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage people to form trade unions • Employ qualified females to hold managerial positions • Enlighten youths on the importance of joining youth

SUB SECTOR	PRIORITIES	CONSTRAINTS/ ISSUES/ CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In equipped sports centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • service • Creation of sports centres
Justice and Legal Affairs	Constitutional affairs, the administration of law and justice, including the electronics, ethics, integrity and anti-corruption and human rights.		

7.13.5. Projects and Programmes

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Construction of a modern county assembly	To create a sustainable working environment for staff and members	Complete and operational assembly	Improved service delivery at the assembly	400M	2M	3M	5M	8M	CASB
Establishment of County Assembly Service Board	To be able to recruit staff Make the assembly operational	No. of staff in the board recruited	Improved service delivery at the assembly	20m					County Government.
Official residence of the speaker of the county assembly	To have an official residence for the county assembly speaker	Completed residence	Improved service delivery		30m				CASB
Institute provident fund/Sacco	Create a sustainable pension scheme to control expenditure & achieve generational equity	Number of beneficiaries	Ease cost of living for retirees	20M	20M	10M	10M	10M	CASB
Establishment of oversight offices within the county assembly	To enhance service delivery within the assembly	No. of officers recruited in various technical professions i.e lawyers, economists, surveyors etc	Improved service delivery	10m	10m				CASB
Training and skills development	To improve service delivery and work methods of members and staff	No. of trained staff and members of the county assembly	Well scrutinized bills and accurate work and reports	20m	10m	10m	10m	8m	CASB
Capacity on accounting and	To set up an efficient, effective	Functional system in place	Prudent Expenditure	To Be Confirmed	5m	5m	4m	4m	Finance Department

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
control measures IFMIS, PFM (Hardware and software)	and transparent expenditure control system		management						
Facilitate access to professional expertise on public finance	Establish access to external professional advice on the budget Short term training for staff Regular workshops for members	Number of external professionals in touch. Budget institute in place Number of study tours planned Number of workshops	Better oversight role in public finance of the county	3m	3m	3m	3m	3m	CASB
Institutionalize and strengthen research capacity in assembly.	Develop an integrated research service and operational framework	Budget to recruit relevant staff Plan to train staff in research skills across departments	An equipped research department in place	10m	10m	10m	7m	7m	CASB
Establish an ICT for improved performance and communication in operations	Digitize operations of the county assembly and automate library services	Plan to do a put network in place	Efficient service delivery	2m	2m	3m	3m	4m	CASB
Enhance public engagement with the county assembly	Build a people's assembly that allows for the involvement of the public through promotion of transparency and	Number live broadcast of House proceedings Frequency of engaging in media and communication Planned activities in Public Social Responsibility activities	Improved public image of the county assembly	10M	5m	5m	5m	5m	CASB

Project Name and Location	Project Objective	Indicators	Outcomes	Cost					Lead Implementers
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
	democracy.								
Enhanced resource base and improved resource management	Ensure that adequate resources are available to meet the capital and operational expenditures	Established tender committee Procurement function in place	Improved resource management of the assembly	4m	4m	2m	2m	2m	CASB

CHAPTER EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.0 Introduction

This chapter details the project and programmes as identified and earmarked for implementation by the County Government in collaboration with its development partners for the next Five years. The projects/ programmes have been aligned to the priority sector focus for the County Government in correspondence with the National Medium Term Review Framework (MTPF). The matrix below indicates projects for implementation, monitoring tools and indicators for each of those projects, time frames for implementing those projects, implementing agencies and stakeholder responsibilities.

This chapter also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for tracking results and achievements. The chapter also specifies the roles of the various stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation system.

Monitoring of development projects and programmes is and will be a continuous process where all partners and stakeholders shall meaningfully be involved. In line with the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), the project/ programme monitoring will be done periodically including annual reviews.

8. 1. Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation as per NIMES and County M&E system

The Ministry of Devolution and Planning under the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate has developed a National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). Under the system, all monitoring systems are incorporated into the national system through a feeder mechanism that begins at the County level. At the county level, the County Monitoring Evaluation Committee (CMEC) shall be co-coordinated by the County Development Office through the County Planning Unit (CPU).

CMEC, consisting of members representing government agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector, will be strengthened and capacity built in order to facilitate the adoption of the

M&E culture amongst development actors in the county. The CMEC will be expected to provide quarterly reports on the implementation status projects/programmes to the CEC and the CDC and other county forums.

At the end of every year, CMEC shall prepare a County Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report (CAMER), to provide the necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level. Monitoring and Evaluation will also be decentralized to the Constituency level. At the constituency level, monitoring and evaluation of activities will be coordinated by the Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (CMEC). This is necessitated by the growing usage of the constituency as the unit of devolution with many of the devolved funding from the government going up to the constituency level. The CMEC will be made up of cross cutting representation from various interests in line with the composition of CMEC.

This framework provides the global plan for monitoring the various projects and programmes as outlined below. It is essential to note that the formatting of the presentation is such that focus is given on the results accruable as result of the process with agencies responsible for monitoring clearly identified and assigned. The monitoring, evaluation and oversight responsibility has been assigned to the Deputy Governor's office, which additionally will ensure that performance management monitoring and reporting is institutionalized and developed.

8. 2. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

8. 2.1. Finance and Planning

Flagship Projects

Project name	Cost estimate (kshs)	Timeframe	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	implementing agency	source of funds	implementation status
Citizen Resource Centre	442M	5 yrs	Number of facilities or centres established	Completion report	Ministry of Finance & Planning	-County Government -Donors	New
GIS Database and IFMIS	36M	5 yrs	Data produced	-Up to date database -Reports generated	Ministry of Finance & Planning	County Government	New

Other Proposed Projects

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Enhance revenue collection	120M	By end of 2014	Amount of revenue collected Automation of revenue collection system Serialisation of receipts	Receipt	Finance and Planning	County Government	Ongoing
Review efficiency in collection of A-I-A, fees and levies	42M	By end of 2013	Automated collection system	ETR Receipts and computers	Finance and planning	County Government	New
Strengthen internal audit	49M	End of 2014	Internal audit reports	Audit manuals	Finance and Planning	County Government	Ongoing
Rural digital villages	324M	5 years	No. of established rural ICT centres	Computers and staff	Finance and planning	County Government	New

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			% of population that can access internet				
Establish and maintain Asset register	35M	2014	County Asset register	Computers	Finance and planning	County Government	New
Operationalize procurement unit	119M	2014	County procurement plan; Clearing and forwarding unit	Computers and PPOA Manuals and staff	Finance and Planning	County Government	Ongoing
Establish a pension scheme.	370M	2018	Number of beneficiaries	Schemes	Finance and planning	County Government	New
Assurance and Insurance	500M	2018	Life policy and Insurance policies	Insurance manuals	Finance and Planning	County Government	New
Debt management	120M	2018	Level of debt Amount of money saved	PFM Act	Finance and Planning	County Government	New
Capacity on accounting and control measures IFMIS, PFM (Hardware and software)	170M	End of 2014	Functional system in place	PFM act	Finance and Planning	County Government	Ongoing
Establish website	19M	2018	Functional website	Computers and PFM Act	Finance and Planning	County Government	New
Training and skills development	145M	2018	No. of trained staff	Code of regulations AND PFM Act	Finance and Planning	County Government	New
Community participation in planning and budgeting(including	67M	yearly	Community budget/social planning reports Number of PMC trainings	Social intelligence reporting tool	Finance and planning	County Government	New

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
social budgeting and project implementation)							
Increase capacity for planning and budgeting. creation of Economic unit at the-county level	240M	By 2014	-Number of statisticians /planners/ research Economists Number of economic policies developed	Employment letters, Payslips, Employment Contract Agreements	Finance and planning	County Government	New
Establishment of project coordination, monitoring, evaluation unit	96M	By 2014	M&E coordination unit in place Quarterly, Half yearly and Annually M and E reports -Quarterly and Annual Sectorial and CIDP M&E reports	Concept note and terms of reference of the M&E unit Compilation and analysis of routine data by CPU; Independent consultants to undertake the annual review and report	Finance and Planning	County Government	New
Annual budget county consultative forum	20.6M	2014	Number of consultative forums	Imprests Returns	Finance and Planning	County Government	New
Data and evidence generation and documentation (e.g. MICS Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey)	125M	2014	Survey reports, Analytical reports.	Survey instruments/protocols	Finance and Planning	County Government	New
Donor sector spatial Scan and Mapping (resource mobilization)	12M	2014	Donor sector mapping report	Concept note and terms of reference for consultancy	Finance and Planning	County Government	

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Strengthen the operational capacity of county planning unit	56M	2016	Number of 4x4 vehicle	Procurement documents	Finance and Planning	County Government	New
Annual and Mid-term review of CIDP	115M	2016	Annual and mid term report Status of progress	Terms of reference for consultancy for independent review of the CIDP	Finance and Planning	County Government	New
Creation of Sub Counties and Ward Development Committees	300M	5 years	No. of ward and sub-counties quarterly and annual reports	Reports	Finance and Planning	County Government	New
Capital Investment Framework	29M	5 Years	No. of multilateral/bilateral agreements Amount of capital grants No. of donor engagements	Loan/grant agreements	Finance and Planning	County Government	New
County budget and Economic Forum	29M	5 Years	Quarterly County Economic forum reports	Reports Budget	Finance and Planning	County Government	New
Publication of popular version of CIDP, Investment profiles, opportunities	53M	2013	No. of publications	CIDP Publication of Key Business Contacts Book/Opportunities	Finance and Planning	County Government	New
Pre-feasibility studies of investments and other projects	74M	1 Year	No. of pre-feasibility studies	Reports	Finance and planning	County Government	New
ISO certification	110M	By 2014	ISO certificate	ISO logo	Finance and planning	County Government	New
Bills and policies formulation.	150M	5 years	Acts Policies	Acts Published	Finance and	County	New

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
					planning	Government	
Risk management	100M	5 year	Policies	Policy paper	Finance and planning	County Government	New

8. 2.2. Water Services, Irrigation and Agriculture

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Water development and utilization of surface and underground water sources for domestic and irrigated agriculture (LOTIKIPI and LODWAR)	4.3B	5 yrs	Number of people accessing new/improved water sources in Turkana County (total and disaggregated by sex and vulnerability); Number of institutions especially schools and health facilities with new/rehabilitated water supply systems Number of functional water pan and dams Number of desalination and treatment stations	Sector progress reports Design of structures	County Government	County Government	New
Food Security through irrigation and innovative agricultural technologies.	670M	5yrs	% of households that are food secure; Number of acreage under cultivation Number of tractors acquired.	Sector Reports	County Government	County Government Donors	New

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Integrated food security master plan (IFSMP)	50M	1yr	Presence of IFSMP	Copies of IFSMP report	County Government	County Government Donors	New

Other Proposed Projects/ Programmes

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Agriculture							
Food for Asset activities (trapezoidal bunds, semi-circular, contour bund, sparte diversion, microcatments, fruit orchards)	770M	2014-2018	% of households that are food secure Number of structures constructed Number of acreage under cultivation.	Sector progress reports Designs of structures	Department of Agriculture and Public benefit organizations (PBOs)	County government Donors	New
Agriculture value chain development	920 M	2014-2018	Number of value chains developed Number of household involved in income generating activities Number of contracts signed by contract farmers, groups.	Sector reports	Department of Agriculture, Trade, roads and industrialization	County Government Development partners	New
Disease surveillance and pest control	100 M	2014-2018	Number of surveillance done Reduced incidences of pest	Surveillance reports	Department of Agriculture	County Government Donors	

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			and disease outbreaks				
Promotion of tissue culture Bananas and NERICA rice	55 M	2014-2018	Number of acreage under production Types of new crops introduced	Agricultural production reports	Department of Agriculture	County Government Donors	
Recruitment of an extension officer with motorbikes per ward	180M	2014-2018	Number of extension officers recruited. Number of motorbikes.	Agricultural reports	Department of Agriculture	County Government	New
Supporting 150,000 households with farm inputs	3.3B	2014-2018	Number of Households accessing farm inputs	Procurement records Sector reports	Department of Agriculture and Public benefit organizations	County government	
Promotion of 1000 greenhouse technology	950M	2014-2018	Number of greenhouses established	Procurement records Sector production reports	Department of Agriculture and Public benefit organizations	County government	
Revolving fund for agricultural production	1.1B	2014-2018	Number of farmers accessing the fund.	Sector progress reports	Department of Agriculture and Social services	County government	
Establishment of farmers training centres	650 M	2014-2018	Number of established centres Number of technologies adopted	Plan designs Sector reports	Department of Agriculture and ministry of housing	County government	
Soil and water conservation	3.5B	2014-2018	Number of kilometres of river banks protected Number of structures	Structural design works Sector progress reports	Department of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	County government	

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			constructed				
Enhanced Agricultural Mechanization	135 M	2014-2018	Number of machines bought Hectares of agricultural land under mechanization	Procurement records Sector reports	Department of Agriculture, Department of public Works	County government	
Capacity Development Project	40 M	2014-2018	Number of trainings Number of skilled personnel	Training reports	Department of agriculture/	County government	
Irrigation							
Establishment of new irrigation schemes	3.5 B	2014-2018	% of Household that are food secure Acreage of irrigated areas	Sector progress reports Designs of structures	Irrigation and agriculture and Public benefit organizations (PBOs)	County government	
Expansion and Rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes	2.5 B	2014-2018	Number of irrigation schemes rehabilitated	Sector progress reports Designs of structures	Irrigation and agriculture and Public benefit organizations (PBOs)	County government	
Piloting of mechanised irrigation system	1.5 B	2014-2018	% of farmers who have adopted new technologies	Sector progress reports Designs of structures	Irrigation and agriculture and Public benefit organizations (PBOs)	County government/	
Capacity Development Project	50 M	2014-2018	Number of training done Number of skilled	Training report Attendance registers	Irrigation and agriculture and Public benefit organizations (PBOs)	County government	

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			personnel				
Water							
Groundwater harvesting (Drilling & Equipping of boreholes/shallow wells/piping system in water stressed settlements)	2.1 B	2014-2018	Number of people accessing new/improved water sources Number of institution with new/rehabilitated water supply system	Sector progress reports Designs of structures	Water Department/ Contractors	County government/	
Surface water harvesting (5 water pans/rock dams/subsurface dams per ward)	1.4B	2014-2018	Number of Water Pans /Dams constructed	Sector progress reports Designs of structures	Water Department/ Contractors	County Government	
Capacity building of WUAs and WSP countywide	50M	2014-2018	Skilled WSP and WUAs % of waterborne diseases reduced	Training report Attendance registers	Water/consultants	County Government/	
Rehabilitation & Augmentation of existing water supplies	250 M	2014-2018	Number of water supplies rehabilitated	Sector progress reports	Water Department/	County government/	
Capacity building of technical staff	20M	2014-2018	Number of technical staff trained	Reports	Water Department	County Government	

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
WARMA/UNESCO GROUND RESOURCE							
River Basin Flood Management Plan	400M	2014-2018	Intergrated river basin flood management plans	Reports	Water Department	County Government	
Modernize water resource monitoring networks	59M	2014-2018	Monitoring stations generating data daily	Reports	Water Departments	County Government	
Catchment Conservation	690M	2014-2018	Number of conserved water catchments	Reports	Water Department	County Government	
Water extraction surveys	1.2B	2014-2018	Water extraction reports.	Reports	Water Departments	County Government	
Water Quality Mapping	385M	2014-2018	Water quality mapped	Reports	Water Department	County Government	
Expansion of existing water systems	1.75B	2014-2018	Length of extended water pipes	Reports	Water Department	County Government	

8.2.3 Health Services/Sanitation

Flagship projects

Project Name	Cost/Estimate (kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
County Referral Hospital	790 M	2013-18	County referral Hospital	Reports	County Government Development Partners	New
Establishment of a Turkana County Medical Supplies Unit (TUCOMSU)	150M	2013-18	Functional Medical Supplies Unit	Health reports	County Government Development Partners	New
Investment in the development of critical mass of Medical and Nutrition specialists	120M	2013-18	Number of specialists trained	Health reports	County Government	New
Construct, Expand, Upgrade and Equip current dispensaries in all Wards	600M	2013-18	Number of health facilities constructed, expanded, upgraded and equiped	Health reports	County Government	On going

Other projects

Investment Pillars	Project Name	Cost estimate	Time frame	Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementers	Implementation status
Service delivery	Scale up Maternal, newborn and child health	726M	2013-2018	Maternal mortality ratio ANC Coverage Immunization Coverage	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	Ongoing

Investment Pillars	Project Name	Cost estimate	Time frame	Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementers	Implementation status
	Scale up of High Impact Nutrition Interventions	454M	2013-2018	% children < 5 stunted % of children under six months on exclusive breastfeeding	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	Ongoing
	Strengthen referral services in the county	453M	2013-2018	Proportion of health facilities and community with a functional referral mechanism	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	Ongoing
	Scale up HIV/AIDS prevention and care in Turkana County	363M	2013-2018	% of the population accessing HIV testing, care and treatment	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	ongoing
	Strengthening disease surveillance systems in Turkana County	500M	2013-2018	% reduction in morbidity, mortality and disability related to disease outbreak	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	ongoing
	Improved sanitation and hygiene services in Turkana County	544M	2013-2018	% of villages that are open defecation free % of HH accessing safe water	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	ongoing
	Establish waste management system in the county	240M	2013-2018	% of institutions with functional waste management systems	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	New
	Scale up Community Health services	227M	2013-2018	% functional community units		AMREF, APHIA plus, Child fund, KRC	Ongoing

Investment Pillars	Project Name	Cost estimate	Time frame	Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementers	Implementation status
	Establish Emergency preparedness and response mechanism	834M	2013-2018	% of health and related emergencies responded to timely	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	New
Health workforce	Recruitment and retention of health workers	2.3B	2013-2018	% staff turnover Health worker;population ratio	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	Ongoing
	Support continuous professional development of health Workers	250M	2013-2018	% of health worker who have undergone skills improvinh training	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	New
Health Infrastructure	Upgrading and equipping 7 sub county Hospitals	770M	2013-2018	Number of facilities per 10,000 population Number of facilities equipped as per norms Number of hospital beds per 10,000 population Number of wards with health centers	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	Ongoing
	Construction and equipping of 30 health centres	1.44B					
	Construction and equipping of one blood bank	100M					
	Purchase of two truck to transport health products	20M					
	Purchase one ambulance per ward(30)-	300M					

Investment Pillars	Project Name	Cost estimate	Time frame	Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementers	Implementation status
	Stationed at the health centres						
	Purchase of an emergency response chopper	1B					
Health Products	Procure essential drugs medicines and non pharmaceuticals	2.268B	2013-2018	Proportion of health facilities recording zero stockout of essential medicines and non-pharmaceuticals	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	Ongoing
Health Information	Upgrade health information management system.	756M	2013-2018	Quality of information generated Health information system performance	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	Ongoing
Leadership , Governance and coordination	Support a strong leadership, effective management and transparent governance in health sector.	756M	2013-18	Number of policy documents and guidelines available Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) implemented	Coordination tools (4Ws, Minutes)	County Government	New
Health financing	Establish a stronghealthcare financing mechanism	400M	2013-18	Facilities/programs fully operational	DHIS and MOH tools	County Government	New

8. 2.4. Tourism, Trade and Industry

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Cost/Estimate (kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Home of mankind safaris within the county and the national calendar	500 M	5 Years	Number of tourist	Registration sheets	County Government Development Partners	New
PPPs engagement to: Build eco-tourist hotels; Increase network connectivity in Turkana; Establish factories for fish, milk, meat, leather, horticulture and cement.	1.1B	5 years	-Number of industries established -Number of youth employed -Increase in tourism activities	Booking registers % export of local processed goods and services	County Government PPP	New
Establish linkage and networks to market and promote Turkana county.	250M	5 Years	-Coverage in terms of marketing -Means used to market/media		County Government	New
Establish international Turkana Filming and photographic project(Turkwood)	160M	5 Years	No. of Movies and Films shot from Turkana		County Government	New

Other Proposed Projects

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Cooperative Development						
Establishment of Cooperative Development Fund(Revolving)	210M	5 Years	No. of active Co-operatives; Number of co-operative members benefitting		County Government	

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Training and development of Cooperative Movement	100M	5 Years	Number of cooperatives trained		County Government	New
Cooperative Marketing Information Centers in all Sub Counties	100M	5 Years	Number of operational market information centres		County Government	
Book Keeping Centres	45M	5 Years	Number of book keeping centers		County Government	
Enhance the capacity and revive active or dormant Cooperative Societies	225M	5Years	Number of dormant cooperative societies revived		County Government	
Facilitate exchange visits &programmes to develop the cooperative movement	25M	5Years	Number of exchange visits		County Government	
Trade, Industrialization & Enterprise Development						
Initiation of Microfinance Credits	500M	5Years	No of traders accessing credit		County Government	
Capacity Development	50M	5Years	Percentage of SMEs trained		County Government	
SME Revolving Fund	3B	5Years	No. of successful SMEs accessing the revolving fund		County Government	
Trade Fairs &Exhibitions	250M	5Years	Number of trade fairs and exhibitions		County Government	
Establish physical infrastructure for modern market	230M	5Years	No. of new modern market facilities established		County Government	
International Business & Conference Centre	1.5B	5Years	Operational International Business & Conference		County Government	

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of Funds	Implementation status
			Centre			
Establishment of Aloevera Soap processing plant	250M	5Years	Number of people dependent on Aloe Vera		County Government	
Turkana Grain Millers	500M	5Years	A functional grain miller		County Government	\
Establishment of Turkana Cement Factory	1.6B	5Years	Operational Turkana Cement Factory		County Government	
Strengthen Basket and Weaving industry	40M	5Years	The no. of people earning a living from the industry		County Government	
Water Bottling Plant	310M	5Years	Functional water bottling plant		County Government	
Milk Processing Plant	750M	5Years	Commissioning of the plant		County Government	
Revival of Fish processing plant	500M	5Years	Operational fish processing plant		County Government	
Tourism						
Tourism Investment Forums	250M	5Years	No of tourist investments		County Government	
Tourist Coordination Office	50M	5Years	An established tourist co-ordinating office		County Government	
Tourism & Cultural Centre	600M	3Yeras	Operational tourism and cultural centre.		County Government	
Construction of Eco-tourist hotels in strategic sites.	1.1B	5Years	No. of eco-tourist hotels built		County Government	
Public Education and Awareness Campaign on tourism management.	50M	5Years	% increase in public awareness of tourism activities.		County Government	County Government
Rapid Resource inventory, mapping and zoning	60M	5Years	Number of zoned and mapped tourism sites.		County Government	
Multi-Media Marketing & Promotion Campaign	900M	5Years	Number of promotional campaigns.		County Government	
Stakeholder Capacity Building	50M	5Years	Number of tourism stakeholders trained		County Government	
Development of Tourist Attraction sites	50M	5Years	Number of sites developed		County Government	

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Development of an Integrated Tourism & Cultural Master Plan	7M	2 Years	Published Master Plan		County Government	
Weights and Measures Department						
Consumer rights and Protection	50M	5 Years	Increase in No. of certified weighing machines		County Government	
Construction of Weights and Measures WorkshopHQ Lodwar	250M	5 Yeras	Functional workshop		County Government	
Construction and maintenance of Weigh bridges	315M	5 Years	Number of weigh bridges constructed		County Government	
Training of Weights and Measures Technical Professionals	25M	5Years	Number of officers trained		County Government	

8.2.5. Education, Human Resource Development, Culture/Social Services

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Cost/Estimate (Kshs)	TimeFrame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Accelerated Teacher Training programme – Primary and secondary schools		5 years	Improved pupil: teacher ratio	-Reports -Academic papers	-GoK -County Government -Donors	New
Establish The Turkana University of Science and Technology	1.8B	5 years	Improved access to higher education			
Turkana Education Trust Fund and Bursary Scheme	500 m	5 years	-Number of students accessing bursaries -Reliable Board of Trustees	-Interview of beneficiaries -Audit of the award process	County Government	New

Establish and equip a modern library, Archive and ICT centre	1.25 B	5 yrs	Well equipped facility in Lodwar to promote literacy;Number of children, men/women using library	Inspection and Completion report	County Government PBOs	New
Youth investment-artisan project	730M	5 yrs	-Loans or funds to the youth -Number of markets built	-Interview with the beneficiaries -Auditing the projects	County Government	New
Infrastructure development for schools						
Constructing sports stadia of international standards	1.65B	5 yrs	Number of sports stadia built	Supervision of the project	County Government	New

A) Education

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame (Years)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Education campaigns programme in 7 sub counties	205M	5	Number of workshop/meetings held	Attendance lists Payment vouchers Reports Enrolment tools	County Government	On-going
Establish 18 mobile schools per sub county and equip 81 existing mobile schools county wide.	330M	5	Number of new mobile schools established and equipped	Enrolment records Financial records Development plans Inventories	County Government	On-going
Support in the construction of 1 model primary boarding school in each	655M	5	Number of low cost boarding schools established		County Government	On-going

Ward and equipping of existing 57 boarding schools			and equipping			
Support establishment and equipping and operationalization at least 5 ECDE centres in each ward	456M	5	No. of new ECDE(5 per ward) centers established and equipped	Enrolment records Inventories	County Government	On-going
Recruit at least 300 ECDE teachers per annum	650M	5	No. of recruited and capacity built ECDE teachers.			
Expansion of infrastructure in existing Primary and Secondary Schools in Turkana County	5B	5	Number of streams establish a stream in primary and Secondary schools;Number of dormitories constructed and operationalized ;Number of ICT labs established		County Government	On-going
Coordination of education activities and Development of schedules and tools for M & E.	16.5M	5	Number of M&E tools developed ; Number of coordination meetings held; Number of stakeholders participating in provision of infrastructure.		County Government	On-going

Transport for secondary schools	315M	5	Number of buses provided to secondary schools	Reports	County Government	On-going
Human resource development Programme- scholarships, trainings, county skills audit, and training needs assessment	3M	5	Number of human resource needs assessment carried out	Monitoring and evaluation reports Audit reports	County Government	On-going
	25M	5	Number of capacity building trainings for existing staff and professionals- including in service training for teachers and capacity building of school management committees	Monitoring and evaluation reports Audit reports	County Government	
	50M	5	Number of scholarships accessed by staff for skills development	Monitoring and evaluation reports Audit reports	County Government	
Education Management Information System, EMIS	294M	5	Number of capacity building trainings on ICT and software installed for ICT compliance and data management; Number of staff trained on ICT packages and data	Observation Project completion reports Financial records Attendance lists Annual reports	County Government	On-going

			management; ICT centre in Lodwar and other 6 sub counties operationalized			
Support programmes for Special Needs Education (SNE)- primary and secondary schools	299M	5	No. of children with special needs to be reached per year through sensitization of communities.	Monitoring reports SDP Inventories Attendances registers Financial records Performance records	County Government	On-going
Support co-curricular activities (Music and Drama festival, ball games and Athletics) in the county.	81M	5	Number of co- curricular activities had undertaken at zonal, sub county and county levels.	Lists of participants Performance Co-curricular reports Financial reports Inventories	County Government	On-going
Support quality assurance and standards in the county	88M	5	Number of quality assurance and standards reports submitted by sub county QAOs;Number of vehicles purchased	Staff establishment records Assessment reports Lists of institutions assessed. Performance records Schedules of activities	County Government	On-going
Girl Mentorship Programme in primary and secondary schools	640M	5	Number of girls mentored and accessing skills for production of Sanitary pads/kits;Number of girls awarded scholarships to continue with education after	Lists of beneficiaries Schedule of activities Performance records List of role models	County Government	On-going

			dropping out of school			
Review, domesticate and disseminate ECD policy guidelines, National Nomadic policy, SNE policy, Gender in Education Policy and customization of the Curriculum	79M	5	Number of documents (ECD policy framework, service standard guidelines & NPE act) reviewed by the end of 2014	Policy documents Monitoring reports Performance report List of stakeholders in review Schedule of activities	County Government	On-going
Establishment of educational/learning resource centres in each sub county	280M	5	Number of educational resource centres established by 2018	BQ Contracting agreement Inventories Schedule of activities	County Government	On-going
Establishment of Teacher Training colleges.	1.2B	5	No. of colleges constructed No. of teachers recruited and staff No of ECDE Colleges created No. of teachers recruited and staff	Monitoring and evaluation reports	County Government	On-going
County School Meals Programme	2.6B	5	Tonnage of foodstuffs accessed by learner Number of children dewormed	SMP report forms Monitoring reports Lists of benefitting institutions Lists of transporters Distribution plans Payment vouchers Attendance registers	County Government	On-going
Support Water, Sanitation & Hygiene in all	1B	5	Number of School WASH projects	Checklists on WASH List of partners	County Government	On-going

educational institutional facilities			established in Primary Schools and ECDE centers Number of trainings on WASH activities and practices for both children and parents	Reports Inventories		
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B). Human Resource Development, Culture, and Social Services

Project Name/ Objectives	Cost Estimate	Time-frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Establish children rescue centre in the county	99M	5 Years	Number of girls rescued from early marriages, assisted and educated through the centre; No. of street children rescued and rehabilitated; No. of OVCs in the centre		Turkana County Government	
Establishment of 6 peace building centres and cross border schools of excellence	1.05B	5 Years	No. of centres established		Turkana County Government	
Sexual and Gender based violence (SGBV) Programme	97M	5 Years	Effective coordination between GBV service providers. Functional SGBV clinic at LDH providing clinical and- psychosocial services. One rescue centre established and functional		Turkana County Government	

Project Name/ Objectives	Cost Estimate	Time-frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			at Lodwar			
People living with Disability Programme (Multi purpose centre for disability)	1.025B	5 years	Functional and operational orthopedic workshop at Lodwar District Hospital Establish 2 functional vocational and rehabilitation training centers (at Lodwar and Kakuma) and equip the existing at Lokichar – includes supply of corrective devices	Reports	Turkana County Government	
Turkana County Social Protection Programme	1.588B	5 years	Social protection secretariat established; Effective cash transfer and grants mechanism established by government for widows and women and other vulnerable groups		Turkana County Government	

Project Name/ Objectives	Cost Estimate	Time-frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Child Protection programme	720M	5 years	Effective case management and counseling Programme for street children Number of cases prosecuted 7 No. functional street children and drug rehabilitation centre 3 No. remand home established in Lodwar, Kakuma and Lokichar functional Child Protection Unit at the Lodwar police station		Turkana County Government	
Museums and community cultural centres initiative	2.66B	5 Years	No of cultural centres set up in 7 sub counties A Turkana museum established and operationalized at Lodwar town No. of cultural shops for exhibition and revenue generated. Museums and cultural centres		Turkana County Government	
The Turkana Council of Elders Initiative	395M	5 Years	Established and functional Turkana Council of Elders Secretariat- with a secretariat in each sub county; Number of coordination meetings, peace forums and dialogues held		Turkana County Government	

Project Name/ Objectives	Cost Estimate	Time-frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of funds	Implementation Status
The Annual Turkana Cultural Festival and cultural exchange Programme	1.315B	5 Years	Number of cultural festivals held and revenue generated- Tourism, Exhibition and Performance 1 No. Talent Academy (with a modern theatre house) established Indigenous Intellectual Property Rights Protected and awareness created Protection of Indigenous Technical Knowledge An equipped and functional community media station		Turkana County Government	
Turkana county sites and Monuments Programme	625M	5 Years	Number of streets branded in major towns- in honor of heroes and heroines Profiling of Turkana culture Build, equip, and operationalize the monuments for heroes and heroines		Turkana County Government	

Project Name/ Objectives	Cost Estimate	Time-frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Licensing and control of drugs and pornography, liquor cinemas, gambling, video shows and hiring	69M	5 Years	Liquor licensing board established (including counterparts from police, justice, health, etc). Registry on liquor retail outlets established. Enforcement of drug and substance abuse laws, licensing laws and films and publicity and Censorship Acts A films and publicity truck		Turkana County Government	
Establishment of Technical Training Institutes in 7 sub counties	780M	5 Years	7 No. TTI established and operationalized. Number of young people with artisanal skills accessing the job market		Turkana County Government	
Establish and operationalize a county cultural coordination unit- County Culture Board	20M	5 Years	Number of vehicles purchased for facilitation of programmes Construction and equipping of a cultural coordination center		Turkana County Government	
Establishment of recovery and rehabilitation centres for drug and alcohol abusers in the 7 sub counties	460M	5 Years	No. of recoverees admitted and discharged		Turkana County Government	

Project Name/ Objectives	Cost Estimate	Time-frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Promotion and development of Sports	570M	5 Years	Sports ground at sub county level Sports equipment Quarterly County Sports championships		Turkana County Government	

8.2.6 Public Service, Decentralised Services and Disaster Management

Flagship Projects

Project name	Cost estimate	Timeframe	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Source of funds	Lead Implementers
Establish Turkana County Drought & Disaster contingency funds (CDDCF)	500M	5 yrs	-Opening bank account -Allocation of funds	Audit	CG PBOs	County Government
Support alternative dispute resolution	250M	5 yrs	Reduction of number of disputes	Framework number of meetings	County Government/ National Government/ PBOs	-County Government -Community -County Assembly
Develop a comprehensive DRR strategic county policy and sustainable intervention and enhance disaster preparedness and response	3.25B	5 yrs	Strategy and contingency plans developed and operationalised DRR policy Disaster management information system established	-Number of meetings -Interview of citizens to get feedback	County Government/ Donors	County Government (Public Service Ministry)

Public Service

Project Name/Location	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementers
County Personnel Needs Assessment	9M	2 Years	Needs Assessment report	Reports	County Government
Set aside County Public Service budget for staffing	500M	5 Years	100Percent of needed staff recruited and placed by 2018	Work Plans; Progress Reports	County Government
Developing Personnel Scheme of Service	12M	5 Years	Scheme of Service Manual ready by 2014	Work Plans; Progress Reports	County Government
Developing public information and communication frame work	35M	1 Year	Public Information protocols developed by 2014	Work Plans; Progress Reports	County Government
Mainstream Public Sector Integrity programme	350M	5 Years	Ethics and integrity code of conduct	Progress Reports	County Government

Decentralized Services

Project Name/Location	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementers
Develop a decentralized County Policy	10M	2 Years	Decentralized policy in place	Reports	County Government
Development of decentralized strategic framework	4M	1 Year	Strategic framework reports	Work Plans; Progress Reports	County Government
Performance improvement and reforms programme	50M	1 Year	Performance reports	Work Plans; Progress Reports	County Government
Capacity building in decentralized units	280M	5 Years	Trained personel in place.	Work Plans; Progress Reports	County Government

Disaster Management

Project Name/Location	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementers
Turkana Multi Hazard Preparedness and Response Contingency Plan and DRR strategy	250M	5 Years	Successful consultations with the stakeholders including national and international development partners.	Turkana County DRR and Contingency Plans completed.	County Government
	10M	5 Years	Number of agencies and officers trained on CMDRR	Enhanced capacity on DRR	County Government
	255M	5 Years	Number of community DRM workshops	Trigger action ; Communities practicing disaster risk reduction focused activities, reduced negative impact of disasters	County Government
Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity Building	500M	5 Years	Number of agencies and officers trained on CMDRR; Number of community DRM workshops; Number of community initiated DRR programmes.		County Government
Disaster Information Management System for Early Warning Early Action	1.25B	5 Years	Design, Setup, Operationalize, Monitoring, Review and Evaluation System; Number of advocacy events and social network platforms like Ushahidi being established.	Conflicts/Cattle rustling EWS; Drought EWS; Floods EWS	County Government
Construction of Disaster Control rooms	198M	5 Years	3 Control rooms	Operationalize control rooms	County Government
Rapid Response to Disasters	1.75B	5 Years	Formulate, coordinate, monitoring and Evaluation	Number of Rescue and Evacuation missions	County Government
Support Regular Assessments of Food ,floods, and conflict Security	350M	5 Years	Formulation assessment coordination structures	Several Number of Assessments	County Steering Group

d) National Drought Management Authority

Project Name and Location	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementers
Mainstream Drought Risk Reduction(DRR),Climate Change Adaption(CCA),social Protection & End Drought Emergency(EDE) in planning and budgeting processes	200M	5 Years	No. of county plans and budgets that mainstream DRR,CCA,EDE,SP	DRR, CCA/SP/EDE issues integrated in County plans. Resources allocated to DRR/CCA/SP/EDE	County Government, NDMA
Establish & operationalize County peace secretariat	217M	5 Years	Number of County peace secretariats established; Number of peace forums held		County Government
Mainstream conflict sensitive programming (CSP) in development planning	52M	5 Years	Number of sensitisation forums on CSP; Number of CSP Compliant plans		County Government
Support Alternative Dispute Resolution(ADR) framework in the County as enshrined in Constitution of Kenya 2010	250M	5 Years	Legal framework established; Number of committees established &Capacitated; Number of conflicts successfully resolved; Number of peace accords documented & disseminated		County Government

8.2.7. Transport, Roads, Housing and Public Works

Project Name	Cost Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Public Works						
Construction of foot bridges at identified sites within the county as per the sector plan	3.5B	5 Years	Number of completed foot bridges	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Public Works	County Government
Construction of jetties landings at identified sites along the lake	400M	5 Years	Number of Jetties constructed	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Public Works	County Government
Establish construction materials research Centre ,Laboratory and Library in all sub county headquarters	392M	5 Years	Number of studies carried out; Number of established facility	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Public Works	County Government
Establish and equip firefighting station in sub county headquarters	231M	5 Years	Functioning firefighting facility	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Public Works	County Government
Install lightening arresters in prone areas	17.5M	5 Years	Number of installed arrestors	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Public Works	County Government

Project Name	Cost Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Plan design and develop a Sewerage treatment plant in all sub county headquarters	231M	5 Years	Completed plant	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Public Works	County Government
Plan, design and construct trunk sewer lines (total of 290km) in sub county headquarters	1.08B	5 Years	Completed sewer lines	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Public Works	County Government
Set up a solid waste incinerators and recycling plants in sub county headquarters	231M	5 Years	Plants installed	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Public Works	County Government
Land fill for effluent waste in sub county headquarters	161M	5 Years	Demarcated site	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Public Works	County Government
Roads						
Plan, Design and construct Urban roads network with storm water drains, pavement, pedestrian sidewalk and traffic control devices (total of 330km) in sub county headquarters	1.25B	5 Years	Completed roads ,streets and avenues Directed storm water drains, paved roads Side walks	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Roads	County Government
Plan, design and install urban street and high mast lighting in all sub	1.75B	5 Years	Completed lit street lights	Bill of quantities Tender documents	Roads	County Government

Project Name	Cost Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
county headquarters				LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing		
Kainuk-Lokichar-Lodwar-Kakuma-Nadapal(403km) tarmac	400M	5 Years	Well maintained road Easy accessibility to Lake Reduced distance Security is enhanced	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Roads	County Government
Lodwar-Kalokol D348 tarmac repair (55km)	528M	2 Years	Well maintained road Easy accessibility to the Lake Security is enhanced	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Roads	County Government
Clearing, Grading, Gravelling and Drifting of identified roads within the county as per sector plan: Lodwar- Kerio (47.9 Km), Kalotum-Kapua (..km) Lodwar –Nadapal-Turkwel- (40.km) Junction-Eliye SpringsD348 (47.5.km) Lodwar –Kangatosa-Naoros (55km) Kanamkemer-Naotin-Napeikar-Nawoyawoi (38.km) Kerio-Kangirisae (56.2km) Kalokol-Loarengak (101km)Kalokol-Kapua(30Km) Kalokol-NabwelEkorot(20KM) Construction of drifts at Kalotum, Kaapokor,Loworegole,Kapua and Kosiyae-Kapua) Kainuk- Loiyapat- Kaptir (60	8.08B	5 Years	Number of kilometres graded and gravelled; Number of drifts done.	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Roads	County Government

Project Name	Cost Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
km)Kalemngorok-Katilu.- Lokichar (37km) Kalemng'orok-Lokwakipi road construction (10KMs)Kakong – Lokwamosing (57km) Lokichar-Kanaodon(30 km)Lobokat-Lochakula(100km)Loturerei-Kanaodon (113km),Lokichar – Lokwamosing (--km) Lotongot-Kainuk (17km) Lokichar-Lokapel (29km) Juluk- Nariomoru (34km) Lorokon-Nakwamoru-Kotaruk (72km) Lokori-Lominyen- akwaan (50km) Lokori-kapedo (110km) Lokori-kamuge- Baragoi (140km) Lokwamosing-Kaakulit (25km) Katilia-Paragati (60km) Lomelo-Nadome (35km) Lokori – Lotubae-Katilia-Lomunyen-akwaan (100km) Lokori-Loperot-Kang' akipur (40kmLopii- Kaaruko(20KM) Lokwii- Kaaruko(22KM)Kaaleng-Kaemosia -Lokamarinyang (108km) Kachoda –Kokuro-Meyan-Kibish(138 km) Lokitaung-Koksilei (39km) Kataboi-Kanikurudio (57km) MlimaTatu-Kakuma (60km) Kaaleng-Kaikor-Kibish(155km) Natoo- Nariokotome(25KM) Kachoda-Riokomor(25KM) Lokitaung- Lowarengak(26KM) Todonyang-Kokiro(30K Kaikor-Lobur-Kachiriangor(50Km) m) Kaikor-Kakelai-Kokiro(50Km) Kaikor-Lorus/Kadingetom (80Km) Gold junction-Kaaleng (130KmKaikor-Lokichoggio (248km) Kibish-Naita (65km) Napak-Lomopus (55km)						

Project Name	Cost Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
)Kalonokori-Kokuro-Kibish(138km) Lobulono-Kaemosia(55km) Lokamariyang-Soya(60km) Kibish- Kagiratuko(Namanat)(80km) Koyasa-Kalopotikoil (120km) Kadingetom-Koyasa(120km) Napak-Lokilar-NapakEmejen (10km) Kibish- Nakuwa (3km)Kakuma-Letea-Lokipoto – Naturtur (110km) Kalobeyei- Lonyduk-Loreng-Lokipoto (100km) Songot –Lokang'ai (70km) Kakuma- Lopur (100km) Kakuma –Loreng- Nakitongo-(90) Oropoi- Lokichoggio(55km)Lokichogio- Nanam(80km) Lokangae- Kaikor(70km) Nanam-Lokangae (75km) Nanam-Longole (30km) Nadapal – Loukomor(50km) Nanam-Nasinyono- Ejemu Luka (80Km) LorengNalapatui- Oropoi (40)Lokichogio-Iria- Locherakope(Loukomor)(60K Nadapal –Locherakope (40Km) Lokore- Loruth-Nadunga (50Km) Junction-Kaimongor (10Km) unction-Kobuin (20Km) Lolupe- Losajait (18Km) Losajait- Napeililim(20Km) Uki-Oropoi- Nawontos- KomionKalobeyeyi- Nalipatui 1 (25) Kalobeyei- Lodakach-Lokangae (30) Kalobeyei- Losike- Nalapatui (30Km) Oropoi- Nalipatui(Naturtur) (100Km) Kakuma- Locherangierengo (50Km) Kakuma-Lapur-Moruangibuin (30Km) Lopur-Ejemluka (60Km) Lopiding- Napakin- Nadapal						

Project Name	Cost Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
(120Km) Napakin-Lomeyan-Naita (180km) Losajait-Kalopetase (20km) Losajait-Naurkori (15km) Junction- Nadwat 3km. Lokore- Ngijawoi(18km) Kaemongor- Nakarengan(22km)						
Equipment (, 6no.graders, no.3 dozers, vibrator ,no.3 excavators, roller, water bowser, shovel,concrete mixer,10no. tippers,personel, mechanical workshop)	400M	5 Years	No. of equipment purchased	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Roads	County Government
Redesign Napak road	10M	1 Year	Number of road kms redesigned	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Roads	County Government
Construction of Drifts at tultul river, ngasogae, ngikengoi, Esikiriati, nariamakali,mitiran, naburu knonon, morungole,Nalingakua,nangolemaret	31M	1 Year	No. of Drifts Constructed and completed	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Roads	County Government
Housing						
Low-cost building materials initiatives and housing technology in all sub-counties.	175M	5 Years	No. of people trained on ABTs No. of housing units developed using the technology	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Roads	County Government
Transport						
Purchase Fibre glass boats for use	240M	1 Year	Number of boats	Bill of quantities	Roads	County

Project Name	Cost Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
as transport, and security in Lake Turkana			purchased	Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing		Government
Mount traffic patrol and checks along main roads in all subcounties.	198M	5 Years	Number of patrol check points established and sustained	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Roads	County Government
Turkana County Public Transport Service	100M	1 Year	Reduced public transport cost	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Roads	County Government
Upgrade, expand and maintain existing airstrips:Lokitaung, Kataboi, Todonyang, Kokuro, Kaikor,Kalokol, Kachoda, Loarengak and Lokamarinyang, Kibish, Lorugum, Kakuma, Lokichar, Lokori, Kibishairstrip,Lockichogio Airport	420M	2 Years	Operational Air Strips and Air Ports	Bill of quantities Tender documents LSOs LPOs Photos Site visit minutes Testing	Roads	County Government

8.2.9. Pastoral Economy and Fisheries

Flagships

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Establish a Disease Free Zone (DFZ)	50M	5 yrs	-No. of animals vaccinated. - No. of visits in each sub-county per year; no. of ND1 and zero reports.	Sector progress reports	County Government	County Government	Veterinary Department
Develop a Livestock Breed Improvement Project	115M	5yrs	No. of breeding with superior genes introduced		County Government	County Government	
Initiate Fodder production and pasture reseeding	570M	5yrs	-No. of Ha under fodder production - Ha of land reseeded	Sector progress reports	County Government	County Government	
Establish hatcheries to enhance fish and chicken production	150M	5yrs	No. of hatcheries	Sector progress reports	County Government	County Government	

Other projects

a) Livestock Production

Project name	Cost estimates (Kshs)	Time frame (YRs)	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds
Establishment of Livestock sale yards (1 per subcounty)	140M	5	No.of sale yards established, No. of cattle crushes, No, of staff recruited	Field visits; M&E reports	Livestock dept	County government and NGOs
Upgrading of Lomidat abattoir	40M	3	Tonnes of quality meat processed and sold	Field visits; M&E reports	Livestock dept	County government
Capacity building of community on ownership and management of livestock sale yards	76M	5	No.of trainings held	Training report	Livestock dept	County government
Bee keeping production, Marketing and Processing	100M	5	Quantity of honey produced	Reports; Field visits	Livestock dept	County government and NGOs
Promote Poultry production among organized groups	190M	5	No. of households engaged in poultry keeping	Reports	Livestock dept	County government, NGOs and FAO
Mapping of wet and dry grazing fields	25M	5	Number of grazing area designated and gazette	Fields visits reports	Livestock dept	County government
Sensitization on livestock insurance policies and products.	60M	5	No. of Households trained / sensitized.	Reports	Livestock dept	County government
Establish Livestock training centre	85M	5	No.of people and trainings and workshops conducted	reports	Livestock dept	County government
Standby Emergency livestock off-take	250M	5	No. of livestock purchased; No. of HHs benefiting.	Reports	Livestock dept	County government, NGOs
Emergency livestock feeds reserves and stores	350M	5	Number of HHs benefiting; No. of feed reserve stores established	Reports	Livestock dept	County government

Project name	Cost estimates (Kshs)	Time frame (YRs)	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds
Machinery for range forage harvesting and baling	100M	5	No.of range forage machinery purchased.	Procurement report	Livestock dept	County government
Livestock census	70M	1	Number of reports compiled	Census report	Livestock dept	County government
Staff training and development	25M	5	Number of staff trained	Annual training report	Livestock dept	County government
Capacity building of stakeholders on livestock legislation and policies	35M	5	Number of stakeholders reached	Training reports	Livestock dept	County government

b) Veterinary

Project name	Cost estimates in Millions (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing partner	Source of funds
Disease control and vaccination campaigns	437M	5 Years	% of animals vaccinated.	Quarterly; annually; and reports	Veterinary Department	County Government
Disease surveillance	40.2M	5 Years	Number of visits; number of ND1 and zero reports	Monthly and quarterly reports	Veterinary Department	County Government
Construction of a diagnostic laboratory	64.5M	3 Years	A functional lab	Reports; receiving documents and S12	Veterinary Department	County Government
Construction of Category-B-slaughter houses(7) in each sub-county.	220M	4 Year	No of slaughter house-B constructed.	Monthly reports	Veterinary Department	County Government
Upgrade slaughter slabs 5 per ward into category-C-slaughter houses.(150 slabs)	32M	4Year	No. of slaughter slabs upgraded	Monthly reports	Veterinary Department	County Government
Vector control (Dip constructions in appropriate areas- Five per ward	45M	4 Years	No. of dyps constructed	Quarterly and annual reports	Veterinary Department	County Government

Project name	Cost estimates in Millions (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing partner	Source of funds
Establishment of a tannery and leather utilization unit in Northern zone(Makutano) and one in the southern zone(Lokichar)	41.5M	5 Years	No. of persons trained in tanning;Operational tanneries	Quarterly and annual reports	Veterinary Department	County Government, NDMA
Veterinary Extension Services	63.7M	5 Years	No. of persons trained;Types of practices embraced	Quarterly and annual reports; back to office reports	Veterinary Department	County Government
Livestock branding for identification	125M	3 Years	Number of animals branded;	Quarterly and annual reports	Veterinary Department	County Government
Baiting of stray dogs and cats	45M	5 Years	No. of stray and sick dogs/cats baitedand No. of programs	Quarterly and annual reports	Veterinary Department	County Government

c) Fisheries

Project name	Cost estimates (Ksh)	Time frame(YRS)	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds
Resource monitoring and surveillance	25M	5	%age of target areas covered	Quarterly MCS reports	Dept of fisheries	County government, development partners, NGOs
Strengthening management of BMUs	15M	5	No. of BMUs supported. No. of members trained in resource management	Bmu operation reports	BMUs	County government, development partners, NGOs
Improved fish production.	140M	5	% increase in fish production	Quarterly statistical reports.	Fisheries dept, BMU	County government, development partners, UNDP and NGOs
Enhance fish preservation and	390M	5	Functional preservation and		Fisheries dept	County government

Project name	Cost estimates (Ksh)	Time frame(YRS)	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds
storage including rehabilitation			storage facilities at every fishing bay			
Fishing Extension Support Services and service delivery.	62.5M	5	No of newly recruited personnel; No. of trained personnel		Fisheries dept	County government
Fish transportation facilities along LakeTurkana	77M	5	No of refrigerated trucks and dried fish trucks provided;	Procurement reports	Fisheries dept Transport department.	County government, development partners,
Designate and develop fish processing facilities	50M	5	No of fish processing areas designated No of ice plant in Lodwar	Allotment letters Progress reports	Fisheries dept Lands Public health	County government, development partners,
Promote Fish farming	3.505B	5	No. of fish ponds in active status	Statistical ponds status report	Fisheries dept	County government, development partners,
Establishment of well equipped rescue centres including CMDRR	38M	5	No of operational rescue centers	Procurement reports Training reports Quarterly progress report.	Fisheries dept Kenya maritime authority. Bmu	County government, development partners
Development of Fishing policy framework for Turkana	7M	2	Policy and Master Fishing Plan in place		Fisheries dept	County government
Research on potential of fisheries resource in Turkana	9M	3	Research findings integrated in policies			
Fisherman Loan/ Credit Scheme	35M	5	Proportion of fisher folk accessing credit facilities.	Progress reports	Fisheries dept	County government
Establish fishing gears manufacturing factory	70M	4	No of cottage industries established	Progress reports	Fisheries dept	County government
Establish a marketing coordination system	40M		No of marketing links established	Progress reports		

8.3.10. Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

Flagships

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Management and utilization of <i>invasive species</i>	175M	5 yrs	The area of thinned plantation; Quantity of charcoal produced; Quantity of pods processed; Presence of regenerated under - growth; availability of grounded pods; Presence of foodstuff made from prosopis in the market.	Sector progress reports	County Government	County Government	New
Establish and implement “Greening Turkana” Programme to meet the 10% forest cover requirement	350M	5yrs	Number of forest associations established.	Sector progress reports	NEMA	County Government	New
	205M		a) Number of tree nurseries established. Ha of land reclaimed through tree planting b) Number of management committees formed and trained	Sector progress reports	KFS	County Government	New
	350M		Number of trees planted	Sector progress	KFS	County	New

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
			and survived.	reports		Government	
Connect Turkana with the national grid and invest in green energy (wind, solar and geothermal)	200M	5yrs	Number of institutions and town centres connected with electricity	Sector progress reports	County Government	County Government	New
	840M	5 years	Number of institutions/homes using wind energy	Sector progress reports	County Government	County Government	New
Enhance cooperation and partnerships in minerals, oil and gas exploration	50M	5yrs	Number of consultative forums held per year. -Existence of institutional framework for cooperation and partnership through appropriate legislation Noof signed MoUs with the exploration and drilling companies	Sector progress reports	County Government County Assembly	County Government	New

Other projects

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs.)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of fund	Implementing status
Kenya Forest Service							
Urban centers beautification programs	150M	5 years	Arboretum; Road side strips of trees/avenue.	Monthly survival reports Growth report.	KFS	County Government	New
Conservation of existing forests	350M	5 years	Number of forest associations; Forest cover	Inventory reports	KFS	County Government	New
Promotion of non wood forest product	175M	5 years	Established gum collection centres	Mid-term report on quantities delivered	KFS	County government	New
Gazettement of new forest (Loima, Kailongkol, and Loriontom)	200M	5 Years	Number of gazetted forests	Gazetted forests	KFS	County Government	New
Identification of eco system sites and preparation of management plan	300M	5 Years	The management plan in place		KFS	County Government	New
Forest protection	300M	5 Years	Number of fire put off and forest diseases prevented and controlled Number of cases prosecuted		KFS	County Government	New
Promotion of Agro Forestry	180M	5 Years	Number of demonstration plots	Demonstration plots	KFS	County Government	New

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs.)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of fund	Implementing status
Awareness creation	180M	5 Years	Number of trainings and exhibitions	Reports	KFS	County Government	New
Market identification	180M	5 Years	Number of marketing associations	Reports	KFS	County Government	New
Kenya Metrological Department							
Establishing of six full meteorological stations	154M	4 years	Number of established weather stations	Technical reports Quarterly report	MET LODWAR	County Government	New
Establishment of upper air station and up grading Lodwar met station as collecting and analysis center	250M	5 years	Improved weather forecasting	Technical reports Quarterly report	MET LODWAR	County Government	New
100 Rainfall stations spread all over the county	22M	5 years	No. of rainfall station established	Technical report	MET LODWAR	County Government	New
Facilitation in broadcasting of weather information through local FM radio stations	30M	5 years	Number of weather forecasting program broadcasted	Monthly reports	MET LODWAR	County Government	New
NEMA							
Preparation of County Environment Action Plan	60M	5 years	County Environment Action Plan in place	Progress reports	County Environment Office	County Government	New
Identification and training of County Environment Committee	60M	5 years	Number of workshops organized. County environment committee in place.	Progress report	County Environment Office	County Government	New
Identification and rehabilitation of Sub Counties' degraded sites.	50M	5 years	Existence of rehabilitated sites.	Progress report	County Environment Office	County Government	New

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs.)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of fund	Implementing status
Preparation and dissemination of annual SoE	50M	5 years	Number of SoE preparation meetings held.	Progress report Annual report	County Environment Office	County Government	New
Environmental Award Scheme	60M	5 years	Number of awards issued	Progress reports	County Environment Office	County Government	New
Establishment of Sub County wet land management	75M	5 Years	Number of trees planted; Number of public forums held on sensitization	Progress reports	County Environment Office	County Government	New
Kenya Wildlife Service							
Protection and gazettement of the unprotected game reserves at Lotikipi and Lake Lokipi	250M	5 years	Number of reported human wildlife conflict; Number of gazetted game reserves.	Quarterly progress report	KWS	County Government	
Establishment of community conservation areas in appropriate sites	300M	5 years	Number of conservation areas established; Number of; public forums held to sensitize community	Quarterly progress report	KWS	County Government	New
Provide wild life conservation education and extension services	300M	5 years	Number of meetings and workshops held	Quarterly progress report	KWS	County Government	New
Conduct and coordinate research activities in the field of wild life conservation and disseminate	200M	5 years	Number of wild life protected	Quarterly progress report	KWS	County Government	New

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs.)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of fund	Implementing status
Energy and Petroleum							
Solar PV installation in public institutions in Turkana county	200M	5 years	Number of institutions with solar.	Survey report Progress report	MoE&P	County Government	New
Oil and Gas Exploration and Exploitation	NA	5 years	Revenues and royalties from oil and gas	Reports	MoE&P	County Government	New
Rural electrification in Turkana county	200M	5 years	Number of institutions and towns with electricity	Progress reports	MoE&P	National Government; County Government.	New
Energy efficiency and conservation programme	50M	5years	Number of energy audits done; No. of energy saving stoves distributed.	Progress report	MOE&P	County Government	New
Establishment of wind hybrid systems	1B	5years	Number of institutions/ homes using wind energy	Progress report	MOE&P	County Government	New
Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)							
Research on technologies for conservation of woodlands Turkana County	250M	5 years	Number of technologies developed and areas conserved	Technical reports Mid-term report	MoE&P	County Government	New
Research on Conservation of biodiversity hotspots	150M	5 years	Number and type of hotspot Number of strategies recommended and piloted	Technical reports Mid- year reports	KEFRI	County government	New

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs.)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of fund	Implementing status
Research on Utilization of non-wood forest products in Turkana County	150M	5 years	Distribution map, number of products; Number of products and level of trade	Technical reports Mid-term reports Consumption reports	KEFRI	County government	New
Research in developing agroforestry technologies in all irrigation schemes.	50M	5 years	Number of species screened.	Technical report and mid-year report.	KEFRI	County government	New
Research on indigenous fruits trees	60M	5 Years	Number of food trees identified	Reports	KEFRI	County government	New

8.3.11. Land, Physical Planning and Urban Areas Management

Flagships

Project Name	Cost Estimates	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of fund
Spatial planning and modernization of Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokichoggio and other upcoming towns within the county	500M	5 years	Number of towns with spatial plans.	Final draft plans prepared	Lands, Physical planning and Urban management.	County Government/ Donors
Land registration and Demarcation	1.05M	5 years	No. Of title deeds issued	Land records of Land owners	Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Management.	County Government/ Donors

Other projects

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Physical planning and surveying	1.1B	Five years.	physical development plans produced	No. of plans approved by the County Assembly for implementation	Physical planning dept and survey dept	Turkana County Government	Not yet
Acquisition/Compensation of Communal land for Public use	5B	Five Years	Acreage of Land parcels acquired		Department of adjudication ,survey, physical planning and urban management	Turkana County Government	Not yet
Digital Land registration	65M	Five years	A digital land title deeds database established	Number of Land parcels with Title Deeds	Lands department	Turkana County Government	
Production of topographical survey plans	250M	Five years	Number of plans produced;Area covered	Number of boundaries demarcated.	physical planning	Turkana County Government	Not yet
Public awareness and sensitization	150M	Five years	Number of people sensitized/No. of meetings held.	Level of public awareness on matters dealing with land.	physical planning	Turkana County Government	Not yet
To demarcate the perimeter boundaries between urban areas and pastoral land	200M	Five	Number of demarcated boundary plans produced	No. of boundaries demarcated	Physical Planning	Turkana County Government	Not yet
Purchase of technical Equipment, soft wares and vehicles.	106M	FIVE	Number of vehicles and the various equipment bought	Performance level. Quality of service delivered	Lands, physical planning and urban management dept.	Turkana County Government	Not yet

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Urban Areas Management	1.5B	Five	Number of utilities provided		Lands, physical planning and urban management dept.	Turkana County Government	Not yet
Establish Turkana County boundaries with neighboring countries and counties	4M	Five	Reduced boundary base conflicts		Lands, physical planning and urban management dept.	Turkana County Government	Not yet
Formulation of Land Policies and Regulations.	50M	Five years	Land legislations enacted. No. of Land regulations.	No. Of policies formulated and approved.	Lands, physical planning and urban management dept.	Turkana County Government	Not yet

8.3.12. Office of Governor/ Governance

Flagship Projects and Programmes

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
ISO Certification for Turkana County Government	150M	1 Year	Services offered meet international standards	Certificate	SDT	County Government
Construction of Governor's official residence	90M	1 Year	Official residence completed	Completion report	SDT	County Government
Construction of Deputy Governor's residence	60M	1 Year	Completion of the residence	Completion report	SDT	County Government
Construction of a County Headquarters	2B	1 Year	Headquarters Constructed and equipped	Completion report	Finance	County Government
Develop a resource mobilization strategy to attract and encourage PPP	500M	5 years	Number of Projects under PPP arrangement	Strategy documement	SDT	County Government

Other Proposed Projects

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Develop a County Communication's policy guidelines and strategy	18M	4 years	Policy and strategy document developed	County Communications Policy Guideline	Strategy Delivery Unit	County Government
Establish an ICT platforms in the 7 sub counties	35M	4 years	No. of ICT Platforms established	Reports	SDT	County Government
Organise Town Hall Meetings	180M	4 years	No. of town hall meetings held	Reports	SDT	County Government
Establish strategic notice boards in all Wards for posting of public information	60M	2 Years	No. of Notice Boards erected	Completion	SDT	County Government
Facilitate citizen foras at the Wards	60M	4 Years	No. of Citizen Foras Held	Foras held	SDT	County Government
Partnership with Local Media Houses	300M	5 years	Local media houses partnered with	MOUs, Event Reporting	SDT	County Government
Enact legislation to promote open information access	50M	5 Years	Legislations Passed	Laws in Place	SDT	County Government
Design and distribute appropriate IEC materials	400M	5 Years	IEC materials designed and distributed	Reports	SDT	
County Civic Education Programme	750M	5 years	Civic education events held in the County	Event Reports	SDT	County Government
Develop a curriculum for Civic Education	375M	5 Years	Civic education programs created	Civic Education Curriculum	SDT	County Government
Establish / revive the institution of elders in the 7 sub counties	55M	4 years	No. of Peace meetings held	Reports	SDT	County Government
Build Capacity of Council of Elders	50M	5 Years	Capacity of Elders Developed	Reports	SDT	County Governments
Support Victims of raids	1.25 Billion	5 Years	Raids and conflict victims supported to resettle	Reports	SDT	County Government PBO Development Partners

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Conduct peace meetings	150M	5 Years	Peace meetings held	Reports	SDT	County Government PBO Development Partners
Support Peace Caravans	60M	5 Years	Peace Caravan meetings supported	Activity Report	SDT	County Government PBO Development Partners
Partner with Development partners to mark significant peace dates	60M	5 Years	No. of Peace dates supported	Activity Reports	SDT	County Government PBO Development Partners
Facilitate Inter-county Peace meetings	15M	5 Years	Inter-County peace meetings held	Activity Report	SDT	County Government PBO Development Partners
Facilitate Cross Border Engagements meetings	100M	5 Years	No. of cross border engagements	Agreements reached	SDT	County Government PBO Development Partners
Develop a County Peace and Conflict Engagements	30M	3 Years	Peace and Strategy policy document	Policy Document	SDT	County Governments
Logistics support	80M	3 Years	Supported Given	Event Reports	SDT	County Government
Support police to enhance border patrols	60M	5 Years	Vehicles Purchased	Money Expended	SDT	County Government
Intergovernmental coordination	100M	5 Years	Meetings held	Reports Meeting minutes	SDT	County Government
Bills and Legislations	25M	5 Years	No. of Bills passed	Hansards	SDT	County Government
Establish a legal framework	35M	5 Years	County Government	Policy Documents	SDT	County Government

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
			Legal framework			
Harmonise relevant County and National Legislations	25M	5 Years	Harmonised Laws	Harmonised relevant laws	SDT	County Governments
Recruit / Hire Law drafters	50M	5 Years	Services Received	Laws drafted	SDT	County Governments
Implementation of Laws	50M	5 Years	Laws Implemented	Implementation reports	SDT	County Governments
Further decentralization of legal services to sub counties and Wards	50M	5 Years	Legal services offered at the Sub-County and Wards	Reports	SDT	County Governments
Repair and equip offices	20M	2 Years	No. of Office repaired Furniture bought	Expenses	SDT	County Governments
County Bilateral agreements and engagements	250M	5 Years	No. of new investors	MOUs	SDT	County Government
Organise Investment Forums	500M	5 Years	Exposure tours conducted	Reports MOUs	SDT	County Government PBO Development Partners
Exposure tours	50M	5 Years	No. of Exposure tours conducted	Reports	SDT	County Government PBO Development Partners
Coordinate Donor Investment Meetings	25M	5 Years	No. of meetings held	Reports	SDT	County Governments
Attend Council of Governor's Meeting	250M	5 Years	Meetings attended	Reports Minutes	SDT	County Government
Attend Intergovernmental/ inter-county consultative meetings and fora	150M	5 Year	Meetings attended	Reports Minutes	SDT	County Governments
Governor's Award	500M	5 Years	Award given	Event celebration	SDT	County Government
Office Coordination	110M	5 Years	Smooth running of office	Operation's reports	SDT	County Governments

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
Field project visits	50M	5 Years	No. of field Visits	Field Reports	SDT	County Government
Building capacity of Key senior public servants	75M	5 Years	No. of Trainings No. of Public Officers trained	Induction Reports	SDT	County Government
Turkana Leaders Consultative Meetings	500M	5 Years	Consultative meetings held	Minutes	SDT	County Government
DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S OFFICE						
Develop a policy guidelines to streamline Development partners operations	16M	5 Years	Policy Guideline developed	Policy document	SDT	County Government
Draft a Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by all PBO wishing to work in the County	35M	5 Years	No. of PBO with MOU	MOU	SDT	County Government
Develop legislation to Create a County Steering and Coordination Team	25M	5 Years	County Steering and Coordination team in place	Legislation developed	SDT	County Government
Conduct Joint Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plans	25M	5 Years	No. of Joint Monitoring and Evaluation trips	Reports	SDT	County Government
Conduct Periodic Internal Audits	250M	5 Years	Periodic audits conducted	Audit Reports	SDT	County Government
Project Field Visits	100M	5 Years	Field Visits conducted	Field Reports	SDT	County Government
Assess, analyse and review present local revenue base/ sources	25M	5 Years	Source of Revenue base matrix	Local resources sources reports	SDT	County Government
Expand Local revenue sources	35M	5 Years	No. of additional sources of revenue	Report on local sources	SDT	County Government
Develop a local revenue mobilization and monitoring tool	35M	5 Years	Local Resource mobilization and monitoring tool	Efficient mobilization and monitoring of local resources	SDT	County Government
Building capacity of revenue staff	75M	5 Years	No. of staff trained	Training reports	SDT	County Government
Provision of Monthly local revenue	25M	5 Year	Improved	Monthly County	SDT	County

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds
collection reports			collection of local revenue	Income reports		Government

8.3.13. County Assembly

Proposed Projects and Programmes

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Construction of a modern county assembly	418M	5 Years	Complete and operational assembly	Progress reports	County assembly	CGT allocation for the county assembly	Proposed
Establishment of County Assembly Service Board	20M	1 year	No.of staff in the board recruited		County assembly	CGT allocation for the county assembly	
Official residence of the speaker of the county assembly	30M	1 year	Completed residence				
Institute a provident fund scheme/SACCO.	70M	5years	Contribution to pension scheme	Payroll(if deducted) Statements from the contracted agency	County assembly	Employees and the county assembly	proposed
Establishment of oversight offices within the county assembly	20M	2 Years					
Training and skills development	58M	5years	No. of trained staff and members of the county assembly	Members conversant with standing orders	Institute of parliamentary studies Other external trainers	County Assembly	In progress
Capacity on accounting and control measures IFMIS, PFM (Hardware and software)	18M	5Years	Functional system in place	Audit reports	Central government in provision of the	County Assembly	proposed

					software		
Establish access to external professional advice on the budget	15M	5years	Trainings held Budget prepared for the fiscal year 2013/2014	Progress reports Summons held on alterations of the budget	External trainers Centre for parliamentary studies	County Assembly	In progress
Develop an integrated research service and operational framework	44M	2013/2014	Plan to recruit Internal document for engagement		County assembly	County assembly	proposed
Digitize operations of the county assembly and automate library services	14M	2013/2014	ICT department in place County assembly papers computerised Number of staff recruited	Progress reports	County Assembly	County Assembly	proposed
Build a people's assembly that allows for the involvement of the public	30M	5Years	Number live broadcast of House proceedings Frequency of engaging in media and communication Planned activities in Public Social Responsibility activities	Frequency of sessions aired on radio stations	Hansard Department	County Assembly	In progress
Ensure that adequate resources are available to meet the capital and operational expenditures	14M	5Years	The procurement committee in place Engagement of funds transferre	Audit Track Expenditures Reports	County Assembly	County Assembly	In Progress

9 APPENDICES

9.1 County Fact Sheet

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTIC
County Area:		
Total area KM ²		77,000KM ²
Water mass KM ²		6,405
Gazetted Forests KM ²		0
Non-gazetted Forests (Ha)		20,000
National Parks/Reserves		2
Arable land Ha		2,500,000
Non-arable land KM ²		4,368,030
Total urban areas KM ²		2,204.3
No. of towns with population of over 2000 people		67
Proportion of county to land area of Kenya (%)		11.81
Rank in terms of size to other counties		2
Topography and climate		
Lowest altitude (M)		120
Highest (M)		1,800
Temperature range:		
	High	41 ⁰ c
	Low	20 ⁰ c
	Average temperature	30 ⁰ c
Rainfall:		
	High (mm)	500
	Low (mm)	52
Average relative humidity (%)		45
Wind speed (Km/hr) Knots		9
Demographic profiles		
Total population(2012)		1,036,586
Total male population		539,342
Total female population		497,244
Dependency ratio (%)		31
Sex ratio (M:F)		1: 0.9
Projected population:		
	Year 2015	1,256,152
	Year 2017	1,427,797

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTIC
Infant population: KPHC 2009		
	Female	7,649
	Male	7,881
	Total	15,530
Population under five: KPHC 2009		
	Female	54,049
	Male	57,530
	Total	111,579
Primary school age group(6-13 Yrs) KPHC 2009		
	Female	111,089
	Male	123,970
	Total	235,059
Secondary School age group(14-17 Yrs) KPHC 2009		
	Female	39,103
	Male	50,279
	Total	89,382
Youth population (15-29 Yrs) KPHC 2009		
	Female	120,306
	Male	140,694
	Total	261,000
Labour force (15-64 Yrs)		
	Female	214,133
	Male	227,846
	Total	441,979
Reproductive age group(15-49 Yrs) 2009	Female	192,737
	Male	205,733
	Total	398,470
Aged population (65 + Yrs) KPHC 2009		
	Female	9,398
	Male	10,401
	Total	19,799
Eligible voting population (18 +Yrs) KPHC 2009		
	Male	238,247
	Female	223,531
	Total (County)	461,778
Urban Population: KPHC 2009		
	Female	46543
	Male	48482

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTIC
	Total	95,025
Rural Population: KPHC 2009		
	Female	363787
	Male	396587
	Total	760374
Population density:		
	Highest	420
	Lowest	1
	County	15
Crude Birth rate		443/1000
Crude Death rate		8.1/1000
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)		66/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)		80/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		14.6/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)		117/10000
Life expectancy: Male		54.8
Female		59.1
Total number of households		123,191
Average household size		6.9
Female headed households		
Male headed household		
Children in need of special protection:		
	Orphans	19,000
Physically disabled persons (No.)- all types of disabilities		25,509
Poverty Indicators		
Absolute poverty:		
	Percentage (%)	92
	Number	776,702
Contribution to national poverty (%)		1.3
Urban poor:		
	Percentage (%)	60.2
	Number	106,125
Rural poor:		
	Percentage (%)	59.3
	Number	182,842
Food poverty:		
	Percentage	72.7
	Number	621,875

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTIC
Income per capita Kshs)	913
Sectoral contribution to household income (%)	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and Mining	88
Crop farming:	
Average farm size (Small scale) in ha	0.8
Average farm size (Large scale) in ha	2.0
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	0
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)	5739
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)	0
Total acreage under soil/land conservation	0
Total acreage under farm forestry	0
Total acreage under organic farming	0
Main storage facilities	Improved granaries, stores
On—farm	Improved granaries, stores
Off-farm (Commercial)	Godowns, Silos (Cereals Board)
Population working in agriculture	120,226
Livestock farming:	
Number of Ranches	
Company ranches	0
Group ranches	0
Total	0
Average size of ranches	NIL
Main livestock bred and their numbers:	
Cattle	1,534,612
Sheep	3,517,151
Goats	5,994,861
Camels	832,462
Poultry	180,793
Land carrying capacity/Ha	5.3 -13.9
Total No. of ranches	0
Beekeeping apiaries(bee hives)	32,581
Bee hives	19,205
Milk production:	
Quantity (Litres)	77,783,164.5
Value (Kshs.)	1,169,161,575
Beef production:	

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTIC
	Quantity (KGs)	671,028,420
	Value (Kshs.)	199,678,000
Mutton Production:		
	Quantity (KGs)	10,600,000
	Value (Kshs.)	77,184,000
Poultry meat Production:		
	Quantity (KGs)	3,850.50
	Value (Kshs.)	673,838
Honey Production: Quantity; tonnage		90,000
	Value	1,800,000
Fisheries production:		
Fishermen (No.)		7,300
Fish farm families (No.)		800
Fish ponds		1
Area of fish ponds M ²		0
Main species of fish catch:		Nile Perch Barbus Labeo Tilapia
	Fish catch types (MT p.a)	3400
Landing beaches (No.)		23
Fishing gear (No.):		
	Fishing nets:	54,000
	Hooks:	44,500
	Traps:	300
	Boats	1205
Fish harvest:		
	Weight (MT p.a)	8,500
Wildlife Resources		
Animal types: Crocodiles		1700
	Elephants	280
	Jackals	150
	Hyenas	250
Buffaloes		200
	Flamingoes	2000
Jackals and water falls		> 250
	Leopards	20
	Gazelles	1500

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTIC
Wildlife estates-private,	0
Staff of KWS, camps	62
Parks	3
Forestry	
No. of gazetted forests	0
No. of non-gazetted forests	0
Size of gazetted forests KM ²	0
Size of non-gazetted forests KM ²	Not applicable
Main forest products:	Charcoal Gums Resins(Aloe) Makuti Firewood
No. of people engaged in forestry	0
Annual seedlings production	150,000
Farms engaged in farm forestry	0
Average no. of trees per farm	0
Non-timber forest products harvested	0
Community Forest Associations (CFA) established	0
Quantity of timber produced	0
Environment	
EIAs endorsed (No.)	47
Environment audits executed	0
Solid waste management sites	0
Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected	0
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected	1
Number of coastal sites protected	0
Number of quarry sites renovated	0
Number of climate change adaptation projects/programmes	0
Cooperatives	
No. of cooperative societies	20
SACCOs	6
Marketing societies	14

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTIC
Active cooperative societies	6
Dormant cooperative societies	7
Collapsed societies	7
Total registered membership	8,900
SACCOs	491
Marketing societies	7,729
Total turn-over (Kshs.)	1,268,974
SACCOS	614,274
Marketing societies	654,700
Health	
Number of health posts:	
District hospitals	2
Sub-district hospitals	5
Hospitals (Mission/NGO)	2
Hospitals (Private)	0
Nursing homes (Private)	0
Health centres (Public)	9
Health centres (Private)	1
Dispensaries (Public)	71
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	32
Private clinics	17
Beds capacity:	914
Average distance to health facility(Km)	50
Doctor/population ratio	1:70,000
Nurse/ population ratio	1:5,200
HIV prevalence (%)	6.9
Children vaccination (%)	35.3
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	11
Antenatal care (ANC) (%)	50
Place of Delivery (%):	
Hospital	2.4
Health Centre	1.5
Dispensary/clinic	2.1
Maternity home	0
At home	94.0
Delivery Assistant (%):	
Doctor	0
Midwife/nurse	5.9

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTIC
	TBA	54
	Trained TBA	0.4
	Self	39.7
	Other	0
Morbidity Rates (%):		
	Male	41.6
	Female	48.2
	Total (County)	44.8
Malaria Control:		
	Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):	
	Untreated net	7.7
	Treated net	1.2
Five most prevalent diseases (%):		
	Malaria/fever	41.8
	Diarrhoea	2.6
	Stomach-ache	6.0
	Respiratory Diseases	
	Upper	18.5
	Lower	1.7
	Flu, etc	8.5
Education		
Pre-school:		
	No. of ECD centres	662
	No. of ECD teachers	662
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:152
	Total enrolment	
	Boys	60,094
	Girls	41,000
	Total	101,094
	Drop-out rate (%)	33
	Average years of attendance	2
Primary school:		
	Number of primary schools	315
	Number of teachers	1324
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:64
	Drop-out rate (%)	46
	Enrolment rates (%)	30

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTIC
	Average years of attendance	10
	Transition rates (%)	30
	Gross Enrolment Ratio	67
	Net Enrolment Ratio	40
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):		
	0 – 1KM	18.3
	1.1 – 4.9KM	0
	5KM and more	81.3
Secondary schools:		
	Number of secondary schools	32
	Number of teachers	225
	Teacher/student ratio	1:45
	Total enrolment : Boys	2,956
	Girls	1,545
	Total	4,501
	Drop-out rate (%)	8
	Average years of attendance	4
	Gross Attendance ratio	3.1
	Net Attendance ratio	0
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public secondary school		
	0 – 1KM	10.3
	1.1 – 4.9KM	4.4
	5KM and more	85.2
Tertiary institutions:		
	Science & Technology Institutes (No.)	1
	Other Public Colleges (No.)	2
	Youth Poly techniques	1
	Private Accredited colleges	0
	Private Non accredited college	2
Literacy: (Population aged 15+)		
Ability to read:		
	Can read (%)	21.9
	Cannot read (%)	77.9
Ability to write:		

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTIC
	Can write (%)	19.6
	Cannot write (%)	80.1
Ability to read and write:		
	Can read and write (%)	22.2
	Cannot read & write (%)	79.25
Water and sanitation		
Households with access to piped water		10,875
HH with access to portable water		33,237
No. of permanent rivers		1
No. of shallow wells		531
No. of protected springs		10
No. of un-protected springs		35
No. of water pans		64
No. of dams		35
No. of boreholes		511
HH with roof catchment systems		5,819
Mean distance to nearest water point (Km)		12
Percentage distribution of households by source of safe drinking water.		
	Safe source	34.3
	Unsafe source	65.7
	Not stated	0
Household's distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water (%)		
	0	0
	1 – 4	0.9
	5 – 14	11.8
	15 – 29	17.9
	30 – 59	30
	60+	29.5
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established		25
No. of Households with latrines		22,820
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):		
	Flush toilet	1
	VIP Latrine	6
	PIT Latrine	17.7
	Uncovered Pit Latrine	4.6
	Covered Pit Latrine	6.2

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTIC
	Bucket	0
	Other	0
	None	89.1
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):		
	Collected by Local Authority	0.2
	Collected by Private Firm	0
	Garbage pit	-?
	Burning	97.3
	Public garbage heap	2.5
	Farm garden	0
	Neighborhood community group	0
Energy		
	Trading centres with electricity	3
	Health facilities with electricity	25
HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%)		
	Collected firewood	80.5
	Purchased firewood	8.5
	Grass	0
	Paraffin	0
	Electricity	0
	Gas (LPG)	0
	Charcoal	9.3
	Biomass Residue	0
	Biogas	0
	Other	1.7
HH distribution by main lighting fuel (%)		
	Collected firewood	50
	Purchased firewood	1.5
	Grass	0
	Paraffin	20
	Electricity	10
	Solar	5
	Gas (LPG)	0
	Dry cell (torch)	12.5
	Candles	1
	Biogas	0
Households' distribution by cooking appliance type: (%)		
	Traditional stone fire	85.9

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTIC
	Improved traditional stone fire	0
	Ordinary Jiko	11
	Improved Jiko	0.9
	Kerosene stove	1.8
	Gas cooker	0.4
	Electric cooker	0
	Other	0
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons) using solar energy		120
Transport & Communication		
Road length (KM)		
	Bitumen surface	504.5
	Gravel surface	586.7
	Earth surface	2283.9
Airports		1
Airstrips		22
No. of Telephone connections		460
Mobile network coverage (%)		25
No. of private courier services		4
Number of Post offices		5
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry		
Trading centres (No.)		80
Registered retail traders (No.)		1,530
Registered wholesale traders (No.)		41
Industry		
Jua Kali Associations		1
Jua Kali Artisans		60
Tourism		
Hotels by category:		
	Unclassified hotels	60
	Bars and restaurants	32
Financial Services		
Commercial banks		3
Micro-finance Institutions		2



COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CIDP) 2013 - 2017

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